











1. The twenty-third letter and eighteenth consonantsign in the English alpha-

and eighteenth consonantsign in the English alphabet. It has a double value, as
consonant and as vewel. As an
alphabetic character it is of very
modern date, being one of the four
that have aprung from the V or V
added by the Greeka to the older
Phenician alphabet, and one of the
three (U, V, W) that have grown ent of the Roman form
of that character (see U). It was made (as pointed ent
under U) by doubling the U- or V-sign (hence called double
U), in order to distinguish properly the semivewel sound
w from the spirant v and the vowel u. It was formerly
often printed as two V's, V', vr. It began to be used in
the eleventh centry, and gradually crowded out the special sign for the same sound which the Anglo-Saxon alphabet had possessed. The alphabetic sound distinctively
represented by w is the labial semivowel, which stands is
precisely the same relation to oo (6) in which consonantal y stands to ee (6). Each of these aemivowels, if not of
precisely the same mode of production with the cerresponding vowel, is at any rate only very slightly different
from it; va is virtually an ow which is abbreviated into a
mere prefix to another vowel, a close position from which
the organs by opening reach another vowel-sound; and a
prolonged w is an oo. On the other hand, the semivowel
(Ilke the semivowel y) can.be only very imperfectly and
indistinctly intered after a vowel, and our w in that position is but snother way of writing u; it is found only in
the combinations and, ev, on, which are equivalent to au,
ev, ou; and as so used it could disappear from the language without any loss, but rather with profit. The semivowel sound w (including wh and qu, which is a way of
writing kro: see under Q) is a not uncommon element of
English utterance, being about 2½ per cent, of it (a littie
less than the apirant o). In many languages—for example, m all those that are descended from the Latin
-the semitywel w tends to pass over into the spirant
v-sound, and hence the spirant value of our v, which was
the represe

etc., er the broad sound of a (A) as in war, quart, thwart, etc.

2. As a symbol: (a) In chem., the symbol for tungsten (NL. wolframium). (b) [l.c.] In hydrodynamics, the symbol for the component of the velocity parallel to the axis of Z.—3. As an abbreviation: (a) of west; (b) of western; (c) of William; (d) of Wednesday; (e) of Welsh; (f) of warden; (g) [l.e.] of week.

wa' (wa or wa), n. A Scotch form of wall.

waat, n. An obsolet; form of woc.

waag (wag), n. [Native Abyssinian name.]

The grivet, a monkey.

wabber (wob'er), n. Same as cony, 2.

wabble¹, wobble (wob'l), v.; pret. and pp. wabbled, wobbled, ppr. wabbling, wobbling. [< LG. wabbeln, wabble, = MHG. wabelen, webelen, be in motion, fluctuate, move hither and thither; a freq. form, parallel to MHG. waberen, etc., E. waver¹, of the orig, verb represented by wave¹; see wave¹. In part prob. a var. of *wapple; a var. see ware1. In part prob. a var. of *wapple; a var. 427

When . . . the top falls on to the table, . . . it falls into a certain oscillation, described by the expressive though inelegant word — wabbling.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 170.

It [a pendulum] should be symmetrical en each side of the middle plane of its vibratien, or it will wobble. Sir E. Reckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 42.

Hence-2. To vacillate, vibrate, tremble, or exhibit unevenness, in senses other than mechanical. [Colloq.]

Ferri . . made use of the fremolo upon every note, to such an extent that his whole singing was a bad webbling trill.

Grove, Dict. Music, 111. 509.

II. trans. To cause to wabble: as, to wabble one's head. [Colloq.]
wabble¹, wobble (wob'¹), n. [< wabble¹, v.]
A rocking, unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung or a top imperfectly balanced.

The wind had raised a middling atiff wobble on the water, and the beat jumped and tumbled in a very lively manner.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xx.

wabble² (wob'l), n. [A dial. var. of warble³, n.] The larva of the emasculating bot-fly, n.] The larva of the emasculating bot-hy, Culiterebra emasculator, which infects squirrels in the United States; also, the injury or affection resulting from its presence. See warble³, and cut under Cutiterebra. Also worble.

and cut under Cutiterebra. Also worble.

A very large percentage [of fifty chipmunks]... were infested with wabbles.

Rep. of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture (1889), I. 215.

wabble³† (wob'l), n. An old name of the great auk, Alca impennis. Josselyn, New England Rarities Discovered.

wabbler (wob'lèr), n. [< wabble¹ + -cr¹.] Oue who or that which wabbles. Specifically—(a) Same as drunken cutter (which see, under cutter¹). (b) A boiled leg of mutton. [Frev. Eng.]

wabble-saw (wob'l-sâ), n. A circular saw hung out of true on its arbor, used to cut dove-

hung out of true on its arbor, used to cut dove-tail slots, mortises, etc. E. H. Knight. wabbly, wobbly (woh'li), a. [< wabble I + -y1.] Inclined to wabble; shaky; unsteady; vibrant; tremulous.

Dismal sounds may express dismal emotions, and soft sounds soft emotions, and wabbly sounds uncertain emotions.

E. Gurney, Nineteenth Century, XIII. 446.

wabron-leaf, wabran-leaf (wā'bron-, wā'branlet), n. [\(\frac{1}{2}\) vabron, vabran, perhaps a corruption of waybread (q. v.), + lcaf.] The great plantain. Plantago major. See plantain¹ (with [Scotch.]

wabster (wab'ster), n. A Scotch form of web-

Willie was a wabster gude, Could stown a clew wi' ony body. Burns, Willie Wastle.

wacapou (wak'a-pö), n. A leguminous tree, Andira Aubletii, of French Guiana. It furnishes a brownish straight-grained wood, scarcely sound eneugh fer architectural purposes, but suitable for many domestic uses. A similar but inferior wood is called wacapou

wacchet, waccheret. Old spellings of watch,

water. wacke (wak'e), n. [G. wacke, MHG. wacke, a rock projecting from the surface of the ground, a large flint or stone; origin unknown.] homogeneous clay arising from the decomposi-tion of some form of volcanic or cruptive rock. It is of a greenish or brownish color. Compare graywaeke.

wacken1 (wak'n), v. An obsolete or dialectal

wacken¹ (wak n), v. An obsorete or dialectar form of waken.

wacken² (wak'n), a. [< ME. waken, < AS. wacen, pp. of wacan, wake: see wake¹.] 1†.

Watchful.—2. Lively; sharp; wanton. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

of wapper, freq. of wap¹: see wap¹.] I. intrans. wad¹ (wod), n. [Early mod. E. wadde; cf. D. 1. To incline to the one side and to the other alternately, as a wheel, top, spindle, or other rotating body when not properly balanced; move in the manner of a rotating disk when its plane vibrates from side to side; rock; vacilate.

To wabble . . . [a low barbarous werd]. Johnson, Dict. When . . . the top falls on to the table, . . . it falls into a certain oscillation, described by the expressive though inelegant werd—wabbling.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 170. E. wad is perhaps in part short for the obs. wadmal.] 1. A small bunch or wisp of rags, hay, hair, wool, or other fibrons material, used for stuffing, for lessening the shock of hard hodies against each other, or for packing.

A wispe of rushes, or a clod of land, Or any wadde of hay that's next to hand, They'l steale. John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

2. Specifically, something, as a piece of cloth, paper, or leather, used to hold the powder or bullet, or both, in place in a gun or cartridge. Fer erdinary double- or single-barreled shot-gans, wada are disks of felt, leather, or pasteboard cut by machinery or by a hand-tool, often indented to allow passage of air in ramming home, and semetimes specially treated with a composition which helps to keep the barrels from fouling. See cut under shot-cartridge.

Wads are punched out of sheets of various materials by cutters fixed in a press. These most commonly used are made of felts, cardboard, or jute.

ii'. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 300.

3. In ceram., a small piece of finer clay used to cover the body of an inferior material in some

ever the body of an interior material in some varieties of earthenware; especially, the piece doubled over the edge of a vessel.—Junk wad. See junk-wad.—Selvagee-wad. Same as gromet-wad. wad¹ (wod), v. l.; pret. and pp. wadded, ppr. wadding. [= G. watten (cf. freq. G. watteren = D. watteren = Dan. vattere), wad; from the noun.] 1. To form into a wad or into wadding; press together into a mass, as fibrous material.

—2. To line with wadding, as a garment, to give more roundness or fullness to the figure, keep out the cold, render soft, or protect in any way.

A parcel of Superannuated Debauchees, huddled up in Cloaks, Frize Coats and Wadded Gowns.

Queted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne,

The quickest of us walk about well wadded with stupid-george Eliot, Middlemarch, xx.

3. To pad; stuff; fill out with or as with wadding.

His skin with sugar being wadded, With liquid fires his entrails burn'd. J. G. Cooper, tr. of Ver-Vert, iv. (an. 1759).

4. To put a wad into, as the barrel of a guu; also, to hold in place by a wad, as a bullet.

wad² (wod), v. A Seoteh form of wed.

wad³ (wod). A Seoteh form of would.

wad4 (wod), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of

wood.
wad⁵ (wod), n. [Also wadd; origin obscure.]

1. An impure earthy ore of manganese, which
divid associated with consists of manganese dioxid associated with the oxid of iron, cobalt, or copper. When mixed with linseed-oil for a paint it is apt to take fire.

Also called bog-manganese, earthy manganese.—
2. Same as plumbago. [Prov. Eng.]
wadable (wā'da-bl), a. [< wade + -able.] "hat
may be waded; fordable. Coles; Halliweil.
wad-cutter (wod'kut"er), n. A device for cutting wads. There are many kinds. The simblet is a circular chizal an except of true with plest is a circular chisel or gouge struck with

plest is a circular cause or gouge struck with a hammer or mallet, wadd, n. See wad⁵, wadder (wod'er), n. [\langle wadd \dots - \epsilon r^1.] A grower of wad or woad. Halliwell, wadding (wod'ing), n. [Verbal n. of wadl v.]

1. Wads collectively; stuffing; specifically, carded cotton or wool used to line or stuff

articles of dress, the surface of the spongy web wade (wad), n. of carded material being covered with tissuepaper or with a coat of size.

The seat, with plenteous wadding stuff'd.

Cowper, Task, i. 31.

Aristoteles, and all the rest of you, must have the wadding of straw and saw-dust shaken out, and then we shall know pretty nearly your real weight and magnitude.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Diogenea and Plato.

2. Material for gun-wads. wadding-sizer (wod'ing-si'zer), n. A maehine for applying a coating of size to the surface of a bat of cotton, to make wadding. E. H. Knight

waddle¹ (wod'l), v.; pret. and pp. waddled. ppr. waddling. [A dim. and freq. of wade.] I. intrans. To sway or rock from side to side in walking; move with short, quick steps, throwing the body from one side to the other; walk in a tottering or vacillating manner; toddle.

Then she could stand alone; nay, by the rood, She could have run and waddled all about.

Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 37.

Every member waddled home as fast as his short legs could carry him, wheezing as he went with corpulency and terror.

Irring, Knickerbocker**, p. 437.

and terror. Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 437.

=Syn. Waddle, Toddle. Waddling is a kind of ungainly walking produced by the great weight or natural clumsiness of the walker; toddling is the movement of a child in learning to walk.

II. trans. To tread down by wading or waddling through, as high grass. [Rare.]

They tread and waddle all the goodly grass.

Drayton, Moon-Calf.

waddle¹ (wod'l), n. [\(\sum \) waddle¹, v.] The aet of walking with a swaying or rocking motion from side to side; a clumsy, rocking gait, with short steps; a toddle. waddle² (wod'1), n. and v. A dialectal form of

wattle.

waddle³ (wod'1), n. [Perhaps a perverted form of *wannel, \(\chin \) wane¹, v.] The wane of the moon. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

waddler (wod'ler), n. [\(\chin \) waddle¹ +-er¹.] One who or that which waddles.

waddling (wod'liug), n. [Verbal n. of waddle².]

A wattled fence. [Prov. Eng.]

To arbor begun and quicksetted about, No poling nor wadding till set be far ont.

Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 83. (Davies.)

waddlingly (wod'liug-li), adv. With a wad-

dling gait. waddy (wad'i), n.; pl. waddies (-iz). [Australian.] 1. A war-club of heavy wood, grooved in such a way that the edges of the grooves

serve as cutting edges to increase the efficacy of the blow: used by the Australiau aborigines. Also waddie.

In battle, a blow from a waddy lays low a companion.

II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 78.

II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 78.

Hence—2. A walking-stick. [Australia.]
wade (wād), r.; pret. and pp. waded, ppr. wading.
[< ME. waden (pret. waded, earlier wod, pp. waden). < AS. wadan (pret. wöd, pl. wödon, pp. waden). < go, move, advanee, trudge, also wade. = OFries. wada = D. waden = OHG. watan, MHG. waten. G. waten, wade, ford, = leel. vadha = Dan. vade = Sw. vada, wade, = L. vadere, go. Hence ult. waddle!. From the L. radere come E. cvade, invade, pervade, etc.] L. radere come E. evade, invade, pervade, etc.]
I. intrans. 1. To walk through any substance that impedes the free motion of the limbs; move by stepping through a fluid or other semiresisting medium: as, to wade through water; to wade through sand or snow.

She waded through the dirt to pluck him off me. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 80.

2t. To enter in; penetrate.

Whan myght is joyned nulo crueltee, Allas, to depe wol the venym wade. Chaucer, Monk's Tale, 1. 504.

3. To move or pass with difficulty or labor, real or apparent; make way against hindrances or embarrassments, as depth, obscurity, or resis-tance, material or mental.

of this and that they playde and gonnen wade In many an unkouth, glad, and deepe matere. Chaucer, Troilua, ii. 150.

Dangerous it were for the feeble brain of man to wade far into the doings of the Most High. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 2.

I lament what he [Mr. Fox] must wade through to real power, if ever he should arrive there.

Walpole, Letters, 11. 494.

Wading birds, the waders; Gralle or Grallatores.
II. trans. To pass or cross by wading; ford: as, to wade a stream.

Then the three Gods waded the river.

William Morris, Sigurd, ii.

wade (wād), n. [\(\chi wade, v.\); in def. 2 = wadde = Icel. vad, a ford.] 1. The act of wading: as, a wade in a brook.—2. A place where wading is done; a ford. [Colloq.]

It was a wade of fully a mile, and every now and then the water just touched the pointer hellies.

The Field, April 4, 1885. (Eneyc. Dict.)

3. A road. See the quotation.

The word wade, properly a ford, is used here to signify a road, and not merely the crossing of water. It is, I believe, extinct as a nonn, though it survives as a verb.

A. H. A. Hamilton, Quarter Sessions, p. 271.

wader (wā'dėr), n. [$\langle wade + -er^{\dagger}.$] 1. One who or that which wades.

I saw where James Made toward us, like a vader in the surf, Beyond the brook, waist-deep in meadow-sweet. Tennyson, The Brook.

2. In ornith., any bird belonging to the old order Grallæ or Grallatores, comprising a great number of long-legged wading birds, as distinguished from those water-birds which have short legs and webbed feet and habitually swim. The order has been broken up, or much modified; but wuder is conveniently applied to such birds as cranes, herons, slorks, ibises, plovers, snipes, sandpipers, and rails. 3. High water-proof boots worn by fishermen or sportsmen in general for wading through

An ardent votary of fly and bank-fishing, with waders and a two-handed rod.

Fartnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 632.

wadge (waj), v. A dialectal form of wage. Halliwell.
wad-hook (wod'huk), n. A ramrod fitted with

a wormer, for extracting wads from a gun; also, the wormer of such a rod.

Wadhurst clay. In Eng. geol., a division of

the Wealden.

wadi, wady (wod'i), n. [Ar. wadi, a ravine, hence, a river-ehannel, river. This word appears in several Spanish river-names—namely, Guadalquivir (Wadi-l'kebir, 'the great river'), Guadalaxara, Guadalupe, Guadiana, etc.] The ehannel of a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season; a watercourse; a stream: a term used ehiefly in the topography of eertain Eastern countries.

The real wady is, generally speaking, a rocky valley, bisected by the bed of a mountain torrent, dry during the hot season.

R. F. Burtan, El-Medinah, p. 100.

wadmalt (wod'mal), n. [Also wadmall, wadwadmaif (wod mai), n. [Also wadmod, wadmole, and irreg. wadmoal; k leel. radhmāl (= senting leel.) wadmoal; k leel. radhmāl (= Dan. radmel = Sw. radmal), a woolen stuff, k *radhr, cloth (see wad¹), + māl, a measure.] A thick woolen cloth.

Yron, Wooll, Wadmolle, Gotefell, Ridfell also. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 188.

Woodmel. A coarse hairy stuff, made of Iceland wool, and brought from thence by our seamen to Norfolk and Suffolk.

Grose, Prov. Gloss.

Her upper garment . . . was of a coarse dark-colored shuff called wadmaal, then [early in the eighteenth century] much used in the Zetland islands. Scott, Pirate, v.

wadmiltilt (wod'mil-tilt), n. [< *wadmil, wadmal, + lilt2.] A strong rough woolen eloth employed to eover powder-barrels and to proteet ammunition.

wadna (wod'nä). A Seotch form (properly two words) of would no—that is, would not. wad-punch (wod'punch), n. A kind of wad-

wadset (wod'set), n. [Also wadsetl; < wad2 + set1, stake.] In Scots law, a mortgage, or bond and disposition in security. [Also wadsetl; < wad2

And the rental book, Jeanie—clear three hunder sterling—deil a wadset, heritable band, or burden.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

wadsetter (wod'set-er), n. [$\langle wadset + -er^1 \rangle$] In Seols law, one who holds by a wadset; a

mortgagee.
wady, n. See wadi.
wae! (wā), n. and a. [An obs. or dial. (Se.) form of woe.] I. n. Woe.

My sheep beene wasted (wae is me therefore!).

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

He aft has wrought me meikle wae.

Burns, Oh lay thy loof in mine.

II. a. Woeful; sorrowful.

And wae and sad fair Annie sat,
And drearle was her sang.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 196).

That year I was the waest man

O' ony man alive.

Burns, Election Ballads.

Same as waw1. waeful (wā'ful), a. A dialectal (Scotch) form of woeful.

With waefo wae I hear zour plaint.
Gil Marrice (Child's Ballads, II. 38). waeness (wa'nes), n. [(wae1 + -ness.] Sad-

ness. [Scotch.] A feeling of thankfulness, of waeness and great gladness.

Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, iv.

waesome (wā'sum), adv. A dialeetal (Scotch) form of woesome.

She kend her lot would be a reasome ane, but it was of her own framing, sae she desired the less pity. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliv.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliv. waesucks, interj. [< wae! + *sucks, perhaps a vague variation of sakes as used in exclamation.] Alas! [Seoteh.]

Waesucks! for him that geta nae lass.

Burns, Holy Fair.

Wafi, a. See waff?.

waf¹, a. See waff².

waf²t. An obsolete preterit of weave¹.

wafer (wā'fèr), n. [< ME. wafre, wafoure = OF. waufre, gaufre, goffre (MI. guafra), F. gaufre (Walloon wafe, waufe), < MD. wafel, D. wafel (> E. waffle) = LG. wafel = G. wabe, a honeyeomb, cake of wax; cf. Dan. vaffel = Sw. vāflla, wafer (< LG. ?): see waffle, and cf. gauffer, goffer, and gopher, from the mod. F.] A thin eake or leaf of paste, generally disk-shaped. Specifically—(a¹) A cake, apparently corresponding to the modern waffle, and, like it, served hot.

For ar [cre] I haue bred of mele, ofte mote I swete. And ar the comme have corne ynongh, many a colde mornynge;

So, ar my wafres ben ywrou3t, moche wo I tholye.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 263.

Wafres pipyng hot out of the gleede (fire).

Wafres pipying hot out of the gleede [fire].

Chaucer, Miller'a Tale, 1. 193.

(b) A small and delicate cake or biscnit, usually sweetened, variously flavored, and sometimes rolled up.

Thy lips, with age, as any wafer thin.

Drayton, Idea, vill.

She should say grace to every bit of meat,
And gape no wider than a wafer's thickness.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

(c) A thin circular disk of unleavened bread used in the celebration of the eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church and in many Anglican churches. The water derives its form from the fact that the bread of the Jewa was ordiform from the fact that the bread of the Jewa was ordinarily in this shape; and both the ancient pictured representations and the references in the early patristic literature confirm the opinion that this was the form in use in the church from the apostolic days. Wafers are usually stamped with the form of a cross, crucifix, or Agnus Dei, with the initials I. H. S., or sometimes with a monogram representing the name of Christ. See altar-bread, and ablate, n., 2.

The usuall bread and wafer, hitherto named singing cakes, which served for the use of the private Masse.

Abp. Parker, Injunctions (1559), quoted in N. and Q., 7th [aer., V. 211.

(d) A thin disk of dried paste, used for sealing letters, fastening documents together, and similar purposes, usually made of flour mixed with water, gum, and some non-poisonous coloring matter. Fancy transparent waters are made of gelatin and isinglass in a variety of forms.

Perhaps the folds [of a letter] were lovingly connected by a wafer, pricked with a pin, and the direction written in a vile scrawl, and not a word spelt as it should be.

Colman, Jealous Wife, i.

(e) In artillery, a kind of primer. See primer2.

Fortunately, the wafers by which the guns are discharged had been removed from the vents.

Preble, Hist. Flag, p. 471.

Prette, Hist. Flag, p. 471.

(f) In med., a thin circular sheet of dry paste used to facilitate the swallowing of powders. The sheet is moistened, and folded over the powder placed in its center. Sometimes wafers have the form of two watchglass-shaped disks of pasty material, which are made to adhere by moistening their edges, the powder being placed in the hollow between the two.—Medallion wafer, a wafer bearing some design on a ground of a different color.

wafer (wā'fer), v. t. [< wafer, n.] 1. To attach by means of a wafer or wafers.

This little bill is to be wafered on the shop-door.

Dickens, Pickwick, 1.

2. To seal or close by means of a wafer.

He . . . wafered his letter, and rushed with it to the neighboring post-office. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

wafer-ash (wā'fer-ash), n. The hop-tree, Ptelea trifoliata: so called from its ash-like leaves and that key-fruit suggesting a wafer. The bark of the root is considerably used as a tonic. See hon-tree.

wafer-bread (wā'fer-bred), n. Altar-bread made in the form of a water or wafers.

To communicate kneeling in wafer-bread.

Abp. Parker, To Sir W. Cecil, April 30, 1565, in Corres.

[Abp. Parker (Parker Soc.), p. 240.

wafer-cake (wa'fer-kak), n. 1t. Same as wa-

Oaths are alraws, men's faiths are wafer-cakes.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3. 53.

2. Same as wafer (e).

The Pope's Merchants also chaffered here [Lombard Street] for their Commodities, and had good markets for their Wafer Cakes, sanctified at Rome, their Pardons, &c. Store, quoted in F. Martin's Hist. Lloyd s, p. 30.

waferer: (wā'fer-er), n. [< ME. waferer, wa-frere; < wafer + -erl.] A maker or seller of wafers, either for the table or for encharistic use. See wafer. Waferers (of both sexes, compare wafer-woman) appear to have been employed as go-betweens in intrigues, probably from the facilities offered by their going from house to house.

Syngeres with harpes, bandes, wafereres
Whiche been the verray develes officeres
To kindle and blowe the fyr of [lecherye].
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, 1. 17.

wafer-iron (wā'fer-ī"ern), n. [\(wafer + iron. \) fers are baked. Its chief part is a pair of thin blades between which the paste is held while it is exposed to

waferstert, n. [ME. wafrestre, waufrestre; \langle wafer + -ster.] A woman who makes on salle wafer + -ster. J A woman wafers; a female waferer.

"Wyte god," quath a wafrestre, "wist ich the sothe, Ich wolde no forther a fot for no freres prechluge." Piers Ptowman (C), viit. 285.

wafer-tongs (wā'fer-tôngz), n. Same as waferiron.

Make the wafer-longs hot over the hole of a stove or clear re. Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 156.

wafer-womant (wa'fer-wum'an), n. A woman who sold wafers. Compare waferer.

"Twas no set meeting certainly, for there was no wafer-woman with her these three days, on my knowledge. Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, il. 1.

wafery¹ (wā'fèr-i), a. [$\langle wafer + -y^{\mathrm{I}}.$] Like a wafer: as, a wafery thinness. wafery²† (wā'fèr-i), n. [Early mod. E. wafrie; $\langle wafer + -y^{\mathrm{I}}.$] Wafers collectively;

pastry; cakes.

The tartes, wafrie, and iounkettes, that wer to be served and to com in after the meat.

J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 192. (Davies.)

waff! (waf), v. [A var. of wave!, affected by waff, v.] An obsolete form of wave!, affected by waff, v.] An obsolete form of wave!.
waff! (waf), n. [< waff!, v. Cf. waft, n.] 1. The act of waving. Jamieson.—2. A hasty motion. Jamieson.—3. A slight stroke from any soft body. Jamieson.—4. A sudden or slight ailment: as, a waff o' canld. Jamieson.—5. A spirit or ghost. Halliwell. [Obsolete or provincial in all nees.]

waff² (wat), v. i. [Also waugh; a var. of wap³.]
To bark. [Prov. Eng.]

The elder folke and well growne... barked like bigge dogges; but the children and little ones raughed as small whelpes. Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 188. (Daries.)

waff3, waf (waf), a. [See waif, a.] Worthless; low-born; inferior; paltry. [Scotch.]

Is it not an oddlike thing that ilks war carle in the country has a son and helr, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession?

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

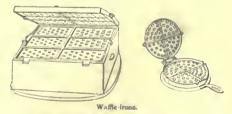
waffle¹ (wof'l), n. [= G. waffel = Dan. vaffel = Sw. vaffla, \ D. and LG. wafel, wafer: see wafer.] A particular kind of batter cake baked in waffle-irons and served hot.

We sat at tea in Armstrong's family dining-room; ... the waltress passed out and in, bringing plates of weather.

The Century, XXVI. 283.

waffle² (wof'l), r. i.; pret. and pp. waffled, ppr. waffling. [Freq. of waff'l.] To wave; fluetuate, Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
waffle³ (wof'l), r. i. [Freq. of waff'l.] To bark incessantly. Wright, [Prov. Eng.]
waffle-iron (wof'l-i*en), n. [= D. wafel-ijzer = G. waffel-eisen; as waffle + iron. Cf. waferigen!] An iron utansii for halling waffle year.

iron.] An iron utensil for baking wassles over a fire, having two slat halves hinged together, one to contain the batter, the other to cover it.



The iron has handles or projections by which it is readily turned, bringing each side near the fire alternately. The batter is quickly conked, as the large heating-surface is increased by projections which and the irons and indent the waffle.

She took down the long-handled weffe-irons, and made a plate of those delicious eates.

E. Egyleston, The Graysons, xxxi.

wafouret, n. An old spelling of wafer.
waft (waft), r. [A secondary form of wave,
through the pp. wared, > waft, pp.: see wave1.

Cf. waff 1.] I. intrans. To be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium; float.

The face of the waters wafting in a atorm so wrinkles itself that it makes upon its forehead furrows.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 81.

High on the summit of this dubious cliff

Deucalion wafting moor'd his little skiff.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 432.

II, trans. 1. To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; convey through or as through

water or air.

Neither was it thought that they should get any passage at all [to Dordract] till the ships at Middleborough were returned into our kingdome, by the force whereof they might be the more strongly wafted ouer.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 175.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul, And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, 1. 58.

2t. To buoy up; cause to float; keep from sinking.

Whether cripples and mutilated persons, who have lost the greatest part of their thighs, will not sink but float, their lungs being abler to waft up their bodies, . . . we have not made experiment.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

3†. To give notice by something in motion; signal to, as by waving the hand; beckon.

One do I personate of Lord Timon's frame, Whom Fortune with her ivory hand wafts to her. Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 70.

4t. To east lightly and quickly; turn.

I met him With customary compliment; when he,

Wafting his eyes to the contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.

Shak., W. T., 1. 2. 372.

waft (waft), n. [\(\text{waft}, v. \)] 1. The act of one who or that which wafts; a sweep; a beckon-Also spelled weft.

There have already been made two wefts from the wardr's turret, to intinate that those in the castle are impaent for your return.

Scott, Abbot, xxix. tient for your return.

And the lonely seabird crosses

With one teaft of the wing.

Tennyson, The Captain.

2. That which is blown; a breath; a blast; a

D'ye hear, trumpets, when the bride appears, salute her with a melancholy waft. Vanbrugh, Æsop, v. 1. A waft of peace and calm, like a breeze from paradise, fell upon Malvolti's heart.

J. II. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxv.

A transient odor or effluvium. [Obsolete or

The vestal fires were perpetual, and the fire of the altar never went out. Spices and wefts of these evils may be found in the sincerest Christians. Rev. S. Ward, Sermons and Treatisea, p. 75.

A strumpet's love will have a waft i' th' end,

A strumpers love will have And distaste the vessel,

Middleton, Mad World, iv. 3.

Nant., a signal displayed from a ship by hoisting a flag rolled up lengthwise with one or more stops. Before the establishment of a universal system of signals, a waft at the flagstaff signified a man overboard, at the peak it indicated a wish to speak, and at a masthead it was used to recall boats. Also dialectally weft and erroneously wheft.

waftage (waft'tāj), n. [< waft + -aye.] The act of wafting, or the state of being wafted; conveyance or transportation through or over

a buoyant medium, as air or water; especially, passage by water.

A ship you sent me to, to hire waftage.

Shak., C. of E., lv. 1. 95.

Not leaving him so much as a poor halfpenny to pay for swoftage. Randolph, Jealous Lovers, iv. 4.

his waftage. Randolph, Jealous Lovers, iv. 4. **wafter** (waf'ter), n. [$\langle waft + -er^1 \rangle$] 1. One who or that which wafts.

Charon, oh, Charon,
Thon wafter of the souls to bliss or bane!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

21. A boat for passage or transport.

There went before the lord-mayor's barge a foyste for a wafter full of ordinance.

Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastines, p. 479.

3t. The master of a passage-boat or transport.

The . . . great master . . . sent vessels called brigantines, for to cause the wafters of the sea to come into Rhodes for the keeping and fortifying of the towne, the which at the first sending came and presented their persons and ships.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 11, 75.

4. A sword having the flat part placed in the usual direction of the edge, blunted for exercises. Meyrick. (Halliwell.)
wafture (waf'tūr), n. [< waft + -urc.] The act of wafting or waving; a beckening or ges-

ture.

But, with an angry wafture of your hand, Gave sign for me to leave you.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1, 246.

Where least expected, the Platonic seed aeems blown by the continual wafture of the winds of destiny. Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 51.

wag¹ (wag), r.; pret. and pp. wagged, ppr. wagging. [< ME. waggen, < OSw. wagga, wag, fluctuate, rock (a eradle), Sw. ragga, rock (a eradle) (cf. Ieel. vagga = OSw. wagga, Sw. vagga, a eradle, = Dan. rugge, a eradle, rugge, rock a eradle); a secondary form (parallel with OHG. wagon, wag, > MF. waven (see waw²) = OHG. wagon, wecken, eause to move, = Goth. wagjan, gawagjan, make wag, stir, shake) of AS. wegan = OHG. wegan, move, = Goth. gawigan, shake up, eause to move: see weigh.]
I. trans. 1. To cause to move up and down, backward and forward, or from side to side, alternately, as a small body jointed or attached to, or connected with, a larger one; cause to to, or connected with, a larger one; cause to move one way or another, as on a pivot or joint, or on or from something by which the body moved is supported; cause to shake, oscillate, or vibrate slightly. From the quick, jerky, or abrupt motion indicated by the word, an idea of playful, sportive, mocking, scornful, or deriaive motion is associated with it in certain phrases: as, to wag the head or the finger.

And thange fondeth the Fanda my fault to desire

And them fondeth the Fende my fruit to destruye
With alle the wyles that he can, and reaggeth the rote,
Piers Ploman (B), xvi. 41.

He found him selfe unwist so ill bestad That lim he could not wag. Spenser, F. Q., V. i. 22. And they that passed by reviled him, wagging their eads.

Mat. xxvii. 39.

Let ditch-bred wealth henceforth forget to wag

Her base, though golden tail.

Let me see the proudest

but wag his fluger at thee.

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 131.

lle would plant himself atraight before me, and stand wagging that bud of a tail. Dr. J. Brown, Rab, p. 12.

2t. To nudge.

To wag one's chin or jaw. See chin.—To wag one's tongue. See change.

II. intrans. 1. To move backward and forward, up and down, or from side to side, alternately, as if connected with a larger body by a joint, pivot, or any flexible or loose attachment; oscillate; sway or swing; vibrate: an arrow is said to way when it vibrates in the

Yet sangh I nevere, by my fader kyn, How that the hopur [hopper] veagges til and fra. Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, 1. 119.

Old men are the truest lovera; young men are inconstant, and way with every wind.

Shirley, Love Tricks, i. 1. The dreary black sea-weed lolls and wags.

Lowell, Appledore, i.

2. To be in motion or action; make progress; continue a course or career; stir. [Now colleq.] "Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world wags."
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 23.

They made a pretty good shift to wag along.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

3. To move on or away; be off; depart; pack off; be gone. [Now colloq.]

It is said by maner of a prouerbiall speach that he who findea himselfe well should not wayge.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 194.

At length the busy time begins.
"Come, neighbours, we must way."

**Cowper*, Yearly Distress.

 $\mathbf{wag^1}$ (wag), u. [$\langle wag^1, v$.] The act of wagging; a shake; an oscillation.

gnig; a snake; an oscillation.

He... introduced himself with a wag of his tail, intinating a general willingness to be happy.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 1st ser., p. 87.

Wag² (wag), n. [Early mod. E. wagge; perhaps short for waghalter, formerly used humorously for 'a rogne' (cf. 'a mad wag' with 'a mad waghalter'), \langle wagl, with ref. to moving the head play fully or derivibly. The grand of the state of the s head playfully or derisively: see wag1.] One who is given to joking or jesting; a witty or humorous person; one full of sport and humor; a droll fellow. The word seems formerly to have been applied to a person who indulged in coarse, low, or broad humor, or buffoonery, as a practical taker. tical joker.

Sir Fran. A prodigious civil gentleman, uncle; and yet as bold as Alexander upon occasion.

Unc. Rich. Upon a lady's occasion.

Sir Fran. IIa, ha, you are a wag, uncle.

Vanbrugh. Journey to London, iii. 1.

Vanbrugh, Journey to London, iii. 1.

A way is the last order even of pretenders to wit and good humour. He has generally his mind prepared to receive some occasion of merriment, but is of himself too empty to draw out any of his own set of thoughts; and therefore laughs at the next thing he meets, not because it is ridiculous, but because he is under a necessity of laughing,

Steele, Tatler, No. 184.

2. A fellow: used with a shade of meaning semetimes slurring, sometimes affectionate, but without any attribution of humor or pleasantry. [Colloq. and archaic.]

But mildly and calmly shew how discredit reboundeth upon the authors, as dust fileth back into the wag's eyes that will needs be puffing it up.

G. Harvey, Four Letters, Pref.

And, with the Nymphs that haunt the silver streames, Learne to entice the affable young wagge, Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 66).

My master shall . . . make thee, instead of handling lise dice, finger nothing but gold and silver, wag. . . . false dice, finge Wilt be secret?

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ili. 2.

Let us see what the learned way maintains
With such a prodigal waste of brains.

Longfellov, Golden Legend, vi.

wage (waj), n. [ME. wage, OF. wage, guage, gage = Pr. gatge, gatghe, gaji = Sp. gage = It. gaggio, a gage, pledge, guaranty: see gage¹, n.]
1†. A gage; a pledge; a stake.

But th' Elfin knight, which ought that warlike wage, Disdained to loose the meed he wonne in fray.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 39.

2. That which is paid for a service rendered; what is paid for laber; hire: now usually in the plural. Sometimes the plural form is used as a singular, In common use the word vages is applied specifically to the payment made for manual labor or other labor of a menial or mechanical kind: distinguished (but somewhat vaguely) from salary (which see), and from fee, which denotes compensation paid to professional men, as lawyers and physicians.

l am worthy noon odyr wage, But for to dwelle in eendeles woo. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174. The wages of sin is death. Rom. vi. 23.

Since thou complainest of thy service and wages, be content to go back, and what our country will afford I do here promise to give thee.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

With a wage usually from twenty to twenty-five shilngs a week.

Nineteenth Century, XX11. 491.

One of the last matters transacted was the issue of the writs to the sheriffs and borough magistrates for the payment of the wages of the representatives in the house of commons.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 447.

commons. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 447.

Real wages, in polit. econ., wages estimated not in money but in their purchasing power over commodities in general; the articles or services which the money wages will purchase. Syn. 2. Pay, Hire, etc. See salary!.

Wage (wāj), v.; pret. and pp. waged, ppr. waging. [< ME. wagen, < OF. wager, waigier, guager, gager, gagier, F. gager = Pr. gatgar, gatjar, < Mh. wadiare, pledge: see gagel, v., and ef. wedl.] I. trans. 1†. To pledge; bet; stake on a chance; lav: wager. a chance; lay; wager.

A certeine friende of yours . . . had waged with your

honour a certeine wager. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 136.

A thousand ducats, not a man in France Outrides Roseilli. Ford, Love's Sacrifice, l. 2.

A new truth! Nay, an old newly come to light; for error cannot wage antiquity with truth.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 472.

The tenant in the first place must produce his champion, who by throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge thus wages or stipulates battle with the champion of the demandant.

Blackstone, Com., 111. xxii.

2t. To venture on; hazard; attempt; encounter.

To wake and wage a danger profitiess.
Shak., Othello, i. 3, 30. 3. To engage in, as in a contest; carry on, as

a war; undertake. The second battell was waged a little after Vespasian cas chosen Emperour. Coryat, Crudities, 1. 139. was chosen Emperour.

What need I wage
Other contentions arguments, when I
By this alone can proue noe Dictie?

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

I am not able to wage law with him.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

4t. To let out for pay.

Thou that doest live in later times must wage
Thy workes for wealth, and life for gold engage.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 18.

5. To hire for pay; engage or employ for wages. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And yf thei waye men to werre thei wryten hem in

numbre; Wol no treserour take hem wages, trauayle thei neuere so

sore,
Bote [unless] hij been nempued in the numbre of hem that
ben ywayed. Piers Plownan (C), xxiil. 259.

ben younged.

Alexander in the meane season, having sent Cleander to wage menne of warre out of Peloponese, . . . removed his army to the Citie of Celenas.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii.

The cutler prefers to vegetate on his small earnings than to go as a waged labourer in a "house."

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 516.

6t. To pay wages to.

1 would have them well waged for their labour. Latinur, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

At the last I seem'd his follower, not partner, and He waged me with his countenance, as if I had been mercensry. Shak., Cor., v. 6. 40.

7. In eeram., to knead, work, or temper, as petters' clay.—To wage one's law, in old Eng. law, to come forward as a defendant, with others, on oath that he (the defendant) owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he has declared. See wager.

II. intrans. 1. To contend; battle. [Rare.]

intrans. 1. 10 contents.

1 abjure all roofs, and choose

To wage against the ennity o' the air,

To be a comrade with the wolf and owl.

Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 212

2. To serve as a pledge or stake for something else; be opposed as equal stakes in a wager be equal in value: followed by with. [Rare.]

The commodity wages not with the danger.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 2. 34.

wagedom (wāj'dum), n. [\(\text{ wage + -dom.} \)] The method of paying wages for work done. [Rare.]

The employer of labour pockets the whole of the increment of value, leaving to the labourers only what they had to start with—viz., their own bodies, plus the cost of their maintenance during the process, and a small allowance for wear and tear. . . Such is the modern system of wagedom.

Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 136.

wage-earner (wāj'er"ner), u. One who receives stated wages for labor.

Radical manufacturers and traders . . . have no more thought for the condition of the wage-earners who produce this profit than a Southern planter had for the religious welfare of his gang of slaves. Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 738.

wage-fund, wages-fund (wāj'fund, wā'jez-fund), n. In polit. eeon., that part of the total productive capital of a country or community which is employed in paying the wages of la bor, as distinguished from the part invested in buildings, machinery, raw materials, etc. See the quotations.

bor, as distinguished from the part invested in buildings, machinery, raw materials, etc. See the quotations.

Wages, then, depend mainly upon the demand and supply of iabour, or, as it is often expressed, on the proportion between population and capital. By population is here meant the number only of the labouring class, or rather of those who work for hire; and by capital only circulating capital, and not even the whole of that, but the part which is expended in the direct purchase of lahour. To this, however, must be added all funds which, without forming a part of capital, are psid in exchange for Isbour, such as the wages of soldiers, domestic servants, and all other unproductive labourers. There is unfortunately no mode of expressing by one familiar term the aggregate of what may be called the vages-fund of a country; and, as the wages of productive labour form nearly the whole of that fund, it is usual to overlook the smaller and less important part, and to say that wages depend on population and capital. It will be convenient to employ this expression, rememberiog, however, to consider it as elliptical, and not as a literal statement of the entire truth.

J.S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. xl. 1.

As I understand this passage [from Mill's "Pol. Econ."], it embraces the following statements: lat, Wages-fund is a general term, used, in the absence of any other more familiar, to express the aggregate of all wages at any given time in possession of the laboring population; 2nd, on the proportion of this fund to the number of the laboring population depends at any given time the average rate of wages; 3rd, the amount of the fund is determined by the amount of the general wealth which is applied to the direct purchase of labor, whether with a view to productive or to unproductive employment. If the reader will carefully consider these several propositions, I think he will perceive that they do not contain matter which can he property regarded as open to dispute. The first is littie more than a definition. The second their hands.

J. E. Cairns, Some Leading Principles of Political

[Economy Newly Expounded, II. i. § 5.

wagelingt, n. [$\langle wage + -ling^1$.] A hireling. These are the very false prophets, the instruments of wage-worker (wāj'wer'ker), n. One who works Satan, the decelvers, woives, vagelings, Judases, dreamers, for wages.

Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 439. (Davies.)

wagen-boom, n. [D., \(\chi \) wagen, wagen, + boom, tree (= E. beam).] Same as wagon-tree.

wageourt, n. [\(\chi \) ME. wagen, wage: see wage.] A hired soldier. Barbour, Bruee, xi. 48. (Stratmann.)

wageouret, n. An obsolete form of wager.
wager (wā'jer), n. [< ME. wageoure, wajour, <
OF. *wageure, gageure, a wager, < wager, pledge,
wager: see wage, v.] 1. A pledge; a gage; a

A vajour he made, so hit wes ytold, Ys heved of to smhyte, yef me him brohte in hold. Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 279).

2. Something hazarded on an uncertain event; a stake. By statutes of England, Scotland, and most if

not all of the United States, all contracts or agreements, whether by parole or in writing, involving wagers are null and void, and the wager or money due thereon cannot be recovered in any court of law. A wager is therefore nerely a debt of honor, and if paid it is in the eye of the law the same thing as giving a gratuity, except perhaps as the liability of a principal to relmburse his agent when the latter has paid it because in honor bound.

Ne waiour non with hym thou lay, Ne at the dyces with hym to play. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 306.

Hor. Content. What is the wager?
Twenty crowns.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 69.

A wager is a promise to pay money, or transfer property, upon the determination or ascertainment of an uncertain event; the consideration for such a promise is either a present payment or transfer by the other party, or a promise to pay or transfer upon the event determining in a particular way.

Anson, Coutr., 166.

3. The act of betting; a bet.

We'll make a solemn wager on your cunnings. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 156.

4. That on which bets are laid; the subject of a bet. [Rare.]

The sea strave with the winds which should bee louder, and the shrouds of the ship, with a gastful nois to them that were in it, witnessed that their ruin was the vager of the other's contention.

Str P. Sidney, Areadia, it.

5. In old Eng. law, an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness; also, the act of making such oath, the oaths of eleven compurgators being conjoined as fortifying the defen-

gators being conjoined as fortifying the defendant's oath.—Wager of battle or battel. See battle!

—Wager of law, an old English mode of trial, whereby in an action of debt brought upon a simple contract between the parties, without any deed or record, the defendant might discharge himself by taking an oath that he did not owe the plaintiff anything. He was required, however, to bring with him eleven of his neighbors, called compurgators, who were to avow upon their oath that they believed in their consciences that he declared the truth.—Wager policy. See policy?

wager (wā'jèr), v. [< wager, n.] I. trans. 1.

To hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some anestion that is to be decided, or on some easu-

question that is to be decided, or on some easualty; bet; lay; stake.

Pieces of gold. . . . wager'd with him Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 182.

"What will you wager, Wise William?"
"My iands I'll wad with thee."
Reedisdale and Wise William (Child's Ballads, VIII. 88).

2. To make a wager on; bet on: followed by a clause as object: as, I wager you are wrong.

We have a maid in Mytilene, I durst wager, Would win some words of him. Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 43.

II. intrans. To make a bet; offer a wager.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
... bring you in fine together,
And wager on your heads. Shak., Hamiet, iv. 7. 135. But one to wager with, I would lay odds now, He tells me instantly. B. Jonson, Voipone, iv. 1.

wager-cup (wā'jėr-kup), n. An ernamental piece of plate used as a prize for a race or similar contest.

wagerert (wa'jer-er), n. [$\langle wager + -er^1.$] One who wagers or lays a bet.

One who wagers or lays a bec.

Desire your wagerer from me to be more cautious in determining on such matters, and not to venture the loss of his money and credit with so much odds sgainst him.

Swift.

wagering (wā'jer-ing), p. a. Of or pertaining wagers; betting.—Wagering policy. See policy?. wages-fund, n. See wage-fund.
wages-man (wā'jez-man), n. One who works for wages. [Rare.]

If we don't make a rise before that time we shall have

to hecome wages-men.
Rolf Boldrewood, The Miner's Claim, p. 60. See watchet.

wagett, n. wage-work (wāj'werk), n. Work done for wages or hire.

For comfort after their wage work is done.

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

A civilisation which overtasks or underpays wage-work-ers, . . . this, truly, is not a civilisation for any conscien-tious thinking man to be proud of. Lancet, 1891, I. 454.

waggel, n. See wagel.

wagger, v. i. [< ME. wageren, wagren (= Icel. wagra, raggra—Haldorsen), reel, stumble; freq. of wagl. Cf. waggle.] To reel; stumble; stagger. Wyelif, Ecel. xii. 3.
waggery (wag'èr-f), n. [< wag² + -er¹ + -y³.]
The acts and words of a wag; mischievous

merriment: waggishness.

He did by the Parliament as an Ape when he hath done me waggery.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 97. some waggery.

It left Brom no alternative but to draw upon the funds of rustic waggery in his disposition.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 434.

waggie (wag'i), n. [\(\chi wag1 + -ie, -y^2 \).] The wagtail, a bird. [Prov. Eng.]
wagging (wag'ing), n. [\(\chi ME. waggynge; \) verbal n. of wag1, v.] A stirring; moving; waving; oscillation; vibration.

The folk devyne at waggyinge of a stre.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1745.

A wanton wagging of your head, thus (a feather will teach you).

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1. waggish (wag'ish), a. [< wag2 + -ish1.] 1. Like a wag; abounding in sportive or jocular tricks, antics, sayings, etc.; roguish in merriment or good humor; frolicsome.

Jack, thou think'st thyself in the Forecastle, thou'rt so waggish. Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

2. Done, concocted, or manifested in waggery or sport: as, a waggish trick; "waggish good humor," Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.=Syn. Joenlar, jocose, humorous, sportive, facetious, droll.

Waggishly (wag'ish-li), adv. [< waggish + -ly².] In a waggish manner; in sport.

Let's wanton it a little, and talk waggishly,
B. Jonson, Epicone, v. 1.

waggishness (wag'ish-nes), n. [\(\text{vaggish} + \text{ness}. \)] The state or character of being waggish; mischievous sport; wanton merriment; jocularity; also, a joke or trick.

Busbechins reporteth a Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging in a caggishness a long-billed fowl.

Bacon, Goodness, and Goodness of Nature (ed. 1887).

waggle (wag'l), v.; pret. and pp. vaggled, ppr. waggling. [= D. waggelen, totter, waver, = Dan. vakle, shake, vacillate, = MHG. vackeln, totter; freq. of wag!. Another freq. form appears in wagger.] I. intrans. To move with a wagging motion; sway or move from side to side; wag.

I know you by the waggling of your head.

Shak., Much Ado, ii. I. 119.

II. trans. 1. To cause to wag frequently and with short motions; move first one way and then the other.

She [Mrs. Bothol] amiles, . . . and if she's very glad to see you, vaggles her little hand before her face as if to blow you a kiss, as the phrase is.

Thackeray, Book of Suobs, xviii.

2. To whip; beat; overcome; get the better of. [Slang.]

of. [Slang.] waggle (wag'l), n.

vaggle (wag'l), n. [\(\text{waggle}, v. \)] A sudden, short movement first to one side and then to the other; a wagging. he other; a wagging.

A curious waggle of the focussed image.

Nature, XXXVIII. 224.

wagon, wagonage, etc. See wagon, etc. wag-halter; (wag hâl*têr), n. [< wag¹, r., + obj. halter². Cf. wag².] One who wags (or wags in) a halter; one likely to come to the gallows; a rascal; a thief: chiefly humorous.

I can tell you I am a mad wag-halter.

Marston, Insatlate Countesse, i. waging-board (wa'jing-bord), n. The board or table on which potters' clay is waged.

wagmoiret, n. [A form of quagmire, accom. to wag1.] A quagmire.

For they bene like foule wagmoires overgrast.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

wagnak, n. Same as baag-nouk.

Wagnerian (viig-nē'ri-an), a. [\(\text{Wagner} \) (see def.) + -ian. The G. surname Wagner is from def.) + -ian. The G. surname Wagner is from the noun vagner, a wagon-maker, cartwright, = E. wagoner.] Of or pertaining to any one named Wagner. Specifically—(a) of or pertaining to Rudolph Wagner (1815-63), a German anatomist and phystologist. (b) Pertsining or relating to Richard Wagner (1813-83), a celebrated German musical composer, or to his music-dramas; characterized by the ideas or the style of Wagner. See Wagnerian.—Wagnerian corpusacies, the tactile corpuscies of Wagner. See nucleolus, 1.

Wagnerianism (väg-në-ri-an-izm), n. [< Wagnerian-t-ism.] Wagnerism. ('ontemporary Rev., LI. 448.

Wagnerism (väg'nèr-izm), n. [< Wagner + In the grassy plazza two men had a humble show of first the noun wagon.

Burnside having answered for the safety of the road, it had been determined to vagon a portion of the [bridge] equipages to Fredericksburg.

Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 563.

Wagonage, waggonage (wag'on-āj), n. [(wagon + -age.] 1. Money paid for carriage or conveyance by wagon.

Wagonage, indeed, seems to the commissariat an article not worth economizing.

Jefferson, To Patrick Henry (Correspondence, I. 158).

2. A collection of wagons.

Wagon-bed (wag'on-bed), n. Same as wagon-box.

In the grassy plazza two men had a humble show of first

Wagnerism (väg'ner-izm), n. [< Wagner + -ism.] 1. The art theory of Riehard Wagner, especially as concerns the musical drama, including the general style of composition based eluding the general style of composition based on that theory. Among the many characteristics of the theory are these: the choice of a general subject in which the mythical and heroic elements are prominent; the amalgamation of poetry, music, action, and scenic effect into the most intimate union as equally important coöperating elements; the desertion of the conventionalities of the common Italian opera, especially of its sharply defined and contrasted movements and its tendency to the display of mere virtuosity; the abundant use of leading motives as a means to continuous and reiterated enotional effect; the immense elaboration of the orchestral parts, so that in them is furnished an unbroken presentation of or commentary on the entire plot; and the free use of new and remarkable means of effect, both seenic and instrumental. The Wagnerian ideal is often called (sometimes derisively) "the music of the inture," from the title of one of Wagner's essays. While Wagnerism is best exemplified in the great dramas of Wagner himself, its qualities may be seen more or less in almost alt the dramatic music of the last half of this century.

2. The study or imitation of the music of

2. The study or imitation of the music of Richard Wagner.

Wagnerist (väg'nėr-ist), n. [< Wagner + -ist.] An adherent of Richard Wagner's musical methods; an admirer of his works. Also Wagnerite.

wagnerite¹ (wag'ner-īt), n. [Named after F. M. von Wagner (1768-1851), head of the Bavarian mining department.] A transparent mineral having a vitreoresinous luster, wine-yellow or honey-yellow in color. It is a fluophosphate of magnesium,

Wagnerite² (väg'ner-īt), n. [< Wagner + -ite².] Same as Wagnerist. The American, XVII. 110.

Wagner's corpuscles. See Wagnerian and cor-

puscle.

wagon, waggon (wag'on), n. [Early mod. E. also in pl. waganes; C. D. wagen, a wagon or wain, = AS. wægn, E. wain: see wain! Hence F. wagon, a railroad-ear.] 1. A four-wheeled vehicle designed for the transport of heavy loads, or (of lighter build) for various purposes of business as the delivery of goods purchased. of business, as the delivery of goods purchased of business, as the delivery of goods purenased at a shop, or of express packages; loosely, such a vehicle, similar to the lighter business wagons, used for pleasure. The typical heavy wagon is a strong vehicle drawn by two or three horses yoked abreast, the fore wheels much smaller than the hind pair, and their axle swiveled to the body of the wagon to facilitate turning.

They trussed all their harnes in waganes.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. lxii.

Reeling with grapes, red waggons choke the way.

Byron, Beppo, st. 42.

Some of the inland traffic was still done by means of pack-horses. . . But there were also vaggons, which, by the divine permission, started for every town of note in

Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 166. 2. An open four-wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of goods on railways. [Great Britain.] -3t. A chariot.

34. A chariot.

Then to her yron wagon she betakes,
And with her beares the fowle welfavourd witch.

Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 28.

For the flowers now, that frighted thou let at fall From Dia's waggon! Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 118.

4. A tool for trimming the edges of gold-leaf to

4. A tool for trimming the edges of gold-leaf to size for a book. It consists of a frame carrying four edges of cane for cutting the gold-leaf, which does not adhere to cane as it would to metal. E. H. Knight.

5. In mining, a car; a mine-car.—Conestoga wagon, a type of broad-wheeled wagon for the transportation of inerchandise, made at Conestoga in Peunsylvania, originally for freighting goods over the deep soil of southern and western Pennsylvania: afterward it became the common vehicle of settlers going out on the prairies.

The road seemed actually lined with Conestoga wayons, ach drawn by six stalwart horses and laden with farm roduce.

Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 206. produce. Gipsy wagon. See Gipsy.—Skeleton wagon. See

wagon (wag'on), v. t. [\(wagon, n. \)] To transport, convey, or earry in a wagon: as, to wagon goods. [Colloq.]

Burnside having answered for the safety of the road, it had been determined to vagon a portion of the [bridge] equipages to Fredericksburg.

Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 563.

or.

In the grassy plazza two men had a humble show of figs d cakes for sale in their vagon-beds.

Howells, The Century, XXX. 672.

wagon-boiler (wag'on-boiler), n. A kind of steam-boiler having originally a semicylindrical top, the ends and sides vertical, and the bottom flat, thus having the shape of a wagon covered with an arched tilt. Improved forms have the sides and bottom slightly curved inward.

wagon-bow (wag'on-bō), n, A bent slat of wood used, generally in combination with oth-

ers, to support the top or cover of a wagon.

wagon-box (wag'on-boks), n. The part of a wagon mounted upon the wheels and axles, and

used to contain the freight or passengers. Also wagon-bed

wagon-brake (wag'on-brāk), n. A brake used on a wagon.

wagon-breast (wag'on-brest), n. In coal-mining, a breast in which the wagons or mine-cars are taken up to the working-face. Penn. Surv. Glossary.

wagon-ceiling (wag'on-sē"ling), n. eircular or wagon-headed ceiling; a wagon-vault. See wagon-headed.

wagon-coupling (wag'on-kup"ling), n. A conpling for connecting the fore and hind axles of a wagon. In a carriage it is also called reach or perch. E. H. Knight.

wagon-drag (wag'on-drag), n. Same as drag,

wagoner¹, waggoner (wag'on-èr), n. [= D. wagenaar, a wagoner, = OHG. wagenari, a wagonmaker, MHG. wagener, G. wagner, wagon-maker, cartwright, driver; as wagon + -er¹.] 1. One who conducts or drives a wagon; a wagon-driven driver.

The waggoner . . . cracked his whip, re-awakened his music [bells], and went melodiously away.

Dickens, Bleak House, vi.

2t. One who drives a chariot; a charioteer.

Gallop apace, you flery footed steeds,
Towards Phœbus' lodging; such a waggoner
As Phaëthon would whip you to the west.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 2.

3. [eap.] The constellation Auriga. See Auriga.

By this the Northerne wagoner had set
His sevenfold teme behind the stedfast starre
That was in Ocean waves yet never wet.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 1.

wagoner2 (wag'on-er), n. An atlas of charts: a name formerly in use, derived from a work of this nature published at Leyden in 1584-5 by

wagoner-bookt (wag'on-er-buk), n. Same as wagoner2

wagonesst, waggonesst (wag'on-es), n. [\langle wagone + -ess.] A female wagoner. [Rare.]

That she might serve for wagonesse, she pluck'd the waggoner backe, And up into his seate she mounts. Chapman, Iliad, v. 838.

wagonette, waggonette (wag-o-net'), n. [Also wagonet; < F. wagonet; as wagon + -ette.] A



leasure-vehicle, either with or without a top, holding six or more persons. It has at the back two seats facing each other, running lengthwise, and either one or two in front, running crosswise.

The . . . carriage . . . was of the waggonette fashion, uncovered, with seats at each side.

Trollope, South Africa, 1. xv.

Trollope, South Africa, 1. xv. wagon-hammer (wag'on-ham"er), n. An upright bolt connecting the tongue and the donbletree of a vehicle. Upon it the doubletree swings. E. H. Knight.

wagon-headed (wag'on-hed"ed), a. Having a round-arched or semicylindrical top or head, like the cover or tilt of a wagon when stretched over the bows: round-arched as a region headed.

over the bows; round-arched: as, a wagon-headed roof or vault.—Wagon-headed ceiling, cylindrical or barrel vaulting, or a ceiling imitating the form of such

or barrel vaulting, or a ceiling imitating the form of such vaulting.

wagon-hoist (wag'on-hoist), n. An elevator or lift used in livery-stables, carriage-factories, etc., to convey vehicles up or down.

wagon-jack (wag'on-jak), n. A lifting-jack for raising the wheels of a vehicle off the ground, so that they can be taken off for greasing, reposing at a pairing, etc

wagon-load (wag'on-lod), n. The load earried by a wagon: as, a wagon-load of coal; hence The load earried figuratively, a large amount: as, a very little text serves for a rayon-load of comment. wagon-lock (wag'on-lok), n. In a vehicle, a

wagon-lock (wag'on-lok), n. In a vehicle, a device for retarding motion in going downhill. It operates as a brake by bringing a shoe to bear against the face of one rear wheel, or both. It differs essentially from a wagon-drag or wheel-drag used for the same purpose, the drag being a shoe placed under one of the wheels. A chain used to prevent a wheel from turning in descending a hill, by locking the wheel to the body of the wagon, is essentially a wagon-locking device, but the term in the l'nited States always implies some form of friction handbrake. Wagon-locks are used on stages and other vehicles in mountainous districts, and are preferred to the wheel-

drag, as heing easily managed from the driver's seat, without stopping the vehicle. See drag, 1 (h). wagon-master (wag'on-mas*ter), n. A person

who has charge of one or more wagons; especially, an officer in charge of wagons in a military train.

wagon-roof (wag'on-röf), n. A plain semicy-lindrical vault, or barrel-vault. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 93.

wagon-roofed (wag'on-röft), a. Having a semi-cylindrical or wagon-headed roof or vault. See wagon-headed.

wagonryt, waggonryt (wag'on-ri), n. [\(\text{wagon} \)
+-ry: see -cry.] Couveyance by means of wagons; wagons collectively; wagonage. [Rare.]

He that sets to his hand though with a good intent to hinder the shogging of it, in this unlawfull uaggoary wherein it rides, let him beware it he not fatalt to him as it was to Uzza.

Millon, Church-Government, 1. 1.

wagon-top (wag'on-top), n. The part of a locomotive-boiler, over the fire-box, which is elevated above the rest of the shell. Its purpose

is to provide greater steam-room.

wagon-train (wag'on-trāu), n. A train, service, or collection of wagons, draft-animals,

vice, or collection of wagons, draft-animals, etc., organized for a special purpose; especially, the collection of wagons, etc., accompanying an army, to convey provisions, ammunition, the sick and wounded, etc.

wagon-tree (wag'on-tre), n. [< wagon + tree; tr. D. wagen-boom.] A South African shrub, Pratea grandiffora, growing 6 or 8 feet high, with the trunk as many inches thick. Its wood is of a reddish-brown color, beautifully marked with a cross or netted grain. It is sometimes used at the Cape of Good Hope for the fellies of wheels, plows, etc.

wagon-vault (wag'on-vâlt), n. A semicylindrical vault, or barrel-vault. See vault¹ and barrel-vault.

barre!-vault.

wagon-way (wag'on-wā), n. In coal-mining, an underground horse-road. [North. Eng.] wagonwright (wag'on-rīt), n. [< wagon + wright. Cf. wainwright.] A mechanic who makes wagons.

wagpastiet, n. [Appar. lit. 'a pie-stealer,' a wag1, v., + obj. pastie, pasty, pie.] A rogue.

A little waypastie,
A deceiver of folkes by subtill craft and guile.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 2.

wagshipt (wag'ship), n. $[\langle wag^2 + -ship.]$ 1. Waggery; waggishness.

Let's pierce the rundlets of our running heads, and give 'em a neat cup of wagship.

Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 3.

2. The state or dignity of being a wag. Marston, What you Will, iii. 3. [Humorous.] wagsome (wag'sum), a. [\langle wag^2 + -some.] Waggish. [Rare.]

Still humoured he his wagsome turn.

W. S. Gilbert, Peter the Wag.

wagtail (wag'tāl), n. [$\langle wag^1, v, + \text{obj. } tail^1$.] 1. Any bird of the family Motacillidx (which see): called from the continual wagging motion of the tail. The species are very numerous, and chiefly confined to the Old World. Those of the subfamily Anthines are commonly called pipits or titlarks. (see cut under Anthus.) (a) The white, black, gray, and pied wagtails belong to the genus Motacilla, as M. alba and M. lugubris or



Quaketail, or Pied Wagtail (Motacilla yarrelli).

parrelli. (See Motacilla.) (b) The closely related genua Budytes comprises among others the common blue-headed yellow wagtail, B. flaca, of very wide distribution in the Old World and found in Alaska.

2. Some similar bird. In the United States the name is frequently given to two birds of the genus Seiarus, the common water-thrush and the large-billed water-thrush, and the large-billed water-thrush, S. nævius and S. motacilla, members of the family Mniotitidæ, or American warblers. See cut under Seiarus.

3†. A term of familiarity or contempt.

Wagtail, salute them all; they are friends.

Middleton, Michaelmas Term, iii. 1.

4. A pert person.

Osw. This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life
I have spared at sait of his gray heard —
Kent. . . . Spare my gray beard, you wogtail?
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 73.

African wagtail, Motacilla capensis of South Africa.— Blue-headed yellow wagtail, the true Budyles flava.— Cape wagtail, the African wagtail.—Collared wagtail,

a bird so named by Latham in 1783 from a bird described by Sonnini ln 1766 from Luzon: not well identified, but supposed to be the wagtail distributed over most of Asia, with a host of synonyms, from which M. leucopais is selected as the onym by late authority.—Common wagtail of England, the pied wagtail.—Field-wagtail, a yellow wagtail.—Garden-wagtail, the Indian wagtail.—Gray-headed yellow wagtail, hedayles viridis.—Gray wagtail, Modaella melanope, or bearula, or sulphurea: more fully called gray water-wagtail (after Edwards, 1758), and also yellow water-wagtail by Alin (1738-40).—Green wagtail, a bird so described by Brown in 1775, and since commonly called Budyles viridis or B. oinereocapillus, ranging from Scandinavia to South Africa and the Malay countries.—Hudsonian wagtail (of Latham, 1801), the common titark of North America, Anthus pennsylvanicus or Iudovicianus, originally described and figured by Edwards in 1760 as the "lark from Pensilvania."—Indian wagtail, Nemoricoda or Nemoricoga indica, now Limonidromus indicus, a true wagtail, but of a separate genus, wide-ranging in Asia and most of the islands zoologically related to that continent.—Pied wagtail, Motaeilla luqubris or yarrelli, the commonest wagtail of Great Britain.—Tschutschi wagtail; he gray wagtail. Pennant, 1785.—Wagtail fantail, wagtail fitteen different New Latin names, among which Rhipidura or

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Wagtail Flycatcher (Rhipidura tricolor).

Sauloprocta tricolor or motacilloides is most used. It is 7½ inches long, and chiefly black and white in coloration, thus resembling one of the pied wagtails. Also called black fantail.—Water wagtail. See water-wagtail.—White wagtail, Motacilla alba, or another of this type.—Wood-wagtail, the common gray wagtail: sometimes mistaken for something else, and put in a genus Calobates, as C. sulphurea. Webster, 1890.—Yellow wagtail, Budytes rayi, or another of this type.
Wagtail (wag'tāl), v. i. [< wagtail, n.] To flutter: move the wines and tail like a wactail.

ter; move the wings and tail like a wagtail.

From bush to bush wag-tayling here and there.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

wagwant (wag'wont), n. Same as wag-wanton. wag-wanton (wag'wôn-ton), n. The quaking-grass, Briza media. [Prov. Eng.] wag-wit (wag'wit), n. Awag; a would-be wit.

All the wag-wits in the highway are grinning in applause of the ingenious rogue. Steele, Spectator, No. 354.

wah (wä), n. [Native name.] The panda, Ælu-rus fulgens, of the Himalayan region. See cut

wahabi, Wahabee (wä-hä'bē), n. [〈 Ar. Wahhabi, 〈 Wahhabi, see def.).] One of the followers of Abd-el-Wahhab (1691-1787), a Modern of the wahabi, who opposed all practices hammedan reformer, who opposed all practices not sanctioned by the Koran. His successors formed a powerful dominion, whose chief seatwas in Nejd in central Arabia. They were overthrown by Ibrahim Pasha in 1818, but afterward regained much of their former power in central Arabia. Also Wahabite.

A sect of Muhammadan puritana, known as Wahabis, who affect a strict and ascetic way of life, such as prevailed in the time of the Prophet, and denounce all commentaries on the Koran, and all such modern innovations as the worship of relies.

J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist, India, p. 668.

Wahabiism (wä-hä'bē-izm), n. [< Wahabi + -ism.] The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Wahabis. W. G. Palgrave.

Wahabite (wä-hä'bit), n. [< Wahabi + -ite².]
Same as Wahabi. Laboulaye.

wahahe (wä-hä'hā), n. [Maori.] A tree, Disoxylum (Hartighsea) spectabile, found in New Yoolayd.

Sozyum (Harugusea) spectaone, found in New Zealand. It has a height of 40 or 50 feet, and hears panicles of pale-colored flowers from 8 to 12 inches long, pendulous from the trunk and main branches. Its leaves are said to be used by the natives like hops, and an infusion of them as a stomachic. Also kohe,

Waha Lake trout. See trout!

Wahoo (wa-hō'), n. [Amer. Ind.] 1. A North American shrub, the burning-bush, Euonymus

atropurpureus, ornamental in autumn for its

pendulous capsules, revealing in dehiscence the

bright-scarlet arils of its seeds. Its bark is the officinal euonymus, credited with cholagogic and laxative properties.—2. The bearberry of the Pacific United States, Rhamnus Purshiana, the source of cascara sagrada, perhaps so called from its medicinal affinity to the former.—3. The winged elm, *Ulmus alata*, a small tree with corky winged branches, found southward in the

corky winged branches, found southward in the United States. The wood is unwedgeable, and is largely used for hubs, blocks, etc. The name has also been applied to Tilia heterophylla (see Tilia) and to the Japanese quince (which see, under quince).

Also written waahoo (this form being sometimes used distinctively in sense 1) and whahoo.

waidt, waidet. Obsolete spellings of the pret erit and past participle of weight.

waif (wāf), n. and a. [Formerly also waive (from the plural), also waift (see waive, n., waift); <
ME. waif, weif, weife (pl. wayves, weyves), < OF. waif, weif, weif, gaif, fem. waive, gaive (pl. waives, gaives), a waif (choses gaives, things lost and not claimed), < Icel. reif, anything waving or flapping about, veifan, a moving about uncertainly, veifa, vibrate, waver: see waive.] I. or happing about, regan, a moving about the certainly, reifa, vibrate, waver: see waire.] I. n. 1. Anything blown by the wind or drifted in by the ocean; a thing tossed abroad and abaudoned; a stray or odd piece or article.

oned; a stray or our preceded.

Weifes, things forsaken, miscarried, or lost.

Cotgrave, 1611.

Rolling in his mind
Old waifs of rhyme. Tennyson, The Brook.

2. In law: (a) Goods found of which the owner is not known.

Of wardes and of wardemotes, vayues and strayues.

Piers Plowman (C), i. 92.

(b) Such goods as a thief, when pursued, throws away to prevent being apprehended.

Waifs... are goods stolen, and waved or Ihrown away by the thief in his flight, for fear of being apprehended.

Elackstone, Com., I. viii.

3. A wanderer; one who is lost; a neglected, homeless wretch: applied also to beasts.

Virtue and vice had bound'ries in old time; . . . 'Twas hard perhaps on here and there a waif, Desirous to return, and not received.

Cowper, Task, iii. 80.

Couper, Task, iii. 80.
Oh a'ye pious, godly flocks, . . .
Wha now will keep ye frac the fox, . . .
Or wha will tent the waifs and crocks
About the dykes! Burns, The Twa Herds.

4. Same as weft or waft.

4. Same as weft or waft.

The officer who first discovers it [a whale] sets a waif (a small flag) in his boat, and gives chase.

C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 25.

Masthead waif, a light pole, six or eight feet long, with a hoop covered with cauvas at the end: used by whalemen in signaling boats. Compare waft, n., 4.

II. a. Vagabond; worthless; ignoble; inferior. Also waff. [Scotch.]

ferior. Also waff. [Scotch.]

And the Lord King forbida that any waff (i. e. vagabond) or nuknown ("uncuth") man be entertained anywhere except in a borough, and there only for one night, unless he or his horse be detained there by sickness so that an essoign [valid excuse by reason of sickness or infirmity] can be shown. Laws of Hen. II., quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 26.

And wull and waff for eight lang years

They sail'd upon the sea.

Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, 1. 253).

waif-pole (waif'pol), n. The pole to which the masthead waif is made fast.
waiftt, n. [Early mod. E., < ME. weft; a var. of waif, with excrescent t: see waif.] Same as

waif.

For that a waift, the which by forlune came Upon your seas, he claym'd as propertie.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

Wail¹ (wāl), v. [< ME. wailen, waillen, weiten, weilen, < Icel. ræla, rala, mod. rola, wail, < væ! vei! interj., woe! see voe. Cf. bewail. I. intrans. To express sorrow by a mournful inarticulate vocal sound; lament; moan; ery plaintively. tively.

1 mot wepe and weyle whyl I live.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 437.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of walling winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and sere.

Bryant, Death of the Flowers.

II. trans. To grieve over; lament; bemoan;

Thou holy chirche, thou maist be wailed.
-Rom. of the Rose, 1. 6271.

Tell these sad women
Tis fond to wail inevitable strokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them. Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 26.

wail¹ (wail), n. [(wail¹, r.]] The act of lament-

ing aloud; wailing; a moan; a plaintive cry or sound.

From its rocky caverns the deep-voiced neighboring ocean Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest.

The dead, whose dying eyea Were closed with wail. Tennyson, In Memoriam, xc.

wail², v. t. See wale².
wailer¹ (wā'lèr), n. [< wail¹ + -er¹.] One who wails or laments; a profession morner.

wails or laments; a professional monrher.

wailer² (wā'lèr), n. [< wail², waile², + -er¹.]

In eoal-mining, a boy who picks out from the eoal in the ears the bits of slate and any other rubbish which may have got mixed with it. [North. Eng.]

waileress; (wā'lèr-es), n. [ME. weileresse; (wailer! +-ess.] A woman who wails or mourns: used in the quotation with reference to professional mourners.

Beholde 3e, and clepe 3e wymmen that weilen [var. weileressis, waitsteris, tr. L. lamentatrices].

Wyctif, Jer. lx. 17.

wailful (wāl'ful), a. [\(\text{wail}^1 + -ful. \) 1. Sorrowful; mournful; making a plaintive sound.

Thus did she watch, and weare the weary night In waylfult plaints that none was to appease. Spenser, F. Q., V. vl. 26.

While thro' the brass the cushat croods
With wailfa' cry! Burns, To W. Simpson.
21. Lamentable; worthy of wailing.

2†. Lamentable; Worthy of Bloody hands, whose cruelty . . . frame
The waitful works that scourge the poor, without regard
Surrey, Ps. lxxiil.

Destruction of 1709 (a. There shall be waiting and guashing of teeth.

Mat. xiii. 42.

wailingly (wa'ling-li), adv. [$\langle wailing + -ly^2 \rangle$] In a wailing manner; with wailing.

Lamentation.

O day of wailment to all that are yet unborn!

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, il. 224. (Latham.)

wailstert (wāl'stèr), n. [ME., < wail¹ + -ster.]

Same as waileress. Wyelif, Jer. ix. (in MS. I.).

waimentt, waymentt (wā-ment'), v. i. [< ME. waymenten, weymenten, < OF. waimenter, weymenter, guaimenter, gamanter, etc., lament; perhaps a variation, in imitation of OF. wai, guai (Sp. Po. It. mai = Goth. wai. woe: see woe, and (Sp. Pg. It. guai = Goth. wai, woe: see woe, and ef. wail), of lamenter, < L. lamentari, lament: see lament.] To lament; sorrow; wail.

"Sir," selde Agravain, "ne weymente ye not so, ffor yet god will he ne hath noon harme."

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ill. 513.

Thilke acience, as seith Seint Augustin, maketh a man to waymenten in his herte. Chaucer, l'arson's Tale.

walmentation (wā-men-tā'shon), n. [< ME. waymentacion, wamentacion, < OF. *waimentacion, < waimenter, lament: see waiment.]

Lamentation.

Made swiche wamentneioun
heare the soun. That pite was to heare the soun.

The Isle of Ladies, 1, 1855.

waimentingt, waymentingt, n. [ME., verbal n. of waiment, v.] Lamentation; bewailing.

The sacred teres, and the waymenting,
The firy strokes of the desiring
That loves servaunts in this lyf enduren.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1063.

wain¹ (wān), n. [\langle ME. wain, wayn, wein (pl. waines, weines), \langle AS. wegen. wwgn, w\(\vec{w}\)en = OS. wagan = OFries. wain, wein = D. wagen = MLG. wagen = OHG. MHG. G. wagen = Icel. vagn = Sw. ragn = Dan. vogn, a wain, wagon, vehicle; ele, ear. (f. wagon, a doublet of wain!,] 1. A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, or for carrying eorn, hay, etc.; a wagon or eart. [Obsolete, provincial, or archaic.]

And the Women . . . dryven Cartes, Plowes, and Waynes, and Chariottes.

Manderille, Travels, p. 250.

The war-horse drew the peasant's loaded wain.

Bryant, Christmas in 1875.

The shynynge Juge of thinges, stable in hymself, governeth the swifte eart or rayn—that is to seyn, the circuler moeyynge of the sonne.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. meter 1.

2. Same as Charles's Wain.

My bankrupt wain ean beg nor borrow light; Alas! my darkness is perpetnal night.

Quartes, Emblems, iil. 1.

Arthur's Wain. Same as Charles's Wain.

Arthur's slow wain his course dath roll
In utter darkness round the pole.

Scott, L. of L. M., i. 17.

Charles's Wain, in astron., the seven brightest stars in the constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear, which has

been called a wagon since the time of Homer. Two of the stars are known as the pointers, hecause, being nearly in a right line with the pole-star, they direct an observer to it. Also called the Plan, the Great Dipper, the Northern Car, and some times the Butcher's Cleaver. [The name Charles's wain, Charles' wain is a modern alteration of earlier earl's wain, (late ME. charlewayn, charelwayn, clate AS. carles wæn; (Sw. karl-vagn = Dan. karls-vogn), the carl's or churl's wain, i. e. the farmer's wagon. The word wain came to be associated with the name Charles with ref. to Charlemagne, being also called in ME. Charlemagnes wayne. In the 17th century it was associated with the names of Charles I. and Charles II.]

An it be not four by the day III be hanged: Charles'

An it be not four by the day, I'll be hanged: Charles' wain is over the new chimney. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 2. The Lesser. Wain, Ursa Minor.

When the lesser wain Is twisting round the polar star.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, ci.

wain² (wān), v. t. [Perhaps \(\) Icel. regna, go on one's way, proceed: see way¹. Cf. wain¹, from the same nlt. source. The ME. "waynen," move, etc., found in various texts, is a misreading of waynen, i. e. wayren: see waire.] To carry; convey; fetch.

Carry; convey; recen.

Then, neighbours, for God's sake, if any you see Good seruant for dairle house, waine her to mee.

Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 107. (Davies.)

So swift they wained her through the light,

"Twas like the motion of sound or sight.

Hogg, Kilmeny.

The wailful works that scourge the poot, of blame.

Surrey, Ps. lxxii.

wailing (wā'ling), n. [< ME. waylyng; verbal n. of wail!, r.] The act of expressing sorrow, grief, or the like andibly; loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

Wainable (wa'na-bl), a. [< wain3, = yain1, + -able.] Capable of being tilled; tillable: as, wainable (wā'nāj), n. A variant of yainage.

The stock of the merchant and the uninage of the villein are preserved from undue severity of amercement as well as the settled estate of the earldom or barony.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 155.

In a wailing manner; with wailing.

Shrilly, wailingly sounded a cry of mortal agony.

The Century, XXIX. 60.

Wain-bote! (wān'bōt), n. [< wain! + bote!.] An allowance of timber for wagons or carts.

Wain-house (wān'hous), n. A house or shed for wagons and earts. [Prov. Eng.]

After supper they adjourned to the wain-house, where the master pledged the first ox with a customary toast.

C. Etton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 408.

wain-load (wan'lod), n. A wagon-load.

Then you shall returne,
And of your best pronision sende to vs
Thirty wrine-load, beside twelue tun of whne.
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 104).

Meywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, 1. 104).

wainman† (wāu'man), n.; pl. wainmen (-men).

1. A driver of a wain or wagon; a wagoner.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. i. 64. (Davies.)—2. A
charioteer; specifically [eap.], the constellation
Auriga. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

wain-rope (wān'rōp), n. A rope for pulling a
wain or binding a load on a wain or wagon; a cart-rope. [Rare.]

Oxen and wainropes cannot hale them together.
Shak., T. N., iii. 2. 64.

wainscot (wan'skot), n. [Early mod. E. also wainscot (wan'skot), n. [Early mod. E. also wainscott, waynskot, waynskote (also, as mere b., waghenseot); \(\) D. wagensehot (= LG. wagensehot), the best kind of oak-wood, well grained and without knots (cf. LG. bokensehot, the best kind of beech-wood, without knots), \(\) wagen, wagon, wain, chariot, carriage, \(\) sehot (= E. shot!), partition, wainscot. The orig. sense was prob. 'wood used for a board or partition in a coach or wagon'; thence 'boards for papel-work papeling for walls. 'boards for panel-work, paneling for walls, esp. oak-wood for paneling.'] 14. A fine kind of foreign oak-timber, not so liable to cast or warp as English oak, easily worked with tools, and used at first for any kind of paneled work, and afterward in other ways.

A tabyli of waynskott with to trestellis.

Bury Wills (ed. Tymms), p. 115.

He was not tall, but of the lowest stature, round faced, olivaster (like wainscott) complexion.

Aubrey, Lives (William Harvey).

2. A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, usually made in panels; paneled boards on the walls of rooms. Originally this lining or paneling was made of wainscot-oak.

With their fair wainscots, Their presses and bedsteads, Their joint-stools and tables,

A fire we made. Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 128).

Boords called Waghenscot. Hakhuyt's Voyages, I. 173.

The reader prayed that men of his coat might grow up like cedars to make good varinacot in the House of Sincerity.

Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 3.

We sat down to dinner in a fine long room, the wain-scot of which is rich with gilded coronets, roses, and port-cullises.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 191.

3. One of certain noctuid moths: an English eollectors' name. The American wainscot is Leucania extranea; the scarce wainscot is Simyra venosa.—Smoky wainscot. See smoky.

been called a wagon since the time of Homer. Two of the wainscot (wan'skot), v. t.; pret. and pp. wainsected, wainscotted, ppr. wainscoting, wainscotting. [Formerly also wensect; < wainsect, n.] To line or panel with wainscot: as, to wainseot a hall.

A Chappel whose Roof was covered with Leafe-Gold, wenscotted, and deeked with great store of Pearl's and Precious Stones. S. Clurke, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 267.

Music is better in chambers wainscotted than hanged.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 144.

The roomes are wainscotted, and some of them richly parquetted with cedar, yew, eypresse, &c.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 23, 1678. 2. To line or panel in the manner of wainseoting, with material other than oak, or, more

generally, than wood. The east side of it [the church] within is wainscotted with jasper and heautiful marbles.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 5.

wainscot-chair (wān'skot-char), n. A chair the lower part of which below the seat is filled in with solid paneling, or the like, so as to form a box.

wainscot-clock (wān'skot-klok), n. A tall standard clock with long pendulum and high closed ease: so called because such clocks stood against the wainscoting in old honses. Art Journal, 1883, p. 198.

wainscoting, wainscotting (wān'skot-ing), n. [$\langle wainseot + -ing^1$.] Wainseot, or the material

used for it.

wainscot-oak (wān'skot-ōk), n. The Turkey oak, Quercus Cerris. See ouk.
wainscot-panel (wān'skot-pan"el), n. In an

American railroad-car, a board forming a panel between the two wainseot-rails formerly placed

beneath the windows.

wain-shilling (wān'shil"ing), n. A market toll or tax formerly leyied on wagons at markets in English towns. See the quotation under load-

wainwright (wān'rīt), n. A wagon-maker:

wainwright (wan rit), n. A wagon-maker: same as wagonwright.
wair¹t, v. An old spelling of wear¹.
wair² (war), n. [Origin obscure.] In carp., a piece of timber 6 feet long and 1 foot broad.
Bailey, 1731.

Battey, 1731.

waischet. An obsolete past participle of wash.

waise (wāz), v. t.; pret. and pp. waised, ppr.

waising. A Scotch form of wiss.

waist (wāst), n. [Formerly waste, wast; < ME.

wast, waste, < AS. *wāst, wāxt, lit. 'growth,'

'size' (= Icel. vöxtr, stature, = Sw. växt = Dan.

wart growth size = Goth valetus growth invæxt, growth, size, = Goth. wallstus, growth, increase, stature; cf. AS. wæstm, rarely westm, earlier wæstm, growth, fruit, produce, = G. wachsthum, growth), < weaxan, grow: see wax1.] 1. The part of the human body between the chest and the hips; the smaller or more compressible section of the trunk below the ribs and above the haunch-bones, including most of the abdomen and the loins. A woman's waist, if untampered with, which under the exigencies of modern costume is seldom the case, is naturally less contracted than a man's. The sculptures of the ancients furnish ample evidence of

Waste, of a mannys myddyl. Prompt. Parv., p. 517. The women go straiter and closer in their garments than the men do, with their waistes girded.

Indeed I am in the waist two yards about.

Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 46.

Sarac, M. W. of W., R. of St.

Her ringlets are in taste;

What an arm!—what a waist

For an arm!

F. Locker, To my Grandmother.

2. Something worn around the waist or body, as a belt or girdle.

I might have glv'n thee for thy pains
Ten silver shekles and a golden vaist.

Peele, David and Bethsabe.

3. A garment covering the waist or trunk. (a) An undergarment worn especially by children, to which petticoats and drawers are buttoned. (b) The body or bodice of a dress, whether separate from the skirt or joined to it; a corsage; a basque; a blouse.

Doll. What fashion will make a woman have the best Doll. What fasmon win make body, tailor?
Tailor. A short Dutch waist, with a round Catherine-wheel fardingale.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

4. Figuratively, that which surrounds like a

girdle.

Spar to the rescue of the noble Talbot,
Who now is girdled with a waist of iron,
And hemm'd about with grim destruction.
Shak, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 20.

5. That part of any object which bears some analogy to the human waist, somewhere near the middle of its height or length.

A pepper box . . . painted in blue on a white ground, . . and the name Richard Chaffers, 1796, round the waist.

Jewitt, Ceramic Art, II. 34.

There is a small knop at the small part or waist [of an hour-glass shaped salt-cellar).
South Kensington Handbook, College Corp. Plate.

The date of refounding this bell (1576) is cast upon its

waist. Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 133.

Quarter your selves in order, some ahalt; Some in the Ships waste, all in martial order. Heywood, Fortune by Land and Sea (Works, ed. 1874, VI.

(c) The middle part of a period of time.

In the dead waist [var. vast] and middle of the night.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 198.

Tis now about the immodest waist of night.

Marston, Malcontent, il. 3.

This was about the waste of day.

Loves of Hero and Leander, p. 114.

Peasant waist. See peasant.

waist-anchor (wāst'ang"kor), n. An anchor stowed in the waist; a sheet-anchor.

waistband (wāst'band), n. 1. A band meant to encircle the waist, especially such a band forming part of a garment and serving to stiffer waist provided by the argisthand of a glirit.

Waisted (wās'ted), a. [Formerly also wasted; waist+-ed².] Having a waist (of some specified shape or type).

Med. I never saw a Coat better cut.

Sir Fop. It makes me show long-wasted.

Etherege, Man of Mode, iii. 2. fen or maintain it: as, the waistband of a skirt.

A pair of dreadnought pilot-trousers, whereof the waist-band was so very broad and high that it became a suc-cedaneum for a waistcoat. Dickens, Domhey and Sou, xxiii.

2. A separate or outer girdle or belt. [Rare.] waist-belt (wast'belt), n. A belt worn about the waist.

She wore a tight-fitting bodice of cream-white flannel and petticoats of gray flannel, while she had a waistbelt and pouch of brilliant blue.

W. Black, Princess of Thule, vii.

waist-boat (wāst'bōt), n. A boat carried in the waist of a vessel; specifically, in whaling, the second mate's boat, carried in the waist on the port side.

waist-boater (wāst'bō"tėr), n. The officer of the boat carried in the waist of a whaler; the second mate.

waist-cloth (wāst'klôth), n. 1. A piece of cloth worn by the natives in India around the waist and hanging below it, and, as often worn, passed between the thighs. Compare dhotee.—
2. Naut.: (a) Hammock-cloths of the waist nettings. Hamersly. (b) pl. Cloths hung about the cage-work of a ship's hull, to protect the men in action. men in action. Narcs.

The rest of the day we spent in accommodating our Boat; in stead of thoules wee made stickes like Bedstaues, to which we fastened so many of our Massawomek Targets that invironed her as west clothes.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 185.

My Lord did give me orders to write for flags and scar-ett waistcloathes. Pepys, Diary, May 7, 1660.

waistcoat (wāst'kōt, colloq. wes'kot or -kōt), n. [Formerly also wastcote, wascote, also dial. weskit; \(\) waist + coat^2.] A name of various garments. (a) A body-garment for men, formerly worn under the doublet, and apparently intended to show through its slashes, or where it was left unbuttoned.

Ruffes for your hands, wast-cotes wrought with silke.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 42).

This morning my brother's man brought me a new black baize waiste-coate, faced with silk, which I put on, from this day laying by half-shirts for this winter.

Pepys, Diary, Nov. 1, 1663.

(b) A garment without sleeves worn under a cost. They were formerly long, reaching sometimes to the thighs, and were made of rich and bright-colored material; now they are worn much shorter. They are generally single-breasted, but double-breasted waistcoats have been in fashion at different times.

He had on a blue silk waistcoat with an extremely broad gold lace. Walpole, Letters, II. 359.

The dangerous waistcoat, called by cockneys "vest."

O. W. Holmes, Urania.

(c) A garment worn by women in imitation of a man's waist-coat. Compare (a).

In a stuffe Wascote and a Peticote Like to a chambermayd. T. Cranley, Reformed Whore (1635). (Fairholt, 1, 300.)

The queen, who looked in this dress—a white laced vaist-coate and a crimson short pettycoate—... myghty pretty.

The dress bodice is fitted with two vaistcoats, one of pale écru corded silk overlaid with green and gold soutache braid, the other of silk striped white and green alternately.

New York Evening Post, March 8, 1890.

Sleeved waistcoat. See sleeved. waistcoateer (wast-kō-tēr', colloq. wes-koter'), n. [Formerly also spelled wastcoateer, wast-conteer, wastcoater; < waistcoat + -eer.] One who wears a waistcoat as a principal garment, without a coat or upper gown; in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in London, a prostitute (probably from being so dressed).

Who keeps the outward door there? here's fine shuffling! You waistcoateer, you must go back. Fletcher, Humorons Lieutenant, i. 1.

I knew you a *waistcoatee*r in the garden alleys, And would come to a sailor's whistle, *Massinge*r, City Madam, iii.1.

Especially —(a) The narrowest part of the body of musical instruments of the violin kind, formed by the bonts, or inward curves of the ribs near the middle of the body.

(b) Naul., the central part of a ship. ing), n. A textile fabric made especially for men's waistcoats, and different from cloth intended to be used for coats and trousers. These stuffs usually contain silk, and are of a fancy pattern.

Mrs. Carver bespoke from him two pieces of waistcoating.

Miss Edgeworth, The Dun, p. 315. (Davies.)

waist-deep (wāst'dēp), a. and adv. So deep as to reach or be covered from the feet up to the waist: as, the ford was waist-deep.

The eager Knight leap'd in the sea

Waist-deep, and first on shore was he.

Scott, Lord of the Isles, v. 14.

waister (wās'ter), n. [< waist + -erl.] 1. A green hand on board a whaler, usually placed in the waist of the vessel until qualified for more responsible duties.—2. On a naval vessel, formerly, one of a class of old men who have been disabled or grown gray without rising in the

waist-high (wāst'hī), a. [Formerly also wast-high; < waist + high.] As high as the waist. Contemptible villages, . . . the grasse wast-high, un-moved, uneaten.

waist-panel (wāst'pan"el), n. The panel immediately above the lowest panel on the outside of a carriage-body. Car-Builder's Dict. [Eng.] waist-piece (wāst'pēs), n. The steel skirt, or great braguette, of the armor of the fourteenth century. Compare out product tagest.

waist-rail (wast'rail), n. A horizontal piece in the framing of the side of a passenger-carriage.

Car-Builder's Dict. [Eng.]

waist-torque (wast'rark), n. A girdle, properly

one of twisted or spiral bars, worn by the northern nations in the early middle ages. Compare

ern nations in the early middle ages. Compare cut under torque.

waist-tree (wāst'trē), n. A spare spar formerly placed along the waist of a ship where there were no bulwarks. Also called rough-tree.

wait (wāt), n. [Formerly also, erroneously, waight; \ ME. waite, wayte, a watchman, spy, \ OF. waite, gaite, a guard, sentinel, watchman, spy, later, guet, watch, ward, heed, also the watch or company appointed to watch (= Pr. gach, gayt), \ OHG. wahta, MHG. wahte, G. wacht, a watchman; cf. Goth. wahtwo, a watch, \ AS. wacan = Goth. wakan, etc., wake, watch: **cach, a waterman, el-doth. **water, a water, a water a constraint of the water, a water a constraint of the water, water a constraint of the water and water and water a constraint of the water and water and water a constraint of the water and wate

And wysly bes ware [heware] waytys to the towne, On yohe half forto hede, that no harme fall. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6265.

2. One of a body of musicians, especially iu the seventeenth century in England. Originally the waits seem to have been watchmen who sounded horns, or in some other noisy way announced their being on watch. Bands of musicians seem to have borne the name generally at a later time, and it is still preserved in England, as applied to persons who sing out of doors at Christmas time, and seek gratuities from house to house.

A wayte, that nightelye from Mychelmas to Shreve Thorsdaye pipethe the watche withen this courte fower tymes. . . Also this yeoman waight, at the makinge of Knyghtes of the Bath, for his attendance upon them by nyghte-time, in watchinge in the chappelle, hath he to his fee all the watchinge clothing that the knyght shall wear upon him. upon him.

Rymer, quoted in Chambers's Book of Days, II. 743. We will have the city waites down with us, and a noise trumpets. Shirley, Witty Fair One, iv. 2. of trumpets.

There is scarce a young man of any fashion who does not make love with the town nusic. The vaits often help him through his courtship; and my friend Banister has told me he was proffered five hundred pounds by a young fellow to play but one winter under the window of a lady.

Tatter, No. 222.

A strain of music seemed to break forth in the air just below the window. I listened, and found it proceeded from a band, which I concluded to be the waits from some neighboring village.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 253.

An old variety of hautboy or shawm: so called because much used by the waits.

Gretc lordys were at the assent,
Waytys blewe, to mete they wente.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69. (Halliwell.)

The waits or hoboys,

Butler, Principles of Musick (1636), quoted in
[Chambers's Book of Days, 11, 743.

4t. The act of watching; watchfulness.

The nimbleness & wayt of the dog too take hiz sugurtage, and the fors & experiens of the bear agayn to avoid the assants Robert Laneham, Letter from Kenilworth (1575).

5†. An ambush; a trap; a plot: obsolete except in the phrase to lie in wait.

In the phrase to the tweet.

Fals semblance hath a visage ful demure,
Lightly to catche the ladies in a vaite;
Where-fore we must, if that we wil endure,
Make right good watche.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

6. The act of waiting: as, a wait for the train at a station. - 7. Time occupied in waiting; delay; an interval of waiting; specifically, in theatrical language, the time between two acts. Compare stage-wait.

It was thought I had suffered enough in my long wait for the trial. Mrs. Oliphant, The Ladies Lindorea, p. 98.

During the wait between the first and second parts the Prince sent for Herr Schoenberger, a pisulst who had pleased him very much, and personally complimented him.

T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 141.

To lay wait. See lay1.—To lie in wait. See lie1.—Waita badge, a badge formerly worn by town musicians, usually an escutcheon with the arms of the borough. Such badges exist in the treasuries of English towns and corpo-

rations.

wait (wāt), v. [〈ME. waiten, wayten, 〈OF. waiter, waitier, gaiter, gaiter, guetter, F. guetter (Walloon weitier) = Pr. gaitar, gachar = It. guature, watch, ward, mark, heed, note, lie in wait for, 〈OF. waite, gaite, a guard, sentinel: see wait, u. Cf. await.] I. intrans. 1. To watch; be on the watch; lie in wait; look out.

He wayted after no pompe and reverence.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 525.

William; ful wigtly wayted out at an hole, & seie breme burnes busi in ful brigt armea.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2320.

2. To look forward to something; be in expectation: often with for.

She wayteth whan hir herte wolde breste. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 852.

Sil. And so, good rest.

Pro. As wretches have o'er night
That wait for execution in the moru.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 134.

Both waited patiently, and yet both prayed for the accelerating of that which they waited for: Daniel for the deliverance, Simeon for the Epiphany.

Donne, Sermons, iv.

3. To stay or rest in patience or expectation; remain in a state of quiescence or inaction, as till the arrival of some person or event, or till the proper moment or favorable opportunity for action: often with for.

Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thua waited for.
Shak., J. C., il. 2 119.

Do but wait till I despatch my tailor, and I'll discover my device to you.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

They also serve who only stand and wait.

Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

The dinner waits, and we are tir'd.

Cowper, John Gilpin.

Wait till we give you a dictionary, Sir! It takes Boston to do that thing, Sir!

O. W. Holmes, Professor, ii.

that thing, Sir!

A tide of fierce
Invective seem'd to wait behind her lips,
As waits a river level with the dam,
Ready to burst and flood the world with foam.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. To remain in readiness to execute orders; be ready to serve; be in waiting; perform the duties of an attendant or a servant; hence, to serve; supply the wants of persons at table.

Thou [a page] art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 18.

How one of the Serving-men, untrain'd to wait, spllt the White-broth!

Brome, Jovial Crew, v.
Three large men, like doctors of divinity, wait behind the table, and furnish everything that appetite can ask for.

Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Bali.

To wait on or upon. [On, prep.] (at) To watch; guard. Loke that ye waite well vpon me, and yef it be myster cometh me to helpe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 647.

(bt) To look at; look toward. The eyes of all wait upon thee; and thou givest them their meat in due season.

It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with whom you speak, with your eye.

Bacon, Cunning (ed. 1887).

(ct) To lie in wait for.

This somnour evere waitynge on his prey. Chaucer, Friar'a Tale, 1. 76. (dt) To expect; look for.

1 wot the in witte to waite on myn end.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 7943.

(et) To attend to; perform, as a duty.

According to the grace that is given unto us, whether prophecy, let us prophesy, . . . or ministry, let us wait on our ministering.

Rom. xii. 7.

(ft) To be ready to serve; do the bidding of.

Yea, let none that wait on thee be ashamed. Ps. xxv. 3. Therefore turn thou to thy God: keep mercy and judgment, and wait on thy God continually.

Hos. xii. 6. (g) To attend upon as a servant; act as attendant to; be in the service of.

The Syrians had brought away . . . a little maid: and she vaited on Naaman's wife. 2 Ki. v. 2.

How now, Simple! where have you been? I must wait on myself, must I?

Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 208.

(h) To go to see; call upon; visit; attend.

I... have been twice to wait upon Dr. Brady; but was both times disappointed.

Edmond Gibson (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 229).

I auppose he will be here to wait on Mrs. Malaprop as soon as he is dresa'd.

Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

soon as he is dress'd.

Sheridan, The Rivals, 1. 2.

(i) To escort; accompany; attend; apecifically, to attend as bridesmald or groomaman. [Colloq.]

Gentlemen, I beg pardon—I must wait on you down stairs; here is a person come on particular business.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

I used to be waitin' on her to singin' school.

H. B. Stove, Oidtown Stories, p. 123.

H. B. Stove, Oldtown Storiea, p. 123.

(j) To attend or follow as a consequence; he associated with; accompany.

Now, good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both! Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 38.

Such silence waits on Philomela's strains.

Pope, Winter, 1, 78. Yet a rich guerdou waits on minds that dare, If aught be in them of immortal seed. Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 4.

Wordsworth, Sonnets, n. 4.

To wait on. [On. adv.] In falconry, to fly or hover sloft, waiting for game to be aprung: said of a hawk.

When the hawk has taken two or three pigeons in this way, and mounts immediately in expectation—in short, begins to wait on—she should . . . be tried at game.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 9.

II. trans. 1t. To observe; examine; notice of; expect; watch for; look out for.

Nyght and day he spedde him that he can,
To wayten a tyme of his conclusioun.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 1. 535.
Waite what y dide to marie maudeleyne,
And what y selde to thomas of ynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 165.

2t. To plan; scheme; contrive.

& [he] thougt or he went a way he wold gif he migt wayte hire sum wicked torn what bi-tidde after.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 148.

Than farde Nectanahus forthe fro that place; Hee wendes too a wildernes & waites him cross. Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 808.

4. To stay for; attend; await; expect.

Go wait me in the gallery.

Beau, and Fl., Mald's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Complain aloud of Cato's discipling,
And wait but the command to change their master.

Addison, Cato, i. 3.

Then let him receive the new knowledge and wait us, Pardoned in Heaven.

Browning, Lost Leader. 5. To defer; put off; keep waiting: said of a

[Colloq.] I shall go for a walk; don't you and Herbert wait super for me.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 9.

6;. To attend upon; accompany; escort.

Most noble consul! let us wait him home.

B. Jonson, Catiline, lii. 1.

Proffering the Hind to wait her half the way; That, since the sky was clear, an hour of talk Might help her to beguite the tedious walk. Dryden, Hind and Panther, 1. 557.

7t. To follow as a consequence of something; attend upon.

Defeud me from the Woes which Mortals wait.

Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

To wait attendance, to remain in attendance; be on waiting-room (wa'ting-rom), n. A room for

Wait attendance Till you hear further from me.
Shak., T. of A., l. 1. 161.

wait-a-bit thorn. See under thorn.
waiter (wā'ter), n. [< ME. waitere, wayter, weyter, later watare, < OF. waiter, guetteur, etc., guetter, F. guetter, wait: see wait, v. Cf. MIG. wahtwre, wehter, G. wächter, a watehman.] It. A wateher.

And the childe weyter heuede vp his eyen, and blhelde. Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xiil. 34.

2t. A watchman; a guard or keeper.

During this parley the insurgenta had made themselves masters of the West Port, rushing upon the Waiters (so the people were called who had the charge of the gates), and possessing themselves of the keys.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, vi.

3. One who waits; one who abides in expectation of the happening of some event, the arrival of some appointed time, some opportunity, or the like.

ll'aiters on Providence.

4. A domestic servant. 4. A domestic servant. Specifically—(at) A manservant for rough work about a house.

Dayly iiii other of these gromes, called wayters, to make fyres, to sett up tressyls and bourdes, with yomen of chambre, and to help dresse the beddes of sylke and arras.

Quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

(bt) A waiting-woman.

Enter . . . two waiting-women.

Stand further off, and I'll come nearer to you.

Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

(c) A man-servant who waits at table: applied more commonly to those who serve in hotels or restaurants.

Enter waiter.

Wait. Here is a gentleman desires to speak with Mr. Vincent. I'in. I come. [Exit Vincent with Waiter, Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. 2.

Head-waiter of the chop-house here,

Head-waiter of the charge of the transfer of t An officer in the employ of the British eustom-house. See eoast-waiter, tide-waiter.—6. A tray; a salver.

Just then a servant brought Lady Louisa a note upon a waiter, which is a ceremony always used to her ladyship.

Miss Burney, Evelina, lxxviil.

Ezra came quietly into the room again, and took up the waiter with the jelly-glass and the napkin.

The Century, XL1. 584.

The Century, ALL vos.

Minority waiter, a waiter out of employment: in humorous allusion to a political minority, as being out of office.

Compare def. 3.

I told Thomas that your Honour had already inlisted

five dishanded chairmen, seven minority waiters, and thirteen billiard-markers. Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Quarterly waiter. Same as quarter-waiter.—Waiters' cramp, an occupation neurosis of public waiters, consisting in pain and muscular spasm, excited by the attempt to carry dishes in the customary manner.

waiterage (wā'ter-āj), n. [< waiter + -uge.]

Attendance by a waiter; service.

Imperial-flotel people . . . had brightened up; . . . all was done for me then that human waiterage in the circumstancea could do. Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 23.

Waitering (wā'tėr-ing), n. [< waiter + -ing¹.]

The employment or duties of a waiter.

Noryet can you lay down the gentleman's service . . . and take up Waitering. Dickens, Somebody's Luggage, l. wait-fee (wāt'fē), n. In feudal law, a periodical payment by way of commutation for relief from the duty of maintaining a tower and per-

forming guard on the wall of a royal eastle. **waiting** (wa'ting), n. [\langle ME. waitinge, waytynge; verbal n. of wait, v.] 1†. Watching; hence, an ogling.

Al the lordshep of lecherye in lengthe and in brede, As in workes and in wordes and varitynges of eyes. Piers Plowman (C), lii. 94. 2. The act of staying or remaining in expec-

In all ages, men have fought over words, without waiting to know what the words really signified.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 122.

There was an awful waiting in the earth,
As if a mystery greatened to its birth.

R. W. Gilder, Interlude.

3. Attendance; service.

Green glasses for hock, and excellent waiting at table, George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxvl.

Lords or grooms in waiting, officers of the Fitish royal household who hold the same position under a queen regnant as lords or grooms of the bedehamber under a king. Encyc. Brit., XXI. 37.

waitingly (wā'ting-li), adv. By waiting; as if

waiting-maid (wā'ting-mād), n. A maid-servant; a waiting-woman.

Tokens for a waiting-maid
To trim the butler with.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

the use of persons waiting, as at a railway-station or a public office.

A motley crowd filled the restaurant and waiting-rooms.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 670.

waiting-vassalt (wā'ting-vas "al), n. An at-

Your carters or your waiting vassals.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 121.

waiting-woman (wā'ting-wum"an), n. A woman who attends or waits in service; a waitingnaid.
Chambermaids and waiting-women.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 65.

vaitress (wâ'tres), n. [$\langle wait(e)r + -ess.$] A woman who waits at table; originally used only waitress (wâ'tres), n. of one who served in a place of public entertainment.

The curtain drew up, and we beheld, seated at a long table, a company of monkeys! . . . the waiter and waitress were monkeys.

Anna Mary Howitt, Art Student in Munich, xvlii.

Disraeli, Coningsby, ii. 4. wait-service (wat'ser"vis), n. The act of serving as wait or ward of a castle.—Tenure of waitservice, the holding a virgate or yard-land in consideration of serving as castle-wait or watch.

wait-treble (wāt'treb"1), n. A sort of bagpipe.

Halliwell.

waive (wav), r.; pret. and pp. waived, ppr. waiving. [Also wave; \langle ME. waiven, wayven, weiven, weyren, \langle OF. *waiver, *weiver, weyrer, guesver, guever (ML. waviare), waive, refuse, abandon, give over, surrender, give back, resign, perhaps (leel. reifa, vibrate swing about, move to and fro, = Norw. veiva, swing about, = OHG. weibon, MHG. weiben, waiben, fluctuate, waver, = Goth. bi-waibjan, waver; ef. L. vibrare, vibrate. Cf. waif, n. The verb waire is distinct vibrate. Cf. waif, n. The verb waire is distinct from wave¹, with which it is often confounded.] I. trans. 1†. To refuse; forsake; decline; shun.

Anon he weyveth milk and flessh and al, And every deyntee that is in that hous. Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, 1. 159.

Within two dales after wee were halled by two West-Indiea men; but when they saw vs waife them for the King of France, they gaue vs their broad sidea.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 211.

He lent you imprest money, and upbraids it; Furuished you for the wooing, and now vaives you. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

2t. To move; remove; push aside.

Biddeth Amende-30w meke him til his maistre ones, To vayue vp the wiket that the womman shette, Tho [when] Adam and Eue eten apples vnrosted. Piers Plowman (B), v. 6H.

Thou, by whom he was deceived
Of love, and from his purpose recived.

Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

3. To relinquish; forsake; forbear to insist on or claim; defer for the present; forgo: as, to waive a subject; to waive a claim or privi-

Whereas it hath pleased the Heads of the University to understand it for three years absolutely, I purpose not to wave that construction.

Thomas Adams (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 147).

You may safely ware the nobility of your birth, and rely on your actions for your fame. Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives. I have so great a love for you that I can waive opportunities of gain to help you. Steele, Spectator, No. 456.

I have waived his visit till I am in town.
Walpole, Letters, Il. 184.

4. In law: (a) To relinquish intentionally (a known right), or intentionally to do an act inconsistent with claiming (it). See waiver. (b) To throw away, as a thief stolen goods in his flight. (c) In old Eng. law, to put ont of the protection of the law, as a woman.

If the defendant be a woman, the proceeding is called a waver; for, as women were not sworn to the law, . . . they could not properly be outlawed, but were said to be varied, i. e., derelicta, left out, or not regarded.

Wharton.

II. intrans. To depart: deviate.

Yow ne liketh, for youre heighe prudence, To weyven fro the word of Salomon.

Waivet (wāv), n. [See waif.] 1. A waif; a poor homeless wreteh; a eastaway.

O Lord! what a vaive and stray is that man that hath not thy marks on him!

Donne. 2. In law, a woman put out of the protection

of the law.

Waire, a Woman that is Out-law'd; she is so called as being forsaken of the Law, and not an Out-law as a Man ia.

Glossographia Anglicana (1707).

waiver (wā'vèr), n. [Formerly also waver; < OF. *waiver, weyver, waive, refuse, renounce, inf. as noun: see waire.] In law: (a) The aet of waiving; the intentional relinquishment of a known right; the passing by or declining to accept a thing.

Waiver, in a general way, may be said to occur wherever one, in possession of a right conferred either by law or by contract, and knowing the attendant facts, does or forbears to du something inconsistent with the existence of the right or of his intention to rely upon it; in which case he is said to have waived it, and he is estopped from claiming anything by reason of it afterward.

Bestop

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The carliest conception . . . of public justice was a solemn *waiver* on the part of the community of its right and duty of protection in the case of one who had wronged his fellow-member of the folk.

J. R. Green, Conq. of England, p. 23.

(b) In old Eng. law, the legal process by which a woman was waived, or put out of the protection of the law.

waivode, waiwode (wā'vōd, wā'wōd), n. Same

waiwodeship (wā'wod-ship), n. Same as voi-

Wakasa lacquer. See lacquer.

wake¹ (wāk), v.; pret. and pp. waked or woke, ppr. waking. [Under this form are merged two

verbs, one strong, the other weak: $(a) \leq ME$. waken (pret. wok, wook, woc; pl. woken; pp. waken, wakin), < AS. *wacan (pret. wōe, pp. *wacen), arise, come to life, originate, be born, = Goth. wakan (pret. wōk), wake. (b) < ME. waken, wakien (pret. waked, pp. waked), < AS. waken, wakien (pret. waked, pp. waked), (AS. waeian (pret. wacode, pp. waeod) = OS. wakōn = OFries. waka = D. MLG. waken = OHG. wachōn, wahhōn, MHG. G. wachen = Icel. vaka = Sw. vaka = Dan. vaage, wake; ef. AS. weeean, weeeean (pret. wehte) = OS. wekkian = D. wekken = OHG. weeken, MHG. G. weeken = Goth. wachian in comp. weeking awake; awake; *wakjan, in comp. uswakjan, arousc, awake; akin to L. vigil, wakeful, watchful, vigere, flourish, etc.: see vigil. Cf. watch, wait, from the same ult. source; cf. also wakeu, awake, awaken.] I. intrans. 1. To be awake; continuous and the same was a substant of the tinuc awake; refrain from sleeping.

John the clerk, that waked hadde al nyght. Chaucer, Recve's Tale, l. 364.

And, for my soul, I can not sleep a wink: I nod in company, I reake at night. Pope, 1 mit. of Horace, I. i. 13.

I could wake a winter night, For the sake of somehody,

Burns, My Heart is Sair.

2. To be excited or roused from sleep; cease to sleep; awake; be awakened: often followed by a redundant or intensive up.

Look you, my lady 's asleep: she'll wake presently.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

3. To keep watch; watch while others sleep; keep vigil; especially, to watch a night with a corpse. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

And they woke ther at that ny3t,
With many torches & candle lygt.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

The people assembled on the vigil, or evening preceding the saint's-day, and came, says an old author, "to churche with candelys burnyng, and would vade, and come toward night to the church in their devocion," agreeable to the requisition contained in one of the canons established by king Edgar, whereby those who came to the wake were ordered to pray devoutly.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 469.

4. To be active; not to be quiescent.

I sleep, but my heart waketh.

Cant. v. 2.

I sleep, but my near control of the state of the sharp woes waking.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1136.

5. To be excited from a torpid or inactive state, either physical or mental; be put in motion or action.

Gentle sirs, due at their hour, To fan the earth now waked. Milton, P. L., x. 94. Breathed in fitful whispers, as the wind Sighs and then slumbers, wakes and sighs again.

O. W. Holmes, Sympathies.

6t. To hold a late revel; earouse late at night. The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse, Keeps wassail, and the swaggering up-spring reels.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 8.

To return to life; be aroused from the sleep of death; live.

That, whether we wake or sleep, we should live together 1 Thess. v. 10.

II, trans. 1. To rouse from sleep; awake; awaken; often followed by a redundant or intensive up.

She hath often dreamed of unhappiness and waked herelf with faughing.

Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 361.

She hath otten greamed of holder with laughing.

She's asleep with her eyes open; pretty little rogne; I'll wake her and make her ashamed of it.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

2. To watch by night; keep vigil with or over; especially, to hold a wake over, as a corpse. See wake, u., 3.

And who that wil wake that Sparhauk 7 dayes and 7 nyghtes, and, as sume men seyn, 3 dayes and 3 nyghtes, with outen Companye and with outen Sleep, that faire Lady schal zeven him, whan he hathe don, the first Wyssche that he wil wyssche of erthely thinges.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 145.

You were right, dear, from first to tast, concerning the poor cratur's dead child: she did not want to have it vaked at all, for she is not that way—not an Irishwoman at all.

Miss Edgeworth, Garry Owen.

3. To arouse; excite; put in motion or action:

Prepare war, wake up the mighty men.

Thon hadst been better have been born a dog
Than answer my waked wrath!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 363.

He left as one who, waked up suddenly To life's delight, knows not of grief or care.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

4. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death; revive; reanimate.

To second tife
Wak'd in the renovation of the just.
Milton, P. L., xi. 65.

The willows, waked from winter's death, Give out a fragrance like thy breath.

Bryant, The Arctic Lover.

5. To disturb; break.

No mnrmur waked the solemn still, Save tinkling of a fountain ritl. Scott, L of the L, iil. 26.

wake¹ (wāk), n. [⟨ ME. wake, ⟨ AS. *waeu, wake or watch, in comp. niht-waeu, a night-wake (= Icel. raka = MLG. wake, watch), ⟨ wacan, wake: see wake¹, r. Hence, in comp., likewake, lielwake.] 1†. The act of waking, or the state of being awake; the state of not sleeping.

Making such difference 'twixt wake and sleep
As is the difference betwixt day and night.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 219.

I have my desire, sir, to behold
That youth and shape which in my dreams and wakes
I have so oft contemplated.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ti. 1.

The act of watching or keeping vigil, especially for a solemn or festive purpose; a vigil; specifically, an annual festival kept in commemoration of the completion and dedication of a parish church; hence, a merrymaking; a festive gathering. The wake was kept by an alt-night watch in the church. Tents were erected in the church yard to supply refreshments to the crowd on the following day, which was kept as a holiday. Through the large attendance from neighboring parishes at wakes, devotion and reverence gradually diminished, until they uitimately became mere fairs or markets, characterized by merrymaking and often disgraced by indulgence and riot. In popular usage this word has the same meaning as vigit. The wake or revel of country parishes was, originally, the day of the week on which the church had been dedicated; afterward, the day of the year. In 1536 an act of convocation appointed that the wake should be held in every parish on the same day, namely, the first Sunday in Octoher; but it was disregarded. Wakes are expressly mentioned in the "Book of Sports" of Charles I, among the feasts which should be observed. The wake appears to have been also held on the Sunday after the day of dedication; or, more usually, on the day of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. In Iretand it is called the patron day. Brand, Popular Antiquities.

He is wit's pedler, and retails his wares of a parish church; hence, a merrymaking; a

I. Brana, ropular Anto-parties his wares
He is wit's pedler, and retails his wares
At wakes and wassails, meetings, markets, fairs.
Shak., L. L. L., v. ii. 318.

Didsbury Wakes will be celebrated on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August [1825]. . . The enjoyments consist chiefly of ass-races, for purses of gold; prison-bar playing, and grinning through collars, for ale: . . and balls each evening.

Quoted in Hone's Year Book, col. 958.

An all-night watch by the body of the dead, 3. An all-night watch by the body of the dead, before burial. This custom seems to be of Celtic origin, and is now characteristic of Ireland, or of the Irish in other countries; but it was formerly observed in Scotland and Wales. It probably originated from a superstition that the body might be carried off by invisible spirits, or from a more rational fear of injury to it from wild heasts. In early literature it has the name of likewake, lichwake. The wake was originally a combination of mourning for the dead and rejoicing in his memory and for his deliverance, but in later times has often degenerated into a scene of wild grief and gross orgies. See likewake.

How that the liche-wake was y-holde Al thitke night. Chaueer, Knight's Tale, l. 2100.

The late-wake is a ceremony used at funerals. The cvening after the death of any person, the relations and friends of the deceased meet at the house, attended by a bagpipe or fiddle; the nearest of kin, be it wife, son, or daughter, opens a melancholy bail, dancing and greeting, i.e. crying violently, at the same time; and this continues till daylight, but with such gambols and frolies among the younger part of the company that the toss which occasioned them is often more than supplied by the consequences of that night. If the corpse remain unburied for two nights, the same rites are renewed.

Pennant, Tour in Scotland**, p. 112.

wake² (wāk), n. [= D. wak, an opening in ice, \langle Icel. $v\ddot{o}k$ (vak-), a hole, opening in the ice, = ⟨ Ieel. vök (vak-), a hole, opening in the ice, = Sw. vak = Norw. vok = Dan. vaage, an opening in ice; allied to Icel. vökr, moist, vökra, moisten, water, > Se. wak, moist, watery, = D. wak, moist; ⟨ Teut. √ wak, wet, = Indo-Eur. √ wag, L. umere, be moist, Gr. vγρός, moist: see humid, humor, hygro-, etc. Cf. OF. ouage, F. ouaiehe, houache, wake, ⟨ E.] 1. The track left by a ship or other moving object in the water. A ship is said to follow in the vake of another when she follows in the same track, and to eross the wake of another when she course in which the other has passed.

In the vagek of the ship (s. 'ijs call'd) or the amount.

The same track of the ship (s. 'ijs call'd) or the amount.

The same track of the ship (s. 'ijs call'd) or the amount.

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The same track of the ship (s. 'ijs call'd) or the amount.

The same track of the same track of

In the wake of the ship (as 'tis call'd), or the smoothness which the ship's passing has made on the sea.

**Dampier*, Voyages (an. 1699). (Richardson.)

2. Hence, a track of any kind; a course of any nature that has already been followed by another thing or person.

Twice or thrice . . . a water-cart went along by the Pynchcon-house, leaving a broad wake of moistened earth.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

Thence we may go on, in the wake of so many travel

Inches we may go on, in the wake of so many that elers and conquerors, to those lands beyond the sea.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 294.

A torpedo could be sent so closely in the wake of another as to take instant advantage of the opening made in the netting.

Daily Telegraph, Sept. 25, 1886. (Encyc. Diet.)

A row of damp green grass. Encyc. Dict.

[Prov. Eng.] wakeful (wāk'fūl), a. [Early mod. E. wakeful!; \(\chi wake^1 + -ful;\) a late ME. form substituted for AS. waeol, waeul (= L. vigil), vigilant, wakeful.] 1. Indisposed or unable to sleep; affected by insomnia.

Two swains whom love kept wakeful and the Muse.

Pope, Spring, l. 18.

And her clear trump sings succor everywhere By lonely bivouacs to the wakeful mind. Lowell, Commemoration Ode, ix.

2. Watchful; vigilant.

Nor hundred eyes, Nor brasen walls, nor many wakefull spyes. Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 7.

Intermit no watch
Against a wakeful Foe. Milton, P. L., ii. 463.

3. Rousing from, or as from, sleep.

The wakeful trump of doom must thunder through the deep.

Milton, Nativity, 1. 156. deep.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See watchful. wakefully (wāk'ful-i), adv. [< wakeful + -ly².] In a wakeful mauner; with watching or sleeplessness.

wakefulness (wāk'fūl-nes), n. [< wakeful + -ness.] The state or character of being wakeful; especially, indisposition or inability to

A state of mental wakefulness is favourable to attention generally.

J. Sully, Ontlines of Psychol., p. 88.

waken (wā'kn), r. [< ME. waknen, waeknen, wakenen, < AS. wæcnan, arise, be aroused, be born (= Icel. rakna, become awake, = Sw. vakna = Dan. vaagne = Goth. ga-waknan, awake), with pass. formative -n, < *waean, etc., wake: see wake1, and cf. awaken.] I. intrans. 1. To wake; eease to sleep; be awakened: literally or figuratively.

So that be bigan to wakne. Havelok (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2164.

"Tis aweet in the green spring
To gaze upon the wakening fields around.

Bryant, Spring-Time.

2. To keep awake; refrain from sleeping;

watch.

The eyes of heaven that nightly waken
To view the wonders of the glorious Maker.

Fletcher, Mad Lover, v.

Now sleeps the crimson petal, now the white; . . . The fire-fly wakens; waken thou with me.

Tennyson, Princess, vii.

II. trans. 1. To excite or rouse from sleep; awaken.

May the winds blow till they have waken'd death.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 188.

Go, waken Eve; Her also I with gentle dreams have caim'd. Milton, P. L., xii. 594.

2. To excite to action or motion; rouse; stir

Yff we wackon vp werre with weghes so fele.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2274.

I'll shape his sins like Furies, till 1 waken
His evil angel, his sick conscience.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

3. To excite; produce; call forth.

Venus now wakes, and wakens love.

Milton, Comus, l. 124.

They introduce
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high.
Mitton, P. L., iii. 369.

waken; (wā'kn), a. [Also dial. wacken; < ME. waken, < AS. *wacen (= Icel. vakinn = Sw. vaken = Dan. vaagen), pp. of *wacan, wake: see wake1.] Awake; not sleeping.

But that grief keeps me waken, I should sleep.

Marlowe. (Imp. Dict.)

wakener (wāk'nèr), n. [< waken + -erl.] One who or that which wakens or rouses from sleep, or as from sleep. Feltham, Resolves, ii. 36.
wakening (wāk'ning), n. [Verbal n. of waken, r.] The act of one who wakens; the act of consign from sleep. eeasing from sleep.

Sound and safely may be sleep, Sweetly blythe his waukening be! Burns, Jockey's ta'en the Parting Kiss.

Wakening of a process, in Scots law, the reviving of a process in which, after calling a summons, no judicial proceeding takes place for a year and day, the process being thus said to fall asleep.

Wake-pintlet (wak'pin"tl), n. An old name of the wake-relie

the wake-robin.

the wake-rolln.

wake-play† (wāk'plā), n. [< ME. wake-pleye; < wake¹ + play¹.] A funeral game.

Ne how that liche-wake was yholde
Al thilke night, ne how the Grekes pleye
The wake-pleyes, ne kep I uat to seye.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2102.

waker (wā'kėr), n. [$\langle wake^1 + -er^1 \rangle$] 1. One who wakes or rouses from sleep.

Late watchers are no early wakers.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4. 2. One who watches; a watcher. - 3. One who

attends a wake.

I'll have such men, like Irish wakers, hired To sing old "Habeas Corpus." Moore, Corruption.

waker²t, a. [< ME. wakyr, wakeful, < AS. wacor = Icel. vakr = Sw. wacker, wakeful, watchful.] Watchful; vigilant.

Watchful; vigilant.

Waker howndes been profitable.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

The waker goos, the cukkow ever unkynde.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 358.

In every plume that on her fa monster's body sticks . . .

As many waker eyes lurk underneath,

So many mouths to speak, and listening ears.

Surrey, Eneid, iv.

wakerife (wāk'rīf), a. [Also waukrife; \langle wakeI + rife1.] Wakeful. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Be wer, tharefor, with walkryfe Ee, And mend, geue ony myster he. Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), I. 489.

Wall thre' the dreary midnight hour Till waukrife morn! Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

wake-robin (wāk'rob"in), n. 1. In Great Brit-

ain, the euckoo-pint, Arum maculatum. name is extended also to the whole genus .-2. In the United States, a plant of the genus Trillium; birth-root, or three-leaved nightshade. nightshade.

Virginian wakerobin, the arrowarum, Peltandra undulata. See tuckahoe, I.—West Indian wake-robin,
a plant of etther of
the genera Anthurium aud Philodendron. See both; also
tall-flower.
wake-time

Flowering Plant of Wake-robin (Trillium erectum).

a, a flower, laid open; b, the fruit, with the persistent sepals.

wake-time (wāk'tīm),

Time during which one is awake. Mrs. Brown-

ing, Aurora Leigh, ii. wakiki (wak'i-ki). n. A variety of shell-money used in New Caledonia and other islands of the

Pacific. Compare wampum. waking (wā'king), p. a. 1. Being awake; not sleeping.

If you're waking call me early.

Tennyson, May Queen, New Year's Eve. 2. Rousing from sleep; exciting into motion or action.—3. Passed in the waking state;

experienced while awake: as, waking hours. Such sober certainty of waking bliss.

Milton, Comus, 1, 263.

Waking numbness, a numbness and tinging lasting for a short time, sometimes experienced upon first waking from sleep, but soon disappearing. waking (wā'king), n. [{ ME. wakinge, wakynge, wacunge; verbal n. of wakel, v.] 1. The act of passing from sleep to wakefulness, or of causing another set to pass.

causing another so to pass. They sleep secure from waking. Cowper, Friendship, 1, 123.

2. The state or period of being awake.

His sleeps and his wakings are so much the same that he knows not how to distinguish them.

S. Butler, Characters.

3t. Watch.

†. Waten. Aboute the fourth waking of the night. Wyclif, Mark vi. 48. 4. A vigil; especially, the act of holding a wake, or of watching the dead.

To speken of bodily peyne, it stant in preyeres, in wak-ynges, in fastynges, in vertuouse techinges of orisonns. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

wakon-bird (wā'kon-berd), n. A fabulous bird among the American Indians, or some actual bird regarded with superstition or used in religious ceremonial. Various unsuccessful attempts have been made to identify it. The quetzal of Central America has been sometimes so called, or regarded as one of the wakons. Compare sunbird (e), and thunder-bird, 2. Walachian, a. and n. See Wallachian. walawat, interj. Same as weltaway.

Walawat, inter). Same as weltaway.
Walcheren fever. A severe form of malarial fever: so called from Walcheren, an island of the Netherlands, where it at one time prevailed. During the Walcheren expedition, in 1809, the English lost thousands of troops by a fever caused (as was believed) by the hadness of the water, this losa leading to the entire failure of the expedition.

Walchia (wal'ki-ii), n. A generic name given by Sternberg (in 1825) to a fossil plant very abundant in, and characteristic of, the Permian series. This plant belongs to the Coniferæ, and has a close resemblance in its general appearance to the Araucarieæ; but, since its organs of tructification are unknown, its position has not as yet been exactly determined. It is in certain respects allied to Brachyphyllum and Pagiophyllum, coniters found in the Triassic and Jurassic, Schenk (1884) makes a separate division (the Walchieæ) of certain conifers, in which he includes the genera Walchamia, Ullmannia, and Pagiophyllum of theer (Pachyphyllum of Saporta). Ullmannia is also a characteristic plant of the Permian, being found in numerous localities in the Kupferschiefer; while Pagiophyllum occurs in the Trias of the United States, in various places in Europe in the Triassic and Jurassic, and in India in the Gondwana series.

Walchowite (wal'kō-īt), n. [< Walchow (see def.) + -ite²-] A yellow translucent mineral resin, occurring in the brown coal of Walchow in Moravia; retinite.

Waldemar (wol'de-mār), n. A variety of velveteen, or cotton velvet, apparently a superior quality of fustian.

Waldenberg's apparatus. An apparatus constructed on the principle of a gasometer, used for compressing or rarefying air which is inhaled, or into which the patient exhales.

Waldenbers (wol'de-mār), n. pl. [Also Val-Nales (walley), n. pl. [Also Val-Nales (walley), n. pl. [Also Val-Nales (walley)] a spiritum occurie in the construction of the principle of a gasometer, used for compressing or rarefying air which is inhaled, or into which the patient exhales.

Waldenses (wol-den'sēz), n. pl. [Also Val-Nales than well-state in fight permian betains, and two to six carpels, the tribe Potentilleæ. Us is characterized by flowers with numerous triseriate rigid persistent (1559-1823), a ferman botanist.] A genus of rosaccous plants, of the tribe Potentilleæ. Us is characterized by flowers with numerous triseriate rigid persistent stamens, and tw

haled, or into which the patient exhales.

Waldenses (wol-den'sez), n. pl. [Also Valdenses. Cf. F. Vaudois = Sp. Pg. It. Valdenses; (ML. Valdenses, pl., so called from Peter Valdo or Waldo of Lyons, the founder of the sect.]

The Waldensians.

Waldensian (wol-den'sian), a. and n. [Also Valdensian (see def.); (Waldenses + -ian.]

I. a. Of or pertaining to the Waldensians or

The important point of the origin of the Waldensian Church is clearly established, being referred to Waldo, in opposition to the fanciful theories which tried to carry it back through mysterious paths to the primitive Christian times.

The Academy, No. 888, p. 320.

II. n. A member of a reforming body of Christians, followers of Peter Waldo (Valdo) of Lyons, formed about 1170. Its chief seats were in the Lyons, formed about 1110. Its chief seats werein the alpine valleys of Piedmont, Dauphiné, and Provence (hence the French name Vaudois des Alpes, or Vaudois). The Waldensea joined the Reformation movement, and were often severely persecuted, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Waldensian church in Italy now numbers about 20,000 members.

waldflute (wold flöt), n. [< G. waldflöte, < wald, forest, + flöte, flute.] In organ-building, a flute-stop giving soft but very resonant tones.

waldgrave (wold'grāv), n. [\(\) G. waldgraf, \(\) wald, forest, \(+ \) graf, grave: see wold\(\) and grave\(5 \), graf.] In the old German empire, a head forest-ranger; also, a German title of no-

Waldheimia (wold-hi'mi-ä), n. [NL., named after Fischer von Waldheim, a German naturalist.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. Brullé, 1846.—2. A genus of brachiopods, such as W. australis, containing a few living as well



Structure of Waldheimia australis, lateral view

as many extinct species, and forming the type of the family Waldheimidæ. Also called Magellania. See also cut under deltidium. King, 1849. Waldheimidæ (wold-hī-mī'i-dē), u. pl. [NL., \(\) Waldheimid + \(\cdot \) dide), u. pl. [NL., \(\) Waldheimia + \(\cdot \) dide) A family of arthropomatons brachiopods, closely related to Terebratulidæ, and by most naturalists combined with [NL., that family, but characterized by the elongated brachial appendages.

waldhorn (wold'hôrn), n. [G., < wald, forest, + horn, horn; see wold! and horn.] The old hunting-horn, without valves, from which the modern orchestral or French horn was derived; the corno di caccia. See lorn.

gunwale.

Wyghtly one the wale thay wye up thaire ankers.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 740.

3. A timber bolted to a row of piles to secure them together and in position; a wale-piece.—
4. A wale-knot. Holland.—5. A ridge in cloth, formed by a thread or a group of threads; hence, a stripe or strain implying quality.

Thou art rougher far
And of a coarser wale, fuller of pride.
Beau, and Fl., Four Plays in One.

By my troth, exceeding good cloth; a good wate 't 'as.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

6. A streak or stripe produced on the skin by the stroke of a rod or whip.

The wales or marks of stripes and lashes were all red.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 547. A tumor, or large swelling. Halliwell.

[Prov. Eng.]—Wales of a ship. See bendl, 3 (d). wale! (wāl), r. t.; pret. and pp. waled, ppr. waling. [Also improp. whale; \le wale!, n.] 1. To mark with wales or stripes.

A wycked wound hath me walled,
And traveyld me from topp to too.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 216.
Thy sacred body was stripped of thy garments, and walled with bloody stripes. Ep. Hall, Christ before Pilate.

2. To weave or make the web of, as a gabion,

with more than two rods at a time.

wale² (wāl), n. [\langle ME. wale, \langle Icel. ral =
OHG. wala, MHG. wal, G. wahl, choice; from
the root of will¹.] A picking or choosing; the
choice; the pick or pink of anything; the best. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

You got your wale o' se'en sisters, And I got mine o' five. Lord Barnaby (Child's Ballads, II. 310).

To wale, at choice; in abundance.

Wilde hestes to wate was there enow.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 332.

wale² (wāl), v. t.; pret. and pp. waled, ppr. waling. [Sc. also wail; < ME. walen, welen = OHG. wellen, MHG. weln, wellen, G. wählen = Icel. wellen, MHG, well, wellen, G, wallen, velja = Sw, valja = Dan, valje = Goth, waljan, choose; from the noun: see wale², n.] To seek; choose; select; court; woo. [Obsolete or Seotch.]

"Where schulde I wate the?" quoth Gauan; "where is thy

place? I wot neuer where thou wonyes." Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 398.

A noble man for the nonest [is] namet Pelleus.
That worthy hade a wyfe walit hym-seluon,
The truthe for to tele, Tetyda she heght,
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 105.

Of choys men syne, walit by cut (lot), that tuke A gret numbyr, and hyd in bylgis dern. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 208. ((G. Douglas, 1, 72.)

He wates a portion with judicious care.

Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

wale² (wāl), a. [\langle ME, wale; from the same source as wale², u.] Choice; good; excellent. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Myche woo hade the wegh for the wale knight.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1288.

wale³t, n. An obsolete form of weal.
wale-knott (wāl'not), n. Same as wall-knot.
wale-piece (wāl'pēs), n. [< wale¹ + piece.] 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.

Waler (wā'lèr), n. [$\langle Wales \text{ (see def.)} + -er^1.$] A horse imported from Australia, particularly from New South Wales. [Anglo-Indian.]

For sale, a brown Waler gelding.

Madras Mail, June 25, 1873. (Yule and Burnell.)

My Waler was cautiously feeling his way over the loose nale.

Rulyard Kipling, Phantom Rickshaw.

wale-wight, a. [Also wall-wight, wa'-wight; also waled wight; < wale2, a., + wight2, a.] Choice and active; chosen and brave.

If fifteen hundred waled wight men You'll grant to ride with me, Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 220).

Walhalla, n. See Valhalla.
walie¹, a. and n. See valy¹.
walie², n. Same as valir.
waling (wā'ling), n. [< wale¹ + -ing¹.] The
weaving of the web of a gabion with more than two rods at a time.

walise (wa-lēz'), n. A Scotch form of valise.
walk (wâk), v. [Under this form are merged two verbs, one strong, the other weak: (a) <
ME. walken (pret. welk, pl. weolken, welken, pp. walke, iwalken), < AS. wealcan (pret. weole, pp. wealcen), move, roll, turn, revolve, = MD. walken, cause to move, press, squeeze, strain, D. walken, felt (hats), = OHG. walken, full (eloth), roll oneself, wallow, MHG. walken (> It. (eloth), roll oneself, wallow, MHG. walken (> It. gualcare, prepare by stamping) = G. walken, full (cloth), felt (hats). (b) (ME. walkien (pret. walkede, walkide, pp. walked) = Icel. valka, volka, roll, stamp, roll oneself, wallow, = Sw. valka, roll, full (cloth), = Dan. valke, full (cloth); prob. akin to L. valgus, bent, vergere, bend, turn, ineline: see verge².] I. intrans. 1t. To be in action or motion; act; move; go; be current. be current.

3e ar kny3t comlokest kyd of your elde, Your worde & your worehip valkez ay quere [everywhere]. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1520.

ever as she went her toung did walke owle reproch. Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 5. In fowle reproch.

2. To be stirring; be abroad; move about.

Jesus walked in Galilee; for he would not walk in Jew ry, because the Jews sought to kill him. John vii.,1

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless elimes and starry skies.

Byron, She Walks in Beauty.

3. To go restlessly about; move about, as an unquiet spirit or specter, or as one in a state of somnambulism.

When I am dead,
For eertain I shall walk to visit him,
If he break promise with me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

4. To move off; depart. [Colloq.]

When he comes foorth, he will make theyr cowes and arrans to walke.

Spenser, State of Ireland. garrans to walke.

Browhorough has sat for the place now for three Parliaments. . . . I am told that he must walk if any body would go down who could talk to the colliers every night for a week or so.

Spenser, State of Ireaand.

Trollope, Phineas Redux, i.

5. To live and act or behave in any particular manner; conduct one's self; pursue a particular course of life.

Fadres and Modres that walken in won Schul loue heore children. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Walk humbly with thy God, Micah vi. 8. 6. To move with the gait called a walk. See

walk, n., 5.

O, let me see thee walk; thou dost not halt. Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 258.

He walks, he leaps, he runs—is wing'd with joy.

Cowper, Task, i. 443.

7. To go or travel on foot: often followed by an accusative of distance: as, to walk five miles.

In his slepe hym thoghte
That in a forest faste he welk to wepe.
Chaucer, Troitus, v. 1235.

But, look, the morn, in russet mantle clad, Walks o'er the dew of you high castward hill. Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 167.

I was constrained to walke a foote for the space of seven ites. Coryat, Crudities, I. 92.

I'll walk aside,

And come again anon.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

8. To move, after a manner somewhat analogous to walking, as an effect of repeated osgous to walking, as an effect of repeated os-cillations and twistings produced by expan-sion and contraction or by the action of winds. Chimneys have been known to move in this manner.—The ghost walks. See ghost.—To walk against time. See time!.—To walk awry. See avry. —To walk into, to attack. (a) To assuult; give a beat-ing or drubbing to. (b) To fall foul of verbally; give a scolding to. (c) To eat heartily of. [Vulgar in all senses.]

There is little Jacob, walking, as the popular phrase is, into a home-made plum-cake, at a most surprising pace.

Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, lxviii.

Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, lxviii.

To walk over the course, in sporting, to go over a course at a walking or slow pace: said of a horse, runner, etc., coming alone to the scratch, and having to go over the course to win; hence, figuratively, to gain an essy victory; attain one's object without opposition. Also to walk over. Compare walk-over.—To walk Spanish. See Spanish.—To walk tall. See tall2.—Walk about, a military phrase used by British officers to sentinels, to waive the ceremony of being saluted.

II. trans. 1†. To full, as eloth.

Payment with a park beaughtin of the old left the said.

Payment vj d., for the walkin of tike eln [ell] of the said xix eln & a half.

Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 95. (Jamieson.)

2. To proceed or move through, over, or upon by walking, or as if by walking; traverse at a

If that same demon that hath guil'd thee thus Should with his lion gait walk the whole world. Shak., Hen. V., ti. 2. 122.

Yes—she is ours—a home-returning bark; . . . She walks the waters like a thing of life.

Eyron, Corsair, i. 3.

3. To eause to walk; lead, drive, or ride at a walk.

I will rather trust . . . a thief to walk my ambling gelding.

Shak., M. W. of W., ti. 2. 319.

I am much indebted to you

For dancing me off my legs, and then for walking me.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

4. To escort in a walk; take to walk.

I feel the dew in my great toe; but I would put on a cut shoe, that I might be able to walk you about; I may be laid

row. Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, it. Old Pendennis . . . walked the new arrivals about the park and gardens, and showed them the earte du pays. Thackeray, Pendennis, Ivi.

5. To move, as a box or trunk, in a manner having some analogy to walking, partly by a rocking motion, and partly by turning the object on its resting-point in such manner that at each rocking movement an alternate point support is employed, the last one used being always in advance of the previous one in the direction toward which the object is to be moved .- 6. To send to or keep in a walk. See walk, n., 8 (b).

It is eustomary to send pupples out at three or four mouths of age to be kept by cottagers, butchers, small farmers, etc., at a weekly sum for each, which is called walking them. Dogs of Great Brit. and America, p. 197. realking them. Dogs of Great Erst. and America, p. 197.

To Walk one's chalks. See chalk.—To Walk the chalk, to walk the chalk-mark, to keep straight in morals or manners: a figurative phrase, from the difficulty a drunken man has in walking upon a straight line chalked upon the floor by his comrades to test his degree of sobriety. Compare I., 5.—To Walk the hospitals, to attend the medical and surgical practice of a general hospital, as a student, under one or more of the regular staff of physicians or surgeons attached to such a hospital.

Walking the plank See plank.

— Walking the plank. See plank.

walk (wâk), n. [⟨ ME. walc, walk, ⟨ AS. gc-walc, a rolling, moving, = MHG. walc = Icel. valk, a tossing; from the verb.] 1. Manner of the plant is a contraction of the plant was a first way of living a gasting to the plant. action; course, as of life; way of living: as, a person's walk and conversation.

This is the melancholy walk he lives in, And chooses ever to increase his sadness. Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

Oh for a closer walk with God!
Cowper, Olney Hymns, i.

2. Range or sphere of action; a department, as of art, science, or literature.

as of art, science, or interature.

There are strong minds in every walk of life, that will rise superior to the disadvantages of situation.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, XXXVI.

She [Mrs. Cibber] made some attempts latterly in comedy, which were not, however, in any degree equal to her excellence in the opposite walk.

Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 40.

3. The act of walking for air or exercise; a stroll: as, a morning walk.

Make an early and long walk in goodness.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

Nor walk by moon, Or glittering starlight, without thee is sweet. Milton, P. L., iv. 655.

To vent thy bosom's swelling rise In pensive walk.

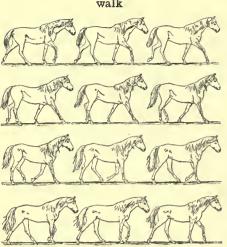
Burns, The Vision, if.

4. Manner of walking; gait; step; carriage.

Catherine . . . watched Miss Thorpe's progress down the street from the drawing-room window; admired the graceful spirit of her walk, the fashionshle air of her figure and dress.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, iv.

of the slowest gait of land-animals. In the walk of bipeds there is always one foot on the ground; in that of quadrupeds there are always two, and a part of the time three, feet on the ground. When very slow, or with heavy draft-animals when hauling, all four feet touch the ground at once for brief intervals. In the walk of ordinary quadrupeds the limbs move in diagonal pairs, the movement of the pair not being so nearly simultaneous as in



Consecutive Positions of a Horse in Walking.
(After instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge.)

the trot, and varying much in this respect with the different degrees of speed and with the individual habits of the animal. Compare cut under *run*.

Why dost thou not go to church in a galliard and come home in a coranto? My very walk should be a jig. Shak., T. N., i. 3. 138.

He stands erect; his slouch becomes a walk; He steps right onward, martial in his sir. Couper, Task, iv. 639.

6. A piece of ground fit to walk in; a place in which one is accustomed to walk; a haunt.

His walk The flery serpent fied and noxious worm.

Milton, P. R., i. 311.

We intend to lay ambushment in the Indian's walks, to we then to by amoustment in the routes s water, we eut off their men.

N. Thomas (Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 430).

7. A place laid out or set apart for walking; an avenue; a promenade.

I saw a very goodly walke in Mantua roofed over and supported with thirty nine faire pillars.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 148.

Specifically -(a) An avenue set with trees or laid out in a grove or wood.

Get ye all three into the box-tree; Malvolto's coming down this walk. Shak., T. N., il. 5. 19.

Up that long walk of limes I past.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

(bt) pl. Grounds; a park.

He hath left you all his walks,
His private arbours and new-planted orchards,
On this side Tiber. Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 252.

(c) A path in or as in a garden or street; a sidewalk; as, a fisgged walk; a plank walk.

fisgged walk; a plank walk.

He strayed down a walk edged with box; with appletrees, pear-trees, and cherry-trees on one side, and a border on the other, full of all sorts of old-fashioned flowers.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

(d) In public parks and the like, a place or way for retirement: as, gentlemen's walk.
8. A piece of ground on which domestic ani-

mals feed or have exercise. He ests the eggs for breakfast and the chickens for din-

ner, goes in for faney breeds, and runs up an ornamental walk for them.

A. Jessopp, Arcady, i. Specifically—(a) A irset of some extent where sheep feed; a pasture for sheep; a sheep-walk. See sheep-run.

He had walk for a hundred sheep.

Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

(b) A place where pupples are kept and trained for sporting purposes.

Preference should be given to the home rearing if properly carried out, because it has all the advantages of the walk without those disadvantages attending upon it.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 197.

(c) A pen in which a gamecoek is kept with a certain amount of liberty, but separated from other cocks, to get him in condition and disposition for fighting. A district habitually served by a hawker or

itinerant vender of any commodity.

One man told me . . . that he had thoughts at one time of trying to establish himself in a cats meat walk, and made inquiries into the nature of the calling.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, IL 10.

In the London Royal Exchange, any part of the ambulatory that is specially frequented by merchants or traders to some particular country. Simmonds.—11†. A district in a royal forest or park marked out for hunting purposes.

I will keep . . . my shoulders for the fellow of this walk [i. e., Herne, the hunter, in Windsor Park].

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 29.

They like better to hunt by stealth in another man's walk.

Eurton, Anat. of Mel., p. 571.

12. A ropewalk .- 13t. In falcanry, a flock or wisp of suipe. - Cock of the walk. See cock1. - Heel-and-toe walk, a walk in which the heel of one foot is placed upon the ground before the toe of the other foot

walkable (wâ'ka-bl), a. $[\langle walk + -able.]$ Fit for walking; eapable of being walked on. [Rare.]

Your now walkable roads.
Swift, Letter to Sheridan, May 15, 1736. A comic

walk-around (wâk'a-round"), n. A comie dance in which the performer describes a large eirele. walker (wâ'ker), n.

*walker (wâ'kèr), n. [< ME. walker, < AS. *wealcere (= OHG. walkari, MHG. walker, welker = Sw. valkare = Dan. valker), a fuller, < wealcan, roll, full: see walk. Hence the surname Walker, which has the same meaning as Fuller.] 1†. One who fulls cloth; a fuller.

And his clothls ben mand schyuynge and white ful moche as snow, and which maner clothis a fullere, or walkere of cloth, may not make white on erthe.

Wyclif, Mark ix. 2.

2. One who deports himself in a defined manner.

There is another sort of disorderly walkers who still

keep amongst us.

Bp. Compton, Episcopalia, p. 66. (Latham.) One who walks; a pedestrian: as, a fast walker.

Where the low Penthouse bows the Walker's head, And the rough Pavement wounds the yielding Tread, Quoted lu Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Ann

4. In Eng. forest law, an officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.—5‡. A prowler; one who goes about to do evil.

Wepyng, y warne zow of walkers aboute; It beth enemyes of the eros that crist opon tholede. Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 90.

Walkers by nyght, with gret murderers, Overthwarte with gyle, and joly carders. Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 429.

6. One who trains or walks young hounds. See walk, v. t., 6, and n., 8 (b).

The toast, "Success to fox-hunting, and the puppy walkers of Eugland." Field, Aug. 27, 1887. (Encyc. Dict.)

7. In ornith.: (a) A bird of terrestrial but not aquatic habits; especially, one of the Gallinæ: eorrelated with percher, wader, and swimmer. (b) A bird which belongs to the perching group. but which, when on the ground, advances by moving one foot after the other, instead of both together; a gradient or gressorial as distinguished from a saltatorial bird.—8. pl. In entom., the ambulatory orthopterous insects of the family Phasmidæ; the phasmids or walkingstieks. See Gressoria .- 9t. That with which one walks; a foot; a leg.

And with them haited down (Proud of his strength) lame Mulciber, his walkers quite misgrown,
But made him tread exceeding sure.

Chapman, Iliad, xx. 36.

Chapman, Iliad, xx. 36, Walker! a fanciful name for an amphisbenlan.—Walker! or Hookey Walker! a slang ejaculation of incredulity nitered when a person tells a story which one believes to be false or "ganimon." Various problematical explanations have been offered. [Slang, Eng.] "Go and buy it [a prize turkey]." "Walk-er/" exciaimed the boy. "No, no," said Scrooge; "I am in earnest."

Walkers' clay, fuilers' earth. - Walkers' earth, fullers' Walkers' clay, fullers' earth.—Walkers' earth, fullers' earth. The use of the word walker for fuller has now become obsolete in England, but a certain unctnous variety of fullers' earth found in the Lower Ludlow beds, in Wales, appears to be sometimes provincially designated both as walkers' earth and as dye-earth.
Walker call. See cell, 8.
Walker tariff. See tariff.
walking (wâ'king), n. [< ME. walkynge; verbal n. of walk, v.] 1†. The aet or process of fulling cloth.—2†. A mode or manner of behaving or living

having or living.

He confessed his faulte, and promised better walking.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 292.

3. The act of one who or that which walks. I will find a remedy for this walking [i. e., in sleep], it all the docters in town can sell it.

Dekker and Webster, Northward IIo, iii. 2.

walking (wâ'king), p. a. Proceeding at a walk; proceeding on foot; not standing still.

Aias, I am nothing but a multitude
Of walking griefs.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, lii. 1.

Walking crane. See crane?, 1.—Walking delegate, a member of a trade-union or body of organized laborers who visits other organizations and employers in the interests of his order, voices demands of organized laborera in strikes, etc.—Walking funeral, a funeral procession in which the corpse is carried by men on foot and the mourners follow also on foot. [Colloq.]—Walking gentleman, an actor who plays youthful well-dressed parts of smail importance.

Walking lady, an actress who fills parts analogous to those taken by the walking gentleman.—Walking stationer. See stationer.—Walking toad. Same as nat-

walking-beam (wâ'king-bēm), n. In mach. See heam 9

walking-cane (wâ'king-kān), n. Originally, a walking-stiek made of some variety of eane; hence, in common use, a walking-stiek of any sort. See cane!.
walking-dress (wâ'king-dres), n. A dress for the street; carefully at the present time such

the street; especially, at the present time, such a dress for women, as distinguished from a

dinner-dress, an evening-dress, etc.

walking-fan (wâ'king-fan), n. A fan of great
size, with a handle about 18 inches long, earried out of doors to sereen the face from the rays of the sun. Compare the quotation.

Nurse. My fan, Peter.
Mercutio. Good Peter, to hide her face; for her fan 's

Mercuus. Good Later the fairer face — Nurse. Peter, take my fan, and go before, and apace.

Shak., R. and J., ii. 4, 112, 232.

walking-fern (wâ'king-fern), n. A small tufted evergreen fern, Camptosorus rhizophyllus, native of eastern North America, having the fronds



heart-shaped or hastate at the base, and tapering above into a slender prolongation, which frequently takes root at the apex (whence the Also walking-leaf.

name). Also walking-leaf.

walking-fish (wâ'king-fish), n. 1. A fish of the family Ophiocephalidæ.—2. A fish of the genus Antennarius.—3. Same as silverfish, 6.

walking-foot (wâ'king-fût), n. A foot or leg fitted for walking; an ambulatory leg: in Crustacea, correlated with jaw-foot and swimming-foot. See cuts under Astacus and endopodite.

walking-leaf (wâ'king-lef), n. walking-leaf (wâ'king-lēf), n. 1. Same as walking-fern.—2. An orthopterous insect of the family Phasmidæ, belonging to Phyllium or some elosely allied genus. The body is flat, the antennæ are short, the legs have broad leaf-like expansions; the female wing-covers are large, and veined like leaves, which they closely resemble. The females are usually wingless, while the males generally possess large wings, but lack wing-covers or tegmina. Also called leaf-insect. See cut under Phyllium, and compare walking-stick, 2. walking-papers (wâ'king-pā"perz), n. pl. A dismissal. [Colloq.]
walking-staff (wâ'king-stâf), n. A staff used for assistance in walking, especially such a staff longer than the ordinary walking-stick or -eane. 1. Same as

staff longer than the ordinary walking-stick or -eane.

walking-stick (wâ'king-stik), n. 1.

A stick prepared for use as an assistance in walking, differing from the staff (compare pilgrim's staff, under pilgrim, and bourdon') in being generally shorter and lighter.

Walkingstick were assistable in feebler. ing generally shorter and lighter. Walking-sticks were especially in fashion as part of the costume of a man of elegance toward the close of the seventeenth and in the eighteenth century. The length of 3 feet or somewhat less has generally been maintained, but temporary fashion has favored much longer ones, and at times has required them to be carried by women. They are sometimes carried so light and limber as to be rather for amusement and occupation of the hands than for support. Comparc canel, 4.

2. Any one of the gressorial orthoute.

species of the gressorial orthopterous family Phasmidæ; a stiek-bug; a specter. The common walking-stick of the castern United States is Diapheromera femorata. See also cut under Phasma, and compare walking-leaf, 2.—Walking-stick palm. See palm2

walking-straw (wâ'king-strâ), n. A kind of walking-stick, the large Diara or Cyphocrana titan, 6 or 8

inches long, a native of New South Wales. walking-sword (wâ'king-sōrd), n. Sameity sword (which see, under city). Same as

The walking gentleman, who wears a blue surtout clean collar, and white trousers for half an hour, and then shrloks into his worn-out seanty clothes.

Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, xi.

Walking-twig (wâ'king-twig), n. Same as walking lady, an actress who fills parts analogous to walking-stick, 2. See stick-bug, 1, and walkingstraw.

> walking-tyrant (wâ'king-tī"rant), n. American tyrant-flycatcher, Machetornis rixosa (formerly Chrysotophus ambulans, whenee the book-name). It is a strong form, with long bill and stout legs, apparently belonging to the teniopterine sec-



Walking-tyrant (Machetornis rixosa).

tion of the family. It is of a brownish-olive color, be neath bright-yellow, the wings and tail brown, the latter with yellowish tip, and a crown with a median searlet creat. It is 7½ inches long, and inhabits the plains of Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Venezuela.

Walking-wheel (wâ'king-hwēl), n. 1. A cylinder which is mydo to weelly observed a cylinder which is mydo to weelly observed a color.

inder which is made to revolve about an axle by the weight of men or animals climbing by steps either its external or its internal periphery, being employed for the purpose of raising water, grinding eorn, and various other operations for which a moving power is required. See tread-wheel.—2. A pedometer. E. H. Knight.

walk-mill† (wâk'mil), n. [< ME. walk-mylne; < walk + mill¹.] A fulling-mill.

Hys luddokkys [loins] thay lowke like walk-mylne ogges.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 313.

The Clothiers in Flanders, by the flatnesse of their rivers, cannot make Walkmilles for their clothes [cloths].

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 163.

walk-over (wâk'ō"ver), n. In sporting, a race in which but one contestant appears, who, being obliged to go over the course, may walk instead of running; also, the winning of such a race; hence, figuratively, an easy victory; success gained without serious oppositiou. [Colloq.]

"That's the bay stallion there," said one man to me, as he pointed to a racer, "and he's never been beaten. It's his walk-over."

The Century, XXXVIII. 403.

walkyr (wol'kir), n. Same as valkyr. walkyrian (wol-kir'i-an), a. [\(\text{walkyrie} + -an. \)] Same as valkurian.

walkyrie (wol-kir'i), n. [ME., < AS. wælcyrie = Ieel. valkyrja: see valkyr.] 1. Same as valkyr.—2t. A wise woman; a fate-reader.

As the sage aathrapas that sorsory couthe; Wychez & walkyries wonnen to that sale [hall], Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1577.

wall¹ (wâl), n. [\langle ME. wal, walle, \langle AS. weal, weall, a rampart of earth, a wall of stone, =
OS. wal = OFries. wal = D. wal = MHG. wal,
G. wall = Sw. vall = Dan. vold, wall, = W. gwal,
rampart, \langle L. vallum, an earthen wall or rampart set with palisades, a row or line of stakes, a wall, rampart, fortification, $\langle rallus, stake, pale, palisade, circumvallation. From the same$ L. source are ult. E. rallate, rallation, circum-rallation, etc. The native AS. word for 'wall' is wah: see waw². The L. word for a defen-sive stone wall is murus: see mure¹.] 1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or other ma-terials, serving to impless a struct form a disterials, serving to inclose a space, form a division, support superincumbent weight, or afford a defense, shelter, or security. Specifically—(a) One of the upright inclosing sides of a building or a room.

And the Helynge of here Houses, and the Rowes and the Dores ben alle of Wode.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 247.

If the valls of their [Assyrian palaces'] apartments had not been wainscoted with niabaster slabs, we should never have been able to trace their form with anything like certainty.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 161.

(b) A solid and permanent inclosing fence of masonry, as around a field, a garden, a park, or a town.

Grapes, long lingering on my only wall.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, 11, ii. 146.

A rampart; a fortified enceinte or barrier: often in the plural. See cuts under chemin-deronde, fortification, and retaining wall.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more; Or close the wall up with our English dead.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. I. 2.

3. Something which resembles or suggests a wall: as, a wall of armed men; a wall of fire.

Within this wall of flesh There is a soul counts thee her creditor.

Shak., K. John, iii. 3, 20.

Compass'd round by the blind wall of night, Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. A defense; means of security or protection. They were a wall unto us both by night and day, all the while we were with them keeping the sheep.

1 Sam. xxv. 16.

5. In mining, one of the surfaces of rock between which the vein or lode is inclosed; the country, or country rock, adjacent to the vein. See rein. If the vein is, as is usually the case, inclined at an angle, the wall which is over the miner's head, or overhangs him, is called the hanging wall; that which is under him, the foot-wall. In coal-mining the rock adjacent to the bed of coal which is being worked is called the roof or the floor, according as it is above or beneath, and this is the case whether the strata be horizontal or inclined at an angle. The walls of a vein are called in some parts of England the cheeks.

6. In her., a bearing having some resemblance to a wall, usually embattled. It generally covers a large part of the escutcheon, and the line of division between it and the field may be bendwise, or hendwise simister. It is, therefore, a division of the field by an embattled or crenelle line, the lower part being massned, and having usually an arched doorway represented in it.

7. In anat. and zoöl., a paries; an extended investing or containing structure or part of the body: as, a cell-wall; the walls of the chest or abdomen: generally in the plural.—8. In corals, the proper outer investment of the visceral chamber, whether of a single corallum or country, or country rock, adjacent to the vein.

ceral chamber, whether of a single corallum or

als, the proper outer investment of the viseeral chamber, whether of a single corallum or of a single corallithe of a compound corallum. Hard structures upon the inside of the wall are the endotheca; upon the outside, the exotheca. The condition of the wall varies greatly: it is pervious, as in the Perforata, or impervious, as in the Aporosa; smooth, or variously costate, striate, etc.; and it may be indistinguishably united with the cenenchyme, or replaced more or less completely by the epitheca.

9. Same as wall-knot.—Bridge wall. Same as bridgel, n., 4.—Counterscarp, dwarf, grout wall. See the qualifying words.—Hanging wall, in mining, that wall of the vein or lode which is over the miner's head while he is working, the vein leding supposed to have a decided underlay. The opposite wall is the footwoll. If the vein is perfectly vertical, there is neither hanging wall nor foot-wall, and the two walls are then distinguished by reference to the points of the compass. Also called hanging side.—Head wall. See head.—Hollow wall, a double wall with a vacant space between the two faces.—Mask-wall. See mask3.—Median, partition, perpend wall. See the qualifying words.—Plinth of a wall. See plinth.—Retaining wall. See retaining.—Straight ends and walls. See the wall when encountering another person or persons in the street: a right valued in old-fashioned streets with narrow sidewalks or no footpath, as giving a safer or more cleanly passage; used also in the phrase to give or take the vall.

right valued in old-fashioned streets with narrow stdewalks or no footpath, as giving a safer or more cleanly passage: used also in the phrase to give or take the wall.

Spa. Signor Cavalero Danglatero, I must have the wall.

Eng. I doe protest, hadst thou not enforst it, I had not regarded it; but since you will needs have the wall, Ile take the pains to thrust you into the kennel.

Heywood, If you Know not me, i.

To drive to the wall. See drive.—To go to the wall, to be pushed to one side; succumb to rivals or to the pressure of circumstances.—To hang by the wall, to hang up neglected; hence, to remain unused.

All the enrolled penalties
Which have, like unscour'd armour, hung by the wall.
Shak., M. for M., 1. 2. 171.

To push or thrust to the wall, to force to give place; crush by superior power.

Women, being the weaker vessels, are ever thrust to the all. Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 20.

wall. Shak, R. and J., i. 1. 20.
To take the wall of. See the wall (above) and take.
Trapezoidal wall, a retaining wall, upright where it comes against the bank, but with a sloping face.—Vitrifed wall-barley. Same as squirreltail.—Wall-teeth. Same as molar teeth (which see, under tooth). (See also party-wall, training-wall, wall vall walls.] I. To inclose with a wall or as with a wall; furnish with walls: as, to wall a city.

Certes the Kyng of Thebes, Amphioun, That with his syngyng walled that citee. Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 13.

This flesh which walls about our life.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 167.

2. To defend by walls; fortify.

The terror of his name that walls us in From danger.

Denham.

3. To obstruct or hinder as by a wall. On either hand thee there are squadrons pitch'd, To wall thee from the liberty of flicht.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2, 24.

4. To fill up with a wall.

The ascent [to the mosque of Sultan Hassan] was by several steps, which are broken down, and the door real?d up.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 31.

5. In Eng. university slang, same as gale. To gate or wall a refractory student. Macmillan's Mag., 11, 222,

To wall a rope, to make a wall-knot on the end of a

wall² (wâl), v. i. [< ME. wallen, < AS, weallan (pret. weól, pp. weallen), boil, well, = OS, wallan = OFries. walla = D. wallen = OHG. wallan = MHG. G. wallen = Icel. vella (pret. val) = Goth. MHG. G. watten = Icel. rella (pret. vall) = Goth. *vallan (not recorded), boil, well. Hence ult. well¹ (a secondary form of walt²), wall¹, n., well¹, n., wallop¹, etc.] 1. To boil. Ray.—2. To well, as water; spring. Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), i. 365.

wall² (wâl), n. [< ME. walle, < AS. *wealt (= OFries. walla), a well, < weallan, boil, well: see walt², v., and cf. well¹, n.] A spring of water. [Proy. Eng.]

[Prov. Eng.]

Amyd the toure a walle dede aprynge,
That never is drye but ernynge.
Religious Poems, XV. Cent. (Halliwell.)

wall³† (wâl), n. [Also waule; also erroneously whall, whal, whale, whaul (chiefly in comp.); < Icel. ragl = Sw. ragel, a wall in the eye, a sty on the eye; prob. a particular use of Icel. ragl, a beam, = Sw. ragel = Norw. ragl, a roost, perch. Hence, in comp., walleye.] A disease of the eyes: same as walleye.

Oell de chevre, a wholl, or ouer-white eye; an eye full of white spots, or whose apple acems divided by a streake of white. Cotgrave, 1611.

walla, wallah (wol'ä), n. [Anglo-Ind.] A doer; a worker; a dealer; an agent; a keeper; a master; an owner; hence, an inhabitant; a man; a fellow: as, a punka'walla; a Hooghly walla. It is sometimes applied to things.

walla. It is sometimes applied to things.

An inferior type of vessel, both as regards coal-stowage, speed, endurance, and seaworthiness, has been built. These "canal wallaks," as they are sometimes called, are quite unfitted for the voyage round the Cape, and, should the [Suez] canal be blocked by war or accident, they would be practically useless in carrying on our Eastern trade.

Science, XII. 157.

Chicken-walla. See chicken2.—Competition walla, a member of the civil service who has received his appointment under the competitive system introduced in 1856, as opposed to one appointed under the older system of influence and luterest; a colloquial and hybrid term.

wallaba (wol'a-ba), n. [Guiana name (?).] See

Enerna.

wallaby (wol'a-bi), n. [Also wallabee, whallabee; from an Australian name.] A general native name of the smaller kangaroos of Austraespecially those of the genera Halmaturus and Petrogale; a rock-kangaroo.

"What does your lordship suppose a wallaby to be?"
"Why, a half-caste, of course." "A wallaby, my lord, is a dwarf kangaroo." Cantemporary Rev., LIII. 3.

a dwarf kangaroo." Contemporary Rev., LIII. 3. On the wallaby, on the wallaby track, out of work; in earch of a job; the wallaby being proverbially shy and elusive. [Slang, Australia.]—Wallaby acacia or wattle, an Australian shrub, Acacia rigens, having in place of leaves linear phyllodia 2 or 3 inches long.—Wallabybush, an Australian evergreen ahrub, Beyeria viscosa, of the Euphorbiaees; also, other species of the genus—Wallaby-grass, Danthonia penicullata of Australia. Wallace s line. See line? Wallach, Wallach (wolf ak), n. [G. Wallach, from a Slav. term represented by Pol. Wloch, an Italian, Woloch, a Wallach, Serv. Vlah, a Wallach, = Bohem. Vlach, an Italian, = OBulg. Vlah h, a Wallach, also a shepherd; ult. Golf.

Vluhu, a Wallach, also a shepherd; ult. < OHG. walh (= AS. wealh), a foreigner, a Teut. term applied on one side to the Slavic neighbors of the Germans, and on the other to the Celtic neighbors of the Saxons: see further under Welsh.] 1. A member of a race in southeastern Europe: see Rumanian.—2. The language of the Wallachs; Rumanian.

Also Walach. Wallachian (wo-lā'ki-an), a. and n. [< Wallachia (< Wallach) + -an.] I. a. Pertaining to Wallachia, formerly one of the Danubian principalities, and now a part of the kingdom of Rumania; of or pertaining to the Wallachs.—Wallachian rye. See ryel, 1.—Wallachian sheep, a variety of the domestic sheep, Oris aries, having monstrously long twisted horns, found in parts of western Asia and eastern and southern Europe, whence also called Cretan sheep

II. n. Same as Wallach. Also called Romanese.
Also Walachian, Vlach.

Wallack, n. See Wallach. wall-arcade (wâl'är-kād"), n. An arcade used as an ornamental dressing to a wall. See cut in next column.

in next column.

wallaroo (wol-a-rö'), n. [Australian.] A native name of some of the great kangaroos, as Macropus robustus. P. L. Sclater.

wall-bearing (wâl'bār"ing), n. In mach., a bearing which receives a shaft as it enters or passes through a wall. It has a casing of cast-iron built into the wall to protect the bearing and support the masonry above it, while the bottom forms a bedplate for the plumber-block. Also called wall-box. E. H. Knight.



Wall-arcade, end of the 12th century, St. Julien de Brioude, De-artment of Haute-Loire (Auvergne), France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's Dict. de l'Architecture.")

wall-bird (wâl'berd), n. The beam-bird, or spotted flycatcher, Muscicapa grisola. Also wall-plat. [Local, British.]
wall-box (wâl'boks), n. 1. Same as wall-bearing.—2. A box set into a wall for the reception of letters for the post. Encyc. Dict.
wall-clamp (wâl'klamp), n. A brace or tie to hold together two walls, or the two parts of a double wall. E. H. Knight.
wall-clock (wâl'klok), n. A clock made to be hung upon the wall.

hung upon the wall.

wall-crane (wâl'krān), n. A crane fixed upon a wall or column so as to command a sweep over a given area, the nearer points being reached by an overhead traveler: used in foundries, forges, etc. E. H. Knight.
wall-creeper (wâl'krē"pèr), n. Any bird of the family Certhiidæ and subfamily Tichodro-wing of which there are several section.

minæ, of which there are several species. The best-known is *Tichodroma muraria* of Europe, also ealled *spider-catcher*. See eut under *Ti-*

wall-cress (wâl'kres), n. A plant of the genus Arabis, partienlarly those ontside of the section Turritis, the tower-mustard; rock-cress. A whiteflowered species, A. abiada, a dwarf hardy plant, has been much cultivated; also the allied A. alpina, and with little merit A. procurrens. A. blepharophylla of California la desirable for its rose-purple flowers. The species when ornamental are suited to rock-work, but many are of a weedy observer.

weedy character.

wall-desk (wâl'desk), n. A form of folding desk attached to a wall at a convenient height

wall-drill (wâl'dril), n. See $drill^1$. walled (wâld), p. a. [\langle ME. walled; \langle $wall^1$ + $-ed^2$.] 1. Provided with a wall or walls; inclosed or fortified with a wall; fortified.

We are bigger in batell, haue a burghe stronge, Wele wallit for the werre, watris aboute. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2121.

The approach to Traii is a speaking commentary on the state of things in days when no one but the lord of a private fortress could be safe anywhere within a walled town.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 177.

2. In her.: (a) Accompanied by the appearance of stone masonry. Thus, a pale walled is flanked on each side with the representation of quoins, as if at the corner of a building. The blazou should state how many of these quoins there are on each side. (b) Covered with lines representing or indicating stone masonry: noting the field or an ordinary.

— Walled plain. Same as ring-plain.

walled² (wâld), a. [< wall³ + -ed².] Having a defect in color or form: said of the eye. [Col-

loq. or provincial.]

A man with a red goatee, . . . rather undersized, and with one eye a little walled.

E. Eggleston, The Century, XXXV. 845.

wall-engine (wâl'en"jin), n. An engine fastened to a wall. It is generally a vertical encine, and is used for driving shafting or furnishing a supply of feedwater to a boiler. E. H. Knight.
waller¹ (wâ'lèr), n. [\(\) late ME. wallare; \(\) wall \(\) + -er¹.] One who builds walls.
waller² (wâ'lèr), n. [\(\) vall² + -er¹.] One who boils salt, takes it out of the leads, etc.

Wallerian (wo-lê'ri-an), a. [\langle Waller (see def.) + -ian.] Pertaining to or associated with A. Waller (died 1865), an English physiologist.—
Wallerian degeneration. See degeneration.—Wallerian law, a law in regard to degeneration in nerves, where by the degeneration follows the course of the impulses in the affected fibers toward either the center or the peripherry.—Wallerian method, the method of identifying nerve-fibers by their degeneration at one point following section at another.

Wallerian (wo-lê'ri-an), a. [\lambda Waller (wâl'fiou*er), n. 1. An old favor-the wall-net (wâl'net), n. A vertical net forming the wall-net (wâl'net), n. A vertical net forming the wall-net (wâl'net), n. Same as wall-lizard. The tosd, the tadpole, the wall-newt.

Shak, Lear, iii. 4. 135.

Walloon (wo-lön'), n. and a. [\lambda F. Wallon, Wolon, Gualon (e. p. Wallon), Wallon, Wallon, Gualon (e. p. Wallon), wallon, wallon,

wallet (wol'et), n. [< ME. walet, walette, possibly a transposition or corruption of watel, a bag: see wattle. For a similar transposition, cf. neeld for needle.] 1. A long bag with a slit in the middle, and space for the contents at the two ends: a form familiar in silk knitted purses, and revived for larger bags for women's use.

His walet lay blforn him on his lappe. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 686. A Wallet, . . . G. Bisác, l. bis saccus, a double sacke or Minsheu, 1617.

As an Instance of another form of the wallet—and that a very old one—may I mention the little triangular piece of stuff, something like a bag, that is suspended from behind the left shoulder of a junior harrister's gown as now worn?... about eight or nine inches in length, and divided by a silt at the bottom into two compartments, one of which is open and the other enclosed and capable of holding small articles.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 78.

24. Anything protuberant and swagging. Compare wattle.

Who would believe that there were mountaineer Dew-lapp'd like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em Wallets of flesh?

Shak., Tempest, iii. 3, 46.

3. A flat bag of leather, with a flap, or a hinged opening with a clasp, at the top: used for tools, etc., or in a small size for carrying coin on the person.

The wallet, or tool-bag, is generally supplied with the machine [blcycle or tricycle].

Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 432.

4. A pocketbook, especially a large one for containing papers, bank-notes laid flat and not folded, and the like.—5. A small kit carried by engles by anglers. A wallet generally includes thread and needles, awl, waxed ends, shoemakers' wax, a few hobnails, coarse and fine twine, a pair of small pilers, a file, a spring-halance to weigh fish, court-plaster, shellae varnish, prepared gine, boiled linseed-oil, etc.

6. In her., a bearing representing a serip. See

scrip!.—Wallet open, in her., a bearing representing a scrip with the mouth open, usually having a sort of flap or cover turned back.

or cover turned back.

walleteert (wol-e-tēr'), n. [< wallet + -cer.]

One who bears a wallet; hence, a traveler on foot; a pilgrim. Tollet. (Jodrell.)

walletful (wol'et-ful), n. As much as a wallet

contains; a purseful.

Wedden hure for hure welthe and wisshen on the morwe That hus wyf were wex, other a watel-ful of nobles. Piers Plowman (C), xi. 260.

walleye (wâl'i), n. [Early mod. E. waule eye; a back-formation from wall-eyed.] 1. An eye in a condition in which it presents little or no color, the iris being light-colored or white, or opacity of the cornea being present; also, this condition itself. this condition itself.

nis commune research Glauciolus, An horse with a waule eye. Cooper's Thesaurus. 2. Divergent strabismus, in which the white

2. Divergent strabismus, in which the white of the eye is conspicuous.—3. A large staring eye, as of some fishes.—4. A wall-eyed fish. Especially—(a) A plke-perch (which see). (b) The ale-wife, or wall-eyed herring. (c) A surf-fish, Holconotus argenteus. [California.] wall-eyed (wâl'fd), a. [Formerly waule-eyed, whalle-, whalle-, whalle-eyed (also whall, etc., separately), prob. \(\xetallerleft\) Icel. vald-eygthr, a corruption of vagl-eygr, wall-eyed, said of a horse, \(\xetallerleft\) vagl, a discase of the eye, + eygthr, eyed, \(\xetallerleft\) auga, eye: see wall3 and eyel. \[\xetallerleft\] I. Having a walleye or walleyes, as a horse. walleye or walleyes, as a horse.

Walking would be twenty times more genteel than such a paltry conveyance, as Blackberry was wall-eyed, and the colt wanted a tall.

Gobismith, Vicar, x.

2. Showing much of the white of the eye; having a large staring or glaring eye: as, the neall-eyed pike. See pike², and cut under pike-perch.—3. See the quotation. [Provincial.]

4. Glaring; fierce; threatening.

This is . . . the vilest stroke
That ever wall-eyed wrath or staring rage
Presented to the tears of soft remorse.
Shak., K. John, Iv. 3. 49.

Wall-eyed herring, the slewlfe or walleye.
wall-fern (wâl'fern), n. A small evergreen fern.
Polypodium vulgare, which grows on cliffs or walls. See polypody.

grows on old walls, eliffs, and the sides of quarries. The flowers have four petals, with a spreading limb on long claws, colored a deep-orange, or in cultivation varying from paleyellow to deep-red, are clustered in short racemes, and are sweet scented. It is grown in many varieties, classed as single and double biennials and double biennials and double been laiss and double perennials. It grows by preference upon walls, forming there an enduring hush, but may be planted on rocky banks, and is also one of the flnest of border-plants. It formerly shared the name of heart's-ease; and in western England a dark-red variety is called bleediny-henrt. A common name also is gilly-flower, or, for distinction, wall-pillyflower. The name is extended to other species of the genus and to some species of Erysimum.

2. A man or woman who, at a ball or party, sits by the wall or looks on without least the state of th



2. A man or woman who, at a ball or party, sits by the wall, or looks on without dancing, either from choice or from being unable to dance or to obtain a partner. [Collog.]

obtain a partner. [Colloq.]

I believe there are men who have shown as much self-devotion in carrying a lone wall-flower down to the suppertable as ever saint or markyr in the act that has canonized his name.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, vi.

Native wallflower of Australia, Pullenæa daphnoides, of the Leguminosæ.—Western wallflower of the United States, Erysimum nsperum, a plant found in Ohio, and more commonly westward, with orange-yellow flowers of the size of and like those of the wallflower.

wall-fruit (wâl'fröt), n. Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

wall-gecko (wâl'gek'ō), n. A gecko, especially Platydactylus muralis of southern Europe.

wall-germander (wâl'jèr-man''dèr), n. See Teuerium.

wall-gillyflower (wâl'jil"i-flou-êr), n. See

wall-grenade (wâl'grē-nād"), n. A bombshell somewhat larger than the hand-grenade. It was thrown by hand from the rampart of a fortification, or from a small mortar called a hand-mortar.

wall-hawkweed (wall'hak'wôd), n. A European hawkweed, Hieracium murorum, often growing on walls. Also French or golden lung-

wallhick (wâl'hik), n. wallhick (wâl'hik), n. The lesser spotted woodpeeker, Picus minor. Montagu. See hick-

woodpecker, Picus minor. Monaga.
wall. [Local, British.]
walling! (wâ'ling), u. [< wall! + -ing!.] 1.
Walls collectively; materials for walls.
The general character of the Roman walling is described in Hartshorn's essay "Porchester Castle."
C. Etton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 323.

2. In mining, the brick or stone lining of a shaft; steining.—Dry walling, walling without the use of morter or cement.
walling² (wâ'ling), n. [Verbal n. of wall², v.]
The act of boiling; a boiling. Grose. [Prov.

The walking or making of salt, &c.

Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, Xl. 114.

wall-ink (wal'ingk), n. The brook-lime, Veroniea Beccabunya, a creeping plant of wet places in the northern Old World. [Scotland and Ireland: in the latter sometimes well-ink.]

Wallis's theorem. See theorem. wall-knot (wâl'not), n. [Formerly also walc-knot.] Naut., a large knot made on the end of a rope by interweaving the strands in a particular manner

wall-less (wâl'les), a. [\(\text{wall} 1 + -less. \)] Having

The blood was poured into wall-less lacunæ.

*Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 283.

wall-lettuce (wâl'let*is), n. A European lettuce, Lactuca (Prenanthes) muralis.
wall-light (wâl'līt), n. A bracket or girandole

Any work irregularly or Ill done is called a wall-eyed job. It is applied also to any very irregular action.

Halliwell.

Halliwell.

Halliwell.

Halliwell.

Halliwell.

Ab tracket or girandole for candles or lamps.

wall-lizard (wâl'liz"ärd), n. 1. A gecko; any lizard of the family Gecconida. See Geeconida. and cuts under gecko and Platydaetylus .- 2. A

common European lizard, Lacerta muralis. wall-louse (wâl'tous), n. The bedbug, Cimex lectularius (Acantha lectularia). See eut under bua.

lichen, Parmelia parietaria.—2. The stone-erop or wall-pepper, Sedum aere. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.] wall-moss (wâl'môs), n.

Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 135.

Walloon (wo-lön'), n. and a. [\lambda F. Wallon, \lambda Color, Wallon, Walon, Gualon (also Wallin), \lambda ML. Wallus, L. Gallus, a Gaul, Celt; cf. Gault, Welsh.] I. n. 1. A member of a people found chiefly in southern and southeastern Belgium, also in the neighboring parts of France, and in a few places in Rhenish Prussia near Malmedy. They are descended from the ancient Belgee, mixed with Germanie and Roman elements.—2. In America. especially colonial New York. 2. In America, especially colonial New York, 2. In America, especially colonial New 10rk, one of the Huguenot settlers from Artois, in northern France, etc.—3. A French dialect, spoken by the Walloons of Belgium, France,

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Walloons: as, the Walloon language.

the Malloon language.

Wallop¹ (wol'op), r. i. [< ME. walopen, < OF.

*waloper, galoper, boil, gallop, < OFlem. walop,
a gallop; with an element -op, perhaps orig.
OFlem. op, E. up (cf. the E. dial. var. wall-up),
< OFlem. wallen = OS. wallan = AS. weallan,
boil, spring forth as water does: see wall², well¹.
Cf. vallon. 1 To boil with a continued but Cf. yallop.] 1. To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, accompanied with noise. [Prov. Eng.]

The yellow flour, hestrew'd and stir'd with haste, Swells in the flood and thickens to a paste, Then puffs and wallops, rises to the brim, Drinks the dry knobs that on the surface swim.

Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding, i.

2. To move quickly with great but somewhat clumsy effort; gallop. See gallop. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And he anon to hym com waloping. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3325.

Swerdez swangene in two, sweltand knyghtez Lyes wyde opyne welterande one ualopande stedez. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2147.

She [a seal] wallopped away with all the grace of triumph.

Scott, Antiquary, xxx.

wallop1 (wol'op), n. [ME. wallop, walop: see the verb.] A quick motion with much agitation or effort; a gallop. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

or effort; a gallop. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Or he wiste, he was war of the white beres,
Thei went a-wai a wallop as thei wod [mad] semed.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1770.

Than the kynge rode formest hym-self a grete walop, for sore hym longed to wite how the kynge Tradilynaunt hym contened.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 233.

Wallop² (wol'op), v. t. [Origin obscure; perhaps a particular uso of wallop¹. It is appar. confused with wale¹, whale². There is an absurd notion that the verb is derived from the name of Sir John Wallop, an ancestor of the name of Sir John Wallop, an ancestor of the Earl of Portsmouth, Knight of the Garter, who in Henry VIII.'s time distinguished himself by walloping the French.] 1. To castigate; beat walloping the French.] 1. To cas soundly; drub; thrash. [Slang.]

My father is an engineer's labourer, and the first cause my thleving was that he kept me without grub, and

walloped me.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, 1. 468. 2. To tumble over; dash down. [Obsolete or

wallop² (wol'op), n. [\langle wallop², r.] A severe blow. [Slang.]
walloper¹ (wol'op-er), n. [\langle walloper¹ + -er¹.]
A pot-walloper.
walloper² (wol'op-er), n. [Also wolloper; \langle walloper² + -er¹.] One who or that which wallops. [Slang.]—Cod-walloper, a cod-fishing vessel. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]
walloping (wol'op-ing) q. Greet; howeving

incetown, Massachusetts.]

walloping (wol'oping), a. Great; bouncing.

[Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

wallow¹ (wol'ō), r. [Early mod. E. also walow;

(ME. walowen, walewen, walwen, welven, wallow,

(AS. wealwian, roll round, = Goth. walwjan,

wallow, roll, = L. volvere, roll (whence ult. E.

volute, volve, devolve, etc.).] I. intrans. 1. To

roll; tumble about. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Mi witte is waste nowe in wede,
I watowe, I walke, nowe woo is me.
York Plays, p. 421.

He walketh and he turneth to and fro.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 229.
There saw 1 our great gallisses tost
Upon the walkering waves.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

Through the deep gulf of the chimney wide Wallows the Yule-log's rearing tide.

Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii., Prol.

To roll the body in sand, mire, water, or other yielding substance.

The fysshe . . . followeth them with equal pase although they make nener such haste wyth full wynd and sailes, and waloweth on euery syde and about the shyppe. R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America,

R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 231).

Part huge of bulk,

Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,

Tempest the ocean. Milton, P. L., vii. 411.

The name of the slough was Despond. Here, therefore, they wallowed for a time, being grievously bedanbed with the dirt.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, 1.

3. To plunge into some course or condition; dwell with satisfaction in, addiet one's self to, or remain in some way of life or habit, espe-

eially a sensual or vicious one. Pale death oft spares the wretched wight And woundeth you, who wallow in delight.
G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne.

II. trans. To roll.

He walewide a greet stoon to the dore of the hiriel, and wente awei.

Wyclif, Mat. xxvii. 60.

These swine, that will not leave wallowing themselves in every mire and puddle.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 276.

wallow¹ (wol' \bar{o}), n. [$\langle wallow^1, v$.] 1. The act of rolling or tumbling, as in sand or mire.

Wrothely thei wrythyne and wrystille to-gederz
With welters and valouses over with in thase buskez.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1142.

2t. A rolling gait.

One taught the toss, and one the new French wallow; His aword-knot this, his eravat that designed.

Dryden, Epil. to Etherege's Man of Mode.

A place to which an animal, as a buffalo, resorts to wallow; also, the traces of its wallowing left in the mire. Some localities called by this name (notably the "hog-wallows" of the San Joaquin Valley, in California) are on too large a scale to have been formed in this way. Their origin has not been satisfactorily explained.

They had come to an alkall mud-hole, an old buffalo-vallow, which had filled up and was covered with a sun-baked crust, that let them through as if they had stepped on a trap-door. T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 658.

4. The alder-tree. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] wallow² (wol'ō), v. i. [\langle ME. wallowen, weleven, welhen, weoleven, \langle AS. wealwiau, wealowian, wealowian, fade, wither; perbaps ult. connected with welken, wither: see welk.] To fade away; with welken, wither: see welk.] To fade as wither; droop. [Prov. Eng. and Seotch.]

The grond stud barrant, widderit dosk or gray, Herbia, flowria, and gersis wallowyt away. Gavin Douglas.

She had na read a word but twa, Till she wallow't like a lily. Geordie (Child's Ballads, VIII. 93).

wallow³ (wol'ō), a. [Also Se. wauch, waugh; < ME. walow, walwhe, walh, < Icel. välyr, lukewarm, insipid. Cf. D. walg, disgust, aversion (> walgen, loathe, turn the stomach).] Insipid; tasteless. [Prov. Eng.]
wallower (wol'ō-ėr), n. [< wallow¹ + -er¹.] 1. One who or that which wallows.

Lo, huge heaps of gold,
And to and fro amidst them a mighty Serpent rolled:
. . . I knew that the Worm was Fafnir, the Wallower on the Gold.

William Morris, Sigurd, ii.

2. In mech., same as lantern-wheel.
wallowing (wol'ō-ing), n. [< ME. welwynge, welowynge; verbal n. of wallow1, v.] The aet of rolling, as in mire.

wallowish (wol'ō-ish), a. [Early mod. E. also walowish, also contr. walsh; < wallow³ + -ish¹.] Insipid; flat; nanseous. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.

In Persia are kine; . . . their milke is walowish aweet. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 400.

Poncille [F.], the Assyrian eitron, a fruit as big as two leymons, and of a verie good smell, but of a faint-sweet or wallowish taste.

Cotgrave.

As nuwelcome to any true conceit as sluttish morsels or wallowish potions to a nice stomack.

Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Dunce.

wall-painting (wâl'pān"ting), n. 1. The painting of the surface of a wall, or of kindred surfaces, with ornamental designs or figure-subjects, as a decoration. Such painting is usually classified as encaustic or as fresco or tempera painting.—2. An example or work of painting of this kind.

wall-paper (wâl'pā"per), n. Paper, usually decorated in color, used for pasting on walls decorated in color, used for pasting on walls or ceilings of rooms; paper-hangings. Modern wall-papers are printed from blocks by hand or in color-printing machines. A great variety of styles are now used, including plain papers in single colors, striped patterns, geometrical patterns, and arabeaque, flower, pictorial and conventional, and even comic designs. Large pictorial papers, with life-sized figures, were popular fifty years ago, and are still made in limited quantities. The styles also include a variety of surface-effects, as satinish, dock-papers, and watered, embossed, and stamped patterns. Gilding and brouzing are also largely used. Cartridge-papers are thick, heavy papers in single colors.

Japanese papers include imitations of erape and leather, either plain, gilded, or in patterns. Veneers of wood pasted on paper also are used. wall-pellitory (wal'pel'i-tō-ri), n. A plant, Parietaria officinalis, with a diuretic and refrigerant property, considerably used in continental Europe, especially in domestic practice. See pellitary.

wall-pennywort (wâl'pen"i-wêrt), n. See pennumort (a)

wall-pepper (wâl'pep"êr), n. The stoneerop, Sedum aere, an intensely aerid plant formerly nsed as a remedy in seorbutic diseases. See stonecrop.

wall-piece (wâl'pī), n. Same as wall-rue. wall-piece (wâl'pēs), n. A piece of artillery prepared for mounting on the wall of a fortress, as distinguished from one intended for transportation from place to place; especially, of aneient firearms, a light gun, a long musket, or the like, mounted on a swivel.

As muzzle-loaders, wall-pieces, on account of the length of their harrels, were most difficult to load, so that we find more breech-loading wall-pleces than early breech-loading small-arms, W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 91.

wall-plat (wâl'plat), n. 1. Same as wall-bird.

—2. Same as wall-plate, 1. Halliwell.

wall-plate (wâl'plāt), n. 1. In building, a timber placed horizontally in or on a wall, under ber placed horizontally in or on a wall, under the ends of girders, joists, and other timbers. Its function is to insure even distribution of pressurea, and to bind the wall together. The wall-plate of a roof of circular or elliptical plan is called a curb-plate. See cuta under plate, 7, and roof. 2. In mining, one of the two long pieces of timber which with two short ones (end pieces) make up a set in the timbering of a shaft. The

asets are usually from 5 to 6 feet apart, and are themselves aupported by the studdles in the corners of the shaft.

3. In mach., a vertical plate at the back of a plumber-block bracket, for attaching it to a

wall or post. E. H. Knight.—4. A plaque, like that of a sconee; especially, a mirror from the face of which projects the bracket or arm supporting a candle. wall-pocket (wâl'pok"et), n.

wall-pocket (wâl'pok"et), n. A flat pouch or receptacle for newspapers or other articles, designed to be hung upon the wall of a room.

wall-rib (wal'rib), n. In medieval vaulting, a common English name for the longitudinal rib at one end of a vaulting-compartment; an are at one end of a vaulting-compartment; an arc formeret. In the fully developed style there is no wall at the ends of the compartments, but a window filling the whole space; one of the other names is therefore to be preferred to that of wall-rib.

wall-rock (wâl'rok), n. In mining, the rock forming the walls of a vein; the country-rock.

wall-rocket (wâl'rok"et), n. See rocket2.

wall-rue (wâl'rö), n. A small delieate fern, Asplenium Ruta-muraria, growing on walls and cliffs. Also called rue-fern rall-nie, tentroort.

eliffs. Also called rue-jern, wall-pie, tentwort, and wall-rue spleenwart.
wall-saltpeter (wâl'sâlt-pē#ter), n. Nitrocal-

wall-scraper (wâl'skrā"per), n. A ehisel-edged tool for scraping down walls preparatory to papering

Wallsend (wâlz'end), n. A variety of English coal extensively used in London: so called because originally dug at Wallsend on the Tyne, close to the spot where the Roman Wall ended.

It is of very superior quality for household use, and is mined in the district extending from the Tyne to the Wear, and from the Wear to Castle Eden, and in another area about Bishop Anekland. The most important coal in the Neweastle district is the "High main" or "Wallsend" Seam. It is the highest workable coal, and varies from 5 to 6 feet in thickness.

Hull, Coal-Fields of Gt. Brit., 4th ed., p. 274.

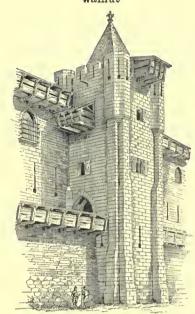
wall-sided (wâl'sī/ded), a. Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship: opposed to tumble-

wall-space (wâl'spās), n. In arch., an expanse of wall unbroken by architectural features or ornaments; especially, such an expanse considered as a feature of design, or as a field for decoration in painting, or of any other na-

wall-spleenwort (wâl'splën"wert), n. Same as wall-rue.

wall-spring (wâl'spring), n. A spring of water

wall-spring (wâl'spring), n. A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.
wall-tent (wâl'tent), n. See tent¹.
wall-tooth (wâl'töth), n. A large double tooth.
Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]
wall-tower (wâl'tou'èr), n. A tower built in connection with or forming an essential part of a wall: especially one of the series of towers which strengthened the mural fortifieations of former times, from remote antiquity tions of former times, from remote antiquity until the advance of artillery compelled the



Wall-tower, 13th century.— Fortifications of Carcassonne, France.

(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict, de l'Architecture.")

modification of military engineering. See also

wall-tree (wâl'trē), n. In hort., a fruit-tree trained upon a wall for the better exposure of the fruit to the sun, for utilizing the radiation of the heat of the wall, and for protection from high winds.

wall-vase (wâl'vās), n. In Oriental decorative art, a small vase, having one side flat, and with a hole near the top by which it can be bung upon the wall. In some cases the form is that of half an ordi-

the wall. In some cases the form is that of half an ordinary vase having a surface of revolution; but sometimes the form is specially fitted to its purpose, irregular, or even fantastic, and may be suggested by a draped figure. wall-washer (wâl'wosh''èr), n. A plate on the end of a tie-rod or tension-rod, and in contact with the face of the wall strengthened or supported by the rod. These washers are named from their shape: as, bonnet-washer, S-washer, star-washer. E. H. Knight.
wall-wasp (wâl'wosp), n. A wasp that makes its nest in walls; specifically, Odynerus muratius.

wall-wight, a. Same as wale-wight.

Turn four-and-twenty wall-wight men, Like storks, in feathers gray. The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, L. 176). wallwort (wâl'wert), n. [< ME. walworte, wal-wurt, wallwort, < AS. wealwyrt, < weall, wall, + wyrt, wort.] The dwarf elder, or danewort, Sambieus Ebulus; sometimes, also, the wall-pellitory, Parietaria officinalis; the stoneerop, Sedum acre; and the navelwort, Cotyledon Um-bilone bilicus.

wally¹ (wol'i), v. t. [Origin obscure.] To eoeker; indulge. [Prov. Eng.] wally² (wol'i), interj. Same as waly². [Provin-

eial.] - Wally fa' you! ill luck befall you!

Wally fa' you, Willie,
That ye could nae prove a man.

Eppie Morrie (Child's Ballads, VI. 262).

wallydraigle, wallydraggle (wol'i-drā-gl, -drag-l), n. The youngest of a family; a bird in the nest; bence, any feeble, ill-grown creature. Ramsay. [Scotch.]
walmt, n. [ME. walm, < AS. *wealm, wælm (= OHG. walm), lit. a boiling up, < weallan, boil, gush forth, as water: see wall², well¹.] A bubble in boiling

ble in boiling.

Wyth vij. walmes that are so felle, Hote spryngyng out of helle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 137. (Halliwell.)

walmt, v. i. [< ME. walmen, welmen, boil; < walm, n.] To rise; boil up; bubble.

The wikkid werehinge that realmed in her daies, And 3it woll here-after but wisdome it lette. Richard the Redeless, iii. 114.

A Middle English form of walnut. walnotet, n. walnut (wâl'nut), n. [Formerly also wallnut, wallnut, c. [Formerly also wallnut, wallnute; \langle ME. walnot, walnate, \langle AS. *wealh-hnutu, wallunutu (= MD. walnote, D. walnot = G. valnuss = leel. rallnot = Sw. ralnöt = Dan. ralnöd), lit. 'foreign nut' (so called with ref. to Italy and France, whence the nut was first brought to the Germans and English), (wealh, foreign (see Welsh), + hnutn, nut. Cf.

welshnut.] 1. The fruit of the nut-bearing tree Juglaus regia; also, the tree itself, or its wood. The walnut-tree is native from the Caucasus and Armenla to the mountains of northern India, and is extensively cultivated, and in some places naturalized, in temperate Europe. It grows from 40 to 60 or even 100 feet high, with a massive trunk and hered.

massive trunk and broad spreading top, and bears pin-nate leaves with few smooth leaf-lets. It produces the well-known sweet-acceded nuta sweet-aeeded nuta of this name, in America distinguished as English walnuts. These are surrounded with a thin, brittle, and easily separated lusk. The shell is thin in different decrease or in the wild.



husk. The shell is thin in different degrees, or in the wild state thicker. The kernel yields some 50 per cent. of oil, which is largely expressed in France and other parts of Europe, as also in Asia. That of the first pressing is used for food, like olive-oil, though ranked less highly; that of the second pressing, called fire-drawn, the cake having been submitted to boiling water, is more siccative even than linsed-oil, and hence is by some artists the most highly esteemed of all oils; it is a good lamp-oil, and is available for making soft-soap, etc. The whole fruit when quite young makes a good pickle. The shell of a large variety, called double wathrul, is used in France for making ontresse, casea for jewelry, etc. The leaves and the hull of the fruit are used in Europe for various medicinal purposes. Walnut-wood is light, tough, and handsome, plain or with a bur; before the introduction of mahogany it was the leading cabinet-wood of Europe, and is still preferred to all other wood for gunatocks.

As on a walnut with-out is a bitter barke.

As on a walnot with-oute is a bitter barke.

Piers Ptowman (B), xi. 251.

I observed . . . many goodly rowes of wall nutte trees. Coryat, Crudities, I. 25.

2. In the United States, frequently, same as black walnut and rock-walnut (the fruit, the tree, or its wood). See below.—3. In parts of New York, New England, and some other leading the latest and the latest states. calities, same as hickory-nut or hickory. This is sometimes distinguished as shugbark or shellsometimes distinguished as shugbark or shell-bark walnut.—Ash-leafed walnut. Same as Caucasian walnut.—Belgaum walnut. Same as Indian walnut.—Black walnut, a North American tree, Jugtons nigra, or its timber. The tree ranges, in rich bottom-lands and on hillaides, through a large part of the eastern half of the United States, but is becoming scarce. It grows from 90 to 140 feet high, with a trunk from 6 to 9 feet in diameter. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong, easily worked, and susceptible of a beautiful polish; it is purplish-brown when first cut, but becomes darker with age. It is more generally used for cabinet-making, inside finish, and gunstocks than any other North American tree. (Sargent.) The nuts are edible, but not very choice; the shell is hard, the husk thick and difficult to remove. The tree grows rapidly, and is more or less planted on the prairies.

They have a sort of walnut they call black walnuts, which are as big again as any I ever saw in England, but are very rank and oily, having a thick, hard, foul shell, and come not clear of the husk as the walnut in France doth; but the inside of the nut, and leaves, and growing of the tree declare it to be of the walnut kind.

Bererley, Hist. Virginia, iv. 4, 14.

tree declare it to be of the walnut kind.

Caucasian walnut, the tree Pterocarya (Juylans) fraxinifolia, marked by its two-winged fruit.—Country walnut, Same as Indian walnut.—Double walnut. See det. 1.—English walnut, European walnut. See det. 1.—English walnut, European walnut. See det. 1.—Highfiler walnut, a variety of the common walnut, said to be the best in England.—Indian walnut, the candleberry, Aleurites Moluccana (A. triloba). Also called Belgana, country, and Otaheite vatnut.—Jamaica walnut, a low West Indian tree, Picrodendron Juglans, bearing a small ovoid-globose orange-yellow fruit.—Lemon walnut. See lemon-walnut.—Otaheite walnut. Same as Indian valnut.—Rock-walnut, a moderate or small tree, Juglans rupestris, found from Texas—where it is generally reduced to a low much-branching shrub—to California, growing along streams and in mountain cañons. Its wood is of a dark-brown color, ansceptible of polish. Its nuts are small, sweet, and edible.—Shagbark or shellbark walnut. See def. 3.—Titmouse walnut, a variety of the common walnut with a shell so thin as to be broken by the titmouse and other birda.—Walnut case-bearer, an American phyclid moth, Aerobasis juglandia, whose amall green larve constructs a black case between the leaves of the walnut.—Walnut catchup. See catchup.—Walnut leaf-roller, either of two tortricid moths, Tortrix rileyana and Lophodera juglandana, whose larve roll the leaves of walnut and hickory in the United States.—White walnut, the butternut, Juglans cinerea, sometimes called oil-nut and lemon-nealnut.

Walnut-moth (wall'nut-moth), n. Any moth whose larva feeds on walnut, as the regal wal-

walnut-moth (wâl'nut-môth), n. Any moth whose larva feeds on walnut, as the regal walnut-moth, Cilheronia regalis, whose larva is known as the hickory horned devil. See cut under nough

der royal. walnut-oil (wâl'nut-oil), n. Sec walnut, 1. walnut-scale (wâl'nut-skāl), n. Aspidiatus juglans-regiæ, a flat gray scale-insect found on

the bark of the larger limbs of walnut in the United States

walnut-sphinx (wâl'nut-sfingks), n.

walnut-tree (wâl'nut-trē), n. See walnut. walpurgine (wel-pèr'jin), n. Same as walpur-

Walpurgis night (väl-për'gis nīt). [G. Wal-purgis nacht, se called with ref. to the day of St. Walpurgis, Walburgis, or Walpurga, the name of an abbess who emigrated from England to Germany in the 8th century.] The night before the first day of May, on which, according to German popular superstition, witches are said to ride on broomsticks, he-goats, etc., to some appointed rendezvous, especially the Brocken the Harz Meuntains, where they hold high

festival with their master the devil.

walpurgite (wel-per'jīt), v. A hydrated arsenate of uranium and bismuth, occurring in thin scale-like crystals of a yellow color. It is found with other uranium minerals at Neu-

städtel in Saxeny. Also walpurgine.

walrus (wol'rus), n. [= D. walrus = G. walross, \ Sw. hvalross = Dan. hvalros, lit. 'whaleherse,' equiv. te Icel. hross-hvalr = AS. harshwæl, lit. horse-whale,' a name prob. alluding to the noise made by the animal, semewhat resembling a neigh, = Sw. Dan. hrulfisk: see whule and horsel. Cf. whale fish and narwhal.] Any member of the family Trichechidæ (or Rosmariday; a very large pinniped carnivorous mammal, related to the seals, having in the male-enormous canine teeth protruding like tusks from the upper jaw. The common walrus, T. rosmarus, the morse, sea-horse, sea-ox, or sea-cow, attains a total length of 10 to 12 feet in the full-grown male; individuals are reported to exceed 14 feet; a more nearly average length is 8 to 10 feet, with a girth of about as much. A weight of 2,500 to 3,000 pounds is acquired by old bulls, with a yield of 500 pounds of blubber. The whole length of the caoines is about 2 feet, when they are full-grown, with a projection of 15 inches or more. These teeth are used in digging for the clams which form the principal food of the animal, and in climbing over uneven surfaces of rock or ice. A walrus 12 feet long has the fore filippers 2 feet long by about 1 foot broad; the flukes each about this length, but 24 feet in extreme breadth when pressed out flat. The mammor of the female are two pairs, respectively abdominal and inguinal. Young and middle-aged individuals of both sexes are covered with a short coarse hair of a yellowiah-brown color, deepening into dark reddish-brown on the belly and at the bases of the limbs. Old animals, especially the bulls, become almost naked, and the skin grows heavily wrinkled and plaited, especially on the fore quarters. In the glacial period the walrus ranged in North America southward on the Atlantic coast to South Carolina. There is no evidence of its existence in New England since about 1550; from this date to 1600 it lived aouth to Nova Scotia. It now inhabits some parts of Labrador, shores of Hudson's Bay, Greenland, and arctic regions as far north as Eskinso live or explorers have gone. It has been found in Scotland of late years, and on or off the arctic coasts of Europe and Asia, especially in Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. It is readily captured, and the systematic destruction to which it has long been subjected has materially diminished its numbers in many different places. The blubber yields a va maridæ); a very large pinniped carnivorous mammal, related to the seals, having in the



Pacific or Cook's Walrus (Trichechus or Rosmarus obesus)

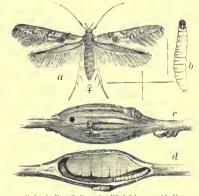
Cook's watrus. It attains even greater size and weight than the common morse, and the hide is extremely rough. See also cuts under tusk and rosmarine. walrus-bird (wel' rus-bèrd), n. [Translation of the Eskimo name.] The pectoral sandpiper, Tringa (Actodromas) maculata: so called from its puffing out its breast like a walrus during the breeding-season. See cut under sandpiper. [Recent.]

walsh¹ (welsh), a. Same as wallowish.

Walsh²t, a. and n. An obsolete form of Wetsh. It survives in the surname Walsh.

Walshia (wol'shi-ä), n. [NL. (Clemens, 1864), named after B. D. Walsh (1808–69), an American

entemologist.] A curious genus of meths, of the family Tineida, having the fore wings with large thick tufts of scales, and the submedian w. amorphella, is known. Its larva makes a gall on the stems of the false indigo, Amorpha fruticosa, and the



False Indigo Gall-moth (Walshia amorphella) b, larva; c, gall; d, section of same. (Cross and natural sizes of a and b; c and d, natural size.) nd line show

moth has also been resred from similar galls at the base

of the stem of one of the so called loco-weeds or crazy-weeds of the western United States.

Walth (wolt), v. [Early mod. E. alse rault; < ME. walten, < AS. wealten, rell, = OHG. walzan, MHG. G. walzen, roll, = Icel. velta, roll, Hence ult. walt, a., walty, walter, weller, and (from G.) waltz.] I, intrans. To roll; tumble.

As the welkyn shold walt, a wonderfull noyse Skremyt vp to the skrow with a skryke ffelle. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 909.

II. trans. To turn; cast; everturn.

Verser en chariot. To wault, ouerturne, or ouerthrow a chariot; whence the Pronerbe, Il n'est si bon chariter qui ne verse, the best that drines will sometimes uault a Cart. Cotgrare.

walt (wolt), a. [\langle ME. *walt, \langle AS. wealt, un-

walt (woit), a. [A. M.E. "walt, A.S. weatt, unsteady, in comp. unwealt, steady, \(\) weattun, roll: see walt, v.] Naut., unsteady; crank.

For covetonsnes sake [they] did so over lade her, not only filling her hould, but so stufed her betweene decks, as she was walte, and could not bear sayle, and they had like to have been cast away at sea.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 291.

walter (wol'ter), v. i. [\langle ME. walteren, waltren (= MLG. walteren, wolteren), freq. of walt. roll: see walt, v. Cf. welter, a var. form of walter.]

1†. To roll; welter.

The same Thursdaye there fell suche a calme at after noone yt we lay walterynge and walowynge in the see byfore Modona.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 68.

The weary wandering wights whom waltering waves environ.

Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

2. To waver; totter; be unsteady; hence, to fall, or be overturned. [Old Eng. and Scotch.] Thon waltres al in a weih (that is, you tremble in the dance). William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 947.

walterot, n. [ME., prob. orig. a proper name. Cf. troteculc (f).] A term found only in the phrase "a tale of walterot," applied to some absurdity.

"That that thou tellest," quath Treuthe, "is bote a tale of Walterot!" Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 146.

walth (walth), n. A Scotch form of wealth.

Walton crag. In geol., a division of the Red Crag, or Newer Pliocene. See crag! 2.
waltron; (wol'tron), n. [Appar. connected with walrus, perhaps by some confusion with D. waltraan, whale-oil (?): see train-oil.] A walrus, Woodward.

rus, Moodward, walty (wol'ti), a. [\langle walty (wol'ti), a. [\langle walt + -y^1.] Unsteady: erank: noting a vessel. [Rare.]

A new ship, . . . of about 150 tims, but so walty that the master (Lamberton) often said she would prove their grave. J. Pierpont, in C. Mather's Mag. Chris., I. vi.

waltz (wâlts), u. [= F. ralse (> E. ralse), \(\lambda \).
walzer, a round dance, waltz, \(\lambda \) walzer, roll: see walt, r.]

1. A round dance, probably of Bohemian origin, which has been extraordinarily popular since the latter part of the eighteenth popular since the latter part of the eighteenth century. It is danced by couples, the partners in each couple moving together in a series of whirling steps—either advancing continuously in the same direction, or varying this with "reversing" or turning the opposite way. The regular form of the waltz is known as the troistenus the more rapid form devactenus containing six steps to every two of the other. The derivation of the waltz is disputed, the French often claiming its descent from the volta, and the Germans from the allemande; but it is probably a development of the slow and simple landler. Its popularity has decidedly overshadowed that of all other fashionable dances.

2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm,

2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and moderately quick. Waltzes

wander

are usually made up of sections of eight or sixteen measures. Several such sections are often written to be performed in succession, and are then provided with an introduction and a cods .- Deux-temps waltz. See deux

waltz (walts), v. i. [\(waltz, n. \) 1. To dance a waltz, or in the movement or step of a waltz.

Some waltz, some draw, some fathom the abyss Of metaphysics. Byron, Don Juan, xii. 52.

2. To move lightly or trippingly or swiftly as in a waltz: as, the young people waltzed into the room. [Slang.]
waltzer (walt'ser), n. [< waltz + -er1.] A per-

son who waltzes.

It may be said, without vanity, that I was an spt pupil, and . . . in a single week I became an expert waltzer.

Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

waluewite (wal'ū-īt), n. [Named from P. A. Waluew. a Russian.] A variety of xanthophyllite, occurring in tabular crystals of a dullgreen color. It is found in the Zlatoust mining

region in the Urals.
walwet, r. A Middle English form of wal-

waly¹, walie (wâ'li), a. and n. [An extension of walc², a., perhaps mixed with ME. wely, weli, \(AS. welig, rich, wealthy, \(\lambda well, well : see well². \)] I. a. 1. Beautiful; excellent.

I think them a' sae braw and walie.

But Tam kenn'd what was what fu' brawlie;
There was ae winsome wench and walie.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. Large; ample; strong; robust.

This waly boy will be na coof.

Burns, There was a Lad.

II. n.; pl. walies (-liz). Something pretty; an ornament; a toy; a gewgaw.

Baith lads and lasses busked brawly
To glowr at ilka bonny waly.
Ramsay, Poems, 11. 533. (Jamieson.)

[Scotch in all senses.]
waly² (wā'li), interj. [An abbr. var. of wellaway.] An interjection expressive of lamentation; alas! [Obsolete or Scotch.]

O valy, valy up the bank,
And valy, valy down the brae,
And valy, valy you burn side,
Where I and my love wont to gae.
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 133).

wamara (wä'ma-rä), n. [Native name.] The brown ebony of British Guiana. See chony. wamble (wom'bl), v. i.; pret. and pp. wambled, ppr. wambling. [Also dial. wammel, wammle; \langle ME. wamlen, \langle Dan. vamle, feel nausea (cf. vammel, mawkish); freq. of the verb seen in Icel. ræma = Sw. vämjas, refl., loathe, nauseate. 1. To rumble, heave, or be disturbed with nausea: said of the stomach.

What availeth to have good meate, when onely the sight thereof moueth belkes, and makes the stomach wamble? Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 132.

Some sighing elegie must ring his knell, Unlesse bright sunshine of thy grace revive His wambling stomack. Marston, Scourge of Villany, viii.

2. To rumble; ferment, and make a disturbance.

And your cold sallads, without salt or vinegar, Lie wambling in your stomachs. Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.] wamble (wom'bl), n. [\(\sum \text{umble}, v. \)] A rumbling, heaving, or similar disturbance in the stomach; a feeling of nausea. [Obselete or provincial.]

Our meat going down into the stomach merrily, and with pleasure dissolveth incontinently all wambles.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 575.

wamble-cropped (wom'bl-kropt), a. Siek at the stomach; figuratively, wretched; humiliated. [Vulgar.]

ated. [Vulgar.] wambles (wom'blz), n. Milk-sickness, wamblinglyt (wom'bling-li), adv. Wit

With wambling, or a nauseating effect.

If we should make good their resemblances, how then should we please the stomach of God? who hath indeed brooked and borneus a long time. I doubt but wamblingly.

Rev. S. Ward, Sermons and Treatises, p. 90.

wame (wām), n. A dialectal form of womb. wametow (wām'tō), n. [< wame + tawl.] A belly-band or girth: as, a mule with a pad secured on its back with a wametow. [Prov. Eng.

wammelt, wammlet, v. i. Dialectal variants

wammus (wam'us), n. [Also wamus; < G. wammus. wams, a doublet, waistcoat, jerkin, < MHG. wambes, wambeis, < OF. gambais, a leathern doublet: see gambeson.] A warm knit-

and western U. S.]

This [wagon-spoke] he put into the baggy part of his wanus, or hunting-jacket—the part above the belt into which he had often thrust prairie-chickens when he had no game-bag.

E. Eggleston, The Graysous, xxviii. game-bag.

wamp (womp), n. [Supposed to be \lambda Massachusetts Ind. wompi, white: see wampum.] The American eider-duck: so called from the appearance of the drake. [Massachusetts.] wampee (wom-pē'), n. [Also whampee; Chinese, \lambda hvang, yellow, + pi, skin.] 1. The fruit of a tree, Clausena Wampi, of the Rutaeeæ, tribe Aurantieæ, thus allied to the orange. The native country of the tree is unknown, but it is cultivated in China, India, and Malaya for the fruit, which is borne in clusters, and is of the size and somewhat the taste of a grape, with an additional pleasant flavor of its own. The tree is of a sweet terebinthine odor, its leaves pinnate with five to nine smooth and shining leaflets.

2. See Pontederia.

wampish (wom'pish), v. t. [Origin obscure.]

2. See Pontederia.

wampish (wom'pish), v. t. [Origin obscure.]

To toss about in a threatening, beasting, or frantic manner; wave violently; brandish; flourish. Scott. [Seotch.]

wampum (wom'pum), n. [Formerly also wampom, wampame, wompam; < Amer. Ind. *wampum, wompam, < Massachusetts Ind. wompi, Delaware wapi, white.] Small shell beads



White and Purple Wampum. (From specimen in American Museum of Natural History, New York City.)

pierced and strung, used as money and for orpierced and strung, used as money and for or-nament by the North American Indians. The shell was cut away, leaving only a cylinder like a Euro-pean bugle. Wampum was of two kiuds, white and black or dark-purple. An imitation of wampum consisting of white porcelain beads of the same ahape has been made by Europeans for sale to the Indians. See the second quo-tation under wampumpeag.

Yesaid Nsrigansets . . . should pay . . . 2000 fathome of good white wampame.

Brodford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 437.

Brodford, Plymouth Plautation, p. 437.

Sachems of Long Island came voluntarily, and brought a tribute to us of twenty fathom of wampom, each of them. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 283.

The Indians are ignorant of Europes Coyne; yet they have given a name to ours, and call it moneash from the English money. Their owne is of two sorts: one white, which they make of the stem or stocke of the Periwincle, which they call Meteathock, when all the shell is broken off: and of this sort six of their small Beads (which they make with holes to string the bracelets) are currant with the English for a Peny. The second is black, inclining to blew, which is made of the shell of a flesh, which some English call Heus, Poquathock, and of this sort three make an English peny. . . This one fathom of this their stringed money, now wortb of the English but five shillings (sometimes more), some few yeeres since was worth mine, and sometimes ten shillings per Fathome. . . Obs: Their white they call Wompan (which signifies white): their black Suckanhock (Sácki signifying blacke). Both amongst themselves, as also the English and Dutch, the blacke peny is two pence white.

Roger Williams, Key to Amer. Lang., xxiv.

Striped wampum, a kind of wampum-snake, Abastor erythrogrammus of North America.

Wampumpeag (wom' pum-pēg), n. [Amer. Ind., < wompam, white, + peag, strung beads.]

Strings of (originally white) wampum formerly used as tokens of value by the American Indians, and by the whites, especially in trade with the Indians.

dians, and by the whites, especially in trade with the Indians.

with the Indians.

He gave to the governour a good quantity of wampompeague.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 143.

There was no currency, before this time, . . . unless we choose to give the name of currency to the wampunn, or vampumpeage (as it is more properly called), of the Indiana. . . Peage was the name of the substance, which was of two kinds—black and white. Wampunn, or vompunn, is the Indian word for white, and as the white kind was the most common, wampumpeage got to be the common name of this substance, which was usually abbreviated into vampunn. The black peage consisted of the small round spot in the inside of the shell, which is still usually called in this neighborhood by its Indian name of quahog. These round pieces were broken away from the rest of the shell, brought to a smooth and regular shape, drilled through the center, and strung on threads. The white peage was the twisted end of several small shells, Iroken off from the main part. These portions of shell, thus strung, were worn as bracelets and necklaces, and wrought into belts of curious workmanship. They thus possessed an intrinsic value with the natives, for the purposes of ornament; and they were readily taken by them in exchange for their furs.

E. Everett, Orations, I. 121.

Wampum-snake (wom'pum-snāk), n. The red-

wampum-snake (wom'pum-snak), n. The red-bellied snake, Farancia abacura, a harmless colubrine serpent of the United States. See

cut under Farancia.
wamsutta (wom-sut'ä), n. Cotton cloth made at the Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

A warm knit- wamus (wam'us), n. Same as wammus.

ted jacket resembling a cardigan. [Southern wan¹ (won), a. [< ME. wan, wanne, < AS. wann, and western U. S.] raven, the sea, flame, night, also of shadows, raven, the sea, flame, night, also of shadows, ornaments, clothes, etc.): connections uncertain. According to some, orig. 'deficient,' sc. in color, and so connected with AS. wan, deficient: see wan- and wane1, wane2. But cf. W. gwan, Bret. gwan = Ir. Gael. fann, faint, feeble. According to others (a view highly improbable), orig. 'worn out with toil, tired out,' (AS. winnan (pret. wan, won), strive, fight: see win.] 1. Dark; black; gloomy: applied to the weather, to water, streams, pools, etc.

There leuit thay laike, and the laund past: Ffor the wedur so wete, and the wan showres.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 9658.

And they hae had him to the wan water,
For a' men call it Clyde.

Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 5).

2. Colorless; pallid; pale; sickly of hue. As pale and wan as ashes were his looke. Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 22.

3t. Sorrowful: sad.

In maters that meuys the with might for to stir, There is no worship in weping, ne in van teres; But desyre thi redresse all with derfe strokis. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3602.

4t. Frightful; awful; great.

Then come that to Calcas the cause forto wete, Of the wedur so wikkid, and the wan stormys. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12070.

=Syn. 2. Pallid, etc. (see pale²), ash, cadaverons.
wan¹ (won), v.; pret. and pp. vanned, ppr. vanning. [< wan¹, a.] I. trans. To render wan.
II. intrans. To grow or become wan.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 580. All his visage wonn'd.

A vast speculation had fail'd, And ever he mutter'd and madden'd, and ever wann'd with despair. Tennyson, Maud, i. 3.

[Rare iu both uses.]

[Rare iu both uses.]

wan²† (wan). An old preterit of win¹,

wan-, [< ME. van-, < AS. wan- = MD. D. wan= OHG. MHG. wan-, G. wahn- = Icel. van- =

Sw. Dan. van-, a negative prefix, being the adj.

AS. van = OFries. wan, won = MLG. wan
= OHG. wan = Icel. vanr: see wanel, wane²,

want¹, wanse. AS. compounds with wan-were want¹, wanse. AS. compounds with wan-were numerous: wanhalth, want of health, wanhāl, unhealthy, wanhygd, heedlessness, etc.: see wanbelief, wanhope, wanspeed, wanton, wantrust, wanwit, etc.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, frequent in Middle English, meaning 'wanting, deficient, lacking,' and used as a negative, like un-1, with which it often interchanged. It diffars from unline departure more and the second of the changed. It differs from un-1 in denoting more emphatically the fact of privation. It still exists as a recognized prefix in provincial use, and in literary use, unrecognized as a prefix, in vonton.

wanbelieft, n. [ME. wanbeleve; < wan-+ belief.] Lack of faith. Prompt. Parv., p. 515. wanbelievert, n. One who disbelieves. Prompt.

wanchancy (won-chän'si), a. [\(\sigma n - + chancy\). Cf. unchancy.] Unlucky; unchancy; wicked.

wand (wond), n. [\langle ME. wand, wond, \langle Icel. vöndr (vand-), a wand, a switch, = OSw. wand = Dan. vaaud = Goth. wandus, a rod; so called from its pliancy, \langle AS. windan (pret. wand), etc., wind: see wind¹.] 1. A slender stick; a rod.

A toppe of it to sette other a wonde
Ys holdon best right in Aprilea ende,
When grene, and juce upon hem dothe ascende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine, Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast Of some great ammiral, were but a wand. Milton, P. L., i. 294.

2t. A twig; a bough.

O sweetly sang the nightingale,
As she sat on the wand.

The Clerk's twa Sons o' Owsenford (Child's Ballads, II. 65). 3. A rod, or staff having some special use or

character. Specifically—(a) A staff of authority. Though he had both spurs and wand, they seemed rather marks of sovereignty than instruments of punishment.

(b) A rod used by conjurers or diviners.

Nay, Lady, sit; if I but wave this wand, Your nerves are all chained up in alabaster. Milton, Comus, 1. 659.

(c) A small baton which forms part of the insignia of the messenger of a court of justice in Scotlaud, and which he must exhibit before executing a caption: called more fully vand of peace. (d) The baton used by a musical conductor.—Electric wand, an electrophorus in the form of a baton. See electrophorus.—Runic wand. See runic. wander (won'der), v. [< ME. wanderen, wanderen, wanderen, wondrien, < AS. wandrian, wander. = OS.

wandlon = D. wandelen = OHG. wantalon, MHG. wandlon = D. wandelen = OHG. wantalon, MHG. G. wandern, wandeln = Sw. vandra = Dan. vandre, wander, travel, walk; a freq. form, associated with wend (AS. wendan, etc.), < AS. windan (pret. wand), wind, turn, twist: see wind¹, wend¹.] I. intrans. 1. To ramble without, or as if without, any certain course or object in view; travel or move from place to place; range about; roam; rove; stroll; stray.

He wandereth abroad for bread. Jeb xv. 23.

Wandering, each his several way Pursues, as inclination or sad choice Leads him perplexed. Milton, P. L., ii. 523.

2. To leave home or a settled place of abode; depart; migrate.

When God caused me to wander from my father's house. Gen. xx. 13. 3. To depart from any settled course; go astray, as from the paths of duty; stray; deviate; err.

You wander from the good we aim at. Shak., Hen. VIII., lii. 1. 138.

Swerve, digress.

II. trans. 1. To travel over without a certain course; stroll through; traverse.

Wand'ring many a famous realm.

Milton, P. L., iv. 234.

2. To lead astray; cause to lose the way or become lost. [Colloq.] wandered (won'derd), p. a. That has strayed or become lost: as, the wandered scolex of the

dog's tapeworm. wanderer (won'dèr-èr), n. [\langle ME. wanderare (= G. wanderer); \langle wander + -cr\langle.] 1. One who or that which wanders; one who roams about, having no home or certain place of abode; also, one who strays from the path of duty.

And here to every thirsty wanderer, By sly enticement gives his baneful cup. Milton, Comus, 1. 524.

2, pl. In Arachnida, specifically, the wandering as distinguished from the sedentary spiders;

wandering (won'der-ing), p. a. Roving; roaming; pursuing no fixed course, plan, or object; unsettled: as, a wandering spirit; wandering habits; a wandering minstrel.

Pray ye, do not trouble him; You see he 's weak, and has a wandering fancy. Fletcher, Spanish Curate, lv. 5.

Pray ye, do not trouble him;
You see he 's weak, and has a wandering fancy.

Fletcher, Spanish Curste, lv. 5.

If a man's wits be wandering, let him study the mathematics, for in demenatrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin ngain.

Bacon, Studies.

Wandering abscess, a chronic abscess which hurrows through the tissnes, usually in chedience to the law of gravity, and appears on the surface at some distance from its point of origin.—Wandering cells, the leucocytos; cells resembling, and probably identical with, the white blood-corpuscles, found in the tissness outside of the blood-vessels.—Wandering Jew. (a) A legendary character who, according to one version (that of Mistthew Paris, dating from the thirteenth century), was a servant of Pillate, by name Cartaphilius, and gave Christ a blow when he was led out of the paiace to excention. According to a later version he was a cobbler named Ahasnerus, who refused Christ permission to sit down and rest when he passed his house on the wny to Golgotha. Both legends agree in the sentence prenounced by Christ on the offender, "Thou shalt wander on the carth till I return." A proy to remorse, he has since wandered from land to land without being able to find a grave. The story has been turned to account by many poets and novelists. (b) A plant-name: (1) The beefsteak or strawberry-geranium, Saxifraga sarmentosa; locally, the Kenilworth ivy, Linaria Cymbalaria. [Great Britain.] (2) One of two or three house-plants, as Zebrina pendula (Tradescantia zebrina), which are planted in baskets or vessels of water, whence they spread in a straggling fashion. Z. pendula has lance-ovate or chleng leaves which arc crimson beneath and green or purplish above, with two broad silvery stripes. Another sort has bright green leaves.—Wandering shearwater, the greater shearwater, Puginus major, a bird of the family Procellariide. See cut under hayden.—Wandering thattler, Heteroscelus incanus, a bird of the snipe, and islands of the Pacific. See cut under tattler.

wandering (won'dering), n. [< ME. wander-ynge, wandringe (= MHG. wanderinge, G. wan-derung), verbal n. of wander, r.] 1. The act of one who wanders; a ramble or peregrination;

a journeying hither and thither.

And many a tree and hush my wanderings know, And e'en the clouds and silent stars of heaven. Jones Very, Poems, p. 85.

2. A straying away, as from one's home or the right way; a deviation or digression in any way or from any course: as, the wandering of the thoughts; a wandering from duty.

Let him now recover his wanderings.

Decay of Christian Piety.

3. Incoherence of speech; raving; delirium. wanderingly (won'der-ing-li), udv. In a wandering or unsteady manner.

When was Lancelet wanderingly lewd?

Tennyson, Hely Grail.

wandering-sailor (won'der-ing-sa/lor), n. The moneywort, Lysimachia Nummularia, and the Kenilworth ivy or wandering Jew, Linaria Cym-balaria, from their creeping habit.

wanderment (won'der-ment), n. -ment.] The act of roaming or roving. [Rare.]

Barefoot went
Upon their ten toes in wild wanderment.

Bp. Hall, Satires, II. iii. 20.

Shāk, Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 138.

4. To lose one's way; be lost. [Colloq.]—5. To think or speak incoherently; rave; be delirious.

Litill he sleppit,
But wandrit & woke fer woo of his buernes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 10097.

Tom Bendibow seemed to have something on his mind, but I think he wanders a little. He may speak more explicitly to you.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 222.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 222.



Wanderoo (Macacus silenus).

color. Notwithstanding the name, the wanderoo is not found in Ceylon, where that native name applies more properly to species of Semnopitheeus, as the great wanderoo or maha, S. ursinus. The misapplication originated with Buffon. Also called Malabar monkey, liontailed monkey, baboon, or macaque, neel-chunder, stienus, and by other names

wandle (won'dl), a. [Appar. for *wandly, < wand + -ly1. Cf. wandy.] Wand-like; wandy; supple; pliant; nimble. Halliwell. [Prov.

Eng.] wandoo (won'dö), n. [Native Australian.] A euealypt, Eucalyptus reduncu, the white-gum of western Australia. It is a large tree, the trunk sometimes 17 feet in diameter, in one variety suddenly swelling out near the ground. It furnishes a very pale heavy, hard, tough, and durable wood, greatly prized for wheelwork, especially for fellies.
wandretht (won'dreth), n. [< ME. wandreth, wandrethe, wondrethe, < Icel. vandrædhi, difficulty, tronble, genit. as adj., difficult, troublesome, < vandr, difficult, requiring pains and eare, hence also select, choice, picked, also zealous, + rādh, advice, connsel, management,

zealous, + rādh, advice, connsel, management, = E. read: see read¹, n., and cf. -reth, -red, in hundreth, hundred, kindred. Cf. quandary.] Difficulty; peril; distress.

Bettur is a buerne by hym sum pes Than in wandreth & woo to wepe all his lyue. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11514.

wands (wondz), n. pl. [Prob. \langle Dan. rand, water, = Norw. rand, water, a lake, tarn: see rater.] Roads; a roadstead.

The 21 day the Primerose remaining at an anker in the wands, the other three shippes bare into Orwel hanen.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 310.

wandsomdlyt, adv. [ME., for *wansomely, < wan + -some + -ly2, or *wantsomely, < wantsome + -ly2.] Sorrowfully.

The waye unto Wynchestre thay weute at the gayneste, Wery and wandsomdly, with wondide knyghtes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4013.

wandy (won'di), a. $[\langle wand + -y^1 \rangle]$ Long and flexible, like a wand.

wanel (wan), r.; pret. and pp. waned, ppr. waning. [< ME. wanen, wanien, wonien, < AS. wanian, wonian, gewanian = OFries. wania.

wonia = OHG. wanōn, wanen = leel. vanu, decrease, wane; from the adj., AS. wan = OHG. wan = Icel. vanr = Goth. wans, wanting, dewan = 1eet. vanr = Goth. wans, wanting, deficient (an adj. also appearing as a negative prefix: see wan-), = Skt. ūnu, lacking, deficient, inferior; perhaps an orig. pp. of a root n, be empty, Zend \sqrt{n} , be lacking, existing also in Gr. $\varepsilon v n n$, bereaved, G. $\ddot{v} d n$, desolate, etc. Cf. wan', want'l. Hence prob. waniand, wanion.] I. intrans. 1. To decrease; be diminished: applied particularly to the periodical lessening of the illuminated part of the moon: opposed to v n n

Undernethe hir feet she hadde n mene, Wexing it was, and shelde vanie sone. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1220. Hew slow

Hew slow
This old moon wanes!
Shak., M. N. D., j. 1. 4.

2. To decline; fail; sink; approach an end. Wealth and ease in waning age.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 142.

Daylight waned, and night came on.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

II. trans. To cause to decrease; lessen.

That he [Christ] takes the name of the sen of a woman, and cranes the glorious name of the Sen of God.

Donne, Sermons, iii.

wane¹ (wān), n. [< ME. wane, < AS. wana = Icel. vani, decrease, wane: see wane¹, v.] 1.
Periodic decrease of the illuminated part of the moon; period of decreasing illumination.

How many a time hath Phœbe from her wane With Phœbus' fires filled up her horus again. Drayton, On his Lady's net Ceming to London.

2. Decline; failure; declension.

Men, families, cities, have their falls and wanes.

Burton, Anst. of Mel., p. 94.

3. A beveled edge of a board or plank as sawn from an unsquared log, the bevel being caused by curvature of the log.

All the thick-stuff and plank to be cut straight, or nearly so, and of parallel thickness, and to be measured for breadth at the middle, or half the length, taking in half the wanes.

**Laslett, Timber, p. 75.

wane²; (wān), a. [ME., \langle AS. wan, deficient: see wan-, wan¹, and wane¹, v.] Wanting; lacking; deficient.

And qwo-so be wane schal paye a pound of wax.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

wane³†, n. Same as wone. York Plays, p. 106. wane-cloud (wān'kloud), n. A cirro-stratus cloud.

Modern meteorologists have corroborated the specula-tive notions of the ancients, and have observed the prev-nlence of the *cane-cloud* to be usually followed by bad weather. Forster, Atmospheric Phenomena.

waney (wā'ni), a. and n. $[\langle wane^1 + -y^1 \rangle]$ I. a. Having a natural bevel (compare wanel, n., 3); hence, making poor lumber from irregularities of the surface, as a log.

II. n. The thin edge or feather-edge of slab

cut from a round log without previous squaring.

ent from a round log without previous squaring. E. H. Knight.

wang¹ (wang), n. [〈 ME. wange, wonge, 〈 AS. wange, wonge, cheek, jaw (wang-beard, cheekbeard, wang-tōth, wang-tooth, jaw-tooth, grinder, thunwange, temple: see thunwange), = OS. wanga = LG. wang = OHG. wanga, MHG. G. wange, cheek, jaw (Goth. *waggo not recorded); by some supposed to have been orig. 'an extended surface' (the expanse of the face), and thus connected with AS. wang, wong = lecl. vangr = Goth. waggs, a plain, field, meadow, though most names for parts of the body have no such origin.] 1. The jaw, jaw-bone, or cheek-bone. origin.] 1. The jaw, jaw-bone, or cheek-bone. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Thy word is makis me my wangges to wete, And chaunges, childe, ful often my cheere. York Plays, p. 64.

2t. [Short for wang-tooth.] A check-tooth or grinder. Chaucer.

wang²† (wang), n. A dialectal reduction of whang¹.

wnang¹.
wangala (wang'ga-lä), n. Same as rangto.
wangert, n. [Also wonger; < ME. wangere,
wonger, wongere, < AS. wangere (= OllG. wangari = Goth. wanguri), a pillow, < wange,
wonge, etc., check: see wang¹.] A rest for the
cheek; a pillow.

His bryght helm was his wonger.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 201.

wang-tooth; (wang'töth), n. [\langle ME. wang-toothe, \langle AS. wangtōth, \langle wang, check, + tōth, tooth; see wang1 and tooth.] A check-tooth; a grinder or molar.

He boffstede me a-boute the mouthe and bete oute my wang-teth.

Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 191.

Of this asses cheke, that was dreye, Out of a wang-tooth sprang anon a welle. Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 54.

[Amer. Ind.] A place wangun (wang'gun), u. for keeping small supplies or a reserve stock; especially, the chest in a lumber-camp containing clothing, shoes, tobacco, etc., which are

sold to the meu.

wanhopet (won'hōp), u. [< ME. wanhope (=
MD. wanhoop); < wan- + hope¹.] 1. Lack of
hope; hopelessness; despair.

Thanne wex that shrewe in wanhope and walde haue hanged him-self.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 286.

Wel oughte 1 sterve in wanhope and distresse.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 391.

Alle hise disciplis weren in wanhope;
For to coumforte them ihesu thougte.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. Vain hope; delusion.

The foolyshe wanhope . . . of some usurer. Chaloner, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, II 3 b. (Nares.)

waniandt, n. [ME. waniand, wanyand, wenywaniahur, n. [M.E. wuntaaa, wanyana, wenyande; appar. a noun use of M.E. waniand, ppr. (\lambda A.S. waniende) of wanien, wanen, wane: see wane!. Cf. wanion.] Waning; specifically, the waning of the moon, regarded as implying illegated.

litek.
Be they kyngls or knyghtis, in care 3e thaim east;
3aa, and welde tham in woo to wonne, in the vanyand.
York Plays, p. 124.

He would of lykelyhood bynde them to cartes and beate them, and make theym wed in the waniand.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 306.

waniont (wan'ion), n. [Also wannion, wenion; prob. a later form of waniand, used in imprecations with a vague implication of ill luck or misfortune.] A word found only in the phrases with a wanion, in the wanion, and wanions on you, generally interpreted to denote some kind of imprecation.—With a wanion. (a) Bad luck to you; the mischief take you, or the like.

Marry, hang you! Westward with a wanion t' ye! Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iil. 2. "Bide down, with a mischief to you — bide down with a wanion," cried the king. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel.

(b) "With a vengeance"; energetically; vehemently; emphatically; hence, in short order; summarily.

He should have been at home preaching in his diocese with a wannion. Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

"Marry gep with a wenion!" quod Arthur-a-Bland. Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

Yet considering with himself that warea would be welcome where money wanteth, he went with a wanton to his mother's chamber, and there, seeking about for odd ends, at length found a little whistle of silver that his mother did use customarily to wear on.

Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 76.

Come away, or I'll fetch thee with a wanion.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 17.

Till tell Ralph a tale in 's ear shall fetch him again with a wonion. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Peatle, ii. 2.

I sent him out of my company with a wanion—I would rather have a rifler on my perch than a false knave at my allow.

Scott, Abbot.

wankapin (wong'ka-pin), n. [N. Amer. Ind.]
The water-chinkapin. Also yoncopin.
wankle (wan'kl), a. [< ME. wankel, < AS. wancol, woncol (= OS. wancal = OHG. wanchal, MHG. wankel), unsteady, unstable; ef. OHG. WHG. wance, unsteady movement doubt G. wanken, unsteady movement, doubt, G. wank, remove, change; OHG. wankhōn, MHG. wanken, be unsteady, vacillate, = Icel. vakka = Sw. vanka, wander about; connected with AS. wincian, etc., wink: see wink, wince, and ef. wench.] Weak; unstable; not to be depended on [North Fug.]

AS. wincian, etc., wink: see wink, wince, and ef. wench.] Weak; unstable; not to be depended on. [North. Eng.] wanly (won'li), adv. [\langle wan + -ly\lambda \cdot \text{In a wau or pale manner; palely.}

wanness (won'nes), n. [\langle ME. wannesse; \langle wan\tau + -ness.] The state or appearance of being wan; paleness; a sallow, dead, pale color: as, the wanness of the cheeks after a fever.

wannish (won'ish), a. [Early mod. E. also wanish; \langle wan\tau + -ish\lambda \cdot \text{]}. Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.

The wanish moon which sheeps by pight

The wanish moon, which sheens by night. · Surrey, Ps. viii.

Upon her crest she wore a wannish fire, Sprinkled with stars, like Ariadne's tiar. Keats, Lamia, i.

Morning arises stormy and pale,
No sun, but a wannish glare
In fold upon fold of hueless cloud.

Tennyson, Maud, vi. 1.

wanrestful (won-rest'ful), a. [< wan- + restful.] Restless. [Scotch.]

An' may they never learn the gaets of ither vile wanrestful peta.

Burns, Death of Poor Maille.

wanrufet, a. [< wan- + Sc. rufe, ruff, roif, rest; cf. rool.] Disquietude.

Bot I haif mervell in certaine Quhat makia thé this wanrufe. Robene and Makyne (Child's Ballads, IV. 246).

wanset (wons), v. i. [Early mod. E. also wanze: ME. wansen, diminish, deerease, \ AS. wansian, diminish; with verb-formative -s, as in minsian, decrease (see minee), and claussian, cleanse (see cleanse), \(\sqrt{wan}, \text{ deficient: see wane^2.} \)] To wane; waste; pine; wither.

His lively hue of white and red, his cheerfulness and strength,
And all the things that liked him did wanze away at length.
Golding, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., lii. (Trench.)

wanspeedt, n. [ME. wanspede; < AS. wanspēd; as wan- + speed.] Ill fortune.

What whylenes, or wanspede, wryxles our mynd?

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9327.

want¹† (wont), a. [ME., also wont, < Icel. vant, neut. (with reg. Scand. neut. suffix -t, as seen also in thwart, another word of Scand. origin) of vanr, lacking: see wan-, wane1.] Lacking; deficient.

And fyue wont of fyfty, quoth God, I schal forzete alle.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 740.

want¹ (wônt), n. [< ME. want, wonte, lack, deficiency, indigence, < Icel. vant, want, < vant, lacking: see want¹, a.] 1. Lack; deficiency; searcity; dearth, or absence of what is needed or desired: as, want of thought; want of money.

Your want of Breton's books.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 4. He came the first Night to Mangera, but, for want of a Pilot, did not know where to look for the Town.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 125.

2. A vaeant part, place, or space; a vacancy.

The wants in the wheels of your watch are as useful to the motion as the nucks or solid parts.

Baxter, Divine Life, i. 10.

3. That which is lacking, but needed; the vacancy caused by the absence of some needful, important, or desirable thing.

Yet, to supply the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom. Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 64.

The state of being without means; poverty; penury; indigence.

An endless Spring of Age the Good enjoy,
Where neither Bant does pinch, nor Plenty cloy.

Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 7.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

A time of need.

He wept and shed many tears, blessing God that had brought him to see their faces, and admiring the thinge they had done in their wants.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 112.

6. That which cannot be dispensed with; a necessity.

cessity.

Habitual superfluities become actual wants.

Paley, Mor. Phil., vi. 11.

7. In coal-mining, same as nip¹, 8.—Want of consideration. See consideration.=Syn. 1. Insufficiency, acantiness, dearth, default, failure.—3. Requirement, desideratum.—4. Need, Indigence, etc. (see poverty), distress, straits.

Want¹ (wôut), v. [< M.E. wanten, wonten, < Icel. ranta, want, lack, < vanv, neut. vant, lacking: see want¹, n.] I. trans. 1. To be without; be destitute of; lack: as, to want knowledge or judgment; to want food, clothing, or money.

Many a mayde, of which the name I want.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 287.

The Lord our God wants neither Diligence,
Nor Love, nor Care, nor Powr, nor Providence.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

As a barren Coxcomb, that wants

As a barren Coxcomb, that wants
Discourse, is ever entertaining Company out of the last
Book
He read in.

Etherege. She Wants

They want many bad qualities which abound in the thers. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

2. To be deficient in; fall short in; be lacking in respect of, or to the amount of.

Another will say it [the English language] wanteth Grammer. Nay, truly, it hath that praise, that it wanteth not Grammer: for Grammer it might have, but it needs it uot. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 70.

We want nothing now but one Dispatch more from Rome, and then the Marriage will be solemuized.

Howell, Letters, I. iii. 26.

Trust me, Sir, I thought we had wanted three miles of this house, till you showed it to me. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 56. 3. To do without; dispense with; spare.

For law, physick, and divinitie need so the help of tonges and sciences as their can not want them.

Ascham (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 16).

Which they by this attempt were like to loose, and therefore were willing to want his presence.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 58.

The dragoons will be crying for ale, and they wunns want it, and maunna want it. Scott, Old Mortality, iv.

wanting

4. To have occasion for, as something requisite, useful, or proper; require; need.

Man wants but little here below,

Nor wants that little long.

Goldsmith, The Hermit.

Not what we wish, but what we want,
Oh! let thy grace supply.

Merrick, Hymn.

5. To feel a desire for; feel the need of; wish

or long for; desire; erave.

or long for; desire; erave.

I want more uncles here to welcome me.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 6.

The good pope . . . said, with scorn and indignation which well became him, that he wanted no such prosedutes.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

If he want me, let him come to me.

Tennyson, Geraint.

6. To desire to see, speak to, or do business with; desire the presence or assistance of; desire or require to do something: as, you are the very man we want; call me if I am wanted; the general wanted him to eapture the battery.

Syn. Need, etc. See lack!, v. t.

II. intrans. 1. To be lacking, deficient, or

If ye wanten in thees tweyne,
The world is lore.
Chaucer, Complaint to Pity, 1. 76.

Chaucer, Congress our shares in your delight, sir.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1.

As in bodles, thus in souls, we find
What wants in blood and spirits, awell'd with wind.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1. 208.

2. To fail; give out; fall short.

They of the citic fought valiantly with Engines, Darts, Arrowes: and when Stones wanted, they threw Silner, especially molten Silner. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 402.

The front looking to the river, the of rare worke for ye carving, yet wants of that magnificence which a plainer and trner designe would have contributed to it.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1644.

To be in need; suffer from lack of something.

He cannot want for money. Shak., T. of A., iii. 2, 10. want²† (wont), n. [Also wont; for wand, \land ME. wand, \land AS. wand, a mole, also in comp. wandwyrp, a mole (ef. moldwarp), = G. dial. wond, wonne = Sw. dial. rand = Norw. vand, vaand.

wonne = Sw. dial. xand = Norw. vana, vanaa, vönd, vond, a mole.] The mole or moldwarp.
They found hearda of deere feeding by thousands, and the Countrie full of strange Coniea, headed like ours, with the feet of a Want, and talle of a Cat, hauing vader their chins a bagge, into which they gather their meat when they haue filled their bodie abroad.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 779.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 779.

want³t, n. [Prob. < Icel. röttr (ratt-, orig. rant-)
= OSw. wante, a glove, = Sw. Dan. rante = D.
want, a mitten; ef. OSw. winda, wind, involve,
wrap, = E. wind, turn. Cf. OF. want (?), guant.
gant, F. gant = Pr. gan, guan = Sp. guante =
Pg. guantes (pl.) = It. guanto, prob. < ML. wantus, a glove; < Teut. Hence (from the F. gant)
E. gantlet², gauntlet².] A glove. Imp. Dict.
wa'n't (want). A colloquial and vulgar contraction of was not.
wantage (won'tāi). n. [< wantl + -gae.] De-

wantage (won'tāj), n. [$\langle want^1 + -age.$] Deficiency; that which is wanting.

Inspectors and Gaugers shall make a detailed return (in duplicate) of each lot inspected, showing the aerial number of each stamp affixed thereto, the gauge, vantage, proof, and number of proof gallona.

New Fork Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 256.

wanter (wôn'tèr), n. [$\langle want^1 + -er^1 \rangle$] 1. One who wants; one who is in need.

The wanters are despised of God and men.

Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 21. (Davies.)

2. An unmarried person who wants a mate. Halliwell. [Colloq.] want-grace! (wont'gras), n. [< want!, r., + obj. grace.] A reprobate.

Want a want-grace to performe the deede.

Davies, Microcosmos, p. 57. (Davies.)

want-hill (wont'hil), n. $[\langle want^2 + hill^1 \rangle]$ A mole-hill.

walter Eyres, digging want-hills, 8s.

Darrell Papers (in fl. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age).

wan-thriven (won-thriv'n), a. [< wan-+
thriren.] Stunted; decayed; in a state of decline. [Scotch.]

wanting (wôn'ting), p. a. [< want1 + -ing2.]

1. Deficient or lacking.

Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found want. ag. Dan. v. 27.

Each, with streaming Eyes, supplies his wanting Urn.

Congreve, Death of Queen Mary

The young people of our time are said to be wanting in reverence.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 255.

2t. Needy; poor.

You forget yourself:
I have not seen a gentleman so backward,
A wanting gentleman.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

The wanting orphans saw with watery eyes
Their founders' charity in dust laid low.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 274.

wanting (wôn'ting), prep. Except; less; minus.

Twelve, wanting one, he stew.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 727.

wantless (wônt'les), a. [< want1 + -less.] Having no want; abundant; fruitful. [Rare.]

The want-less counties, Essex, Kent, Surrie. Warner, Albion's England, Ili. 7.

wanto (wan'tō), n. A reed-buck of western

Africa: same as nugor, 1.

wanton (won'ton), a. and n. [< ME. wantoun, wantown, wantoven, wantozen, also, with loss of pp. suffix -n, wantowe, orig. 'uneducated, unrestrained,' hence 'licentious, sportive, playful,' \(\sum xan-, \text{ not, } + towen \) (also i-towen), \(\lambda \) AS. togen (also getogen), pp. of teón (pret. teah, pl. tugon) = Goth. tuhun, etc., = L. ducere, draw: see wan-and tecl (of which -ton is the pp. reduced). Cf. ME. untowen, perverse, G. ungezogen, ill-bred, rude, uncivil. Cf. the opposite ME. wel i-towen, well-taught, modest.] I. a. 1. Ill brought up; undisciplined; unrestrained; hence, free from moral control.

He . . . associate vnto hym certeyn wanton persones. & bete his mayster. Fabyan, Chron., cxxvii.

2. Characterized by extreme recklessness, foolhardiness, or heartlessness; malicious; reek-lessly disregardful of right or of consequences: applied both to persons and to their acts.

The wanton troopers riding by
Have shot my fawn, and it will dye.

Marvell, Nymph Completing for Death of her Fawn.

3. Wild; unruly; loose; unrestrained.

And take good hede bi wisdom & resonn
That bl no vantowne langinge thou do noon offence
To-fore thi souereyne while he is in presence.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

She, as a veil, down to the slender walst fler unadorned golden tresses wore Dishevel'd, but in reamon ringlets waved Milton, P. L., Iv. 304.

How does your tongue grow wanton in her praise!
Addison, Cato, i. 5.

4. Playful; sportive; frolicsome.

All wanton as a child, skipping and valu. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 771.

Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers rise Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks. Milton, Lycidas, 1, 136.

5. Rank; luxnriant.

The quaint mazes in the wanton green.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 99. Every ungovernable passion grows wanton and luxuri-ant in corrupt religious. Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.

6. Characterized by unrestrained indulgence of the natural impulses or appetites; dissolute;

The proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton and too full of gawds.
Shak., K. John, iil. 3. 36.

Men, grown wanton by prosperity, Study'd new arts of luxury and ease. Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Wanton professor and damnable apostate.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, l. 7. Particularly, unchaste; lascivious; libidi-

nous; lustful; lewd.

Thou art . . . froward by nature, enemy to peace, Lascivious, wanton. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 19. A wanton mistress is a common sewer.

Ford, Lady's Trial, 1. 2.

n. 1. A pampered, petted creature; one spoiled by fondness or indulgence; also, a froliesome, roving, sportive creature; a trifler: used sometimes as a term of endearment.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd silken wanton, brave our fields?
Shak., K. John, v. 1. 70.

2. A lewd person; a lascivious man or we-

If ye be set on pleasure, or disposed to wantons, ye shall have ministers enough to be furtherers and instruments of it. Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

wanton won'ton), v. [< wanton, a.] I, intrans. 1. To revel; frolic unrestrainedly;

When, like some childish wench, she loosely wantoning With tricks and gliddy turns seems to inisle the shore. Drayton, Polyolhion, li. 174.

Nature here Wanton'd as in her prime. Milton, P. L., v. 294. Her cap-strings wantoned in front of her in the rising ind.

Mrs. Oliphant, May, iii.

2. To sport or dally in lewdness: sport lasciviously.

II. trans. 1t. To make wanton.

If he does win, it wantons him with over-plus, and enters im into new ways of expence. Feltham, Resolves, ii. 58.

2. To spend or waste in wantonness.

wantonheadt, wantonhoodt (won'ton-hed, -hud), n. [< ME. wantounhede; < wanton + head, hood.] Wantonness.

wantoning¹ (won'ton-ing), n. [Verbal n. of wanton, v.] The act of playing the wanton.
wantoning² (won'ton-ing), n. [< wanton + -ing3.] A wanton; a dallier.

But, since, I saw it painted on fame's wings
The Muses to be woxen wantonings.

Bp. Hall, Satires, I. ii. 34.

wantonizet (won'ton-īz), r. i. [< wanton + ize.] To frolie; sport; dally; wanton.

That broad and glaring way wherein
Wild sinners find full space to wantonize.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 72.

wantonly (won'ton-li), adv. [< wanton + -ly2]
In a wanton manuer. Specifically—(a) Recklessly; unadvisedly; thoughtlessly; without regard for right or consequences.

A plague so little to be fear'd
As to be wantonly incurr'd.
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.
No nation will wantonly go to war with another if it has
thing to gain thereby. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 289. nothing to gain thereby. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 289. (b) Frolicsomely; sportfully; gally; playfully; carelessly.

The wind blows through the leaves, and courts and plays with 'em! Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.

(c) Lewdly; lasciviously.

wantonness (won'ton-nes), n. [< ME. wantownesse; < wanton + -ness.] 1. The state or character of being wanton, in any sense.

Somwhat he lipsed for his wantownesse, To make his English swete upon his tonge. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 264.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold Than thee with wantonness. Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 8.

Wantonness and luxury, the wonted companions of plenty, grow up as fast.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. A wanton or outrageons act.

lt were a wantonness, and would demand Severe reproof. Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

wantrust!, u. [< ME. wantrust (= MD. wantrust); < wan- + trust!, q. v.] Distrust.

O wantrust! ful of fals suspeccioun. Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 177.

wantsomet (wônt'sum), a. [< ME. wantsum; < want1 + -some.] Poor; needy. Ormulum, < want¹
1. 14824.

wantwit; (wônt'wit), n. [$\langle want^1, v., + obj.wit.$] One destitute of wit or sense; a fool. wantwitt (wônt'wit), n.

Such a want-wit sadness makes of me
That I have much ado to know myself.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 6.

wanty¹ (won'ti), n.: pl. wanties (-tiz). [Origin uncertain.] A leather tie or rope; a short wagon-rope; a rope used for binding a load upon the back of a beast. [Local, Eng.] wanty²† (won'ti), n.; pl. wanties (-tiz). [Dim. of want³.] A mole; a moldwarp.

Some creatures, alboit they be alwales covered within the ground, yet live and breath nevertheless, and namely the wanty or mold-warpes.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, lx. 7. (Encyc. Dict.)

wanwitt, n. [ME. wanwit (= G. wahnwitz = Sw. ranvett = Dan. ranvid); (wan-+ wit.] Lack of sense; foolishness.

Schild mc from pein of helie pit, That I have descrund thorow uan-wite. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

Thy parents inside thee a scanton with too much cocker. wanyt, v. A Middle English form of wane².

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 36.

wanyandt, n. Same as waniand.

wanyt, v. A Middle English form of wane².
wanyandt, n. Same as waniand.
wanzet, v. i. See wanse.
wap¹ (wop), v.; pret. and pp. wapped, ppr. wapping. [< ME. wappen; ef. whap, whop, and quap¹, quop¹.] I. trans. 1. To strike; knock; beat; wallop; drub. [Colloq.]

Why, either of my boys could wap bim with one hand.

2. To flap; flutter. [Scotch.]

There's use a cock in s' the land
But has wappit its wings and crawn.
Glasgerian (Allingham's Ballad-book), p. 361.

3. To toss or throw quickly. [Scotch.]

Tak a halter in thy hose, And o' thy purpose dinna fail; But wap it o'er the Wanton's nose. Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 4). II. intrans. To flutter; flap the wings; move

violently. [Obsolete or provincial.]
wap¹ (wop), n. [⟨ME. wappe; ⟨wap¹, v.] A
smart stroke; a blow. [Obsolete or provincial.]

wapiti

The werld wannes at a wappe, and the wedire gloumes.

Alliterative Poems (cd. Morris), Gloss., p. 209.

When he strake ane upon the back, The swiftest gae his head a wap. Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 343).

Here wantons away his life foolishly that, when he is well, will take physick to make him sick.

By. Hall, Defeat of Cruelty.

Wantonheadt, wantonhoodt (won'ton-hed, hidd). n. [< ME. wantonhood (won

wap² (wop), u. [Also wapp, wop; < wap², v.]

1. A bale or bundle, as of hay or straw. [Scotch and North, Eng.]—2. A shroud-stopper.—3. A pendant with a thimble in one end through

which running rigging is led.

wap³† (wop), v. i. [\lambda ME. wappen, bark; cf.

waff² and yap.] To bark; yelp.

Prompt. Parv. Wappynge or baffyng as howndys. Tis the little wapping of small dogs that stirs up the

cruel mastives.
C. Mather, Discourse on Witchcraft (ed. 1689), p. 24. wapacut (wop'a-kut), n. [NL. as specific name wapacuthu; < Amer. Ind. (Cree) wapacuthu, wapow-keetho (also wapohoo), a white owl: a name applied by Pennant and Latham to a kind of owl described in the manuscript notes of Mr. Hutchins, who resided on Severn river, near Hudson's Bay.] A large white spotted owl, about 2 feet long and without ear-tufts, believed to be the common snowy owl, Nyctea scandiaca. See cut under snow-owl.

wapen, n. An obsolete or dialectal form of

weapon.

weapon.

wapenshaw (wop'n-shà), n. [Sc., also wappenshaw, wapinschaw, etc., lit. 'weapon-show,' wapen (a form of weapon) + shaw.] A show or review of persons under arms, formerly made at eertain times in every district. These exhibitions or meetings were not designed for military exercises, but only to show that the lieges were properly provided with arms. The name has been revived in some quarters in Great Britain, and applied to the periodical gatherings of the volunteer corps of a nore or less wide district for review, inspection, shooting compositions, etc. [Scotch.]

We went to the field of wap.

We went to the field of war, And to the recapon-shaw. Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 265).

wapenshaw (wop'n-shâ), v. i. To hold or attend a wapenshaw. [Scotch.]
wapenshawing (wop'n-shâ-ing), n. [= D. wapenschouwing; as wapenshaw + -iug!.] Same

as wanenshaw.

But thir ridings and wappenshawings, my leddy, I hae nae no broo o' them ava. Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

wapentake (wop'n-tāk), n. [< ME. wapen-take, wepentake, < AS. wæpengetæe, wæpentae, a district, a wapentake (AL. wapentae or wap-entagium), adapted from Ieel. vupnatak, < vapentagram), adapted from feet. rapnatak, \(\chi vap-na\), gen, pl. of rapin, a weapon (= AS. wæpen = E. weapon), + -tak, a taking hold, a grasping, esp. a grasp in wrestling (used of the contact of weapons), \(\chi taka\), take, grasp, seize, touch: see weapon and take, and cf. wapenshaw.] Formerly, in certain counties of northern, eastern, and midland England, a division or subdivision of a shire, generally corresponding easuern, and undland England, a division of subdivision of a shire, generally corresponding to a hundred in other counties. The term seems to have been originally applied to the armed assemblies of freemen; and there is possibly an allusion to a practice of taking up or "touching" the arms. Wapentake is still a territorial division in Yorkshire.

It is written that King Allured, or Alfred, who then raigned, did devide the realme into shires, and the shires into hundrethes, and the hundrethes into rapes or vapentakes, and the vapentakes into tithinges, Soe that tenn tithinges made an hundrethe, and five made a lathe or vapentake.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

The vapentake is found only in the Anglian districts. . . To the north of these districts the shires are divided into wards, and to the south into hundreds. Hence the wapentake may be a relic of Scandinavian occupation.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 46.

wapiti (wop'i-ti), u. [Also wappiti, wapite, wapiti, wapite, < Amer. Ind. (Cree) wappitik, white deer,' said to designate the Rocky Mountain goat, Haploceros montanus; used as E., and also in the NL. form Cervus wapiti, by B. S. Barton, in 1809, for the animal defined.] The North American stag or elk, Cervus canadensis, which is the North American representative of the stag or red deer of Europe, and resembles the latter, though it is much larger and of a stronger make, being one of the largest living representatives being one of the largest living representatives being one of the largest living representatives of the family Ceville. Wopht is chiefly a book-name of this deer, which has generally been known since about 1809 as the elk—a name applied in Europe to a very different animal, corresponding to that called moose in North America. (See elk! (with ent), moose, step.) The full-grown male wapit may exceed a height of 16 hands at the withers, and acquire a weight of more than 1,000 pounds, though not averaging over 600; the form is short for its stature. The coat is some shade of yellowish-gray or brownish-gray, darkening to chestnut-brown on the head, neck, and limbs, even blackening on the belly; on the rnoip is a white patch bordered with black and extending into the groin; the tail is extremely short. The antiers are very long, with comparatively slender, cylindric, and regularly curved beam, giving off in front the brow- and bez-antiers close together, the royal at end of first third



Wapiti, or American Elk (Cervus canadensis).

Wapiti, or American Elk (Cervus canadensis).

of the beam, a large sur-royal at end of second third, and then forking dichotomously (only exceptionally acquiring any palmation like the crown of the Enropean stag). A pair of good-sized antlers may weigh, with the skull, 50 or 60 pounds, measure 4 or 5 feet along the curve of the beam, and spread 3 or 4 feet apart. The venison is well flavored and highly nutritious. The wapiti has inhabited North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Mexico to about 57° in the interior; but it has been hunted out of nearly all its range, and is now found chiefly in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States, especially of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. It is gregarious, goes in herds or droves sometimes of many hundreds, is slaughtered with little difficulty, and would soon become extinct were no measures taken for its preservation.

Wappato (Wop'a-tō), n. [Also wanatoo: Core-

wappato (wop'a-tō), n. [Also wapatoo; < Oregon Ind. wapatoo, wappatoo (?).] The tubers of Sagittaria variabilis. The Indians of Oregon use them as food.

wappet, v. An obsolete spelling of wap¹.
wappent, n. Same as wapen.
wappenedt, a. A spurious (or perhaps obscene)
word occurring only in the following passage. It has been conjectured to be a misprint for weeping.

ing.

This yellow slave [gold]
Will knit and break religions. . . . This is it
Will knit and break religions. . . . This is it
That makes the wappen'd widow wed again.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 38.

wappenshaw, n. See wapenshaw. wappert (wap'er), v. i. [Freq. of wap1: see wap1, waver1.] To move tremulously; totter;

But still he stode his face to set awrye,
And wappering turnid up his white of eye.

Mir. for Mags. (Imp. Dict.)

wapper-eyed; (wap'er-īd), a. [(wapper + eye1 + -ed².] Blear-eyed; blinking.

A little wapper-eyed constable, to wink and blink at small faults.

Middleton, Black Book, p. 528.

sman tauts.

Maddeton, Black Book, p. 528.

Wapper-jaw (wap'èr-jâ), n. 1. A wry mouth.

Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. A projecting under-jaw. [Colloq., U.S.]

wappet (wap'et), n. [Cf. wap³.] A cur-dog.

Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Wappineert (wop-i-ner'), n. [Var. of *Wappinger for Wappinger, q. v.] A man of Wapping, a district of London along the Thames, near the Tower. near the Tower.

In kennel sowe'd o'er head and ears

Amongst the crowding Wappineers.

D'Urfey, Colln's Walk, ii. (Davies.)

Wappineer tar, a waterman from Wapping Old Stairs; hence, a fresh-water sailor; a landlubber.

Flip, The Commadore, a most illiterate Wappineer Tar, hates the Gentlemen of the Navy, gets drunk with his Boates-Crew, and values himself upon the Brutish Management of the Navy.

C. Shadwell, Humours of the Navy, Dramatis Personæ.

Wappinger (wop'ing-er), n. [< Wapping + -er1.] A man of Wapping, London.

He was a thorough-paced traitor, and looked npon to be paymaster of the mob; a Wappinger, and good at mustering seamen. Roger North, Examen, p. 585. (Davies.)

wapplerite (wop'ler-ît), n. A hydrated arsenate of calcium and magnesium, found at Joa-

chimsthal in minute white crystals.

waps (wops), n. A dialectal variant of wasp.

wapynt, n. An obsolete form of weapon.

war¹ (wâr), n. [Early mod. E. warre; < ME. wer, werr, were, werre, weorre, wyrre. < late AS.

werre (also cited in AL. as *war, in comp. warseot), < OF. werre, guerre, F. guerre = Pr. guerra, gerra = Sp. Pg. It. guerra, war, < ML. werra, war, < OHG. werra, vexation, strife, controversy, confusion, broil (= MD. werre = MLG. werre, strife, war, hostility), < werran (fir-werran), MHG. werren (ver-werren), G. wirren (reran), MHG. werren (ver-werren), G. wirren (ver-werren), wirren), MHG. werren (ver-weren), G. wirren (ver-weren), entangle, embroil, = MD. werren (ver-werren), embroil, entangle; akin to E. worse: see worse, and cf. war², ult. a var. of worse. The F. guerre appears in the phrase nom de guerre, and the Sp. in the dim. guerrilla. Hence war¹, v., warray, warrior, etc.] 1. A contest beween nations or states (international war), or between parties in the same state (civil contest between nations or states (international war), or between parties in the same state (civil war), carried on by force of arms. International or public war is always understood to be authorized by the sovereign powers of the nations engaged in it; when it is carried into the territories of the antagonist it is called an aggressio or offensive war, and when carried onto resist such aggression it is called defensive. Certain usages or rights of war have come to be generally recognized and defined under the name of the Laws of War, which in general (but subject to some humane restrictions which in recent times have been greatly increased) permit the destruction or capture of armed enemies, the destruction of property likely to be serviceable to them, the stoppage of all their channels of traffic, and the appropriation of everything in an enemy's country necessary for the support and subsistence of the invading army. On the other hand, though an enemy may be starved into surrender, wounding, except in battle, nutrilation, and all cruel and wanton devastation are contrary to the usages of war, as are also bombarding an unprotected town, the use of poison in any way, and torture to extort information from an enemy: but it is admitted that an enemy may be put to death for certain acts which are in themselves not crimial, and it may be even highly patriotic and praiseworthy, but are injurious to the invaders, such as firing on the invaders although not regularly enrolled in an organized military force, or seeking to impair the invaders' lines of communication.

"After this werr," quod she, "God send vs nece." communication.

'After this werr," quod she, "God send vs pccc."

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 900.

Learning and art, and especially religion, wenve ties that make war look like fratricide, as it is.

Emerson, War.

2. A state of active opposition, hostility, or contest: as, to be at war (that is, engaged in active hostilities).

> Mine eye and heart are at a mortal war. Shak., Sonnets, xlvi.

A wounded thing with a rancorous cry,

At war with myself and a wretched race.

Tennyson, Mand, x. 2.

3. Any kind of contest or conflict; contention; strife: as, a wordy war.—4. The profession of arms; the art of war.

Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. Isa. ii. 4.

5. Forces; army. Compare battle. [Poetical.] O'cr the embattled ranks the waves return
And overwhelm their war. Milton, P. L., xii. 214.

In this array the war of either side
Through Athens passed with military pride.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 101.

6. Warlike outfit.

His Complement of Stores, and total War.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

War is sometimes used in the plural form with the same signification as it has in the singular.

1'll to the Tuscan wars. Shak., All's Well, ii. 3. 290.]

signification as it has in the singular.

I'll to the Theoran vars. Shak., All's Well, ii. 3. 290.]

Articles of war. See article.—Austro-Prussian war, the war waged by Prussia, Italy, and some minor German states against Austria, the states of South Germany, Saxony, Haoover, etc., in 1866. It resulted in the victory of the former, the dissolution of the Germanic confederation, the replacing of Austria by Prussian in the hegemony of Germany, large additions to Prussian territory, and the cession to Italy of Venetia by Austria.—Broad-seal war. See broad-seal.—Buck-shot war. See buck-shot.—Civil war, a war between different factions of a people or between different sections of a country. Specifically—(a) In Rom. hist., the war between Sulla and Marins (commencing 88 B. C.) or that between Pompey and Caesar (commencing 49 B. C.). (b) In Eng. hist., the war of the great rebellion. See rebellion. (c) In U. S. hist., the war of secession. See secession.—Contraband of war. See contraband goods, under contraband.—Council of war. See contraband spoods, under contraband.—Council of war. See contraband spoods, under contraband.—Council of war. See contraband spoods, under contraband.—Council of war, See contraband spoods, under contraband.—Council of war, See contraband spoods, under contraband.—Council of war, See contraband spoods in the contest between Spain and the Netherlands, extending with intermissions from about 1568 to the recognition by Spain of Dutch independence in 1648.—Franco-German war, of Franco-Prussian war, the war between France and Germany in 1870-1, ending in the defeat of the former, the cession to Germany of Alsace-Lorraine, and the formation of the modern German empire.—French and Indian war, a war wased by Great Britain and its American colonies against France and Indian allies, 1754-63, ending in the acquisition of Canada and the

and and France, about 1838-1438. The English, generally victors in these wars down to about 1430 (Créey, Potitiers, Agincont, etc.), and rulers of a great part of France, were finally expelled entirely, except from Calais, which they retained for about a century longer—Inexplable war. See inexplable.—Italian war, the war of 1859 waged by France and Sardioia against Anstria. It resulted in the defest of the latter, its cession of Lombardy to Sardinia, and eventually in the constitution of the kingdom of Italy.—Jugurthine war. See Jugurthine.—King George's war, in Amer. hist., the war between the kingdom of Italy.—Jugurthine war. See Jugurthine.—King George's war, in Amer. hist., the war between the New England colonists and the confederated Indians under the least. Of the Austrian Succession (1741-8).—King Phillip's war, in Amer. hist., the war between the New England colonists and the confederated Indians under the least. Of war war, in Amer. hist., the war between the New England colonists and Indian allies, being the American phase of the contest between various European powers sagainst Lonis XIV. of France (1689-67).—Latin war, in Rom. hist., the war between Rome and the Latin League, 340-338 B. C., ending in the abjection of the latter.—Man of war. See man.—Marsic war. See social var.—Mexican war, the war between Rome and the Latin League, 340-338 B. C., ending in the defeat of the latter, and its ecssion of Californis and other large territories to the United States.—Mithridatic wars, the wars between Rome and Mithridates the Great of Pontus in the first half of the first century B. C., terminating in the overthrow of Mithridates by Fompey shout 65 B. C.—Napoleonic wars, a general name for the wars waged by France with various nations, dating from Napoleonic sempalage in Italy in 1706 to his final overthrow are sent of Pontus in the first half of the fifth century B. C., of which the chief episodes were Marathon (490 B. C.) and the unsuccessful invasion of Greece by Xernes (Thermopyla, Salamis, Plattes).—T

war¹ (wâr), r.; pret. and pp. warred, ppr. warring. [< ME. werren, weorren, werrien (= MD. MLG. werren), war; from the noun. Cf. warray.] I. intrans. 1. To make or carry on war; carry on hostilities; fight.

And the bothen peple that werreden on the kynge Moyne often sithes foughten withe the crystene.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 24.

Why should I war without the walls of Troy?

Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 2.

2. To contend; strive violently; be in a state of opposition.

Lusts which war against the soul. 1 Pet. ii. 11.

Let us alone. What pleasure can we have To war with evil? Tennyson, The Lotos Eaters, Choric Song.

II. trans. 1. To make war upon; oppose. as in war; contend against.

Lykwayes we sould keep the vousles of the original, quherin the north vearres the south; from retineo, the north retine, the south retain.

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Love and Ambition In their glory sat . . . Warring each other. Daniel, Civil Wars, viii.

2. To carry on, as a contest.

That thou by them mightest war n good warfare.

1 Tim. i. 18.

war² (wâr), a. [Sc. also waur; \langle ME. warre, werre, werre, wer, a later form, after OFries. werra, wirra, worse, of Icel. verri, a. (verr, adv.) = Dan. værre = Sw. värre, of ME. werse, E. worse: see worse.] Same as worse. [Now only Scotch.] commonly misspelled waur.]

They sayne the world is much war then it wont.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Murder and waur than murder.

war² (wâr), v. t. [Sc. also waur; < war², a.] To defeat; worst. [Scotch.]

It was a paper of great significance to the plea, and we were to be waured for want o't. Scott, Antiquary, ix.

war³t, a. and v. A Middle English form of ware! war³t, v. A Middle English form of ware! war⁴t, v. A Middle English form of were. waratah (wâ'ra-tā), v. [Also warratau.] 1. A stout erect Australian shrub, Telopea speciosissima, also T. oreades, of the Proteaceæ, bearing dense heads, some 3 inches broad, of brilliant crimson flowers. It is sometimes grown in scalaborate but is very confined to the state of the st in greenhouses, but is not easily cultivated.—

2. A variety of the common camellia, with flowers resembling those of Anemone; anemone-flowered camellia.

war-ax (wâr'aks), n. Same as battle-ax.
war-betle (wâr'bê'tl), n. Same as warble3, 3.
warble¹ (wâr'bl), v.; pret. and pp. warbled, ppr.
warbling. [< ME. werblen, < OF. werbler, quaver
with the voice, speak in a high tone, < MHG.
*werbelen, G. wirbeln, warble, lit. turn, whirl,
freq. of MHG. werben (werren) = OHG. werblan,
(werfan), turn twist move be have about very

(werfan), turn, twist, move, be busy about, perform, = OS. hwerbhan, move hither and thither, = AS. hweorfan, turn, move: see wherve, wharf, and ef. whirl, wharl, whorl.] I. intrans. 1. To sing with trills and quavering, or melodions turns, as a bird; carol or sing with sweetly trilling notes.

Warble, child; make passionate my sense of hearing.

Shak., L. L. L., iil. 1. 1.

Birds on the branches warbling. Milton, P. L., viii. 264. 2. To sound vibratingly, or with free, smooth, and rapid modulations of pitch; quaver.

Such strains ne'er varile in the linnet's throat.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, t. 3.

The stream of life variled through her heart as a brook sometimes variles through a pleasant little dell.

Mauchorue, Seven Gables, v.

To yodel. [U. S.]

II. trans. 1. To sing or atter with quavering trills or turns: as, to warble a song.

She gan ngaine in melodie to melt,
And many a note she warbled wondrons wel.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 89).

If she be right invoked with warbled song.

Miltan, Comus, 1. 854.

2. To describe or celebrate in song.

O Finther, grant I sweetly warble forth Vinto our seed the World's renowned Birth, Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. I.

Or would you have me turn a sonnetteer, And warble those brief-sighted eyes of hers? Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 6.

warble¹ (wâr'bl), n. [< ME. werble, < OF. werble, a warble, warbling; from the verb.] A strain of clear, rapidly uttered, gliding tones; a trilling, flexible melody; a carol; a song; any soft sweet flow of melodious sounds.

The woll-tuned warble of her nightly sorrow. Shak., Lucrece, l. 1080.

Wild bird, whose warble, liquid sweet, Rings Eden through the budded quicks. Tennyson, tn Memoriam, lxxxviii.

Quiet as any water-solden log Stay'd in the wandering warble of a brook. Tennyson, Last Tournament.

warble² (wâr'bl), v. t. and i.; pret. and pp. warbled, ppr. warbling. [Sc. also warple; < ME. "werblen, turn, whirl (?), ult. same as warble¹, q. v.] In falconry, to cross the wings upon the back.

Warble³ (wâr'd), warbling (wâr'd)

warble³ (war'bl), n. [Also wormil, wormul, warmle, wormil, wormal, also assimilated wabble, and dim. warblet; ef. equiv. warbcetle, and the adj. worbitten, said of timber pierced by the larvæ of insects; orig. form uncertain, no early instances appearing; perhaps connected with ME. war, pas, humor. Some of the forms indicate simulation of warm.] 1. A small, hard swelling on the back of a horse, produced by the galling of the saddle.-2. A tumor on the back of eattle or deer, produced by the larva of a bot-fly or gadfly.—3. An insect or its larva which produces warbles. Also warbeetle. Compare wabble2.

warble-fly (wâr'bl-flī), n. A fly whose larva warpie-ny (war' oi-ni), n. A ny whose iarva produces warbles. Thus, Hypoderma bovis is the warble-fly of the ox. Synonymous in part with bot-fly. The latter word, however, is applied to all Estridæ.

warbler (wâr'bler), n. [< warble! + -er!.] 1.
One who or that which warbles; a singer; a

songster.

In Inlling strains the feathered warblers woo.

Tickell, On Hunting.

Dan Chaucer, the first warbler. Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. Specifically, any one of a great number of small oscine passerine birds, or dentirostral insessorial birds, of different families and many different genera, of both the Old World and the insessorial birds, of different families and many different genera, of both the Oid World and the New. Especially—(a) A bird of the group composing the family Syltviidæ, or Oid World warblers, with scarcely any representatives in America. This is one of the most extensive and varied groups of its grade in ornithology, now generally rated as only a subtamily (Syltviinæ) of Turdidæ. These warblers are all small, active, sprightly birds, and many are remarkable for the clearness, sweetness, and flexibility of their song. Among typical warblers of the subtamily Syltviinæ may be noted the species of Sylvia, the leading genus, as the blackcap and whitethroat; of Melizophilus, as the Dartford warbler; of Regulus, as the goldcrest; of Phylloscopus, as the willow-warbler; of Actocephalus, as the reed- or sedge-warbler; of Locustella, as the grasshopper-warbler; of Cettia, as Cettis warbler. Besides these, the accentor or hedge-sparrow, the nightingale (Daulias luscinia), the reubreast (Erythacus rubecula), the bluethroat, redstart, whinchat, stone-bler, as nembers of the sylviine group. (b) In the United States, a bird of a different family, the American warblers, Dendrecidæ or Miniotilidæ, a smaller and more compact group than the Sylviidæ, though the species are still very numerous and diversified. Few of them are noted for musical sbility. The leading representatives of the American warblers are the numerous wood-warblers of the genus Bendreca; the worm-eating warblers, Melminthophaga; the creeping warblers, Miniotilia and Parula; the ground-warblers, as Geothlypis; the chat, Leteria; the water-thrushes, Seiurus; the tly-catching warblers, Mylodoctes, Setophaga, and many others of tropical America.

3. In bagpipe music, an appoggiatura, or similar melodic embellishment.

3. In bagpipe music, an appoggiatura, or similar melodic embellishment.

In the music performed apon this instrument [the bag-pipe] the players lutroduce among the simple notes of the tune a kind of appoggiatura, consisting of a great number of rapid notes of peculiar embellishment, which they term warblers.

Encyc. Brit., 111. 235.

pipel the playors introduce among the simple notes of the tune a kind of appogiatura, consisting of a great mmber of rapid notes of peculiar embellishment, which they term vervilers.

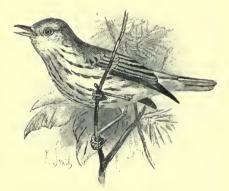
Adelaide's warbler, Dendraca adetaidæ (Baird, 1865), the representative in Porto Rico of Grace's and of the yellow-throated warbler.—African warblert (Latham, 1783), the type species of the genus Sphenacaus, S. africanus. Also called spotted yellow dycatcher by Latham, formerly Muscicapa afra, Motacilla or Sylvia africana, etc., and also placed in the genus Drymaca by some authors.—Alpine warblert (Latham, 1783), a kind of hedge-warbler, Accentor alpinus, of central and southern Europe, occasionally found in Great Britain. This bird was also called collared stare by Latham the same year, having been described by Scopoli in 1769 as Sturmus collaris.—Aquatic warbler (Latham, 1783), one of the reed-warblers, probably Acrocephalus aquaticus: formerly ealled Sylvia or Salicaria or Calamodyla aquaticus: formerly ealled Sylvia or Salicaria or Calamodyla aquaticus. Formerly ealled Sylvia or Salicaria or Calamodyla aquaticus: formerly ealled Sylvia or Salicaria or Calamodyla aquaticus. Formerly ealled Sylvia or Salicaria or Calamodyla aquaticus.

Autumnal warbler, the yeung of the bay-breasted warbler, instaken for a distinct species. A. Wilson, 1811.—Azure warbler, the cerulean warbler.—Babbling warbler (Latham, 1783), the lesser whitethroat, Sylvia curruea. See whitethroat, 1.—Bachman's warbler (Inamed after the American naturalist John Bachmana (1790–1874)], Helminthophagu bachmani of the southern United States and some of the West Indies. (Audubon, 1834.) It is one of the swamp-warblers, and still very rare, though it has been quite recently found to be common in some localities.—Barred warbler, Sylvia nisoria of Europe, Asia, and Africa.—Bay-breasted warbler, Dendraca castanea of eastern parts of North America. The adult male has the whole breast chestnut.—Betted warbler, Black-and white warbler, of nearly all Europe, and parts of Asi

catcher.—Black-throated blue warbler, Dendraca carulescens, of eastern North America, remarkable for the unusual difference of the sexes in plumage. The male is blue, white below, with black throat and a peculiar above and yellowish below. In clamber is chiefly greenish above and yellowish below. In clamber is chiefly greenish above and yellowish below. In the United States and Mexico. The adult male is bluish-ash above with a few black streaks, below white streaked on the sides with black, the head black with white stripes and asmal bright even the property of the property of the property of the control of the control of the control of the wing and tail. The length is 5 Inches, it is one of a group of warblers and asmal representatives in west chroated warbler, be black-throated blue warbler, because the black-throated blue warbler, the black-throated blue warbler, the black-throated blue warbler, yellow arbler, shading a several representatives in west chroated warbler, of the chesture steed warbler per manner. The down of the warbler, with the property of warbler shading a several representatives in west chroated warbler, of the chesture steed warbler. Pennant, 1785. Planaford's warbler, system and the warbler, the black-throated blue warbler, yellow warbler, but some the steed warbler in the summer yellow-bird, Dendrace asticu.—Blue golden-winged warbler, Helminthophaga chrystera, a common swamp-warbler of the eastern Unised States and Canada, See cut under Helminthophaga, ellie yellow warbler, we summer yellow-bird, Dendrace asticu.—Blue-green warbler, the certicean warbler in immature and the property of the castern warbler, the carbon warbler, the warbler in the stream of the property of the castern warbler, the carbon warbler in the stream of the property of the castern warbler, the carbon warbler in the stream of the property of the castern warbler, the carbon warbler in the stream of the property of the castern warbler in the stream of the property of the stream of the property of the stream of the pr

gg. 1, 1753), also called Sylvela procincialis, S. undata, S. dartforliensis, S. ferruginea, etc., and type of the genus Melazophius (which see, with cut), a warbler found from Eagland and France to northern Africa and Palestine.—Dartlan warbler! (Latham, 1753), the Daurlan redstart. Anteided (Gornett et all general islands.—Despet. warbler; Anteided (Gornett et all general islands.—Despet. warbler; Anteided (Gornett et all general islands.—Despet. warbler; delication of the pellow in th

der Seiurus. Lotham, 1783; Pennant, 1785.—Olive warbler. (a) A monotypic American warbler named Sylvia olicaeca by J. P. Girnad in 1841; Pewedaramus olivaceaus of Coues, inhabiting Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southward, chiefly of an olivaceous color with crange-brown or deep saffron-yellow head and neck, and a black transcellar bar. It is 44 juches long. Also olive-backed and orange-breasted warbler. P. H. Gosse, Jamaica. (c) The aummer yellow-bird, Dendracea æstiva, in some obscure plumage. Pennant, 1785; Stephens, 1817.—Orange-breasted warbler. Bane as olive verbler (a).—Orange-crowned warbler. Bennant, 1785; Stephens, 1817.—Orange-breasted warbler. Same as olive verbler (a).—Orange-crowned warbler. Helminthophaga celata, named by Thomas Say (1823). It inhabits all of North America, and several varieties are described. The crown has a concealed patch of orange.—Orange-thighed warbler, the Maryland yellowthroat, which in some autumnal and other plumages has the flanks tinged with orange-browa. The adult male is figured under Geothypis. Pennant, 1785.—Orange-throated warbler. (a) The prothonotary warbler. See tu under prothonotary. Latham, 1783. (b) The Blackburnian warbler.—Orphean warbler, Sylvia orphens, which, including its variety S. jerdoni, inhabits most of Europe and nuch of Asia and Africa.—Palestine warbler, julvia menalis. Latham, 1783.—Pine-creeping warbler, bendracea dominica, formerly Sylvia pensilis. Latham, 1783.—Pine-creeping warbler, bendracea pinus or viyorsi, one of the commonest wood-warblers of the United States, of an olivaceous color above and yellowish below.—Pine-ewarbler, pendracea pinus or viyorsi, one of the commonest wood-warblers deviated blue warblers: (a) The pine-creeper of Edwards, and not of Catesby; the blue-winged yellow warbler, Hennindhophaga pinus. Latham, 1783.—Pennant, 1785.—Rathbone's warbler, the bartylond-mental warbler, Quebec warbler, the varblers, the summer yellow-bird, Dendracea weiting, in some immature plumage. Audubon,—see Jamaica,—Redstart warbler, the



Yellow Warbler, or Summer Yellow-bird (Dendraca astiva), male.

familiar warblers of the United States. The adult male is golden-yellow more or less obsenred with ellvaceous on the back, and has the whole under part streaked with brewnish-red. Also called, in various plunnages, yellow-poll warbler, olive warbler, citron warbler, yellow warbler, Chüdren's warbler, Rathbone's warbler, etc.—Superb wardler, common warbler, etc.—Superb wardler, warbler, Rathbone's warbler, etc.—Superb wardler, common warbler, common warbler, etc.—Superb wardler, warbler, warbler, etc.—Superb wardler, common warbler, etc.—Superb wardler, etc.—Superb wardl

blert, either one of two different malurine birds of Australia, Maturus cyanaus and M. tamberti, formerly placed in the genus Sylvia. Lathan; Shaw. Also called blue wren. — Swainson's warbler luamed after William Szcainson, an English quinarian naturalisti, Heliania (or Helonson), an English quinarian naturalisti, Heliania (or Helonson), an English quinarian naturalisti, Heliania (or Helonson), sidered one of the rarest of the American warblers, but lately found abundant in South Carolina.—Sybil warblert, Futerincola (formerly Sylvia), spbilla, peculiar to Madagascar.—Sylvan warblers, the American fly-catching warblers of the genus Mydodioctes; se called as pertaining to Nuttalif's genus Sylvania (1840). See cut under Mydodioctes.—Tennessee warbler, Helianinhophaga peregrina, a common swamp-warbler of chiefly eastern parts of North America: named after the State where found by A. Wilson in 1811.—Tolmie's warbler, Macgillivray's warbler. J. K. Tournsend, 1839.—Townsend's warbler, Dendroca tournsendi, the western representative of the black throated green warbler, discovered by Townsend and Nuttall on the Columbia river in 1835, and named after the former by Audubon. It ranges from Alaska to Gustemala, and has been taken near Philadelphia.—Tristram's warbler framed after Canon H. B. Tristram of England, Sylvia deserticola, of the Algerian Sahara.—Umbrose warblert, Same aa dusky warbler warbler, Same and usky warbler warbler, in the colonial staken for another species. Audubon, 1832. Also called Vigor's circo (Nuttal), 1832.—Virginia's warbler as mistaken for another species. Audubon, 1832. Also called Vigor's circo (Nuttal), 1832.—Virginia's warbler, Melianinhophaga virginiae: so named by Baird in 1803 after the wife of Dr. W. W. Anderson; the Rocky Mountain warbler.—Western warbler flatham, 1783. Pennaud, 1785.—Wilte-throated warbler, Helminthophaga level of the Service of Madagascar, Sosteroym madagasceriensis.—White-opt warbler, 1833, and by Thomas cannot and be always to the surface of the Service of Scale of

warblet (wâr'blet), n. Same as warble³, 3. warblingly (wârb'ling-li), adv. In a warbling manner; with warbling. war-cart (wâr'kärt), n. A military engine of the fifteenth century, described as a wagon upon



War-carts, close of 15th or beginning of 16th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français-")

which two or more of the light cannon of the time were mounted.

warchet, r. A Middle English form of work.

warchondt, a. See werkand. warcraft (war'kraft), n. The science or art of

He had officers who did ken the war-craft.
Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire, i. 558. (Davies.)
War-cry (wâr'krī), n. A cry or phrase used in war for mutual recognition or encouragement; a short pithy expression used in common by a body of troops in charging an enemy; as, "Saint

George!" was the war-cry of England, "Ment-joie Saint Denis!" the war-cry of France.

Faithful to his noble vow, his war-cry filled the air;
"Be honour'd aye the bravest knight, beloved the fairest fair."

Scott, Romance of Dunois (trans.).

fair." Scott, Romance of Dunois (trans.).

ward! (ward), n. [\lambda ME. ward. \lambda AS. weard,
m., a keeper, watchman, guard, guardian, =
OS. ward = OHG. MHG. G. wart (in comp.) =
Icel. warthr (varth-), m., a watchman, a watch.
= Goth. *wards, in comp. daura-wards, m.,
doorkeeper; also OHG. warto, MHG. warte =
Goth. *wardia m. keeper watchman, also OHG. Goth. wardja, m., keeper, watchman; also OHG. warta = Goth. wardō, f., in comp. daura-wardō, a keeper; with fermative -d, from the root *war in ware, wary, etc.: see ware¹, wear². Cf. ward², and see ward¹, v., which is derived from both ward¹, n., and ward², n. Hence, in comp., bearward, gateward, hayward, steward (styward), woodward, etc.] A keeper; watchman; warden.

And with that breth helle brake with alie Beliales barres; For eny wye other wards wyde openede the gates. Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 368.

For any wye other waras was openeded the sales.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 368.

City ward! See city.

ward! (wârd), v. [(ME. warden, wardien, < AS. weardian, keep., watch, held, possess (= OS. wardōn = OFries. wardia = MLG. warden = OHG. MHG. G. warten, watch, = Icel. vartha, warrant, etc.), < weard, m., keeper. weard, f., keeping: see ward!, n., ward?, n. Hence (from MHG. warten) OF. warder, guarder, garder = Pr. gardar, guardar = Sp. Pg. guardar = It. guardare, watch, guard: see guard, v.] I. trans.

1. To take care of; keep in safety; watch; guard: defend; pretect. guard; defend; pretect.

God me ward and kepe fro werk diabolike, And stedfaste me hold in felth Catholike! Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3499.

Tell him it was a hand that warded him From thousand dangers.

Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 195.

Coueting to draw nigh your ships, which if they shal finds not wel watched, or warded, they wil assault.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 229.

2. To put under guard; imprison.

Into which prison were these Christians put, and fast wearded all the winter season.

Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

3. To fend off; repel; turn aside: commonly followed by off.

When all is done, there is no warding the Blows of For-nne. Baker, Chronicles, p. 152.

To ward of the gripe of poverty, you must pretend to be a stranger to her.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

II. intrans. 1t. To keep guard; watch.

The valiant Captaine Francesco Bagone warded at the eepe. Hakluyt's Voyages, 11. 123.

2. To act on the defensive with a weapon; guard one's self.

Zelmane, redoubling her blows, drave the stranger to no other shift than to ward and go back.

Sir P. Sidney, Areadia, il.

Halfe their times and labours are spent in watching and warding, onely to defend, but altogether vnable to suppresse the Saluages. Capt. John Smith, Works, 11. 79.

3t. To take care: followed by a clause beginning with that.

I now of all good here sehal fynd by grace; But warde that ye be a Monday in thys place. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 805.

ward² (ward), n. [< ME. ward, warde, < AS. weard, f., keeping, watch, guard, district, ward, = MLG. warde = OHG. wartu, MHG. warte, wart, f., keeping, watch, guard; an abstract fem. neun, with fermative -d, from the root rem. noun, with fermative -d, from the root war in ware, wary, etc.: see ware! wear's. From the Teut. are ult., through OF. E. guard, n. and v., regard, reward, guardian, warden!, etc. Cf. ward!, n., and ward!, r., which involves both nouns.] 1. The act of keeping gnard; a position or state of watchfulness against surprise, danger, or harm; guard; watch was to keep write and ward. Societal. watch: as, to keep watch and ward. See watch.

But I which spend the darke and dreadful night In watch and ward. Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arher, p. 87). 2†. A body of persons whose duty it is to guard, protect, or defend; the watch; a defensive force; garrison.

Th' assieged Castles ward
Their stedfast stonds did mightily maintaine.

Spenser, F. Q., 11. xi. 15.

Was frequent heard the changing guard.
And watchword from the sleepless vard.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 30.

3. Means of guarding; defense; protection; preservation.

The best ward of mine honour is rewarding my depen-ents. Shak., L. L. L., III, 1, 133.

I think I have a close ward, and a sure one— An honest mind. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 2. 4t. The outworks of a castle.

And alle the towres of crystalle schene,
And the wardes enamelde and overgylt clene.

Hampole. (Halliwell.)

A guarded or defensive motion or position in fencing, or the like; a turning aside or inter-cepting of a blow, thrust, etc.

1 Scholler. Ah, well thrust! 2 Scholler. But mark the ward. Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Thou knowest my old ward; here I lay, and thus I bore y point. Shak., 1 lien. IV., ii. 4. 215.

6. The state of being under a guard; confinement under a guard, warder, or keeper; custedy; confinement; jail.

He would be punished and committed to ward. Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

He put them in ward in the house of the captain of the nard. Gen. xl. 3.

7. Guardianship; control or care of a minor.

Item, my Lord of Hungerford has writen to me for to have the warde of Robert Monpynsjonjis sone, wher of 1 am agreed that he schal (have) hit like as I has wretyn to hym in a letter, of the whech I send zow a cope elosed here in.

Paston Letters, I. 94.

It is Inconvenient in Ireland that the wards and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

8. The state of being under the care, control, protection of a guardian; the condition of being under gnardianship.

I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now in ward. Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 5.

The decay of estates in ward by the abuse of the powers of wardship. R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

9. One who or that which is guarded; specifically, a minor or person under guardianship. (a) canty, a fillior or person inner guardiansinp. (a) In feudal law, the heir of the king's tenant in capite, during his nonage. (b) In British law, a minor under the protection of the Court of Chancery, generally called a ward in Chancery, or a ward of court. To marry a ward of court without consent of the court is a contempt. The court has power, if the ward has property, to appoint a guardian, if there is none, and to supervise his administration, and remove him. tration, and remove him.

My ford, he's a great ward, wealthy, but simple;

His parts consist in acres.

Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 2. (c) In U. S. law, a minor for whom a guardian is ap-

10. A division. (a) A band or company.

Habshabiah, Sherebiah, and Jeshna the son of Kadmiel, with their brethren over against them, to praise and to give thanks, according to the commandment of David the man of God, vard over against ward. Neb. xii. 24. (bt) A division of an army; a brigade, battalion, or regi-

ment.

The kyng of Lybie, callid Lamadone,
The ixte warde hadde att his leding.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2172.

The thirde warde lede the kynge Boors of Gannes, that
full wele cowde hem guyde, and were in his company
ilijm' men wele horsed.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), il. 151.

Somosta, expecting to have hear (clewed by Lord

liij^{ml} men wele horsed. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 151.
Somerset, expecting to have been followed by Lord
Wenlock, who commanded what was called "the middle
ward" of that army, allowed himself to be lured into a
pursuit. J. Gairdner, Richard III., i.

(c) A certain division, section, or quarter of a town or city, such as is under the charge of an alderman, or as is constituted for the convenient transaction of local public business through committees appointed by the inhabi-tants, or merely for the purposes of elections.

Throughout the trembling city placed a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every ward. (d) A territorial division of some counties in Great Britain, as Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire in Scotland, and Northumberland and Cumberland in the north of England. (e) The division of a forest. (f) One of the apartments into which a hospital is divided; as, a fever ward; a convalescent ward.

11. A curved ridge of metal inside a lock, formulated the processors of the processors.

forming an obstacle to the passage of a key which has not a corresponding notch; also, the notch or slet in the web or bit of a key into which such a ridge fits when the key is applied. The wards of a lock are often named according to their shapes: as, L-ward, T-ward. The wards are usually made of sheet metal bent into a round form, and hence are sometimes termed wheels. See cut under pick1, 4.

A key
That winds through secret wards. Wordsworth, Memory.

Wordsworth, Memory.

Casual, casualty, condemned ward. See the qualifying words. Casualty of wards. See casualty.—

Isolating ward, a room in a hospital set apart for the reception of patients suffering with contagious disease, ow ho must for any cause be kept from contact with others in the hospital.—Police-jury ward, in Louisiana, the chief subdivision of the parish.—Watch and ward. See watch.

ward³†, adv. [\langle ME. ward, a quasi-adverb, being the suffix -ward separated from its base. in to me ward. See -ward and toward.] The snffix -ward separated as a distinct word.
-ward (ward). [< ME, -ward, < AS, -weard = OS, -ward = OF, -ward = D. -waart = MLG.

LG. -ward = OHG, MHG. -wert (G. -warts) = Icel. -verthr = Goth. -wairths; akin to L. versus (*vert-lus), which is postposed in the same way, \(\chi vertere, \turn, \text{ become}, = AS. \(w\corthan, \text{ become}: \text{ see \(worthar, \text{ turn}\)}\) and \(verse^1\). Cf. \(-w\ardsigmards\). A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, indicating di-A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, indicating direction or tendency to or from a point. It is affixed to many adverbs and prepositions, as fore (for-), forth, from (fro-), to, ofter, back, hind, in, out, hither, thither, whither, up, nether, thence, etc.; to words indicating points of the compass (east, west, etc.); to nouns indicating a goal, center, end, direction, etc., as home, way, wind, down, heaven, God, etc. With some of these it was used pleonastically, as abackward, adownward. Most of the forms have a collateral form with adverbial genitive—s, as forwards, afterwards, inwards, outwards, etc. In toward, the elements were formerly often separated, as in the Bible : to us-vard (Ps. xl. 5; 2 Pet. iii. 9); to the e-ward (1 Sam. xix. 4); to you-ward (2 Cor. xiii. 3); to the mercy seatward (Ex. xxxvii. 9); etc.

Such a newe herte and histy corage vnto the lawe warde canst thou neuer come by of thyne owne strength and enforcement.

J. Udall, Prol. to Romans.

wardaget (wâr'dāj), n. [< ward² + -age.]
Money paid or contributed to watch and ward.
Also called ward-penny.
war-dance (wâr'dans), n. 1. A dance engaged

in by savage tribes before a warlike excursion.

—2. A dance simulating a battle.

ward-cornt (wârd'kôrn), n. [⟨ OF. *warde-corne (?), ⟨ warder, keep, + corne, ⟨ L. cornu, a horn: see horn.] In old Eng. law, the duty of keeping watch and ward in time of danger, with the duty of blowing a horn on the ap-

proach of a foe.
ward-corset, n. [ME. wardecors, wardecoree, < OF.wardecors, guardecorps, gardecors, \(\) warder, guarder, ward, guard, \(+ \) cors, corps, body: see ward\(^1 \) and corse\(^1 \), corpse.\(\] \(1 \). A body-guard.

Though thow preye Argns with his hundred eyen
To be my wardecors, as he kan best,
In feith he shal nat kepe me but me lest.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 359.

2. A cleak. Prompt. Parv., p. 516.

wardeint, n. A Middle English variant of warden!

den¹.

warden¹ (wâr'dn), n. [< ME. wardein, wardeyn, Sc. wardane, wardan, a warden, guardian, keeper, < OF. *wardein, gardein, gardain, guardain, F. gardien (ML. gardianus), a keeper, warden, guardian, cf. gardien, a., keeping: watching, < warde, garde, ward, guard, keeping: see ward², and cf. guardian, a doublet of warden¹. Cf. warden².] 1. A guard or watchman: a guardian. man; a guardian.

Filthe and elde, also moot 1 thee, Been grete wardeyns upon chastitee. Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 360.

He called to the wardens on the outside battlements.

A chief or principal keeper; an officer who keeps or guards: as, the warden of the Fleet (or Fleet prison).

The wardeyn of the gates gan to calle
The folk which that without the gates were,
And bad hem dryven in hire bestes alle,
Or al the night they moste bleven there.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1177.

The Countess asked to be shown some of the prisoners' up. The warden brought some to her in a clean fresh late.

The Century, XXXVII. 509. soup.

3. The title given to the head of some colleges and schools, and to the superior of some conventual churches.

Our corn is stoln, men wil us fooles calle, Bathe the wardeyn and oure felawes alle.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, 1. 192.

And all way the Wardeyne of the seyd ffrers or sum of hys Brothern by hys assignment Daly accompanyd with vs Informyng And shewing vnto vs the holy places with in the holy laude. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26. 4. In Connecticut boroughs, the chief executive officer of the municipal government; in a few Rhode Island towns, a judicial officer. In colo-nial times the name was sometimes used in nial times the name was sometimes used in place of fire-warden or fire-ward.—Port warden, an officer invested with the chief suthority in a port.—Warden of a church. See churchcarden.—Warden of a university, the master or president of a university.—Warden of the Cinque Ports, the governor of the havens called the Cinque Ports, and their dependencies, who has the authority of an admiral, and has power to hold a court of admiralty and courts of law and cquity. See Cinque Ports, under cinque.—Warden of the marches. See march!.—Warden of the mint. See mint!.—Warden of the stews, a town officer, one of several mentioned in the fifteenth century: apparently one who had charge of pens for eattle, hogs, etc., perhaps a pound. Compare hop-mace.

warden² (war'dn), n. [< ME. wardun, wardone; usually associated with warden¹, and taken to mean a pear that may be kept long (cf. OF. poire de yarde, "a warden, or winter peare, a peare which may be kept verie long," Cotgrave):

see warden1. But the sense of warden is active, see warden! But the sense of warden is active, one who keeps,' and it does not seem to apply to a pear; and the ME. forms of warden! are different from those of warden? Perhaps the origin is in OF. *wardon, a var. of gardon (Godefrey), a var. of gardin, garden: see garden.] A kind of pear, used chiefly for roasting or baking.

Wardone, peere, volemum. Wardone tree, volemus. Prompt. Parv., p. 516.

Faith, I would have had him roasted like a warden, In brown paper, and no more talk on 't. Beau. and Fl., Cupid'a Revenge, ii. 3.

Ox-cheek when hot, and wardens hak'd, some cry; But 'tis with an intention men should buy. W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 541.

Warden pie, a pie made of warden pears, baked or stewed without crust.

I must have saffron to colour the warden pies, Shak., W. T., iv. 3, 48,

wardenry (wâr'dn-ri), n. [\(\sum arden1 + -ry\) (see \(-ery\).\) 1. The district in charge of a warden.

1. The district in charge and the But yet they may not tamely see, All through the Western Wardenry, Your law-contemning kinsmen ride, And burn and spoil the Border-side.

Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 24.

2. The office of warden. wardenship (war'dn-ship), n. [< warden1 + -ship.] The office of warden.

His Maj. K. Cha. I. gave him the Wardenship of Merton Colledge as a reward for his service, but the times suf-fered him not to receive or enjoy any benefit by it. Aubrey, Lives (William Harvey).

warder¹ (wâr'der). n. [Formerly also wardour, ⟨ OF. *wardour, gardour, gardeor, a keeper, warder, ⟨ warder, ward: see ward¹, v., and -er¹, -or¹.] One who keeps watch and ward; a keeper; a guard.

Memory, the warder of the brain.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 65. Dryden, Æneid, ii. 451. The warders of the gate.

Warder butcher-birdt, the great gray shrike, Lanius excubitor. Sir John Sebright.
Warder? (wâr'der), n. [< ME. warder, wardere, wardere, appar. < wardt, v., + -er².] A truncheon or staff of authority carried by a king, commander-in-chief, or other important dignitary. Signals seem to have been given by means of it, as by casting it down (a signal to stop proceedings) or throwing it up (a signal to charge).

Stay, the king hath thrown his warder down.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 118.

Wafting his warder thrice about his head,
[He] east it up with his auspicious hand,
Which was the signal through the English spread
That they should charge.

Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 181.

A doubtful word occurring only wardereret. in the following passage describing the pursuit of a horse that had run away.

Thise sely clerkes remnen up and doun With "Keepe! Keepe! stand! stand! Jossa warderere!" [var. ware the rere, Camb. MS., warederere, Harl. MS., warth there, 16th cent. ed.] Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 181.

ward-holding (ward'hol"ding), n. The ancient military tenure in Scotland, by which vassals

military tenure in Scotland, by which vassals were at first obliged to serve the superior in war as often as his occasions called for it.

Wardian (wâr'di-an), a. [< Ward (see def.) + -ian.] Invented by, or otherwise relating to, a person named Ward.—Wardian case, a portable inclosure with a wooden base and glass sides and top, invented by Nathaniel B. Ward, an Englishman, and serving for the transportation of delicate living plants, or for their maintenance as an indoor ornament. The base is lined with zinc, or supplied with an earthen tray. The confined air preserves its moisture, and ferns, mosses, and other shade-loving plants develop in it with great beauty.

Warding-file (wâr'ding-fil), n. A flat file of uniform thickness, cut only at the edges: used to file the ward-notches in keys. E. H. Knight.

Wardless (wârd'les), a. [< ward! + -less.] That cannot be warded off or avoided. [Rare.]

He gives like destiny a wardless blow.

He gives like deatiny a wardless blow. Stephen Harvey, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, ix. 174.

wardmant (wârd'man), n. [< ward2 + man.] A town officer in England.

The common wardman... carries the largest of the silver maces and in processions immediately precedes the mayor. Jewitt, Art Journal, 1881, p. 105.

ward-mote (wârd'mot), n. A meeting of a ward; also, a court formerly held in every ward in the city of London. Also called wardmote-

in the city of London. Also called wardmote-court or inquest.
wardonet, n. An obsolete form of warden².
ward-penny (ward'pen″i), n. Same as wardage.
wardrobe (ward'rōb), n. [Formerly also ward-rope, wardrope, < ME. warderobe, wardrope, wardedrope, < OF. warderobe, garderobe, garderobe, a wardrobe, also a privy, < warder, ward,

keep, + robe, robbe, garment: see ward¹ and robe¹.] 1. Originally, a room or large closet in which clothes were kept, and in which the makes the second of the second of the second or the second ing of clothes, repairing, etc., were carried on.

But who that departed, Gyomar ne departed neuer, but a-bode spekynge with Morgain, the sustur of kynge Arthur, in a wardrope vnder the paleys, where she wrought with slike and golde. Merkin (E. T. S.), ili. 507.

The last day of Octobre, the . . . yere of the reyne of King Henri the Sixt, Sir John Fastolf, Knyght, hath letter in lis warde-drope at Castre this stuffe of clothys, and othir harnays that followith.

When first he spies
His Prince's Wardrobe ope, quite through is shot
With wondring fear.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 75. God clothed us; . . . he hath opened his wardrobe unto Donne, Sermons, vii.

A piece of furniture for the keeping of 2. clothes, especially a large press closed by means of a door or doors, in which clothes can be hung up, and sometimes having shelves and drawers as well.

There! Carter has done with you, or nearly so; I'll make you decent in a trice. Jane, . . . open the top drawer of the vardrobe, and take out a clean shirt and neck-hand-kerchief: bring them here; and be nimble.

Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xx.

A ponderous mahogany wardrobe, looking like nothing so much as a grim wooden mansolenm, occupied nearly all of one wall.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 192.

3. The clethes belonging to one person at one time

Hot. The king hath many marching in his coats. Boug. Now, by my sword, I will kill all his coats; I'll murder all his wardrobe, piece by piece. Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 3. 27.

The most important article of all in a gentleman'a ward-ble was still wanting. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 14. 4t. A privy.

I seye that in a wardrobe they him threwe.

Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 120.

wardrober (wârd'rē"ber), n. [< ME. warderopere; < wardrobe + -er2.] The keeper of a ward-

An indenture . . . in which Peter Curteys, the king's vardrober, undertakes to furnish by the 3rd of July the articles specified for the coronation of King Richard.

J. Gairdner, Richard III., iv.

ward-room (ward'röm), n. The apartment assigned to the commissioned officers of a man-ofwar other than the commanding officer. Lineofficers occupy staterooms on the starboard side and staff-officers on the port side.—Ward-room officers, commissioned officers messing in the ward-room. —Ward-room steward. See steward, 2 (b). wardropet, n. A Middle English form of ward-robe

Wardrop's disease. A malignant form of in-flammation occurring at the root, or on one side, of a nail.

Wardrop's operation for an eurism. See oper-

Ward's electuary. A confection of black pepper

wardship¹ (wârd'ship), n. [⟨ ward¹ + -ship.]
The office of a ward or guardian; guardian-ship; care and protection of a ward; right of guardianship; hence, the feudal tenure by which the lord claimed the custody of the body and custedy and profits of the lands of the infant heir of his deceased tenant.

And we . . . come in the court, and Bertylmen havynge this termya to Bernard, seying, "Sir, forasmych aa the Kyng hathe granntyd be hese lettres patent the wardskip with the profites of the londes of T. Fastolf durying hese nun sge to you and T. H., wherfor I am comyn as ther styward, be ther comaundement." Paston Letters, I. 306.

Ecclesiastical persons were by ancient order forbidden to be executors of any man's testament, or to undertake the wardship of children. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 15.

Thou grand impostor! how hast thou obtained The wardship of the world? Quarles, Emblems, it. 3. wardship² (wârd'ship), n. [$\langle ward^2 + -ship$.] The state or condition of a ward; pupilage.

In certain nations, women, whether married or not, have been placed in a state of perpetual wardship.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 44, note.

Wardsman (wardz'man), n.; pl. wardsmen (-nen). One who keeps watch and ward; a guard. Sydney Smith. [Rare.]
Ward's paste. Same as Ward's electuary.
wardstafft (ward'staf), n. Same as warder².
wardwit (ward'wit), n. The being quit of giving money for the keeping of ward in a town.
ware¹ (war), a. [⟨ME. ware, war, ⟨AS. wær, also gewær (⟩ E. aware), watchful, heedful, cantious −OS war, also givar = D. gewaar = OHG. tious, = OS. war, also giwar = D. gewaar = OHG. giwar, MHG. gewar, G. gewahr, aware, = Icel. rarr = Dan. Sw. var = Goth. wars, watchful; from a Teut. \sqrt{war} , watch, take heed, = I. vercri, regard. respect, esteem, dread (see reverc1), = Gr. $\delta \rho \tilde{a} v$, perceive, look out for, observe (> oi-

ρος, watchman, guard), = Skt. V var, cover, surround. From the same source are ult. aware (of which ware! in mod, use is prob. in part an aphetic form), ward, ward², guard, regard, reward, etc., revere¹, etc. Ware preceded by be has become merged with it, beware (as gone with be in begone): see beware. Hence the later adj. wary! 1†. Watchful; cautious; prudent; wary.

Of me the worthy was war, & my wille knew.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 13235.

The Erle to truste was noo daunger in, ffor he was ware and wise, I yow ensure.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1084.

Howe ware and circumspecte they sught to he. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 11.

On guard; on the watch (against something). See beware.

s). See beware.

Reason he made right,

But bid her well be ware, and still erect;

Lest, by some fair-appearing good surprised,

She dictate false, and misinform the will.

Muton, P. L., ix. 353.

3. Aware; conscious; assured. [Archaic.]

Ful fetys was hir cloke, as I was war. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 157.

And Geaunt reised his axe to recover a nother stroke, but Arthur was thereof ware, and smote the horse with the spores and passed forth, and than returned with his swerde.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 223.

Then was I ware of one that on me moved
In golden armor with a crown of gold.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

ware¹ (war), v. t.; pret. and pp. wared, ppr. waring. [< ME. waren, warien, ware, < AS. warian, be en one's guard, heed, look ont (= OFries. waria = OS. waron = OHG. bewaron, heed, = Icel. vara, heed; hence ult. OF. garer = Pr. garar, guarar, be on one's guard, heed, \(\cdot vxr, \) watchful, heedful: see ware¹, a. Cf. wear², v.] To take care of; take precautions wear², v.] To take care of; take precautions against; take heed to; look out for and guard against; beware of: as, ware the dog. Except in a few phrases, as in ware hawk, ware hounds, beware is now used instead of ware.

Ware the sonne in his ascencioun Ne fynde yow nat replect of humours hote. Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 136.

But warre the fox, as while that sitte on brode
To sette in an Ilande were ful goode.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

ware² (war), n. [< ME. ware, merchadise, goods, < AS. *ware, pl. waru, wares (= D. waar, a ware, commodity, pl. waren, wares; cf. MD. waren = G. waare, pl. waaren = Icel. vara, pl. waren ≡ G. waare, pl. waaren ≡ teel. vara, pl. vörur, wares, = Dan. vare, pl. varer (cf. vare, care), = Sw. vara, pl. varor, ware, wares); prob. akin to AS. waru, guard, protection, care, custody, = G. wahre = Dan. vare = Sw. vara, care; < Teut. √ war, guard: see ware¹, a., and cf. worth².] 1. Articles of manufacture or merchandise: now usually in the plural.

No marchaunt yit ne fette outlandish ware. Chaucer, Former Age, 1. 22. This is the ware wherein consists my wealth.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, I. 1.

They shall not . . . sell or bny any maner of wares, goods, or marchandises, secretly nor openly, by way of fraude, barat, or deceite. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 210.

You pretend huying of wares or selling of lands.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

Who but a fool would have faith in a tradesman's ware or his word?

Tennyson, Maud, vii.

Who but a fool would have faith in a tradesman's ware or his word?

Zennyson, Maud, vii.

A collective neun used generally in composition with the name of the material, or a term relating to the characters of the articles or the use to which they are put: as, chinaware, tinware, hardware, tableware.—Adams's ware, in ceram., a fine English pottery made at Tunstall, at the end of the eighteenth century, by William Adams, a pupil of Wedgwood. The pieces are often close imitations of the Wedgwood ware.—Agen ware. (a) An inferior kind of Roman pottery, softer and coarser than Samian ware: so called from Agen in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, where much of this ware was found with the furnaces. (b) A decorative pottery made in the seventeenth century, many of the pieces having the forms of animals. Brongmart.—Apulian ware. See Apulian pottery (under Apulian), and cut under stamnos.—Aretine ware. See Arctine.—Awata ware, pottery and porcelain made at Awats, near Kioto, Japan. The greater number of the pieces known to be of this manufacture are of yellowish hard paste, with a crackled glaze as if in lmitation of Satsuma ware; but a curious and beantiful imitation of old Delft and a thin porcelain of a peculiar grayish white are known.—Bamboo ware, a variety of Wedgwood ware: so named from its color, and otherwise known as cane-colored vare.—Basalt ware. See basalt.—Benares ware, a name given to a kind of ornamental metal-work made in India. In which a pattern is produced by chasing or in other ways depressing the surface of the metal.—Black ware. Same as basalt vare.—Blue Jasper ware, a name given to a blue-glazed pottery of modern manufacture, especially that made at the Ferrybridge factory.—Böttger ware. (a) A fine stoneware varying

from red to dark brown, and approaching black, produced by the chemist J. F. Böttger about 1708-9 in the course of his experiments in the search for porcelaiu, (b) The first real or kaolinic porcelain produced in Europe: it was first made by Böttger about 1710.—Bristol Delft ware, au enameled pottery made at Bristol throughout the eighteenth century, especially a highly decorated ware in which landscapes, figure-subjects, etc., covering the whole dish, bottom and marly alike, and plates or dishes closely imitated from Chinese enameled porceiain, are included. This decorative Delft has not been manufactured since 1788. Jewitt.—Bristol ware. Same as double-glazed ware.—Canagiolo ware, a variety of the Italian enameled and painted earthenware known as majolica. It was made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries at a factory belonging to the family of the Medici in the village of Caffagiolo, on the road between Florence and Bologna. The name is also spelled, according to the irregular orthography of the time, Cafagiol, Caffagiolo, Caffagiolo, Cafagiolo, Delfagiolo, Cafagiolo, Cafagiolo



Delft Ware, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

domestic Interiors. Pottery has been made in this place from ancient times, and dated pieces exist as old as the beginning of the sixteenth century; but the importation from China and Japan of Oriental porcelain stimulated the decorators of later times, so that the richest pieces are of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. (b) A name given in England to vessels of pottery for domestic use, especially for table service. It is common to discriminate pottery from porcelain by the name Delft or Delf, and also Delf-china, etc.—Della Robbia wares. (a) A name given to a class of pottery used for works of art in relief and in the round; generally asserted to have been invented by Luca della Robbia in the fifteenth century. It has a hard and well-baked body of brown terra-cotta, upon which a white stanniferous enamel is applied. This is in some cases left white, or white with a background of blue; in others, all parts of the composition are richly decorated with color, especially green, yellow, and purple or maroon. The largest and most elaborate works in Della Robbia ware were made after Luca's death, the most important of all being, perhaps, the frieze on the hospital at Pistoia. Central Italy abounds in the productions of this school of artists, including tabernacles or shrines decorated with sacred subjects, altar-pieces in bas-rellef and alto-relief, architectural ornaments, and fountains or lavabos in sacristics of churches and convents. (b) A fine terra-cotta, enameled in colors, made in England for architectural decorations, flower-vases, garden-seats, etc., especially that made at Tamworth at works founded in 1847.—Double-glazed ware, stoneware to which a glaze is applied in liquid form, both Inside and outside, before it is fired. Also called Bristol ware.—Egyptian black ware, Egyptian ware. See Elymezan.—Faenza ware, a name formerly given to Italian majolica. J. C. Robinson, in Cat. of Soulages Coll., 1856. Compare fairnee.—Glass-glazed ware. See glass-glazed.—Graffito ware, See grafito.—Green-jasper war

the mold from within, and worked over with a sponge so as to give it the required thickness and a smooth inner surface.—Inclsed ware, pottery decorated by scratches upon the surface. Specifically—(a) A coarse earthenware (covered with an outer cost of a different color, which, being deeply scratched, shows the body of the ware. (b) A kind of pottery in which the body is scratched or scored, the whole being then covered with a transparent glaze, which shows a deeper color where it fills these incisions than elsewhere.—India ware, a name inaccurately given in England to the more common varieties of Chinese and Japanese porcelains imported into Europe by the East India Company or otherwise.—Kashee ware, a fine ceramic ware made in Persia, and decorated in blue on white in a manner closely resembling Chinese porcelain. It is apparently a mixed or hybrid porcelain, as it is softer than Oriental porcelain, and evidently different from the soft or tender porcelain of Europe. Also called Kashan, Cashan, and Kachy ware.—Kioto ware, ceramic ware made in or near the city of Kioto in Japan. Immense quantities of pottery and porcelain are made there, and many characteristic varieties are limitated with great success; but the name is given especially to a hard yellow ware with crackled glaze peculiar to Japan.—Lapis-lazuli ware. See lapis.—Lava ware. See lava.—Old Fulham ware, a name given to the English imitations of German grès cérame or hard atone-ware made at Fulbam from about 1670.—Palissy ware, a



Dish of Palissy Ware

Dish of Palissy Ware.

peculiar kind of pottery, remarkable for its beautiful glaze, the ornamentation being in very high relief, and consisting frequently of models of fish, reptiles, shells, or leaves. Bernard Palissy, a French potter of the sixteenth century, was the designer of this ware, and the art of manufacturing it died with him, all attempts to initate it having falled.—Pebble ware. See pebbleware.—Persian ware. See Persian.—Plated ware, See plated.—Plumbeous ware, lead-glazed pottery.—Porphyry ware, a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to that variety which is speckled red and black.—Raphael ware, an old name for Italian majolica, taken from the occasional appearance of designs by Raphael, or ascribed to him, painted on majolica plates of a late period, or perhaps, in some cases, from the use of arabesques shuilar to those painted under Raphael's direction in the Loggie of the Vatican and elsewhere.—Red porphyry ware, a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to pieces which are speckled red and white.—Robbia ware. Same as Samian ware.—Rustic, Salopian, Samian, sanitary ware, see the adjectivea.—Satsuma ware. (a) Pottery made in the province of Satsuma, in the island of Kinsiu, Japan. It has an extremely hard paste, is pale-yellow or brownish-yellow in color, and is covered with a very minute crackle. (b) A pottery made at Stoke-upon-Trent in England, initated in the main from the Japanese Satsuma.—Serpentine, Sevillan, sigillated, silicon ware. See the qualifying words.—Sinceny ware, an enameled pottery made in Sinceny, in the department of the Aisne, France, decorated with great taste and delicacy, in partial initation of Ronen ware and later of Chinese ceramic painting, and also in various fantastic stylea.—Smali France, decorated with great taste and delicacy, in partial initation of Ronen ware and later of Chinese ceramic painting, and also in various fantastic stylea.—Small ware or wares, textile articles of the tape kind, as narrow bindings of cotton, linen, silk, or woolen fabric; plaited sash-cord, braid, etc.; also, buttons, hooka, eyea, and other dress-trimmings; hence, trifles.

plaited sash-cord, braid, etc.; also, buttons, hooka, eyea, and other dress-trimmings; hence, triflea.

Every one knows Grubatreet is a market for small ware in wit.

Stamped ware. Same as sigillated ware.—Stanniferous ware, carthenware coated with an enamel of which in is a principal ingredient. This enamel is used for the wares, such as Delft.—Tinned, tortoise-shell, Umbrian ware. See the adjectives.—Tunbridge ware, a species of Iulaid or mesaie work in wood. It derives its name from the place of manufacture, Tunbridge in Eugland.—Verd antique ware, a variety of pelbleware, generally eithed with dark-green, gray, and hlack.—Wedgwood ware [named after Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95), the inventor, born in Staffordshire, England, a superficial glaze, and capable of taking on the most brilliant and delicate colors produced by fused metallic exids and others. It is much used for ornamental ware, as vases, etc., and, owing to its hardness and property of resisting the action of all corrosive substances, for mortars in the laboratory.—Welsh ware, a pottery made at Isleworth, near London in England, from about 1825; a strong and solid eartherware of yellowishbrown color with a transparent glaze.—Syn. Merchandise, etc. See property.

Ware? (wär), v. t.; pret. and pp. wared, ppr. waring. [Also wair; Also wair; Also wair; Me. waren (also bewaren), sell; cf. ware? n.] To use; employ; lay out; expend; spend. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Eng.]

I schal ware my whyle wel, quyl hit lastez, with tale, Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1235.

He would not ware the spark of a flint for him, if they ame with the law.

Scott, Waverley, xviii.

ware³ (war), n. [E. dial. also wore, waur, ore; 'ME. *war, 'AS. war, waar, seaweed (= MD. D. wier, seaweed).] Seaweed of various species of Fucus, Laminaria, Himanthalia, Chorda, They are employed as a mannre and in the

mannfacture of kelp, etc. See seaware.
ware⁴t, An obsolete preterit of wear¹.
ware⁵t, v. t. An obsolete spelling of wear¹, 10.
warefult (war'ful), a. [\(\text{vare}^1 + -ful. \)] Wary; watchful: cautious.

warefuln; cautious.
warefulness; (war'fulnes), n. [< wareful +
-ness.] Wariness; cautiousness. Sir P. Sidney.
warega-fly (wara'ga-fli), n. [< S. Amer. Ind.
warega + E. fly.] An undetermined muscid
fly occurring in Brazil, which is said to lay its fly occurring in Brazil, which is said to lay its eggs in the skin of man and animals, causing large swellings inhabited by the larva. F. Smith, Trans. Entom. Soc., London, 1868. ware-goose (war'gös), n. [< ware³ + yoose.] The brent-goose: so called from feeding on ware or seaweed. [Local, Eng.] warehouse (war'hous), n. [< ware² + house.] A house in which wares or goods are kept; a storehouse.

storehouse.

Th' vnsettled kingdom of swift Aeolus, Great Ware-house of the Windes, whose traffick gives Motion of life to ev'ry thing that lives.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Specifically—(a) A store in which goods are placed for safe-keeping; a building for the temporary deposit of goods for a compensation. (b) A building for storing imported goods on which customs dues have not been paid. (c) A store for the sale of goods at wholesale; also, often, a large retail establishment.—Bonded, Italian, etc., warehouse. See the adjectives.

warehouse. See the adjectives.
warehouse (war'hous), v. t.; pret. and pp.
warehoused, ppr. warehousing. [<a range of the warehouse of the warehouse of the warehouse; specification of the warehouse of the warehouse; specification of the warehouse of the war cally, to place in the government or customhouse stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

Only half the duty was to be paid at once, on warehousing the pepper in a warehouse approved by the customs.

S. Dowell, Taxes in Eugland, II. 76.

warehouseman (war'hous-man), n.; pl. warehousemen (-men). 1. One who keeps a ware-house.—2. One who is employed in or has charge of a warehouse.—Italian-warehouseman. See *Italian*.—Warehousemen's itch, a form of eczema of the hands, supposed to be caused by the irritation of sugar; grocers' itch:

warehousing (wâr'hou"sing), n. 1, The act of placing goods in a warehouse.—2. The business

placing goods in a warehouse.—2. The business of receiving goods for storage.—Warehousing system, a customs regulation by which imported articles may be lodged in public or bonded warehouses at a reasonable rent, without payment of the duties on importation until they are withdrawn for home consumption, thus lessening the pressure of the duties which otherwise would bear heavily on the merchant and cripple his purchasing power. If they are reexported no duty is charged. This system affords valuable facilities to trade, and is beneficial to the consumer and ultimately to the public revenue.

wareinet, n. A Middle English spelling of warren

warelesst (war'les), a. [< ware1 + -less.] 1. Unwary; incautious; hecdless.

nwary; Incaucioco.,
A bait the wareless to beguile.

Mir. for Mags. (Latham.)

Unaware; regardless.

Both they unwise, and warelesse of the evill.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 3.

3. Unperceived.

When he wak't out of his wareless paine, That lim he could not wag. Spenser, F. Q., V. i. 22.

warely† (war'li), a. [< ME. warly, warliche, < AS. wærlie, cautious, < wær, cautious, + -lie = E. -ly1.] Cautious; prudent; wary.

The Petyuins tham bare as warly men fre; For ther good vitail and wines plente. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1302.

warely† (wãr'li), adv. [< ME. warly, werly, warliche, < AS. wærlice, < wær, cautious, + -lice = E. -ly². Cf. warily.] Cautiously; warily.

Full warly in this nede. Chaucer, Troilua, iii. 454.

Bi hys huge prowesse went it to assaill In ryght werly wyse, for mauly was in breste. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l, 1591.

A good lesson to use our tongue warely, that our wordes and matter maie . . . agree together.

Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric (ed. 1584), p. 168.

wareroom (war'rom), n. A room in which goods are stored or laid out for sale.

Philip was still in the wareroom, arranging goods and taking stock.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii. war-fain (wâr'fan), a. Eager to fight. [PoetiGuttorn the young and the war-fain.

William Morris, Sigurd, iii.

warfare (wâr'fâr), n. [Early mod. E. warre-fare; < war¹ + farc¹.] 1. A warlike or mili-tary expedition; military operations; hostilities; war; armed contest.

What iniurie doth the Prince to the Capteine that sendes him a warrefare, if he makes him sure to have the victorie? Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 88. The Philistines gathered their armies together for war-1 Sam. xxviil. 1.

2. Figuratively, any contest, struggle, or strife. The weapons of our warfare are not carnal. 2 Cor. x. 4.

How truly a warfare is this life, if the kingdom of heaven itself have not this peace in perfection!

Donne, Sermons, xii.

warfare (wâr'far), r. i. [< warfare, n.] To carry on warfare or engage in war; contend; struggle.

He that can apprehend and consider vice with all her baits and seeming pleasures, and yet abstain, and yet distinguish, and yet prefer that which is truly better, he is the true warfaring Christian. Milton, Arcopagitica.

warfarer (wâr'fãr-er), n. One engaged in war,

or in a contest or struggle of any sort.
warfaring (war'far-ing), n. The act of carrying on war. [Rare.]

The Burg of the Niblung people and the heart of their varfaring.

William Morris, Sigurd, lii.

war-flail (wâr'flāl), n. A weapon used in the middle ages, resembling the agricultural flail in its general character. Sometimes it was a pole to the end of which a strong bag of leather was secured by a thong, or by rings of metal. The bag seems to have been stuffed with sand. Compare sand-bag, sand-club, and see Shakspere's 2 Hen. VI., iv. 3. See also cut under morning-star.

war-flame (wâr'flam), n. A bale-fire used as a

war-name (war nam), n. A bare-ne used as a signal in time of war, as of the approach of an enemy. See bule-fire and bale².
war-fork (wâr'fôrk), n. A weapon, used in Europe in the middle ages, consisting of a metal fork with several prongs made fast to

the end of a long pole. warful, a. $[\langle war^1 + -ful.]$ Warlike.

Warfull, batailleux. Palsgrave, p. 328.

wargul (wär'gul), n. [E. Ind.] The Indian otter, Lutra (Barangia) leptonyx.
wargust (wär'gus), n. [AL. reflex of AS. wearg, outlaw: see warriangle, warry.] An outlaw.

And if any wicked person shall presume contunuctiously to dig up or despoil any body placed in the earth, or in a wooden coffin, or in a rock, or under any obelisk or other structure, let him be accounted a wargus. Laws of Hen. I., quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and

[Vagrancy, p. 22.

war-hablet (wâr'hā"bl), a. [< war1 + hable for able.] Fit for war; of an age that fits one for soldiering. Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 62.

war-hammer (wâr'ham"er), n. A weapon having a blunt, hammer-like head on one side of the hable on the transfer of the head on the soldiering. Wark! (wärk), n. [< ME. werk, warch, < AS. were (= Icel, verkr), pain.] Pain; ache. [Prov. Merchalle on the transfer of the hable on the soldiering.]

on the opposite side. It was used for breaking the armor of an antagonist, and was generally a weapon for

one hand only.

war-horse (wâr'hôrs), n. 1. A horse used by a mounted soldier or officer in battle; especially, in a somewhat poetical sense, the horse of a knight or commander. Compare cuts under caparisoned and muzzle.

Waiting by the doors the war-horse neigh'd, As at a friend's voice.

Tennyson, Guinevere. A veteran, as a veteran soldier or politi-

2. A veteran, as a veteran soldier or politi-cian. [Colloq.]
warianglet, n. See warriangle.
wariated (wā'ri-ā-ted), a. In her., same as rar-rated: especially noting an ordinary, which is sometimes wariated on one side, sometimes on

waricet, r. Same as warish. warily (wā'ri-li), adr. [\langle wary\frac{1}{2} + \langle ly\frac{2}{2}; but perhaps orig, an error for warely.] In a wary manner; cautiously; with prudence or wise foresight or care.

She's kept as warily as is your gold.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

wariment (wā'ri-ment), n. [Irreg. \langle wary1 + -ment.] Wariness; caution; heed. Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 17.
wariness (wā'ri-nes), n. [\langle wary1 + -ness.] The

character or habit of being wary; caution; dent care to foresee and guard against evil.

To make sure work, Young Hoyden is lock'd up at the first approach of the Enemy. Here you have prudence and wariness to the excess of Fable, and Frensy.

Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 216.

They were forced to march with the greatest wariness, circumspection, and silence.

Addison, Freeholder. =Syn, See wary.

Waring cable. [Named after Richard S. Waring, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.] In elect., a cable in which the separate conductors are incable in which the separate conductors are in-sulated with cotton or other fiber saturated warld (würld), n. A Scotch form of world. with a heavy oil derived from petroleum and mixed with an absorbent material. The wires are provoked to war; ready to engage in war; fit or

with a heavy oil derived from petroleum and mixed with an absorbent material. The wires are sheathed with lead, sometimes a tube surrounding a cable of wires, and sometimes a multiple tube surrounding a series of parallel wires.

Waring's method. [Named after the inventor, Edward Waring (1736-98).] A method for the separation of the roots of an equation by means of the equation of the squared differences of the roots. ences of the roots.

ences of the roots.

waringtonite (wor'ing-ton-it), n. [Named after Warington W. Smith (1817-90), an English geologist.] A variety of the copper sulphate brochantite, found in Cornwall.

warish¹+ (war'ish), v. [< ME. warisshen, warischen, warischen, warieen, warissen, garissen, eure, heal, < OF. warir, garir, F. guérir, keep, guard, protect, heal, < OHG. werjan, MHG. weren, G. wehren, defend, restrain (cf. AS. warian), = MD. varen, keep, guard, = Goth. warjan, bid beware, forbid, ward off, protect: see ware¹, wear², and cf. warison.] I. trans. To heal; cure.

Thanne were my brother warisshed of his wo.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 1. 434.

Thai ware alle warisht of thaire stange.

Thai ware alle warisht of thaire stange.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

Thow hast warsched me wel with thi mede wordes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 604.

II. intrans. To be needed to say and escape.
Youre doughter . . . shal warisshe and escape.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus. II. intrans. To be healed or cured; recover.

warish²†, a. See wearish.
warison† (war'i-son), n. [< ME. warison, warison, warison, wareson, < OF. warison, guarison, garison, guard, protection, < warir, guard: see warish.]
1. Healing.—2. Protection.

War thorn hym & ys men in fair wareson he broghte.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 114.

3. Reward; guerdon; requital.

And thus his warisoun he took
For the lady that he forsook.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1538.

Ho wol winne his wareson now wigtly him spede Forto saue my sone. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2379.

Witten of Paterne (E. E. 1. S.), 1. 2519. He made a crye thoroowt al the tow[n], Whednr he be zoman or knave, That cowthe brynge hym Robyn Hode, Ilis warisone he shuld have. Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 14).

4. Erroneously, in the following passage, a note of assault.

ult.

Either receive within thy towers
Two hundred of my master's powers,
Or straight they sound the warrison,
And storm and spoil thy garrison.

Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 24.

wære (= icel, verkr), pain.] Fain; aene. [Frov. Eng. and Seotch.]
wark¹ (wärk), v. i. [< ME. werken, warehen, <
AS. wæreian (= icel. verkja, virkja), pain: see
wark¹, n.] To be in pain; ache.
wark² (wärk), n. A dialectal (Scotch) form of

warkamoowee (wär-ka-mö'wē), n. [Cingalese.] A canoe with outriggers, used at Point de Galle, island of Ceylon. It is generally manned by four or five lascars, who sit grouped together at the



Warkamoowee of Point de Galle.

end of the lever, adding or taking away a man according to the strength of the wind. The warkamoowees, during the northeast monsoon, even when it is blowing very hard, venture 20 or 25 miles from land for the purpose of fishing, or to carry fruits to vessels in the offing. They often sail 10 miles an honr.

warkand; a. [ME. also warchond; pp. of wark, by I. Paintel.]

Painful.

warkloom (wärk'lüm), n. A tool; an instru-[Scotch.]

war-knife (war'nīf), n. A large knife used in war: especially applied to weapons of primitive times and in a general sense: as, the war-

knife of the Anglo-Saxons; the war-knife of the New Zealanders.

prepared for war; martial: as, a warlike nation.

She . . . made her people by peace warlike.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. Of or pertaining to war; martial; military. They were two knights of perelesse pulsaaunce, And famous far abroad for varlike gest. Spenser, F. Q., II. il. 16.

The great srchangel from his warlike toil Surceased. Milton, P. L., vi. 257.

3. Betokening or threatening war; hostile. The warlike tone again he took. Scott, Rokeby, v. 19.

4. Having a martial appearance; having the qualities of a soldier; befitting a soldier.

By the buried hand of warlike Gannt. Shak., Rich. II., ili. 3. 109.

=Syn. I. Bellicose, hostile. - 1-4. Military, etc. See

warlikeness (wâr'līk-nes), n. A warlike disposition or character. [Rare.]

Braveness of mind and warlikeness,
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, cap. i. b. (Latham.)

warlingt, n. [Appar. a word coined to rime with darling (see def.), either \(\sim \arr ar^1 + -ling^1 \), meaning 'one often warred, contended, or quarreled with,' or perhaps \(\sim \sim \arr warry \), curse, \(+ -ling^1 \). A word occurring only in the proverb "Better be an old man's darling than a young man's warling".

ting," Camden, Remains.

warlock¹ (wâr'lok), n. [Also warluck; a Sc. form, preserving the orig. guttural (the reg. mod. E. form would be *warlow), ME. warloghe, mod. E. form would be "warlow), \ ME. warloghe, warlaghe, warlow, warlow, warlow, warlaw, warlawe, \ AS. wærloga (= OHG, wārlogo), a traitor, deceiver, liar, truce-breaker, \ wær, a covenant, truce, compact, the truth (cf. wærlogs, truthless, false), + "loga, a liar, \ leógan (pp. logen), lie: see very and lie².] 1; A deceiver, a truce-breaker, a tricer ceiver; a truce-breaker; a traitor.

Quen fundin was this hall crois, the warlaghe saide on-loft with vols. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

2. A person in league with the devil; a sor-

2. A person in long cerer; a wizard.

Where is this warlowe with his wande,

That wolde thus wynne oure folke away?

York Plays, p. 81.

Ye're but some witch or wil warlock, Or mermaid o' the flood. The Lass of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 109).

It seems he [Æneas] was no Warluck, as the Scots commonly call such men, who, they say, are iron-free, or lead-free.

Dryden, Epic Poetry.

3t. A monster.

Loke of lyuyaton [leviathan] in the lyffe of saynt Brandon,
There this rearloghe, I wis, a water eddur is cald,
That this saint there seghe in the se occiane.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4439.

warlock²† (wâr'lok), u. [ME. warlok, warlow \(\times war-\) (uncertain) + lock¹.] A fetterlock.

Warlok, a fetyr lok (warlog of feterloc, P.), Sera pedicalis, vel compedicalis (compedalis, S. P.).

Prompt. Parv., p. 517.

I com wyth those tythynges, thay tame bylyue, Pynez me in a prysonn, put me in stokkes, Wrythe me in a warlok, wrast ont myn yzen. Alliderative Poems (ed. Morris), iif. 80.

warlockry (wâr'lok-ri), n. [< warlock1 + -ry: see -ery.] The condition or practices of a warsee -ery.] The condition or lock; impishness. [Rare.]

J. Baillie. The true mark of warlockry. warlowt, n. An obsolete variant of warlock1.
warluck, n. Same as warlock1.
warly1, a. and adv. See warely.
warly2 (war'1i), a. [\langle warl+-ly1.] Warlike.

Chaloner, in Nugre Antique, II. 388. Warly feats. warly3 (wär'li), a. A Scotch form of worldly.

Awa', ye selfish war'ly race.

Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

warm (warm), a. and n. [< ME. warm, < AS. wearm = OS. OFries, D. warm = OHG, MHG, G. warm = Icel. varmr = Dan. Sw. varm = Goth. warm = 1cel. varmr = Dan. Sw. varm = Goth. *warms (in verb varmjan), warm; with formative -m, $\langle \sqrt{war}$, be hot, seen in OBulg. $var\tilde{u}$, heat, vrieti, be hot, boil, $vr\tilde{u}l\tilde{u}$, hot, Russ. $varit\tilde{t}$, boil, brew, scoreh, Lith. wirti, cook, seethe, boil. In another view, the word is connected with L. formus, Gr. $\theta\varepsilon\rho\mu\delta\varsigma$, hot, Skt. gharma. heat.] I. a. 1. Having a moderate degree of heat; not cold: as, warm water; warm milk; warm blood; a warm bath.

He stretched himself on the child, and the fiesh of the child waxed varm. 2 Ki. iv. 34.

2. Heated; having the sensation of heat; exhibiting the effects of being heated to a moderate degree; hence, flushed.

'Twas well, indeed, when warm with wine,
To piedge them with a kindly tear.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xc.

3. Communicating a sensation of warmth, or a moderate degree of heat: as, a warm fire; warm weather .- 4. Subject to or characterized by weather.—4. Subject to or characterized by the prevalence of a comparatively high temperature, or of moderate heat: as, a warm elimate; warm countries.—5. Intimate; close; fast: as, warm friends.—6. Hearty; earnest: as, a warm welcome; warm thanks.

The conduct of Hampden in the affair of the shipmoney met with the warm approbation of every respectable Royallst in England.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

7. Fresh: said of a scent or trail.—8. Close to something that is sought, as in games involving search or guessing; on the right track; on the way to success, as in searching or hunting for way to success, as in Section...
something. [Colloq.]

He's warm—he's getting cold—he's getting colder and colder—he's freezing.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 6.

9. Comfortable; well-off; moderately rich; in easy circumstances. [Colloq.]

Water-Camlet. Believe it, I am a poor commoner.

Water-camet. Believe it, I am a poor commoner.

Sir F. Cres. Come, you are warm, and blest with a fair
wife.

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

We have been thinking of marrying her to one of your
tenants, . . a warm man, . . able to give her good
bread.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

10. Comfortably fixed or placed; at home; acquainted; well adjusted. [Colloq.]

A gentieman newly warm in his land, sir.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1. Scarcely had the worthy Mynheer Beekman got warm in the seat of authority on the South River than enemies began to spring up all around him. Irving, Kulckerbocker, p. 409.

11. Undesirable; unpleasant, as on account

of unpopularity or obnoxiousness to law, etc. Their small Stock of Credit gone,

Lest Rome should grow too warm, from thence they run.

Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

12. Ardent; earnest; full of zeal, ardor, or affection; enthusiastic; zealous.

I'me half in a mind to transcribe it, and let it go abrosd in the Catalogue; but I'me sensible the varm people of two opposite partles will be ready to blame my forwardness. Humphrey Wanley (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 288).

When she saw any of the company very warm in a wrong opinion, she was more inclined to confirm them in it than oppose them.

Swift, Death of Stella.

Now warm in love, now with ring in my bloom, Lost in a convent's solitary gloom! Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, I. 37.

Till a warm preacher found a way t' impart
Awakening feelings to his torpid heart.
Crabbe, Works, V. 74.

13. Animated; brisk; keen; heated; hot: as, a warm engagement.

We shall have warm work on 't.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

He argued with perfect temper in society, or, if he saw the argument becoming long or warm, in a moment be dashed over his opponent's trenches, and was laughingly attacking him on some fresh point.

Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

14. Stirred np; somewhat excited; hot; nettled: as, to become warm when contradicted.

A fine boggle-de-botch I have made of it. . . I am aware it is not a canonical word—classical, I mean; nor in nor out of any dictionary perhaps—but when people are warm they cannot stand picking terms.

Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xxvi.

15. Having the ardor of affection or passion.

Mirth and youth and warm desire.

Milton, May Morning.

The enactments of human laws are vain to restrain the warm tides of the heart. Summer, Orations, I. 239.

16. Having too much ardor; coarse; indelicate. [Colloq.]

cate. [Colloq.]

I do not know the play; but, as Maria says, if there is any thing a little too warm (and it is so with most of them) it can be easily left out. Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xv.

Warm bath, in med., a bath in water of a temperature from 92° to 98° F.— Warm colors, in painting, such colors as have yellow or red for their basis: opposed to cold colors, as bine and its compounds: the term, however, is a relative one.— Warm plaster. See plater.— Warm register, a heated register-plate used in the manufacture of tarred ropes.— Warm sepla. See epia.— Warm wave. See ware!.— Warm with, an abbreviation for "warm with sngar," as in the order given for a beverage of that sort, in contrast with cold without. [Siang.]

Two classes of rum and water warm with.

ort, in contrast with com across.

Two glasses of rum-and-water warm with.

Dickens, Sketches.

= Syn. 4. Sunny, mild, close, oppressive. 6. Earnest, hearty, enthusiastic, eager.—1-6. Warm is distinctly weaker than hot, fervent, fervid, fiery, rehement, passionale.

II. n. 1t. Warmth; heat.

The winter's hurt recovers with the warm;
The parched green restored is with shade.

An act or process of warming; a heating. [Collog.]

Boil it [barley-malt] in a kettle; one or two warms is nough.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 151. enough.

warm (wârm), v.; pret. and pp. warmed, ppr. warming. [< ME. warmen, < AS. wearminn (= D. warmen = MHG. warmen, G. wärmen = Leel. rerma = Dan. varme = Sw. varma = Goth. warmjan), become warm, \langle wearm, warm: see warm, a.] I. intrans. 1. To become warm or moderately heated; communicate warmtlı.

Wyndis wastid away, warmyt the ayre;
The rede beames abone blusshet with hete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 4036.

All are but parts of one stupendous whole, . . . That, changed through all, and yet in all the same, . . . Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze.

Pope, Essay on Man, i. 271.

2. To warm one's self.

There shall not be a coal to warm at.

3. To become ardent, animated, or enthusiastic.

I know the full value of the snood; and MacCallum-more's heart will be as cold as death can make it when it does not warm to the tartan. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxv.

As the minister warms to his sermon there come through As the minister warms to me see months these cracks frequent exclamations,

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 73.

II. trans. To make warm. (a) To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; impart warmth to.

a moderate degree of heat to; impart warnth to.

And there, withoute the dore, in ye courte on the left hand, is a tree with many stones aboute it, where the mynysters of the Jewes, and seynt Peter with theym, warmed theym by the fyre. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 19.

Either the hostess or one of her maids warms his bed, pulls on his night cap, cuts his corns, puts out the candle.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

The room is warmed, when necessary, by burning charcoal in a chaffingdish.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 20.

(b) To heat np; excite ardor or zeal in; interest; animate; enliven; inspirit; give life and color to; flush; cause to glow.

glow.

It would warm his spirits

To hear from me you had left Antony.

Shak, A. and C., iii. 13. 69.

With those hopes Socrates warmed his doubtful spirits against that cold potion.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iv.

I love such mirth as does not make friends ashamed to

I love such mirth as does not make iriends ashamed to look upon one another next morning, nor men that cannot well hear it to repent the money they spend when they be icarned with drink. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 87.

How could I. to the dearest theme That ever icarn'd a minstrel's dream, So foul, so false a recreant prove!

Scott, L. of L. M., fil. 1.

All beauty warms the heart, is a sign of health, prosper-y, and the favor of God. Emerson, Success. (c) To administer castigation to: as, I'll warm him for that piece of mischief. [Colloq.] (dt) Figuratively, to occupy. His brother . . . had a while warmed the Throne.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

To warm one's jacket, to castigate one. [Colioq.] Warming plaster. See plaster. war-man (war'man), n. A warrior. [Rare.]

Thir lordis keipt on at afternoone, With all thair warrmen wight. Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 222). The sweet war-man is dead and rotten.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 666.

Bearing the

war-markedt (war' märkt), a. marks or traces of war; experienced in war; veteran.

Your army, which doth most consist Of war-mark'd footmen. Shak., A. and C., iii. 7. 45.

warm-blooded (warm'blud"ed), a. 1. Having warm-blooded (warm blud ed), a. 1. Having warm blood; hematothermal: in zoölogy and plysiology noting mammals and birds whose blood ranges in temperature from 98° to 112° F., in consequence of the complete double blood-circulation, and the oxygenation or combustion which goes on in the lungs: opposed to cold-blooded or hematocryud.—2. Figuratively, observatorized by high tempers and generous cold-blooded or hematocryul.—2. Figuratively, characterized by high temper and generous impulses; warm-hearted; also, passionate.—Warm-blooded fish. See fish!.

Warmer (wâr'mer), n. [< warm + -erl.] One who or that which warms.

Warmfult (wârm'ful), a. [< warm + -ful.] Giving warmth; warm. [Rare.]

About him a mandilion, that did with buttons meet, of purple, large, and full of folds, curl'd with a vermful map. Chapman, Iliad, x. 121.

warm-headed (warm'hed"ed), u. Easily exeited; enthusiastie; fanciful.

The advantage will be on the warm-headed man's side, as having the more ideas and the more lively. Locke.

warm-hearted (wârm 'här "ted), a. warmth of heart; having a disposition such as readily shows friendship, affection, or interest; proceeding from such a disposition; cordial; sincere; hearty: as, a warm-hearted man; warm-hearted support.

warm-heartedness(warm'här"ted-nes),n. The

state or character of being warm-hearted; affectionate disposition; cordiality.

He was looking from Arabella to Winkle with as much delight depicted in his countenance as varn-heartedness and kindly feeling can communicate to the human face.

Dickens, Plekwick.

warming (war'ming), n. [Verbal n. of warm, v.] 1. The act of one who warms; specifically, in silver-plating, the heating of the object to be plated until it causes a slight hissing when im-

plated until t causes a siight hissing when immersed in water. The object is then dipped in dilute nitric acid, to cause a slight roughening of the surface in order to afford a better hold to the silvering.

2. A castigation; a thrashing. [Colloq.]

warming-pan (war'ming-pan), n. 1. A large covered long-handled flat vessel (usually of brass) into which live coals are put: used to warm the inside of a bed.

Put of your clothes in winter by the fire side, and cause your bed to bee heated with a varming panne.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

A dagger with a hilt like a warming-pan.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 4. 33.

2. A person put into a situation, post, or office

2. A person put into a situation, post, or omee temporarily, to hold it for another till the latter becomes qualified for it. [Slang.] warming-stone (war'ming-ston), n. A footwarmer; a slab of soapstone, cut to a convenient size: when used it is first heated in the fire or on a stove, and afterward placed under the foot it is only first and afterward placed. the feet: it is chiefly made use of in driving in very cold weather. Soapstone is selected for this purpose because it stands the heat better than any other atone, not cracking or crumbling when exposed to sudden

stone, not cracking or cramoning stone, not cracking or cramoning stone, and changes of temperature.

warmly (wârm'li), adv. In a warm manner.

(a) With warmth or heat. Milton, P. L., iv. 244. (b) With warmth of feeling; eagerly; earnestly; ardently.

Each prince shall thus with honour have What both so warmly seem to crave.

Prior, Alma, ii. 111.

warmness (warm'nes), n. [< ME. warmness; < warm + -ness.] Warmth.

Phebus hath of gold his stremes down ysent
To gladen every flour with his warmness.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, i. 977.

war-monger† (wâr'mung"gêr), n. One who

fights for hire; a mercenery soldier, or bravo. Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 29. warmouth (war mouth). n. A centrarchoid fish:

same as bigmouth.

warm-sided (warm'si"ded), u. Naut., mounting heavy guns: said of a ship or a fort. [Colloq.] warmth (wârmth), n. [< ME. wermthe (= LG. wermde); < warm + -th¹.] 1. The state of being warm; gentle heat: as, the warmth of the sun or of the blood; also, the sensation of moderate heat.

No warmth, no breath, shall testify thon livest. Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 98.

The mirth of its December,
And the warmth of its July.

Praed, I remember, I remember.

2. Cordiality; geniality; hearty kindness or

good feeling.

good feeling.

I took leave of Colonel Cubbon, who told me, with a warnth which I was vain enough to think sincere, that he had not passed three such pleasant days for thirty years.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 325. 3. A state of lively and excited feeling; ardor;

zeal; fervor; earnestness, often approaching anger; intensity; enthusiasm. What warmth is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors? Shak., M. of V., i. 2. 36.

The sisters fell into a little warmth and contradiction.

Steele, Tatler, No. 172

The monarch spoke; the words, with warmth addrest, To rigid justice steel'd his brother's breast. Pope, Iliad, vi. 78.

4. In painting, a glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors (which see, under

from the use of warm colors (which see, under warm), and also from the use of transparent colors in the process of glazing.

Warn† (wârn). n. [< ME. warne, < AS. wearn, a denial, refusal, obstacle, impediment, a guarding of oneself, a defense of a person on trial, older, warna (in comp.), MHG. warne, werne, preparation, = Icel. vörn = Sw. värn = Dan. værn, a defense; with formative -n, < Teut. \(\sqrt{war}\) defend, guard: see ware¹, ward.] A denial: refusal. nial; refusal.

Withouten more warne. Cursor Mundi, l. 11333. warn (wârn), r, t. [Under this word are merged two orig, diff. but related verbs: $(a) \leq ME$. warnen, warnien, warn, admonish, $\leq AS$. wear-

nian, warnian, take heed, warn, = OHG. warnon, warn, warnen (wernen), MHG. warnen, provide. take heed, protect, warn, G. warnen, warn, = Icel. varna = Sw. varna, warn (cf. OF. war-= 1cel. carna = Sw. carna, wall (cl. Or. acrie), arnish, preserve, bult. E. garnish, garniture, etc.); (b) ME. wernen, AS. wyrnan, refuse, deny, = OS. wernian = OHG. warnen = OFries. warna, werna = Icel. rarna. refuse, deny; from the noun: see warn, n.] 1. To put on guard by timely notice; wake, ware, or give notice to beforehand, as of approaching danger or of something to be avoided or guarded against; caution; admonish; tell or command admonishingly; advise.

The doubt of future foes exiles my present ioy, And wit me varnes to shun such snares as threaten mine

And wit me varnes to shim such such such annoy.

annoy.

Queen Elizabeth, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng.

[Poesie, Int., p. xii.]

Being varned by God iu a dream that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way.

And then I fear'd.

And the I fear'd.

her way.

And then I fear'd

Lest the gray navy there would splinter on it,

And fearing waved my arm to warn them off.

Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. To admonish, as to any duty; advise; expostnlate with.

Warn them that are unruly,

3. To apprise; give notice to; make ware or aware; inform previously; notify; direct; bid; summon.

William & hise wizes were warned of here come. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4288.

wittam of Paterne (E. E. 1. S.), 1. 4288. Er the sun vp soght with his softe beames, Pelleus full prestly the peopull did warne To appear in his presens, princes and dukys.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1092.

Who is it that hath warn'd us to the walls?
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 201.

The Bishop of Ross is warn'd by the Lords of the Council, that he shall no longer be esteem'd an Ambassador, but be punish'd as his Fault shall deserve.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 345.

4t. To deny; refuse; forbid.

Thou canst not warne him that with good entente Axeth thyn help.

Chaucer, A. B. C., 1. 11.

The kynges hed, when byt ys bro3t, A kysse wyll y warne the noght, For lefe to me hyt were! Octavian (ed. Halliwell), 1. 821.

1 Thes. v. 14.

5†. To defend; keep or ward off. Spenser. warner (wâr'nêr), n. 1. One who or that which warns; an admonisher.—2. See the quotation.

Sotiltees . . . were nothing more than devices in sugar and paste, which, in general, . . . had some allusion to the circumstances of the entertainment, and closed the service of the dishes. The warners were orosments of the same nature, which preceded them.

R. Warner, Antiquitates Culinarise (cd. 1791), p. 136, note.

warnesture, v. t. [ME., < OF. warnesture, garnesture, garnisture, garniture, provision, stores, furniture, garniture: see garniture.] To furnish: store.

Wel thei were warnestured of vitayles i-now, plentiuosly for al peple to passe where thei wold.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1121.

I shal warnestoore myn hous with toures, swiche as han castelles and other manere edifices, and armure and artelries. Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

warning (war'ning), n. [\langle ME. warninge, a warning, admonition, \langle AS. wearning (= OHG. warnunge, G. warnung, a warning), verbal n. of wearnian, warnian, warni see warn, v.] 1. Notice beforehand of the consequences that will probably follow continuance in some particular. probably follow continuance in some particular course; admonitory advice to do or to abstain from doing something, as in reference to approaching a probable danger.

Hear the word at my month, and give them warning

2. That which warns, or serves to warn or ad-

Let Christian's slips before he came hither, and the bat-tles that he met with in this place, be a warning to those that come after. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

3. Heed; the lesson taught by or to be learned from a caution given.

I think it is well that they stand so near the highway, that others may see and take varning.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

4. Previous notice: as, a short warning.

Somewhat too sudden, sirs, the warning is.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2. 14.

5. A summous; a call; a bidding.

It [sherris] illumineth the face, which as a heacon give varning . . . to arm. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 117

6. A notice given to terminate a business relation, as that of master and servant, employer and employee, landlord and tenant; a notice to quit.

Servants in husbandry [23 Hen. VI., c. 12] are required to give their masters warning, and to engage with some other master before quitting their present service.

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 66.

warning (wâr'ning), p. a. In biol., serving as a menace to enemies; of threatening aspect: somewhat specially used of a strikingly conspicuous coloration. See the quotation.

A never-failing interest attaches to the subject of Warning Colors. The history of the discovery of warning colors in caterpillars is quoted with many examples, showing that the education of enemies is assisted by the fact that warning colors and patterns often resemble each other, and there is abundant evidence to show that insect-eating animals learn by experience. Amer. Nat., Oct., 1890, p. 929.

warningly (wâr'ning-li), adv. In a warning manner; so as to warn; by way of notice or admonition.

warning-piece (war'ning-pes), n. Something that warns. (a) A warning-gun; a signal-gun; the discharge of a cannon intended as a notification. Compare piece, 4 (b).

Hark! upon my life, the knight! 'tis your friend; This was the warning-piece of his approach.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

The treason of Watson and Cleark, two English seminaries, is sufficiently known; it was as a "preludium" varaning-piece to the great "fongade," the discharge of the powder-treason. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 11. 97.

the powder-treason. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 97.
(b) In horol., a part of the striking-mechanism of a clock that, by the movement of the lower wheel, throws the striking-system periodically into action. It is also operated by the strike-or-silent mechanism, so that the striking-mechanism may be thrown out of gear at will. When in position to work, it causes a slight noise at the instant of starting the striking-parts, and thus gives warning that the clock is about to strike.

warning-wheel (wâr'ning-hwēl), n. In horol., a warning-piece in the form of a wheel.

warnish, warniset, v. t. Middle English forms of garnish.

He wigtly hem of-sent, & het hem alle hige thider as harde as thei migt, Wel warnished for the werre with clene hors & armes, William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1083.

war-office (wâr'of"is), n. A public office or department in which military affairs are superinpartment in which military affairs are superm-tended or administered. (a) The department or bu-reau of the British government presided over by the Secre-tary of State for War, assisted by a parliamentary, a per-manent, and a financial under secretary. It is subdivided into various departments, as the military, ordnance, and financial. (b) In the United States, the War Department, warp (warp), v. [(a) Trans., east, throw, < ME. weipen, weorpen, worpen (pret. warp, pp. worpen), ⟨ AS. weorpan (pret. wearp), cast, throw, = OS. werpan = D. MLG. werpen = OHG. werpen = OHG. werpen = OHG. fan, MHG. G. werfen, throw, cast, = Icel. verpa = Goth. wairpan, throw; cf. Lith. werpti, spin. Gr. μέπειν, incline downward, μίπτειν, throw. (b) ME. warpen (pret. warped), Cleel. varpa, throw, cast, also east or lay out a not, = Sw. varpa = Dan. varpe, warp (a ship), $\langle varp$, a casting, also a cast with a net, also a warping, = Sw. varp, the draft of a net, = Dau. varp, a warp; from the strong verb above.] I, trans. 1†. To east; throw: hurl throw; hurl.

Wente to hys wardrope, and warpe of hys wedez.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 901.

Ful sone it was ful loude kid
Of Havelok, how he warp the ston
Ouer the londes enerichon. Havelok, 1. 1061.

2t. To utter; ejaculate; enunciate; give utter-

Hit fyrst mynged, Wylde wordez hym *warp* wyth a wrast noyce. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1423.

A note ful nwe I herde hem warpe,
To lysten that watz ful lufly dere.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 878.

3. To bring forth (young) prematurely: said of cattle, sheep, horses, etc. [Prov. Eng.]—4. In rope-making, to run (the yarn of the winches) into hauls to be tarred. See haul of yarn, under haul.—5. To weave; hence, in a figurative sense, to fabricate; plot.

But now; How, Where, of What shall I begin This Gold-grownd Web to weave, to rearp, to spin? Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartss's Battie of Ivry.

She acquainted the Greeks underhand with this tresson, which was a warping against them.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 409.

To give a east or twist to; turn or twist out of shape or out of straightness, as by unequal contraction, etc.; contort.

Oh, state of Nature, fail together in me, on, state of Nature, lan together in me, Since thy best props are very'd!

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

Confess, or I will very

Your limbs with such keen tortures

Shelley, The Cenci, v. 3.

The cracked door, ill-fitting and warped from its original shape, guided us by a score of glittering crevices to the room we sought.

D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxiii.

7. To turn aside from the true direction; cause to bend or incline; pervert.

This first avowed, nor folly warped my mind.

Dryden, Sig. and Guis., 1. 402.

By the present mode of education we are forcibly warped from the bias of nature.

Goldsmith, Taste. His heart was form'd for softness — warp'd to wrong.

Byron, Corsair, iii. 23.

Men's perceptions are warped by their passions. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 182.

8. Naut., to move into some desired place or position by hauling on a rope or warp which has been fastened to something fixed, as a buoy, anchor, or other ship at or near that place or position: as, to warp a ship into harbor or to her berth.

They warped ont their ships by force of band.

Mir. for Mags., p. 881.

Seeing them warp themselves to windward, we thought it not good to be boorded on both sides at an anchor.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, IL 41.

9. In agri., to fertilize, as poor or barren land, by means of artificial inundation from rivers which hold large quantities of earthy matter, or which note large quantities of earthy matter, or warp (see warp, n, 4), in suspension. The operation, which consists in inclosing a body or sheet of water till the sediment it holds in suspension has been deposited, can be carried out only on flat low-lying tracts which may be readily submerged. This system was first systematically practised in Great Britain on the banks of the Trent, Ouse, and other rivers which empty into the estuary of the Humber

10. To change. [Rare.]

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky, Thou dost not bite so nigh Thou dost not bue so man
As benefits forgot;
Though thou the waters warp,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remember d not.
Shak., As you Like it, it. 7. 187.

II. intrans. 1. To turn, twist, or be twisted out of straightness or the proper shape.

After the manner of wood that curbeth and warpeth with the fire.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 561.

It's better to shoot in a bow that has been shot in before, and will never start, than to draw a fair new one, that for every arrow will be warping.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

Ye are green wood, see ye warp not. Tennyson, Princess, li.

2. To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; deviate; swerve.

There is our commission,
From which we would not have you warp.
Shak., M. for M., t. 1. 15.

Stack., M. for M., t. 1. 1s.

Now, by something I had lately observed of Mr. Treasurer's conversation on eccasion, I suspected him a little varping to Rome.

Evelyn, Diary, May 17, 1671.

By and by, as soon as the shadow of Sir Francis hath left him, he fals off again varping and varping till he come to contradict himselfe in diameter; and denies flatly that it is either variable or arbitrary, being once settl'd.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnuns.

Whatever these varping Christians might pretend as to zeal for the Law and their ancient Religion, the bottom of all was a principle of infidelity.

Stillingfeet, Sermons, 11. iii.

To change for the worse; turn in a wrong direction.

Methinks
My favour here begins to warp.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 365.

4t. To weave; hence, to plot.

Who like a fleering slavish parasite, In warping profit or a traitorous sleight, Hoops round his rotten body with devotes. Marlove, Hero and Leander, vi.

To fly with a twisting or bending to this side and that; deflect the course of flight; turn about in flying, as birds or insects.

As when the potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,
Wav'd round the coast, up called a pitchy cloud
Of locusts warping on the eastern wind.

Milton, P. L., i. 341.

6. To wind yarn off bobbins, to form the warp of a web. See the quotation.

Warping, therefore, consists in arranging the threads according to number and colour, or in any special manner that may be necessary, and to keep them in their relative places after they have been so laid.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 68.

To slink; cast the young prematurely, as cows.—8. Naut., to work forward by means of a rope fastened to something fixed, as in moving from one berth to another in a harbor, or in making one's way ont of a harbor in a calm, or

against a contrary wind. I gat out of the Mole of Chio into the sea by warping foorth, with the helpe of Genoueses botes.

Hakluyt's l'oyages, 11. 101.

warp (wârp), u. [\(\text{ME. warp; \(\text{ warp, v.} \) 1t. A throw; a east.—2. Hence, a east of herrings, haddocks, or other fish; four, as a tale of count-

ing fish. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A cast lamb, kid, ealf, foal, or the like; the young of an animal when brought forth prematurely. [Prov. Eng.]—4. The sediment which subsides from turbid water; the alluvial deposit of muddy water artificially introduced into low lands in order artificially introduced into low lands in order to enrich or fertilize them. The term warp is sometimes applied to tidal alluvium. "The Humber warp is a marine and estuarine silt and clay, which occurs above the Peat beds." (Woodward.) As the word is used by J. Trimmer, it has nearly the same meaning as surface soil. The word is rarely, if ever, used in the United States as meaning a sedimentary deposit.

5. A cast or twist; the twist or bending which occurs in wood in drying; the state of having a cast, or of being warped or twisted.

Somebody in Berkshire, I fancy, had warped his mind against you, and no mind is more capable of warps than his.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 337.

6. The threads which are extended lengthwise in a loom, and aeross which the woof is thrown in the process of weaving.

The ground of the future stuff was formed by a number of parallel strings called the warp, having their upper ends attached to a horizontal beam, and drawn taut by weights hung from their lower ends.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 206.

Weaving through all the poor details And homespun warp of circumstance.

Whittier, Snow-Bound.

7. Naut., a rope, smaller than a cable, used in towing, or in moving a ship by attachment to something fixed; a towing-line.

We furled now for the last time together, and came down and took the warp ashore.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 430.

A warp of weeks, four weeks; a month. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Cerdleus . . . was the first May-lord or captainc of the Morris-daunce that on those embenched shelves stampt his footing, where cods and dog-flab swomme not a warp of weeks forerunning. Nashe, Lenten Stuffe. (Davies.)

of teeks forerunning. Nashe, Lenten Stune. (Davies.)

To part a warp. Same as to part a line (which see, under line2).—Warp-dyeing machine, an apparatus for drawing warp-threads, laid out in sets, through a dye-beck. Each warp is separated from the next by a pin, and the set is passed through the dye between rollers, and delivered from between squeezing-cylinders, which press out the superfluous dye. E. H. Knight.

warpage (wâr'pāj), n. [< kearp + -age.] Tho act of warping; also, a charge per ton made on shinning in some harbors.

shipping in some harbors.

war-paint (war'pant), n. 1. Among some savage tribes, paint applied to the face and other parts of the person, according to a recognized and traditional system, as a sign that the wearer is about to engage in war. Its origin may have been an attempt to strike terror to the mind of the enemy.

The war-paint on the Sachem's face,
Unwet with tears, shone fierce and red.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

2. Hence, full dress and adornment; official costume. [Slang.] war-path (war'path), n. Among the American Indians, the path or route followed by a war-like expedition; also, the military undertaking itself. - To go on the war-path, to go to war.

"The warrior whose eye is open can see his enemy," said Magua. . . . "I have brought gifts to my hrother. His nation would not go on the warpath, because they did not think it well."

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxviii.

warp-beam (wârp'bēm), n. In a loom, the roller on which the warp-threads are wound, and from which they are drawn as the weaving proceeds. It is placed at the back, opposite the cloth-beam, which receives the finished

fabric. E. H. Knight.

warp-dresser (warp'dres'er), n. In weaving, a
machine for treating yarns with size before
winding them on the yarn-beam of a loom. It

winding them on the yain ocan of a work.

is superseded in some mills by the larger machine called a slasher. E. H. Knight.

warper (wâr'pêr), n. [< warp + -er1.] 1t. A weaver.—2. One who winds yarn in preparation for weaving, to form the warp of a web.—

3. A warping-machine.

warp-frame (warp'fram), n. In lace-manuf., a machine employing a thread for each needle, the threads being wound on a beam like the warp-beam of a loom (whence the name). Also

ealled warp-net frame.
warping-bank (war'ping-bangk). n. warping-bank (war'ping-bangk), n. A bank or mound of earth raised around a field for reor mound of earth raised around a field for retaining the water let in for the purpose of enriching the land with the warp or sediment.

warping-block (wâr'ping-blok), n. A block used in a rigging-loft in warping off yarn.

warping-chock (wâr'ping-chok), n. Naut., a large chock of timber secured in a port, with a

notch in it to lead hawsers through in warping. See chack4 3

warping-hook (wâr'ping-huk), n. 1. In rope-making, a brace for twisting yarn.—2. A hook to which yarn is hung as it is prepared for the warp of a textile material.

warping-jack (war'ping-jak), n. In a warpingmachine, a contrivance hung between the traverse and the revolving warp-frame, and serving to separate the warp-threads into the two alternate sets called leas: same as heek-box. H. Knight.

warping-machine (war'ping-ma-shēn"), n. machine for preparing and arranging the yarns intended for the warp of a textile material.

warping-mill (war'ping-mil), n. In weaving, an apparatus for winding the warp-yarns from the bobbins to a large cylindrical reel, and arrang-ing them in two leas or sets, ready for the heddles in the loom.

warping-penny (wâr'ping-pen"i), n. Money paid by the spinner to the weaver on laying the warp. Wright. [Prov. Eng.] warp-lace (wârp'lās), n. Anylace having warp-threads, or threads so placed as to resemble the warp of a fabrie.

warp-land (warp'land), n. Low-lying land that been or can be fertilized by warping. See warp, v. t., 9. [Eng.]

The warpland, as it is called, over which the waters of the Ouse and the Aire are permitted to flow by means of sluices which absorb and retain the water till the sediment is deposited, is peculiarly rich and luxuriant. T. Allen, Hist. County of York, II. 307.

warple (wâr'pl), r. See warble². war-plume (wâr'plöm), n. A plume worn in war.

The tomahawk. . cut the war-plume from the scalping-tnft of Uncas, and passed through the frail wall of the lodge as though it were hurled from some formidable engine.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxiv.

war-proof (war'prof), n. The qualities of a soldier; proved fitness for military life. [Rare.]

On, on, you noblest English, Whose blood is fet from fathers of vear-proof! Shak., Hen. V., iil. 1. 18.

warp-stitch (wârp'stich), n. A kind of embroidery in which the threads of the weft are pulled out in places, leaving the warp-threads exposed, which are then held together by or-namental stitches.

warp-thread (wârp'thred), n. One of the threads which form the warp of a web. warragal (war'a-gal), n. [Australian.] The Australian dingo, Canis dingo. Also warrigal.

warrandice (wor'an-dis), n. [Also warrandise; var. of warrantise.] In Scots law, the obligation by which a party conveying a subject or right is bound to indemnify the grantee, disponce, or receiver of the right in case of eviction, or of real claims or burdens being made effectual against the subject, arising out of obligations or transactions antecedent to the obligations or transactions antecedent to the date of the conveyance; warranty. Warrandice is either personal or real. Personal warrandice is that by which the grantor and his heirs are bound personally. Real warrandice is that by which certain lands, called warrandice lands, are made over eventually in security of the lands conveyed.

Warrant (wor ant), n. [Formerly also warrand; \(\text{ME}, \text{warant}, \(\text{OF}, \text{warant}, \) quarant, quarant,

garent, a warrant, also a warranter, supporter, defender, protector, = Pr. garen, guaren = Sp. Pg. garente = Olt. guarento (ML. reflex warantum, warrantm, waranda), a warrant; perhaps orig, a ppr. of OF. warir, warer, defend, keep, < OHG, warjan, werjan, MHG. wern, weren, G. wehren, protect: see ware1, wear2. Hence warrantise, warranty, guaranty, etc. Cf. warren.]

1†. Protector; protection; defense; safeguard.

He griped his suerde in bothe hondes, and whom that he raught a full stroke was so harde smyten that noon armure was his warante fro deth.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 408.

Thy safe warrand we will be.

Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

2. Security; guaranty; assurance; voucher; attestation; evidence; pledge; that which attests or proves.

His promise is our plain warrant that in his name what we ask we shall receive.

St. Cuprian, in Hooker's Eccles. Polity, v. 35.

Before Emilia here
I give thee warrant of thy place.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 20.

Any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation. Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 10.

His books are by themselves the warrant of the fame which he so widely gained.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 376.

3. Authority; authorization; sanction; justifigation.

May we, with the warrant of womanhood and the witness of a good conscience, pursue him with any further revenge?

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 220.

Nay, you are rude; pray you, forbear; you offer now More than the breeding of a gentleman Can give you warrant for.

Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, iv. 4.

4. An act, instrument, or obligation by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or with authority, and thus seeuring him from blame, loss, or damage; hence, anything which authorizes or justifies an act; a license.

A pattern, precedent, and lively warrant,
For me, most wretched, to perform the like.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 44.

It was your own command to bar none from him; Beside, the princess sent her ring, sir, for my warrant.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

I have got a Warrant from the Lords of the Council to travel for three Years any where, Rome and St. Omers excepted.

Howell, Letters, I. i. 3.

Specifically—(a) An instrument or negotiable writing au-

Specifically—(d) An instrument or negotiable writing at their interizing a person to receive money or other things: as, a dividend warrant. See dock-warrant. (b) In law, an instrument authorizing the officer to whom it is issued to seize or detain a person or property, or carry a judgment into execution. Some instruments used for such a purpose are, however, called writs, executions, etc., rather than warrants.

The justice keeps such a stir yonder with his charges, And such a coil with warrants! Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

Did give warrants for the seizing of a complice of his, ne Blinkinsopp. Pepys, Diary, I. 263. one Blinkinsopp. (c) In the army and navy, a writ or authority inferior to a commission. See warrant-officer.

5. In coal-mining, underclay. [Leicestershire]

coal-field, Eng.]—Clerk of the warrants. See clerk.
—Dispossess, distress, dividend warrant. See the qualifying worda.—General warrant, a warrant directed against no particular individual, but against suspected per-

sons generally.

Nor is the case at all parallel to that of general warrants, or any similar irregularity into which an honest government may inadvertently be led. Hallam.

or any similar irregularity into which an nonest government may inadvertently be led.

Hadlam.

Jedge and warrant. See jedge1.—Justice's warrant, a warrant, usually of arrest on a criminal charge, issued by a justice of the peace. Compare bench-vearrant.—To back a warrant. See back!.—Treasury warrant. See treasury.—Warrant of arrest, warrant of attachment, a written mandate or precept directing an officer to arrest a person or to seize property.—Warrant of attorney. See attorneys.—Warrant of commitment, a written mandate directing that a person be committed to prison. (See also bench-warrant, death-warrant, search-warrant.)

Warrant (wor'ant), v. t. [< ME. waranten, warenten, warranden, < OF. warantir, later guarantir, garantir, warrant, F. garantir = Pr. garentir = Sp. Pg. garantir = It. guarentire, guarantire, warrant; from the noun.] 1†. To protect; defend; safeguard; secure.

defend; safeguard; secure.

Our lige lordes seel on my patchte.
That shewe I first my body to warente.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, 1, 52, Thei hem diffended to warante theire lyves.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 531.

2. To guarantee or assure against harm; give assurance or surety to; give authority or power to do or forbear anything by which the person thus authorized or empowered is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage which may result from such act or forbearance.

By the vow of mine order I warrant you, if my instructions may be your guide.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 180.

3. To give guaranty or assurance for, as the truth or the due performance of something; give one's word for or concerning.

A noble fellow, 1 warrant him. Shak., Cor., v. 2. 115. 1... warranted him, if he would follow my directions, to Cure him in a short time. Selden, Table-Talk, p. 45.

May. Ia my wife acquainted with this?

Bell. She's perfect, and will come out upon her cue, I warrant you. Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

4. To declare with assurance or without fear of eontradiction or failure; assert as undoubted; pledge one's word: used in asseverations and governing a clause.

Overning a clause.

Youd is Moyses, I dar warand.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 60. 1 warrant 'tis my sister. She frown'd, did she not, and looked fightingly?

Brome, Northern Lass.

I han't seen him these three Years—I warrant he's cown. Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 4.

5. To make certain or secure; assure by war-5. To make certain the rant or guaranty.

He had great authority ouer all Congregations of Israelites, warranted to him with the Amirs seale.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 163.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 163.

6. To give a pledge or assurance in regard to; guarantee (something) to be safe, sound,

horse; warranted goods.

New titles varrant not a play for new,
The subject being old.

Fletcher (and another), False One, Prol.

What hope can we have of this whole Councell to war-rant us a matter 400, years at least above their time? Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

7. To support by authority or proof; afford ground for; authorize; justify; sanction; support; allow.

How far I have proceeded,
Or how far further shall, is varranted
By a commission from the consistory.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 91.

Warrant not so much ill by your example
To those that live beneath you.

Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 2.

If the sky
Warrant thee not to go for Italy.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, v.

Reason warrants it, and we may safely receive it for

There are no truths which a sound judgment can be warranted in despising.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

warrantable (wor'an-ta-bl), a. [< warrant + -able.] 1. Capable of being warranted, in any sense; justifiable; defensible; lawful.

In sacient times all women which had not husbands nor fathers to govern them had their tutors, without whose authority there was no act which they did warnatable.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 73.

It is not a warrantable curiosity to examine the verity of Scripture by the concordance of human history. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 29.

He can not be fairly blamed, and not a pound should be deducted from his warrantable value, simply because he now did what any other young horse in the world would have felt to be his proper course.

R. D. Blackmore, Cripps the Carrier, liii.

Specifically -2. Of sufficient age to be hunted: as, a warrantable stag (that is, one in its sixth year).

It will be either by great good luck or by great perseverance on the huntsman's part that a warrantable deer will be found at all while there is light to hunt him by.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 500.

warrantableness (wor'an-ta-bl-nes), n. The

warrantable warrantable. Barrow.
warrantably (wor'au-ta-bil), adv. In a warrantable manner; in a manner that may be justified; justifiably. Thomas Adams, in Ellis's

justified; justifiably. Thomas Adams, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 150.

warrantee (wor-an-tē'), n. [< warrant + -ee¹.]
One to whom a warranty is given.

warranter (wor an-tèr), n. [< warrant + -er¹.
Cf. warrantor.] One who warrants. Specifically—(a) One who gives authority or legally empowers. (b) One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right or to make good any defect of title or quality: as, the varranter of a horse.

warrantiset, warrantizet (wor an-tiz), n.
[Early mod. E. also warrandise, warrandice (see warrandice); < ME. warantyse, < OF. *warantise, warentise, warentise, warandise, garantise, garantize (ML. reflex warandisia), < warantir, warrant: see warrant.] 1. Warrant; security; warranty.

And yf thou may in any wyse

And yf thou may in any wyse
Make thy chartyr on warantyse
To thyne heyres & assygnes alle-so,
This shalle a wyse purchasser doo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

There's none protector of the realm but I. Break up the gates, I'll be your varrantize.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 13.

2. Guaranty; pledge; promise.

In the very refuse of thy deeds

There is such strength and warrantise of skill

That, in my mind, thy worst all best exceeds.

Shak., Sonnets, cl.

warrantise; (wor'an-tiz), v. t. [Also warrantize; \langle ME. warrantisen; \langle warrantise, n.] 1. To save; defend.

"Ye," quod Oriens, "but yef I may have bailiy over his body, he shall be so deffouled that ther ne shall nothinge in the worlde hym warrantise."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 269.

2. To warrant; pledge; guarantee.

You wil undertake to varrantize and make good unto vs those penalties and forfaitures which shal unto vs appertaine.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 144.

warrant-officer (wor'ant-of"i-ser), n. An officer who acts under a warrant from a department of the government, and not from the sovereign or head of the state as in the case of commissioned officers. Gunners, boatswains, sail-makers, and carpenters in the navy, and master-gunners and quartermaster-sergeants in the army, are examples of warrant-officers.

warrant-oners.
warrantor (wor'an-tor), n. [< OF. *warranter.
wairenteor, also *garanteor, garantor, garanteur,
etc. (cf. guarantor), < warrantir, warrant: see
warrant, v.] One who warrants: correlative of

ology

ology.

warranty (wor'an-ti), n.; pl. warranties (-tiz).

[Formerly also warrantie; \(\text{OF}\), warantie, later

garantie (\(\text{E}\) E. guaranty, guarantee) (= Pr. garentia, guarentia, guerentia = Sp. garantia = Pg.

garantia = It. guarentia, ML. reflex warantia,

\(\text{Varantir}\), warrant: see warrant. Cf. guaranty,

guarantee.]

1. Authority; justificatory mandate or precept; warrant.

From your love I have a warranty
To unburden all my plots and purposes.

Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 132.

Nor farther notice, Arete, we crave
Than thine approval's sovereign varranty.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

There is no scientific warranty for saying that Matter is absolutely indestructible, and more than one consideration indicates that the structure of Matter may be such as to denote that in its present form it has had a beginning and may have an end.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, Int., p. 7.

2†. Security; assurance; guaranty; warrant.

The stamp was a warranty of the public. 3. In law, a statement, express or implied, of something which the party making it under-takes shall be part of the contract and in confirmation or assurance of a direct object of the contract, but which is yet only collateral to that object. More specifically—(a) In the law of real property: (1) Formerly, a ovensut in a grant of freehold, binding the grantor and his heirs to supply other lands of equal value, should the grantee be evicted from those granted by any paramount title. (2) In modern practice, an assurance in a deed that the premises are conveyed in fee simple absolute except as otherwise specified, the effect being that, if the title fail, the grantee is exouerated from paying any purchase-money remsining unpaid, or may recover damages, the grantor's heirs and devisees being liable to the extent only that they may have received assets from the grantor. (b) In the law of insurance, a statement on the part of the insured or the applicant for insurance, forming a part of the contract, and on the actual truth of which, irrespective of its materiality, the validity of the policy depends. (c) In the law of sales, an assurance or engagement by the seller, express or implied, that he will be answerable for the truth of some supposed quality of the thing sold, as its soundness, or its fitness for the buyer's purpose, or its title.—Collateral warranty, in old Eng. law, a warranty which did not come from the same ancestor from whom the lands would have descended, but descended in a line collateral to that of the land and the warranty were descended from the same ancestor.—General warranty, a warranty against the acts and claims of all persons whomsoever, as distinguished from a warranty against the acts and claims of all persons whomsoever, as distinguished from a warranty against claims of specified persons, called special warranty.—Implied warranty, a warranty not expressed in the contract, but resulting by operation of law from the making of the contract: as, where one sells a thing in his possession, there is an implied warranty on his part that he has ownership.—Lineal warranty. See vouch.

Warranty (wor' an-ti), v. t.; pret. and pp. wa firmation or assurance of a direct object of the contract, but which is yet only collateral to

warrant; guarantee.

warrant; guarantee.

warrant; guarantee.

warrayt (wor'ā), v. t. [Early mod. E. also warrey; < ME. werreien, werreyen, < OF. *werreier, guerreier, F. guerroyer = Pr. guerreiar = Sp. guerrear = It. guerreggiure, make war, < werre, guerre, war: see war¹. Hence ult. warriar.]

To wage war upon; invade in arms; ravage or harry as a country or distyiet harry, as a country or district.

At Sarray, in the londe of Tartarye, Ther dwelte a king, that werreyed Russye. Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 2.

Six years were run since first in martial guise The Christian lords $warray^j d$ the Eastern lands. Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, i. 6.

warret. An obsolete spelling of war1, war2.
warree1, n. [Native name.] The taguicati, or white-lipped peccary. Dicotyles labiatus.
warree2, n. The common millet, Panicum miliaceum: same as kauli-kane.
warren (wor'en), n. [< ME. warrayne, wareine (= D. warande, a park), < OF. warenne, varenne, varence, gareane (ML. warenna), a warren or preserve for rabbits haves fish etc. (varir keen. serve for rabbits, hares, fish, etc., \(\lambda \) warir, keep, defend: see ware¹, warrant. \(\] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits or other game; a place where rabbits abound.

A town gentleman has lamed a rabbit in my warren. Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Landor, ii.

2. In Eng. law, a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the crown, for keeping beasts and fowls of warren, which are hares, rabbits, partridges, and pheasants, though some add quails, woodcocks, and waterfowl. The warren is the next franchise in degree to the park; and a forest, which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase, a park, and a freewarren.

Vnconpled thei wenden
Bothe in wareine and in waste where hom leue lyketh.

Piers Plowman (B), Prol., 1. 163.

3. A preserve for fish in a river.

genuine, or as represented: as, to warrant a warrantee: a form chiefly used in legal phrase- warrener (wor'en-er), n. [Formerly also warriner; (ME. *wareiner, *warener, warner; (warren + -er¹. Hence the surnames Warner, Warrener, and Warrender.] The keeper of a warren.

He hath fought with a warrener.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 28.

warrenite (wor'en-īt), n. [Named after E. R. Warren, of Crested Butte, Colorado.] A sulphid of antimony and lead, occurring in wool-like ag-gregates of grayish-black acicular crystals. It is found at the Domingo mine, Gunnison county, Colorado.

warrer (wâr'êr), n. [$\langle war^1 + -er^1$.] One who wars or makes war.

Female warrers against modesty. $E.\ W.\ Lane,\ \mathrm{Modern}\ \mathrm{Egyptlaus},\ \mathrm{II}.\ 168.$

warriangle (wor'i-ang"gl), n. [Also wariangle; \langle ME. waryangle, weryungle (Sc. vairingle, weirangle), \langle AS. *weargincel (Stratmann) = MLG. wargingel = OHG. warchengil (G. wirgengel), the butcher-bird, shrike; \langle AS. wearg. weark, accursed, as a noun, a man accursed, an outlaw, wretch (see warry), +-invel, a dim. suffix, confused in MLG, and G, with engel, angel so that G wirgengel a patteler-hird is identified. gel, so that G. würgengel, a butcher-bird, is identical in form with würgengel, a destroying angel (würgen, destroy, = E. worry: ef. warry and worry). Cf. MLG. worgel, a butcher-bird, from the same source.] A shrike or butcher-bird. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

This somonour that was as ful of jangles
As ful of venym been thise waryangles [var. weryangles],
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 110.

Warriangles he a kind of birdes, full of noyse and very ravenous, preying upon others, which, when they have taken, they use to hang upon a thorne or pricke, and teare them in pieces and devoure them. And the common opinion is, that the thorn whereupon they thus fasten them and eate them is afterward poysonsome.

Speght, note under arneat in Cotgrave (ed. 1598).

warrick (wor'ik), v. t. [ME.: ef. warrok.] 1. To fasten with a girth; gird.

Sette my sadel vppon Soffre-til-I-seo-my-tyme, And loke thon warroke him wel with swithe feole gurthhes. Piers Plowman (A), iv. 19.

2. To twitch (a cord) tight by crossing it with another. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] warrigal, n. Same as warrayal. warrin (wor'in), n. The blue-bellied brushtongued parrot, *Trichoglossus multicolor*, a lory on bright of Australia of notably variated and or lorikect of Australia, of notably varied and brilliant colors.

warring (wâr'ing), a. Adverse; conflicting; contradictory; antagonistic; hostile: as, warring opinions.

warrior (wor'i-er or wâr'yer), n. [Early mod. E. also warriour; < ME. werriour, werryour, werreyour, werreiour, werreiour, werreior, guerroieor, guerroyeur, guerriur, guerrear, etc., a warrior, one who wars, \langle *werreier, guerreier, make war: see warray.] 1. A soldier; a man engaged in warfare; specifically, one devoted to a military life; in an especially honorable sense, a brave or veteran soldier.

This ilke senatour Was a ful worthi gentil werreyour.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 597.

Kind kinsman, warriors all, adieu!
Shak., Hen. V., Iv. 3, 10.

And the stern joy which warriors feel In foemen worthy of their steel. Scott, L. of the L., v. 10.

A humming-bird of the genus Oxypogon. Also called helmet-crest. warrior-ant (wor'i-er-ant), n. An ant, Formica

warrior-ant (wor'i-èr-ânt), n. An ant, Formiea sanguinea, of Europe and North America; one of the slave-making ants which keep workers of other species in their nest. See soldier, 6. warrioress (wor'i-èr-es or wâr'yèr-es), n. [Early mod. E. warriouresse; (warrior + -ess.] A female warrior. Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 27.

[Rare.]

warriourt, n. An old spelling of warrior. warrish (wâr'ish). u. [< war¹ + -ish¹.] Militant; warlike. [Rare.]

T know the rascals have a sin in petto,
To rob the holy lady of Loretto;
Attack her temple with their guns so warrish.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Epistle to the Pope.

warri-warri (wor'i-wor"i), n. [A native name in Guiana.] A kind of fan made by the natives of Guiana from the leaves of the acuyuru-

palm, Astrocaryum aculeatum.

warrokt, n. [ME.; origin obscure.] A saddlegirth; a sureingle.

warrokt, v. t. [ME. warroken; < warrok, n.]
Same as warriek, 1.

warryt, v. t. [< ME. warrien, warien, waryen, werien, werzen, curse, execrate, revile, < AS. werien, wergen, wergen, curse, execrate, revile, execute, evergen, wergen, wergen, wergen, wergen, wergen, wergen, wergen, curse, execute, revile, execute (= OHG. for-wergen = Goth. gawargjan, endemn), < wearg, weark, accursed, as a noun, an accursed person, an outlaw, felon, wergen, a felon, = Icel. warg, an outlaw, felon, an ill-tempered person, = Goth. *wargs, an evil-doer, in comp. launawargs, ungrateful; iu AS. and Icel. applied also wargs, ungrateful; iu AS. and Icel. applied also wargs, ungrateful; iu AS. and Icel. applied also wergian, wergian, wyrgian, curse, revile, exe-crate (= OHG. for-wergen = Goth. gawargjan, condemn), \(\times wearg, weark, accursed, as a noun, an accursed person, an outlaw, felon, wretch, = AS. warag = OHG. warg, a felon, = Icel. vargr, an outlaw, felon, an ill-tempered person, = Goth. *wargs, an evil-doer, in comp. launa-wargs, ungrateful; iu AS. and Icel. applied also to a wolf. Hence also (from AS. wearg) E warriangle, and worry, a parallel form to warry.]
To curse; execrate; abuse; speak evil of.

Answerde of this ech werse of hem than other, And Poliphete they gomen thus to varyen. Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1619.

Thurgh the craft of that cursed, knighthode may shaine
And wary all oure workes to the worldes end.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 12212.

war-saddle (wâr'sad'1), n. See saddle. warsaw (wâr'sâ), n. [A corruption of guasa.] A serranoid fish, Promierops guasa or P. itaira.

A serranoid usin, Promerops guasa or P. ilaira. See cut under jewfish.

warscht, v. Same as warish.

warscot! (wâr'skot), n. [\(\cap AS.\) (cited in a Latin text) warscot, prop. *werscot, burden of war. contribution toward war; as war! + scot?.]

A payment made by the retainer to his lord, usually as a kind of commutation of military sowings. services.

services.

Shak, Much Ado, I. 1. 303.**

war-scythe (wâr'sīth), n. A weapon consisting of a blade set on a long handle or staff, and having the edge on the concave side of the blade, which is curved like that of a scythe, differing in that respect from the halberd, partizan, fanchard, guisarm, etc.

warse (wârs), a. An obsolete or dialectal form of worse.

warse (wârs), a. An obsolete or dialectal form of worsen.

Shak, Much Ado, I. 1. 303.**

wartless (wârt'les), a. [< wart! + -less.] Having no warts; not warted or warty.

wartlet (wârt'let), n. [< wart! + -let.] 1. In bot., a little wart.—2. One of several different sea-anemones, as the warty sea-rose. Gosse, Actinologia Britannica, p. 206.**

wart-pock (wârt'pok), n. The eruption of varicella or chicken-pox, when it occurs in the form of acuminate vesicles containing a clear fluid.

warsen (wâr'sn), v. An obsolete or dialectal form of worsen.

war-ship (war'ship), n. A ship built or armed for use in war; a vessel for war.
war-song (war'sông), n. 1. A song or chant raised by warriors about to engage in warfare. or at a dance or ceremony which represents actual warfare, especially among savage tribes.

—2. A song in which military deeds are narrated or praised.

warst (warst), a. and adv. A dialectal (Scotch) form of worst.
warstle (war'sl), r. and n. A dialectal form of

warstle (war's), r. and n. A dialectal form of wrastle for wrestle.

wart! (wart), n. [Also dial. weat, wrot; < ME. wert, werte, sometimes wrete, < AS. wearte (pl. weartan) = MD. warte, wratte, D. wrat = OHG. warza, MHG. G. warze = leel. rarta = Dan. worte = Sw. rarta, a wart, excreseence on the skin; ef. OBulg. rrada, eruption; perhaps connected with AS. wearre (and L. verruca), a wart.] 1. A small circumscribed elevation on the skin; negality with an uneven panillary surthe skin, usually with an uneven papillary sur face and a broad base, caused by a localized overgrowth of the papillæ and epidermis; ver-ruca; hence, a similar natural excreseence of ruca; nence, a similar natural excressioned of the skin. Any part of the skin of mammals, parts about the head and beak of birds, the skins of various reptiles, batrachians, fishes, and numberless invertebrates, may be studded with such formations, to which the name wart commonly and not improperly applies. The toad is a good example.

Upon the cop right of his nose he hade A werte, and theron stood a tuft of heres. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 555.

We Mountains to the land like warts or wens to be, By which fair'st living things disfigur'd oft they see. Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 73.

2. In farriery, a spongy excreseence on the pastern of the horse.—3. In hot., a firm glandular or gland-like excreseence on the surface of a plant.—4. In cntom., a small obtuse, rounded, or flattened elevation of a surface, often of ed, or flattened elevation of a surface, often of a distinct color from the rest of the part: used principally in describing larve. -Fig-wart. Same as fletis, 3. - Peruvian warts. Same as rerrugas. - Venereal warts. See reneral. - Vitreous warts of Descement's membrane. See vitreous. - Wart-like cancer, papillary epithelioma.

war-tax (wâr'taks), v. A tax imposed for the purpose of providing funds for the presecution of a very

wart-cress (wart'kres), u. See Senchiera. wartet. An old form of ware4, preterit of $wear^1$. warted (war'ted), a. [$\langle wart^1 + -cd^2 \rangle$] 1. In bot., having little knobs on the surface; verrucose; as, a warted capsule.—2. In zool., verrucose; warty; having a wart or warts; studded with warts, ... Warted gourds, varieties of winter squash with a warted rind. —Warted grass, an Australian grass, Chloris rentricosa, with other species of its quess useful for grazing.

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At vohe warthe other water ther the wyge passed, He fonde a foo hym byfore, bot ferly hit were, & that so foule & so felle, that fegt hym by-hode. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 715.

wart-herb (wart'erb), n. See Rhynchosia. wart-hog (wart'hog), n. A swine of the genus Phacocharus, of which there are several species, the best-known being the halluf of North Africa, P. æliani, and the vlack-vark of South Africa, *P. ættinopicus*. The wart-hogs are so named from the warty excrescences of the face. They are without exception the ugliest of mammals. The canine teeth project outward from both jaws, the head is large and unshapely, and the whole form ungainly. See cut under *Phacocherus*.

war-thought (wâr'thât), n. A thought of war: martial reflection, consideration, or deliberation. [Rare.]

Now . . . that war-thoughts Have left their places vacant. Shak., Much Ado, I. 1, 303.

wart-shaped (wârt'shāpt), a. In bot., of the form of a wart; verrueæform.

wart-snake (wart'snak), n. A harmless colubriform viviparous serpent, of the family Acrochordidæ, having the seales warty or verrucose.



Wart-snake (Acrochordus javanicus)

The leading species is Acrochordus jaranicus. Another, Chersydrus granulatus, is aquatic. These snakes belong to the Oriental or Indian region; they were formerly grouped with the Hydrophidus, and erroneously supposed

to be venomous.

wart-spurge (wart'sperj), n. The sun-spurge,
Enphorbia Helioscopia. See wartweed.

wartweed (wart'wed), n. The sun-spurge, Enphorbia Helioscopia, the acrid milky juice of
which is used to cure warts. Also eat's-milk,
wart-grass, and wartwort. The name is given
rarely to E. Peplus, and to the celandine, Chelidonium majus. [Prov. Eng.]

wartwort (wart'wert), n. 1. A common name
for certain verrueariaceous lichens, so called

for certain verrueariaecous lichens, so called from the warty appearance of the thallus.—2. Same as wartweed. The name is occasionally applied also to the wart-cress or swine-cre Senebiera Coronopus, and the cudweed, Gnapha-lium utiginosum. Britten and Holland. [Prov.

warty (war'ti), a. [\langle wart1 + \cdot y\rangle.] Resembling a wart; of or relating to a wart or warts; covered with warts or wart-like excrescences; verered with warts or wart-like excrescences; ver-rucous.—Warty cleatricial tumor, a new growth, ap-pearing in the form of nearly parallel rows of wart-like tu-mors, coming on occasionally in old scars. It usually in-cerates, forming the warty ulcer.—Warty sea-rose, the sea-anemone Urticina nodosa—Warty ulcer, Marjolin's ulcer; an ulcerresulting from the breaking down of a warty cicatricial tumor.—Warty venus. See Venus.

The honourable captain there Drops bloody sweat from his vear-wearied limbs, Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 18.

war-whip (wâr'hwip), n. Same as scorpion, 5. war-whoop (war'höp), n. A whoop or yell of a particular intonation, raised as a signal for attack, and to strike terror into the enemy: used generally with reference to the American Indians.

Well-known and terrific war-whoop.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxx.

They never raise the war-whoop here,
And never twang the bow.

Bryant, White-Footed Deer.

warwickite (wâr'wik-ît), n. [< Warwick (see def.) + -ite².] A borotitanate of magnesium and iron, occurring in dark-brown to black acicular crystals embedded in granular lime-

acteuar crystais embedded in grandar innestone. Named from the locality of its occurrence, near Warwick, New York.

warwolf¹†, n. Same as werwolf.

warwolf² (wâr'wûlf), n. [< war¹ + wolf, or perhaps a particular use of warwolf¹, werwolf.]

A military engine used in the early middle ages in the defence of fest regge. in the defense of fortresses.

He [Edward I.], with another engine named the warwolf, pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread, two vaunt-nures.

Camden, Remains, Artillery, p. 206.

The war-wolfs there

The war-wolfs there
Hurl'd their huge stones.
Southey, Joan of Are, viii.

War-worn (war'worn), a. Worn with military service: especially applied to a veteran soldier, or one grown old in arms.

The stout old general whose battles and campaigns are over, who has come home to rest his war-worn limbs, . . . what must be his teelings? Thackeray, Fhilip, xvi.

wary¹ (wā'ri), a. [An extended form of $ware^1$ ($ware^1 + -y^1$), perhaps orig. due to misreading the adv. warely as a trisyllable.] 1. Cautious of danger; earefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; watchful; on the alert against surprise or danger; ever on one's guard.

Be wary then; best safety lics in fear.
Shak., Hamlet, t. 3. 43.

Are there none here? Let me look round; we cannot be too wary. Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

All things work for good, and tend to make you more ary.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, it.

2. Guarded; eareful as to doing or not doing something; chary.

Yet this I can say, I was very wary of giving them occasion, by any unseemly action, to make them averse to going on pilgrimage.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i. 3. Characterized by caution; guarded.

And in

Wary hypocrisy lets slip her hand

Much farther than she seemed to understand.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 156.

It is the bright day that brings forth the adder; And that craves wary walking. Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 15.

4. Prudent; circumspect; wise.

Neither is it safe, or warie, or indeed Christianly, that the French King, of a different Faith, should afford our neerest Allyes as good protection as we.

Millon, Reformation in Eng., ii.

=Syn. Careful, circumspect, etc. Scelist under cautious.

wary²t, v. t. Same as warry.

warysonet, n. Same as warison.

was (woz), v. [< ME. 1 was, wes, wæs, 2 were, 3 was, wes, wæs, pl. 1, 2, 3 were, ware, wore, weren, waren, woren, weeren, < AS. 1 wæs, 2 wære, weren, waren, woren, waren, woren, woren, soll to sol waren, woren, weoren, CAS. 1 w. es. 2 wære, wēre, 3 wæs, pl. wæren, wēren = OS. was = OFries. was, wes = D. was = OHG. MHG. G. war = feel. Dan. Sw. rar = Goth. was, pl. wēsum (subj. AS. wære, pl. wæren = D. waar, etc., = Goth. wēsjan); pret. of a verb otherwise used in AS. only in the present imperative wes, and the inf. wesan (np. weren) = OFries. in AS, only in the present imperative wes, and the inf. wesan (pp. gewesen), = OFries. wesa = D. wezen = MLG. LG. wesen = OHG. wesan, MHG. wesen (G. wesen, n.) = leel. vesa, vera = Sw. vara = Dan. vare, be, = Goth. wisan, dwell, remain, be; = L. \sqrt{ves} (in verna for *resna, one dwelling in the house, a home-born slave: see veruacular) = Gr. \sqrt{ras} (in $\alpha \sigma \tau$, eity, orig. dwelling-place) = Skt. \sqrt{vas} , dwell. The impy, of the verb of which was is the pret is contained unvecepaized, in the word pret, is contained, unrecognized, in the word wassail. The verb has no connection with is, which is a form of the verb represented by the

theme am, nor with be; but it has come to be used to supply the preterit of the verb be. See be¹.] A verb-form used to supply the past tense of the verb be: as, I was, thou wast or wert, he was; we, you, or they were. In the subjunctive, I were, thou wert, he were; we, you, they were, etc.

In war was never lion raged more flerce, In peace was never gentle lamb more mild. Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 173.

A scene which I should see
With double joy wert thou with me.

Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 55 (song).

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

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette. The forms wast and wert in the second person singular of the indicative (cf. lccl. vert), and wert in the second person singular of the subjunctive, are modern, being conformed to the model of art. The older form of the second person singular in both moods is were. The ungrammatical combination you was became common in the eighteenth century, but is now condemned.

1 was sorry you was disappointed of going to Vallombrosa. H. Walpole, To the Misses Berry, Sept. 25th, 1791.

As I told you when you was here.

Cowper, To Rev. W. Unwin, June 8, 1780.

wase¹ (wāz), n. [\langle ME. wase, \langle MD. wase = MLG. wase, a bundle, torch, = Icel. vasi = Sw. Dan. vase, a bundle, sheaf.] 1. A wisp; a bundle, sheaf. \mathbf{wase}^1 (wāz), n. dle of hay, straw, etc. Also waese, weese. Jamieson. [Scotch.]—2. A cushion or pad of straw, etc., worn on the head in order to soften the pressure of a load. Withals. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3†. A torch.

wase²t, n. An obsolete form of woose.
wase¹t, v. i. [ME., \langle wase², later woose.] To bemire one's self; sink in the mire.

This whit waselede in the [fen] almost to the ancle.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1. 430.

wash (wosh), r. [\langle ME. washen, wasehen, wesehen, wasshen, waseen, wassen, wesse (pret. wesh, wesch, wesseh, wessh, wosh, pl. weshen, wesshen, wessen, woschen, pp. waschen, iwaschen, iwasche), (AS. wasean, also waxan (pret.*wōse or wōx, pp. waseen, wæseen) = D. wassehen = OHG. wasean, waseen, wæseen) = D. wassehen = OHG. wasean, MHG. wasehen, wesehen, G. wasehen = Icel. Sw. vaska = Dan. vaske (ef. OF. gaseher, F. gåcher = It. guazzare, steep in water, < Teut.); Teut. *waskan or *waksan, wash (ef. Skt. ✓ uksh, sprinkle, wet), perhaps with formative -s from the ✓ wak, wag, moisten, or with formative -sk, < ✓ wat, water, wet (see water, wet!). Cf. OIr. usee, Ir. uisee, water (see whisky!).] I. trans. 1. To apply a liquid, especially water, to for the purpose of cleansing; scrub, scour, or cleanse in or with water or other liquid; free from impurities by ablution: as, to wash the from impurities by ablution: as, to wash the hands and face; to wash linen; to wash the floor; to wash dishes.

They wesshen hym and wyped hym and wonden hym in cloutes.

Piers Plowman (B), ii. 220.

Hir foreheed shoon as bright as any day, So was it wasshen whan she leet hir werk. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 125,

The maiden her-silf wosh his visage and his nekke, and dried it full softely with a towaile, and than after to the tother twey kynges.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 225.

He took water, and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person.

Mat. xxvii. 24.

2. Hence, to free from ceremonial defilement,

or from the stains of guilt, sin, or corruption;

The pride of Italy, that did bestow On Earth a beauty, washt by silver Po.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 2.

She looks as clear
As morning roses newly washed with dew.

Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.174.

4. To lap: lave, as by surrounding water; sur-

round; overflow or dash over or against; sweep, as with flowing water.

Galatía . . . on the North is washed with the Euxine Sea the space of two hundred and fiftie nilles.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

5. To remove by ablution or by the cleansing action of water; dispel by or as by washing; either literally or figuratively; used with away,

Go get some water, And wash this filthy witness from your hand. Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2, 47.

Be haptized and wash away thy sins. Acts xxii, 16. Wash the black from the Ethiop's face, Wash the past out of man or race!
Lowell, Villa Franca.

6. To overwhelm and earry along (in some specified direction) by or as by a rush of water; as, a man washed overboard; debris washed up by the storm; roast beef washed down with ale.

These dainties must be washd downe well with wine, With sacke & sugar, egges & muskadine.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

I don't want my wreck to be washed up on one of the beaches in company with devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds, dead horse-shoes, &c.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vii.

7. To cover with a watery or thin coat of color; tint lightly, thinly, or evenly, in water-color, with a pigment so mixed as to be very fluid and rapidly and smoothly applied.—8. To overlay with a thin coat or deposit of metal: as, to wash copper or brass with gold.

Those who were cunning in "the Art of making Black Dogs, which are Shillings, or other pieces of Money made only of Pewter, double Wash'd."

J. Ashton, Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne, II. 225.

9. In mining, metal., etc., to separate from the earthy and lighter matters by the action of water: as, to wash gold; to wash ores. Washing is a common expression used in the most general way, as nearly an equivalent for ore-dressing, or the separation of ore from the gangue with which it is generally mixed. The term washing is, however, more especially nised to designate the separation of gold from the detrital formation in which it so frequently occurs. The same term is also commonly employed to designate the process of separating coal from various impurities which frequently occur intermingled with it, such as shale, pyrites, argillaceous iron ore, gypsum, etc. The machines by which this is done are called coal-washers, as machines for washing gold are called coal-washers. Washing is also the term in general use for designating the operation of cleansing the ore when, as is frequently the case, it comes from the mine mixed with clay or dirt (material which cannot properly be called gangue). This is a coarse operation, which is sometimes a necessary preliminary to the operations of sizing and dressing, or concentrating, as sometimes called.—To wash one's hands of. See hand.

II. intrans. 1. To perform the act of ablution on one's own person. 9. In mining, metal., etc., to separate from the

tion on one's own person.

I will go wash;
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no. Shak., Cor., i. 9. 69.

2. To cleanse clothes in or with water.

I keep his house; and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat and drink, make the beds, and do all myself.

Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 101.

To stand the operation of washing without being destroyed, spoiled, or injured: said both of fabries and of dyes: as, a dress that will not wash; colors that do not wash well.

I had no idea your mousseline-de-laine would have washed so well. Why, it looks just out of the shop.

C. Reade, Love me Little, x.

4. Hence, to stand being put to the proof; stand the test; prove genuine, reliable, trust-worthy, eapable, or fit, when submitted to trial. [Colloq.]

He's got plack somewhere in him. That's the only thing after all that 'll wash, ain't it?

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 2.

5. To be eroded, as by a stream, by rainfall,

What kind of grass is best on a hill that washes? Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 203.

6. To use washes or cosmetics.

Young Ladies who notoriously Wash and Paint, though they have naturally good Complexions.

Etherege, Man of Mode, ii. 1.

And thei suffre not the Latynes to syngen at here Awteres: And zif thei done, he ony Aventure, anon thei wasschen the Awteer with holy Watre.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 19.

Wash (wosh), n. [\(\curv{cush}, v. \)] 1. The act or operation of cleansing by the application of water; a cleansing with water or other liquid:

2. To wet conjously, as with water or other

Though she may have done a hard day's wash, there's

Though she may have done a hard day's wash, there's of a child ill within the street but Alice goes to offer to tup.

Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, 1. sit up.

A tub and a clothes-horse at the other end of the kitchen indicated an intermittent wash of small things also going on.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, iii. 24.

2. Articles in the course of being cleansed by washing, or the quantity of clothes or other articles washed on one occasion.

Military washes flapped and fluttered on the fences.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, etc., p. 23.

3. The flow or sweep of a body of water; the enward rush of water as its billows break upon the shore; the dash or break of waves upon a shore.

4. The rough or broken water left behind by a vessel as it moves along: as, the wash of the

steamer nearly filled the boat .- 5. The licking or lapping noise made by rippling water as it comes in contact with a boat, a pier, the strand, or the like; the swish-swash of water disturbed as by wind or by ebb or flow.

The water ebbs away with a sulky wash in the hollow laces.

R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, iii.

6. A piece of ground washed by the action of the sea or river, or sometimes overflowed and sometimes left dry; a shallow part of a river or arm of the sea; also, a morass or marsh; a bog; a fen; a quagmire.

Half my power this night,
Passing these flats, are taken by the tide;
These Lincoln Washes have devoured them.
Shak, K. John, v. 6. 41.

7. Substances collected and deposited by the action of water, such as alluvium.

The wash of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rainwater hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

The debris-piles which stretch along the lower slopes of the ranges in the Cordilleran Region are locally known as washes.

J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 125.

8. Waste liquor containing the refuse of food, collected from the cleansed dishes, etc., of a kitchen, such as is often given to pigs; swill or swillings.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar . . . Swills your warm blood like wash,
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2. 9.

Wrinkles like troughs, where swine-deformity swills
The tears of perjury, that lie there like wash
Fullen from the slimy and dishonest eye.

Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ii. 1.

9. In distilling: (a) The fermented wort, from 9. In distilling: (a) The termented wort, from which the spirit is extracted. The grain ground and infused is called the mash, the decented liquor is called the wort, and the wort when fermented becomes the wash. (b) A mixture of dunder, molasses, seummings, and water, used in the West Indies for distillation. Bryan Edwards.—10. A liquid used for application to a surface or a body to tor distillation. Bryan Edwards.—10. A liquid used for application to a surface or a body to cleanse it, color it, or the like—especially a thin and watery liquid, as distinguished from one that is glutinous or oily. Specifically—(a) A liquid used for toilet purposes, such as a cosmetic, a liquid dentifrice, or a hair-wash.

My eyes are none of the best since I have used the last new wash of mercury-water. Wyeherley, Love in a Wood, iv. 2.

It [modesty] renders the face delightfully handsome; is not subject to be rubbed off, and cannot be paralleled by either wash, powder, cosmetic, etc.

Addison, Speciator, No. 547.

(b) In med., a lotion. (c) A thin even coating of color spread over a surface, as of a painting. See def. 11.

There is no handsomeness But has a wash of pride and luxury.

Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iii. 3.

By this is seene who lives by faith and certain knowledge, and who by credulity and the prevailing opinion of the age; whose vertue is an unchangeable grainc, and whose of a slight wash.

Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

(d) In zoöl., a light or slight surface-coloration, as if laid over a ground-color; a superficial tone or tinge; as, a frosty wash over black. (e) A thin coat of metal applied to anything for beauty or preservation.

11. In water-color painting, the application of a pigment so mixed as to be in a very fluid cona pigment so mixed as to be in a very influencedition, or a coat so applied. It is usually a very thin and transparent coat, applied quickly with a large brush, flat and often gradated so as to be darker at one edge than at the opposite edge, or to shade off without mark of separation from one tint into another.

12. The blade of an oar.—13. A measure of

shell-fish; a stamped measure capable of holding 21 quarts and a pint of water.

"I buy my winks," said one, "at Billingsgate, at 3s. and 4s. the wash." A wash is about a bushel.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 7s.

Each smack takes about 40 wash of whelks with her for the voyage.

Each smack takes about 40 wash of whelks with her for Encyc. Brit., IX. 256.

14. A fictitious kind of sale, disallowed on the stock and other exchanges, in which a broker stock and other exchanges, in which a Droker who has received orders from one person to buy and from another person to sell a particular amount or quantity of some particular stock or commodity from one principal to the other and pockets the difference, instead of executing both orders separately to the best advantage in each ease, as is required by the rules of the different exchanges. [Stock-exchange slang.]
—Black wash. See black-wash.—Eye-wash, collyri-nn.—Rain-wash. (a) A washing along or away by the force of rain; displacement effected by rainfall.

He was sceptical as to the lacustrine origin of these breecias. Why not subacrial, like those in the interior of Asia?—subangular masses, transported by rainwash to a distance of 10 or 12 miles.

W. L. Blanford, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 38.

(b) That which is moved by the force of rain; a deposit formed by rain.

formed by rain.

Portions of the drift and of the overlying head or rainwash.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 116.

Red wash. (a) A lotion composed of corrosive sublimate, red aulphid of mercury, and creosote, in water. (b) Batea's camphorated water, made by adding copper sulphate, Armenian bole, and camphor to boiling water, and then atraining.—Tooth-wash, a liquid dentifrice.—White wash, Goulard's lotion; lead-water.—Yellow wash, a lotion prepared by dissolving 30 grains of corrosive sublimate in one pint of lime-water.

Washt (wosh), a. [(wash, v. (ef. washy); perhaps (*warsh for wearish.] Washy: weak; easily losing its qualities.

losing its qualities.

Their bodies of so weak and wash a temper.

Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 1.

'Tis a wash knave; he will not keep his flesh well.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

washable (wosh'a-bl), a. [\(wash + -able. \)] Resisting or enduring washing: noting the fabric, and also the color.

Like washable beaver hats that improve with rain, his were rendered stonter and more vigorous by sof tears.

Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxxvii. showers of tears.

wash-back (wosh'bak), n. In distilling, a eistern or vat in which the wort is fermented to form the wash. E. H. Knight.

wash-ball (wosh bal), n. A ball of soap some-

times combined with cosmetics.

We furnish'd ourselves with wash-balls, the best being made here, and being a considerable commodity.

Evelyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.

wash-basin (wosh'ba'sn), u. A large basin or bowl in which to wash the hands and face.

wash-basket (wosh'bas'ket). n. A circular shallow basket holding about a peck, with a bail handle, used in oystering. [Rhode Island.] wash-bear (wosh'bar), n. [= 6. waschbar.] The racoon or washing-bear. See cut under

wash-beetle (wosh'bē"tl), n. A pounder used to beat or pound clothes in the process of washing. E. H. Knight.

wash-hoard (wosh'bord), n. 1. A board or wooden frame having a ribbed or corrugated surface of sheet-metal, vulcanite, earthenware, or wood, used as a scrubber in washing clothing or wood, used as a scrubber in washing clothing by hand.—2. Naut., a broad thin plank sometimes fixed on the top of the gunwale of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deek port, for the same purpose. Also called waste-board.—3. A board carried around the walls of a room at the bottom. Also called wastery desired. tom. Also called mopboard, skirting-board.

To stand looking out of the study-window at the rain, and kicking his foot against the wash-board in solitude.

George Eliot, Mill on the Flosa, ii. 3.

wash-boiler (wosh'boi 'lèr), n. A vessel of sheet-metal in which clothes to be washed are boiled

wash-bottle (wosh'bot"), n. 1. In chem., a flask provided with a stopper and tubes so arranged that by blowing with the mouth the water or other liquid in the flask may be forced out in a small stream for washing chemical preparations and utensils.—2. A bottle partly filled with water or other washing fluid through

which gases are passed to purify them. wash-bowl (wosh'bōl), u. 1. A large bowl or basin used for washing the hands, face, etc.

Emerson alone took no part in this "storm in a wash-onel." Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 132.

2t. A wash-tub.

Education is not form'd upon Sounds and Syllables, but upon Circumstances and Quality. So that, if he was resolv'd to have shown her thus unpolish'd, he should have made her keep Sheep, or brought her up at the Wash-Boul. Jeremy Cottler, Short View (ed. 1608), p. 222.

wash-brew (wosh'brö), u. The dish usually known as flummery or (as in Scotland) sowens. [Prov. Eng.]

wash-cloth (wosh'kloth), n. A small piece of cloth used in washing, as in washing dishes or

the person.

wash-day (wosh'dā), u. The day set apart in a household for clothes-washing.

wash-dirt (wosh'dert), n. In placer and hydraulic mining, sand or gravel containing, or supposed to contain, gold enough to pay for washing. Also wash-stuff, wash-grarel.
washdish (wosh'dish), n. The dish-washer or wagtail. Also molly or polly washdish. See cut under vagtail. [Local, Eng.]
wash-drawing (wosh'dra"ing), n. See drawing, washed (wosht), a. 1. That has been subjected to washing, in any sense.—2. Of the nature of

a "wash": applied on the exchanges to a mere wash-house (wosh'hous), n. [ME. *waschhouse transfer by a broker of the stock or commodity \langle AS. wæsc-hus, \langle wascau, wash, + hūs, house which one principal had instructed him to sell to another customer who had given instructions to purchase a similar quantity of the same stock or commodity. [Stock-exchange slang.]

Washed or fictitions sales are positively forbidden, and will render the parties concerned liable to suspension or expulsion from the Produce Exchange.

New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 265.

3. In zoöl., overlaid, as a surface or a groundcolor, with a wash or light tint or color: as, a fox's black pelt washed with silver. See wash, Faith, 'tis but a wash scent.

Marston, What you Will, i. 1. washent. An obsolete past participle of wash.

washer (wosh'èr), n. [(wash + -erl.] 1. One who or that which washes: as, a washer of elothes; a dish-washer; a wool-washer.—2. An annular piece of leather, rubber, metal, or other material placed at a joint in a water-pipe or faucet to make the joint tight and revent leakers. cet to make the joint tight and prevent leakage, or over a bolt, or a similar piece upon which a or over a bolt, or a similar piece upon which a nut may be screwed. Washers serve as cushions or packing between many parts of machines, rails, vehicles, and iron structures. When used in buildings at the ends of tie-rods, they are often of large size and diverse shapes, and are called specifically wall-washers. Some forms are used as locks, to prevent a unt from shaking loose, as in a railroad fish-plate. Such washers are made in the shape of a spring, to allow a certain amount of vibration without disturbing the nut. See lock-nut, and cuts under bott, packing, and plug-cock.

3. A similar article forming an ernament, as at the socket or pin that holds any adjustable utensil: as, the mother-of-nearl number of a

at the socket or pin that holds any adjustable ntensil: as, the mother-of-pearl washers of a fan. Compare rosette.—4. In paper-manuf., a straining-and-washing machine used in the process of cleaning rags, to bring them to a pulpy the process of cleaning rags. condition; a beating-engine.—5. In plumbing, the outlet of a eistern. It includes the pipe, the joint or union, and the plug, as for a basin. -6. A washing-machine: as, a clothes-washer, window-washer, gold-washer.—7. In coal-mining (short for coal-washer), any machine for ing (short for coal-washer), any machine for washing coal. In the Pennsylvania anthracite region the coal is sometimes washed by jets of water, and separated from the slate, pyritea, and other refuse by jigging. The number of machines which have been invented in different countries for washing coal is very great, but most of them are based on some form or modification of the jig of the metal-miner.

8. The wagtail, a bird. Also dish-washer, peggy dish-washer, moll-washer, molly or polly wash-dish, washtail, nauny washtail, etc. See cut under washer, he bereted.

washer (wosh'ér), v. t. [< washer, n.] To fit

washer (wosh'er), r. t. [washer, n.] To fit

with washers. I had worked myaelf up, as I always do, in the manuer of heavy men; growing hot like an ill-washered wheel revolving, though I start with a cool axle.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxx.

lle washered the knobs of the doors that had a rattling play whenever handled. Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 160.

washer-cutter (wosh'er-kut"er), n. A rotating entting-tool with two adjustable entters, worked by a hand-brace or by a drill, and used for entting out annular disks for washers.

washer-gage (wosh'er-gāj), n. A graduated tapering rule used for measuring the diameter of bolts, nuts, and washers, and of holes, etc., to receive them.

washer-hoop (wosh'ér-höp), n. In a water-wheel, a gasket placed between the flange and the curb. E. H. Knight.

washerman (wosh'èr-man), n.; pl. washermen (-men). A man who washes clothes, etc.—
washermen's itch. Same as dhobies' itch (which see,

washerwoman (wosh'èr-wum/an), n.; pl. washcrwonen (-wim"en). 1. A woman who washes clothes for others or for hire.—2. The dishwasher or washdish, a wagtail. See cut under

washer or washdish, a wagtan. See cut under wagtail.—Washerwomen's Itch or scall, a variety of psorlasis occurring on the hands of washerwomen.

wash-gilding (wosh'gil'ding), n. Gilding by means of an amalgam of gold from which the mercury is afterward driven off by heat. Also called mercurial gilding, and water-gilding, in allusion to the semi-liquid character of the amalgam.

wash-gravel (wosh'grav"el), n. Same as washwash-hand basin (wosh'hand ba#sn), n. Same

as wash-bowl. wash-hand stand (wosh'hand stand), u. Same as wash-stand.

He . . . locked the door, piled a washhand-stand, chest of drawers, and table against it.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxxvi.

AS: wash-house (wosh hous), n. [MF. "waschhous, \langle AS: wæsc-hus, \langle wascau, wash, + hūs, house; as wash + house1.] A house, generally fitted with boilers, tubs, etc., for washing clothes, etc.; a washing-house.

washiness (wosh'i-nes), n. The state of being washy, watery, or worthless; want of strength washing (wosh'ing), n. [< ME. wasshinge, washing, weshing, waschunge, \ AS. wæscing, washing, verbal n. of wascan, wash: see wash, v.] 1. The act of cleansing with water; abluv.] 1. The act of cleansing with water; ablution. Ceremonial washing has been practised in ancient and modern times and among various peoples. The principal ceremonial washings in the modern Christian church are two: washing of feet, in commemoration of the washing of the feet of the disciples by Christ (see foot); and washing of the hands, especially in connection with the celebration of the encharist. In the Western Church, as well as in the Greek and other Oriental churches, the priest washes his hands before celebration. In the Western Church he also washes his fingers after the offertory and at the end of the eucharistic office. See ablution, lavabo, purification, and holy water (under water).

John wondered why the Messias, the Lamb of God, pure and without spot, who needed not the abstersions of repentance, or the washings of baptism, should demand it.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 95.

2. Clothes washed, especially those washed at one time; a wash.—3. The result of washing; that which is washed from something else, as gold dnst.-To give one's head for washingt, to

So am I, and forty more good fellows, that will not give their heads for the washing, I take it. Beau. and FL, Cupid's Revenge, iv. 3.

washing-bear (wosh'ing-bar), n. The wash-bear or raeoon, Procyon lotor: so called from its habit of putting its food into water before eating it, as if to wash it. See lotor, and cut under racoon. washing-crystals (wosh'ing-kris"talz), n. pl.

See sodium carbonate, under sodium.
washing-drum (wosh'ing-drum), n. In mining,

same as washing-trommel.

washing-engine (wosh'ing-en"jin), n. In paper-manuf., the first of the series of rag-cutting and -cleaning machines used to reduce rags to pulp. It cleans the rags and cuts them to the size known as half-stuff, which is passed on to the beating-engine. See rag-engine. E. H. Knight.

washing-gourd (wosh'ing-gord), n. Same as

washing-house (wosh'ing-hons), n. A wash-

washing-machine (wosh'ing-ma-shēn"), n. An apparatus, operated by hand or steam-power, for washing elothing, fabrics, wool, or other material; a clothes-washer. Washing-machines for domestic and laundry use have been made in the form of churns, rubbing- or beating-machines, and tumbling-boxes. While a great variety of machines have been introduced, all depend essentially upon some mechanical device for stirring and beating the clothes in a vessel containing hot soapy water. Rubbing the clothes against a ribbed surface under water appears to be the most common method. For bloacheries and mills where large quantities of fabrics are to be washed, the material is made up into continuous bands, and is drawn throngh vats over rollers. In some machines heaters are used to assist in cleaning the fabrics. Such machines are of the nature of bucking-machines, keirs, wincing-machines, and dash-wheels. Washing-machines are designed to be used with wringers. One form for domestic use is practically a form of wringer, the clothes being cleaned by drawing them between rollers of corrugated rubber.

washing-powder (wosh'ing-pou"dèr), n. A powdered preparation (as of soda-ash and washing-machine (wosh'ing-ma-shēn"), n. An

powdered preparation (as of soda-ash and Scotch soda) used in washing clothes. washing-rollers (wosh'ing-rollerz), n. pl. Roll-

ces for squeezing goods or yarn after securing. They are of cast-iron, turned true and smooth. The requisite pressure is applied by means of compound levers or movable weights. E. H. Knight.

washing-shield (wosh'ing-shield), n. In wash-

ing, a ridged or corrugated shield for the palm of the hand, or a shield at once to protect the person and supply a surface on which to rub the clothes. E. H. Knight.

Washington canvasback. Same as redhead, 2. Washington cedar. See cedar, 2, and cut under Security.

er Segnoia

Washingtonia (wosh-ing-tō'ni-ä), n. Washingtonia (wosh-ing-tō'ni-ä), n. [NL. (Wendland, 1879), named after George Washington (1732–99), first President of the United ington (1732–99), first President of the United States.] A genus of palms, of the tribe 'org-phæ. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with slightly imbricated segments, and a three-lobed ovary with elongated filiform style. The albumen of the seed is uniform, like that of the related genera Corppha and Sabot, but the embryo, unlike the others, is sub-basllar. There is but one species clearly known, W. filifora, mative of southern California and the adjacent border, called desert-palm, and locally fan-palm and San Diego palm. It produces a tall robust cylindrical trunk, enlarged at the base, often 40, sometimes 75, feet high, crowned by a cluster of light green circular plicate leaves with from 40 to 60 folds about 4 feet across, cleft nearly to the middle into induplicate segments fringed with fine white penduWashingtonia

lous threads often a foot long. The stout leafstalk ends in a large appressed ligule, is about 8 feet long, and is set with strong, hooked spines along its edges. The mature tree bears in June three or four smooth clongated paniculate spadices with very many slender flexious branchlets. The small dry flowers are white, sessile, and persistent without change, the corona salver-shaped with a fleshy tube and sharp lanceolate lobes, and the six projecting stamens have large filaments and authers. A single spadix 8 feet long hangs pendent at ripening, In September or October, bearing about ten pounds of small black ellipsoidal one-celled fruits, each with a single shining brown bony seed surrounded by a thin sweetish pulpy pericarp. This is the only arhorescent palm in the United States far from the sea; it occurs there chiefly in the desert in San Diego county, California; in Lower California it approaches the coast. It was discovered by Dr. C. C. Parry, 1849-50; it is now frequent in entivation, especially along the Californian coast, often under the name of Pritchardia flamentosa or Brahea flifera; when very young, it is valued in America as a house-plant. Since 1875 it has been grown by thousands along the Mediterranean near Nice for outdoor decoration, where the characteristic appearance after twelve years growth is that of a huge bulbous trunk, often 10 feet in girth and 10 feet high, bearing a crown of Ioliage 20 feet across, composed of from 50 to 80 white-fringed leaves. It vuries greatly in habit with age. It has been known to blossom at twenty-two years; one fifty years old was 58 feet high and 11 feet in girth. At maturity, its older leaves turn down, and cover the trunk with a dry thatch, a protection from the desert heat and winds, but burning so readily that it forms a source of danger from fire. The W. robusta of cultivation, peculiar in its reddish petiole-bases, is now considered a variety of the foregoing; If. Sonore of Mexico, with deep criuson-brown petioles and stem, is said to be

or to Washington, one of the United States,

named after him.

II. n. An inhabitant of Washington, the capital of the United States, or of Washington, one of the United States.

washingtonite (wosh'ing-ton-īt), n. [\langle Wash-ington (see def.) + -ite2.] A variety of ilmenite found near Washington in Litchfield county, Connectiont

Washington lily, thorn. See lily, 1, and thorn1

washing-trommel (wosh'ing-trom/el), u.

washing-trommel (wosh'ing-trom"el), n. A trommel used for washing ores. A washing-trommel consists usually of a cylinder of sheet-iron from 5 to 10 feet long, which turns on its axis, and through which a copions stream of water flows, the stuff asit passes out being caught on one or more perforated sheet-iron screens, by which the clayey particles are separated from the ore, and this latter sometimes roughly sorted. The form and arrangement of washing-trommels vary considerably according to the character of the ore and of the impurities with which it is mixed. See trommel. Also washing-drum. washing-up (wosh'ing-up'), n. In mining, same as elean-up, 2. Also washing-off (Australia). washing-vessel (wosh'ing-ves'el), n. [\lambda ME. waschinge-vessel; \lambda washing + vessel.] A vessel to wash in. Prompt. Parv., p. 517. wash-leather (wosh'leth"\(\epsilon\), n. A fine white or light-yellow, very soft, and flexible leather, originally made from the skins of Rupicapra tragus, the Alpine chamois. Leather very closely resembling it in this properties is now made from skins of sheep, goats, decr, calves, and from split hides, the coarser qualities being known as wash-leather. The skins are limed to remove the hair, steeped in a weak solution of lactic or acetic acid to neutralize the lime, and then frizzed or rubbed with punice-stone or a blunk knife to remove the grain. Repeated fulling by pounding or rolling in oil, washing with weak alkaline solution to remove the oil, stretching, drying, and smoothing complete the process of manufacture.

The greeugrocer put on a pair of wash-leather gloves to hand the plates with.

Dickeus, Pickwick, xxvii.

The greengrocer put on a pair of wash-leather gloves to hand the plates with.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxxvii.

washman (wosh'man), n.; pl. washmen (-men).

1. A washerman,—2†. A beggarman eovered with simulated sores. [Old eant.]

A Washnan is called a Palliard, but not of the right making. He vseth to lye in the hye way with lame or sore legs or armes to beg. These men ye right Palliards wil often times spoile, but they dare not complayn. They be bitten with Spickworts, and somtime with rats bane.

Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 594.

Washoe process. See ngn! 3.

Washoe process. See pan!, 3.
wash-off (wosh'of), a. [\(\chi wash \) off: see under wash, r.] In calico-printing, fugitive; that will not stand washing: applied to certain colors or [College 1]. dyes. [Colloq.] washout (wosh'out), n.

[\langle wash out: see under reash, v.] The execuation, by crosive action of water, of a part of a road-bed, the bank of a stream, a hillside, or the like; also, the hole or break resulting from such excavation.

The rains and torrents cutting away the land into channels, which at first are merely wash-outs, and at last grow into deep canyons. T. Roosevett, Hunting Trips, p. 153.

wash-pot (wosh'pot), n. 1. A vessel prepared for the washing of anything. Ps. lx. 8.—2. In tin-plate mannf., a pot kept filled with clean

bright melted tin, in which each sheet of iron, after it has left the tin-pot and had the super-fluous metal removed from it with a hempen brush, receives its final coating of tin. From the wash-pot the sheet passes to the "patent-pot," and from this to the steel rollers by which the coating of tin is made smooth and uniform. This is the modern method of manufacture, now almost universally followed in Wales. wash-rag (wosh/rag), n. A small piece of cloth used in washing the person.

She employed the interval while her guests were at their luncheon in plying the wash-rag and comh, to such good effect that Cinderella suffered no greater transformation at the hands of the fairy godmother.

E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, iv.

wash-stand (wosh'stand), n. A piece of furniture like a table, with or without a lower shelf, drawers, and a back, arranged to hold a basin and ewer and other appurtenances for washing the person. Since the introduction of elaborate plumbing, the name is given also to the set or fixed wash-bowl, with a marble slab above, and wooden inclosure or support of the basin and pipes, with the laucets, and other conve-

I returned, sought the sponge on the washstand, the salts in my drawer, and once more retraced my steps,

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

wash-stuff (wosh'stuf), n. In gold-mining, same as wash-dirt.

washtail (wosh'tāl), u. Same as washer, 8. [Local, Eng.]

wash-tub (wosh'tub), n. A tub for washing, especially one in which clothes are washed.

especially one in which clothes are washed. The vulgar words wash-tub, shoe-horn, brew-house, cookstove, . . . which are merely slovenly and uncouth abbreviations of washing-tuh, shoeing-horn, brewing-house, and cooking-stove. R. G. White, Words and their Uses, p. 232. washy (wosh'i), a. [< wash + -y¹.] 1. Watery; damp; moist; soft: as, "the washy ooze," Milton, P. L., vii. 303.—2. Too much diluted; weak; thin: as, washy tea.

Meats of a washy and fluid nature, that slip through the stomach and tarry not for concection, do no more feed a man's health than almost if he lived on air.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 432.**

Hence—3. Wanting in solidity, substantialness, strength, stamina, or the like; feeble; worthless.

Alas! our women are but washy toys.

Dryden, Epil. to the King and Queen (1682). Washy he is, perhaps not over-sound. Prior, Daphne and Apollo

Prior, Daphne and Apollo.

Wasp (wosp), n. [Also dial. waps, wops (and wop); ⟨ ME. waspe, ⟨ AS. wæsp, wæps, found also in the form wæfs in an early gloss. =

D. wesp = MLG. wespe = OHG. wefsa, MHG. wefse, wasp (ef. MHG. wespe, vespe, G. wespe, Dan. respe, a wasp, ⟨ L.⟩, = L. respa, a wasp, = Lith. wapsa, a gadfly, horsefly, = Russ. osa, a wasp (ef. OF. guespe, F. guépe, ⟨ MHG. wespe); with formative -s, perhaps ⟨ √ wap, sting (ef. E. wap¹, strike). The word has appar. nothing to do with Gr. σφήξ, a wasp (with which ef. Gael, speach, a wasp, speach, bite). 1 1. Any cf. Gael. speach, a wasp, speach, bite).] 1. Any one of several families, many genera, and very numerous species of aculeate hymenopterous

insects, whose wings fold lengthwise in a peculiar manner when the insects rest, which insects are



Nest of Paper-wasp (Pespa). Nest of Social Wasp (Polistes). hence collectively ealled Diploptera. Most wasps dig holes for themselves, whence they are also called Fossores (though not all are fossorial). There are 13 families of wasps: namely, Scoliidæ, Sapygidæ, Pompilidæ, Sphecidæ (or Sphegidæ), Larridæ, Nyssonidæ, Bembecidæ, Philanthidæ, Pemphredonidæ, Romande, and Vespidæ. The members of the first ten of these families are indiscriminately known as digger-wasps; those of the last three are wasps more strictly so called. The Masaridæ and Emmenidæ, like all the digger-wasps, are of solitary habits, and are hence known as solitary wasps (which see, under solitary). The Vespidæ alone are social wasps.



These are also called paper-wasps, from the character of their nests, and include the various species of Vespa known as hornets. See, besides the family names, Agenia, Ammophila, Odynerus, Polistes, Sphecius, etc., dauber (e), mud-dauber, also digger-wasp, potter-wasp, sandwasp, spider-wasp, wood-wasp, with numerous cuts.

Ther is no waspe in this werlde that will wilfullok[e]r

styngen,
For stappyng on a too of a styncande frere!
Piers Plouman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1, 648.

Meanwhile the troops beneath Patroclus' care
Invade the Trojaus, and commence the war.
As wasps, provok'd by children in their play,
Pour from their mansions by the broad highway.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 314.

2. Figuratively, a person characterized by ill nature, petnlance, peevishness, irritability, or petty malignity.

Come, come, you wasp; i' faith, you are too angry.
Shak., T. of the S., il. 1. 210.

Golden wasp. Same as goldwasp.—Great-tailed wasp, Urocerus (or Sirex) giyas.—Northern wasp, Vespa borealis.—Tailed wasps, the Siricidæ or Uroceridæ (which see.)—Wasp's-nest boil, a sort of carbuncle situated on the nape of the neck, usually only in people of advanced vears

wasp-bee (wosp'bē), n. A euekoo-bee; any bee of the genus Nomada. wasp-beetle (wosp'bē'tl), n. A beetle of the genus Clytus, as the British C. arietis, or of a related longicorn genus, as the American Cyllene pictus: so called from their wasp-like maculation.

wasp-fly (wosp'fli), n. A British syrphid fly, Chrysotoxum fasciolatum, spotted with yellow on a black ground, and thus somewhat resembling a hornet.

bling a hornet.

wasp-grub (wosp'grub), n. The larva of a wasp, used for bait by anglers. [Eng.]

waspish (wos'pish), a. [< wasp + -ishl.] Like a wasp in any way. (a) Having a very slender waist, like the petiole of a wasp's abdomen; wasp-waisted; tight-laced. (b) Quick to resent any trifle, injury, or affront; snappish; petalant; irritable; irascible.

In aige [they be] sone testie, very waspishe, and alwaies oner miserable.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 33.

Ah! thou knowest not

What sting this waspish fortune pricks me with.

Randolph, Amyntas, ii. 2.

waspish-headedt (wos'pish-hed"ed), a. Irritable; passionate.

Her waspish-headed son has broke his arrows. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 99.

waspishly (wos'pish-li), adv. In a waspish manner; so as to be like a wasp in any re-

He answered rather waspishly—"Why should you bring me into the matter?"

George Eliot, Middlemarch, it.

waspishness (wos'pish-nes), n. Waspish charaeter or state.

wasp-kite (wosp'kit), u. The honey-buzzard or bee-hawk, *Pernis apivorus*. See cut under Pernis.

wasp-tongued (wosp'tungd), a. Petulanttongued; shrewish.

Why, what a wasp-tongued [var. wasp-stung] and impatient fool
Art thou! Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 236.

wasp-waisted (wosp'wās"ted), a. Very slender-waisted; laeed tightly.
waspy (wos'pi), a. [< wasp + -yl.] Waspish.
She had none of your Chinese feet, nor waspy unhealthy waists, which those may admire who will.

Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

Wassail (wos'āl), n. [Also wassel; < ME. wassayl, wasseyl, wesseil, < AF. wassail, a reflex of ONorth. wæs hæl or ODan. wæs heil. AS. wes häl, 'be whole, be well' (i. e. 'here's to your health'); also wes thū hāl, and in pl. wese gē hāle, 'be ye whole' (so ME. hayl be thou, ete.), a salutation used like weorth hāl, ME. hail wurth thu, leel. kom heill, 'come hale,' far heill, 'fare hale,' sit heill, 'sit hale,' ete.: AS. wes, impv. of wesan, be; hāl, whole, hale, well, = Ieel. heill, whence E. hale, and the greeting hail: see was and hale², hail², whole.]

1. The salutation, toast, or form of words in which healths were formerly pledged in drinking, equivalent to 'health,' or 'your good health,' now iu use.

A kne to the Kyng heo seyde: lord Kyng, wassayl!

A kne to the Kyng heo seyde: lord Kyng, wassayl!
Rob. of Gloucester (ed. Hearne), p. 117.

Hingistus hauing inuited King Vortiger to a Supper, . . . shee [Rowena] came . . . into the Kings presence, with a cup of gold filled with wine in her hand, and, making . . . a low reuerence vnto the King, sayd . . . "ware head hisford Cynlng," which is, being rightly expounded according to our present speech, he of health Lord king. I'erstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 127.

n, kest of Decayed Thremgence (et. 1826), p. 17.
Then lift the can to bearded lip,
And smite esch sounding shield;
Wassaite! to every dark-ribbed ship,
To every battle-field!
Motherwell, Battle-Flag of Sigurd.

We did but . . . pledge you all In wassail. Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. A festive oceasion 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, Keeps wassail. Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 9.

3. The liquor used on such occasions; specifically, ale, mixed with a smaller amount of wine, sweetened and flavored with spices, fruit, etc.

Wassail, or rather the wassail bowl, . . . was a bowl of apiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New-year's eve. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 466.

But let no footstep beat the floor,

Nor bowl of wassait mantle warm.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cv.

4t. A merry drinking-song.

Have yon done your wassail? 'tis a handsome drowsy ditty, I'll assure you. Beau, and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

=Syn. 2. Revel, Debauch, etc. See carousall.
wassail (wos'āl), v. [Also wassel; < wassail, n.]
I. trans. To drink to the health or prosperity
of: as, to wassail the apple (an old custom on Christmas eve).

Wassaile the Trees, that they may heare You many a Plum, and many a Peare; For more or lesse fruits they wilt bring, As you doe give them Wassailing. Herrick, Hesperldes, Ceremonies for Christmas, iv.

The ceremony of wassailing the apple orchard on Twelfth Night is said to be obsolete.

The Academy, April 19, 1890, p. 265.

II. intrans. To drink healths; carouse.

Spending all the day, and a good part of the night, in dancing, carolling, and wassailing.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

wassail-bout (wos'āl-bout), n. Same as was-

Many a wassail-bout Wore the long winter out. Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

wassail-bowl (wos'al-bol), n. The bowl in which wassail was mixed and served.

The woods, or some near town
That is a neighbour to the bordering down,
Hath drawn them thither, bout some lusty sport,
Or spiced wassail-bovet.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 1.

wassail-bread (wos'āl-bred), n. Bread eaten at a wassail

wassail-candle (wos'āl-kan'dl), n. A candle

used at a wassail. wassail-cup (wos'āl-kup), n. A cup from which

wassail was drunk. wassailer (wos'āl-èr), n. One who takes part in a wassail or drinking-bout.

The rudeness and swilled insolence Of such late wassailers. Milton, Comus, 1, 179.

wassail-horn (wos'al-hôrn), n. A drinkinghorn of the middle ages. The name is taken from the appearance of the word wassail in the silver-git mounting of an ancient horn preserved at Queen's College, Oxford.

Wassel, n. and v. See wassail.

wasser! (wos'er), n. [Appar. $\langle G. wasser = E.$ water, perhaps through some popular myth imported from Germany. Cf. wasserman.] A water-demon (?).

The horrible huge whales did there appeare;
The wasser that makes maryners to feare.
The Newe Metamorphosis (1600).

wasserman; (wos'èr-man), n. [G. wasser, water, + mann. man. Cf. E. dial. wassel-man, a scarecrow. Cf. waterman.] A male sea-monster of human form; a sort of merman.

The gricaly Wasserman, that makes his game
The flying ships with swiftnes to pursew.

Spenser, F. Q., H. xii. 24.

wasshet, v. An old spelling of wash.
wast¹ (wost). See was.
wast²t, n. An obsolete spelling of waist.
wastable (was'ta-bl), a. [⟨waste¹ + -able.] Liable to waste.

For ale that is newe is wastable with-owten dowt.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

2t. Wasteful.

Vasterui.

For much of this chaffare that is wastable.

Might be forborne for dere and deceinable.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 1, 193.

wastage (wās'tāj), n. [\langle waste\forall + -age.] Loss by use, wear, decay, leakage, etc.; waste.

The manufacture of it [shell money] was large and constant, to replace the continual maxtage which was caused by the sacrifice of so much upon the death of wealthy men, and by the propitiatory sacrifices performed by many tribes, especially thuse of the Coast Range.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 301.

There is a subtlety which here in Rome Men look for in blied wextage of their lives, Nnt knowing where to seek it.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 178.

waste¹ (wāst), a. [Formerly also wast; ⟨ ME. wast, wast, ⟨ OF. wast, guast, gast, gaste, waste (faire wast, make waste), ⟨ I. vastus, waste, desolate, vast: see vast. The word was confused with the ult. related early ME. weste, ⟨ AS. wēste = OS. wōsti = OFries. woste = OHG. wuosti, MHG. wuesti, G. wüst, waste, desolate: see waste¹, n.] 1. Desert; desolate; uninhabited. habited.

So wide a forest and so waste as this, Nor famous Ardeyn, nor fowle Arlo, is.

Spenser, Astrophel, l. 95.

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howl-g wilderness. Dent. xxxii. 10.

ing wilderness.

Far in the waste Soudan.

Tennyson, Epitaph on General Gordon. 2. In a state of desolation and decay; ruined; ruinous; blank; eheerless; dismal; dreary.

Certayne old wast and broken howeses.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. celxix.

I will make thee [Jerusalem] waste, and a reproach among the nations that are round about thee.

Ezek. v. 14.

3. Unused; untilled; unproductive.

It had layne wast two hundred yeares.

Coryat, Crudities, 1. 159. Almost one-fourth of the cultivable land of a country which was held to be over-populated was lying waste,
W. S. Gregg, Irish Illist. for Eng. Readers, p. 145.

4. Rejected as unfit for use, or spoiled in the using; refuse; hence, of little or no value; useless: as, waste paper; waste materials.—5†. Idle; empty; vain; of no value or signifi-

Where is oure semely sone?
I trowe oure wittis be waste as wynde.
York Plays, p. 157.

He hath maad mi covenant wast. Wyclif, Gen. xvii. 14. His waste wordes retournd to him in vaine.

Spenser, F. Q., I. 1. 42.

6. Exuberant; over-abundant; hence, superfluous; useless.

Strangled with her waste fertility.

Milton, Comus, 1, 729.

7t. Wasteful; prodigal; profuse.

My reaset expensis y wole with drawe; Now, certis, reaset weel callid thei be, For thei were spent my boost to blowe, My name to here bothe on londe & see. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 179.

To lay waste. See lay!—Waste-steam plpe, in n steam-engine, a pipe for conveying away the steam that escapes through the safety-valve.

waste¹ (wāst), n. [\(\) ME. waste, \(\) OF. wast, a waste, guast, gast, vast, waste, devastation; cf. MHG. waste, \(\) desert; forms confused with early ME. weste, \(\) AS. wēsten = OS. wōstun = OHG. wuosti, MHG. wueste, \(\) G. wüste, \(\) waste, desert: see waste¹, \(\) a. \(\) 1. A wild, uninhabited, or desolate place or region; a desert; \(\) wilder, \(\) and \(\) wilder. or desolate place or region; a desert; a wilder-

ess.
The world's great waste, the ocean.
Waller, To my Lord Protector.

No other object breaks
The waste but one dwarf tree,
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

A dreary waste, exhibiting scarcely n vestige of civiliza-Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i.

ion.

[The Barhary States were] bounded . . . on the south by he vast, indefinite, sandy, fiinty weates of Sahara.

Sumner, Orations, I. 205.

Fancy flutters over these vague wastes like a butterfly blown out to sea, and finds no footbold.

Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

2. Untilled or uncultivated ground; a tract of land not in a state of cultivation, and producing little or no herbage or wood.

One small gate that open'd on the waste.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. In coal-mining, gob; also, the fine coal made 3. In coal-mining, got; also, the fine coal made in mining and preparing coal for the market; eulm; coal-dirt; dirt: in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, used to signify both the minewaste (or coal left in the mine in pillars, etc.) and the breaker waste.—4. Gradual loss, diminution, or decay, as in bulk, substance, strength, or value, from continued use, wear, disease, etc.: as, waste of tissue; waste of energy.

Beauty's waste hath in the world an end. Shak., Sonnets, ix.

Were Life uniform in its rate, . . . repair and waste of all organs, including nervous organs, would have to keep an approximately even pace, one with the other.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 37.

5. Consumption; decline; a pining away.

There's many a one as works in a carding-room who falls lnto a waste, coughing and spitting blood, because they're just poisoned by the finff.

Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xiii.

6. Broken, spoiled, useless, or superfluous material; stuff that is left over, or that is unfitted

or cannot readily be utilized for the purpose for which it was intended; overplus, useless, or rejected material; refuse, as the overflow water from a dam or reservoir, broken or spoiled eastings in a foundry, paper scraps in a printing-office or bindery, or shreds of yarn in a cotton- or woolen-mill.

What is called in typographical language the waste of works printed at the Academy is seldom or never pre-served, as it ought to be. **Rev. W. Tooke (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 430).

"I don't know how it is, sir," said one waste collector, ...
"I can't make it out, but paper gets scarcer or else I'm out of luck. Just at this time my family and me really couldn't live on my waste if we had to depend entirely man it."

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 11.

7. Rubbish; trash; nonsense.

Why fader, in faith, are yo so fer troublet At his wordys of waste, & his wit febill? Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), t. 2546.

A weir or sluiee for carrying off the overflow from a dam, reservoir, or canal.—9. A waste-pipe, or any contrivance for allowing waste matter or surplus water, steam, etc., to escape.

If more than one basin is fixed upon the same waste, the ze should be proportionately increased.

S. S. Hellyer, The Plumber, p. 47.

10. Unnecessary or useless expenditure: as, waste of time, labor, or money.

So to order and dispende the same that no waste or vn-profitable excesse be made. Hakluyt's Voyages, 1, 227.

Prefaces, and passages, and exensations, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time.

Bacon, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

11. A superfluity.

We'll girt them with an ample waste of love.

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

12. In law, anything suffered by a tenant in the nature of permanent injury to the inheritance, not occasioned by the act of God or a public enemy; the result of any act or omission by the tenant of a particular estate by which the estate of the remainder-man or reversioner the estate of the remainder-man or reversioner is rendered less valuable.—Cotton waste. See cotton-waste.—Equitable waste, injuries to the inheritance which fall short of waste as defined by the common law, but which a court of equity will treat as equivalent to waste.—Impeachment of waste. See impeachment.—In wastet, in vain.

Ich haue wrougt al in wast ac i nel na more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 718.

Thir wise words ware noght wroght in waste,
To waffe and wende away als wynde,
York Plays, p. 95.

Permissive waste, waste by omission to prevent it.— Tanners' waste. See tanuer1.—To run to waste, to become exhausted, useless, or spoiled, as from want of proper judgment, management, care, or skill; become lost for any useful purpose.

Alas! our young affections van to waste, Or water but the desert.

Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 120.

Voluntary waste. See voluntary.—Waste-picking machine, a machine for shredding waste fabric into shoddy; a rag-picker.—Waster waste. See the quotation nuder waster!, n., 4 (b). = Syn. 6. Refuse, Damage, etc. See loss.

waste¹ (wāst), v.; pret. and pp. wasted, ppr. wasting. [< ME. wasten, waasten, < OF. waster, guaster, gaster, F. gâter, waste (= Pr. gastar, guastar = Sp. Pg. gastar = It. guastare, < MHG. wasten, lny waste), < L. vastare, waste, devastate, < vastus, waste, desert; see waste¹, a., and cf. rastale, devastate. Cf. G. wüsten, lny waste.]

I tens 1. To lny waste devastate of the content of the I. trans. 1. To lay waste; devastate; destroy;

For-thi wigtli with werre i wasted alle hire londes, & brougt hire at swiche hale that sche mercy craued.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 4587.

And at the Fote of this Hille was somtymen gode Cytee of Cristene Men, that Men cleped Cayphas, For Cayphas first founded it; but it is now alle wasted.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 31.

Bathy sent Cadan to pursue the King into Schauonia, ill fleeing before him, who wested Bosna, Sernia, and Ilgaria. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 405. Bulgaria.

If more wasted the Britains then any Saxon King here him.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iv. fore him.

2. In law, to damage, injure, or impair, as an estate, voluntarily, or by allowing the buildings, fences, etc., to fall into decay.—3. To diminish or reduce in bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like, as by continued use, wear, loss, deeay, or disease; consume or wear away;

use up; spend. Would be were wasted, marrow, bones, and all! Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2, 125,

The span of time
Doth waste us to our graves.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

My heart is wasted with my woc. Tennyson, Oriana.

"That sorceress, my brother's wife," eried Richard, "and others with her—see how they have wasted my hody by their sorcery and witchcraft!" And, as he spoke, he bared fils left arm and showed it to the council, shrunk and withered.

J. Gairdner, Richard III., ii.

4. To expend without adequate return; spend uselessly, vainly, or foolishly; employ or use lavishly, prodigally, improvidently, or carelessly; squander; throw away.

Thof siche gadlynges be grevede, it greves me bot lyttille! Thay wyne no wirchipe of me, bot wastys theire takle! Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2444.

Mary, to testify the largeness of her affection, seemed to waste away a gift upon him.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

I wasted time, and now doth time waste me.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 49.

Waste the solitary day
In plucking from you fen the reed,
And watching it float down the Tweed.

Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

So much fluency and self-possession should not be wasted entirely on private occasions.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.

I that have wasted here health, wealth, and time, And talents, I—you know it—I will not hoast; Dismiss me.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To waste time. See time! — Wasted off, noting a stone of which the surfaces have been evened by the use of a pick or point. See wasting, 2.—Syn. 1. To ravage, pillage, plunder, strip.—4. To dissipate, fritter away.

II. intrans. To be consumed or grow gradu-

ally less in bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like; wear or pine away; decay or diminish wastel-cake; (wās'tel-kāk), n. Same as wastel. gradually; dwindle.

Man dicth, and wasteth away.

Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die because a woman's fair?
Wither, The Shepherd's Resolution.

I will not argue the matter. Time vastes too fast, Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 8.

waste⁹†, n. An old spelling of waist. waste³ (wāst), v. t.; pret. and pp. wasted, ppr. wasting. [Cf. waster², a eudgel.] To cudgel. wasting. [C: [Prov. Eng.]

waste-basket (wāst'bās"ket), n. A basket used to receive rejected papers, useless scraps of paper, and other waste material.
waste-board (wāst'bōrd), n. Same as wash-

board, 2.

waste-book (wāst'huk), n. A day-book. See

waste-bookkeeping.
waste-card (wāst'kārd), n. A machine for working up and carding the waste, fluff, etc., which collect on the floor of a factory. E. H.

waste-duster (wāst'dus"ter), n. A machine for cleansing factory-waste. It consists of a series of heaters which rotate above a wire grating in which the waste is retained, while the dust and impurities fall through. E. H. Knight.

wasteful (wāst'ful), a. [< wastel + -ful.] 1.

Destructive; devastating; wasting.

His gash'd stabs look'd like a breach in nature For ruin's wasteful entrance. Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 120.

See, with what heat these dogs of hell advance
To waste and havor yonder world, which I
So fair and good created, and had still
Kept in that state, had not the folly of man
Let in these wasteful furies.

Milton, P. L., x. 620.

2. Producing or involving waste; occasioning serious loss or damage; ruinous.

With taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 16.

These days of high prices and wasteful taxation.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 277.

Worn From wasteful living.

Tennuson, Ancient Sage.

3. Extravagant or lavish; profuse to excess; prodigal; squandering: as, a wasteful person.

How has kind Heaven adorned the happy land, And scattered blessings with a wasteful hand! Addison, Letter from Italy.

Four summers coined their golden light in leaves, Four vasteful autumns flung them to the gale.

O. W. Holmes, For the Commemoration Services, Campridge, July 21, 1865.

4t. Uninhabited; desolate; waste.

In wildernesse and wastfull deserts strayd. Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 3.

spenser, r. Q., I. III. 3. = Syn. 2 and 3. Thriftless, unthrifty.—3. Lavish, Profuse, etc. See extraragant.

wastefully (wāst'fūl-i), adr. In a wasteful manner; lavishly; prodigally.

Her lavish hand is wastefully profuse.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

wastefulness (wāst'ful-nes), n. The state or character of being wasteful; lavishness; prodigality.

Those by their riot and wastefulnesse be hurtfull to a summon-weale.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 175. common-weale.

waste-gate (wāst'gāt), n. A gate for letting the water of a dam or pond pass off.
waste-good (wāst'gūd), n. [< waste1 + obj. good.] A prodigal; a spendthrift.

A young heyre, or cockney, that is his mothers darling, if hee haue playde the waste-good at the Innes of the Court, . . . falles in a quarrelling humor with his fortune, because she made him not king of the Indies.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 18.

wastel† (wās'tel), n. [< ME. wastel, < OF. wastel, gastel, gasteau, a cake, bread, pastry, F. gâteau (Wall. wastiau) (Picard wastel = Pr. gastal), a cake, < MHG. wastel, a cake.] 1. A

Thew hast no good grounde to gete the with a wastel, But if it were vith thi tonge or ellis with thi two hondes, Piers Plowman (B), v. 293.

2. In her., a bearing representing a round cake.

wastel-breadt (was'tel-bred), n. The finest quality of white bread; bread made of the finest flour.

Of smale houndes had she, that she fedde With rosted flesh, or milk, and wastel-breed. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 147.

Mysic was a dark-eyed laughter-loving wench, with cherry-cheeks, and a skin as white as her father's finest bolted flour, out of which was made the Abbot's own weastel-bread.

Scott, Monastery, xiii.

Job xiv. 10. **wasteless** (wāst'les), a. [< wastel+-less.] That cannot be wasted, consumed, or exhausted; iuexhaustible.

Those powers above, . . .

That from their wasteless treasures heap rewards.

May, The Heir, lv.

wasten (wās'ten), n. [(ME. wastine, wasteyn, (OF. wastine, guastine, waste, desert (cf. AS. wēsten = OS. wōstun = OHG. wuosti, a desert, waste, wilderness): see waste¹.] A waste; a

She, of nought affrayd, Through woods and wastnes wide him daily sought. Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 3.

wasteness (wāst'nes), n. The state of being waste or desolate; desolation.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wasteness. Zeph. i. 15

waste-pallet (wāst'pal"et), n. See pallet2, 5. waste-picker (wāst'pik"er), n. Same as ragpicker, 1.

waste-pipe (wāst'pīp), n. A pipe for conveying away waste water, etc.; an overflow-pipe. See

away waste water, etc.; an overflow-pipe. See waste-steam pipe, under waste¹, a. waste-preventer (wāst'prē-ven "tèr), n. In ptumbing, a device for controlling the supply and flow of a water-tank. It combines an outlet-valve and a ball-valve on the inlet-pipe—a single lever operated by a chain so controlling both valves that no more water enters the tank than is drawn out. waster¹ (wās¹tèr), n. [⟨ ME. wastour, wastor, wastoure, wastowe, agsteur. a waster. waster. waster. waster.

tcor, gastour, gasteur, a waster, waster, waste: see waste¹, v.] 1. One who or that which wastes, squanders, or consumes extravagantly or uselessly; a prodigal; a squanderer.

A chidestere or wastour of thy good.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 291.

He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster. Prov. xviii. 9.

He left a vast estate to his son, Sr Francis (I thinke ten thousand pounds per annum); he lived like a bog, but his sonne John was a great waster. Aubrey, Lives (John Popham).

Ye will think I am turned waster, for I wear clean hose and shoon every day. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

2†. A lawless, thieving vagabond.

The statute of Edw. III. (an. reg. 5, c. xiv.) specifies "divers manslaughters, felonies, and robberies done by people that be called Roberdesmen, Wastours, and Drawlacches."

Note to Piers Plowman (C), i. 45.

3. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle which causes it to waste: otherwise called a thief.-4. That which is wasted or spoiled; an article damaged or spoiled in course of making. Specifically — (a) In the industrial arts, a vessel or other object badly cast, hadly fired, or in any way defective or useless, or fit only to be remelted.

If ad 1 not taken these precautions, which some are apt to think too much trouble, I should have had many a waster. G. Ede, in Campin's Mech. Engineering, p. 855.

(b) pl. Tin-plates (sheet-iron tinned) deficient in weight, or otherwise inferior in quality, and which are sorted out from the "primes." They are used for various purposes which do not require the hest quality of stock.

Some of the sheets thus thrown out [as being defective] are called menders or returns, and are sent back for repair to the tin-house; others are called wasters, for which there is always a market at a reduction in price; the worst are called waster waste, and are used up for cases or sent away to Birmingham.

W. H. Flower, Hist. of Tin, p. 173.

waster¹ (wās'ter), v. t. [< waster¹, n.] To waster; squander. Galt. [Scotch.]
waster²† (wās'ter), n. [Origin obscure; cf. waste³, and dial. wastle, a twig.] 1. A wooden sword formerly used for practice by the common people.

As with wooden wasters men learn to play at the sharp, so practice in times of peace makes ready for the time of war.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 42.

2. Same as leister. [Scotch.]

This chase, in which the fish is pursued and struck with barbed spears, or a sort of long-shafted trident called a waster, is much practised at the mouth of the Esk, and in the other salmon rivers of Scotland.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

To play at wasters, to practise fencing; fence with cudgels or with wooden or blunt swords.

Thou'rt a craven, I warrant thee; thou would'st be loth to play half a dozen venies at wasters with a good fellow for a broken head.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

They that play at wasters exercise themselves by a few cudgels how to avoid an enemy's blows.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 375.

wastern†, n. [ME., var. of wasten, after wildern.] A waste or desert place.

Flore wolvez, and whilde synne, and wykkyde bestez,
Walkede in that wasternne, wather to seche.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2934.

wastery, n. and a. See wastry. wastethrift (wast'thrift), n. [< waste1 + obj.

thrift.] A spendthrift.

Thou art a wastethrift, and art run away from thy master that loved thee well.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, l. 4.

A wastethrift, a common surfeiter, and, to conclude, a eggar. Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, ii. 1.

waste-trap (wāst'trap), n. A trap so devised as to allow surplus water to escape without A gode man and ryzt certeyn
Dwelled besyde that wasteyn.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12. (Halliwell.)

MSteway (wāst'wā), n. A passage for waste

water.

waste-weir (wāst'wēr), n. A cut made through the side of a canal, reservoir, etc., for carrying off surplus water.

waste-well (wast'wel), n. See absorbing-well,

wasting (wās'ting), n. [< ME. wastynge; verbal n. of wastel, v.] 1. In med., atrophy.—
2. In stone-cutting, the process or operation of chipping off fragments from a block of stone with a superior of the control of t with a pick or point, for the purpose of reducing the faces to an approximately plane surface. Stone so worked is said to be wasted off. Compare clowring.

wasting (wās'ting), p. a. 1. Laying waste; devastating; despoiling.

No time seems more likely for either than the time thich followed the wasting expedition of Totilas which trokopios records.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 345. Prokopios records.

2. Gradually reducing the bodily plumpuss and strength; enfeebling; emaciating: as, a wasting disease.—Wasting palsy. Same as progressive muscular atrophy (which see, under progressive).
Wastingly (was' ting-li), adv. Lavishly; ex-

Not to cause the trouble of making breviates by writing too riotous and wastingly.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

travagantly.

wastort, wastourt, n. Middle English forms of

wastrel (wās'trel), n. [Formerly also wastorel; $\langle waste^1 + -er + -el \text{ (adj. termination as in } gangrel, \text{ etc.}). \text{ or } \langle waster^1 + -el. \}$ 1. Anything cast away as spoiled in the making, or bad; waste; refuse.—2. Anything allowed to run to waste. Specifically—(a) Waste land; a common. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 13. (b) A neglected child; a street

The veriest waifs and wastrels of society.

Huxley, Tech. Education.

Huxley, Tech. Education.
3. A profligate. [Prov. Eng.]
**wastry, wastery (wās'tri, wās'ter-i), n. [Also
**wastrie; < wastel + -ry (see -ery).]
Wastefulness; prodigality. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]
**wastry, wastery (wās'tri, wās'ter-i), a. Wasteful; improvident. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The pope and his wastrye workers . . . were no fathers, but cruel robbers and destroyers.

**Ep. Bale, Select Works (Parker Soc.), p. 138.

wasty (wās'ti), a. [< waste1 + -y1.] Resem-

bling cotton-waste.

The wool becomes impoverished on account of the heat and dust, and is very tender, with a dry, reasty top.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxii. (1886), p. 470.

wat¹ (wot), v. t. An obsolete or dialectal form of wot. See wit¹.
wat² (wät), n. [A Scotch form of wet¹.] 1.
Wet.—2. Addicted to drinking; droughty.
wat³ (wot), n. [Early mod. E. watte; a corruption of Walt, abbr. of Walter. Cf. Watt and Watts, as surnames.] An old familiar name for

a hare.

I wold my master were a watt
& my boke a wyld Catt,
& a brase of grehowndis in his toppe.
I wold be glade for to se that!

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

Thus, once concluded, out the teazers run, And in full cry and speed, till Wat's undone. R. Fletcher's Epigrams, p. 139. (Nares.)

wat4, n. [Perhaps a var. of wight1.] A fellow. Ffor the my thryfte I dare sweryn at this seyl, 3e xal fynde hym a strawnge watt! Coventry Mysteries, p. 294.

wat⁵, a. A dialectal form of wate for whote, a variant of hot¹.

wat⁶ (wot), adv. [Origin obscure; prob. for what.] Certainly; indeed. [Prov. Eng.] watap, watapeh (wot'ap, wot'a-pe), n. [Amer. Ind.] The long slender roots of the white spruce, Picea alba, which are used by canoe-makers in northwestern North America for binding toge-

watch (woeh), n. [\langle ME. wacche, weeche, \langle AS. wæcce, watch, watching, \langle wach, wake: see wake1.] 1\tau\$. The state of being awake; wakefulness.

To lie in watch there and to think on him.

Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 43.

2. A keeping awake for the purpose of attending, guarding, or preserving; attendance withoutsleep; preservative or preventive vigilance; vigil.

Travellers always lie in the boat, and keep a watch to defend themselves against any attack.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 70.

We were told to keep good vatch here all night, that there were troops of robbers on the cast-side of the water who had lately plundered some boats.

Brace, Source of the Nile, L S4.

3. A wake. See wake¹, n., 2.

On cresset . . . to be born biforn the Baillies of the seld cite [Woreeater, in the Vigille of the natinite of Seynt John Baptiste, at the comyn Wacche of the seid cite; and the wardeyns of the seid crafte, and alle the hole crafte, shallen wayte vppon the seid Baillies in the seid Vigille, at the seld Wacche, in ther best arraye harnesid.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 40s.

4. Close, constant observation; vigilant atten-

Vigilance; outlook: as, to be on the watch.

When I had lost one shaft,

I shot his fellow of the self-same flight

The self-same way with more advised watch.

To find the other forth. Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 142.

There [the trout] lies at the watch for any fly or minnow that comes near to him.

1. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 75.

Nor could she otherwise account for the judge's quiescent mood than by aupposing him craftily on the watch, while Clifford developed these symptoms of a distracted mind.

Havethorie, Seven Gables, xvi.

5. A person, or number of persons, whose duty it is to watch over the persons, property, or interests of others; a watchman, or body of watchmen; a sentinel; a sentry; guard.

Such, they say, as stand in narrow lanes, And heat our watch, and rob our passengers, Shak., Rich. H., v. 3, 8.

Home in a coach, round by the Wall, where we met so many stops by the Watches that it cost us much time and some trouble, and more money, to every Watch, to them to drink.

Pepps, Diary, 11I. 410.

6. The period of time during which one person or body of persons watch or stand sentinel, or the time from one relief of sentinels to another; hence, a division of the night, when the preeautionary setting of a watch is most generally necessary; period of time; hour. The Jews, like the Greeks and Romans, divided the night into military watches instead of hours, each watch representing the period for which each separate body of sentinela remained on duty. The proper Jewish reckoning recognized only three such watches: the first (lasting from sunset till about 10 P. M.), the second or middle watch (10 P. M. to 2 A. M.), and the third, or morning watch (from 2 A. M. till sunrise). After the establishment of the Roman power they were increased to four, which were named as first, second, etc., or by the terms even, midnight, cock-revaing, and morning, these terminating respectively at 9 P. M., mildnight, 3 A. M., and 6 A. M.
7. Naut.: (a) The period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately while on duty. The period of time called a watch is four hours, eautionary setting of a watch is most generally

duty. The period of time called a watch is four hours,

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the reckoning beginning at noon or midnight. Between 4 and 8 P. M. the time is divided into two short watches, or dog-watches, in order to prevent the constant recurrence of duty to the same portion of the crew during the same hours. Thus, the period from 12 to 4 P. M. is called the afternoon watch, from 4 to 6 the first dog-watch, from 6 to 8 the second dog-watch, from 8 to 12 the first night watch, from midnight to 4 A. M. the middle watch, from 4 to 8 the morning watch, and from 8 to 12 noon the forenoon watch. When this alternation of watches is kept np during the 24 hours, it is termed having watch and watch, in distinction from keeping all hands at work during one or more watches. more watches.

After 2. or 3. watches more we were in 24. fadoms. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 112.

(b) A certain part of the officers and erew of a (b) A certain part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time. The crew of every vessel while at sea is generally divided into two parts: the starboard veatch, which in the merchant service is the captain's watch, and is often commanded by the second mate; and the port or larboard watch, which in the merchant service is commanded by the chief mate. In the British and United States navies these watches are commanded by the lientenants successively. The anchor-veatch is a small watch composed of one or two men appointed to look after the ship while at anchor or in port.

8. Anything by which the progress of time is perceived and measured. (at) A coulde weaked out

perceived and measured. (at) A candle marked out into sections, each of which required a certain time to

Fill me a bowl of wine. Give me a watch. Shak., Rich. 111., v. 3. 63.

Shak, Rich, Ill., v. 3. 63, (b) A small portable timepiece or timekeeper that may be worn on the person, operated by power stored in a coiled spring, and capable of keeping time when held in any position. Watches were invented at Niiremberg 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 np my watch, or play with my - some rich jewel. Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 66.

The new contrivance of applying precious stones to watches I had the good fortune to see when Mr. Faelo, the inventor, and an ingenious man, and Mr. Debaufre, the workman, presented their watches, to have the approbation of the Royal Society.

W. Derham (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 173).

A friend of mine had a watch given him when he was a boy, a "bull's eye," with a loose silver case that came off like an oyster-shell from its contents; you know them—the cases that you hang on your thumb, while the core, or the real watch, lies in your hand as naked as a pecled apple.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, ii.

9. pl. A name of the trnmpetleaf, Sarracenia 9. pt. A name of the trimpetear, Sarracenate flava, probably alluding to the resemblance of the flowers to watches.—10. In pottery, a trial piece of clay so placed in a kim that it can be readily withdrawn to enable the workmen to judge by its appearance of the heat of the to judge by its appearance of the heat of the fire and the condition of the ware remaining in the saggars.—11. In hawking, a company or flight, as of nightingales.—Beat of a watch. See beat!—Duplex watch, a watch having two sets of teeth apon the rim of its escapement-wheel.—Officer of the watch. See watch-officer.—Paddy's watch, Same as paddynkack, 3.—Parish watch. See parish.—The Black Watch, a semi-military organization in Edinburgh, Scotland, in the early part of the eighteenth century. From this a regiment of the British army was afterward formed, and the name was ultimately given to the 42d and 73d regiments, which are now the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Black Watch or Royal Highlanders.—To muster the watch. See muster.—To stand a watch. See stand.—Watch and ward, the old custom of watching by night and by day in towns and cities. English writers up to the seventeenth century recognize a distinction between vatch and ward, the former being used to signify a watching and guarding by night, and the latter a watching, guarding, and protecting by day. Hence, when the terms were used in combination, especially in the phrase to keep watch and ward, they implied a continuous and uninterrupted watching and guarding, constant vigilance and protection by night and by day.

It ya the Strongest towne of walls, towers, Bulwerks, seeche and records that care the same law to the watch was the same tawn in the watch.

It ya the Strongest towne of walls, towers, Bulwerks, waches and wardes that ever I saw in all my lyff.

Torkington, Diaric of Eng. Travell, p. 16.

I sawe at the towne of Braxima al the artillerie brought together to ye gates of your house; I saw watch and warde kept round about your lodging. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 246.

watch (woeh), r. [\langle ME, waechen, weechen, \langle AS, wweean, watch, wake: see wake!, r., and cf. watch, n.] I. intrans. 1. To be awake; be or continue without sleep; keep vigil.

But if necessitic compell you to watch longer then ordinary, then be sure to augment your sleepe the next morning.

Bubbes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

As soon as I am dead,
Come all and watch one night about my hearse.
Brau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

2. To be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant; be elosely observant; notice carefully; give heed. Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation.

Mat. xxvi, 41.

Rooks, watching doubtfully as you pass in the distance, rise into the air if you stop.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 62.

To act as a watchman, guard, sentinel, or

the like; keep watch.

The lieutenant to-night watches on the court of guard.

Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 219. 4. To look forward with expectation; be ex-

pectant; seek opportunity; wait.—5. To act as attendant or nurse on the siek by night; remain awake to give attendance, assistance, or the like: as, to watch with a patient in a fever.—6. To fleat on the surface of the water: said of a bnoy.—To watch over, to be cautiously observant of; inspect; superintend and guard from error and danger; keep guard over.

Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself im-artially.

Jer. Taylor. partially.

There is abundant cause to think that every town in which the Lord Jesus Christ is worshipped hath an angel to watch over it. C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Hist. Boston.

II. trans. 1. To look with close attention at or on; keep earefully and constantly in view or supervision; keep a sharp lookont on or for; observe, notice, or regard with vigilance and eare; keep an eye upon.

Lie not a night from home; watch me like Argus. Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 230.

They are singled out, and all opportunities watched against them.

Bacon, Political Fables, i., Expl.

against them. Bacon, rentieal rables, i., Mark.
When Pitt entered Parliament, the whole political world
was attentively veatching the progress of an event which
soon added great strength to the Opposition.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

2. To have in keeping; tend; guard; take care

of.

Flaming ministers to watch and tend Their earthy charge. Milton, P. L., ix. 156.

Lord Brampton. Charges? For what?
Sable. First, Twenty Guineas to my Lady's Woman for notice of your Death (a Fee I've before now known the Widow herself go halfs in), but no matter for that. In the next place, Ten Pounds for watching you all your long Fit of Sickness last Winter.

Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

Paris watch'd the flocks in the groves of Ida. Broome. 3. To look for; wait for.

We will stand and watch your pleasure.

Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 249.

4t. To take or detect by lying in wait; surprise. Nay, do not fly; I think we have watch'd you now.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 107.

5. In falcoury, to keep awake; keep from sleep, as a hawk, for the purpose of exhausting and taming it.

ming it.

My lord shall never rest;

I'll watch him tame, and talk him out of patience.

Shak., Othello, iii. 3, 23.

watch-bell (weeh'bel), n. 1. An alarm-bell. They [Russian travelers] report that the Land of Mugalla reaches from Boghar to the north sea, and hath many Castles built of Stone four-square, with Towers at the Corners cover'd with glazed Tiles; and on the Gates Alarum Bells, or Watch-Bells, twenty pound weight of Metal.

Milton, Hist. Moscovia, iii.

2. The bell which is struck every half-hour on beard ship to mark the time. Now called ship's

watch-bill (woeh'bil), n. A list of the officers and crew of a ship, as divided into watches, tegether with the several stations to which the men respectively belong.

watch-birth (weeh'berth), n. [< watch, v., + obj. birth.] A midwife. [Rare.]

Th' eternall Watch-births of thy sacred Wit. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Wecks, ii., The Magnificence. watch-box (woeh'boks), n. A sentry-box. watch-candle (woch'kan#dl), n. Same as

watching-eandle.

Were it not better for a man in a fair room to set up one great light, or branching candlestick of lights, than to go about with a small watch candle into every corner?

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 45.

watchcase (woch'kās), n. 1. The outer case for a watch. Formerly it was often a hinged cover or box fitted closely over the watch proper, and having openings through which the dial appeared and the stem or ring projected. In modern watches this feature is generally absent, and the watchease is the metal cover, usually of gold or silver, which incloses the works.

We now never see watch-cases made of other materials than the precions metals, or imitations thereof; but then freign of Queen Annel beautiful cases were made of shagreen of various colours, or tortoiseshell inlaid or studded

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 159. Same as watch-pocket.—3†. A sentry-box. [Rare.]

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., 2 Iten. IV., iii. 1. 17.

watchcase-cutter (woch'kās-kut"er), n.

machine for cutting hinge-recesses in watch-cases. E. H. Knight. watch-clock (woeh'klok), n. 1†. An alarum.

Powrfull Need (Arts ancient Dame and Keeper, The early watch-clock of the steathfull steeper). Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

2. A timepiece used as a time-detector or time-reporter for a watchman. It is made in many forms, one kind is a small portable clock that must be carried by the watchman to different stations on his rounds. At each station a special key fastened to a chain must be used to make a mark on a paper dial inside the clock, thus making a record of the performance of his duty. Another form consists of a fixed clock, having a key that must be touched to make the record, a clock heing placed at each station. Another and now more common form is a clock placed at a central station, and connected by wires with the place where the watchman makes his rounds; at each station the watchman touches a pushbutton to close the circuit and print a mark on a dial in the clock.

watch-dog (wech'dog), n. A dog kept to watch or guard premises and property.

Tis sweet to hear the watch-doy's honest bark.
Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home.

Byron, Don Juan, i. 123.

watcher (woch'er), n. One who or that which watches. Specifically—(a) One who sits up and continues awake; one who lies awake.

Get on your nightgown, lest occasion call us, And show us to be watchers.

Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 71.

(b) One who keeps awake for the purpose of guarding or attending upon something or some one; a nurse, watchman, sentry, or the like.

On the fronters . . . were set watchmen and watchers in dyners manners.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xlix.

A charr'd and wrinkled piece of womanhood Sat watching like a watcher by the dead. Tennyson, Princess, v.

(c) One who observes: as, a watcher of the time. Then felt I like some watcher of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken.

Keats, Sonnets, xi.

(d) A spy; one sent to watch an enemy. Jer. iv. 16.

watchet; (woch'et), n. and u. [Early mod.
E. also watched; < ME. wachet, waget, waget, rachet; prob. from an OF. form ult. connected with woad.] A light- or pale-blue color.

Celestro, azure, watchet, or skie-colour. Celeste, heanen-lie, celestiall. Also skie-colour or azure and watchet. Florio.

Yclad he was ful smal and proprely
Al in a kirtel of a lyght waget.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 135.

[There are MS. variations vachet, wagett, and wachet, of which the last only is in print.]

Their watchet mantles frindgd with silver round. Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 40.

The greater shippes were towed downe with boates and oares, and the mariners, being all apparelled in watchet or skie coloured clothe, rowed a maine, and made way with dlligence.

Hakluyt's Voyayes, quoted in R. Eden (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. xxxviii.).

His habit is antique, the stuffe Watchet and silver. Dckker, Londons Tempe.

watch-fire (woch'fir), n. A fire maintained during the night as a signal, or for the use of a watchful (woch'ful), a. [< watch + -ful.] 1.

Wakeful; sleepless.

What watchful cares do interpose themselves Betwixt your eyes and night? Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 98.

2. Vigilant; careful; wary; cautious; observant; alert; on the watch: with of before the thing to be regulated or observed, and against before the thing to be avoided: as, to be watchful of one's behavior; to be watchful against the growth of vicious habits.

Be watchful, and strengthen the things which remain

Watchful Servants to the Bagnio come,
They're ne'er admitted to the Bathing-room.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

=Syn. 2. Watchful, Yigilant, Wakeful, attentive, heedful, circumspect, gnarded. Wakeful refers to the lack of disposition to sleep, especially at times when one would ordinarily have such a disposition; watchful and vigilant refer to the mind, will, or conduct: they are of about equal vigor; watchful is the broader in its range of meaning.

watchfully (woch'ful-i), adv. In a watchful manner; vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil, or with at-

tention to duty. watchfulness (woch'fulnes), n. The state or

watch-glass (woch the-nes), w. The state of character of being watchful, in any sense.
watch-glass (woch glas), n. 1. A sand-glass used to measure the time of a watch, as on shipboard: usually a half-bour glass.—2. A thin concavo-convex piece of glass used for covering the dial of a watch. Those made in recent times for watches that have not a double case, or hunting-case, are thicker, and have a peculiar flattened curve. Compare crystal, 2 (c).

watch-guard (woch'gard), n. A chain, ribbon, or cord fastened to a watch, and either passed around the neck or secured to some part of the

clothing.

2. A timepiece used as a time-detector or time-watch-gun (woch'gun), n. A gun fired at the reporter for a watchman. It is made in many forms, changing of the watch, as in a fortress or gar-

rison, or on beard a man-of-war. watch-header (woch'hed"er), u. The officer in charge of a watch.

The divisions of the crew are known as the starboard and larboard watches, commanded respectively by the first and second mates or the second and third mates, who are known as watch-headers.

Fisheries of the U. S., V. il. 229.

watch-house (woch hous), n. 1. A house in which a watch or guard is placed.—2. A house where night-watchmen assemble previous to the honr at which they enter upon their respective beats, and where disturbers of the peace seized by them during the night are lodged and kept in enstody till morning, when they are brought before a magistrate; a lockup.

are brought before a magnetiate, a house.

At the Golden Ball and 2 Green Posts (There being a Hatch with Iron spikes at the door), near the Watch-House in Lambeth Marsh.

Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 118.

watching (woch'ing), n. [Verbal n. of watch, v.] A keeping awake; a vigil.

In watchings often. Watchings of flowers. Same as vigils of flowers (which see, under vigil).

watching-candle (woch'ing-kan'dl), n. The candle used at the watching or waking of a

Why should I twine my arms to cables, sit up all night like a watching-candle, and distil my brains through my eyelids? Academy of Compliments (1714).

watch-jewel (woch'jö'el), n. A jewel, usually a ruby, in which is drilled a hole for an arbor, used in the works of a watch, to lessen friction and wear.

watch-key (woch'kē), n. A small key with a square tube to fit the winding-arbor of a watch, serving to wind the watch by coiling the mainspring

watch-light (woch'lit), n. A light kept burning at night, as for the use of a watcher in the sick-room.

-room. There 's a star ;

Morello 's gone, the watch-lights show the wall.

Browning, Andrea del Sarto.

watchmaker (woch'mā/ker), n. One whose ocwatchmaker (woch'ma"ker), n. One whose ocenpation is to make and repair watches.—Watchmakers' cramp, a neurosis affecting watchmakers, in
which, through irregular muscular action, it becomes impossible to hold in the eye-socket the lens with which they
examine their work. Occasionally also the fingers are affected in a manner similar to what is observed in writers'
cramp.—Watchmakers' drill. See drill.
watchmaking (woch'mā"king), n. The art or
operation of making watches; the business or
occupation of a watchmaker.

occupation of a watchmaker, the business of occupation of a watchmaker.

watchman (woch man), n; pl. watchmen (-men).

[\langle ME. watcheman; \langle watch + man.] \text{ A person set to keep watch; specifically, a sentinel; a guard; one who guards the streets of a city by night; also, one set to keep guard, as over a building in the night, to protect it from fire or thieves.

They went, and made the sepulcre sure with watche men, and sealed the stone.

Tyndale (1526), Mat. xxvii. 66.

Watchman, what of the night?

Watchman, what of the night?

Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes, Expect his swift arrival. Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

Who has not heard the Scowrer's Midnight Fame?
Who has not trembled at the Mohock's Name?
Was there a Watchman took his hourly Rounds
Safe from their Blows or new invented Wounds?

Gay, Trivia, iii. 327.

Watchman's clock. See clock?. watch-mark (woch' märk), n. A mark worn on the right or the left arm of a man in the naval service according as he is stationed in the star-

watch-meeting (woch'mē"ting), n. A religious meeting or religious services held on the last night of the year, and terminated on the arrival of the new year. See watch-night.

watchment (woch'ment), n. [\(\chi watch + -ment.\)] A watching; vigil; observation. [Rare.]

My watchments are now over, by my master's direction.

Richardson, Pamela, I. 171.

watch-night (weeh'nīt), n. The last night of the year, on which, in some chnrches, religious services are held till the advent of the new year. watch-officer (woch'of'i-ser), n. The officer in charge of the deck of a ship, who takes his turn with others in standing watches, during which time, subject to the anthority of the commanding officer, he has charge of the ship. Also called officer of the watch.

watch-oil (woch oil), n. A refined, very limpid and fluid lubricating-oil, used in oiling clocks

and watches. Olive- or almond-oil after clarifying is much used for this purpose. Also clocknil

watch-paper (woch'pā"pér), n. A small circle of paper, silk, muslin, or other material, inserted in the onter case of an old-fashioned watch, to prevent the metal from defacing the inner case. These papers were frequently cut with elaborate designs, or painted with miniatures or ciphers and devices. Those of textile fabrics were embroidered in silk, or with human hair. Commoner ones were printed with the head of some public character, or with some motto or southment.

watch-peel (woch'pēl), n. A watch-tower.

Watch-peels, castles, and towers looked out upon us as we walked.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, l.

watch-pocket (woch'pok"et), n. A small pecket in a garment for earrying a watch on the person; also, a pocket, bag, etc.. in or on the head-curtain of a bed for holding the watch at

watch-pole (wech'pol), n. The cheon carried by a watchman. The pole or trun-

I know a gentleman that has several wounds in the head by watch-poles, and has been thrice run through the body to carry on a good jest. Steele, Spectator, No. 358. watch-rate (woch'rāt), n. A rate authorized to be levied in England for watching and lighting a parish or borough.

watchspring (woch'spring), n. The mainspring of a watch.

watch-stand (woch'stand), n. A contrivance for holding the watch when it is not worn on the for holding the watch when it is not worn on the person, enabling the dial to be seen. The form is often that of a small clock-case, and the stands of the eighteenth century were frequently very rich, both in material and in workmanship.

watch-tackle (weeh'tak"l), n. Naut., a small tackle consisting of a double and single block with a fall. Also called handy-billy.

By hauling every brace and bowline, and clapping watch-tackles upon all the sheets and halyards, we managed to hold our own. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 250.

watch-telescope (woch'tel"e-skop), n. See

watch-tower (woch'tou"er), n. A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies, for the approach of danger, etc.

I stand continually upon the watch-tower in the day nic. Iss. xxi. 8

About a mile from the towne there is a very high and trong watch tower. Corgat, Crudities, I. 10. strong watch tower.

watchword (woch'werd), n. [\langle ME. wacche-word; \langle watch + word.] 1. A word or short phrase to be communicated on challenge to the watch or sentinels in a camp; a password or signal by which friends can be known from enemies.

Wacche wordes to wale, that weghts might know.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6056.

Hence—2. Any preconcerted indication or a direction eagerly watched for, as a signal for action.

All have theyr earcs upright, wayting when the watchwoord shall come that they should all rise generally into
rebellion. Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. A word used as a motto, as expressive of a principle or rule of action; a maxim, byword, or rallying-cry.

"Now" is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time. "Now" is the watchword of the wise. "Now" is on the banner of the prudent.

Parr.

His watchword is honour, his pay is renown.

Scott, Rokeby, v. 20. 4t. The call of a watchman or sentry as he goes

his rounds.

Since when a watchword every minute of the night goeth about the wals to testific their vigilancy.

Sandye, Travailes, p. 10. To set a watchword upont, to make proverbial; turn

into a byword.

into a byword.

S. Paule himselfe (who yet for the credite of Poets) alledgeth twise two Poets, . . . setteth a watch-word ypon Philosophy, indeede vpon the abuse. So dooth Plato, ypon the abuse, not vpon Poetrie. Plato found fault that the Poet of his time filled the worlde with wrong opinions of the Gods.

Sir P. Sidwey, Apol. for Poetrie.

watchwork (weeh'werk), n. The machinery of a watch: now usually in the plural.

watet, v. t. A form of wat1. See wit1.

water (wû'ter), n. [< ME. water, water, wæter, weter, < AS. wæter = OS. watar = OFries. weter, wuter = D. water = MLG. water = OHG. wazzar, MHG. wazzer, G. wasser, water; with a formative water = D. water = MLG. water = OHG. wazzar, MHG. wazzer, G. wasser, water; with a formative -r, akin to Icel. vatn = Sw. vatten = Dan. vand = Goth. watō (pl. watnō), in which a different formative -n appears; cf. OBulg. Russ. voda. Lith. wandū, Gr. $\dot{v}\delta\omega\rho$ ($\dot{v}\delta\alpha\tau$ -, $\dot{v}\delta\rho$ -), Skt. udan, water; \langle Teut. \checkmark wat, Indo-Eur. \checkmark wad, be wet. Cf. wash, perhaps from the same root as water. See wet1.] H.Q. Water is a powerful refractor of light and an imperfect conductor of heat and electricity; it is very alightly compressible, its absolute dimination for a pressure of one atmosphere being only about one twenty-thousandth of its bulk. Although its acolories in small quantities, it is blue hulk. Although its acolories in small quantities, it is blue hulk. Although its acolories in small quantities, it is blue hulk. Although its acolories in mass. It assumes a solid form of vapor or steam at 212° F. (100° C), under a pressure of 29.9 linches (more exactly, 760 millimeters) of necessity pressure of 29.9 linches (more exactly, 760 millimeters) of necessity retaining that form at all higher temperatures. Under ordinary conditions, therefore, water possesses the liquid conditions of the condition of the condition

The foreign matter in soft water is partly organic and partly mineral; in the latter a little silica is always present, as well as salts of potash, soda, lime, and magnesia. The impurities of hard water are varied in character, but carbonate of lime generally predominates. The mineral impurities of water are not necessarily delether one to health, even if present in somewhat large quantities. The contamination of water by organic matter (such as sewage, and the like) is a matter of great importance and often of great danger. Dead organic matter is rapidly oxidized by exposure to the air in flowing water, and ceases to be dangerous to health. The living organisms with which water is sometimes contaminated, in receiving the sewage of towns or in other ways, are sometimes the germs of deadly disease, and appear to possess a large amount of vitality, so that they can be conveyed for long distances without becoming disorganized, as Is the case with dead organic matter. See water supply.

Yit signes moo men see

Ther water is, as the fertilitee

Of withi, reede, aller, yvy, or vyne,

That ther is water nygh is verrey signe.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.

As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a

As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a r country.

Prov. xxv. 25. far country.

Specifically - (a) Rain.

ifically—(a) Rain.

By sudden floods and fall of waters
Buckingham's army is dispersed and scatter'd.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 512.

(b) Mineral water. See mineral.

Mineral-Waters, . . . as the Sulphurous Waters at the ath.

Gideon Harvey, Vanities of Philosophy and [Physick (ed. 1702), xvi. Bath

Then bouses drumly German water, To mak' himsel' look fair and fatter. Burns, The Twa Dogs.

(c) pl. Waves, as of the sea; surges; a flood.

Therefore will not we fear, . . . though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled.

Ps. xlvi. 3.

eof roar and be troubled.

Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea,
And see the Children sport upon the shore,
And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore.

Wordsworth, Ode, Immortality.

2. A limited body of water, as an ocean, a sea, or a lake; often, in provincial English and Scotch use, a river or lake: as, Derwent Water (lake); Gala Water (stream). In law the right or title to a body of water is regarded as an incident to the right to the land which it covers, and the term land includes a body of water thereon.

cludes a body of water thereon.

And many yers be for the passion of Crist, the lay over the same watir a tree, flor a foots bryge, wheroff the holy Crosse was aftyr wardes made.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

Having travelled in this Valley near four hours, we came to a large Il'ater called the Lake.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 3.

The mosses, waters, slaps, and stiles That lie between us and our hame. Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

3. Any aqueous or liquid secretion, exudation, humor, etc., of an animal body. (a) Tears.

For these things I weep; mine eye, mine eye runneth down with water, because the comforter that should relieve my soul is far from me.

Lam. i. 16. y soul is far from ne. The water stood in his cyes. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

(b) Sweat; perspiration.

The word water may stand for sudor; a horse is all on a water [in Palsgrave]; . . . we should say, lather.

Oliphant, New English, I. 455.

(c) Saliva; spittle.

For the thought of Peter's oysters brought the water to his mouth.

W. S. Gilbert, Etiquette.

(d) Urine.

Well, I have east thy water, and I see
Th' art fall'n to wit's extremest poverty,
Sure in consumption of the spritely part.

Marston, Satires, iv. 125.

The aqueous or vitreous humor of the eye; eye-water.) The serous effusion of dropsy, in a blister, and the e. as, water on the brain. (g) pl. In obstet., the liquor amnii.

A distilled liquor, essence, extract, or the like. See strong water, under strong I.

But this water

Hath a strange virtue in 't, beyond his art;
It is a sacred relie, part of that

Most powerful juice with which Medea made
old Æson young. Massinger, Bashful Lover, v. 1.

Ilis wife afterwards did take me into my closet, and give
me a cellar of waters of her own distilling.

Pepys, Diary, April 1, 1668.

5. In phar.. a solution of a volatile oil, or of a

volatile substance like ammonia or camphor, in water.—6. Transparency, as of water; the property of a precious stone in which its beauty chiefconsists, involving also its refracting power. In this sense the word is applied especially to diamonds, and is used loosely to express their relative excellence: as, a diamond of the first water: hence used figuratively to oote the degree of excellence or fineness of any object of esteem: as, genius of the purest water. See the phrase first water, below.

An excellent lapidary set these stones, sure;
Do you mark their waters?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 2.

7. The waterside; the shore of a sea, lake, stream, or the like, considered with or apart

from its inhabitants; specifically, a watering-

from its mhabitants; specifically, a wateringplace; a seaside resort. [Provincial.]

Gar warn the water, braid and wide.

Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 110).

The water, in the mountainous districts of Scotland, is often used to express the banks of the river, which are the only inhabitable parts of the country. To raise the water, therefore, was to alarm those who lived along its side.

Quoted in Child's Ballads, VI. 110, note.

Side. Quoted in Child's Ballads, VI. 110, note.

The phrase "going to the waters" has been familiar to me for the last forty years as used by the pessantry in the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, and Lincoln. By it is meant a seaside place, and not an inland watering-place, such as Malvern, Bath, Leamington, or Cheltenham.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 378.

8. In finance, additional shares created by wa-

8. In finance, additional snares created tering stock. See water, v. t., 4.

By the much-abused word "property" he referred, of course, to the fictitious capital, or "water," which the gas companies had added to their real capital.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 92.

Above water, afloat; hence, figuratively, out of embarrassment or trouble.

Being ask'd by some that were not ignorant in Sea Aflairs how long he thought the Ship might be kept above Water, he said he could promise nothing, but that it could not be done above three Hours.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmas, I. 277.

Water, he said he could promise nothing, but that it could not be done above three Hours.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmns, I. 277.

Aërated waters. See aërate.—Aix-la-Chapelle water, a mineral water obtained from various thermal springs at Aix-la-Chapelle in Rhenish Prussia, containing a large proportion of common salt, also other sodium salts and sulphur.—Aix-les-Bains water, from thermal springs of the same name in Savoy, contains chiefly sulphates and carbonates of sodium, magnesium, and caleium in small proportion, employed in the form of systematic bathing in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, skin-diseases, etc.—Alien water. See alien.—Apollinaris water, an agreeable sparkling water from Rhenish Prussia, containing a very minute proportion of mineral ingredients, used as a table-water.—Bag of waters, in obstet., the bulging fetal membranes, filled with liquor annuit, which act as a hydraulic wedge to dilate the mouth of the womb.—Ballsion Spa waters, from Ballston, New York, effervescent waters, containing a large amount of common salt with carbonates of calcium and magnesium. They possess toulc and cathartic properties.—Baryta-water. See baryla.—Basic water. See basic.—Benediction of the waters, in the Gr. Ch., the solemn public ceremony of blessing the water in the phiale, the running waters, and the sea, observed annually with a procession and other rites on the feast of the Epiphany. See holy water, below.—Bethesda water, from Waukesha, Wisconsin, an effervescent water, containing but as small proportion of mineral ingredients: used chiefly in the treatment of urinary disorders and as a table-water, a purgative mineral water having a bitter taste owing to the presence of a large amount of sulphate of magnesium, or Epsom salts. Friedrichshall water is an example of a bitter water,—Black water. Same as purosis.—Blue Lick water, as trong sulphur water, containing slos a large amount of salt, obtained from the Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky. It possesses eathartic properties, and is used largely in

Take the beste wiyn that ze may fynde. . . . But firste ze muste distille this wiyn .7. tymes, and thanne haue ze good brennynge watir.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

Canterbury water, water tinctured with the blood of Thomas Becket, Archhishop of Canterbury, who was mur-dered in 1170, and afterward canonized as a saint and mar-tyr. See the quotation.

To satisfy these cravings, so as to hinder an uneasy feeling at the thought of tasting human blood, a tiny drop was mingled with a chalice-full of water, and in this manner given to those who begged a sip. This was the far-famed "Canterbury-water." Never had such a thing as drinking a martyr's blood been done before; never has it been done since. Rock, Church of our Fathers, 111, i. 424.

been done since. Rock, Church of our Fathers, HI. 1. 421.

Carbonated water, water charged with carbonic-acid gas: either natural spring-water like seltzer and apollinaris, or distilled water artificially charged with the gas.—
Carlshad water, an alkaline sulphated water, heavily charged with carbonic acid, from various thermal springs in Carlsbad, Bohemia: employed extensively in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, urinary disorders, chronic diseases of the eye and ear, intestinal catarrh, and chronic constipation.—Chow-chow water. See chow-chow-Clysmite water, an agreeable sparkling table-water, containing chiefly calcium bicarbonate, from Wankesha, Wisconsin. It is used also as a diuretic in bladder troubles.—Cologne water. Same as cologne.—Crab Orchard water, acathartic water, containing a rather large proportion of magnesium sulphate and a smaller amount of some other sulphates and carbonates, obtained from springs of the same name in Kentucky.—Deep water or waters, water too deep for comfort or safety; hence, figuratively, embarrassment, trial, or distress.

Let me be delivered from them that hate me, and out of

Let me be delivered from them that hate me, and out of the deep waters. Ps. lxix. 4.

Once he had been very nearly in deep water because Mrs. Proudie had taken it in dudgeon that a certain young rector, who had been left a widower, had a very pretty governess for his children.

Trollope.

False waters, in obstet., a fluid which occasionally col-lects between the annion and the chorion.—First water, the highest degree of flueness in a diamond or other pre-cious stone; hence, figuratively, the highest rank morally,

socially, or otherwise. The expression first water, when applied to a diamond, denotes that it is free from all traces of color, blemish, flaw, or other imperfection, and that its brilliancy is perfect. Often used attributively.

One comfort, folk are beginning to take an interest in ns. I see nobs of the first water looking with a fatherly eye into our affairs. C. Reade. (Dixon.)

Franz-Josef water, a bitter water, containing a small proportion of iron, obtained at Füred, Hungary. It is used as a cathartic, and also in the treatment of chronic rheumatism and catarrhal conditions of the respiratory and alimentary tracts.—Friedrichshall water, a "bitter used as a cathartic, and also in the treatment of chronic rhematism and catarrhal conditions of the respiratory and alimentary tracts.—Friedrichshall water, a "bitter water" from the village of this name in Germany. It is strongly aperient, containing a large proportion of sulphates and chlorids of magnesium and sodium. It is used as a cathartic and also in disease of the heart and kidneys and in chronic bronchitis.—Frightened water. See frighten.—Glesshühler water, an agreeable sparkling alkaline water from Glesshühl-Puchstein, near Carlsbad in Bohemia: used as a table-water, and also in cases of uricaid diathesis and of dyspeptic and other troubles referred thereto.—Goulard water, an aqueous solution containing about 25 per cent. of lead subacetate; the liquor plumbi subacetatis of the United States Pharmacopæia, used as a lotion in inflammation.—Ground water, surface moisture, or the water retained by the porous surface-soil. Ground water flows in accordance with the common law of hydrostaties, but its motion is impeded by friction. Compare ground air, under airl.—Hard water. See def. 1.—Harrogate waters, chalybeate and sulphur waters from the watering-place of this name in Yorkshire, England. They are aperient, and are used chiefly in the treatment of skin-diseases and of morbid conditions of the intestinal canal.—High water, the greatest elevation of the water thoughting a the time when such highest noint in canal.—High water, the greatest elevation of the water at flood-tide; also, the time when such highest point in the flow is reached.

Gaffer was away in his boat; . . . he was not, according to his usual habits at night, to be counted on before next high water.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 13.

High-water mark, the mark or limit of water at high tide; hence, figuratively, the highest limit attained or tainable: as, the high-water mark of prosperity. Sor times erroneously written high water-mark.

His [Wordsworth's] "Ode on Immortality" is the high-water mark which the intellect has reached in this age. Emerson, English Traits.

High-water shrub, a shrubby composite plant, Iva frutescens, a native of the United Statea along the sea-coast from Massachusetts to Texas. Also called marsh-elder.—Holy water, water used for ritual purification of peraons and things; especially, water blessed by a Christian priest, and used to sprinkle upon persons or things, or to sign one's self with at entering church. Holy or lustral water has been used in almost all religions in purification of persons and things, especially in preparation for worahip, and also to drive away the powers of evil. Under the ancient Jewish law, the priests bathed their hands and feet in a laver before entering the tabernacle or approachahip, and also to drive away the powers of evil. Under the ancient Jewish law, the priesta bathed their hands and feet in a laver before entering the tabernacle or approaching the altar (Ex. xxx. 17-21, xl. 30-32), and the "water of purification" (Num. vili. 7, xix. 9, etc.) presents another analogy to Christian usage. The use of holy water in the Christian church is very ancient. In the Roman Catholic Church holy water is prepared every Sunday by evorcism and benediction of salt, and exorcism and benediction of the water, after which the salt is cast in the water, and both again bleased together. In the Greek Church the use of a holy-water stoop (colymbion) at the entrance of a church is almost obsolete. Holy water is used in the houses, and is blessed on the first of the month in the phiale, and at the Epiphany there is a general blessing of water. See cut under stoop?, 3.—Holy-water clerk, sprinkler, stick. See holy.—Homburg water, a chalybeate saline water from springs in Homburg near the Rhine: used in the treatment of dyspepsis and disorders of the liver, especially those that have been brought on by high living.—Hot Springs waters, calcie sulphur waters from a number of thermal aprings in Hospings, Arkansas. They are largely employed in the treatment of apphilis, rheumatism, and chronic diseases of the skin and muteous membranes.—House of water. See house!.—Hungary water, a preparation of spirits of rosemary, used, especially during the eighteenth century, as a lotion, a perfunc, or an internal remedy. The name is said to have been given to it in allusion to a queen of Hungary who tested the efficacy of the water in bathing.

who tested the emeacy of the water in account of the Appthearies, except the *Queen of Hungaries Water*, which is sold by Mich. Johnson, Bookseller in Leichfield.

The Happy Sinner (1691), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [X.115.

Hunyadi János water, a cathartic water, containing a large percentage of sodium and maguesium sulphates, obtained from Budapest in Hungary.—Interdiction of fire and water. See interdiction.—Jack in the water. See jack!.—Javelle's water. See each de Javelle, under eau.

—Kissingen water, a middly laxative water obtained from several springs in the town of this name in Bavaria. It is used in affections of the liver and alimentary canal, chronic bronchitis, and other catarrhal conditions.—La Bourboule water, an arsenical water from La Bourboule witer, an arsenical water from La Bourboule, in Puy-de-Dôme, France. It is used in the treatment of various skin-diseases and in chronic malarial troublea.—Lehanon Springs water, a mineral water, containing chiefly carbonates and sulphates, obtained from Lehanon Springs, New York. It is used principally in the treatment of diseases of the digestive and urmary tracts.—Like water, with the ready or abundant flow of water; hence, overflowingly; abundantly; freely: as, to spend money like water. Hunyadi János water, a cathartic water, containing a

They came round about me daily like water; they compassed me about together.

Ps. lxxxviii. 17.

Lock of water. See lock1.—Low water, low tide.

Set not her Tongue

A going agert; Sh' as made more Noise than half a dozen Paper-mills; London-Bridge at a *low Water* is Silence to her. Etherege, Love in a Tub, i. 2.

Low-water alarm. See alarm.—Low-water indicator. See indicator.—Low-water mark, the mark or limit of water at low tide; in a figurative sense, the lowest or a very low point or degree. Sometimes erroneously written low water-mark.

I'm at low water-mark myself — only one bob and a mag-pie; but, as far as it goes, I'll fork out and stump. Dickens, Oliver Twist.

The at low weater-mark.

I'm at low weater-mark myself — only one bob and a magpie; but, as far as it goes, I'll fork ont and stump.

Dickens, Oliver Twist.

Low-water slack, the time of slack water at the lowest stage of the tide, when the ebb has done and the flood has not yet made. — Marienbad water, a mineral water from the spa of this name in Bohemia, not far from Carlsbad. The water is used largely in gout, hemorrhoids, obesity, and liver trombles occurring as a result of high living, and also for chronic bronchitis, neuralgia, and cystitis. — Meteoric waters, mineral waters, north water. See the adjectives. — Oil on troubled waters, figuratively, anything done or used to molifity, assuage, or allay: from the smoothing effect of the pouring of oil upon breaking waves, a common resource of modern seamen. The efficacy of oil for such use was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans (see 'Notes and Queries,' 6th ser., III. 252), and the literal practice no doubt preceded the figurative saying.— Orange-flower watert. See easy genate. — Persicot—water. See persicot.—Pilot's water. See pilot.—Poland Spring water, a water, very weak in mineral constituents, obtained from South Poland, Maine. It is employed chiefly as a table-water and as a diuretic in the treatment of chronic disorders of the urinary tract.—Potash-water. See the qualitying words.—Red water, slobody urine; hematuria.—Richfield Springs water, a submir water from the village of the same name in New York State, used largely in the treatment of rhemnatism, skin-diseases, and chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract.—Rockhridge Alum Springs water, a submir water, with astringent taste, obtained in the place of the same name in Virginia. It is employed in the treatment of skin-diseases, and chronic catarrhal disorders of the digestive and urinary tracts.—Rosemary water. Same as Hungary urder.—Rubinat-Condal water, same as Hungary urder.—Rubinat-Condal water, some possessing tonic and others cathartic properties, obtained from Saratoga Spring

It is to give him (quoth I) as much almes or neede As cast water in Tems, or as good a deede As it is to helpe a dogge over a stile. J. Heywood, Proverbs (ed. Sharman), p. 69.

J. Heyrcood, Proverbs (ed. Sharman), p. 69.

To hold water. See hold1.—To make foul water. See foul1.—To make water. See make1.—To pour water on the hands. See hand.—To take water. (a) To allow one's best to fall into the wake of another boat, as in a race. Hence—(b) To weaken in a contest; back out or back down. [Stang.]—To throw cold water on. See cold.—To tread water. See tread.—Troubled waters, a commotion; trouble; discord. See oil on troubled reaters, above.—Under water, below the surface of the water.—Vals water, spankling alkaline water from Vals in sonthern France. It is used in dyspepsia, urinary disorders, affections of the liver, obesity, gout, and diseases of the skin.—Vichy water. (a) An alkaline water, containing minute quantities of iron and arsenic, obtained from numerous thermal springs in Vichy, France, and also artificially prepared. It is used in the treatment of chronic catarrhal affections of the intestinal and nrinary tracts, gall-stones, lithemia, gout, and rheumatism. (b) A water of somewhat similar composition from the Vichy Spring in Saratoga. See Saratoga waters.—Water bewitched, water slightly flavored, as with liquor; any weak or greatly dilnted decoction; figuratively, an insipid, tasteless componed. water slightly flavored, as with liquor; any weak or greatly diluted decoction; figuratively, an insipid, tasteless com-

Indeed, madam, your ladyship is very sparing of your tea; I protest, the last I took was no more than reater bewitch'd.

Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

Water-check valve, in a steam-engine, an automatic valve which regulates the water-supply delivered by the feed-water pipe to the boiler. See eheck-valve.—Water cider. See eider.—Water damaged. Same as water bewitched. Halliwell.—Water in one's shoest, a source of discomfort or irritation to one.

They caressed his lordship very much as a new comer, whom they were glad of the honour to meet, and talked about a time to dine with him; all which (as they say) was

Roger North, Lord Guilford, i. 295. (Davies.)

Water-of-Ayr stone. See Ayr stone, under stone.—Water of Cotunnius, a fluid filling the space between the osseous and the membranons labyrinth of the ear; the perilymph, technically called liquor Cotunnii.—Water of crystallization. See crystallization. Water of jealousy (literally, 'water of bitterness'), in the ancient Jewshi law, water to be drunk as directed in Num. v. 11-31 by a woman suspected by her husband of unfaithfulness, the act of drinking it serving as a test of innocence or guilt. —Water of life. (a) A liquid giving life or immortality to the drinker; specifically, in Biblical use, spiritual refreshment, strength, or salvation.

I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely. of life treely.

(b) Whisky, brandy, or other slcoholic liquor: a translation of the Irish and Gaelic name of whisky, and of the French name of brandy (eau-de-vie). Compare aqua

The shepherds . . . were collected together (not without a quench of the mountain-dew, or water of life) in a large shed.

J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 305.

J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 305.

Water of purification. See holy water.—Water of separation (literally, 'water of uncleanness'), in the ancient Jewish law, water mixed with the ashes of a red heifer hurned with cedar-wood, hyssop, and scarlet, used to sprinkle upon unclean persons (Num. xiz.)—Water on the hrain. See brain.—Water-steam thermometer. See thermometer.—Water venom-globulin, a poisonous principle extracted from serpent-venom.—White Sulphur Springs water, a strong sulphur water from the springs of the same name in Greenbrier county, Virginia. It is nsed in the treatment of chronic extarthal disorders of the digestive and urinary systems, constipation, and various skin-diseases.—White water. (a) Shoal water near the shore; breakers. (b) The foaming water in rapids or swiftly flowing shallows.

The continuous white water of the upper rapids raging round the curve of a steep red bank.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 631.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 631.

(e) Foam churned up by a whale.—Wieshaden water, as aline water obtained from numerous thermal springs in Wieshaden, Hesse-Nassau, Prnssia. It is used in the treatment of skin-diseases, gout, rheumatism, and neuralgla.—Wildungen water, a mineral water, containing carbonates of calclum and magnesium and a small percentage of sulphates, from Nieder-Wildungen in Waldeck. It is employed chiefly in the treatment of diseases of the nrinary tract.—Yellow Sulphur Springs water, a mineral water from springs of the aame name in Virginia. It contains a large proportion of lime salts and sulphates, and is cathartic. (See also barley-water, fire-water, lead-water, rice-water.)

water (wâ'tèr), v. [< ME. wateren, weteren, watren, wattren, wattrenn, wettrien, < AS. wætrian, water, = D. wateren, water, make water, = MHG. wezzern, G. wässern, irrigate, water (cf. Icel. vatna = Sw. vattna = Dan. vande, water); from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To put water into or upon; moisten, dilute, sprinkle, or soak with water; specifically, to irrigate.

All the grounde throughout the lande of Egipt is continually vatred by the water which vppon ye 25 day of August is turned into the cuntries round about.

E. Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 22.

Set fruit-trees round, nor e'er indulge thy sloth, But water them, and urge their shady growth. Addison, tr. of Virgil'a Georgica, tv.

2. To supply with water for drinking; feed with water: said of animals.

Aft times hae I *vater'd* my steed Wi' the water o' Wearie's well, The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child'a Ballads, I. 199).

If the inhabitants of a parish have a customary right of watering their cattle at a certain pool, the custom is not destroyed though they do not use it for ten years.

Blackstone, Com., L, Int., iii.

To produce by moistening and pressure upon (silk, or other fabric) a sort of pattern on which there is a changeable play of light. See watered silk, under watered.

These things [silk and cotton goods] are watered, which very much adds to their beauty; they are made also at Aleppo, but not in so great perfection.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 125.

4. To increase (the nominal capital of a corporation) by the issue of new shares without corresponding increase of actual capital. Justification for such a transaction is usually sought by claiming that the property and franchises have increased in value, so that an increase of atock is necessary in order fairly to represent existing capital. [Commercial

The stock of some of the railways has been reatered to an alarming extent by the issue of fictitious capital, existing only on paper, though ranking equally for dividend—when money for this is forthcoming. Usually, the paper stock has been add to unwary purchasers.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 857.

To water one's plantst, to shed tears. [Old slang.]

Neither water thou thy plants, in that thou departest from thy pigges nie, neither stand in a mammering whether it bee best to depart or not.

Euphnes to Philautus, M. 4. (Nares.)

II. intrans. 1. To give out, emit, discharge. or secrete water.

If they suffer the dusts of bribes to be thrown into their sight, their eyes will water and twinkle, and fall at last to blind connivance.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 147.

His eyes would have watered with a true feeling over the sale of a wldow's furniture. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

2. To gather saliva as a symptom of appetite: said of the mouth or teeth, and in figurative use noting vehement desire or craving.

In theyr mindes they conceaued a hope of a daintie banquet, And, espying their enemies a farre of, beganne to awalowe theyr spettle as their mouthes watered for greedinea of theyr pray.

nea of theyr pray. Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden'a First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 181).

Oh, my little green gooseberry, my teeth waters at ye!
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, v. 1.

The dog's mouth waters only at the sight of food, but the gournand's mouth will also water at the thought of it.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

3. To get or take in water: as, the ship put into port to water; specifically, to drink water.

We watered at the Canaries, we traded with the Salvages at Dominica. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 150. Were I a poet, by Hippocrene I swear (which was a certain well where all the Muses watered), etc.

Dekker and Webster, Westward IIo, ii. 1.

A Mischance befel the Horse, which lamed him as he went a watering to the Seine. Howell, Letters, I. 17.

water-adder (wâ'ter-ad"er), n. water-adder (wâ'tèr-ad''èr), n. An aquatic serpent like, or mistaken for, an adder. (a) The water-moceasin, a venomous anake. See moccasin? (with cut). [U. S.] (b) The commonest water-snake of the United States, Tropidonotus (oftener Nerodia) sipedon. This is a large, atout serpent, roughened with keeled scales, and somewhat spotted or blotched, like an adder, especially when young. It bites quite hard in self-defense when attacked, but is not poisonous. [U. S.] waterage (wâ'tèr-āj), n. [< water + -age.] Money paid for transportation by water. water-agrimony (wâ'tèr-ag'ri-mō-ni), n. An old name of the bur-marigold, Bidens tripartita or B. eernua. An aquatic

or B. eerma.

water-aloe (wâ'ter-al"ō), n. Same as water-sol-

water-analysis (wâ'ter-a-nal"i-sis), n. In chem, the analysis of waters, either to determine their potable quality, or fitness for use in boilers or otherwise in the arts.

water-anchor (wâ'ter-ang"kor), n. A sail dis-

tended by spars and thrown overboard to hold a vessel's head to the wind and retard her drifting; a drag-anchor. Also called sea-an-

water-antelope (wâ'têr-an"tệ-lỗp), n. One of numerous different African antelopes, as of the genera *Eleotragus*, *Kohus*, and some others, which frequent marshy or reedy places; a reed-buck; a water-buck. See euts under nagor and sing-sing.

water-apple (wâ'ter-ap*1), n.

water-apple (wa'ter-ap'1), n. The custard-apple, Amona reticulata.
water-arum (wâ'ter-ā'rum), n. See Calla, l.
water-ash (wâ'ter-ash), n. 1. A small tree,
Fraxinus platycarpa, without special value,
found in deep river-swamps from Virginia to
Texas and in the West Indies.—2. The black
hoop- or ground-ash, Fraxinus sambucifolia, of wet grounds in the eastern half of North America. Its tough pliable dark-brown wood is largely used for interior finish and cabinet-work, for making hoops and

water-avens (wâ'têr-av"enz), n. A plant, Geum rivale, found in wet meadows northward in both hemispheres. It grows some 2 feet high, and is noticeable for its nodding flowers darge for the genus), with purplish-orange petals, and, in fruit, for its feathery styles and persistent purple calyx. Also purple avens. water-back (wa'tér-bak), n. 1. An iron chamber or reservoir or a combination of pipes, at the back of a cooking-range or other fireplace, to this the second property of the fire in providing a

to utilize the heat of the fire in providing a supply of hot water.—2. In brewing, a cistern which holds the water used for mashing.

which holds the water used for mashing.

water-bag (wâ'ter-bag), n. 1. The reticulum of the stomach of the camel and other Camelide, corresponding to the honeycomb tripe of ordinary ruminants.—2. In ber., a bearing representing a vessel for holding water, usually drawn as if a leather bucket. It differs from water-bouget, or bouget, in retaining the form of the actual vessel.

water-bailaget (wâ'ter-bā'lāj), n. Bailage upon goods transported by water. See bailage.

Water-baylage, a tax demanded upon all goods by the City, imported and exported.

Pepys, Diary, Jan. 20, 1668-9. (Davies.)

water-bailiff (wâ'tér-bā"lif), n. 1. A eustomhouse officer in a port town whose duty is to search ships.

Ont of patience with the whole tribe of custom-house extortioners, boatmen, tide-waiters, and water-bailifs, that beset me on all sides, worse than a swarm of musquetoes, I proceeded a little too roughly to brush them away with my rattan.

Cumberland, West Indian, 1. 5.

2. A former officer of the London corporation who saw to the observance of the statutes and by-laws applicable to the river Thames.—3.

water-bailif, under bailif.

water-balance (wâ'ter-bal'ans), n. An old form of water-raising apparatus, consisting of a series of troughs one above another, supperted in a hanging frame, and oscillating like a pendulum. As the frame, and osemating take a pendulum. As the frame swings, the water dipped by the lowest trough runs into that next above, and in the return motion it is emptied in turn from that into the next above again, and so on. E. H. Knight.

water-bar (wa'ter-bar), n. A ridge crossing a

hill or mountain road, and leading aside water flowing down the road.

They . . . were descending, with careful reining in and bearing back, the steep, long plunges—for these mountain roads are like cataract beds, and travellers are like the falling water—where the only break and safety were the water-bars, humping up across the way at trequent intervals.

Mrs. Whitney, Odd or Even? xiii.

water-barometer (wâ'ter-ba-rom"e-ter), n. barometer in which water is substituted for mereury. See barometer.

If a long pipe, closed at one end only, were emptied of air, filled with water, the open end kept in water, and the pipe held upright, the water would rise in it nearly twenty-eight feet. In this way water barometers have been made.

Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 12.

water-barrel (wâ'têr-bar"el), n. 1. A watereask.—2. In mining, a large wrought-iron barrel with a self-acting valve in the bottom, used

rei with a seir-acting vaive in the bottom, used in drawing water where there are no pumps. [South Staffordshire, Eng.] water-barrow (wa'tter-bar "ō), n. A two-wheeled barrow carrying a tank, often swung on trunnions, used by gardeners and others; a water-barrel. E. H. Kuight.

water-basil (wa'ter-baze'il), n. In gem-cutting, a uniform bevel cut around the top of a stone, after the grinding of the upper flat table.

water the grinding of the upper hat table.

water-bath (wâ'ter-bath), n. 1. A bath composed of water, in contradistinction to a vaporbath.—2. In chem., a vessel containing water which is heated to a certain temperature, over



Water-baths of various forms (A, B, C), with adjustable rings (σ, δ, c) , to receive vessels of different sizes. B and C are arranged to have a constant water-supply.

which chemical preparations or solutions are placed in suitable vessels to be digested, evaporated, or dried at the given temperature.—3.

Same as bain-maric.

water-battery (wa't'er-bat'er-i), n. 1. In clect.

See battery.—2. In fort., a battery nearly on a level with the water.

water-beadlet (wâ'ter-be"dl), n. A water-bailiff (*).

In the year 1700 one 8. Smith, who is described as water-beadle, of 8t. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, left a legacy to his nephew, Matthew Smith, of this parish.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 487.

water-bean (wâ'lêr-bên), n. A plant of the gerus Nelumbo. water-bear (wâ'têr-bãr), n. A bear-animaleule.

water-bear (wa ter-par), n. A bear-annatemet.
See Macrobiotidu, Arctisca, and Tardigrada.
water-bearer (wa ter-par er), n. [ME. watyr
berare = Sw. rattenbärara = Dan. randbarer; <
water + bearer.] 1. One who earries water;
specifically, one whose business is the conveying of water from a spring, well, river, etc., to purchasers or consumers.

Yf there be neuer a wyse man, make a water-bearer, a tinker, a cobler, . . . comptroller of the mynte.

Latimer, Sermon on the Plough.

2. [cap.] In astron., a sign of the zodiae. See

water-bearing (wâ'têr-bãr"ing), n. box having in the lower part a groove communicating with a pipe through which water under heavy pressure is admitted beneath the journal, which it raises slightly from its bearings. As the journal revolves, the water flows in an exceedingly thin film or sheet between it and the bearings, forming a very efficient lubricant. See cut in next column. Also called patier-glissant and hydraulic pirot.

water-bed (wâ'ter-bed), n. A large india-rubber mattress filled with water, on which a very

sick person, or one who is bedridden, is some times placed, to avoid the production of bed-sores. Also called *hydrostatic bed*.

water-beech (wá'tér-beeh), n. 1. A small tree, the American hornbeam, Carpinus Carolinianu: so named from its growing in wet ground, and

Water-bearing.

a, wheel; b, b', bearings for the shaft; c, c, hollow supports for bearings; a', a'', a'', pipe and branches through which water is forced into the hollow supports c; f', slot through which the water passes into the bearings with sufficient force to support completely the weight of a and the shaft.

from its resemblance, especially in its bark, to the beech. Also called blue-beech.—2. Improperly, the syeamore, or American plane-tree, Platanus occidentalis, growing on low grounds, and having reddish wood like that of the beech. water-beetle (wâ'ter-be"tl), n. A beetle which water-beetle (wâ'têr-be'tl), n. A beetle which lives in the water. Such bectleabelong mainly to the families Amphizoidæ, Hallplidæ, Dyttscidæ, and Gyrinidæ of the adephagous series, and the Hydrophilidæ of the clavicorn series. The first four are sometimes grouped under the name Hydradephaga, as distinguished from the Geadephaga, or ground-beetles and tiger-beetles. A few other beetles are to some extent aquatic; but the term is restricted to the species of the five families named. See those family names, and cuts under Dytiscus, Gyrinidæ, Hydrobius, Hydrophilidæ, and Hybius. Compare waterbug.

water-bellows (wâ'tèr-bel"ōz), n. A form of blower used in gas-machines, and formerly to supply a blast for furnaces. It consists essentially of an inverted vessel suspended in water, orraising which in the water air is drawn in through an inlet valve, while on lowering the vessel the air is forced out again through another valve. Such vessels are usually placed in pairs, and are lowered and raised alternately. The device is also used for supplying air to the pipes of a pneumatic clock-system. The central clock lifts the inverted tank, and, letting it fall once a minute, sends a puff of air through the pipes, and thus moves all the hands of the clocks connected with the system.

water-bells (wâ'tèr-belz), n. The European white water-lily, Castalia speciosa (Nymphæa alba). Britten and Holland. [North. Eng.]

water-betony (wâ'tèr-bet"o-ni), n. See Scrophularia.

phularia.

water-bird (wâ'têr-bêrd), n. In ornith., an aquatic as distinguished from a terrestrial or aërial bird; in the plural, the grallatorial and natatorial or wading and swimming birds, collectively distinguished from land-birds. The term reflects an obsolete classification in which birds were divided into three main groups, called Arex aërex, Avex terrestrex, and Arex aquaticx. These divisions are abolished, but the English names of two of them, land-bird and water-bird, continue in current use because of their convenience. Compare water-fowl, 2.

water-biscuit (wâ'têr-bis*/kit). n. A biscuit or cracker made of flour and water.

water-blackbird (wâ'têr-blak'bêrd), n. The

water-blackbird (wâ'têr-blak"bêrd), n. The water-ouzel, Cinclus aquaticus. See Cinclus and dipper, 5. [Ireland and Scotland.] water-blast (wâ'têr-blast), n. In mining, a

method of ventilation, in which an apparatus is employed which is the same in principle as the trompe of the Catalan forge. See trompe².

It [the water-blast] is not much employed nowadays, and gives only a low useful effect.

Callon, Lectures on Mining (trans.), II. 44I.

water-blebs (wà'tċr-blebz), n. Pemphigus.

water-blink (wà'tċr-blebz), n. A spot of cloud hanging in arctic regions over open water, the presence of which it severe to indicate, presence of which it serves to indicate.

The water-blink consists of dark clouds or spots on the horizon, and is formed by the ascending mists which gather in clouds and hang over pools of water. It is always the herald of advance, and is eagerly looked for. Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 160.

water-blinks (wâ'têr-blingks), n. Same as blinking-chickweed.

water-blob (wâ'ter-blob), n. A local name of white water-lily, Castalia speciesa (Nymphæa alba), and of the yellow water-lily, Nymphæa (Nuphar) lutea. Britten and Holland. [Prov.

water-blue (wâ'ter-blö), n. A coal-tar color

water-blue (wa'ter-blo), n. A coal-tar color used in dyeing, and similar to soluble blue. It is principally used for dyeing cotton.

water-board (wa'ter-bord), n. A board set up on the edge of a boat to keep off spray, etc.

water-boat (wa'ter-bot), n. A board earrying water in bulk for the supply of ships.

water-boatman (wa'ter-bot'man), n. 1. The boat-fly or boat-insect, an aquatic bug of the

family Notonectidæ: so ealled because these insects move in the water like a boat propelled

by oars, They are more fully called back-swim-ming water-boatmen, and also back-swimmers, and also oack-strumers, because they row them-selves about on their backs with their long feathered oar-like legs. Some species are very common in pends and some species are very common in ponds and brooks in the United States, and are often put in aquariums to exhibit their silvery colors and curious actions. N. un-dulata is a characteris-tic example.

2. An aquatic bug of the family Corisidæ. All the North American species belong to the genus Corisa, as C. undulata.

water-borne (wâ'-ter-born), a. Borne ter-born), a.

or conveyed by water; earried in a boat or vessel: floated.

Back-swimming Water-boatman (Notonecta undulata), dorsal view, three times natural size.

Thus merchandise might be waterborne from the channel to the Mediterranean.

Motley, Hist. Netherlands, IV. 147.

The stone of which it [bridge from the Strand to the opposite shore of the Thames] was constructed, being water-borne, had to pay this tax.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 394.

Water-borne goods, goods carried on shipboard. water-bottle (wa'ter-bot#1), n. A bottle made of glass, skin, rubber, or other material, and designed for holding water.

water-bouget (wâ'ter-bö"jet), n. In her., same as bonact.

water-bound (wâ'ter-bound), a. Impeded, hindered, or hemmed in by water, as in ease of a flood, heavy rains, etc.

While water-bound, it [a foraging party] was attacked y guerrillas.

New York Tribune, April 30, 1862. by guerrillas.

water-box (wâ'têr-boks), n. A bottom or side of a furnace consisting of a compartment of iron kept filled with water. It serves to pre-

water-brain (wa'ter-brain), n. Gid or staggers of sheep, caused by the brain-worm.
water-brain fever. Meningitis; acute hydro-

water-brash (wâ'ter-brash), n. Same as py-

water-braxy (wâ'ter-brak"si), n. A disease of sheep in which there is hemorrhage into the peritoneal eavity. See braxy. water-break (wâ'ter-brak), n. A wavelet or

ripple. [Rare.]

Many a silvery water-break
Above the golden gravel.

Tennyson, The Brook.

water-breather (wâ'ter-bre # Ther), n. Any branchiate which breathes water by means of

water-bridge (wâ'ter-brij), n. A fire-bridge which also forms part of the water-space of a boiler. If dependent from the boiler, it is called a hanging bridge; if it has flue-space above and below, it is a midfeather. Also called water-table.

water-brose (wa'ter-broz), n. Brose made of

meal and water only. [Scotch.]

I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal, Be 't water-brose or muslin-kail, Wi' cheerfu' face. Burns, To James Smith.

water-buck (wa'ter-buk), n. A water-ante-lope, especially a kob, as Kobus ellipsiprymnus, which abounds in some African lowlands, as in Nyassa-land. Another water-buck is Cercicapra redunca. See kob, and cuts under singsing and nagor

Among the runninants is the dangerous buffalo (Bubalus eaffer), the never-to-be sufficiently-admired giraffe, . . . the gnu, the pallah, the vater-buck (Cobus).

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 472.

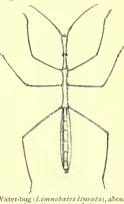
water-buckler (wâ'têr-buk"lêr), n. Same as

water-budget (wâ'têr-buj'et), n. In her., same as bonget, 2. Also called dosser. water-buffalo (wâ'ter-buf"a-lō), n. See water-

water-bug (wâ'ter-bug), n. vater-bug (wa'ter-bug), n. 1. Any true bug of the heteropterous section Hydrocorise or Cryptoccrata, including those which live beneath the surface of the water, and belong to the families Corisidæ, Notoncctidæ, Nepidæ, Belostomidz, and Naucoridz. See these words, and

euts under Belostoma and Ranatra. - 2. Any water-cavy (wâ'ter-kā"vi), n. The capibara.

which belong to the families Hydrobatidæ, Veliidæ, Limnobatidæ, Saldidæ, and Hydrometridæ. See these words. — 3. The croton-bug or German eockroach,
Blatta (Phyllodromia) germanica: so called from its preference for waer-pipes and moist places in houses. Water-bug (Linnobates lineata), about three times natural size.



ton-bug and Blattida. - Giant water-bug, any member of the Belostomidæ.

water-butt (wâ'ter-but), n. 1. A large openheaded eask, usually set up on end in an out-house or close to a dwelling, serving as a reser-voir for rain- or pipe-water.—2. A water-beetle, as Dytiscus marginatus and related species. water-cabbage (wâ'ter-kab"āj), n. The Ameriean white water-lily, Castalia (Nymphwa) odo-

water-calamint (wâ'ter-kal"a-mint), n. The

eorn-mint, Mentha arvensis.

water-caltrop (wâ'têr-kal*trop), n. 1. The water-unt, Trapa.—2. A book-name of the pondweeds Potamogeton densus and P. crispus. water-can (wâ'têr-kan), n. The yellow water-lily, Nymphæa (Nuphar) lutea, or the European white water-lily, Castalia speciosa (Nymphæa alba): so named from the shape of the seed-ves-[Prov. Eng.]

water-cancer, water-canker (wâ'tèr-kan"sêr, -kang"kêr), n. Gangrenous stomatitis, or noma.

See noma.

water-cap (wâ'ter-kap), u. 1. A form of eylindrical diaphragm of copper in the time-fuse of a shell, intended to prevent the fuse from being extinguished by water in ricochet firing.—2. A bird of the subfamily Fluvicoline, the species and genera of which are numerous. Also

eies and genera of which are numerous. Also water-chat. See eut under Fluvicola.

water-carpet (wâ'tèr-kār"pet), n. 1. A British geometrid moth, Ciduria suffumata.—2. An American golden-saxifrage, Chrysoplenium Americanum, which spreads on the surface of springs and streams. Wood, Class-book of Bot. water-carriage (wâ'tèr-kar"āj), n. 1. Transportation or conveyance by water portation or conveyance by water.

In the important matter of water-carriage the farmer in the Canadian Far West has unrivalled advantages.

W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, xiii.

2. The conducting or conveying of water from place to place.

In the vater-carriage system each house has its own network of drain-pipes, soil-pipes, and waste-pipes, which lead from the basins, sinks, closets, and gullies within and about the house to the common sewer. Energe. Brit., XXI. 714. 3. Means of eonveyance by water, collectively;

vessels; boats. [Rare.]

The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in boats made of earthenware.

Arbuthnot.

water-carrier (wâ'ter-kar"i-er), n. One who or that which carries water; specifically, an arrangement of wires or the like on which a bucket of water, raised from a well, etc., may be conveyed wherever required, as to a house.— Water-earriers' paralysis, paralysis of the musculospiral nerve

water-cart (wâ'ter-kärt), n. A cartearrying wawater-cart (wa ter-kart), n. A cartearrying water for sale or for watering streets, gardens, etc. For the latter purpose the cart bears a large cask or tank containing water, which, by means of a tube or tubes perforated with holes, is sprinkled on roads and streets to prevent dust from rising, or in gardens to water plants.

water-cask (wâ'ter-kask), n. A strong light cask used for transporting drinking-water,

especially on sea-going ships. Compare water-tank and breaker.

water-caster! (wa'ter-kas"ter), n. A physician who professed to discover the diseases of his patients by "casting" or examining their urine; commonly, a quack.

Wastes much in physicke and her water-caster.

John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

water-cat (wâ'ter-kat), n. The nair, or Oriental

otter, Lutra nair, translating a Mahratta name.

euts under Belostoma and Ranatra.—2. Any water-cavy (wâ'ter-kā'vi), n. The capidara. one of certain true bugs of the heteropterous water-celery (wâ'ter-sel'e-ri), n. 1. The cursed section Aurocorisa, including those which live mainly on the surface of the water, and which belong to 2. See Vallisneria.

water-cell (wâ'ter-sel), n. 1. One of several diverticula of the paunch of the camel, serving to store up water. See water-bag, 1.

These, the so-called water-cells, serve to strain off from the contents of the paunch, and to retain in store, a considerable quantity of water. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 328. 2. A voltaic cell in which the liquid is pure water

water-centiped (wâ'ter-sen"ti-ped), n. The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under sprawler. [U.S.]

water-charger (wâ'ter-char"jer), n. A device for filling the water-passages of a pump, so that

it may act promptly when started.
water-chat (wâ'ter-chat), n. 1. A bird of the family Henieuridæ.—2. A South American tyrant-flycatcher of the subfamily Fluvicolinæ, of which there are many genera and species; a water-cap. See cut under Fluvicola. water-check (wâ'ter-chek), n. A check-valve

for regulating a supply of water, as in the Gifford injector. E. H. Knight.
water-chestnut (wâ'ter-ehes "nut), n. See

water-chevrotain (wâ'ter-shev"ro-tan), n. An aquatic African traguline, Hyomoschus aquati-

aquatic African traguline, Hyomoschus aquaticus, belonging to the family Traguliae, and thus related to the kanchil and napu.

water-chicken (wâ'têr-chik'en), n. The common gallinule, Gallinula galeata. Ralph and Bagg, 1886. [Oneida county, New York.]

water-chickweed (wâ'têr-chik'wēd), n. 1.

A small, smooth, and green tufted herb, Montia fontana, found throughout Europe, in northern Asia, from arctic America down the west ern Asia, from arctic America down the west eoast to California, and in the Andes to their southern extremity. Also blinking-chickweed (which see).—2. A name for Callitriche verna and Stellaria (Malachium) aquatica.

water-chinkapin (wâ'ter-ching"ka-pin), n.
The American nelumbo Velumbo luica, or pri-

The American nelumbo, Nelumbo luiea, or primarily its edible nut-like seed: so named from the resemblance of the seeds to chinkapins. They are borne immersed in pits in the large top-shaped receptacle. Also wankapin, yonco-

water-cicada (wâ'ter-si-kā"dä), n. A water-

boatman.

water-clam (wâ'ter-klam), n. A bivalve of the family *Spondylidæ*; a thorn-oyster. See eut under *Spondylus*.

water-clock (wa'ter-klok), n. A elepsydra. A clepsydra, or reaterclock, which played upon Flutes the hours of the night at a time when they could not be seen on the index.

Dr. Burney, Hist. Music, 1. 512.

water-closet (wâ'têr-kloz"et), n. A privy having some contrivance for carrying off the discharges through a waste-pipe below by the

agency of water. water-cock (wâ'ter-kok), n. The kora, Gallierex cristata, a large dark gallinule of India.

ceylon, Java, and islands eastward, horned with a red carnucle on top of the head.

water-colly (wâ'ter-kol'i), n. The water-ouzel, tinclus aquaticus. [Prov. Eng.]

water-color (wâ'ter-kul"or), n. 1. Painting, especially artistic painting, with pigments for which water and not oil is used as a solvent.— A pigment adapted or prepared for painting in this method.

Some fine colour that may please the eye Of fickle changelings and poor discontents; . . . And never yet did insurrection want Such water-colours to impaint his cause.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 80.

Water-colours are sold in four forms, in cakes, pastilles, pans, and tubes.

Hamerton, Graphic Arts, XXII. 3. A painting executed by this method, or with

pigments of this kind. The Art Galleries opened every year, and, besides the National Gallery, there were the Society of British Artists, the Exhibition of Water Colours, and the British Institution in Pall Mall. W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 135.

Also used attributively in all senses. water-colored (wâ'ter-kul"ord), a. color of water; like water. [Rare.]

The other [sort of cherry], which hangs on the branch like grapes, is water colored within, of a faintish sweet, and greedily devoured by the small birds.

Beverley, Virginla, iv. ¶ 12.

water-coloring (wâ'têr-kul"or-ing), n. The use of water-colors, or work executed in watercolors or pigments of similar nature.

The Dutch and rose pinks are sometimes used, but they cannot be relied upon in water-colouring.

Paper-hanger, p. 76.

water-colorist (wâ'ter-kul"or-ist), u. One who paints in water-colors

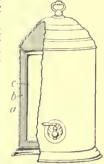
water-comparator (wa'ter-kom"pā-rā-tor), n.
An apparatus for comparing thermometers
with a standard, consisting essentially of a reservoir containing water, with means for obtaining different temperatures and for maintaining the whole mass at the same temperature during a series of observations. water-cooler (wâ'têr-kö"lêr), n. Any device

for cooling water; especially, a vessel with non-conducting walls in which water for drinking

which water for drinking is placed with ice. Such coolers are fitted with a faucet in the lower part, for drawing off the water. The effect of other coolers is due to evaporation through their porons walls. See olda, 3.

water-core (wa'ter-ker),

n. 1. In founding, a hollow core placed inside the mold, within which a current of cold water can be made to pass to abserb the heat and hasten the cooling of the easting: used especially to cool the bore of cast guns.-2. In some forms of ear-axle, a quantity of



water in a hermetically closed cavity, intended to take up heat from the journals.—3. A blemish, common in some varieties of the apple. in which the flesh about the core assumes a

watery, translucent appearance. watercourse (wâ'ter-kors), n. 1. A stream of water; a river or brook.

The woods climb up boldly along the hillsides, over-shadowing every little dingle and indercourse. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, iii.

A channel or canal made for the conveyance of water, or serving for conveyance by water.

Who hath divided a watercourse for the overflowing of aters.

Job xxxviii. 25.

Scouring the water-courses thorough the cities; A fine periphrasis of a kennel-raker, Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

3. In law, a stream of water, usually flowing in a definite channel having a bed and sides or banks, and usually discharging itself into some other stream or body of water. Bigclow. The condition of being occasionally dry does not deprive it of the character of a watercourse; but occasional flows of water caused by unusual rains, or melting of snow, and following a channel which is usually dry, do not constitute a watercourse. The owner of a watercourse has, within certain limits, a right to have it flow substantially unimpaired by the owners above and below. A grant of a reatercourse may mean a grant of (1) the casement or the right to the running of water; (2) the channel which contains the water, the pipe, or drain; or (3) the land over which the water flows. George Jessel, Master of the Rolls. Water-cow (wâ'ter-kou), n. The common domestic Indian buffalo, Bos bubalus or Bubalus buffelus; the water-buffalo: so called by English a definite channel having a bed and sides or

mestic Indian buffalo, Bos bubalus or Bubalus buffelus; the water-buffalo: so called by English residents in translating a Chinese name, Irom the habit it has of seeking the water to escape the annoyance of insects. It is not a distinct species. The same habit is strongly marked in the African or Cape huffalo, B. caffer, and may be observed of domestic cattle anywhere. See cuts under buffalo.

water-cracker (wa'fer-krak'er), n. 1. A water-biscuit.—2. A Prince Rupert's drop. See detonating bulb, under detonating.

A water cracker, as they Prince Rupert's drops are

A water cracker, as they [Prince Rupert's drops] are called in the factory.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 181.

water-craft (wâ'têr-krâft), n. Vessels and

as to the tender of a focusion of the control operated by hydraulie power.

water-cress (wa'tter-kres), n. [< ME. water-kresse, watyrcresse, waterkivs; < water + cress.]

A creeping herb of springs and streams, Nasturtium officinale, from antiquity used as a spring salad, and now very widely cultivated. See water-drink† (wâ'têr-dringk), n. [< ME. water-cress and Nasturtium (with cut). The name is extended to the game. Variable a weekly species being cress and Nasturtium (with cut). The name is extended to the genus — N. palustre, a weedy species, being called marsh or yellow water-cress, or marsh-cress.

called marsh or yellow water-cress, or marsh-cress.

water-crow (wâ'têr-krō), n. 1. The common
European coot, Fulica atra: from its blackish
plumage. [Local, Eng.]—2. The water-ouzel,
Cinclus aquaticus. [Local, Eng.]—3. The
darter, snake-bird, or water-turkey, Plotus anhinga. [Southern U. S.]

water-crowfoot (wâ'ter-kro\"fut). n. The name water-crowfoot (wa'tér-krō\(^\vertau\)ti). n. The name of several aquatic species of Ranuaculus, primarily R. aquatilis, the eemmon white water-crowfoot, a plant found through the north temperate zone and in Australia. The yellow water-crowfoot is R. multifidus.

watercup (wâ'tér-kup), n. 1. The pennywort, Hydracotyle: by translation of the genus name.

—2. The trumpetleaf, Sarracenia flava.

water-cure (wâ'tér-kūr), n. Hydrotherapy or balneotherapy; a system of medical treatment by means of water in any form or mode of ap-

by means of water in any form or mode of ap-

water-deck (wâ'ter-dek), n. A painted piece of canvas used for covering the saddle and bri-dle, girths, etc., of a dragoon's horse. [Eng.] water-deer (wå'tèr-dēr), n. 1. A small Chinese musk-deer, Hydropoles incrmis, of somewhat aquatic habits. It resembles the ordinary musk-deer in general, being of small size, hornless in both sexes, and



Chinese Water-deer (Hydropotes inermis

with protrusive upper canines in the male; but some technical characters cause it to fall in another genus.

2. The Atrican water-chevrotain. This is a traguloid, quite different from the foregoing.

water-deerlet (wa'ter-der let), n. The African

water-chevrotain. water-devil (wâ'ter-devil), n. 1. The larva or grub of various aquatic insects, as of the genus grub of various aquatic insects, as of the genus Hydrophilus, II. piecus is a common British species.—2. The dobson or hellgrammite. See Corydalus, and cut under sprawler. [U. S.] water-dock (wå'ter-dok), u. A tall dock, Rumer Hydrolapathum, of temperate Europe and Asia. Also called horse- or water-sorrel. R. aquaticus also appears under this name. The great or American water-dock is R. Britannica (R. orbivulatus). water-doctor (wå'ter-dok"tor), u. 1. A hydropathist. [Collon.]—2. One of a former school

athist. [Colloq.]—2. One of a former school of medical practitioners the members of which pretended that all diseases could be diagnosti-

eated by simple inspection of the urine.

water-dog (wa'ter-dog), n. 1. A dog accustomed to or delighting in the water, or trained to go into the water in pursuit of game, as a water-spaniel.—2. One of various kinds of large

salamanders; a mud-puppy. See axolotl, Menopoma, and cut under kellbender. Also water-puppy.—3. A small, irregular, floating cloud in a rainy season, supposed to indicate rain. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Water-dops, . . . dark clouds that seem to travel through the air by themselves, and indicate a storm. Halliwell makes them identical with marcs-tails, but they are dis-tinct things in Surrey language. G. L. Gower, Surrey Provincialisms (Eng. Dial. Soc.).

A sailor, especially an old sailor; a salt; one thoroughly accustomed to life in and on the

water-craft (wâ'têr-krâft), n. Vessels and boats plying on water.

water-crake (wâ'têr-krâft), n. 1. The common spotted erake of Europe, Porzana maruetta; distinguished from the land-crake, Crex pratensis.—2. The water-rail, Ralba aquaticus.

Montagu.—3†. The water-oracl: n misnomer.

Willughby; Ray. [Local, Eng.]

water-crane (wâ'têr-krân), n. 1. An apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank, as to the tender of a locomotive.—2. A crane operated by hydraulic power.

water-drainage (wa'ter-draināj), u. The draining off of water

water-dressing (wa'ter-dres'ing), n. The constant application of water to a wound, by immersion, irrigation, or compresses.

Alls iff thu drunnke waterrdrinch.

Ormulum (ed. White), I. 14482.

water-drinker (wâ'têr-dring"kêr), n. [〈 ME. water drynkare; 〈 water + drinker.] 1. A drinker of water.

Water drynkare. Aquebilms. Prompt. Parv., p. 518. 2. An advocate of abstinence from intoxicating

2. An advocate of abstinence from inforcating liquors; a prohibitionist. [Colloq.] water-drip (wâ'ter-drip), u. A pan or receptaele to receive the waste water from a water-cooler. Car-Builder's Diet.

water-drop (wâ'ter-drop), n. A drop of water; specifically, a tear.

Let not women's weapons, water-drops, Stain my man's cheeks! Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 280.

water-dropper (wa'tter-drop"er), n. A contrivance devised by Sir William Thomson, and used particularly in the measurement of the electrical potential of the atmosphere. It consists of an insulated metallic cylinder containing water, with a projecting nozle, from which the water is allowed to drop freely. Each drop carries with it a small charge, and finally the spout and connecting-rod gain the potential of the air; this may then be measured by a quadrant electrometer.

water-dropwort (wâ'ter-drop/wert), n. The water-dropwort (wa ter-drop wert), n. The umbelliferous plant *Œnanthe fistulosa*, or any plant of that genus. The hemlock water-dropwort is the highly poisonous *Œ. crocata*.

water-dust (wâ'tèr-dust), n. A collective name for the extremely minute droplets or particles of

for the extremely minute droplets or particles of water which compose clouds and haze. [Rare.] water-eagle (wâ'têr-ē''gl), n. The fish-hawk or osprey. [Rare.] watered (wâ'têrd), a. Marked with or exhibiting waved lines or bands bearing some resemblance to those which might be produced by the action of water. Also waved.—watered silk, silk upon which a wave-like and changeable pattern has been produced by moistening and pressure. The name is sometimes restricted to material of which the pattern is confined to parallel lines, as distinguished from moire antique. See moire and moire!
water-elder (wâ'têr-el'dêr), n. The guelderrose, Viburnum Opulus.
water-elephant (wâ'têr-el'ē-fant), n. The hip-

water-elephant (wâ'ter-el[#]ē-fant), n. The hip-popotamus or river-horse.

water-elevator (wâ'têr-el"ē-vā-tor), n. Any device for raising buckets in wells, or for lifting water to a higher level for purposes of irrigation, etc.—2. A lift or elevator in which the operating force is the weight or pressure of

water; a hydraulic clevator. water-elm (wâ'ter-elm), n. The common white elm, Ulmus Americana.

water-engine (wâ'têr-en"jin), n. An engine to raiso water; also, an engine propelled by water. waterer (wâ'têr-êr), n. 1. One who waters, in any sense of the word: as, a stock-waterer.

Neither the planter nor the waterer have any power to make it [religion] take root and grow in your hearts. Locke, Paraphrase on 1 Cor. iii. 7.

That with which one waters; a vessel, utensil, or other contrivance for sprinkling water

on plants, watering animals, etc.

water-eringo (wa'ter-ē-ring"gō), n. A plant,

Eryngium yuecafolium (E. aquaticum), otherwise called button-snakeroot. See Eryngium.

water-ermine (wa'ter-er"min), n. A British

tiger-moth, Spilosama articæ, chiefly white and yellow marked with black. [Eng.] water-extractor (wâ'ter-eks-trak#tor), n. In dyeing, a rotatory apparatus for freeing dyed

goods from water by the action of centrifugal

waterfall (wâ'ter-fâl), n. [= D. waterval = G. wasserfall (cf. Sw. vattenfall, Dan. vandfald); as water + fall.] I. A steep fall or flow of water from a height; a capacitate of the control of the contr waterfall (wâ'ter-fâl), n. from a height; a cascade; a cataract.

Down shower the gambolling waterfalls

A neck-tie or scarf with long drooping ends. [Colloq.]

He was suddenly confronted in the walk by Benjamin, the Jew money-lender, smoking a cigar, and dressed in a gaudy-figured satin waistcoat and waterfall of the same material. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. iii.

3. A chignon. [Colloq.]

The brown silk net, which she had supposed thoroughly trustworthy, had given way all at once into a great hole under the waterfall, and the soft hair would fret itself through and threaten to stray untidity.

Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, iii.

water-farming (wâ'têr-fär'ming), n. tivation of plants growing in water.

A few miles away, the native lotus grows luxuriantly, relie, it is believed, of Indian water-farming.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 859.

water-feather, water-featherfoil (wâ'tèr-ferh"èr. -ferh"èr-foil), n. The featherfoil or water-violet Hottonia, especially the British species H. palustris: so named from its finely dissected immersed leaves.

water-fennel (wâ'ter-fen "el), n. One o water-dropworts, Enanthe Phellandrium. One of the

water-fern (wâ'ter-fern), n. 1. A fern of the genus Osmunda; specifically, O. regalis.—2. A plant of the order Marsileacew. water-fight (wâ'ter-fit), n. A naval battle.

Casar . . . awaits at anchor the coming of his whole fleet, mean while with his legatts and tribuns consulting, and giving order to fitt all things for what might happ'n in such a various and floating water-fight as was to be expected.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

water-figwort (wâ'ter-fig"wert), n. The common European figwort, Scrophularia nodosa. water-filter (wâ'ter-fil"têr), n. An appliance

for filtering water; a filter.—Water-filter nut. Same as dearing-nut.
water-finder (wâ'têr-fin'/dêr), n. One who

practices rhabdomancy, or uses the divining-rod to discover water; a bletonist. water-fire (wa'ter-fir), n. [Tr. of a Tamil name.]

A low weed, Bergia ammannioides of the Elatinacea, found in rice-fields and marshy grounds in the tropical Old World. The name alludes to a supposed acridity. water-flag (wa'ter-flag), n. The yellow flag,

Iris Pseudacorus. Also called yellow iris and flower-de-luce.

water-flannel (wâ'ter-flan el), n. A felt-like substance composed of the matted filaments of some conferva or similar alga which multiplies in submerged meadows, and is deposited by the retiring waters.

water-flaxseed (wâ'ter-flaks"sēd), n. The larger duckweed, Lemna polyrhiza: so ealled from the shape and minute size of the fronds. water-flea (wâ'ter-flē), n. One of numerous small or minute crustaceans which skip about in the water like fleas, as Daphnia pulex; any branchiopod. See Daphnidæ, Cladocera, Cy-

water-float (wâ'ter-flōt), n. A float placed in a boiler, cistern, etc., to control a valve. water-flood (wâ'ter-flud), n. [< ME. waterflod, < AS. wæter-flōd; as water + flood.] A flood of water: an inundation.

Let not the waterflood overflow me. In the moneth of May, namely on the 2d day, came downe eat neater floods, by reason of sodaine showres of haile ad raine.

Stow, Annals, p. 768. and raine.

water-flounder (wâ'ter-floun"der), n. The sand-flounder. [Local, U. S.] waterflow (wâ'ter-flō), n. A flow or current of water; the amount of water flowing.

The work concludes with articles on the cost of hydraulic power, and upon meters for measuring waterflow.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 247.

water-flowing (wâ'têr-flo*ing), a. Flowing like water; streaming. [Rare.]

My mercy dried their water-flowing tears. Shah., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 43.

water-fly(wâ'ter-flī), n. 1. Some winged aquatic insect; specifically, a member of the family *Perlidæ*; a stone-fly.—2. A source of petty annoyance; an insignificant but troublesome person or thing. [Rare.]

How the poor world is pestered with such waterflies, diminutives of nature! Shak., T. and C., v. 1. 38.

water-foot (wâ'ter-fut), n. One of the ambuwater-now (wa ter-no), n. One of the ambalacral pedicels of an echinoderm; a tube-foot.

water-fowl (wâ'têr-foul), n. [< ME. watyr foul; < water + fowll.] 1. Same as water-birds.—2. In a restricted sense, swimming birds, especially those which, as the Anseres, are used for food or for any reason engage the

are used for food or for any reason engage the attention of sportsmen.

water-fox((wa'tér-foks), n. The carp, Cyprinus carpio: so called from its supposed cunning.

I. Wallon. Compare water-sheep.

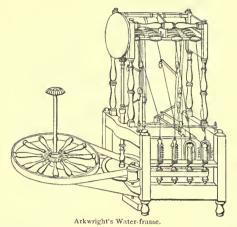
water-frame (wa'tér-fram), n. The original spinning-frame invented by Arkwright, which was driven by water-power (whence the name). Otherwise called throstle and throstle-frame. See cut in next column.

water-fright (wa'ter-frit), n. Hydrophobia. water-fringe (wa'ter-frinj), n. See Limnar

water-furrow (wa'ter-fur"ō), n. [< ME. water-forowe, waterforoe; < water + furrow.] In agri., a deep furrow made for conducting water from ground and keeping it dry: an open drain.

Waterforowe, in londe. Elicus, sulcus.

Prompt. Parr., p. 518.



water-furrow (wâ'ter-fur"ō), v. t. [< water-furrow, n.] To plow or open water-furrows in; furrow, n.] drain by means of water-furrows.

Seed husbandly sowen, water-furrow thy ground, That rain when it cometh may run away round.

Tusser, October's Husbandry, st. 7.

water-gage (wâ'ter-gāj), n. 1. Any device for indicating the height of water in a reservoir,

indicating the height of water tank, boiler, or other vessel. The most common form is a glass the placed on the front of a boiler, and connected at the top with a pipe opening into the steam-space above the water and below with a pipe opening into the water in the boiler. The water and steam fill the tube and indicate the height of the water in the boiler. See gage-cock. Also called water-indicator.

2. A wall or bank to restrain or hold back water.

or hold back water.

water-gall (wâ'ter-gâl), [Also dial. water-geal, watergull; = G. wasser-galle, a cavity in the earth made by a torrent, a bog, quagmire, < vasser, water, + yalle, seen also in G. regen-galle, an imperfect rainbow, end or fragment of a rainbow, an oxeye, water-gall, weather-gall, ap-

par. in orig. like Icel. *galli*, a defect, flaw, hence a barren spot: see *gall*².] 1. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water. *Imp. Dicl.*—2. An appearance in the sky regarded as presaging the approach of rain; a rainbow-colored spot; an imperfectly formed or a secondary rainbow. Also called weather-gall.

Water-gage.

a, upper cock com-municating with steam-space; a, lower cock communicating with

And round about her tear-distained eye
Blue circles stream'd, like rainbows in the sky;
These water-galls in her dim element
Foretell new storms. Shak., Lucrece, 1. 1588.

Their reason is but a low, obscure, and imperfect shadow thereof, as the water-goll is of the rain-how.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 50.

I am told a second rainbow above the first is called in the Isle of Wight a watergeal. Halliwell (under water-dogs).

water-gang† (wâ'tèr-gang), n. A trench or course for conveying a stream of water; a mill-race. Jamicson. [Obsolete or Scotch.] water-gap (wâ'tèr-gap), n. See gap, 2. water-gas (wâ'tèr-gas), n. A gas, non-luminous in its pure form, derived in part from the de-composition of steam.

in its pure form, derived in part from the decomposition of steam. The apparatus for making it consists of a furnace for anthractic coal or other fuel, connected at the top with a tower filled with loose brick and called a regenerator. The products of combustion pass through the regenerator, and raise it to a white heat. Steam is then admitted below the furnace, and, passing upward through the fire and through the regenerator, is decomposed. While the steam is passing the furnace, either coal reduced to dust or crude naphtha is allowed to fall through the ascending steam over the fire. Complicated chemical reactions take place, the result being the formation of quantities of fixed gas. There are also other methods closely allied to this. By one process the non-luminous gas is afterward enriched by the addition of a hydrocarbou, as petroleum or naphtha. Water-gas is commonly thus treated, and used as an filluminating gas; but it is also used, in its non-luminous form, as a heating gas for cooking and other purposes.

Water-gate (wâ'têr-gât), n. [ME. waterqate; (water+gate)] 1. A gateway through which water passes, or a gate by which it may be exeluded or confined; a flood-gate.

cluded or confined; a flood-gate.

Fro heven, outc of the reatirgatis,
The reyny storme felle down algatis.

Gower, Conf. Amant., iii.

A gate by which access is gained to a river, fountain, well, or other body or supply of water.

And at the fountain gate . . . they went up by the stairs of the city of David, at the going up of the wall, above the house of David, even unto the vater gate eastward.

Neh. xii. 37.

As they reached the water-gate, the rain had ceased for a time, and a gleam of sunlight shone upon the river, and rested on the Queen's barge as it approached. J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, iv.

3. A water-plug or valve. E. H. Knight. water-gavel (wâ'ter-gav'el), n. In Eng. law, a rent paid for fishing or any other benefit derived from a river.

water-germander (wâ'ter-jer-man'der), n. A plant, Tenerium Seordium. water-gilder (wâ'ter-gil"dêr), n. One who

practises the art of water-gilding. water-gilding (wâ'têr-gil*ding), n. Same as

water-gillyflower (wâ'ter-jil"i-flon-er), n. The water-violet, Hottonia palustris.

water-gladiole (wâ'ter-glad"i-ōl), n. See flowering rush (under rush¹).
water-glass (wâ'ter-glâs), n. 1. A water-clock

or elepsydra.

Full time of defence measured by the water-glass.

Grote, Hist, Greece,

2. An instrument for making observations beneath the surface of water, consisting of a tube with a glass bottom; a water-telescope.

With a reater-glass over the side, you look down on the bright array of fishes, whose every movement you can note.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 180.

3. Same as soluble glass (which see, under glass).

Water-glass painting may be explained . . . very briefly. It is simply water-colour on dry plaster, fixed afterwards with a solution of flint applied to it in spray as the solution of gum-lac is applied to a charcoal drawing.

Hameton Graphic Arts p. 226

Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 236. water-gluet (wâ'ter-glö), n. Waterproof glue.

The strings [of bows] being made of verie good hempe, with a kinde of veatergleve to resist wet and moysture.

Sir J. Smyth, quoted in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 54.

water-god (wâ'ter-god), n. In myth., a deity that presides over the waters, or over some particular body, stream, or fountain of water. water-grampus (wâ'tèr-gram/pus), n. Same as grampus, 4.

as grampus, 4.

water-grass (wâ'ter-gras), n. 1. The mannagrass, Glyceria fluitans. [Fishermen's name.]

—2. A very sneculent grass, Paspalum læve.
[Southern U. S.] —3. The water-cress, Nasturtium officinale. [Ireland.] —4. Species of Equisetum.—5. The velvet-grass, Holeus. Britten and Halland. [Prov. Fig.]

and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]
water-gruel (wâ'têr-grô'el), n. Gruel made
of water and meal, flour, etc., and eaten without milk; thin or weak gruel.

I could eat water-gruel with thee a month for this jest, by dear rogue.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1. my dear rogue.

Was ever Tartar flerce or eruel
Upon the Strength of Water-Gruel?
Prior, Alma, lii.

water-guard (wâ'ter-gard), n. A river or harbor police; eustoms officers detailed to watch ships in order to prevent smuggling or other violations of law.

water-gull (wå'ter-gul), n. A dialectal form of water-gall.

water-gum (wâ'ter-gum), n. A small tree of New South Wales, Tristania neriifolia, the timber of which is close-grained and clastic, and valuable for boat-building.

water-gut (wâ'ter-gut), n. An alga of the genus

water-gut (wâ'têr-gut), n. An alga of the genus Ulva, natural order Ulvaeeæ. The most general form, U. enteromorpha, var. intestinalis, occurs in fresh as well as salt water, U. enteromorpha, var. compressa, being the more common on tidal rocks. When floating in the water these plants very much resemble the intestines of an animal (whence the name).
 water-hairgrass (wâ'têr-hār"gràs), n. A grass, Catabrosa aquatica, growing in shallow water, widely in the north temperate zone, having a paniele with many half-whorls of slender.

a paniele with many half-whorls of slender branches. Also water-whorigrass. water-hammer (wâ'ter-ham"er), n. 1. The

concussion of a moving volume of water in a pipe or passage, caused by sudden stoppage of flow, as by the abrupt closing of a faucet.—2. The noise, resembling a blow of a hammer, caused by the presence of water in a steampipe when live steam is passed through it.— A philosophical toy consisting of a hermetically sealed tube from which the air has been exhausted and which contains some water. It is so called because the water strikes against the tube with a noise similar to that of a hammer, there being no air to impede its motion.

4. A metal hammer heated in a flame or in boil-

ing water. Tapping the skin with this hammer for a

few seconds will cause a blister. It is used as a counter-irritant or a mild cantery. water-hare (wâ'ter-har), n. 1. The water-

rabbit. See ent under swamp-hare.—2. The spotted cavy, or paca, Calogenys paca.

water-haze (wå'tér-haz), n. Haze composed of water-particles, as distinguished from haze consisting mainly of particles of dust and organic matter. See haze!.

water-heater (wå'tér-he'tér), n. A heating-apparatus which performs its functional designations.

apparatus which performs its functions by the agency of hot water.

water-hemlock (wâ'ter-hem'lok), n. 1. See Ci-

cuta.—2. The hemlock water-dropwort, Enan-the crocata, otherwise called dead-tongue: also E. Phellandrium, distinguished as fine-leafed water-hemlock.

water-hemp (wâ'têr-hemp), n. 1. See hemp.— 2. The hemp-agrimony, Eupatorium cannabimum.

water-hen (wâ'ter-hen), n. Some aquatic bird likened to a hen. (a) The moor-hen or gallinule of Great Britain, Gallinula chloropus. (b) The American coot, Fulica americana. [Massachusetts.] (c) An Australian bird of the rail family and genus Tribonys. See cut under Tribonys, and compare vater-cock.—Spotted water-hen. Same as spotted rail. See rail. [Local, Eng.] water-hickory (wâ'ter-hik'ō-ri), n. Same as bitter pecan (which see, under pecan).

water-hoarhound (wâ'ter-hōr'hound), n. A plant of the genus Lycopus, chiefly L. Europæus.

water-hog (wâ'ter-hog), n. 1. The African river-hog, Potamochærus penicillatus. See cut under Potamochærus.—2. The South American capibara, Hydrochærus capibara. Also called water-hen (wâ'ter-hen), n. Some aquatic bird

capibara, Hydrochærus capibara. Also called tailless hippopotamus and short-nosed tapir.

water-hole (wâ'tér-hôl), n. A hole or hollow where water collects. In Australia, a small natural or artificial reservoir; in South Africa, a natural pool, or water-pool. This word is chiefly used in Australia, where it means a small pond or pool of water, and especially such as are filled during the rainy season and dry np when that ceases, or soon after. that eeases, or soon after.

In the dry weather, as the small lagoons and waterholes scattered all over the country [Australia] get low
and dried up, large numbers of . . . wild ducks congregate on the big lagoon in front of Mount Spencer station.

H. F. Hatton, Advance Australia, p. 88.

We have been drafting close here up at the one-eyed waterhole. Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head-Station, p. 81.

waterhole (wâ'têr-hōl), r. i.; pret. and pp. waterholed, ppr. waterholing. [\(\)water-hole, n.]
In coffee-cultivation. See the quetation.

A third operation is called "trenching," or waterholing. The trenches are made across the slope, and ... the holes are left open to act as catch-drains, and as receptacles for wash, weeds, prunings, and other vegetable matters.

Spons Encyc. Manuf., I. 698.

water-horse (wâ'ter-hôrs), n. Same as horse-

water-horsetail (wâ'ter-hôrs"tal), n. A plant of the genus Chara.

water-house (wâ'ter-hous), n. A heuse or dwelling upon the water; a ship.

The thing by her commanded is to see Dover's dreadful cliff; passing, in a poor water-house, the dangers of the merciless channel 'twixt that and Calais, five long hours' sail, with three poor weeks' victuals.

Beau. and FL, Scornful Lady, i. 1.

water-hyssop (wâ'têr-his'op), n. See Herpestis. water-ice (wâ'têr-īs), n. A preparation of water and sugar, flavored and frozen; a sher-

water-inch (wâ'têr-inch), n. In hydraul., 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 just to cover the orifice.

This quantity is very nearly 500 cubic feet.

water-indicator (wâ'têr-in'di-kā-tor), n. A
device for indicating the weight of water in a

boiler or a tank, or for giving an alarm by permitting steam to escape, sounding a whistle, etc., when the water falls below a certain level; a water-gage.

wateriness (wâ'ter-i-nes), n. The state of be-

waterings (wa teri-nes), n. The state of being watery. Arbuthnot.

watering (wâ'tér-ing), n. [\(\chi\) late ME. watrynge, watringe (= MLG. wateringe = MHG. wezzer-unge, G. wässerung); verbal n. of water, v.] 1.

The act of one who waters, in any sense.

Doth not each one of you on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to watering? Luke xiii. 15.

The clouds are for the watering of the earth.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, il. 168.

Specifically - 2. The art or process of giving to the surface of anything a wave-like or veined appearance of somewhat ornamental effect; also, the marking so produced. Compare water,

ble to water their horses.

watering-can (wâ'ter-ing-kan), n. Same as

watering-cart (wâ'ter-ing-kärt), n. 1. A barrel or cistern mounted on wheels, nsed for watering plants. Various special forms are made, as one for watering plants in drills, the water escaping through perforated pipes set at the proper distances apart.

2. A large tank, of whatever form, mounted en

a wagon-body, used for watering streets.

watering-house (wâ'tër-ing-hons), n. A house or tavern where water is obtained for cabhorses, etc. Compare waterman, 2.

Carriages . . . roll swiftly by; watermen, . . . who have been shonting and rushing about for the last two hours, retire to their wateriny-houses, to solace themselves with the creature comforts of pipes and purl.

Dickens, Sketches**, Scenes**, ii.

watering-place (wâ'têr-ing-plâs), n. [< ME. watrynge-place; < watering + place.] 1. A place where water may be obtained, as for drinking, for watering cattle, or fer supplying ships.

Watrynge Place, where beestys hyñ wateryd. Prompt. Parv., p. 518.

The force will have to trust to known watering-places where there are wells.

Col. Farquhar, in E. Sartorius's In the Soudan, p. 56.

Especially, a place of resort for a particushering, a place of resort for a particular kind of water, as mineral water; a well, spring, town, etc., famous for its waters; in later use, a bathing-place; a seaside resort; loosely, any summer resort.

The discovery of a saline spring . . . suggested to a too constructive brain the possibility of turning Treby Magna into a fashionable watering-place.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, lii.

The term [watering-places] was naturally extended to include places resorted to for sea bathing, and sometimes, as at Scarborough, the visitors could either have the benefit of the spa or the salt water, that famous watering-place having both of these attractions.

N. and Q., 7ths resolutions.

watering-pot (wâ'têr-ing-pot), n. 1. A vessel, usually a somewhat tall can, most often of cylindrical section, sometimes oval, with a long spout springing from near the base, used for water the section of the section tering plants and for other similar purposes, as tering plants and for other similar purposes, as sprinkling sidewalks. The spout is generally fitted with a rose, often movable, for distributing the water in a number of fine streams. It is usually made of tin-plate or galvanized sheet-fron, and is intended to be managed by hand. Also called watering-can.

2. In conch., any species of the genus Aspergillum, as A. vajiniferum. These are true bivalves of the family Gastrochenidæ (or Tubicolidæ), not distantly related to the teredos, and all bore into hard substances. The valves proper are very small in

all bore into hard substances. The valves proper are very small in comparison with the long hard tube with which they are soldered. The species named has this tube cylindrical and clubbed or knobbed at both ends, with one end closed by a perforated plate, the whole formation suggesting the sprinkler of a watering-pot. It inhabits the Red Sea, and other species of Aspergillum are found in Indo-Pacific waters. Also called watering-pot shell.

watering-trough (wâ'ter-ing-trôf), n. A trough in which water is provided for domestic animals.

water-injector (wâ'ter-in-jek"tor), n. See injector. waterish (wâ'ter-ish), a. [Formerly also watrish; < ME. *waterish, < AS. wæter-ise; as water + -ish!,] 1. Abounding in or containing water; sprinkled, moistened, or diluted with water; watery; aqueous.

tery; aqueous.

Frost is wheresoever is any waterish humour, as is in all woods, either more or less; and you know that all things frozen and icy will rather break than bend.

Ascham, Toxophillus (ed. 1864), p. 115.

Not all the dukes of waterish Burgundy
Can buy this unprized precious maid of me.

Shak, Lear, I. 1. 261.

2. Consisting mainly of water; hence, thin; weak; poor.
Such nice and waterish diet. Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 15.

3. Juley; succulent. [Rare.]

r. t., 3, and watered silk (under watered).—3. A watering-place: as, "the wateryng of Seint Thomas" (better known as St. Thomas a Waterings), Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 826.—4. In flax-manuf., same as retting, 1.—Watering of the mouth, an abundant secretion of saliva excited, through a reftex nervons influence, by the suggestion, smell, or sight of appetizing food.

Watering-call (wâ'ter-ing-kâl), n. Milit., a call or sound of a trimpet on which cavalry assemble to water their horses.

its characters; insipid: as, a waterish color or

Some [flowers] of a sad or darke greene, some watrishe, blunkette, gray, grassie. hoarie, and Leeke coloured.

Touchstone of Complexions, p. 100.

Of watrish taste, the flesh not firme, like English beefe.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 1. 386.

4. Pertaining to water, or having something of

waterishness (wâ'ter-ish-nes), n. The state or

character of being waterish. Waterishness, which is like the serosity of our bloo

water-jacket (wâ'ter-jak"et), n. A casing containing water placed about something to keep it cool, er otherwise regulate its temperature. Compare water-mantle and water-box.

water-joint (wâ'ter-joint), n. A joint through which water will not leak, as in the framework

of a water-gate, the junction of two water-pipes, the gates of eanal-locks, etc.
water-junket (wa'ter-jung"ket), n. The com-

mon sandpiper of Great Britain, Tringoides hypoleucus.

water-kelpie (wâ'ter-kel"pi), n. A spirit or demen suppesed to dwell in water. See kelpie.

The bonny grey mare did sweat for fear,
For she heard the water-kelpy roaring.

Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

water-kind† (wâ'ter-kind), n. [(ME, water-kinde; (water + kindl.] Water; the elements

Latin boc se33th thatt Ennou Bitaenethth waterrkinde. Ormutum (ed. White), 1. 18087.

water-lade (wâ'ter-lad), n. A channel or trench for conducting water; a drain; a gutter.

The chanels were not skoured . . for riverets and Brookes to passe away, but the water-lades stopped up either through negligence or depopulation.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 741. (Davies.)

water-laid (wâ'ter-lad), a. Noting three ropes laid into one: same as cuble-laid.

Waterlander (wâ'ter-lan-dêr), n. [\(\text{D. Water-land}, a \) district in Nerth Holland, + -er1.] One of the liberal wing of the Mennonites of the of the liberal wing of the Mennonites of the Netherlands. Beginning with less strict views of excommunication than those of the conservative wing, they gradually moved in the direction of still greater liberallty, exchanged the name of Mennonites for Doopsgezinden (Baptist persuasion), refused to condemn any one for opinions which the Bible did not expressly pronounce essential to salvation, cooperated with William the Silent, and even accepted civil office. The division between them and their opponents gradually disappeared, and the two wings are now united in Holland on substantially the liberal basis of the Waterlanders. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 12.

Waterlandian (waterlandian)

Waterlandian (wâ-ter-lan'di-an), n. [\ Waterland (see Waterlander) + -ian.] Same as Waterlander.

water-language (wâ'ter-lang gwāj), n. Jocose

water-language (na. abuse; chaff. [Rare.]

'Twas all water-language at these times, and no exceptions were to be taken. Amhurst, Terræ Filius, No. 1.

Same as water-laverock (wâ'têr-lav"êr-ok), n. Same as

water-laver ork (wa ter-av er-ox), n. Same as sandy laverock (which see, under laverock).

water-leader (wâ 'têr-le "dêr), n. [< ME. water-leder (cf. D. waterleiding = G. wasserleitung = Sw. vattenledning = Dan. vandledning, aqueduct); < water + leader 1.] A water-carrier.

The ook is and vativileders.

Vork Plans p. 307

The cokis and water-tederes. Fork Plays, p. 307.

waterleaf (wâ'tèr-lōf), n. 1. Any plant of the genus Hydrophyllum (which see).—2. Paper in the first stage of manufacture, after it has been pressed between the felts: a technical use.

pressed between the relies.

The structure of the waterleaf may be regarded as an interlacement of vegetable fibres in every direction.

Ure, Dict., 111. 514.

water-leech† (wâ'ter-leeh), n. [< ME. water-leehe, watereleehe; < water + leech².] Same as horse-leech.

Waterlechis two ben doztris, seiende, Bring on, bring on. Wyclif, Prov. xxx. 15.

water-leg (wâ'ter-leg), n. In steam-boilers, a vertical water-space connecting other water-spaces, and crossing a flue-space, by which its

contents are heated.

water-lemon (wâ'têr-lem'on), n. A species of passion-flower, Passiflora lawifolia, native in the West Indies and tropical South America, and cultivated there and in other warm countries; cultivated there and in other warm countries; also, and primarily, its fruit. The latter is lemoncolored, oval in form, of the size of a peach, having a soft skin, and a very juicy pulp of a pleasant subacid flavor. The vine has the leaves entire, the thowers white with red blotches, the crown violet with white streaks. P. malifornis, the sweet calabash, with a smaller fruit of similar flavor, is sometimes included under the name. The wild water-lemon is P. fwtida, otherwise called (West Indian)



a small brass cell with blackened sides, and having a glass bottom. The upper surface of the water is more or less curved according to the diameter of the tube, and sometimes the convexity (and hence the magnifying power) can be raised by a screw at the side. water-lentil (wâ/têr-leu*til), n. See lentil. waterless (wâ/têr-les), a. [< ME, vuterles, waterlees, < AS. wæterleús, without water; as water + -less.] Lacking water; unsupplied or unmoistened with water; of a fish, out of water.

A monk whan he is recehelees Is likned til a fish that is waterlees. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 180.

Frankincense, for which of old they went Transincense, for which of old they went Through plain and desert venterless, and faced The lion-haunted woods that edged the waste. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, 111. 217.

water-lettuce (wâ'ter-let"is), n. See Pistia. water-level (wâ'ter-lev"el), n. 1. The surface of the water in any vessel or reservoir, natural or artificial, in which water is standing, as in a well, canal, pond, lake, etc.; also, the plane of saturation beneath the surface of the ground. or the plane below which the soil or rock remains saturated with water under the ordinary conditions of rainfall, etc.

But in strata occupying such a position, as well as in the gravel, all wells must be sunk by digging, and not bored, to the natural water-level, there being no superincumbent impermeable stratum to keep down the water at a level below that to which it would naturally have a tendency to rise.

Prestwich, Water-Bearing Strata of London, p. 6.

2. A leveling-instrument in which water is employed instead of mercury or spirit of wine. It consists of a fin tube, about 3 feet long, bent at right angles at each end, with a small short tube soldered on it at its center, by the aid of which it can be fixed upon some kind of a support or tripod. In the bent ends of the long tube are inserted two small glass vials with their bottoms cut off. Enough water is then poured in to about half fill the bottles when the instrument is level. By sighting across the surface of the water a level-line is got. The extreme cheapness and portability of this level make it serviceable sometimes, although it gives but a rough approximation to accuracy as compared with the best kind of spirit-level. A leveling-instrument in which water is of spirit-level.

water-lily (wâ'têr-lil'i), n. [ME. watir-lili, watyr-lyly; water + lily.] 1. A plant of the genus Castalia (Nymphæa), which contains about 25 species distributed nearly throughout genus (*astalia (Nymphæa), which contains about 25 species distributed nearly throughout the world, but most freely in the northern hemisphere and the tropics. They are aquatic plants with a perennial rootstock, orbicular floating leaves, and large flowers, single on long scapes riding on the surface of the water. The flowers have numerous petals of a delicate texture, forming when expanded nearly a hemisphere—white, blue, red, or yellow. Several white water-lilies are the most familiar. The common European species is C. speciosa (N. alba), with leaves 6 or 8 and flowers 3 or 4 inches in diameter. The ordinary American species is C. (N.) odorata, with very sweet-scented flowers often 51 inches wide, and leaves 5 to 9 inches broad, varying in color to pinkish or even bright pink-red, especially at Barnstable, Massachusetts. In the interior United States is found C. (N.) reniformis, with considerably larger leaves and flowers, scentless or slightly apple-scented, and always white—the rootslock bearing numerons self-detaching tubers. The golden water-illy, C. (N.) flava, of Florida, which long escaped the notice of botanists, is a locally abundant species of moderate dimensions, with yellow flowers. C. mystica (N. Lotus), the specific Egyptian water-illy, with white, pink, or red flowers, and C. scutifolia (N. cærulea), the blne water-illy, also of Egypt, are named among the lotuses. C. (N.) thermalis is a rare species occurring in warm springs in Hungary, and called Hungarian lotus. The Australian water-illy, C. (N.) gigantea, has the leaves in the larger specimens 18 inches broad, the flowers a foot broad with over 200 stamens, the petals blue, purple, pink, or rarely white. Another general name of the water-lilly. See def. 1.—Dearf water-lilly. See def. 1.—Fringed water-lilly. See def. 1.—Dwarf water-lilly.—See her named and china for its farinacous seeds. See Eurpale, 2.—Royal water-lily, the Victoria, 2.—Sweet-seented water-lily, See def. 1.—Dwarf water-lilly. See def. 1.—Yellow water-lilly. See def. 2.—White the world, but most freely in the northern hemi-

water-line (wâ'tér-līn), n. 1. The line in which water-lens (wâ'tér-lenz), n. A simple kind of lens, formed by a few drops of water placed in a small brass eell with blackened sides, and having a place het ten. the surface of the water on the sides of a ship, and exhibited at certain depths upon the sheerdraft. The most important of these lines are the light veater-line, which marks the depression of the ship's body in the water when she is light or unladen, and the load veater-line, which marks her depression in the water when

2. Same as water-level, 1.

The [mineral] deposits are much more valuable where they are now worked . . . than they will be below water-line.

New York Tribune, Nov. 7, 1879.

3. A semi-transparent line or mark formed in paper during its manufacture; a water-mark. See water-mark, 3.

It is supposed . . . that the waterlines are perpendicular in folio, octavo, and decimo-octavo books, and horizontal in quarto and duodeeimo.

De Morgan, Arithmetical Books, xiii.

water-lobelia (wâ'ter-lo-be"liä), n. See Lo-

water-lock (wâ'ter-lok), n. Same as loek¹, 8. Blount, Glossographia, 1670. water-locust (wâ'ter-lô''kust), n. A small species of honey-locust, Gleditschia monosperma, found in the southern United States, especially westward, in the bottom-lands, where it occupies large areas. The wood is of a rich dark-brown color, heavy, hard, and susceptible of polish. Also called swamp-locust.

water-logged (wâ'ter-logd), a. [< water + *logged, of uncertain origin. In a view commonly accepted, logged, lit. 'rendered log-like,' i. e. heavy or elumsy in consequence of being filled with water; $\langle log^1 + -ed^2 \rangle$. In another view, logged is lit. 'laid' or 'placed,' after Sw. ratten-lagga, lay in water, soak. Other explanations have been proposed; but none accurately applies to water-loyged, except by assuming some confusion of the second element. In present use the word is undoubtedly associated with log1.] Saturated or filled with water: applied specifically to a ship when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold she has become so heavy as to be nearly or altogether unmanageable, though still keeping afloat.

In the course of the summer I had discovered a raft of pitch-pine logs with the bark on. . . . Though completely waterlogged and almost as heavy as lead, they not only burned long, but made a very hot fire.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 268.

The next day the Bon Homme Richard, quite water-logged, sank, with all the wounded on board.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 537.

water-lot (wâ'ter-lot), n. A lot of ground which is under water; specifically, one of a regular system of city lots which are partly or wholly covered by the water of a bay, lake, or river, and may be filled in and converted into made ground for the erection of buildings, docks, etc.

Yesterday, he said, I bought a water-lot; that topsail-scheoner lies at anchor there.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 244.

water-lotus (wâ'ter-lo"tus), n. The nelumbo.

See lotus, 1. water-lung (wâ'ter-lung), n. One of the re-

water-lung (wa ter-ling), n. One of the respiratory trees or ramifications of the closes of holothurians. They are present in most of the order Holothuroidea, and have an excretory or depuratory function by the continual passage of water through them. water-lute (wâ'têr-lût), n. Auy form of airtight joint formed by the agency of water; a water-sel on air tree.

water-seal or air-trap.
water-main (wâ'ter-māu), n. In water-warks, any one of the principal pipes or conduits running under streets, to which the lateral service-pipes for supply of houses on either side of the street are connected.

water-maize (wâ'ter-māz), n. See maize. waterman (wâ'têr-man), n.; pl. watermen (-men). [< water + man (= D. waterman = G. wassermann).] 1. A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-eraft; one who plies for hire on rivers, etc.

It does not become your gravity . . . to have offered this outrage on a waterman, . . . much less on a man of his civil coat.

B. Jonson, Epicæne, iii. 2.

My great grandfather was but a waterman, looking one way and rowing another. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. One who carries or distributes water: speeifically, a person who waits at a cab-stand for

the purpose of supplying the horses with water, ealling the cabmen when they are absent, etc. [Eng.]—Waterman'a knot (naut.), a form of knot used to bend a rope about a post or bollard.

watermanship (wa't'er-man-ship), n. The fune-tions, art, or skill of a waterman or oarsman; oarsmanship.

All the rowing interest of each society makes sport for fitself and amusement for spectators on the banks with forms of watermanship which are lighter and more pleasant.

The Atlantic, LXVII, 792.

water-mantle (wa'ter-man"tl), n. [Tr. of G. wassermantet.] The water-jacket, or layer of water, which incloses the space in which the eultures are placed in the incubator for bacteriological investigations, and to which heat is applied, and into which is dipped the regulator that serves to keep the temperature constant.

Between the room . . . and the water-mantle . . . a Schloesing's membrane-regulator . . . is extended.

Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 189.

water-maple (wâ'ter-mā"pl), n. Same as red maple (which see, under maple!).
water-marigold (wâ'ter-mar"i-gōld), n. An American aquatic, Bidens Beckii, of which most of the leaves are submerged and very finely dis-

water-mark (wa'ter-mark), n. 1. The mark, line, or limit of the rise or height of water, as in a well, a river, the sea, etc.; a water-line; especially, a tide-mark.

The last tide had risen considerably above the usual sater-mark. Scott, Antiquary, vii. water-mark.

water-mark. Scott, Antiquary, vii.

2. A faintly marked letter, figure, or design in the fabric of paper, that denotes its size or its manufacturer, usually barely noticeable except when the sheet is beld against strong light. It is made in the process of manufacture by the pressure of wires on the moist pulp. The water-marks used by the earlier paper-makers have given names to several of the present standard sizes of paper, as pot, foolscap, crown, elephant, and post, the last being so called from the device of a postnan's horn as water-mark.

water-mark (wâ'ter-märk), v. t. 1. To mark or stamp with water-lines: as. to water-mark paper; a water-marked page.—2. To mark, inscribe, or embody in water-lines.

They are without the final refinement of the recurring

They are without the final refinement of the recurring title water-marked in the lower margins of the page.

The Century, XXXIX. 94.

water-meadow (wâ'têr-med'ō), n. A meadow capable of being kept in a state of fertility by being overflowed with water at certain seasons from some adjoining stream.

The fire-flies flitted over the water-meadows outside.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 690.

water-measuret (wâ'ter-mezh'ūr), n. A unit of measure used on board ships, five peeks according to a statute of Henry VII. It was regarded as a bushel, and was similarly subdivided. A statute of 1701 declares that a water-measure is round, and 18½ inches in diameter within the boop, and 8 inches deep, and ordains that apples and pears shall be sold by this measure heaped. water-measurer (wâ'ter-mezh"ūr-er), n. Any water-bug of the heteropterous family Hydro-

watermelon (wâ'ter-mel'on), n. A plant, Ciwatermelon (wa'ter-mel'on), n. A plant, Citrullus rulgaris (frequently named Cueumis Citrullus), or its fruit. The plant, supposed to be of Asiatic origin, is a slender trailing vine, requiring a warm soil. The fruit (a pepo) is of a spherical or usually elongated form, 1½ or 2 feet long, smooth and green, or sometimes variegated on the outside, containing within a rose-colored or sometimes yellowish pulp, pleasantly flavored, and abounding in a refreshing sweetish watery juice. The watermelon is largely cultivated in Egypt, India, China, Japan, America, southern France, and elsewhere.

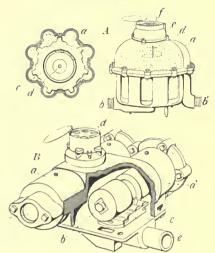
where.

Their Watermelons were much more large, and of several kinds, distinguished by the color of their meat and seed... They are excellently good, and very pleasant to the taste, as also to the eye; having the rind of a lively green color, streaked and watered, the meat of a carnation, and the seed black and shining while it lies in the melon.

Beverley, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶19.

Water-meter (wâ'ter-meter), n. 1. An instrument that measures the quantity of water that passes through it, as a gas-meter measures gas. There are various contrivances for this purpose. See cuts on following page.—

2. An instrument for determining the amount



Water-meter

A. a, case; b, b', iolet and outlet; c, hard rubber rotating piston; d, gyrating spindle which drives the registering mechanism e, by means of a coonection (not shown); f, dial.

of a connection (not shown); f, that, g, the connection (not shown); f, that, g, and g, case, composed of two cylinders cast integrally; g, one of the two plungers; g, valve actuated by g, controlling the flow into an out of the cylinder, g, similar valve in g controls the flow into an out of g, and in this way the plunger in each cylinder governs the flow toto and out of the other. The plungers are hollow, and have vernearly the specific gravity of water. Their reciprocations, through coonection (not shown), drive the registering mechanism g. The inle (not shown) is opposite the outlet g.

of water evaporated in a given time, as from a steam-boiler

water-milfoil (wâ'ter-mil"foil), u. See mil-

water-mill (wâ'ter-mil), n. A mill whose machinery is driven by water.

There are in this Citie 200, Schooles, 200, Innes, 400, water-miles, 600, water-Conduits, 700, Temples and Oratories, Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 47.

water-mint (wâ'têr-mint), n. The bergamot-mint, Mentha aquatica, an herb of wet places in Europe and Asiatic Russia, naturalized in other United States. It affords a perfumers' oil. The water-mint or brook-mint of early usage was M. sylvestris. See mint².

Those which perfume the air most delightfully, not passed by as the rest, but being trodden upon and crushed, are three—that is, burnet, wild thyme, and water-mints.

Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887). p. 444.

water-mite (wâ'têr-mīt), n. Any mite of the family Hydrachnidæ; a water-tick. See Hydrachnidæ, and cut under Hydrachna. Also called water-spider.

water-moccasin (wà'ter-mok'a-sin), n. A water-adder: a name applied with little discrimination in the United States to several species of aquatic snakes; properly, the venomous Toxicophis or Aucistrodon piscirorus, with which the harmless Tropidonotus (or Nerodia) sipedon is sometimes confounded. See water-snake, and cut under moccasiu.

water-mole (wâ'têr-mōl), n. 1. A desman; a member of the genus Myoyale. See cut un-der desman.—2. The duck-mole, or duck-billed platypus, Ornithorhynchus paradoxus. See cut under duckbill.

water-monitor (wâ'ter-mon"i-tor), n. A large water-lizard of the family Monitoridæ or Vawater-lizard of the family Monitorida or la-ranidae; any aquatic monitor, or varan. One of the best-known is the Indian kabaragoya, or two-handed monitor, Monitor or Varanus salvator, attaining a length of 5 or 6 feet. See cut under Hydrosauvus. water-monkey (wa'ter-mung'ki), n. A globu-lar vessel with a straight upright neek, com-monly of earthenware, used in tropical coun-tries for holding water.

tries for holding water.

water-moss (wa'ter-môs), n. A moss of the ge-

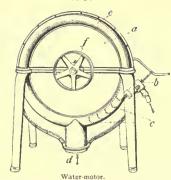
nus Fontinglis (which see)

water-moth (wa'ter-moth), u. A caddis-fly: so called from its aquatic habits and resemblance to a moth. See cut under culdis-worm.

Every good disciple of Walton and lover of the "gentle tt" knows the value of the caddice-fly or "rater-moth as ait.

Riley, 5th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 16.

water-motor (wâ'têr-mô"ter), n. Any water-wheel or turbine; in a narrower and the more wheel or turbine; in a narrower and the more common sense, any form of small motor using water under pressure, and serving to drive light machiners, such motors are made in the form of overshot wheels inclosed in a casing, reciprocating pistons in cylinders, and rotary engines. Another form is a small turbine designed to be fitted to a common house supplypipe. Small engines with oscillating cylinders are also



a. case supported on legs; b, gate-valve for regulating flow; c, buckets or floats attached to the outer margin of a disk keyed to the shaft of the band-wheel J. The buckets c play in an annular enlargement e of the case as they receive the impact of the stream flowing through b. The water is discharged at d.

used. Another form, employing the pressure of a large body of water to raise a smaller quantity, is called a va-ter-pressure pump, but is essentially a water-motor used a piimp.

water-mouse (wâ'têr-mous), n. lian murine rodent of the genus Hydromys and subfamily Hydromyinæ. See cut under beaverrat.—White-bellied water-mouse. See white-bellied.—Yellow-bellied water-mouse. See yellow-bellied.
water-murrain (wâ'ter-mur'an), n. A disease

water-murram (wa termin and a water), among eattle.

water-net (wâ'ter-net), n. See Aydrodictyon.

water-newt (wâ'ter-nut), n. An aquatic newt; a triton. See cuts under newt and axolotl.

water-nixy (wâ'ter-nik'si), n. [After G. wassernixe; < water + nixt.] A water-spirit; an

elf inhabiting the water.

The shallowness of a waternixie's soul may have a charm until she becomes didactic.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxiv.

water-nut (wâ'têr-nut), n. The large edible seed of plants of the genus *Trapa*, or the plant itself: also called *Singhara nnt*. See cut under Trapa.

water-nymph (wâ'ter-nimf), n. 1. A Naiad.—
2. A plant of the genus Naias.—3. The water-lily, Castalia (Nymphæa).
water-oak (wâ'ter-ōk), n. 1. In bot., an oak, Quercus aquatica, of the southern United States,

quereus aquatica, of the southern United States, most common and best developed along streams in the eastern Gulf States. Its wood is heavy, hard, and coarse-grained, and does not appear to be used except for fuel. Also duck-, possum-, or punk-oak.—2. Same as pin-oak.

water-oats (wâ' têr-ōts), n. pl. See Indian rice (a) under rice!

rice (a), under rice1

water-opossum (wâ'ter-ō-pos"um), n. The South American yapok. See cut under yapok. water-ordeal (wâ'ter-ôr"dē-al), n. See ordeal. 1. water-organ (wâ'ter-ôr"gan), n. See hydraulic

water-ougan (wa'ter-o'gan), n. See ouzel.
water-oven (wâ'ter-o'zl), n. See ouzel.
water-oven (wâ'ter-uv"n), n. In chem., an
oven surrounded on all sides but the front or
top with a chamber of boiling water or steam, used for drying chemical preparations, etc. water-ox (wa'ter-oks), n.: pl. water-oxen (-oks/n).

The water-cow.

Water-oxen turned up their noses at us.
Littell's Living Age, CLXI, 88.

water-padda (wâ'ter-pad"ä), n. A Sonth Af-

rican toad, Breviceps gibbosus.
water-pang (wâ'ter-pang), n. Pyrosis.
water-parsley (wâ'ter-pars"li), n. 1. One
of several water-loving umbelliferous plants.
[Eng.]—2. See Richardsonia.

water-parsnip (wâ'ter-pars*nip), n. A plant of the genus Sium, especially S. latifolium. See ent under skirret.

water-parting (wâ'ter-par"ting), n. Same as

The high land which forms the divisional line between two contiguous river-basins is called the water-parting. Instead of water-parting some writers employ the term watershed.

Hinxley, Physiography**, p. 18.

water-partridge (wâ'ter-pār"trij), n. The ruddy duek, Erismatura rubida. G. Trumbull, 1888. See ent under Erismatura. [Patuxent river, Maryland, 1

water-passage (wâ'ter-pas"āj), n. A passage for water; specifically, the urcthra. water-pennywort (wâ'ter-pen"i-wert), n. Same as marsh-pennywort.

water-pepper (wâ'lêr-pep"êr), n. 1. The smart-weed, Polygonum Hydropiper. The mild water-pepper is P. hydropiperoides.—2. Same as wa-

water-persicaria (wâ'ter-per-si-kā"ri-ä), n. See persicaria. water-pewit (wâ'tèr-pē"wit), n. See pewit (e)

and Sayornis.

water-pheasant (wâ'ter-fez"ant), n. 1. The Chinese jacana, Hydrophasianus chirurgus. See eut under Hydrophasianus.—2. The pintail or a congeneric duck, having a long tail. See pheasant (d) (5), and cut under Dafila.—3. The goosander, Mergus merganser; also, the hooded merganser, Lophodytes cucullatus.

waterphone (wâ'ter-fōn), n. [Irreg. < water + Gr. φόνη, voice, sound, simulating telephone.]

An instrument for observing the flow of water in pipes and the detection of leaks, when the pipes are laid underground or in other inacare laid underground or in other inacpipes are laid underground or in other inaccessible places. A common form consists of a metallic diaphragm arranged in an car-trumpet after a manner analogous to a telephone receiver, and having a slender rod of steel connected with the diaphragm in such a way as not to touch the trumpet. In use the free end of the rod is placed upon the pipe to be examined, and the ear, placed at the trumpet, is thus enabled to hear distinctly sounds that, without this device, would be entirely inaudible.

audible.

water-piet (wâ'ter-pi"et), n. The water-onzel or dipper, Cinclus aquaticus. Also water-pyet. See cut under dipper. Montagu. [Prov. Fing.]

water-pig (wâ'ter-pig), n. 1. A porpoise.—2. The capibara (which see, with cut).—3. A fish, the gourami.

water-pillar (wâ'ter-pil"är), n. 1†. A water-spout.—2. On a railroad, an upright pipe with a swinging hollow arm or gooseneck, placed beside the track for supplying water to loco-

motives; a water-crane. water-pimpernel (wâ'têr-pim per-nel), n.

water-pimpernel (wa'ter-pin), n. See pine1.
water-pine (wa'ter-pip), n. [<ME. water-pipe;
< water + pipe.] 1. A pipe for conveying water. Wright, Vocabulary.

Single I grew, like some green plant, whose root Creeps to the garden water-pipes beneath, Feeding the flower. Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. A waterspout. [Archaic.]

One deep calleth another, because of the noise of the ater-pipes. Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. xlii. 9. water-pipes.

water-pipit (wâ'ter-pip"it), n. One of several species of Anthus which are common in various parts of Europe, especially that usually called

A. aquaticus, also A. spinoletta, and more correctly A. spinoletta. See Anthus and pipit.

waterpit, n. [ME. waterput, \(AS. wæterpyt; as water + pit^1. \)] A pit of water. Trevisa, III. 401.

water-pitcher (wû'ter-pich"er), n. 1. A pitcher for holding water.—2. A plant of the order Sarraceniaceæ, including the common pitcher-plant or sidesaddle-flower. See cut under pitcher-plant.

water-plane (wû'têr-plān), n. In ship-building, a plane passing through a vessel when afloat, on a level with the surface of the water. When the vessel has her target and conjuments only an board.

on a level with the surface of the water. When the vessel has her stores and equipments only on board, such a plane is a light water-plane; when she is loaded, it is a load water-plane. Compare water-line.

Water-plant (wâ'tèr-plant), n. A plant which grows in water; an aquatic plant.

Water-plantain (wâ'tèr-plant'tān), n. A plant of the genus Alisma, chiefly A. Plantago, the common or great water-plantain, growing in shallow water throughout the temperate northern hemisphere, reappearing in Australia. Its ern hemisphere, reappearing in Australia. Its leaves in form and arrangement suggest those of the common plantain, but are not ridgy; the flowers are small and white-petaled, borne in an open panicle a foot or two long. A smaller species is A. ranunculoides; a floating species, A. natans; both are European.

water-plate (wa'ter-plat), n. A plate having a double bottom or a lining of different material, with a space left in which hot water can be put, to keep articles of food warm.

This kind of dish [sentiment], above all, requires to be served up hot or sent off in water-plates, that your friend may have it almost as warm as yourself.

Lamb, Distant Correspondents.

water-platter (wa'ter-plat*er), n. The royal water-lily, Victoria regia: so named with reference to its broad floating leaves with upturned margin.

water-plow (wâ'ter-plou), u. A machine formerly used for taking mud, etc., out of rivers. Halliwell.

water-poise (wâ'ter-poiz), n.

water-poise (wa'ter-poiz), n. A hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.

water-pore (wa'ter-por), n. 1. In zoöl, the pore or orifice by which a water-tube of any water-vascular system opens to the exterior.— 2. In bot., an aperture or pore in the epidermis

of certain plants, through which water is frequently expressed. It resembles an ordinary stoma, but has no guardian-cells, and is situated directly over the extremities of the fibers of the framework. These apertures are of various size and form.

water-post (wâ'ter-post), n. A post (often a lamp-post) to which a pressure-gage is affixed.

the gage being connected with the main and supply branches of a water-pipe, and serving to indicate the water-pressure in some part of

water-pot (water-pot), n. [< ME. water-pot, water-pot, water-pot, conveying, or distributing water.

Therefor the womman lefte the water pott and went into the citie.

Wyclif, John iv. 28.

2. Same as watering-pot, I.

To use his eyes for garden water-pots, Ay, and laying autumn's dust. Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 200.

A chamber-pot.

water-pouke; n. [< water + pouke, a pimple or blister, a little pouchor poke holding water; cf. poke², pouch.] Same as vesicle, 1 (b). water-power (wâ'ter-pou"er), n. The power of water employed, or capable of being employed,

as a prime mover in machinery; hence, a fall or descent in a stream capable of being utilized for mechanical purposes.

The water-power to which a riparian ewner is entitled consists of the fall in the stream when in its natural state, as it passes through his land, or along the boundaries of it. Or, in other words, it consists of the difference of level between the surface where the stream first touches his land and the surface where it leaves it.

Gibson, C. J., 3 Rawle (Penn.), p. 90.

Absorbent-strata water-power. See absorbent. water-pox (wa'ter-poks), n. Varicella or

chicken-pox.

water-press (wâ'têr-pres), n. Same as hydro-static or hydraulic press. See hydraulic. E. H.

water-prism (wâ'ter-prizm), n. In a canal or river, the body of water at any part of its course as determined by the cross-section at that part, regarded as a cross-section of a prism.

The Yazoo river, by measurements, returned 129,000 cubic feet per second at the date of highest water at Vicksburg (June 27) to the vater-prism.

Gov. Report on Mississippi River, 1861 (rep. 1876), p. 80.

water-privilege (wâ'ter-priv"i-lej), n. 1. The right to use water; especially, the right to use running water to turn machinery. See water-power.—2. A stream or body of water capable

of being utilized in driving machinery. [U. S.] waterproof (wa'ter-proft), a. and n. [Also water-proof; (water + proof, a.] I. a. Impervious to water, or nearly so.—Waterproof

glue. See glue.

II. n. 1. Any material which repels water; especially, a light woolen cloth made for the purpose, and subjected to some waterproofing application.—2. A garment of some material that repels water, made either of waterproof (1), or of mackintosh or a similar material made with india-rubber.

"There is going to be rain, Sheila," her father said, smelling the moisture in the keen air. "Will you hef your waterproof?" W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxvi.

your waterproof?" W. Buack, Finness of Thank, and Just as we reached it the mist turned to heavy rain. This is the depressing side of sight-seeing in Scotland; you must take your holidays in water-proofs.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 945.

waterproof (wâ'ter-pröf), v. t. [\(\text{waterproof}, a. \)] To render impervious to water, as cloth,

leather, etc. Thirty yards of waterproofed and polished fly-line of braided slik.

The Century, XXVI. 378.

waterproofer (wâ'ter-pro"fer), n. One who renders materials waterproof.

Waterproofers and lamp-black makers.

Lancet, 1890, I. 420. waterproofing (wa'ter-pro"fing), n. [Verbal n. of waterproof, v.] 1. The process or method of rendering impervious to water, as clothing,

boots and shoes, and fishing-lines. The final combination of dubbing, whitening, water-proofing, etc., it is claimed, gives the leather a superior finish.

C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 505.

2. The material with which a substance is made waterproof, as eaoutchoue, a varnish, or an oil.

As umbrellas were not need by men, as being too effeminate, and india-rubber waterproofing was only to be discovered more than a century later, men in Anne's reign had to put their trust in good broadcloth cloaks.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, 1. 159.

water-propeller (wâ'têr-prō-pel"êr), n. A rotary pump. E. H. Knight.
water-pump (wâ'têr-pump), n. A pump for water: used humorously of the eyes.

water-puppy (wâ'ter-pup"i), n. Same as water-

water-purple (wâ'ter-per"pi), n. [< water + purple, a Sc. corruption of purple.] A species of Veronica, V. Beccabunga, found in moist

places; brook-lime. [Scotch.]

Cresses or water-purple, and a bit sit-cake, can serve the Master for breakfast as weel as Caleb.

Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xviit.

water-purslane (wâ'ter-pers'lan), n. See purs-

water-pyet, n. See water-piet. water-quaket (wa'ter-kwāk), n. A violent disturbance of water. [Rare.]

Wittlesmere . . . doth sometimes in Calmes and faire weather sodainly rise tempestuously, as it were, into violent water-quakes, to the danger of the poore fishermen.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 500. (Davies.)

water-qualm (wâ'ter-kwam), n. Pyrosis. water-quenched (wâ'ter-kwencht), a. Cooled by immersion in water: a term frequently used in speaking of tempering steel and similar oper-

water-quintain (wâ'ter-kwin*tān), n. The sport of tilting at the quintain by a person standing in a boat, which was rowed rapidly past. If the tilter was not sufficiently alert, the return of the quintain threw him into the

water.
water-rabbit (wâ'ter-rab'it), n. The swamphare of the lower Mississippi valley, Lepus aquaticus. See cut under swamphare.
water-radish (wâ'ter-rad'ish), n. A tall watercress, Nasturtium amphibium, of wet places in the northern Old World. Other species of Nasturtium are also so named. Also radish.
water-rail (wâ'ter-ral), n. 1. The common rail of Europe, Rallus aquaticus, as distinguished from land-rail. Crea rates vis. any species of from land-rail.

from land-rail, Crex pratensis; any species of Rallus.—2. The European gallinule, Gallinula chloropus, the water-hen or moor-hen. [Local, Eng.]

water-ram (wâ'ter-ram), n. A machine for raising water: same as hydraulic ram (which see, under hydraulic).

water-ranny (wâ'têr-ran'i), n. 1†. The short-tailed field-mouse. Halliwell. -2. Properly, the water-shrew.

water-rat (wa'ter-rat), n. One of several different rodents, of aquatic habits, belonging to the family Muridæ. (a) In Europe, the water-vole, a comparatively large blackish species, Arvicola amphi-



Water-rat (Arvicola amphibius).

water-at (Freeta unphoton).

bius, which lives in the banks of streams or lakes. See vole?. (b) In America, the musquash or muskrat, Fiber zibethicus. See cut under muskrat. (c) In Anstralia and Tasmania, a water-mouse; any species of the genus Hydromys, as H. chrysogaster or H. leucogaster: also called beaver-rat. See cut under beaver-rat.

water-rate (wâ'tèr-rāt), n. A rate or tax for the supply of water. Also water-rent.

water-rattler (wâ'tèr-rat"lèr), n. The diamond rattlesnake, (rotalus adamantcus, often found in moist places. Also water-rattle. [Local, U. S.] water-reed (wâ'tèr-rēd), n. A grass of the genus Arundo.

water-rent (wâ'ter-rent), n. Same as water-

water-ret (wâ'ter-ret), v. t. Same as water-rot.
water-retting (wâ'ter-ret"ing), n. See retting, 1. Eneye, Brit., IX. 294.
water-rice (wâ'ter-ris), n. The Indian rice, Zizania aquatica. See rice, and cut under Zizania.
water-robin (wâ'ter-rob"in), u. An Asiatic flyantaleo. Vanthousau fulianous. See robin!

"Thank you, Dobbin," he said, rubbing his eyes with his kunckles. . . The water-pumps were at work again, and I am not sure that the soft-hearted Captain's eyes did not also twinkle.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxiv.

water-rose (wâ'tèr-rōz), n. The water-lily. water-rot (wâ'tèr-rot), v. t. To cause to rot by steeping in water, as in some of the mechanical trades. Also water-ret. water-route (wâ'tèr-röt), n. A stream or other tract of water used as a route of travel.

The competition of parallel railroad lines or waterroutes.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 586.

Water-rug† (wâ'ter-rng), n. [< water + rug¹,
equiv. here to shock³, shough.] A kind of dog.

Hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs, Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are clept All by the name of dogs. Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 94. water-sail (wâ'ter-sal), n. A small sail occa-

sionally set under a lower studdingsail. water-salamander (wâ'ter-sal a-man-der), n.

A water-newt.

water-sallow (wâ'ter-sal"o), n. [< water + sal-

low².] Same as water-willow, 1. water-sapphire (wâ'ter-saf'ir), n. A precious stone of an intense blue color and transparent, found in small rolled masses in Ceylon. variety of iolite.

waterscape (wâ'ter-skāp), n. [\(\chi water + -scape\), as in \(land malandscape\). A water- or sea-view as distinguished from a landscape; a seascape. [Rare.]

water-scorpion (wâ'ter-skôr"pi-on), n. A large aquatic and carnivorous bug of the family \(Nepi-\) See Nepa.

water-screw (wâ'ter-skrö), n. A water-elevator consisting of an application of the Archimedean serew. It has spiral vanes set on an incline axis revolving within a cylindrical casing whose lower end is in the water.

water-seal (wâ'ter-sēl), n. A body of water in-

terposed as a bar to the passage or escape of gas. A common way of forming a water-seal is to insert the open mouth of a pipe or vessel designed to hold the gas below the surface of water in another vessel to a depth at which the hydrantic pressure opposing the escape of the gas is equal to or greater than the pneumatic pressure of the gas. Another method is to form a bend downward in a pipe, and fill the bent part with water. Compare trap!, 4. water-sengreen (wâ'ter-sen'gren), n. See sengreen

water-serpent (wâ'ter-ser pent), n. Same as

sea-serpent, 2.
watershed (wâ'ter-shed), n. [< water + shed¹.]
The edge of a river-basin (see river); the line separating the waters flowing into two different separating the waters flowing into two different rivers or river-basins. Thus, the crest of the Sierra Nevada of California forms the watershed between the rivers flowing into the Pacific and those which lose themselves in the Great Basin. Sometimes called the waterparting, and in the United States more frequently and popularly the divide. Thus, the "Continental Divide" is the line which marks the separation of the waters flowing into the Pacific from those finding their way to the Gulf of Mexico.

Gulf of Mexico.

Midnight! the ontpost of advancing day!...
The vactershed of Time, from which the streams
Of Yesterday and To-morrow take their way!

Longfellow, The Two Rivers, I.

The summit of the pass is called the divide or vactershed. In this last word the "shed" has not the present meaning, but an obsolescent one of "part" or "divide" (Ger. Scheiden). Skeat says: "The old sense 'to part' is nearly obsolete, except in vacter-shed, the ridge which parts river-systems."... The vacter-shed of any river basin limits its "area of catchment," as the hydranile engineers call it.

J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 141.

neers call it. J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 141.

water-sheept (wâ'ter-shēp), n. The roach, a
fish: so called in antithesis to water-fox (the
carp). See cut under roach. I. Walton.

water-shell (wâ'ter-shel), n. In ordnance, a
shell, invented by M. Abel, consisting of an
ordinary shell with a centrally placed cylinder
of guncotton, having the space between this
cylinder and the walls of the shell filled with
water. The shell is hermetically sealed to retain the water.

water-shield (wâ'ter-shēld). n. A plant of

water-shield (wâ'ter-shēld), n. A plant of either of the genera Cabomba and Brasenia, which form the suborder Cabombeæ, of the Nym-pheaceæ; so called as consisting of aquaties water-shield (wâ'ter-shēld), n. with peltate leaves. Brasenia peltata, with floating oval leaves 1 to 4 inches across and small dull-purple flowers, is found in North America, Asia, Africa, and Australia. Also water-buckler.

water-shoot (wâ'tèr-shöt), n. [\langle water + shoot, prob. confused also with *chute*.] 1. A pipe or trough for discharging water from a building.

—24. A shoot from the root of a tree.

water-robin (wâ'têr-rob"in), u. An Asiatic ny-catcher, Xanthopygia fuliginosa. See robin¹, 3, and ent under Xanthopygia.
water-rocket (wâ'têr-rok"et), u. 1. A plant of the genus Nasturtium; water-cress.—2. A kind of firework designed to be discharged in kind of firework designed to be discharged in the passage of water.

—2‡. A shoot from the rock of water-shrew (wâ'têr-shrö), u. An oar-footed aquatic shrew. In Europe the best-known species is Neosorex palustris. See second cut under shrew. water-shrut (wâ'têr-shut), u. That which stops the passage of water.

Who all the merne Had from the quarry with his pick-axe torne
A large well-squared stone, which he would cut
To serve his stile, or for some water-shut.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pasterals. (Nares.)

waterside (wâ'ter-sīd), n. The brink of water; the bank or margin of a river, stream, or lake; the sea-shore: sometimes used attributively.

Come, Master Belch, I will bring you to the water side, perhaps to Wapping, and there I'll leave you.

Dekker and Webster, Northward He, ii. 1.

Water side insects are well described, particularly the hemeridæ.

The Academy, April 25, 1891, p. 392. ephemeridæ.

water-silvering (wâ'ter-sil"ver-ing), n.

ess of silvering analogous to water-gilding. water-sink (wâ'ter-singk), n. Sec pot-hole. water-skin (wâ''ter-skin), n. A vessel or bag of skin used for the storage or transportation of water.

We had water, it is true, from the Nile; but we never thought we could have too much, as long as there was room in our water-skins to hold more. Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 177.

water-skipper (wâ'têr-skip*êr), n. One of the slender long-legged water-bugs of the genus Hygrotrectus; any water-strider.
water-sky (wâ'têr-skī), n. A peculiar reflection in the sky, common in arctic regions, indi-

cating the presence of open water beneath.

Some circumstances which he reports seem to point to the existence of a north water all the year round; and the frequent reater-skies, fogs, &c., that we have seen to the southwest Juring the winter go to confirm the fact.

Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 236.

water-slater (wâ'têr-sla"têr), n. Any aquatic isopod or slater of the genus Asellus, water-smartweed (wâ'têr-smart"wêd), n. See

water-smoke (wâ'têr-smôk), n. Water evaporating in the visible form of fog or mist: a phenomenon that occurs when the temperature of water-surfaces is above the dew-point of the air, and the air is already saturated with moistare. Water-smoke is frequently observed over rivers or other bodies of water after a sudden fall of temperature, when, in popular language, it is said "the river steams," and in damp weather over water-covered surfaces which are much warner than the air, and is also seen frequently in arctic regions.

We had not been able to get the dogs out when the big moon appeared above the *water-smoke*, Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., 11, 32.

water-snail (wâ'tèr-snāl), n. 1. An aquatic pulmonate gastropod; a pond-snail, as a limneid, or one of many similar snails. See cuts under Limnæa and Limnæidæ.—2. The Archi-

medean serew. [Rare.]
water-snake (wa'ter-snak), n. A snake
frequents the water: variously applied. A snake which

In the Friendly Islands the water-snake was much re-pected. Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 179. spected. Sir J. Lubbock, Orig, of Civilisation, p. 179. Especially—(a) Any one of the venomous sea-suakes. See Hydrophidæ and sea-serpent, 2, with cuts there or there cited. (b) The Indian Fordonia unicolor, or any member of the family Homalopeidæ. (c) A wart-snake; any member of the Acrochordidæ, as species of Acrochordus and Chersydrus. See cut under vart-snake. (d) The common ringed snake of Europe, Tropidonotus natrix. See cuts under snake and Tropidonotus. (e) In the United States, one of several harmless aquatic colubrines, as the species of Xerodia (or Tropidonotus) and Regina, as X. sipedon and R. leberis. In the West several species of garter-snakes (Eulænia) are thoroughly aquatic, and would come locally under this name. See water-aider and water-mocrasin.

water-soak (wâ'têr-sōk), r. t. To soak or fill the interstices of with water.

water-socks (wa't'er-soks), n. pl. The white water-lily, ''astalia speciosa. Britten and Holland, water-sodden (wa't'er-sod''n), a. [\langle water + sodden, pp. of seethe.] Soaked and softened in water; water-soaked. Tennyson.

water-soldier (wa'ter-sol'jer), n. The water-sengreen, Stratiotes aloides. Also called water-

water-sorrel (wâ'têr-sor"el), n. Same as water-

water-southy (wa'ter-sou"chi), n. Fish boiled and served in its own liquor. See zontch, r. t.
water-space (wa'ter-spas), n. That part of a
steam-boiler which lies below the steam-space,
and is designed to hold the water to be evapo-

water-spaniel (wâ'ter-span"yel), n. The name

water-spaniel (wa'têr-span"yel), n. The name given to two varieties of the dog called spaniel, namely, the large water-spaniel and the small water-spaniel. See spaniel, 1.
water-sparrow (wâ'têr-spar"ō), n. 1. The reed-bunting or reed-sparrow, Emberiza schouiclus. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. A reed- or sedge-warbler of the genus Acrocephalus, as A. streperus or A. phragnitis. [Prov. Eng.]

water-speedwell (wâ'ter-speedwel), n. See

water-spider (wâ'ter-spī/der), n. 1. A spider of the tamily Drassidæ, Argyroneta aquatica, which makes a bag of silk on water-plants, and lives in it under water as in a diving-bell, the opening being below, so that the air cannot escape. It is filled by the spider, which brings escape. It is filled by the spider, which brings down bubbles of air one at a time. See divingspider, and cut under Argyroncta.—2. Auy one of certain spiders of the lycesid genus Dolomedes, as D. tenebrosus, D. wrinator, or D. sexpunctatus, which build nests of leaves and twigs on overhanging rushes, just at the surface of the water in shallow streams; a raftspider. The spiders construct their cocoons and live in these nests. They run rapidly over and dive beneath the surface of the water, where they can remain for some

3. A water-mite or water-tick .- 4. A bug of the genus Hydrometra; a water-measurer. En-

water-spike (wâ'têr-spīk), n. A plant of the genus Potamogeton, which consists of aquatics with small greenish or reddish flowers in spikes or heads; pondweed.

water-spinner (wa'ter-spin'er), n. A water-spider; especially, the diving spider. waterspout (wa'ter-spout), n. 1. A pipe, nozle,

or orifice from which water is spouted.

The manner in which he gazed at the shops, stumbled into the gutters, ran against the porters, and stood under the waterspouts, marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and banteers.

Macaulay, Hist. Eog., iii.

Every dozen or fifteen miles is a station—two or three sheds, and a water-spout and woodpile.

S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 50.

A spout, jet, or column of water; specifically, a whirlwind over a body of water, producing the appearance of a solid column of cally, a whirly ind over a body of water, producing the appearance of a solid column of water extending from the surface to the clouds. In reality, however, the phenomenon that is seen is the cloud brought down to the earth's surface by the rapid gyratory motion of a vertical whirl, and it consists simply of fine mist surrounding a central axis of rarefaction. At first the cloud has the form of a tapering funnel; then, descending to near the water's surface, it draws up the water or a distance into its vortex, and imparts to it it whirling motion. The spout is then complete, and appears as an immense column connecting sea and cloud, light in color near the center, but dark along the sides. Like other whirlwinds, the waterspout has a progressive as well as a rotary motion, its axis sometimes being inclined forward in the direction of advance. After continuing a short time, generally less than twenty minutes, the column is disunited, the lower part descending as rain, while the apper part is drawn back into the clouds. The height of the spout depends upon the hygrometric state of the air; in general it is between 800 and 2,500 feet. It is common for a number of waterspouts to be seen simultaneously or successively; and this is to be expected, for a series of separate and independent gyrationa are likely to arise when the air is in a state of instability, such as is required for the development of these whirlwinds. This is especially the case in tropical and equatorial regions, where waterspouts are most frequent.

Deep calleth unto deep at the noise of thy waterspouts.

atersponts are most request.

Deep calleth unto deep at the noise of thy waterspouts.

Ps. xlii. 7.

water-sprite (wâ'têr-sprit), n. A sprite or spirit inhabiting the water.

g tile water.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it near'd and near'd;
As if it dodged a water-sprite,
It plunged and tack'd and veer'd.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

water-stairs (wâ'ter-starz), n. pl. Stairs leading down to water, as on the banks of the Thames, where boats are taken for ferriage, etc.

He has but a tender weake body, but was always very temperate; — made him damnable drunke at Somerset-house, where, at the water-stayres, he fell downe, sud had a cruel fall.

Aubrey, Lives (Edmund Waller).

water-standing (wâ'ter-stan ding), a. with water; perpetually filled with tears. [Rare.] An orphan's water-standing eye.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 40.

water-star (wâ'têr-stär), n. Same as star-fruit. water-stargrass (wâ'têr-stär#gras), n. An aquatic herb, Heteranthera (Schollera) graminca, with grass-like leaves and yellow starry flowers

water-starwort (wâ'têr-stär"wêrt), n. See Cal-

litriche and star-grass.
watersteadt (wa'ter-sted), n. The bed of a river. Admiral Smyth.

water-stream (wâ'têr-strēm), n. [ME. waterstracm, \(\Lambda \) \(\text{AS. water-stream} \); as water \(\pm \) stream.]
\(\Lambda \) stream of water: a river.

water-strider (wâ'têr-strī"dêr), n. Any aquatic heteropterous insect of the family Hydrostring-course, molding, or other projecting

batidæ; a water-skipper: so called from their long, slender, straddling legs and aquatic hab-

The water-striders prefer quiet waters, upon which they rest, or over which they skim rapidly.

**Comstock, Introd. Entom. (1888), p. 193.

water-supply (wâ'ter-su-plī"), n. The obtainwater-supply (wa't'er-su-pli"), n. The obtaining of water for and its distribution to a town or city, as far as possible in sufficient quantity and of satisfactory quality; also, the amount of water thus provided and distributed. Water-supply, as this term is generally used, differs from 'irrigation' in that the latter has to do with providing and distributing water for agricultural purposes—that is, it is an attempt to make up for a deficiency of, or for irrigativity in, the natural rainfall. Water-supply, on the other hand, is to in sufficient quantity, and user favorable control as a subject of the control of the control of the subject of the control of time, as when needed for extinguishing extensive configrations in eiteed for extinguishing extensive configrations of population; and the larger and denser such aggregation of population; and the larger and denser such aggregation of population; and the larger and denser such aggregation of population; and the larger and denser using aggregation of population; and the larger and denser being country to the control of great importance in regions of considerable rainfalls of the control of great importance in regions of considerable rainfalls of the control of great importance in regions of considerable rainfalls of the control of great importance in regions of considerable rainfalls of the control of great importance in regions of considerable rainfalls of the control of great in portance in regions of considerable precipitation water can be had by digging shallow wells in the surface deriving, and this is an extremely common mode of supply in agricultural docisterns where it is stored for use as wanted, and from which it has to be pumped. Almost everywhere in regions of considerable precipitation water can be had by d

water-swallow + (wâ'ter-swol"ō), n. The waterwagtail. Halliwell.

water-system (wâ'ter-sis"tem), n. In zoöl., the

water-vascular system. water-tabby (wa'ter-tab"i), n. Tabby having a watered surface.

It should not be forgotten what a noble foundation there was for the chapell, weh did runne from the Colledge along the street as far as the Blew Boare Inn; weh was about 7 foot or more high, and adorned with a very rich Gothique water-table. Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Wolsey).

2. A small embankment made across a road, especially on a hill, to carry off the water. Halliwelf. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Same as waterbridge.

water-tank (wâ'ter-tangk), n. A tank, eistern, or other receiver for holding water.

The sensitizing bath, plate-holders, water-tanks, etc., all ljusted.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 128.

water-tap (wâ'têr-tap), n. A tap or cock by which water may be drawn from any supply. water-target (wâ'têr-tär'get), n. The watershield, Brasenia peltata. water-tath (wâ'ter-tath), n. A species of coarse

grass growing in wet grounds, and supposed to be injurious to sheep. [Prov. Eng.] water-telescope (wâ'ter-tel"e-skop), u. See

water-thermometer (wâ'ter-ther-mom"e-ter), n. An instrument, in which water is substi-tuted for mercury, for exhibiting the precise degree of temperature at which water attains its maximum density. This is at 39°.2 F. or 4°C, and from that point downward to the freezing-point, 32° F. or 0°C, it expands, and it also expands from the same point upward to the boiling-point, 212° F. or 100°C. See water. water-thief (wâ'ter-thēf), n. 1. A pirate. [Rare.]

Water-thieves and land-thieves; I mean piratea. Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 24.

2. A slender cylindrical tin can, 9 or 10 inches 2. A stender cymathear tin can, 9 or 10 menes long and from 1½ to 2 inches thick, furnished with a bail, used to draw water from a cask through the bung-hole; a bung-bucket: so called because it is sometimes used by sailors

called because it is sometimes used by sallors to steal water when on short allowance.

water-thistle (wâ'ter-this-1), n. The marshthistle, Carduns palustris, of the northern Old World. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]

water-thrush (wâ'ter-thrush), n. 1. A bird of the genus Seiurus, as S. nævius or S. motaeilla. common in the United States, and bedilda. longing to the American warblers, or Mniotillonging to the American warblers, or Amountially. S. nævius is more fully called New York water-thrush, and S. motacilla the large-billed or Louisiana water-thrush. The name may have originally contrasted with mood-thrush, but this bird belongs to a different family. The nearest relative of these water-thrushes is a woodland species of the same genus, S. auricapillus, the golden-crowned thrush (figured under oven-bird), from which the two species named above differ markedly in inhabiting watery tangles and brakes. Also called water-wagtail. See cut under Sciurus.

2. Any bird of the family Pittidæ: an Old

World ant-thrush. See cut under Pittidæ.—
3. The water-ouzel, Cinclus aquaticus. [Local, Eng.

water-thyme (wâ'ter-tīm), n. See thyme.

water-tinyme (wa ter-tim), n. See agme. water-tick (wâ'têr-tik), n. A water-spider of the genus Hydrometra. water-tiger (wâ'têr-tī"gêr), n. The larva of any water-beetle of the family Dytiscidæ. See cut under decapodiform.

The larvæ are called water tigers, being long, cylindrical, with large flatteued heads, armed with acissor-like jawa with which they seize other insects, or snip off the tails of tadpoles, while they are even known to attack young fishes, sucking their blood.

A. S. Packard, Guide to the Study of Insects, p. 435.

as water + $tight^1$.] So tight as to resist the passage of water; impenetrable by water.—Water-tight compartment. See compartment, and compare

water-tightness (wâ'ter-tīt"nes), n. The property of being water-tight. The Engineer, LXIX. 148.

water-torch (wâ'ter-tôrch), n. The reed-mace or cattail, Typha latifolia: said to be so named from its fruiting spike being soaked in oil and lighted as a torch. Prior, Pop. Names of Brit. Plants

water-tower (wâ'ter-tou"er), n. Same as stand-

When the flames are blazing through the upper windows of a tall building . . . the value of what is called a water-tower is apparent. Scribner's May., 1X. 56.

water-treader (wâ'ter-tred"er), n. One who or that which treads water; hence, by poetical license, a ship.

When the uater-treader far away Had left the land, then plotted they the day Of my long servitude. Chapman, Odyssey, xiv. 477.

member so placed as to threw off water from water-tree (wâ'ter-trē), n. See Tetracera.—
the wall of a building.

Red water-tree, the sassy-bark. See Erythrophæum.
water-trefoil (wâ'ter-tre"/feil), n. Same as bog-bean.

water-trunk (wâ'ter-trungk), n. A cistern of planks lined with lead to hold water. Simmonds.

water-tube (wâ'ter-tūb), n. 1. A pipe for rainwater.—2. One of a set of tubes which open npon the exterior of various invertebrates, and into which water may enter. They are supposed to have an excretory or a depuratory office analogous to that of kidneys. See water-pore, 1, water-vascular, and compare water-lung.—Water-tube boiler, a form of boiler in which the water circulates through pipes, and the flame wraps about them.

water-tupelo (wâ'ter-tū'pe-lō),n. A form (Nys-sa aquatica) of the black-gum or pepperidge, Nyssa sylvatica, having the base of the trunk

ter, 3 (b) (1), and cut under anhinga. [Southern U. S.]—2. The wood-ibis, Tantalus loculator: more fully called Colorado water-turkcy. Sce wood-ibis, and cut under Tantalus. [Southwestern U. S.]

water-twist (wâ'ter-twist), n. The trade-name for cotton yarn spnn on a water-frame. See mater-frame.

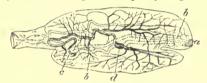
water-twyer (wâ'ter-twi"er), n. In metal., a furnace blast-pipe or twyer kept cool (to prevent the burning of the nozle) by means of a stream of water constantly passing through a pipe carried around or beside it.

pipe carried around or beside it.

water-vacuole (wâ'ter-vak'n̄-ōl), n. One of
the temporary vacneles of many protozoans,
consisting of a globule of water taken in with
a particle of food. The circulation of these food-vacuoles or temporary atomachs represents a water-vascular
system of the most primitive kind. See water-vascular,
water-varnish (wâ'ter-var'nish), n. A varnish

made by using water as a solvent.—Lac water-varnish. See lac2.

water-vascular (wâ'ter-vas"kū-lär), a. In biol. water-vascular (wa ter-vas ku-lar), a. In 0101., pertaining to or providing for circulation of water in the body of an animal. The water-vascular system is seen in its utmost simplicity in infusorians, and in various degrees of complexity in higher inver-



Water-vascular System of a Trematode (Aspidogaster conchicola) a, terminal water-pore; b, lateral contractile vessels; c, lateral ciliated trunks, those of left side shaded; d, dilatation of left trunk.

tebrates—in trematode worms, for example. Water-lungs and water-tubes belong to the water-vascular system. See also cuta under Balanoglossus, Proctucha, Rhabdocæla, and Detries

water-vine (wâ'ter-vin), n. 1. A plant of the genus Phytocrene.—2. A climbing shrub, Dolicarpus Calinca of the Dilleniaeeæ, found in trop-

ical America. [West Indies.]
water-violet (wâ'têr-vi'\tilde{o}-let), u. (a) A plant
of the genns Hottonia, primarily H. palustris:
so called from the likeness of its flowers to those of the stock-gillyflower, once called rio-

let. Britten and Holland. See featherfoil. (b) Sometimes, same as lunce-leafed violet (which see, under violet).

water-viper (wâ'tèr-vi/pèr), n. See riper.

water-vole (wâ'tèr-vol), n. The common water-rat or vole of Europe, Arricola amphibius. See ent under water-rat.

The sudden dive of a water-vole.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vil.

water-wagtail (wa'ter-wag'tāl), n. 1. A wagtail most properly so called; any species of Motacilla in a strict sense, as distinguished from Budytes. In England the name commonly specifies the pied wagtail, Motacilla lugubris. See cut under wagtail.—2. Same as waterthrush, 1.—Gray water-wagtail, yellow water-wagtail†. Same as gray wagtail (which see, under wagtail).

waterway (wâ'têr-wā), n. [〈 ME. water-wey, 〈 AS. wæterweg; as water + way¹.] 1. A chan-nel or passage of water; a water-route; spe-cifically, that part of a river, arm of the sea, or the like through which vessels enter or depart; the fairway.

Though the Thamea was already a waterway by which London could communicate with the heart of England, no town save Oxford has as yet arisen along its course.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 419,

2. In ship-building, a name given to the thick planks at the ontside of the deck, worked over the ends of the beams, and fitting against the inside of the beams, and nutring against the inside of the top-timbers, to which, as well as to the ends of the beams, they are bolted, thus forming an important binding. Their inner edge is hollowed out to form a channel for water to run off the deck. In iron vessels the waterway assumes many different forms. See cut under beam, 2 (g).

The speucers we bent on very carefully, . . . and, making tackles fast to the clews, bowsed them down to the water-ways.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 258.

The Waterway, as its name would suggest, is a portion of the hull so situated that, in addition to its other functions, it forms a channel for carrying water to the scuppers on each side of the ship. Thearte, Naval Arch., § 200.

water-weakt (wâ'ter-wek), a. Weak as water; very feeble or weak.

If merrie now, anone with woe I weepe,
If lustic now, forthwith am water-weak.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 10. (Davies.)

greatly enlarged or swollen, found in ponds and swamps in the southern United States.

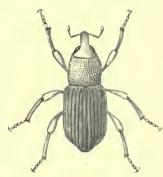
water-turkey (wâ'tèr-tèr"ki), n. 1. The anhinga or snake-bird, Plotus anhinga. See darage aquatic plant without special use or beauty.

The willful water-weeds held me thrall.
S. Lanier, The Century, XXVII. 819.

2. Specifically, the choke-pondweed or water-thyme, Elodea Canadensis (Anacharis Atsinastrum), of the Hydrocharideæ. See pondweed and Babington's-curse

water-weevil (wâ'ter-we'vl), n. A snout-bee-

rhoptrus simplex, which occurs in great numbers in the Georgia and Senth Carolina ricefields, the adult feeding on the leaves of the rice, and the larvæ feed-ing on the roots under water.



Water-weevil (Lissorhoptrus simplex), eight

This beetle has gained its common name of water weevil from the fact that it is found only when the fields are overflowed. L. O. Howard, U. S. Agricultural Report, 1881–2, p. 131.

water-wheel (wâ'ter-hwel), n. In hydraul.:
(a) A wheel moved by water, and employed to turn machinery. There are four principal kinds of water-wheels—the overshot wheel, the undershot wheel, the breast-wheel, and the turbine. (b) A wheel for the breast-wheel, and the turbine. (b) A wheel for raising water in large quantities, as the Persian wheel. See wheel. (c) The paddle-wheel of a steamer.—Bottom-discharge water-wheel of a steamer.—Bottom-discharge water-wheel. See bottom.—Lift water-wheel. (a) An undershot wheel. (b) A water-wheel the gudgeons and bearings of which may be raised or lowered to adapt the wheel to various heights of water-supply. E. H. Knight.—Radlal-pistom water-wheel, a form of breast-wheel having movable floats which extend radially outward to the breasting on the water side of the wheel to receive the pressure of the water during its deacent, and are drawn inward as they rise on the opposite side of the wheel.—Water-wheel gate, a water-gate for controlling the quantity of water admitted to a wheel, according to the power required. See cut under scroll.—Water-wheel governor, a mechanism employed to produce uniformity of motion in a water-wheile (wâ'ter-hwit), a. Perfectly trans-

water-white (wâ'ter-hwit), a. Perfectly transparent, as water; limpid and colorless. Spons' Eneyc. Manuf., I. 646.

water-whorlgrass (wâ'têr-hwêrl gras), n. Same as water-hairgruss.
water-willow (wâ'têr-wil o), n. 1. A Enropean willow, sometimes named Salix aquatica, forming a variety of the common sallow, S. Caprea, or if distinct, S. einerea.—2. An American acanthaceous plant, Dianthera Americana, an herb 3 feet high, of willow-like aspect, growing in water, having purplish flowers in axillary

peduncled spikes.

water-wing (wâ'ter-wing), n. A wall erected on the bank of a river adjoining a bridge, to secure the foundations from the action of the

current.

waterwitch (wâ'ter-wich), n. dwells in the water; a water-nixy.—2. A person who pretends to have the power of discovering subterranean springs by means of a divining-rod. Burtlett, Americanisms, p. 741. —3. One of several water-birds noted for their quickness in diving, as a kind of duck, the buffle-headed duck, Clangula or Bucephala albeola, and especially various species of grebes or didappers, as the horned grebe. Podicipes cornutus, or the pied-billed dabehick, Podilymbus po- 2. Consisting of water.

tus, or the pied-billed dabchick, Podilymbus podicipes. See cuts under buffle, grebe, and Tachybaptes.—4. The stormy petrel, or Mother Carey's chicken. See cut under petrel.

water-withe (wâ'ter-with), n. A species of vine, Vitis Caribæa, which grows in the West Indies in parched districts. It is so full of clear sap or water that a piece of the stem two or three yards long is said to afford a plentiful draught.

water-wood (wâ'ter-wûd), n. A large rubiaeeous tree, Chimarrhis cymosa, of river-banks in the West Indies.

in the West Indies.

waterwork (wâ'ter-werk), n. 1. A structure, contrivance, or engine for conducting, distributing, or otherwise disposing of water: now commonly in the plural. Specifically—(a) An edifice with machinery constructed in London in 1594-5 for forcing up and conveying the water of the Thames to various parts of the city.

Titus, the brave and valorous young gallant, Three years together in the town hath been, Yet my Lord Chancellor's tomb he hath not seen, Nor the new waterwork.

Sir J. Davies (?), Epigrams (1596), vi., In Titum.

Mam. Shall serve the whole city with preservative Weekly; each house his dose, and, at the rate—
Sur. As he that built the waterwork doth with water.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, il. 1.

(b) [In plural form, as sing, or pl.] The aggregate of constructions and appliances for the collection, preservation, and distribution of water for domestic purposes, for the working of machinery, or otherwise for the use of a community. (c) An appliance through which water is spouted out in jets, sprays, or showers; a fountain; a hydraulic toy.

Some [gardens] are beautified with basons of water in open pavilions, or with fountains and little water works, in which, and their pleasant summer houses, their chief beauty consists. Pococke, Description of the East, 11.1.123. (c) pl. Same as tear-pump. [Humorous slang.]

Sneaking little brute, . . . clapping on the waterworks just in the hardest place.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, il. 5.

2t. A marine scene or pageant.

The first scene is a water-worke presented by Oceanus,

king of the sea.

Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 118). [In the following quotation the word is used punningly, with reference to the freezing over of the Thames during the winter of 1607-8.

the winter of 1691-8.

Coun. Make me so much beholding to you as to receive from you the right picture of all these your water works....

Cit. The Thames began to put on his "freeze-coat," which he yet wears, about the week before Christmas; and hath kept it on till now this latter end of January.

The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 83).]

3t. Painting with water or something soluble in water as a vehicle.—4. Hence, a textile fabrie, as canvas, painted in this manner, and used instead of tapestry to decorate apartments.

The king for himself had a house of timber, . . . and for his other lodgings he had great and goodlie tents of blew water-worke, garnished with yellow and white.

Holinshed, Chronicle, 111. 819.

For thy walls, a pretty slight drollery, . . or the German hunting in reater-reark, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these dy-bitten tapestries.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 158.

water-worker (wâ'ter-wer'ker), n. One whose work has to do with water; in provincial English use, a maker of meadow-drains and wet ditches. Halliwell.

water-worm (wâ'têr-wêrm), n. A water annelid, as a naidid.
water-worn (wâ'têr-wōrn), a. Worn by the

action of water; especially, smoothed by the force or action of running water, or water in motion: as, water-worn pebbles.

waterwort (wâ'ter-wert), n. 1. A plant of the genus Elatine, or more broadly of the order Elatineew, primarily E. Hydropiper of the Old World.—2. The plant Philydrum lanaginosum, or (Lindley) any plant of the order Philydraeew. water-wraith (wâ'ter-râth), n. A supposed water-wraith.

water-spirit, whose appearance prognosticates death or woe to the person seeing it.

By this the storm grew loud npace; The water-wraith was shricking. Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

watery (wâ'têr-i), a. [< ME. watery, wateri, watry, wateri, < AS. wæterig (= D. waterig = MHG. wezzerie, wazerie, G. wässerig). < wæter, water: see water.] 1. Abounding in, moist with, or containing water; discharging water; wat dripping water; discharging water.

This lady Walks discontented, with her watery eyes

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

The queen o' the sky,
Whose watery arch and messenger am I [Iris].
Shak, Tempest, iv. I. 71.
Far off from these a slow and silent stream,
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watery labyrinth.
Milton, P. L., ii. 584.

3. Resembling water; suggestive of water. (a) Thin, as a liquid; of slight consistency.

Nowe this vynes, whoso taketh kepe, Not wattery but thicke humours wepe. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 104. Hence—(b) Weak; vapid; insipid.

The heorte, thet was wateri, smeechles, and ne uelede no sauur of God.

Ancren Rivte, p. 376.

Slight Sir Robert with his watery smile.

Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

(c) Liquid; soft, and more or less transparent; pale. The chasm in which the sun has sunk is shut, . . . And over it a space of watery blue,
Which the keen evening star is shining through.
Shelley, Evening.

Slant watery lights, from parting clouds, apace Travel along the precipice's base. Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

(d) Insipid and soft or flabby, as a fish or its flesh.
4. Pertaining to, connected with, or affecting water: specifically used of the moon, as governing the tide.

Whiles winter frets the seas, and wat'ry Orion Surrey, Eneid, iv. 67.

All springs reduce their currents to mine eyes,
That I, being govern'd by the vatery moon,
May send forth plenteous tears to drown the world!
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 69.

The watery god Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood. Dryden.

5†. Watering in desire, as the mouth; eager.

What will it be,
When that the watery palate tastes indeed
Love's thrice repured nectar?
Shak, T. and C., iii. 2. 22.

6. In her.: (a) Bounded by, or ornamented by, wavy lines: a rare epithet used in blazoning wavy lines: a rare epithet used in blazoning fanciful modern bearings. (b) Same as undé. [Kare.]—The watery start. See start.—Watery fusion. See aqueous fusion, under fusion.—Watery fich, scabies attended with the formation of vesicles. water-yam (wa'ter-yam), n. The latticeleaf; either of the plants Aponogeton (Ouvirandra) feuestralis and A. (O.) Berneriana: so called from its aquatic growth and farinaceous rootstock. See latticeleaf and Ouvirandra. water-yarrow (wa'ter-yar'ō), n. The water-yarrow (wa'ter-yar'ō), n. The water-yarrow (wa'ter-yar'o), n. The water-yarrow (wa'ter-yarrow), n. The water-yarrow (wa'ter-yarrow), n. The water-yarrow (wa'ter-yarrow), n. The water-yarrow).

stock. See latticeleaf and Ouvirandra.

water-yarrow (wà'ter-yãr'ō), n. The waterviolet, Hottonia palustris: so called from its
leaves being finely divided like those of yarrow. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]

watht, n. [< leel. vadh = Sw. vad, a ford: see
wade, n.] A ford. Halliwell.

wathe!, n. [< ME. wathe (also, after Icel.,
waith, wayth), < AS. wāth, wæth, hunting, game, =
OHG. weida, MHG. G. weide, pasture, meadow,
= Icel. veidhr, hunting, fishing. Cf. gain!.] 1.
The pursnit of game; hunting.

"3e, we ar in wuldond," cothe the king. "and walkes on

"3e, we ar in wndlond," cothe the king, "and walkes on owre woyth,

For to hunte atte the herd, with houunde and with horne."

Anturs of Arthur (ed. Robson), xxxiv.

2. Game; prey.

Bi-fore alle the folk on the flette, frekez he beddez Verayly his venysoun to feeh hym byforne; . . . "3c l.wysse," quoth that other wy3c, "here is wayth

tayrest
That I seg this seven zero in sesoun of wynter."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1381.

Now ar thise fowles flone into seyr countre.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 33.

wathe2t, n. [< ME. wathe, wothe, < Icel. vādhi, danger, injury.] Peril; harm; danger.

Trwe mon trwe restore,
Thenne thar [need] mon drede no wathe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. 8.), 1, 2355. He vnwoundit, I-wis, out of wothe paste.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 10696.

wathelyt, adv. [ME., $\langle wathe^2 + -ly^2 \rangle$] Dangerously; severely.

Ector done was to dethe, & his day past,
Achilles woundit full wothely in were of his lyffe.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 8827.

Wroghte wayes fulle wyde, werrayande knyghtez, And wondes alle wathely, that in the waye stondez! Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2000.

wet; display water; discharging water; wet; dripping; watered; specifically, of the eyes, tearful or running.

"After sharpe shoures," quod Pees, "moste shene is the sonne; Is no weder warner than after watery cloudes."

Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 410.

This lady
Walks discontented, with her watery eyes

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2090.

Watling street. [< ME. Watlings street. Watlings street.]

Wætlinga, gen. pl. of Wætling, a descendant of Wætlinga, gen. pl. of Wætlinga, a man's name, + -ing³); stræt, a road, street.]

1. A celebrated Roman road leading from London (and possibly from Dover) northwestward across Britain. Hence—2†. The Willer Way the oblight way upon of which is the continuous properties. Milky Way, the ordinary name of which implies that it is a road.

Se yonder, lo, the Galaxye,
The which men clepe the Milky Weye,
For hit ys white; and somme, parfeye,
Callen hyt Watlynge strete.
Chaucer, House of Fame, 1. 939.

watt (wot), n. [So called from the Scottish engineer and inventor James Watt (1736-1819).] The practical unit of electrical activity or pow-

er. The watt is equal to 107 ergs per second, or the same number of absolute c. g. s. units of electrical settivity; or it is the rate of working in a circuit when the E. M. F. is one volt and the current one ampere. One horse-power is equal to 746 watts.

Wattest, n. See wat3.

Watteau back, In dressmaking, an arrangement of the best of a marrange description.

ment of the back of a woman's dress in which broad folds or plaits hang from the neck to the bottom of the skirt without interruption; by extension, any loose back to a dress, not girded at the waist. See cut under sack.

Watteau bodice. A bodice of a woman's dress having a songre opening at the neck and pre-

having a square opening at the neck, and presenting some resemblanee to the costumes in the paintings by the artist Watteau (beginning of the eighteenth century).

Watteau mantle. See mantle.
wattle (wot'l), u. [Also dial. waddle; \langle ME. watel, \langle AS. watel, watul, a hurdle, in pl. twigs, thatching, tiles; cf. Bav. wadel, twigs, firbranches, Swiss wedele, a bundle of twigs; perhaps akin to withy, weed!. Cf. wullet.] 1. A framework made of interwoven rods or twigs; a hurdle. See burdle. a hurdle. See hurdle.

The walls are wattles, and the covering leaves.

Scott, The Poacher.

They are gallant hares, and the scent lies thick right across another meadow, . . . and then over a good wattle with a ditch on the other side.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

2. A rod; a wand; a switch; a twig.

A Wattle, rod, vibex.

Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Nae whip nor spur, but just a wattle O' saugh or hazel. Burns, Farmer's Saintation to his Auld Mare.

3t. A basket; a bag or wallet. Piers Plowman (C), xi. 269.—4. In ornith., a fleshy lobe hanging from the front of the head; specifically, such a lobe of the domestic hen, or a like formasuch a lobe of the domestic hen, or a like formation of any hird. Wattles most properly so called are paired, as in the hen, but may be single, ss the dewlap of the turkey. They are very various in size, shape, and color, but are usually pendent, and of some bright tint, as red, yellow, or blue. They occur in several different orders of birds, and among species whose near relatives are devoid of such appendages. Similar lobes or flaps on the auriculars are sometimes called ear-weattles, though more properly ear-lobes. See wattle-bird, weattle-crow, phrases under weattled, and cuts under Gallus and Rasores.

The combs or wattles[of young gamecocks] are to be cut as soon as they appear; and the cock chickens are to be separated as soon as they begin to peck each other.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, 1. 302.

5. A flap of skin forming a sort of dewlap on each side of the neck of some domestic swine.

Ve Wattle of a hog, neuns. Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38. Goitrons. Waddles, or wattles, the two little and long excrescences which hang teat-like at either side of the throat of some hogs.

Cotgrave, 1611.

6. In iehth., a fleshy excrescence about the mouth; a barbel.

The Barbel is so called, says Gesner, by reason of his barb or wattles at his mouth, which are under his nose or chaps.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 166.

7. One of various Australian and Tasmanian aeacias, valued to some extent for their wood and for their gunt, but more for their bark, which is rich in tannin. For tanbark the most important species are Acacia decurrens, or (if it is distinct from this, as appears to be the case) A. mollissima, the common black wattle, also called green or feathered wattle, and A. psenantha, the broad-leafed or golden wattle. The silver wattle, A. dealbata, closely allied to the black wattle, is distinguished by the ashen color of its young follage, and is a taller tree of moister ground. Its bark is inferior, but is considerably used for lighter leathers. Other species yielding tan-bark are A. saligna (A. leiophyllu), the blackwood or lightwood, A. Melanoxylon, the native hickory (A. subporosa), A. penniervis, etc. Several wattles yield a gum resembling gum arabic, somewhat exported for use in cotton-printing as an adhesive, etc. The principal sources of this product are the black wattle, the broad-leafed wattle, and A. homolophylla.

8. In her., a wattle or dewlap used in a bearing. Compare wattled.—African wattle, a South 7. One of various Australian and Tasmanian 8. In her., a wattle or dewlap used in a hearing. Compare wattled.—African wattle, a South African tree, Acacia Natalitia.—Alpine wattle, Acacia pravissima, a shrub or small tree of the Victorian Alps.—Black wattle, feathered wattle, golden wattle, see def. 7.—Prickly wattle. Acacia juniperina, an evergreen shrub of Australia and Tasmaia.—Raspberry-jam wattle. Same as raspberry-jam tree.—Savannah wattle, two West Indian verbenaceous trees, Citharexylam quadrangulare and C. cinerea.—Silver wattle. See def. 7.—Soap-pod wattle. Same as soapnut, 2.—Varnish-wattle, the Australian Aracia pernicifua.—Wallaby wattle, an Australian shrub,

Acacia rigens.—Wattle and daub, a rough mode of building huts, cottages, etc., of interwoven twigs plastered with mud or clay: often used attributively: as, wattle-and-daub construction. Also wattle and dab.

Melbourne in those days was a straggling village, where the fathers of the settlement were content with slab shanties, or wattle-and-daub huts.

Quoted in Contemporary Rev., LIII. 8.

wattle (wot'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. wattled, ppr. wattling. [Early mod. E. also watte; < ME. watelen, waten; < wattle, n.] 1. To bind, wall, fence, or otherwise fit with wattles.

And ther-with Grace by-gan to make a good foundement, And tratelide hit and wallyde hit with hus peynes and hus passion.

Piers Placeman (C), xxii. 328.

Smoke was seeu to arise within a shed yt was joynd to ye end of ye storehouse, which was watted up with bowes.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 152.

2. To form by interweaving twigs or branches: as, to wattle a fence.

The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled cotes.

Milton, Comus, 1. 344.

And round them still the wattled hurdles hung.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead, ii.

3. To interweave; interlace; form into basketwork or network.

A night of Clouds muffled their brows about, Their wattled locks gusht all in Riners out. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The roof was a thatch composed of white-hirch twigs, sweet-flag, and straw wattled together.

S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

4. To switch; beat. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] wattle-bark (wot'l-bärk), n. A bark used for tanning, obtained from several species of Acacia growing in Australia. See wattle, 7. wattle-bird (wot'l-berd), n. 1. The Australian wattled or warty-faced honey-eater, Anthochæra carunculata: formerly also called wat-



Wattle-bird (Anthochera carunculata).

tled bee-eater and wattled crow by Latham, and need vee-cater and wattled crow by Latham, and pie à pendeloques by Daudin. Among its former New Latin names are Merops or Corvus carunculatus, Creadion carunculatum, and Corrus paradoxus. It inhabits Australia, and has ear-wattles about half an inch long. In a related species of Tasmania, A. inauris, the wattles are more than an inch long. The plumage is variegated with gray, brown, and white. Several other meliphagine hirds are also wattled.

2. A wattle-arow. Classonic sixtuation.

2. A wattle-crow, Glaucopis cinerca, the cinereous wattle-bird of Latham.—3. A wattle-

wattle-crow (wot'l-krō), n. Any bird of the group Glaucopinæ or Callwatinæ; a wattled tree-crow; originally and specifically, the cinereous wat-



Wattle-crow (Glaucopis cinerea)

tle-bird, Glaucopis cinerca, of the South Island of New Zealand. The wattles are rich-orange, blue at the base; the bill and feet are black; the eyes are dark-brown; the plumage is slate-gray, black on the face and

tip of the tail; the length of the male is 16½ inches, of the female 15 inches; the sexes are alike in color. A second species, G. wilsoni, of the North Island, has blue wattles. wattled (wot'ld), a. [< wattle + -ed².] Having a wattle or wattles, as a bird; specifically, in her., noting a cock's head, and the like, when the wattles are of a different tineture from the rest: generally used in the expression wattled and combed. Also jewlapped, jelloped, and barhed. and barbed.

The wattled cocks strut to and fro.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

— Wattled bee-eatert. Same as wattle-bird, 1. Latham.

— Wattled bird of paradise, Paradigalla carunculata of New Guinea. This has two pairs of wattles, one on each side of the forchead, of a yellowish-green color, and another at the base of the mandible on each side, of a blue and orange color. The male is 11 Inches long, and mostly of a velvety-black color with various iridescence.

— Wattled creepert of Latham, Ptilotis carunculata, as neeliphagine bird of the Samoan, Friendly, and Fiji islands, chiefly of olivaceous, yellowish, and grayish coloration. See Ptilotis.— Wattled crow. (a) Any wattle-crow. (bt) Same as wattle-bird, 1. Latham.— Wattled honeyeater. Same as wattle-bird, 1.—Wattled plover, any



Wattled Plover (Lobivanellus lobatus).

spur-winged plover of the geous Lobivaneilus, as L. lobatus, having the face heset with fleshy lobes and wattles. The species named has these formations highly developed, a small hind toe, and no crest; the plumage is chiefly white, varied with black on the head, neek, whors, and tail. See the case of wattles and spurs explained under spur-winged.—Wattled staret of Latham, Creadion carunculatum, a corvine bird of New Zealand, 8 or 9 inches long, chiefly of a chestnut color, the head and tait black, the wings black and chestnut, the wattles yellow or vermition.—Wattled tree-crow, a wattle-crow.

wattle-faced (wot'l-fast), a. Lantern-jawed; thin-faced.

thin-faced.

Thou wattle-fac'd sing'd pig.

Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, lii. 3.

wattle-gum (wot'1-gum), n. An Australian gum. See gum arabic, under gum². wattle-jaws (wot'l-jâz), n. pl. Long, lanky jaws; lantern-jaws. Halliwell. wattle-tree (wot'l-trē), n. Same as wattle, 7.

The golden blossoms of the wattle-trees mark the period [spring] everywhere in Australia.

Contemporary Rev., L1I. 407.

wattle-turkey (wot'l-ter"ki), n. The brushturkey, Talcgallus lathami. See cut under Talcgallus.

wattlework (wot'l-werk), n. A wattled fabric or structure; wickerwork.

A nest of wattle-work formed of silver wire. S. K. Cat. Sp. Ex., 1862.

The huts were probably more generally mude of wattlework, like those of the Swiss lakes.

Dawkins, Early Man in Britain, p. 271.

wattling (wot'ling), n. [Verbal n. of wattle, v.]
A construction made by interweaving twigs,
osiers, or flat and elastic material of any sort, with stakes or rods as a substructure.

The houses . . . have here 2 or 3 partitions on the ground floor, made with a walling of canes or sticks.

Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

wattmeter (wot'me"ter), n. [\langle watt + meter2.] An instrument for measuring in watts the rate of working or the activity in an electric circuit. of working or the activity in an electric circuit.

— Electrodynamic wattmeter, a wattmeter or electrodynamometer the indications of which depend on the mutual forces between two coils through one of which a current flows proportional in strength to the electromotive force, while through the other there flows either the whole or a definite fraction of the whole current in the circuit.— Electrostatic wattmeter, an electrometer arranged so that its indications depend on the product of the electrostatic difference of potential between the poles of the electric generator and the electrostatic difference of potential between the current is flowing. rent is flowing.

waubeen (wâ-bēn'), n. Any South American characinoid fish of the subfamily Erythrininæ. See cut under Erythrinus.

wauble, v. Adialectal (Scotch) form of wabble1. wauch, waugh² (wâch), a. A Scotch form of wallow³.

waucht, waught (wâcht), n. [Also quaich, quaigh, etc. (see quaigh); \langle Ir. Gael. cuach, a cup, bowl, milking-pail; cf. W. cwch, a round concavity, hive, erown of a hat, boat. Cf. quaff.] Alarge draught of anyliquid. [Scotch.]

She drank it a' up at a waught, Left na ae drap ahln'. King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 150).

waugh, a. See waff³.
waugh¹, v. i. A variant of waff¹ for wane¹.
waugh², a. See wauch.
waught, n. See waucht.

waukrife, a. See wakerife.
waul, wawl (wâl), v. i. [Freq. of waw4; cf.
caterwaul, caterwaw.] To cry as a cat; squall.

The helpless infant, coming wauling and crying into the world.

waule, n. See wall³.
waur (wâr), a. A Scotch form of war² for

worse. waure, n. A dialectal variant of ware3.

wau-wau, n. Same as wow-wow. H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 70.
wave¹ (wāv), v.; pret. and pp. waved, ppr. waving. [< ME. waven, < AS. wafian, wave, fluctuate (rare), also waver in mind, wonder (cf. AS. ate (rare), also waver in mind, wonder (ci. As. wæfre, wavering, restless, wæfer-sýn, wavering vision, spectacle); cf. Icel. *væfa, indicated in the freq. væfra, væfta, waver, in væfi, doubt, væft, hesitation, also in væfa, vöfa, mod. vofa, swing, vibrate, waver, = MHG. waben, wave, = Bav. wæiben, waver, totter; cf. MHG. freq. wæberen, wæbelen, fluctuate, wæver. The orig. wabelen, webelen, fluctuate, waver. The orig. verb is rare in early use, but the freq. forms represented by waver and wabble are common: see waver¹, wabble¹. The word has been more or less confused with wave², waive.] I. intrans.

1. To move up and down or to and fro; undustated the state of the sta late; fluctuate; bend or sway back and forth; flutter.

The discurrouris saw thame cumande With baneris to the vynd vafand. Barbour, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), ix. 245.

I wave, as the see dothe, Je vague or je vndoye. . . . Atter a storme the see waveth. Palsgrave, p. 772

Beneath, stern Neptune shakes the solid ground;
The forests wave, the mountains nod around.

Pope, Iliad, xx. 78.

2. To have an undulating form or direction; curve alternately in opposite directions.

To curl their waving hairs. Pope, R. of the L., ii. 97. Thrice-happy he that may caress
The ringlet's waving balm.

Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. To give a signal by a gesture of movement up and down or to and fro.

A bloody arm it is, . . . and now 1t waves unto us! B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1. She waved to me with her hand. Tennuson, Maud, ix.

4t. To waver in mind; vacillate.

They wave in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved what to think, speak, or write.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 43.

II. trans. 1. To move to and fro; cause to shake, rock, or sway; brandish.

The Childe of Elle hee fought soe well,

As his weapon he wavde amaine.

The Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 230). All the company fell singing an Hebrew hymn in a bar-

harous tone, uaving themselves to and fro. Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 16, 1645.

And July's eve, with balmy breath,
Wav'd the blue-bells on Newark heath.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi., Epil.

Specifically-2. To offer as a wave-offering. See wave-offering.

He shall wave the sheaf before the Lord, to be accepted
Lev. xxiii. 11. for you.

3. To shape or dispose in undulations; cause to wind in and out, as a line in curves, or a surface in ridges and furrows.

Horns whelk'd and waved like the enridged sea. Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 71.

This mud [caused by a land-slide] disported itself very much like lava flowing down inclined slopes, the terminations being escalloped, and the surface waved by small ridges like ropy lava.

Science, VI. 87.

4. To decorate with a waving or winding pattern. [Rare.]

Ile gine him th' armes which late I conquer'd in asteropæus; forg'd of brass, and war'd about with tin; I'will be a present worthy him.

Chapman, Iliad, XAIII. 482.

5. To signal by a wave of the hand, or of a flag. a handkerchief, or the like; direct by a waving gesture or other movement, as in beckening.

We mistrusted some knanery, and, being waved by them to come a shoare, yet we would not.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 11. ii. 33. Look, with what courteous action It waves you to a more removed ground.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 61.

6. To express, as a command, direction, farewell, etc., by a waving movement or gesture.

Perchance the maiden smiled to see You parting lingcrer ware added. Scott, L. of the L., ii. 5.

I retained my atation when he waved to me to go, and announced, "I can not think of leaving you, sir."

Charlotte Bronté, Jane Eyre, xii.

7. To water, as silk. See water, r. t., 3.

The waved water chamelot was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest wearing.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, viil. 48.

wave! (wav), n. [\langle ME. *wave, wawe; \langle wave, v. The word wave in its most common sense has taken the place, in literary use, of the diff. noun waw, wawe, a wave. The form wawe could not, however, change into wave: see waw!. The noun wave, as well as the verb, has been confused with waive!.] 1. A disturbance of the surface of a body in the form of a ridge and trough, propagated by forces tending to restore the surface to its figure of a wilder the surface to its figure of equilibrium, the particles not advancing with the wave.

No ship yit karf the waves grene and blewe. Chaucer, Former Age, 1. 21.

When you do dance, I wish you A wave o'the sea, that you might ever do Nothing hut that.

Shak., W. T., Iv. 4. 141.

2. Water; a stream; the sea. [Peetical.]

The laughing tides that lave
These Edens of the eastern wore.

Byron, The Giaour.

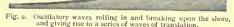
3. A form assumed by parts of a body which are out of equilibrium, such that as fast as the partieles return they are replaced by others moving into neighboring positions of stress, so that the whole disturbance is continually propagated iuto new parts of the body while preserving more or less perfectly the same propagated into new parts of the body while preserving more or less perfectly the same shape and other characters. In a somewhat wider sense the word is applied in cases where there is no progression through the body; thus, the shape of a vibrating plano-string may be called a wave. But in its narrowest and most proper sense it is restricted to an sd-vaucing elevation or depression of the surface of a body. An advancing elevation is called a positive wave, a depression a negative wave. Waves on the surfaces of liquids are distinguished into four orders. A wave of the first order, also called a vare of translation, leaves the particles, after its passage, shifted in the line of its motion. It is also called a solitary wave, because a single impulse produces but one clevation or depression, which has no definite length, but extends over the whole surface. The negative wave of this sort shortly breaks; it is only the positive wave, which leaves the particles in advance of their initial positions, which can be propagated far. This wave is also called Scott Russell's great wave, hecause it was first discovered by that engineer in 1834, and because, owing to its form, it cannot be seen unless it is very high. The velocity of such a wave is equal to $\sqrt{g(h+k)}$, where g is the acceleration of gravity, h the depth of the liquid in repose, and k the height of the crest of the wave above the plane of repose. This wave dies down of itself in a canal of uniform depth, independently of friction, and when it passes into shallow water it breaks as soon as h is no greater than k. A canal-boat produces such a wave, and consequently can be propelled at the rate of speed of the wave far more economically than at any other. In waves of the second order, called oscillatory avares, observation shows that each particle describes at a uniform rate of motion a circle in a vertical plane; but according to theory other orbits are possible. The particle at the crest of the wave is at the highest part of its path, that in the trough it th



Fig. 1. Standing waves in a torrent.

If the motion of the liquid is irrotational, theory shows that the waves cannot be cycloidal. But in regard to this whole subject actilier theory nor observation can be trusted implicitly to give the truth of nature. The velocity of propagation of oscillatory waves, at least in deep water, is represented by the expression $V(gh/2\pi)$, where h is the length of the wave from crest to crest. But the velocity of propagation of a group of waves is much slower, oscillatory waves break on a shelving shore when their height is about equal to the depth of the water, and from each one, as it breaks, a wave of the first order is produced. (See fig. 2.) Waves of the third order, called ripples, are distinguished from those of the second order in the fact that the shorter they are the more rapidly they move.

While an oscillatory wave 32 inches long will advance 3 feet per second, and one of 3 inches long only 1 foot per second, a ripple a quarter of an inch long will move 1 foot per second, a ripple an eighth of an inch long will



move 1½ feet per second, and so on. The reason is that the force of restoration of the particles is here not chiefly gravity, but the surface-tension of the liquid. Ripples very rapidly die out. Waves of the fourth order are soundthe force of restoration of the particles is here not chiefly gravity, but the surface-tension of the liquid. Ripples very rapidly die out. Waves of the fourth order are sound-waves. They are propagated in water at the rate of about 1,580 yards per second—that is, at a much greater speed than that of sound in air. In the case of sound propagated than that of sound in air. In the case of sound propagated than that of sound in air. In the case of sound propagated than that of sound in air. In the case of sound propagated in the air, the waves are formed by the alternate forward and back motion of the air-particles in the direction in which the sound is being propagated; the waves are consequently waves of condensation and rarefaction, having in the free air a spherical form. The amplitude of vibration or excursion of each particle is very small, but the wave-length is large—for the middle C of the keyboard, about 4½ fect. A sound-wave travels in air about 1,100 feet per second. (See further under sounds.) In the case of radiant energy (heat and light) propagated through the ether, the ether-particles vibrate transversely to the line of propagation; here the wave-length is very small—for violet light, about 0.000,016 of an inch, for red about 185,000 miles per second. Hertz has shown recently (1857) that by a very rapid oscillating electrical discharge, as between two knobs, a disturbance is produced in the aurounding ether which is propagated as electric waves with a velocity like that of light. These electric waves in Hertz's experiments were found to have a wave-length of upward of one meter. They are reflected from the surface of a conductor, but are transmitted by a non-conductor, as pitch, and may be brought to a focus; they may be made to interfere, then forming nodal points, and by pasagag through a grating of parallel wires they may be polarized. These electric waves are hence in all essential respects like light-waves, but differ in their relatively enormous length and the corresponding alowness of the o

That which in waves of fluld is rest is in waves of sound lence, and in waves of light darkness.

Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 220.

The reason why one end of the coloured band [spectrum] . . . is red and the other blue is that in light as in sound we have a system of disturbances or waves; we have long waves and short waves, and what the low notes are to music the blue waves are to light.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 34.

One of a series of curves in a waving line, or of ridges in a furrowed surface; an undulation: a swell.

A winning ware (deserving note)
In the tempestuous petticote.

Herrick, Delight in Disorder.

The ears are furnished with feather to the same extent, with a slight wave, but no curl.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 107.

Figuratively, a flood, influx, or rush of anything, marked by unusual volume, extent, uprising, etc., and thus contrasted with preceding and following periods of the opposite character; something that swells like a sea-wave at recurring intervals; often, a period of intensity, activity, or important results: as, a ware of religious enthusiasm; wares of prosperity.

A light wind blew from the gates of the ann, And waves of shadow went over the wheat.

Tennyson, The Poet's Song.

An emotional wave once roused tends to continue for a certain length of time. A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 32. Specifically—6. In meteor., a progressive oscillation of atmospheric pressure or temperature, or an advancing movement of large extent in which these are considerably above or below the normal: as, an air-wave, barometric wave, celd wave, warm wave, etc. The term barometric wave is often restricted to those changes lo atmospheric pressure which are not connected with cyclonic disturbances nor with the regular diurnal variation, but which include progressive oscillations of a varied character and orlicin, ranging from those of a short wave-length, which occupy but a fraction of a minute in their passage, to those which cover thousands of miles and occupy several days in their development and subsidence. The remarkable air-waves generated by the cruption of Krakatoa are shown by barographic traces to have had an initial velocity of 700 miles an hour, and to have traveled round the earth not less than seven times.

7. A waved or wavy line of color or texture; an undulation; specifically, the undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered and cellendered.—8. A waving; a gesture, or a signal tent in which these are considerably above or

dered.—8. A waving; a gesture, or a signal

given by waving.

With clear-rustling wave
The scented pines of Switzerland
Stand dark round thy green grave.
M. Arnold, Stauzas in Memory of the Anthor of Ober-

A magnificent old toddy-mixer . . . answered my ques-A magnificent our rouny mixed than by a wave of one hand.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 53. wa.ved

9. A book-name of certain geometrid moths. Thus, Acidalia rubricata is the tawny wave; A. contiguaria is Greening's wave; Venusia cambruria is the Weisi wave, etc.—Barometric wave, See def. 6.—Cold wave, a progressive movement of an area of relatively low temperature. It is preceded by an area of low pressure, and is, in the United States, directly associated with the north-westerly winds which follow a cyclonic depression and accompany the advance of an area of high barometer. The cold wave is, in the United States, in most cases an outpour of cold dry air from the barren plains of British America, where the air is cooled during the long nights of winter to a very low temperature. In Texas and the Gulf of Mexico the cold wave is termed a norther. The approach of cold waves is made a subject of forecast by the United States Weather Bureau. (See under signal.) A decided fall of temperature of less extent, such as frequently occurs in other than winter months, is termed a cool wave. [U. S.] A book-name of certain geometrid moths.

When the fall of temperature in twenty-four hours is twenty degrees or more, and covers an area of at least fifty thousand square miles, and the temperature in any part of the area goes as low as 36°, it is called a cold-rave, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 463.

mity thousand square miles, and the temperature in any part of the area goes as low as 36°, it is called a cold-vave.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 463.

Dicrotic wave. See dicrotic.—Hot wave, warm wave, a progressive movement, generally eastward, of an area of relatively high temperature, but without so definite a boundary and character as distinguish a cold wave. The general conditions of a warm wave, or heated term, in summer are pressure decreasing to the northward, sontherly whods, fair or hazy weather, with practically unbroken insolation, and, in some cases, such an amount of vapor in the air as to diminish the usual nocturnal radiation. [1]. S.]—Length of a wave, or wave-length, the distance between any two particles which are in the same phase.—Period of a wave, the time between the passage of successivecrests, or between successiveextreme displacements of a particle in the same manner.—Predicrotic wave. See predicrotic.—Smoky wave. See smoky.—Storm-wave.

(a) A sea-wave raised at the center of a cyclonic storm by the low atmospheric pressure and the force of the whids. It advances with the progressive motion of the storm, and has all the properties of a true wave. When augmented by a heavy fall of rain, and blown by strong winds upon a low shore, the storm-wave causes disastrous inundations. The thickly populated low-lands at the head of the Bay of Bengal have been the acene of frequent storm-floods, occasioning enormous losses of life and property. (b) In general, on sea-coasts, the increased wave-motion accompanying storms.—Subangled wave, a British geometrid moth, Acidalia strigilaria.—Tidal wave. See hot wave, simple storms.—Subangled wave, a British geometrid moth, Acidalia strigilaria.—Tidal wave. See hot wave, simple cited if a stimulated.—Wave of stimulation, in physiol., the motor influence of a nerve, supposed to be transmitted by molecular undulation.

I shall always speak of muscle-fibres as conveying a visible wave of contraction, and of nerve-fibres as conveying

I shall always speak of muscle-fibres as conveying a visible wave of contraction, and of nerve-fibres as conveying an invisible, or melecular, wave of stimulation.

G. J. Romanes, Jelly Fish, etc., p. 25.

Wave of translation. See def. 8. (See also brain-wave, nulse-wave.)=Syn. 1. H'ave, Billow, Surge, Breaker, Surf, Swell, Ripple. Wave is the general word. A billow is a great round and rolling wave. Surge is only a somewhat stronger word for billow. A breaker is a wave breaking or about to break upon the shore or upon rocks. Surf is the collective name for breakers: as, to bathe in the surf; it is somethines popularly used for the foam at the edge or crest of the breaker. Swell is the name for the fact of the rising (and falling) of water. especially after the wind has subsided, or for the water that so rises (and falls), or for any particular and occasional disturbance of water by such rising (and falling): as, the boat was swamped by the swell from the steamer. Ripple is the name for the smallest kind of wave.

smallest kind of wave.

The high watery walls came rolling in, and at their highest tumbled into surf. . . . Some white-headed billows thundered on. . . The breakers rose, and, looking over one another, bore one another down, and rolled in, in interminable husts. . . The sea . . . carried men, spars, . . into the boiling surge.

Dickens, David Copperfield, lv.

This mounting wave will roll us shoreward soon.

Teunyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Across the boundless east we drove, The intineg rocks and isles of clove.

Tennyson, The Voyage.

As the shadows of sun-gilt ripples On the golden bed of a brook. Lowell, The Changeling.

wave2t, v. A former spelling of waire

wave3†. An obsolete preterit of

wave-action (wāv'ak"shon), n. See action

wave-breast (wāv'brest), n. A breast offered as a wave-offering (which see).

waved (wāvd), a. [< wave1 + -cd2.]

1. Having a waving ontline or appearance. See wave1, v. t. specifically—(a) In zool., marked with waves; wavy in color or texture; undulated. (b) In entom., crenate or crenulate, as a margin; sinuous; undulated. (c) In arms, shaped in waves or undulations. as the edges of certain swords and daggers. Heavy swords of the middle ages were sometimes shaped in this way, apparently with the object of breaking plates of armor the more readily. In the Malay creese, however, the object is probably to make a more dangerons wound.



2. Same as watered: noting silk, forged steel, etc.—3. In bot., undate.—4. In her., same as undé.— Waved sandpipert. See sandpiper.—Waved sword, in her., a flamboyant sword used as a bearing.— Waved wheel. See wheel).

Wave-front (wāv'frunt), n. The continuous line or surface including all the particles in the same phase. It is a spherical surface for sound, and for light in an isotropic medium.

Wave-goose (wāv'gös), n. The brant- or brentgoose, Berniela brenta. [Durham, Eng.]

wave-length (wāv'length), n. The distance

wave-goose (wav gos), n. The blanker of order goose, Berniela brenta. [Durham, Eng.]
wave-length (wāv'length), n. The distance between the crests of two adjacent waves, or between the lowest parts of the depressions on each side of a wave; more generally, the distance between any particle of the disturbed medium and the next which is in the same phase with it. See ware1, 3.

The wave-length of a ray of light in any given substance is consequently obtained by dividing the wave-length in air by the index of refraction of the aubatance itself.

Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 245.
No difference but that of wave-length is recognized between waves of radiant heat and of radiant light.

Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8801.

waveless (wāv'les), a. [< ware1 + less.] Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated; still.

Smoother than this waveless spring. Peele, David and Bethaabe.

The mist that sleeps on a waveless sea.

Hogg, Kilmeny.

Unmoved the bannered blazonry hung waveless as a pall.

Burham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. iii.

wavelet (wāv'let), n. [< wavel + -let.] A

small wave; a ripple.

dli wave; a ripple.

Like the vagne sighings of a wind at even,
That wakes the wavelets of the slumbering sea.
Shelley, Queen Mab, viii. The head, with its thin wavelets of brown hair, indents the little pillow. George Eliot, Amos Barton, ii.

the little pillow. wave-line (wāv'līn), n. 1. The outline of a wave; specifically, in physics, the path of a wave of light, sound, etc., or the graphic representation of such a path.—2. Naut., the general outline of the surface of sea-waves: general outline of the surface of sea-waves; specifically used attributively to note a method of ship-building devised by J. Scott Russell, in which the lines of the hull of a vessel are adapted scientifically to the lines of the waves, and are nearly or quite cycloidal .- 3. One of the series of lines or furrows produced by the

sea-waves upon a sandy beach.

wavellite (wā'vel-īt), n. [Named after William Wavell, an English medical practitioner (died 1829), by whom it was discovered.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, commonly found in radiated hemispherical or globular crystalline concretions from a very small size to 1 inch in diameter, and of a white to yellow-green or brown color. See cut under radiate.

wave-loaf (wāv'lōf), n. A loaf for a wave-

Ye shall bring out of your habitations two wave loaves of two tenth deals.

Lev. xxlii. 17.

wave-molding (wāv'mōl"ding), n. In arch., a molding of undulating outline, resembling more or less closely a succession of waves; particularly, a molding of Greek origin, much used in Renaissance and modern architecture, having the character of a series of breaking waves, much conventionalized.

wave-motion (wāv'mō"shon), n. Motion in curves alternately concave and convex like that of the waves of the sea; undulatory motion. See ware1, 3.

While ether-waves are in course of traversing the ether, there is neither heat, light, nor chemical decomposition; merely wave-motion, and transference of energy by wave-motion.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 434.

The essential characteristic of wave-motion is that a disturbance of some kind is handed on from one portion of a solid or fluid mass to another.

P. G. Tait, Eneye. Brit., XIV. 603.

wave-offering (wav'of "ering), n. In the ancient Jewish law, an offering presented with a hori-Jewish iaw, an oliering presented with a horizontal movement of the hands forward and backward and toward the right and left, whereas the heave-offering was elevated and lowered.

wave-path (wāv'pāth), n. The line along which any point in any wave is propagated. [Rure.]

The radial lines along which an earthquake may be propagated from the centrum are called wave paths.

J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 9.

waver¹ (wā'vēr), r. [< ME. waveren, wayveren, vacillate, < AS. as if *wafrian (cf. wæfre, wavering, wandering, restless: said of flame and fire, the mind or spirit, etc.) = MHG. waberen, G. dial. wabern, waver, totter, move to and fro, = Icel. vafra, hover about, = Norw. rarra, flap about; also, with var. suffix, MHG. wabeler,

webelen, fluctuate, waver, = Icel. rafla, hover about (see wabble1); freq. of the verb represented by ware1, q. v.] I. intrans. 1. To move up and down or to and fro; wave; float; flutter; be tossed or rocked about; sway.

6852

All in wer for to walt, wayueronde he sote,
But he held hym on horse, hourt o lofte.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 8266.

For an Outlawe, this is the Lawe,
That Men hym take and binde,
Without pytee, hanged to bee,
And vaver with the Wynde.
The Nut-Brown Maid, quoted by Prior (Poems,
[ed. 1756, I. 147).

The wind in his raiment wavered.
William Morris, Sigurd, ii.

2. To quiver; flicker; glimmer; glance. As when a sunbeam wavers warm
Within the dark and dimpled beck.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. To falter; fail; reel; totter.

Keep my wits, Heaven! I feel 'em wavering; Oh God, my head! Fletcher, Pilgrim, iil. 3.

How many wavering steps can we retrace in our past livea! Channing, Perfect Life, p. 74.

Like the day of doom it seemed to her wavering senses.

Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 5.

4. To be undetermined or irresolute; fluctuate; vacillate.

Therefore be sure, and waver not of God's love and favour towards you in Christ.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 132.

J. Bradford, Letters (Faint) 5007, 5007,

He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with

Jas. 1. 6. the wind and tossed.

I expect you should sollicit me as much as if I were wavering at the Grate of a Monastery, with one Foot over the Threshold. Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

=Syn.1 and 4. Vacillate. See fluctuate.—4. Hesitate, etc.

See scrupte.

II. trans. 1. To cause to wave or move to and fro; set in waving motion; brandish.

Item, if the Admirsll shall happen to hull in the night, then to make a wanering light oner his other light, wavering the light vpon a pole. Hakluyt's Voyages, 111. 147. 2. To demur or scruple about; hesitate at:

shirk.

The inconstant Barons wavering every hour
The fleree encounter of this boist rous tide
That easily might her livelihood devour.

Drayton, Barons Wars, i. 34.

waver² (wā'ver), n. [< wave¹ + -er¹.] One who or that which waves; specifically, in printing, an inking-roller; an apparatus which distributes ink on the table or on other rollers, but not on the form of types: so called from its vibratory movement. its vibratory movement.

As the carriage returns, this strip of ink is distributed on the inking table by rollers placed diagonally across the machine. The diagonal position gives them a waving motion; hence they are ealled wavers.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 706.

waver³ (wā'vèr), n. [Perhaps (warr¹ + -cr¹(?).] Asapling or timberling left standing in a fallen wood. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

As you pass along, prune and trim up all the young avers.

Evelyn, Sylva, III. i. 7. waver-dragon (wā'yer-drag"on), n. [< waver

for wiver + dragon.] In her., the wivern. waverer (wā'ver-er), n. [$< waver^1 + -cr^1$.] One who or that which wavers or fluctuates; especially, a person who vacillates or is undecided in mind.

Come, young waverer, come, go with me. Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 89.

This prospect of converting votes was a dangerous distraction to Mr. Brooke; bis impression that waverers were likely to be allured by wavering statements . . . gave Will Ladislaw much trouble. George Eliot, Middlemarch, II.

waveringly (wā'vėr-ing-li), n. In a wavering, vacillating, or irresolute manner.

Loke not waveringly about you, have no distrust, be not rayd.

J. Udall, On 1 Pet. v. afrayd. waveringness (wā'ver-ing-nes), n. The char-

acter or state of a waverer; vacillation.

The waveringness of our cupidities turneth the minde into a diziness unawares to itself.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, Pref.

waver-roller (wâ'ver-ro'ler), n. In printing, a roller made to vibrate in a diagonal direction on the inking-table of a printing-machine for

the purpose of distributing the ink.

wavery (wā'vèr-i), a. [< waver1 + -y1.] Wavering; unsteady; shaky; faltering.

Old letters closely covered with a wavery writing.

Miss Thackeray, Book of Sibyls, p. 4.

He's . . . wavery; . . . his love changes like the sea-christian Union, July 28, 1887.

sons.

wave-shell (wāv'shel), n. In earthquake-shocks, one of the waves of alternate compression and expansion, having theoretically the form of concentric shells, which are propagated in all di-

rections through the solid materials of the

rections through the solid materials of the earth's crust from the seismic focus to the earth's surface. Eneye. Brit., VII. 610.

waveson (wāv'son), n. [Appar. irreg. (wave², wave, +-son, after the analogy of flotson, jetson, jettison, otherwise flotsam, jetsam.] A name given to goods which after a shipwreck appear floating on the sea.

wave-surface (wāv'ser"fās), n. A surface whose equation in rectangular coördinates is $x^2/(1-A^2r^2)+y^2/(1-B^2r^2)+z^2/(1-C^2r^2)=0.$

 $x^2/(1-A^2r^2)+y^2/(1-B^2r^2)+z^2/(1-C^2r^2)=0.$ If upon every central section of a quadric surface be erected a perpendicular at the center, and points be taken on this perpendicular at distances from the center equal to the axes of the section, then the locus of these points will be the wave-surface. It is frequently called Fresuel's wave-surface, to distinguish it from Huygens's vave-surface, which is simply an ellipsoid—the latter being the form of the wave-front of a uniaxial crystal, the former that of a biaxial crystal.—Malus's wave-surface (discovered by E. L. Malus (1775–1812) in 1810), a surface of the wave-front of light emanating from a point but undergoing reflections and refractions at different surfaces.

wave-trap (wāv'trap), n. In hydraulic engin., a widening inward of the spaces between piers, to afford space to permit waves rolling in between the piers to lose force by spreading them-

tween the piers to lose force by spreading themselves.

wave-worn (wav'worn), a. Worn by the waves.

The shore that o'er his wave-worn hasis bow'd.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 120.

wavey, wavy² (wâ'vi), n.; pl. waveys, wavies (-viz). [From Amer. Ind. name wawa.] A goose of the genus Chen; a snow-goose.

Shooting Wavies on the little lakes with which this region [the Red River country] is dotted is said to be a favorite annusement of the sportsmen.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 192.

Blue wavey, the blue-winged goose, Chen cærulescens.— Horned wavey, the smallest snow-goose, Chen (Exanthemops) rossi, which has at times the base of the blatudded with tubercles. It is exactly like the snow-goose in plumage, but no larger than a mallard, and inhabits



Horned Wavey (Chen rossi).

arctic America, coming southward in migration. It was recognizably described under its present name by Hearne, but lost sight of for nearly a century, till brought again to notice, in 1861, by J. Cassin.—White wavey, the snow-goose. See cut under Chen.

wavily (wā'vi-li), adv. In a wavy manner, form, or direction.

Mr. Rappit, the hair-dresser, with his well-anointed coronal locks tending wavily upward.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

waviness (wā'vi-nes), n. The state or quality of being wavy or undulating. waving-frame (wā'ving-frām), n. In printing, a frame which carries inking-rollers.

The frame which supports the inking-rollers, called the waving-frame, is attached by hinges to the general framework of the machine; the edge of the stereotype-plate cylinder is indented, and rubs against the waving-frame, causing it to vibrate to and fro, and consequently to earry the inking-rollers with it, so as to give them an unceasing traverse motion.

Ure, Diet., 111. 655.

 $\mathbf{wavy}^1(\mathbf{wa}'\mathbf{vi}), a. \ [\langle wave^1 + -y^1.] \ 1. \text{ Abound}$ ing in waves.

This said, she div'd into the wavy seas.

Chapman, Odyssey, iv. 569.

2. Undulating in movement or shape; waving: as, wary hair.

Let her glad Vallies smile with wavy Corn. Prior, Carmen Seenlare (1700), st. 26.

The wavy swell of the soughing reeds.

Tennyson, Dying Swan.

3. In bot., undulating on the border or on the surface. See cut under repand.—4. In her., same as undé.—5. In entom., presenting a series of horizontal curves: noting marks or It is distinct from waved; but the margins. margins. It is distinct from wavea, but the two epithets are somewhat loosely used, and are sometimes interchanged.—6. In zoöl., undulating: sinnons; waved; having waved markings.—Barry wavy. See barry2.—Sword wavy. See sword.—Wavy respiration. Same as interrupted respiration (which see, under respiration).

wavy², n. See wavey.
wavy-barred (wâ'vi-biird), a. Crossed with waving lines; undulated: as, the wavy-barred sable, a British moth. See sable, n., 7.
waw¹†, n. [< ME. wawe, waze, waghe, waugh, a wave, < AS. wāg = OS. wāg = OFries. weg, wei = MD. waeghe = MLG. wāge = OHG. wāg (> F. vague), MHG. wāc, G. woge = Goth. wēgs, a wave; < AS. wegan etc. bear earry move, see weigh (AS. wegan, etc., bear, earry, move: see weigh, wag1, and ef. waw2.] A wave.

For, whiles they fly that Gulfes devouring jawes,
They on this rock are rent, and sunck in helples vawes.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 4.

waw2t, v. t. [ME. wawen, wazien, AS. wagian, stir, move, = OHG. wagen, move, = Goth. wagjau, move; a secondary form of AS. wegan, etc., bear, carry: see weigh, and cf. waw¹.] stir; move; wave.

What wenten ye out in to desert for to se? a reed wawid with the wynd?

Wyclif, Luke vii. 24.

wawa with the wynd?

WaWat, n. [< ME. wawe, wagh, waz, wah, wowe, wough, wouh, < AS. wag, wah = OFries. wach =

MD. weeghe = feel. veggr = Sw. vägg = Dan. væg, a wall.] A wall. Piers Plowman (B), iii. 61.

WaWat (wâ), r. i. [< ME. wawen; imitative; ef. wawl, wawl.] To ery as a eat; waul.

wawah (wa'wa), n. Same as wow-wow. Encyc. Brit., IV. 57.

wawet, interj. and n. A Middle English form of woe.

of voe.

wawl, r. i. See waul.

wawliet, a. An obsolete form of waly¹.

wawproos (wâ'prös), n. [Amer. Ind.] The

American varying hare, Lepus americanus.

waw-waw (wä'wä), n. [W. Ind.] See Rajania.

wawyt (wâ'i), a. "[< waw¹ + -y¹.] Abounding

in waves; wavy. 1 saw come over the wawy flood.

The Isle of Ladies, 1. 697.

The late of Ladies, 1. 697.

wax¹ (waks), r. i. [\langle ME. waxen, wexen (pret. wex, weex, wox, wax, weax, wex, pl. wexen, woxen, pp. waxen, wexen, woxen), \langle AS. weaxen (pret. weóx, pp. geweaxen) = OS. wahsan = OF ries. waxa = D. wassen = OHG. wahsan, MHG. wahsen, G. wachsen = Icel. vaxa = Sw. växa = Dan. voxe = Corb. wassen was experienced. Goth. wahsjan (pret. wohs. pp. wahsans), grow, increase, wax; = Gr. αὐξάνειν, wax, Skt. √ vaksh, wax, grow; appar. an extension of the root seen in L. augere, increase, AS. edcan, increase: see eke, and augment, auction, etc. Hence ult. waxI, n., waist.] 1. To grow; increase in size; become larger or greater: as, the moon waxes

So is pryde waxen
In religionn and in alte the rewme amonge riche and pore,
That preyeres hane no power the pestilence to lette.

Piers Plowman (6), x. 75.

Sothlithe child wax, and was counfortid, ful of wysdom; and the grace of God was in him.

Wyclif, Luke ii. 40.

The childe he kepte and norisshed till it was feire well woxen, and that he myght ride after to court.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 238.

A wexing moon, that soon would wane.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., lii. 649.

Thou shalt wax and he shall dwindle.

Tennyson, Boädicea.

2. To pass from one state to another; become;

grow: as, to wax strong; to wax old.

And every man that ought hath in his cofre, Lat him appere and we've a philosofre. Chancer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 284.

Now charity is waxen cold, none helpeth the scholar nor the poor.

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

First he wox pale, and then wox red.

Scott, Thomas the Rhymer, lii.

The commander of Fort Casimir, when he found his martial spirit veaxing too hot within him, would sally forth into the fields and lay about him most lustly with his sabre.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 315.

Waxing kernels, enlarged lymph-nodes sometimes found in the groin in children: so called because supposed to be associated with growth.

Waxi (waks), n. [ME. wax, wexe (= MIIG. waks, increment, increase; also in comp., MD. washen, and washen, many crowth): from the

wasdom = G. wachsthum, growth); from the verb.] 1: Growth; increase; prosperity.

Ful nobley wele the almes yef and do; Aboute hym gret wexe, fair store, and gret light. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), t. 653.

Rom. of Partenal (E. E. 1. 8.), t. 638.

2. A wood. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

wax² (waks), n. [\langle ME. wax, wex, \langle AS. weax

= OS. wahs = OFries. wax = D. was = OHG.

MHG. wahs, G. wachs = leel. vax = Sw. vax =

Dan. vox, wax; ef. OBulg. voskŭ = Bohem. vosk

= Pol. wosk = Russ. voskŭ = Hung. viuszk =

Lith. waszkas, wax (perhaps \tag{Teut.}). Some
compara l. viscom mistletoe, bird-lime; see compare L. riscum, mistletoe, bird-lime; see riscum.] 1. A thick, sticky substance secreted by bees, and used to build their cells; the material of honeycomb; beeswax. In its

natural state it is of a dull-yellow color, and smells of honey. Its consistency varies with the temperature; it is ordinarily a pliable solid, readily melted. When purified and bleached, it becomes translucent white, is less tenacious, without taste or smell, and of a specific gravity a little less than that of water. It softens at 80° F., becoming extremely plastie, and retaining any form in which it may be molded, like clay or putty, and melts at 158° F. Iu chemical composition, wax consists of variable proportions of three substances, called myprocin, ecrolein, and ecrotic acid. Wax is used for many purposes, both in its natural state and variously prepared. As bleached, and also then variously thited, it is made into wax candles, which give a peculiarly soft light. In pharmacy it enters into the composition of various plasters, ointments, and cerates, as a vehicle for the active ingredients, and to confer upon the preparation a desired consistency. It has varied uses in the plastic arts, especially in the making of anatomical models, artificial flowers and fruits, casts and impressions of various kinds, etc.

This pardoner hadde heer as yelow as wex. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 675.

I'll work her as I go; 1 know she's wax.
Beau. and Fl., Coxeomb, ii. 2. Beau. and Ft., Coxcomo, in ...

The Effigies of his late Majesty King William III. of Glorions Memory is curiously done in il'ax to the Life, Richly Dreat in Coronation Robes.

Queted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 283.

2. One of various substances and products re-sembling beeswax in appearance, consistency, plasticity, and the like, or used for like purposes. sembling beeswax in appearance, consistency, plasticity, and the like, or used for like purposes. (a) The substance worked up from the pollen of flowers by the hind legs of bees, and used to feed their larvæ; bee-bread, formerly supposed to be beeswax. (b) The substance secreted by various coecids or wax-scales, especially such as has commercial value. (See uxax-insect, 1,) (c) The product of some other homopterous insects. (See uxax-insect, 2.) This is more or less stringy and flocculent, and approaches in character the froth or spume of the spittle-insects, but in some cases is usable like beeswax. (d) The secretion of the sebaceous glands of the outer ear; cerumen; ear-wax. (e) A vegetable product which may be regarded as a concrete fixed oil, the principal varieties being Chinese wax, cow-tree wax, caranaba wax, and Japan wax. It may be obtained from the pollen of many flowers, and it forms a part of the green feenla of many plants, particularly of the cabbage. It appears as a varnish upon the fruit or the upper surface of the leaves of many trees, as the wax-palm and wax-myrtle. Also called vegetable wax. See cut under Myrica. See also wax-tree, and compounds below. (f) A mineral product, one of certain fossil hydrocarbons which occur in small quantitles generally in the Carboniferous formation: called more fully mineral wax. It menost familiarly known varlety is ozocerite. (g) A substance used for sealing. See sealing-wax.

ee seating-wax.

Quomodo. He will never trust his land in wax and archment, as many gentlemen have done before him.

Easy. A by-blow for me.

Middleton, Michaelmaa Term, iv. 1.

A letter! hum! a suspicious circumstance, to be sure! What, and the seal a true-lover's knot now, ha? or an heart transfixed with darts; or possibly the wax bore the industrious impression of a thimble.

Colman, Jealous Wife, i.

(h) A thick resinous aubstance, consisting of pitch, resin, and tallow, used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

3. A thick syrup produced by boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple tree, cooling on ice, etc. [Local, U. S.]—4. Dung of cattle. [Western U. S.]—5. In coal-mining, puddled clay, used for dearest and strayings. [Local, U. S.]—4. Dung of cattle. [Western U. S.]—5. In coal-mining, puddled clay, used for dams and stoppings.—Brazil wax. Same as carnauba wax.—Butter of wax. See butterl.—Carnauba wax, a secretion of the young leaves of the carnauba max, a secretion of the young leaves of the carnauba max, a secretion of the young leaves of the carnauba palm, Copernica cerifera, of Brazil, which is used in making eandles and is exported in large quantities.—Chinese or China wax, a hard white wax, the product of a scale-insect. See pela and wax-insect, 1 (a).—Earwax. See def. 2 (d) and cerumen.—Grafting-wax, a mixture made of resin, beeswax, and linseed-oil, for coating the incisions made in a tree in grafting.—Ibota wax. a product in Japan of the shrub Ligustrum Ibota.—Japan wax, a wax obtained in Japan from the drupes of the wax-tree Hhus succedanca, by crushing, steaming, and pressing. It is used chiefly for candles, and largely exported. The frult of the lacquer-tree, Rhus vernicifera, yields a still better wax.—Mineral wax. See def. 2 (f).—Nose of wax. See nosel.—Paraffin wax, a white substance resembling wax, obtained chiefly from the distillation of coal, wood, and other substances. It is a neutral, easily fusible substance, unaltered by acids or alkalis, and hence has a wide range of uses in the arts.—Vegetable wax, any wax of vegetable origin. See def. 2 (e). The name once denoted specifically myrtle-wax.—Wax dam, a dam of puddled clay.—Wax doll. See vex-doll.—Wax impression, in dentistry, a copy in wax of parts of the month, taken usually for the purpose of fitting the plate for artificial teeth.—Wax opal, a variety of common opal having a resinons wax-like luster.—Wax wall, a dam of puddled clay. [Lecestershire coal-field, Eng.]—White wax. (a) Bleached breswax. (b) Chinese wax, or pela. (See also banking-wax, bottle-wax, myrtle-wax, ocuba-wax, sealing-wax.)

Wax2 (waks), v. [\lambda ME. waxen, wexen; \lambda wax2, $\lceil \langle ME. waxen, wexen; \langle wax^2, \rangle \rceil$

wax² (waks), v. [⟨ME. waxen, wexen; ⟨wax², n.] I. trans. To treat with wax; smear or rub with wax; make waxy: as, to wax a thread; to wax the floor or a piece of furniture.

Tho tok I and wexede my label in maner of a peyre tables to resceyve distynctly the prikkes of my compas.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. §. 40.

He held a long string in one hand, which he drew through the other hand incessantly, as he spoke, just as a shocmaker performs the motion of waxing his thread. O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 663.

Waxed end, in shoemaking, a thread the end of which has been stiffened by the use of shoemakers' wax, so as to pass easily through the holes made by the awl; also, a waxed thread terminating in a bristle, for the same purpose. Also reduced to wax-end.—Waxed paper. See

pager.

II. intrans. To plaster with clay. [Leicestershire coal-field, Eng.]

wax³ (waks), n. [Appar. $\langle wax^2, r$., taken in sense of 'rub,' hence 'beat, thrash.'] A rage; a passion. [Colleq.]

She's in a terrible wax, but she'll be all right by the time he comes back from his holidays.

II. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, v.

wax-berry (waks'ber"i), n. The bayberry, My-

waxbill (waks'bil), n. One of numerous small Old World birds of the family Ploceidæ and subfamily Spermestinæ, whose bills have a certain waxen appearance, due to the translucency tain waxen appearance, due to the translucency of the horny covering, which may be white, pink, red, etc. The name appears to have attached more particularly to the members of the genus Estrelda in a broad sense, but is of extensive and varied application. The Java sparrow is a good example. (See cut under sparrow.) The original waxbill, first so named by Edwards in 1751, the waxbill grosbeak of Latham (1783), Loxia astrild of Linnaus, and now Estrelda astrilda, or Estrilda astrilda (for the name thus wavers in spelling), is a South African bird, ranging as far as Matabeleland on the east and Damaraland on the west coast. It has also been introduced in various places,



Waxbill (Estrelda astrild).

and is a well-known cage-bird. It is searcely over 4 inches long, the wing and tail each about 1½ inches; the bill is bright-rel; the eyes and feet are brown. The general aspect is that of a brown bird, but this ground-color is intricately varied with several other colors. The vent is black, and there is a crimson streak on each side of the head. The blue-breasted waxbill (E. cyanogastra), the orange-cheeked (E. melpoda), the red-bellied (E. rubriventris), the grenadier (Uræginthus granatinus), and various others are among the small exotic birds which form the dealer's stock of amadavats, senegals, blood-finches, strawberry-finehes, paddy-birds, and the like.

wax-bush (waks'bish), n. Same as wax-weed.

wax-chandler (waks'chand'ler), n. A maker or seller of wax candles. [Eng.]

wax-cloth (waks'klôth), n. A popular name for floor-cloth. [Eng.]

wax-cloth (waks'klôth), n. A popular name for floor-eleth. [Eng.]
wax-cluster (waks'klus"ter), n. A shrub, Gaultheria hispida, found in the mountains of Australia and Tasmania. It grows 2 or 3 feet high or more, and is conspicuous for its abundant and beautiful white waxy berry-like fmit.
wax-doll (waks'dol'), n. 1. A child's doll of which the head and bust are made of beeswax carbinal with the interval liceter of iverthead.

combined with other ingredients to give it hardness.—2. pl. The common fumitory. Fumaria officinalis: so called from the texture and color of its white or flesh-colored flowers. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]

waxen¹ (wak'sn), a. [\langle ME. waxen, \langle AS. weaxen, made of wax, \langle weax, wax: see wax².]

1. Made of wax; covered with wax: as, a waxen table.

tablet.

That I did love, for now my love is thaw'd;
Which, like a wazen image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 201.

1 beheld through a pretty crystall glasse by the light of coryat, Crudities, 1. 48.

2. Resembling wax; soft as wax; waxy.

For men have marble, women waxen, minds. Shak., Lucrece, l. 1240.

3. Easily effaced, as if written in wax. [Rare.] A waxen epitaph. Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 233.

4. In zoöl.: (a) Being or consisting of wax: as, the waxen cells of honeycomb. (b) Like wax; waxy. (1) Like wax in apparent texture or consistency. Compare waxbill. (2) Waxy in color; of a dull-yellowish color, like raw beeswax. (c†) Waxed; having wax-

waxen²† (wak'sn). An obsolete or archaic past participle of wax¹.

waxen³ (wak'sn). Archaic present indicative plural of wax¹.

wax-end (waks'end'), n. Same as waxed end (which see, under wax²).
waxer (wak'ser), n. 1. One who smears or treats anything with wax, as in waxing floors or preparing waxed leather.—2. In a sewingmachine, an attachment for applying a film of wax to the thread as it passes from the spool to the needle: used only on machines for sew-

waxflower (waks'flou^{*}er), n. 1. See Clusia.—
2. See Stephanotis.—3. Same as wax-plant.
wax-gourd (waks'gord), n. The white gourd,
Benineasa cerifera (B. hispida). See benineasa. waxiness (wak'si-nes), n. A waxy appearance or character.

waxing (wak'sing), n. [< ME. waxynge; verbal n. of wax², r.] 1. The coating of thread with wax previous to sewing.—2. A method of blacking drawing and reliable in a least of the series and reliable in a least of the series are a reliable in a least of the series are series as a least of the series are series are series as a least of the series are series are series as a least of the series are series are series are series as a least of the series are seri blacking, dressing, and polishing leather, to give it a finish.—3. In cultico-printing, the process of stopping out colors.

wax-insect (waks'in sekt), n. 1. One of vari-

ous coccids or bark-liee which secrete wax; a wax-scale. Nearly all the Coccidæ secrete a kind of wax, but that of but few is abundant enough to be of commercial value. Specifically—(a) The Chinese wax-inacct, Ericerus pela (formerly Coccus sinewis or C. pela), related to the cochineat bug. It furnishes most of the white wax of commerce, specified as Chinese wax and pela. This insect, a native of China, occurs upon plants of the genera Rhus, Liquistrum, Hibiscus, Celastrus, etc. The wax is said to be mainly secreted by the male. It is collected from the plants on which it is deposited, melted and clarified, and made into a very high class of candles used in China. It has been imported in England for the same purpose, but is too expensive for general use. (b) Any member of the genus Ceroplastes. The females secrete much wax, usually deposited on the body in regular plates. C. ceriferus is an Indian wax-scale; C. myricæ (an old Linnean species) is found at the Cape of Good Hope; C. floridensis is a wax-scale of Florida; C. cirripediformis is the barnacle-scale. (c) A scale of the genus Cerococcus, as C. quercus, which secreted arge masses of bright-yellow wax upon the twigs of various oaks, as Quercus undulata, Q. agrifolia, and Q. oblongifolia, in Arizons and California. eus coccids or bark-liee which seerete wax; a dæ, and of one of the genera Phenax, Lystra, and Flata. In the case of the species of Lystra, the wax is secreted in long white strings from the end of the abdomen. This wax is said to be used in the manufacture of candles in the East Indies and China.

wax-light (waks'lit), n. [= D. washcht = G. wachslicht (cf. Ieel. $vaxlj\bar{o}s$, Sw. vaxljus, Dan. voxlys); as $wax^2 + light^1$.] A candle, taper, or

night-light made of wax.

The only alternative would have been wax lights at half crown a pound.

T. A. Trollope, What I Remember. a crown a pound.

wax-modeling (waks'mod"el-ing), n. The art or process of forming figures, reliefs, ornaments, etc., in wax. See *eeroplastic*. wax-moth (waks'môth), n. A bee-moth; any

wax-moth (waks'môth), n. A bee-moth; any member of the family Galeridæ. See Galeria,

and cut under bee-moth.

wax-myrtle (waks'mer"tl), n. The bayberry. Myrica verifera: so named from its wax-bearing nuts and shining myrtle-like leaves. Sometimes candleberry and tallow-shrub. See Myrica (with cut). The wax-myrtle of California is chiefly M. Californica, a close erect evergreen shrub, or a tree even 50 feet high.

wax-painting (waks'pān"ting), n. Eneaustie See encaustie.

wax-palm (waks'pam), n. See Ceroxylon and

Covernicia.

wax-paper (waks'pā"pėr), n. A kind of paper prepared by spreading over its surface a coat-ing made of white wax, turpentine, and sperma-

wax-pine (waks'pīn), n. The general name for the species of Agathis (Dammara), coniferous trees producing a large amount of resin.
wax-pink (waks'pingk), n. A name for garden species of Portulaca: so ealled from their wax-like leaves and showy flowers.

wax-plant (waks'plant), n. See Hoya. wax-pocket (waks'pok"et), n. In entom., one of several small openings between the ventral segments of the abdomen of a bee, from which

thin plates of wax exude. wax-polish (waks'pol"ish), n. See polish¹. wax-red (waks'red), a. Of a bright-red color. resembling that of sealing-wax.

Set thy seal-manual on my wax-red lips. Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 516.

wax-scale (waks'skal), n. A scale-insect which secretes wax. See wax-inscet, 1.

like appendages: as, the waxen chatterer (the Bohemian waxwing). waxen chatterer (the Bohemian waxwing). waxen chatterer (the Bohemian waxwing). with wax candles.

wax-tree (waks'trē), n. One of several trees, of different localities, the source of some kind of different localities, the source of some kind of vegetable or insect wax. (a) The Japan waxtree, specifically Rhus succedanea, a small tree originally from the Loochoo Islands, now extensively planted in Japan, especially on the borders of fields, for its small clustered berries, which yield by expression an excellent candle-wax. (b) In China, one of several trees yielding the pela, or white wax (see wax²), which incrusts their twigs as the result of the puncture of an insect. One of the most important is a species of privet, Liqustrum lucidum; another is an ash Fraxinus Chinensis. Liqustrum lucidum; appears to furnish a variety of the same product. (c) A plant of the genus Vismia, which consists of trees and shruba ahounding in a yellow resinous juice. This is collected from some South American species, particularly V. Guianensis, and from its qualities is sometimes called American gamboge. (d) The Colombian varnishtree, Elwagia utilis. (e) The wax-myrtle, Myrica cerifera. [Rare.]

A fragrant shrub, called the Anemiche by the Indiana,

A fragrant shrub, called the Anemiche by the Indiana, had attracted the attention of the government. It is the wax-tree, or candle-berry (Myrica cerifera), of which the wax is used for making candles.

**Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 520.

wax-weed (waks'wed), n. An American herb, Cuphea viscosissima, sometimes designated as elammy cupies. It is a branching plant with purple atems covered with extremely viscid hairs; the petals of the small flowers are also purple. The full name is blue

waxwing (waks'wing), n. An oseine passerine bird of the genus Ampelis (or Bombycilla), family Ampelidæ: so called because the secondary quills of the wings, and sometimes other feathers of the wings or tail, are tipped with small red horny appendages resembling sealing-wax. There are three species—the Bohemian waxwing or chatterer, A. garrulus, of the northern bemisphere generally,



Bohemian Waxwing (Ampelis garrulus).

breeding in high latitudes, and migrating southward irregularly, sometimes in flocks of vast extent; the red-winged Japaness waxwing, A. phænicoptera; and the smaller Carolina waxwing, edar-bird, cedar-lark, cherry-bird, etc., of North America, A. cedrorum, the prib chattere of Latham, 1785. The sealing-wax tips are the enlarged, hardened, and peculiarly modified prolongation of the shaft of the feather, composed of central and peripheral subatances differing in the shape of the pigment-cells, which contain abundance of red and yellow coloring matter. Their use is unknown.

**waxwork* (waks'werk), n. 1. Work in wax; especially, figures or ornaments made of wax; in ordinary usage, figures, as of real persons, usnally of life-size, and more or less of deceptive resemblance, the heads, hands, etc., being in wax, and the rest of the figure so set np and

in wax, and the rest of the figure so set up and elothed as to increase the imitative effect.

On Wednesday last Mrs. Goldsmith, the famous Woman for Waxwork, brought to Westminster Abbey the Effigies of that celebrated Beauty the late Duchess of Richmond, which is said to be the richest Figure that ever was set up in King Henry's Chapet.

Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 283.

2. pl. A place where a collection of such figures is exhibited.—3. The climbing bittersweet, Celastrus scandens: so named on account of the waxy searlet aril of the fruit. See Celastrus and slaff-tree. Also called Roxbury waxwork.

waxworker (waks'wêr"kêr), u. 1. One who works in wax; a maker of waxwork.—2. A

bee which makes wax.
wax-worm (waks'werm), n. The larva of the wax-moth.

wax-moth.

waxyl (wak'si), a. [< wax² + -yl.] 1. Resembling wax or putty in appearance, softness, plasticity, adhesiveness, or other properties; waxen; hence, pliable; yielding; impression-

That the softer waxy part of you may receive some impression from this discourse, let us close all with an application.

Hammond, Works, III, 626.

Specifically—2. Noting certain complexions.
(a) Pallid or blanched; of a translucent pallor, as in blood-leasness. (b) Of a dull, pasty, whitish color, sometimes inclining to the yellowishness of raw becswax. This is a complexion almost diagnostic of the so-called serofulous or cancerona diathesis, and of persona in whom the opium habit is confirmed and of long standing.

3. Made of ways, shounding in ways, ways decrease.

3. Made of wax; abounding in wax; waxed: as, a waxy dressing for leather.—Waxy degeneration. (a) Same as lardaceous disease (which see, under lardaceous). (b) A change of parts of the muscular fibers into a peculiar hyaline substance, which differs from hardacein; it occurs in certain cases of typhold fever, meningitis, and other acute febrile disorders.—Waxy liver, kidney, spleen, etc., a liver, kidney, apleen, etc., which has undergone waxy degeneration.
Waxy² (wak'si), a. [< wax³ + -y¹.] Angry; wrathy; irate. [Slang.] 3. Made of wax; abounding in wax; waxed:

It would cheer him up more than anything if I could make him a little waxy with me.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxiv.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxiv.

way¹ (wā), n. [Early mod. E. also waye, waie;

< ME. way, wai, wey, wei, weye, weie, wæi, < AS.

weg = OS. weg = OFries, wei = MD. wegh, D. weg

= MLG. LG. weg = OHG. MHG. wec, G. weg

= Ieel. vegr = Sw. väg = Dan. rej = Goth. wigs,
a way, road, = L. ria, OL. rea, orig. *veha =
Lith. weza, track of a cart, = Skt. vaha, a road,
way; from the verb represented by AS. wegan,
ete., bear, earry, = L. rehere, earry, = Skt. √
vah, carry: see weigh¹. From the same verb are
ult, E. vain¹ and vagon, etc., and, from the L. vah, carry: see veight. From the same verbare ult. E. vaint and vagon, etc., and, from the L., rehiele, etc. For the E. words from L. via, see viat. Hence away (reduced to vay?), and vay-vard, etc.] 1. The track or path by passing over or along which some place has been or may be reached; a course leading from one place to another; a road; a street; a passage, channel, or route; a line of march, progression, or motion: as, the way to market or to sehool; a broad or a narrow way.

Men seyn that the Wlcanes ben Weyes of Helle.

Mandeville, Travela, p. 55.

A grene wey thou schalt fynde,
That geth as enene as he may to paradya the on ende;
Ther bizonde thi Modur and ich.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

The worst wayes that ever I travelled in all my life in the Sommer were those betwixt Chamberie and Aigue-belle. Coryat, Crudities, I. 83.

I fear I shall never find the way to church, because the bella hang so far.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

The road to resolution lies by doubt; The next way home 'a the farthest way about. Quarles, Emblems, iv., Epig. 2.

I hope our way does not lie over any of these [hills], for I dread a precipice. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

If prince or peer cross Darrell's way,
He'll beard him in his pride.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 27.

2. A passage along some particular path or conrse; progress; journey; transit; coming or going.

The Lord . . . will send his angel with thee, and prosper thy way. Shut the doors against his way.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 92.

The next day we again set sail, and made the best of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo, a very pretty town in the Genoese dominions.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 359.

The ship (barring accidents) will touch at no other port i her way out.

W. Collins, Moonstone, vi. 5. on her way out.

3. Length of space; distance: as, the church is but a little way from here. In this sense, in colloquial use, often erroneously ways.

Thy aervant will go a little way over Jordan.

2 Sam. xix. 36.

I here first saw the hills a considerable way off to the ust, no hills appearing that way from the parts about amaseus. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 138. Damaseus.

I charge thee ride before, Ever a good way on before. Tennyson, Geraint.

4. Direction as of motion or position: as, he comes this way.

Now sways it this way, like a mighty sea, . . . Now aways it that way, like the selfsame sea. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 5.

The Kingdome of Congo is about 600. miles diameter ny way. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 49. any way.

Three Goddesaes for this contend;
See, now they descend,
And this Way they bend.
Congrere, Judgment of Paris.

O friend! I hear some step of hostile feet,

Moving this way, or hast'ning to the fleet Pope, Iliad, x. 406.

No two windows look one way O'er the amall sea-water thread Below them. Browning, In a Gondola.

5. Path or course in life.

The way of transgressors is hard.

Prov. xiii, 15.

6. Pursuit; calling; line of business. [Colloq.] Men of his way should be most liberal.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 61.

Thinking that this would prove a busy day in the jnstleing way, I am come, Sir Jacob, to lend you a hand.

Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

Is not Gus Hoskins, my brother-in-law, partner with his excellent father in the leather way?

Thackeray, Great Hoggarty Diamond, xiii.

7. Respect; point or particular: with in ex-

pressed or understood. You wrong me every way. Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 55.

The office of a man
That's truly valiant is considerable,
Three ways: the first is in respect of matter,
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3.

B. Jonson, New 1111, 11. ...

Thus farr, and many other realies were his Counsels and preparations before hand with us, either to u civil Warr, if it should happ'n, or to subdue us without u Warr.

Mitton, Eikonoklastes, x.

8. Condition; state: as, he has recovered a little, but is still in a very bad way. [Colloq.]

When ever you see a thorough Libertine, you may almost swear he is in a rising ray, and that the Poet intends to make him a great Man.

Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 211.

You must tell him to keep up his spirits; everybody almost is in the same way.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Course of action or procedure; means by which anything is to be reached, attained, or accomplished; scheme; device; plan; course.

of Taxations, properly so called, there were never fewer in any King's Reign; but of Ways to draw Money from the Subject, never more.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 66.

By noble ways we conquest will prepare;
First offer peace, and, that refused, make war.

Dryden, Indlan Emperor, i. 1.

10. Method or manner of proceeding; mode; style; fashion; wise: as, the right or the wrong way of doing something.

God hath so many times and ways spoken to men

I will one way or other make you amends.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 1. 89.

One would imagine the Ethiopiaus either had two alphabets, or that they had two ways of writing most things.

Pococke, Description of the East, 1, 227.

This answerer had, in a way not to be pardoned, drawn his pen against a certain great man then allve.

Swift, Tale of a Thb, Apol.

Thou say'st an undisputed thing
In such a solemn reay.
O. W. Holmes, To an Insect.

not so much the gallant who woos, As the gallant's way of wooing!

W. S. Gilbert, Way of Wooing.

Way in this sense is equivalent to wise, and in certain colloquial phrases is confused with it, appearing in the apparent plural ways, which really represents wise: as, no ways, lengthways, endways, etc.

To him [God] we can not exhibit onermuch praise, nor belye him any wayes, valesse it be in abasing his excellence hy scarsific of praise.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.

He could no way stir. Bacon, Physical Fables, il.

He could no way sur.

He at that time could be no way esteem'd the Father of his Countrey, but the destroyer.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

Simon Clendinning . . . bit the dust, no way disparag-ing in his death that ancient race from which he claimed his descent. Scott, Monastery, ii.

11. Regular or usual method or manner, as in acting or speaking: habitual or peculiar mode or manner of doing or saying things: as, that is only his way; an odd way he has; wo-

We eall it only pretty Fanny's way.

Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

It is my way to write down all the good things I have heard in the last conversation, to furnish my paper. Steele, Taller, No. 45.

Before I departed, the good priest ask'd me my name, that they might pray in the church for my good journey, which is only a way they have of desiring charity.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 138.

He was imperious sometimes still; but I did not mind

that; I saw it was his way.

Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xv.

All her little womanly ways, buddling out of her like ossoms on a young fruit-tree.

Hawtharne, Seven Gables, ix.

12. Resolved plan or mode of action or conduct; a course insisted upon as one's own.

If I had my way
He had mewed in flames at home. B. Jonson. Man has his will—but woman has her way!
O. W. Holmes, A Prologue

If Lord Durham had had his way, the Bullot would at that time [1833] have been included in the programme of the Government. J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, L. 54.

13. Circuit or range of action or observation. The general officers and the public ministers that fell in my way were generally subject to the gout.

Sir W. Temple. 14. Progress; advancement.

Socialism in any systematic or defluite form, as a scheme for superseding the institution of Capital, had not in my opinion made any serious way.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 730.

15. Naut., progress or motion through the water; headway: as, a vessel is under way when she begins to move, she gathers way when her rate of sailing increases, and loses way when it diminishes.

Towards night it grew very calm and a great fog, so as our ships made no way.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 8.

Soundings are usually taken from the vessel, and while

there is some way on.

Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 206.

A ship, so long as she can keep way on her, and can steer, need not fear an enemy's ram.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 304.

pl. In mach., etc., the line or course along which anything worked on is caused to move. which anything worked on is eaused to move. See cut under shaper. (a) The timbers on which a ship is launched: as, a new ship on the ways. See cut under launching-way. (b) Skids on which weights, barrels, etc., are moved up or down, as on snichined plane.—A furlong wayt. See furlong.—A lion in the way. See lion.—Appian Way. See Appian.—A way of necessity, a way which the law allows for passage to and from land not otherwise accessible. It arises only over one of two parcels of land of both of which the grautor was the owner when he conveyed when this is wholly surrounded by what had been the grautor's other land, or partly by this and partly by that of grautor's other land, or partly by this and partly by that of a stranger.—By all wayst, in all respects; in every way.

My lady gaf me al hooly The noble gift of her mercy, Saving her worship, by alle weyes. Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1271.

By the way. See by^1 .—By way of, for the purpose of; to serve as. See also by^1 .

The Kyng of that Contree, ones every zeer, zevethe leve to pore men to gon in to the Lake, to gadre hem precyons Stones and Perles, be weye of Alemesse, for the love of God, that made Adam.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 199.

God, that made Adam.

That this gift of perpetual youth should pass from men to serpents seems added by vay of ornament.

Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

By way of being, doing, etc., in the condition of heing, doing, etc.; so as to be, do, etc. [Eng.]—Come your ways. See come.—Committee of Ways and Means. (a) In the British Parliament, a committee of the whole house which considers the ways and means of raising the supplies. (b) One of the most important of the standing committees of the United States House of Representatives: to it are referred bills relating to the raising of the revenue.—Common way. See common.—Covered way. See common.—Covered way. See coton way. See the adjectives.—High way. See highway.—In a small way. See small.—In the family way. See family.—In the way. (a) Along the road; on the way; as one proceeds.

And as we wenten thus in the wege wordyng togyderes, Thanne seye we a Samaritan sittende on a mule, Rydynge ful rapely the rist wege we zeden. Piers Plouman (B), xvii. 47.

The next morning, going to Cume through a very pleasant path, by the Marc Mortuum and the Elysian Fields, we saw in our ways a great many ruins of sepulchres and other ancient edifices.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 452.

(b) On hand; present.

When your master or lady calls a servant by name, if that servant be not in the ucry, none of you are to answer. Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

(c) In such a position or of such a nature as to obstruct, impede, or hinder; as, a meddler is always in the way; there are difficulties in the way.

I never seemed in his way; he did not take fits of chill-I never seemed in his well; ne did not take its of chil-ing hantenr; when he met me unexpectedly, the encoun-ter seemed welcome—he had always a word and some-times a smile for me. Charlotte Bronté, Jane Eyre, xv.

In the way of. (a) So as to meet or fall in with; in a favorable position for doing or getting; as, I can put you in the way of a profitable investment. (b) In the matter or business of; as regards; in respect of.

What my tongue can do flattery. Shuk., Cor., iii. 2. 137. I' the way of flattery.

Mean wayt. See mean3.—Milky Way. See Galaxy, 1.
—Once in a way. See once 1.—On the way, in going or traveling along; hence, in progress or advance toward completion or accomplishment.

My lord, I over-rode him on the way. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 30.

Out of the way. (a) Out of the road or path; so as not to obstruct or hinder.

Take up the stumblingblock out of the way of my people.

Isa, Ivii, 14

(b) At a distance from; clear of: as, to keep out of the way a carriage.

The embroylmenta and factions that were then amongst the Arabs . . . made us desirous to keep as far as possible out of their way. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jernsalem, p. 56. out of their way. Maunarea, Areppe to vertically, (c) Not in the proper course; in such a position or condition as to miss one's object; away from the mark; aside; astray; hence, improper; wrong.

We are quite out of the way when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them.

He that knows but a little of them [matters of specula-on or practice], and is very confident of his own strength,

is more out of the way of true knowledge than if he knew nothing at all.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

(d) Not in its proper place, or where it can be found or met with; hence, mislaid, hidden, or lost.

Is 't lost? is 't gone? speak, is it out o' the way?

Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 80.

(e) Out of the beaten track; not in the usual, ordinary, or regular course; hence, extraordinary; remarkable: as, her accomplishments are nothing out of the vay: often used attributively. Compare to put one's self out of the way, below.

This seemed to us then to be a place out of the way, where we might lye snug for a while.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 389.

It is probable they formerly had some staple commodity here, and that they bestowed great expences on their public games, in order to make people resort to a place which was so much out of the vay.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 71.

was so much out of the very.

Permanent way, in rail, a finished road-bed and track, including switches, crossings, bridges, viaduets, etc., as distinguished from a temporary very, such as is used in construction, in removing the soil of cuttings, etc.—Private way, a right which one or more persons, as distinguished from the public generally, have of passing to and for across land of another. It may exist by grant, by long usage, or by proceedings, sanctioned by law in some states, to acquire a necessary access and egress on making compensation.—Right of way. (a) A right to pass and repass over a path or way, to the temporary exclusion of others: as, an express-train has the right of way as against a freight-train. (c) The strip of land of which a railway-company acquires either the ownership or the use for the laying of its tracks.—Second covered way, in fort, the way beyond the second ditch.—The Way, in the New Testament, the Christian religion or church; Christianity. The phrase is rendered in the authorized version (except once) "this way" or "that way"; in the revised version (except Acts xxii. 4, where it has the demonstrative "this"), "the Way." Acts ix. 2; xix. 9, 23; xxii. 4; xxiv. 14, 22.—To break a way. See break.—To clear the way. See clear.—To devour the way. See devour!.—To gather way. See gather.—To give way, to grant passage; allow to pass; hence, to yield: generally with to.

Open your gates and give the victors vay.

Open your gates and give the victors way.

Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 324.

They happen'd to meet on a long narrow bridge, And neither of them would *yive way.* Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 217).

We give too much way to our passions.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 329.

Suctonius, though else a worthic man, overproud of his ictoric, gave too much way to his anger against the ritans.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii. Britans.

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course also to give very to the time. Swift.

To go one's way or ways. See go.—To go the way of all the earth, to die. 1 Ki. ii. 2.—To go the way of nature. See nature.—To have one's way. See def. 12.

—To keep way†, to keep pace.

When there be not stonds [stops] and restiveness in a man's nature, . . . the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. Bacon, Fortune (ed. 1887).

To labor on the way. See labor 1.— To lead the way, to be the first or most forward in a march, progress, or the like; act the part of a leader, guide, etc.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay, Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way, Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 170.

To lie in the or one's way. See lie¹.—To look both ways for Sunday, to squint. [Colloq.]—To look both ways. See nine.—To lose way. See lose¹.—To make one's way. See make¹.—To make the best of one's way. See best.—To make way. (a) To give room for passing; give place; stand aside to permit another to

Ther was no romayn so hardy ne so myghty but he made ym wey.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 655.

Make way there for the princess.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 91.

The petty squadrons which had till now harassed the coast of Britain made very for hosts larger than had fallen on any country in the west.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 84.

open a path through obstacles; overcome resis-

tance, hindrance, or difficulties.

With this little arm and this good sword.

I have made my way through more impediments
Than twenty times your stop.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 263.

(c) To advance; move forward.

We, seeing them prepare to assault vs, left our Cares and made way with our sayle to incounter them.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 181.

To pave the way. See pare.—To put one's self out of the way, to give one's self trouble.

Don't put yourself out of the way, on our accounts.

Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxxi.

To take one's way. (a) To set out; go.

They, hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow, Through Eden took their solitary way. Milton, P. L., xii. 649.

(b) To follow one's own plan, opinion, inclination, or fancy.

Doctor, your service for this time is ended:

Doctor, your service for this time is ended:

Take your own reay. Skak., Cymbeline, i. 5. 31.

Under way, in progress; in motion: said of a vessel that has weighted her anchor or has left her moorings and is making progress through the water; hence, generally, making progress; having started: often erroneously writ-

ten under weigh.—Walsingham wayt. Same as Milky Way. See Galaxu. 1.

The commonalty believed the Galaxias, or (what is called in the sky) Milky Way, was appointed by Providence to point out the particular place and residence of the Virgin, beyond all other places, and was, on that account, generally in that age called Walsingham Way; and I have heard old people of this country so to call and distinguish

heard old people of this country so to can and usening use it some years past.

Blomefield, Hist. Norfolk, ix. (in Rock's Church of our [Fathers, 111, 287, note.]

Way of the cross. (a) A scries of stations or representations, as in relief or painting, of the auccessive acts or stages of Christ's progress to Calvary, arranged around the interior of a church or on the way to a cross or ahrine.

(b) A scries of devotions used at these stations. — Way of the Kami. See kami. — Way of the rounds, in ford, a space left for passage between a rampart and the wall of a fortified town. — Ways and means. (a) Means and methods of accomplishing some end; resources; facilities.

space left for passage between a rampart and the wall of a fortified town.—Ways and means. (a) Means and methods of accomplishing some end; resources; facilities.

Then eyther prynce sought the wayes & meanys howe eyther of theym myght dyscontent other.

Pabyan, Chron., an. 1335.

(b) Specifically, in legislation, means for raising money; methods of procuring funds or supplies for the support of the government. See committee of ways and means, above.

—Wet way. See wet1.=Syn. 1, Way, Road, Street, Passage, Pass, Path, Track, Trail, thoroughiare, channel, route. Way is the generic word for a place to pass; a road is a public way broad enough and good enough for vehicles; a street is a main road in a village, town, or city, as contrasted with a lane or alley; passage suggests an avenue or narrower way through, as for foot-passengers; a pass is a way through where the difficulties to be surmounted are on an imposing scale: as, to find or open a new pass through the Andes; a path is a way for passing on foot; a track is a path or road as yet but little worn or used: as, a cart-track through the woods. See def. of trail.—9 and 10. Method, Mode, etc. See manner!

Way1't (wā), r. [vay1, n.] I. trans. 1. To go in, along, or through; traverse.

And now it is plauntid overe in desert, in loond not grand (or not heautif).

And now it is plauntid ouere in desert, in loond not wayed (or not hauntid). Wyclif, Ezek. xix. 13.

2. To put in the way; teach to go in the way; break or train to the road: said of horses.

lle . . . is like a horse that is not well wayed; he starts at every bird that flies out of a hedge.

Selden, Table Talk, p. 39.

II. intrans. To go one's way; wayfare; journey.

On a time, as they together way'd. Spenser, F. Q., IV. li. 12.

way² (wā), adv. [(ME. way, wey; by apheresis from away.] Same as away: now only eolloquial or vulgar, and commonly printed with an apostrophe: as, go 'way! way back.

Do wey youre handes. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 101.

wayaka (wä-yä'kä), n. [Polynesian.]

way-baggage (wā'bag"āj), n. The baggage or

way-baggage (wa bag'aj), n. The baggage or effects of a way-passenger on a railroad or in a stage-coach. [U.S.]
way-barley! (wā'bār-li), n. The wall-barley or mouse-barley, Hordeum murinum. Also way-bent, way-bennet.
way-beaten (wā'hē"tn), a. Way-worn; tired.

The way-beaten couple, master and man, sat them down. Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 7. (Davies.)

way-bennett, way-bentt (wa'ben-et, -bent), n.

See way-barley.
way-bill (wā/bil), n. A list of the names of passengers who are earried in a public conveyance, or the description of goods sent with a common carrier by land.

"It's so on the way-bill," replied the guard. Dickens. way-bit (wā'bit), n. $\langle way^1 + bit^2 \rangle$.] A lit Eng. and Scotch.] [Also weabit, now weebit; A little bit; a bittock. [North.

Ours [i. e., our miles] have but eight [furlonga], unless it be in Walea, wheye they are allowed better Measure, or in the North Parta, where there is a Wea-bit to every Mile. Howell, Lettera, iv. 28.

t have heard him prefer divers, and very seriously, before himself, who came short a mile and a way-bit.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 59. (Davies.)

wayboard (wā'bōrd), n. ln mining, a bed of tenacious clay formed by the decomposition of

waybrede, wegebreite, MHG. wegebreite, G. wegebreite Sw. righteda, Silio. kegeorete, d. kegeorete Sw. väghreda = Dan. vejbred), plantain; appar. so called as spreading along roads. \(\superscript{vey}, \text{way}, \text{vay}, \tex

See ent under plantain.

waybung (wā'bung), n. [Native name (?).] An
Australian corvine bird. Corcorax melanorhamphus, a sort of chough, noted for the singular actions of the male in pairing-time. It is 16 inches long, sooty-black with a slight purplish gloss, and has a large white alar speculum formed by the inner webs of the

primaries; the bill and feet are black, the eyes acarlet. The female is similar, but a little amaller. This bird is the Australian type or representative of the Asiatic desert-choughs (see Podoces), and of the European Alpine and common red-legged choughs.

way-door (wā'dōr), n. A street-door.

He must needs his posts with blood embrue,
And on his way-door fix the horned head.

Bp. Hall, Satires, III. iv. 7.

wayfare (wā'fār), v. i. [< ME. weyfaren, orig. in ppr. weyfarand, < AS. weyfarende (= Icel. veyfarandi = Sw. vägfarande = Dan. vejfarende), < weg, way, + farende, ppr. of faran, go: see wayl and farel. Cf. wayfare, n.] To journey; travel, especially on foot: now only in the present participle or the verbal noun.

A certain Laconian, as he way-fared, came unto a place where there dwelt an old friend of his.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 390.

Farewell, honcat Antony!—Pleasant be your wayfar-ing, prosperous your return!

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 416.

wayfarer (wā'fār"er), n. [< ME. weyfarere, a wayfarer; < way¹ + farer.] One who wayfares, journeys, or travels; a traveler, especially one who travels on foot; a passenger. R. Carew.

The peasant is recommended [1362] to give to the needy

wayfarer in preference to the beggar.

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 54.

The wayfarer, at noon repoaing,
Shall bless its ahadow on the grass.

Lowell, On Planting a Tree at Inverara.

wayfaring (wa'far"ing), p. a. [Early mod. E. also waifaring; < ME. wayferande, also weyverinde, wayverinde, wayfaring, < AS. wegfarende (= Ieel. vegfarandi, etc.), also wegferend, way-faring: see wayfare, v.] Journeying; traveling, especially on foot.

The wayferande frekez, on lote & on hors.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 79.

Moreover, for the refreshing of waifaring men, he or-dained cups of yron or brasse to be fastened by such cleare wells and Iountains as did runne by the waie's side. Stow.

wayfaring-tree (wā'fār"ing-trē), n. A muchbranched European shrub of large size, Viburnum Lantana, with dense eymes of small white num Landaud, with defise eyines of small white flowers. The foliage and young shoots are thickly covered with soft mealy down (hence sometimes mealy-tree). The name was invented by Gerard, with reference to its abundance along roads. Also triptoe. The American wayfaring-tree is the hobble-bush, Viburnum landanoides, way-gate (wā'gāt), n. The tail-race of a mill. waygoing (wā'gō'ing), a. Going away; departing; of, pertaining to, or belonging to one

parting; of, pertaining to, or belonging to one who goes away: as, wayyoing baggage.—Waygoing crop. See away-going crop, under away-going. Waygoose (wā'gös), n. [A corruption of wayzgoose for wase-goose.] Same as wayzgoose.

way-grass (wā'grās), n. The knot-grass, Polygonum aviculare. [Prov. Eng.]

wayket, waykent. Old forms of weak, weaken. waylawayt, interj. See wellaway.

waylay (wā-lā' or wā'lā), r. i.; pret. and pp. waylaid, ppr. waylaying. [< wayl + layl; a peculiar formation, expressing a notion not derivable from way + lay taken in their proper sense, and prob. due to confusion with lay wait, lie in vait. 1 1. To lie in wait for in the way, in order to lay hold of for some purpose; particularly, to lie in wait for with the view of accosting, seizing, assaulting, robbing. or slaying; take in ambush: as, to waylay a traveler.

l will waylay thee going home; where if it be thy chance kill me . . . thou killest me like a rogue and a villain.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 176.

But my Lord St. Albana, and the Queen, and Ambassador Montagn did way-lay them at their lodgings, till the difference was made up, to my Lord's honour.

Pepys, Diary, I. 152.

Tuchin, too, who wrote a poem on the death of James II., was waylaid, and so frightfully beaten that he died from its effects.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 64.

On quitting the house, I was waylaid by Mrs. Fitz-Adam, who had also her confidence to make.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, xiv.

I mind the time when men used to waylay Fanny Singleton in the cloak-room. Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, p. xxv. 2. To beset with ambushes or ambuscades; ambuseade. [Rare.]

How think'st thou? - Is our path way-laid? How think'st thou?—18 our page 2007 Or hath thy sire my trust betrayed? Scott, Rokeby, ii. 13.

waylayer (wā-lā'er or wā'lā"er), n. One who waylays; one who lies in wait for another.

Wherever there are rich way-farers there also are sly and alert way-layers. Landor, Imag. Conv., Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, i.

way-leavet (wā'lēv), u. Right of way.

Another thing that is remarkable is their wayleares; for, when men have pieces of ground between the colliery

and the river, they sell leave to lead coals over their ground. Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 265. (Davies.)

wayless (wā'les), a. [\langle way! + -less.] Having no way or path; pathless; trackless.

As though the peopled towns had way-less deserts been. Drayton, Polyolbion, il. 164.

way-maker (wā'mā"ker), n. One who makes a way; a pioneer; a pathfinder.

Those famous way-makers to the . . . restitution of the evangelical truth. Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 10. way-mark (wā'mārk), n. A finger-post, guide-

post, milestone, or the like. She was so liable to fits of absence that she was likely cnough to let her way-marks pass unnoticed.

George Fliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

waymenti, waymentingt. See waiment, wai-

menting.
wayne¹†, n. An ohso
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 41. An obsolete spelling of wain1.

way-passenger (wa' pas"en-jer), n. A passenger taken up or set down by the way—that is, at a way-station or at some place intermediate between the principal stopping-places or stations.

wav-post (wā'post), n. A finger-post; a guide-

You have more roads than a way-post, Colman, The Spleen, i. (Davies.)

An old way-post show'd
Where the Lavington road
Branch'd off to the left from the one to Devizes Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 172.

way-shaft (wā'shaft), n. In steam-engines, the rocking-shaft for working the slide-valve from the eccentric.

wayside (wā'sīd), n. and a. [$\langle way^1 + side^1 \rangle$. Earlier way's side: see way1.] I. n. The side of the way; the border or edge of the road or highway.

They are enbusehede one blonkkes, with baners displayede

In zone bechene wode appone the waye sydes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1713.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the wayside; growing, lying, situated, or found on, by, or near the side of the way: as, wayside flowers; a wayside spring.

Little clusters of such vehicles were gathered round the stable-yard or baiting-place of every way-side tavern.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlil.

The windows of the wayside inn Gleamed red with fire-light through the leaves.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

And earth, which seemed to the fathers meant But as a pilgrim's wayside tent.

Whittier, The Preacher.

way-sliding (wā'slī"ding), n. Sliding from the right way; deviation. [Rare.]

Though I will neither exalt myaelf nor pull down others, I wish every man and woman in this land had kept the true testimony, and the middle and straight path, as it were, on the ridge of a hill, where wind and water shears, avoiding right-hand snares and extremes, and left-hand way-slidings.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

way-station (wā'stā"shon), n. A station intermediate between principal stations on a railroad. [U.S.] wayt; v. and n. An obsolete spelling of wait.

wayth, and n. An obsolete spenning of natt. wayth; n. See nathel.
way-thistle (wā'this'), n. See thistle.
way-thorn (wā'thôrn), n. See thorn.
way-train (wā'trān), n. A train which stops at all or most of the stations on the line over which it passes; an accommodation train. [U.S.] wayward (wā'wärd). a. [< ME. weyward, weiward, by apheresis from *awayward, adj...<

awayward, aweiward, adv.: see awayward, and froward.] 1. Full of eaprices or whims; froward; perverse.

Bot gif thyn eige be weyward, al thi body shal be derkil. Wyclif, Mat. vi. 23.

You know my father 's wayward, and his humonr Must not receive a check. B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

In vain, to soothe his wayward fate, The cloister oped her pitying gate. Scott, L. of the L., iii. 6.

2. Irregular; vacillating; unsteady, undulating, or fluctuating: as, the wayward flight of certain birds.

Send its rough wayward roots in all directions. Smithson, Useful Book for Farmers, p. 32. (Eneyc. Dict.) Smithson, Usefil Book for Farmers, p. 32. (Enege. Dict.)

—Syn. Wayneard, Wilful, Contravy, Untoward, headstrong, intractable, unruly. The italicized words tend
toward the same meaning by different ways. Wayneard,
by derivation, applies to one who turns away from what
he is desired or expected to be or to do; but, from its seeming derivation, it has come to apply more often to one who
turns toward ways that suit himself, whether or not they
happen to be what others desire. Wilful suggests that the person is full of self-will, which asserts itself against those whose wishes onght to be deferred to or whose commands should be obeyed. Contrary and unforard express the same idea, the one in a positive, the other in a negative form. Contrary is an energetie word, expressing the idea that one takes, or is disposed to take, the course exactly opposite to that which he is expected or desired to take. Contrariness, when ingrained, becomes perverseness: as, a contrary disposition; a contrary fellow. This use of contrary is by many considered colloquial, but has the recommendation of ligurative force. Contrary and unforward view the person as one to be managed; untoward views the person also as the object of mental or moral discipline: this perhaps through its use in Acts ii. 40. An untoward person is not responsive to persuasion, advice, influence, or requests; unforward circumstances are similarly such as do not help us in our plans. All these words imply that the only consistency in the person's conduct is in this self-willed independence of others' wishes or opposition to them, but untoward implies it least. See perserse.

way-warden (wā'wâr"dn), n. A keeper or snrvevor of roads.

Woodculter. Had'st best repent and mend thy ways. Peasant. The way-warden may do that; I wear out no ways; I go across country.

Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 6.

waywardly (wā'ward-li), adv. In a wayward manner: frowardly; perversely. waywardness (wā'ward-nes), n. [< ME, wciwaywardness (wa'ward-nes), n. [< ME. wci-wardnesse, perverseness; < wayward + -ness.] The character of being wayward; frowardness; perverseness.

The unruly waywardness that infirm and choleric years hring with them.

Shak., Lear, i. 1, 302.

waywise (wā'wīz), a. [$\langle way^1 + wise^1 \rangle$. Cf. way-witty; see also waywiser.] Expert in finding or keeping the way; knowing the way or route. Ash.

waywiser (wā'wī"zer), n. [= D. wegwijzer, a guide, = G. wegweiser, a way-mark, guide, = Sw. guide, = O. negariser, a way-mark, guide, = Oan. väyvisare = Dan. vejriser, a guide, a directory; as $way^1 + *wiser$, shower, indicator, $\langle wise^3,$ point out, show. + - cr^1 .] An instrument for measuring the distance which a wheel rolls over a road; an odometer or perambulator.

I went to see Colonel Blount, who showed me the application of the ray-relier to a coach, exactly measuring the miles, and showing them by an index as we went on. It had three circles, one pointing to the number of rods, another to the miles, by 10 to 1000, with all the subdivisions of quarters.

Way-wittyt, a. [ME. wciwitti; < way1 + witty. Cf. wayvisc.] Same as waywisc.

wavwode. wavwodeship. Same as voivode,

waywode, waywodeship. Same as voivode, voivodeshin.

wayworn (wā'wōrn), a. Wearied or worn by in traveling.

A way-worn traveller. Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 2.

waywort (wā'wèrt), n. The pimpernel, Anagallis arcensis. [Prov. Eng.]
wayz-gooset, n. [An erroneous spelling of "wasc-goose; kenee, a fat goose—that is, one ready to kill in harvest-time.—2. An entertainment given by an apprentice to his fellow-workmen, of which the goose was the erowning dish;

of which the goose was the crowning dish; hence, in recent times, a printers' annual dinner, the funds for which are collected by stewards regularly appointed by "the chapel."

We (wē), pron.; pl. of 12. [Early mod. E. also wee; < ME. we, < AS. wē = OS. wī = OFries. wī = D. wij = OHG. MHG. G. wir = Icel. vēr, vær = Sw. Dan. ri = Goth. weis, < Teut. "wīz, "wis, with appar. nom. suffix -s, prob. = Skt. vayam, we. The L. and Gr. forms are different; L. nos, pl. (including dual), = Gr. νώ, dual; Gr. ημείς, we, appar. belonging to the stem of έμε, etc., me (see mel). In AS. wē had a dual, wit. which disappeared in the carliest ME. period. which disappeared in the earliest ME. period. See 12, me¹, our, and us.] I and another or others; I and he or she, or I and they: a personal pronoun, taking the possessive our or ours (see our.) and the objective (dative or accepting) we eusative) us.

usative) us.
Go see now on goddes halue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2803.
How goes the day with us? O, tell me, Hubert.
Shak., K. John, v. 3, 1.

On the left hand left wee two little Islands

It may be that the gulls will wash us down;
It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,
And see the great Achilles, whom we knew.

Tennyson, Ulysses.

We is sometimes, like they, vaguely used for society, people in general, the world, etc.; but when the speaker or writer uses we be identified himself more or less directly with the statement; when he uses they be implies no such identification. Both pronouns thus used may be translated by the French on and the German man, as, we (or they) say, French on dit, German man sayt.

Yet seen too oft, familiar with her [vice's] face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Pope, Essay on Man. ii. 220.

The Instances in which our feelings bias us in spite of treelves are of hourly recurrence.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 196.

Many tongues have a double first person plural, one inclusive and one exclusive of the person or persons addressed: one we which means 'I and my party,' as opposed to you; and one that means 'my party and yours,' as opposed to all third persons.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 219.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 219. We is frequently used by individuals, as editors and authors, 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. The plural style is used also 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 abore van an allegiance to augself.

We charge you, on allegiance to ourself, To hold your slaughtering hands. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 86.

We and us are sometimes misused for each other.

To poor we
Thine enmity's most capital.
Shak., Cor., v. 3, 103.

Nay, no compliment: . . . Shall 's to dinner, gentle-en? Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

Our bodies themselves, are they simply ours, or are they s? W. James, Prin. of Psychol., 1. 291.

We-uns (literally, we ones), we or us. [Dialectal, southern U. S.]

"Grind some fur we-uns ter-morrer?" asked Ab. "Fil grind yer bones, ef ye'll send 'em down," said Amos. M. N. Murfree, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, ix.

weabit, n. See way-bit.
weak (wêk), a. [\ ME. weik, weyk, waik, wayk, a northern form (\langle Ieel. veikr, veykr) taking the place of the southern form woke, woe, wake, wae, place of the southern form woke, woe, wake, wac, \langle AS. wac, waae, pliant, weak, easily bent, \equiv OS. $w\bar{c}k = D$. week = MLG. $w\bar{c}k$. LG. week = MLG. week = MLTo the same root are referred wick', wicker.]

1. Bending under pressure, weight, or force; pliant or pliable; yielding; lacking stiffness or firmness: as, the weak stem of a plant.

For men have marble, women waxen, minds, And therefore are they form'd as marble will; The weak oppress'd [impressed], the impression of strange

Is form'd in them by force, by fraud, or skill. Shak., Lucrece, 1. 1242.

2. Lacking strength; not strong. Specifically—
(a) Breaking down under force or stress; liable to fall, fall, or collapse under strain; incapable of long resistance or endurance; frail, fragile, or resistless: as, a weak vessel, bridge, rope, etc.; a weak fortress.

llow weak the barrier of mere Nature proves, Oppos'd against the pleasures Nature loves! Cowper, Tirocinium, 1, 169.

The gate,
Half-parted from a *weak* and scolding hinge, *Tennyson*, The Brook.

(b) Deficient in bodily strength, vigor, or robustness; feeble, either constitutionally or from age, disease, etc.; Infirm; of the organs of the body, deficient in functional energy, activity, or the like: as, a weak stomach; weak eyes.

Min wlite [face] ls wan, & min herte wor, Mine dagis arren nel done. Rel. Antiq., 1, 186.

I have, God woot, a large feeld to ere; And wayke been the oxen in my plough. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1, 29.

A poor, infirm, weak, and despised old man.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 20. (c) Lacking moral strength or firmness; liable to waver or

succumb when urged or tempted; deficient in steady principle or in force of character.

Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to unbtful disputations. Rom. xiv. 1. doubtful disputations.

Superior and unmoved; here only weak
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance.
Milton, P. L., viii. 532.

If weak Women went astray, Their Stars were more in Fault than they. Prior, Hans Carvel.

(d) Lacking mental power, ability, or balance; simple; silly; foolish.

silly; foolish.

It is privately whispered That King Henry was of a weak Capacity, and easily abused.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 190.

The tradition is that the water was conveyed from this pillar to the top of the famous temple, on which the people are so weak as to imagine there was a garden.

Pococke, Description of the East, 11, i. 107.

(c) Unequal to a particular need or emergency; ineffectual or ineffections; inadequate or unsatisfactory; incapable; impotent.

My ancient incantations are too weak.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 27.

How vain is Reason, Eloquence how weak!

If Pope must tell what Harcourt cannot speak.

Pope, Ou the Hon. S. Harcourt.

One equal temper of heroic hearts,

Made neak by time and fate, but strong in will

To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

Tennyson, Ulysses.

(f) Incapable of support; not to be sustained or maintained; unsupported by truth, reason, or justice: as, a weak claim, assertion, argument, etc.

A case so weak and feeble hath been much persisted in.

I know not what to say; my title's weak—
Tell me, may not a king adopt an heir?
Shak., 3 Hen. V1., i. 1. 134.

(g) Deficient in force of utterance or sound; having little volume, loudness, or sonorousness; low; feeble; small.

volume, loudness, or sonorousness; low; feeble; small.

A voice, not softe, weake, piping, womannishe.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 39.

(h) Not abundantly or sufficiently impregnated with the essential, required, or usual ingredients, or with stimulating or nourishing substances or properties; not of the usual strength: as, weak tea; weak broth; a weak infusion; weak punch.

Sin this weak wive

Sip this weak wine From the thin green glass flask.

Browning, Englishman in Italy.

(i) Deficient in pith, pregnancy, or point; lacking in vigor of expression: as, a weak sentence; a weak style.

of expression: as, a weak sentence; a weak style.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold:...

The lines are weak, another's pleased to say.

Pope, Imit. of Ilor., II. i. 5.

(j) Resulting from or indicating lack of judgment, discernment, or firmness; arising from want of moral courage, of self-denial, or of determination; injudicious: as, a weak compliance; a weak surrender.

If cvil thence ensue, She first his weak indulgence will accuse. Milton, P. L., ix. 1186

(k) Slight; inconsiderable; triffing. [Rare.]

Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 187. Mine own weak merits. Mine own weak merits. Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 187. (f) In gram., inflected—(l) as a verb, by regular syllabic addition instead of by change of the radical wowle; (2) as a noun or an adjective, with less full or original differences of case- and number-forms: opposed to strong (which see). (m) Poorly supplied; deficient; as, a hand weak in trumps. (n) Tending downward in price; as, a weak market; corn was weak.—The weaker sex. See sex1.—

The weaker vessel. See vessel.—Weak accent, beat, or pulse, in musse, a comparatively unemphatic rhythmical unit: opposed to a heavy or strong accent, etc. See rhythm.—Weak election. See election.—Weak slde, weak point, that side, aspect, or feature of a person's character or disposition in which he is most easily influenced or affected.

Guard thy heart

Guard thy heart On this weak side where most our nature fails.

Addison, Cato, i. 1.

Weak verb. See def. 2 (t).

Weak! (wek), v. [4 ME. weyken, wayken, woken, wokien, wakien, AS. wācian, become weak, languish, vacillato (= MD. weecken, become soft, D. weeken, soak, = OHG. weichan, MIIG. G. weichen, become weak), wæcan, make weak, weaken, soften, affliet, \(\sum_{ac} vak \), weak: see weak, \(a. \)]

1. trans. 1. To make weak; weaken.

It is hey tyme; he drawyt fast home ward, and is ryte lowe browt, and sore weykid and feblyd.

Paston Letters, 1, 444.

We must toyle to make our dectrine good,
Which will empair the flesh and weak the knee.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, ii. 80.

2. To soften.

To soften.

Ac grace groweth nat til goode wil gynne reyne,
And wokie thorwe good werkes wikkede hertes.

Piers Plowman (C), xv. 25.

II. intrans. To become weak. Chaucer.
weak-built (wek'bilt), a. Ill-founded. [Rare.]
Yet ever to obtain his will resolving.
Though weak-built hopes persuade him to abstaining.
Shak., Lucrece, 1, 130.

weaken (we'kn), v. [< weak + -eul.] I. intrans. To become weak or weaker: as, he weak-

ens from day to day.

Somewhat to woken [var. wayken] gan the peyne By lengthe of plcynte. Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1144.

His notion weakens, his discernings Are lethargied. Shak., Lear, i. 4, 248.

II. trans. To make weak or weaker; lessen or reduce the strength, power, ability, influence, or quality of: as, to weaken the body or the mind; to weaken a solution or infusion by dilution; to weaken the force of an argument.

So strong a Corrosive is Grief of Mind, when it meets with a Body weakened before with Sickness.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 60.

In all these things hath the Kingdome bin of Jate sore eak'nd.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

The state of the s

weakener (wek'ner), n. One who or that which

Fastings and mortifications, . . . rightly managed, are weak-sighted (weak'si"ted), a. Having weak huge helps to piety, [and] great weakners of sin.

South, Sermons, VI. 11.

South, Sermons, VI. 11.

Weak-snirited (weak'spir"i-ted), a. Having weak sight. A. Tucker.

Weak-snirited (weak'spir"i-ted), a. Having weak sight.

weak-eyed (wēk'id), a. Having weak eyes or

weak sight. Collins.
weakfish (wēk'fish), n. A scienoid fish of the genus Cynoscion (formerly Otolithus), as the genus Cynoscion (formerly Otolithus), as the squeteague: so ealled because it has a tender mouth, and cannot pull hard when hooked. The common weakfish or squeteague is C. repalis (see cut under Cynoscion); the white weakfish, C. nothus; the spotted weakfish, C. nobulosus. All three are excellent foolishes; they inhabit the Atlantic coast of the United States, and in southerly regions are misnamed trout or sea-trout.

weak-handed (wek'han*ded), a. Having weak hands; hence, powerless; dispirited.

I will come upon him while he is weary and weak handed. 2 Sam. xvii. 2.

weak-headed (wek'hed"ed), a. Having a weak

head or intellect. weak-hearted (wek'har"ted), a. Having little eourage; dispirited.

I am able now, methinks, Out of a fortitude of soul I feel, To endure more miseries and greater far Than my weak-hearted enemies dare offer.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 390.

weak-hinged (wek'hinjd), a. Ill-balanced; illfounded. [Rare.]

Not able to produce more accusation Than your own weak-hinged fancy. Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 119.

weak-kneed (wēk'nēd), a. Having weak knees; hence, weak, especially as regards will or determination: as, a weak-kneed policy or effort. weakling (wēk'ling), n. and a. [< weak + -ling¹.] I. n. A feeble creature.

Weakling, Warwick takes his gift again.
Shak., 3 Henry VI., v. 1. 37.

"Jane is not such a weakling as you would make her," he would say; "she can bear a mountain blast, or a shower, or a few flakes of snow, as well as any of us."

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

II. a. Feeble; weak.

II. a. record, nothing cry of children.

Harper's Mag., LXXXVI. 570.

Harper's Mag., LXXXVI. 570. [ME. *weikly (ef. Ieel. weakly (wēk'li), a.

reikliyr), earlier woelie, waelie, weakly, (AS. wāelie, weak, vain, mean, vile, (wāe, weak: see weak and -ly¹.) Weak; feeble; not robust: as, a weakly woman; a man of weakly constitu-

Those that are weakly, as Hypochondriacks and Hys-Gideon Harvey, Vanities of Phil. and Physick (ed. 1702), vi.

When I came at the gate that is at the head of the way, the Lord of that place did entertain me freely; neither objected he against my weakly looks.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

weakly (wēk'li), adv. [< ME. wacliche, wocliche, < AS. waclice, weakly, meanly, vilely, < wāclic, weak: see weakly.] In a weak manner, in any sense of the word wcak.

If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he should be weakly customed.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 219.

weak-minded (wek'min"ded), a. Of a weak mind; of feeble intellect; also, indicating weakness of mind.

The Duke of York . . . prevailed for a time, and fruit-lessly endeavoured to bind a weak-minded king by pledges. J. Gairdner, Richard III., i.

If he should go abroad, his mother might think he had some reak-minded view of joining Julia Dallow, and trying, with however little hope, to win her back.

H. James, Tragic Muse, xxxv.

weak-mindedness (wek'min"ded-nes), n. The tate or character of being weak-minded; irreso-

Intion: indecision. In homicidal maniacal cases there may be melancholy or weak-mindedness from the outset and no maniacal ex-citement. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 449.

weakness (wêk'nes), n. [\langle ME. weikenes, weykeness; cf. AS. wācnys, weakness, \langle wāc, weak: see weak and -ness.] The state or character of being weak, in any sense; also, a weak

Syn weikenes of wemen may not wele stryve, Ne haue no might tawardes men maistries to fend. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 3325.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 3325.

I think it is the weakness of mine eyes
That shapes this monstrous apparition.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3, 276.

Weakness is a negative term, and imports the absence of strength. It is, besides, a relative term, and accordingly imports the absence of such a quantity of strength as makes the share possessed by the person in question less than that of some person he is compared to.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 8, note. It is one of the prime weaknesses of a democracy to be satisfied with the second-best if it appear to answer the purpose tolerably well, and to be cheaper—as it never is in the long run.

Lowell, Harvard Anniversary, 1886.

weak-spirited (wek'spir"i-ted), a. Having a

weak-spirited (wēk'spir"i-ted), a. Having a weak or timorous spirit; pusillanimous. Scott. Weaky (wē'ki), a. [< weak + -y¹.] Moist; watery. [Prov. Eng.]
weal¹ (wēl), n. [< ME. wele, weole, < AS. wela, weala, weala, wealth, prosperity (= OS. welo = OHG. wela, wola, MHG. wole, G. wol, wohl = Sw. vāl = Dan. vel, weal, welfare), < wel, well: see well². Cf. wealth.] 1. Wealth; riches; hence, prosperity; sueeess; bappiness; wellbeing; the state of being well or prosperous: as come weal or woe. as, come weal or woe.

Unwise is he that can no wele endure.

Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Bukton, l. 27.

And of this ye seide full trewe that moche wele and And of this ye sende in the control of the moche woo hane we suffred to-geder.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iil. 555.

In our olde vulgare, profite is called weale.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governonr, i. 1.

I sing the happy Rusticks weal,

Whose handsom house seems as a Common-weal.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Glad I submit, whoe'er, or young or old, Ought, more conducive to our weal, unfold. Pope, Iliad, xiv. 119.

2t. The state: properly in the phrases common weal, public weal, general weal, meaning prima-rily 'the common or public welfare,' but used (the first now as a compound word) to designate the state (in which went used alone is an abbreviation of commonwcal).

A publike weale is a body lynyng, compacte or made of sondry astates and degrees of men, whiche is disposed by the ordre of equite, and gouerned by the rule and moderation of reason.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 1.

The charters that you bear I' the body of the weal. Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 189. The body of the weal. Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 165.

The public, general, or common weal, the interest, well-being, or prosperity of the community, state, or society.

weal't (well), v. t. [\(\times veal^1, n. \)] To promote the weal or welfare of. Fletcher (and another),

weal's properly two words, like body politic.

weal properly two words, like body politic.

the weal or welfare of. Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

weal² (wel), n. and v. Same as wale¹.

weal³t, n. Same as weel².

weal⁴ (wel), v. i. [Origin obscure.] To be in wee or want. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

weal-balanced, a. An original misprint, in the following passage, of well-balanced, corrected by some editors, but retained by some, and absurdly explained as "balanced with regard to the common weal or good."

By cold gradation and well-balanced form

gard to the common weal or good."

By cold gradation and well-balanced form We shall proceed with Angelo.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 104.

Weald (wēld), n. [{ late ME. weeld, appar. an irreg. form of wild (formerly pron. wild), early mod. E. wilde, wylde, found in same sense, confused by later writers with ME. wald, wold, wæld, AS. weald, a forest: see wold. The proper E. form of AS. weald is wold (parallel with bold, fold, hold, sold, told, etc.). The mod. spelling weald represents the earlier weeld, and has nothing to do with AS. weald, unless it is due to Verstegan, who affected the "restitution" of Verstegan, who affected the "restitution" of old forms.] 1. The name given in England to an oval-shaped area, bounded by a line topographically well marked by an esearpment of the Chalk, which begins at Folkestone Hill, near the Chalk, which begins at Folkestone Hill, near the Straits of Dover, and passes through the counties of Kent, Surrey, Hants, and Sussex, meeting the sea again at Beachy Head. It embraces the southwestern part of Kent, the southern part of Surrey, the north and northeastern half of Sussex, and a small part of the eastern side of Hampshire. These are the limits of the area now known to geologists as the Weald; but, according to the English Geological Survey, it is probable that the area anciently designated by that name was somewhat smaller than this, having been bounded by the secarpment of the Lower Greensand, which is approximately concentrie with that of the Chalk, but inside and distant from five to ten miles from it. This latter escarpment is, however, in places rather ill-defined, so that there the boundary of the sncient Weald was doubtful. The geology of the Weald is extremely interesting, hence the name has become very familiar. The formations covering the Weald proper are known as the Wealden (which see). The Weald was originally partly covered with forests and partly destitute of them.

The Historie of this Hogheard, presenteth to my minde an opinion, that some men mainteine touching this Weald; which is that it was a great while togither in

The Historie of this Hogheard, presenter to my minde an opinion, that some men mainteine touching this Weald: which is that it was a great while togither in manner nothing els but a desart, and waste Wildernesse, not planted with Townes, or peopled with men, as the outsides of the shyre were, but stored and stuffed with heards of Deere, and drones of Hogs only. Which conceit, though happily it may seem to many but a Paradoxe, yet in mine owne fantaisie, it wanteth not the feete of sound respect to stand upon.

yet in mine owne tantaiste, it wantern not the feete of sound renson to stand upon.

Lambarde, A Perambulation of Kent (1596), p. 211.

We know that the Weald proper, or that part of the country below the Lower Greensand escarpment, was the part latest cultivated. Even as late as Elizabeth's time swine are said to have run wild here.

Topley, Geol. of the Weald**, p. 398.

2. [l. c.] Any open country. [Rare, and mostly in poetry.]

But she to Almeshury Fled all night long by glimmering waste and weald. Tennyson, Guinevere.

Wealden (wēl'dn), a. and n. [Irreg. < Weald + -en².] I. a. Of or pertaining to the Weald.

II. n. In geol., the name of a formation extensively developed in the Weald of England (see Weald), and interesting from its position (see Weald), and interesting from its position and organic remains. Its geologieal age is Lower Cretaeeous. The deposits of the Wealden, which have a total thickness of 1,800 feet, precisely resemble those of a modern delta, and the organic remains include landplants, fresh-water shells, and a few estuarine or msrine forms, as also dinosaurs, plesiosaurs, and pterodactyls. The Wealden is separated into two divisions: the Weald Clay, at the top, about 1,000 feet thick, and the Hastings Sand group beneath, which is subdivided, in descending order, as follows: Tunbridge Wells Sand, 120 to 180 feet thick; Wadhurst Clay, 120 to 180 feet; and Ashdown Sand, 400 to 500 feet. The Wealden is overlain conformably by the Lower Greensand.

wealdisht(wēl'dish), a. [< Weald, the Weald, +-ishl.] Of or belonging to a weald, especially [cap.] to the Weald of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.

The Wealdish men. Fuller, Worthies, Kent, 11. 111.

wealful (wēl'ful), a. [< ME. welful, weoleful; < weall + -ful.] Successful; prosperous; hap-py; joyous; felicitous.

For thow ne wost what is the ende of thinges, forthy domesthow that felonos and wykked men ben myhty and weleful.

Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

To tell the jerkes with joy that joy do bring
Is both a wealefull and a wofull thing.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13. (Davies.)

wealfulness† (wēl'ful-nes), n. [< ME. welefulnesse; < wealful + -ness.] Prosperity; success;
happiness.

If you can find in your heart so to appoint and dispose yourself that you may apply your wit and diligence to the profit of the weal-public.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

What is all this, either here or there, to the temporal regiment of Wealpublick, whether it be Popular, Princely, or Monarchical? Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

weals-mant (wēlz'man), n. [\langle weal's, poss. of

weall, + man.] A statesman. Meeting two such weatsmen as you are—I cannot call you Lyeurguses—if the drink you give me touch my palate adversely, I make a crooked face at it.

Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 59.

wealth (welth), n.

wealth (welth), n. [< ME. welthe, weolthe = MD. welde, D. weelde = MLG. welde, LG. weelde = OHG. welda, welitha, wealth; as well² + -th¹. Cf. health, dearth, etc.] 1†. Weal; prosperity; well-being; happiness; joy. For I am fallen into helle

From paradys and welthe.

Rom. of the Rose, 1, 4137.

I sehsll go to my fadir that I come froo, And dwelle with hym wynly in weithe all-way. York Plays, p. 265.

Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth [but each his neighbour's good, R. V.]. 1 Cor. x. 24.

Grant her in health and wealth long to live. Book of Common Prayer [Eng.], Prayer for the Queen.

2. Riches; valuable material possessions; that which serves, or the aggregate of those things which serve, a useful or desired purpose, and cannot be acquired without a sacrifice of labor, capital, or time; especially, large possessions; abundance of worldly estate; affluence; opu-

It shall then be given out that I'm a gentlewoman of such a birth, such a wealth, have had such a breeding, and so forth. Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 2.

Oct place and wealth—if possible, with grace; If not, by any means get wealth and place.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 103.

Wealth, in all commercial states, is found to accumulate. Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

Things for which nothing could be obtained in exchange, however useful or necessary they may be, are not wealth in the sense in which the term is used in Political Economy.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., Prelim. Rem.

Senior, again, has admirably defined wealth, or objects possessing value, as "those things, and those things only, which are transferable, are limited in supply, and are directly or indirectly productive of pleasure or preventive of pain."

Jerons, The Theory of Polit. Econ., p. 175.

3. Affluence; profusion; abundance.

Again the feast, the speech, the glee,
The shade of passing thought, the wealth
Of words and wit.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Active wealth. See active capital, under active. = Syn. 2. Affluence, Riches, etc. See opulence.

wealthfult (welth'ful), a. [wealth + ful.] Full of wealth or happiness; prosperous. Sir

wealthfullyt (welth'ful-i), adv. In prosperity or happiness; prosperously.

To lead thy life wealthfully.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, ii. 2. wealthily (wel'thi-li), adv. In a wealthy manner; in the midst of wealth; richly.

I come to wive it wealthily in Padua;
If wealthily, then happily in Padua.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 75.

wealthiness (wel'thi-nes), n. [Early mod. E. welthiness; < wealthy + -ness.] The state of being wealthy; wealth.

The Fosterer vp of shoting is Labour, companion of ver-

The Fosterer vp of shoting is Labour, companion of vertue, the maynteyner of honestie, the encreaser of health and welthinesse. Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 52.

It is a more sound wealthinesse for a man to esteeme him selfe wise than to presume to be of great wealth; for with wisdom they obteine to hane, but with haning they come to lose themselues.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 191.

wealthy (wel'thi), a. [Early mod. E. welthy, welthie; (wealth + -y1.] 1. Having wealth; rich; having large possessions; opnlent; afflu-

nt.

Married to a wealthy widow.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 37.

2. Rich in any sense, as in beauty, ornament, endowments, etc.; enriched. ndowments, etc., out into a wealthy place.

Ps. lxvi. 12.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5. 65. Her dowry wealthy.

Twss a tongth Task, believe it, thus to tame
A wild and wealthy Language, and to frame
Grammatic Toils to curb her, so that she
Now speaks by Rules, and sings by Prosody.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 26.

Revealings deep and clear are thine
Of wealthy smiles. Tennyson, Madeline.

Well-fed; in good condition. Halliwell.

Prov. Eng.] = Syn. 1. Moneyed, well off, well to do.

weamt, n. An obsolete form of vem.

wean (wen), v. t. [Formerly also wain; < ME.

wenen, < AS. venian (ye-venian, accustom, also
wean, a-venian, wean) = D. vennen, accustom (ge-wennen, accustom, inure, af-wennen, wean), OHG. wenjan, wennen, wenen, MHG. wenen, accustom (OHG. MHG. ge-wenen, G. ge-wöhnen, accustom, OHG. int-wennan, MHG. entwenen, G. enteühnen, disaccustom, wean), = Icel. renju = Sw. ränja = Dan. rænne = Goth. wanjan, accustom; connected with OHG. giwona, MHG. gewona = Icel. vani = Sw. vana = Dan. vane, enstom, from an adj. seen in OHG. giwon, MHG. gewon, G. *gewohn (in gewohnheit, custom), gewohnt = Icel. vanr = Sw. van, vand = Dan. vant, accustomed: connected with wone1, wont, q. v.] 1. To accustom (a child or young animal) to nourishment or food other than its mother's milk; disaccustom to the mother's breast: as, to neean a child.

And the child grew, and was weaned. Gen. xxi. 8.

former pursuit, or enjoyment: as, to wean the heart from temporal enjoyments.

I will restore to thee
The people's hearts, and wean them from themselves.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 211.

Could I, by any practice, wean the boy

From one vain course of study he affects.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1. weapon-smith (wep'on-smith), n. One who

My Father would willingly have weaned me from my fondness of my too indulgent Grandmother, intending to have me placed at Eaton. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 21, 1632.

weaning brash. See brash?, wean (wen), n. [< wean, r.] 1. An infant; a weanling. [Prov. Eng.]

What gars this din of mirk and balefull harme, Where every weane is all betaint with bloud?

Greene, James 1V., i. 3.

2. A child; a boy or girl of tender age. [Scotch.] weanelt, weanellt (we'nel), n. [\langle wean + dim. -el.] A weaning; an animal newly weaned.

A Lambe, or a Kidde, or a weanell wast.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

weanling (wen'ling), n, and a. [$\langle wean + -ling^1 \rangle$] I, n, A child or young animal newly -ling1.] weaned.

As a weanling from the mother, I will bewail my woe ful state.

J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc.), II. 357.

II. a. Recently weaned.

As killing as the canker to the rose, Or taint-worm to the wearling herds, Milton, Lycidas, 1. 46.

Muton, Lycidas, I. 46.

Weapon (wep'on), n. [\lambda ME. wepen, weppon, wapen, wopen, \lambda AS. w\(\tilde{e}\)pen, w\(\tilde{e}\)pen, a weapon, shield, sword, = OS. w\(\tilde{a}\)pen, sword, = OFries. \(w\(\tilde{e}\)pin, v\(\tilde{e}\)pen, w\(\tilde{e}\)pen, weppen = D. wapen = MLG. LG. wapen = OHG. waffan, wafan, MHG. wappen, wafen, G. waffen, weapon (cf. G. wappen, scutcheon, coat of arms, \lambda D. or LG.), = \text{leel. v\(\tilde{e}\)pin = Sw. vapen = Dan. vaben = Goth. pl. w\(\tilde{e}\)pin, weapon. 1. Any instrument of offense; anything used or designed to be used in attacking thing used, or designed to be used, in attacking an enemy, as a sword, a dagger, a club, a rifle, or a cannon.

Eator faght in the fild felle of his Enmys.
Polexenas, a pert Duke, that the prinse met,
He dang to the dethe with his derfe weppon.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 7740.

Before they durst
Embrace, they were by several servants search'd,
As doubting conceal'd *ccapons.

Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

Hence -2. Any object, particular, or instrumentality that may be of service in a contest or struggle, or in resisting adverse circumstances, whether for offense or defense; anything that may figuratively be classed among

The weapons of our warfare are not carnal. 2 Cor. x. 4. All his mind is bent to holiness; . . . His weapons, holy saws of sacred writ.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3, 61.

3. In zoöl., any part or organ of the body which is or may be used as a means of attack or defense, as horns, hoofs, claws, spurs, stings, spines, teeth, electric organs, etc.; an arm or

spines, teern, electric organs, etc.; an arm or armature. = Syn. 1. See arm?

Weapont (wep'on), v.t. [< ME. wepmien, weapon, arm with weapons, < AS. wāpnian = OFries. wēpma = OHG. wāfenen (cf. G. ge-waffnet, bewaffnet, armed with weapons) = leel. vāpna = Sw. väpna = Dan. væbne, arm; from the noun.]

Sw. rapna = Dan. exone, arm, from the locally To arm with weapons.

weaponed (wep'ond), a. [< ME. weppynd, wæpned, < AS. wæpned, pp. of wæpnian, arm with weapons: see weapon, v.] Armed for offense; furnished with offensive arms.

Take xii of thi wyght zemen Well weppynd be thei side, Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 2). Be not afraid, though you do see me weapon'd. Shak., Othello, v. 2, 266.

They... appointed three only, so weaponed, to enter into the lists. R. Peeke (Arber's Eng. Garner, 1, 636).

weaponless (wep'on-les), a. [< ME. wepenles, < AS. wæpenleas (= D. wapenloos = MLG. wapeulos = G. vaffenlos = Icel. vápnlauss = Sw. vapenlös = Dan. vaabenlös), (wāpen, weapen, + -leas = E. -less.] Unarmed; having no

Some High-way Theef, o' my conscience, that forgets he weaponless.

Brome, Javial Crew, iii. ls weaponless.

And the child grew, and was weaned. Gen. xxi. 8.

For the widowes and Orphans, for the sucking and was weaned.

Prochas, Pilgrimage, p. 198.

2. To detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; reconcile to the want or loss of something; disengage from any habit, former pursuit, or enjoyment: as, to wean the heart from temporal enjoyments.

Riper years will rean him from such toys.

Marlore, Edward II., i. 4.

I will restore to thee

The people's hearts, and wean them from themselves

She lost ta'en the broken long.

She has ta'en the broken lance,
And washed it from the clotted gore,
And salved the splinter o'er and o'er,
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 23.

makes weapons of war; an armorer. [Rare.]

It is unavoidable that the first mechanics—beyond the heroical weapon-smith on the one hand, and on the other the poor professors of such rude arts as the homestead cannot do without—... should be those who have no land.

J. M. Kemble, Saxons in England, if. 7.

wear¹ (war), v.; pret. wore, pp. worn, ppr. wearing. [< ME. weren, werien (pret. werede, pp. werd), < AS. werian (pret. werde, pp. werd), < AS. werian (pret. werde, pp. werd), wear, = OHG. werjan, werjen, elothe, = Icel. rejja, elothe, wrap, inclose, mount, also lay out, spend, = Goth. wasjan (pl. wasida), elothe (the Goth. form showing interchange of r and s: see rhotacism), < √ was, elothe, in L. restis, elothing, restire, elothe, Gr. ioflyc, elothing: see rest. The pret. wore (formerly also ware), with the pp. worn, is due to conformity with orig. strong preterits like bore < bear, swore < swear, tore < tear, etc. (pp. born, sworn, torn, etc.), the ME. pret. being weak, wered, mod. E. *weared.]

I, trans. 1. To carry or bear on the body as a covering or an appendage for warmth, decency, ornament, or other use; put or have on: as, to wear fine clothes; to wear diamonds.

"I were nougt worthy, wote God," quod Haukyn, "to were

"I were nougt wortny, wore dod, any clothes, any clothes, E. R. We noyther sherte ne shone sauc for shame one, To keure my caroigne." Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 331.

Many vearing rapiers are afraid of goose-quills, and dare scarce come thither. Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 359.

Thy Muse is a hagler, and veares clothes ypon hest-hetrust. Dekker, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 245).

On her head a caul of gold she ware.

On her head a caul of gold she ware. A Praise of Mistress Ryce (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 38). From that time forth he [Canute] never would wear a rown. Histon, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To use, affect, or be in the habit of using in one's costume or adorument: as, to wear green. She wears her trains very long, as the great ladies do in surope. O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

3. To consume by frequent or habitual use; deteriorate or waste by wear; use up: as, boots

well worn.

Continual Harvest wears the fruitful field.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love. But the object that most drew my attention, in the mysterious package, was a certain affair of fine red cloth, much worn and faded.

Hauthorne, Searlet Letter, Int., p. 34.

4. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; lessen or diminish by continuous action upon; consume; waste; destroy by degrees.

When waterdrops have worn the stones of Troy,
And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up.
Shak, T. and C., iii. 2. 194.
The youth with broomy stumps began to trace
The kennel's edge, where wheels had worn the place.
Swift, Description of Morning.

Hence-5. To exhaust; weary; fatigue.

Since you have made the days and nights as one, To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs. Shak., All's Well, v. 1. 4.

Thus were they plagued, And worn with famine long. Milton, P. L., x. 573.

6. To cause or produce by constant percussion or attrition; form by continual rubbing: as, a constant current of water will wear a channel in stone.

Much attrition has worn every sentence into a bullet.

Emerson, English Traits, p. 118.

7. To efface; obliterate.

Sort thy heart to patience; These few days' wonder will be quickly worn. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 69.

8. To have or exhibit an appearance of; bear; carry; exhibit; show.

Ne'er did poor steward wear a truer grief Ne'er did poor steward wear a tiller steel For his undone lord than mine eyes for you. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 488.

I wore the Christian cause upon my sword, I wore the Christian cause. Against his enemies. Beau. and Fl, Captain, ii. 1.

Thus both with Lamentations fill'd the Place, Till Sorrow seem'd to wear one common Face, Congreve, Iliad.

And my wife wears her benedictory look whenever she turns towards these young people.

Thackeray, Philip, xxxii.

9. To disaccustom to one thing and accustom to another; bring gradually; lead: often with

in or into before the new thing or state. Trials wear us into a liking of what possibly in the first essay displeased us.

essay displeased us.

A man who has any relish for fine writing . . . receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him; besides that he naturally wears himself into the same manner of speaking and thinking.

Addison, Spectator, No. 409,

10. Naut., to bring (a vessel) on another tack by turning her with her head away from the wind; veer. Also ware.

At three bells in the first watch the Death Ship had been wore to bring her starboard tacks aboard.

W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xxxii.

11†. To lay out; expend; spend; waste; squander. Compare warc2.

I saye there leucings ar weill waird.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), 4, 330. I have wared all my mony in cowhides at Coleshill Mar-

ket.

Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 43).

To wear away, to impair, diminish, or destroy by gradual attrition or imperceptible action.

Time and patience wear away pain and grief.

Burton, Anat. of McL., p. 531.

To wear off, to remove or diminish by attrition or use: as, to wear off the sliftness of new shoes.—To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve. See heart.—To wear one's continuous of the sliftness of new shoes.

(a) To wear till nseless; render useless by wearing or using: as, to wear out a coat or a book.

(b) To waste or destroy by degrees; consume tediously: as, to wear out life in idle projects.

Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness. Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 8.

Tears, sighs, and groans you shall wear aut your days ith. Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3. Hence - (c) To obliterate; efface.

Men that are bred in blood have no way left 'em, No bath, no purge, no time to wear it out Or wash it off, but penitence and prayer. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Who have almost worn out all the impressions of the work of the Law written in their hearts.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

(d) To harass; tire completely; fatigue; exhaust; waste or consume the strength of. ame the strength of.

Stunn'd and worn out with endless Chat.

Prior, Alms, iii.

"Here," said I to an old soldier with one hand, who had been campaign'd, and worn out to death in the service, "here's a couple of sous for thee."

Sterne, Sentimental Jonrney, Montriul.

To wear the breeches. See breeches.—To wear the willow. See willow!, 1.—To wear yellow hose or stockings!. See yellow.

II. intrans. 1; To be in fashion; be in com-

mon or recognized use.

Like the brooch and the tooth-pick, which wear not now, Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 172.

2t. To become fit or suitable by use; become accustomed. [Rare.]

Let still the woman take
An elder than herself; so wears she to him;
So sways she level in her husband's heart.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4. 31.

3. To last or hold out in course of use or the lapse of time: generally with well or ill.

The flattery with which he began, in telling me how well I vore, was not disagreeable. Steele, Tatler, No. 208.

4. To undergo gradual impairment or diminution through use, attrition, or lapse of time; waste or diminish gradually; become obliterated: often with away, off, or out.

Thou wilt surely wear away. Though marble wear with raining.

Shak., Lucrece, 1. 560.

The suffering plough-share or the flint may wear.

B. Jonson, Poctaster, i. 1.

Love, like some Stains, will wear out of it self.

Etherege, She Would it She Could, v. 1

If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon wears off.

Locke.

They showed him all manner of furniture which their Lord had provided for pilgrims, as sword, shield, helmet, breast-plate, all-prayer, and shoes that would not wear out.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

5. To pass or be spent; become gradually con-

sumed or exhausted. Away, I say; time wears. Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1. 8.

The day wears;
And those that have been offering early prayers
Are now retiring homeward.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1. The day wears away; if you think good, let us prepare to be going.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, il.

6. To move or advance slowly; make gradual progress: as, the winter wore on.

Never morning wore
To evening but some heart did break.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.

As time wore on and the offices were filled, the throng of eager aspirants diminished and faded away.

The Century, XL1. 33.

7. To become; grow. [Old Eng. and Scotch.] The Spaniards began to ware weary, for winter drew on.

Berners.

8. Naut., to come round with the head away from the wind: said of a ship.

The helm was hard up, the after yards shaking, and the ship in the act of wearing.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 372.

To wear on or upont, to have on; wear.

Therfore I made my visitaciouns, . . . And wered upon my gaye scarlet gytes.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1, 559.

wear¹ (wãr). n. [⟨ wear¹, r.] 1. The act of wearing or using, or the state of being worn or used, as garments, ornaments, etc.; use: as, a garment not for every-day wear.

They have a great manufacture of coarse woollen cloth in and about Salonica, which is exported to all parts of Turky for the wear of common people.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 151.

He had transferred all the contents of his every-day pockets to those actually in near.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

2. Stuff or material for articles of wear; material for garments, etc.

Nor. What's in that pack there?
First Sold. 'Tis English cloth.
Nor. That's a good uvar indeed.
Beau, and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii, 1.

3. An article or articles worn, or intended or fit to be worn; style of dress, adornment, or the like; hence, fashion; vogue.

Pom. I hope, sir, your good worship will be my bail.
Lucio. No, indeed, will I not, Pompey; it is not the
ear. Shak., M. for M., lii. 2. 78.

Dispatcheth his lacquey to the chamber early to know what her colours are for the day, with purpose to apply his wear that day accordingly.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The general wear for all sorts of people is a small Tur-na. Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 129.

4. Use; usage received in course of being worn or used; the impairment or diminution in bulk, value, efficiency, etc., which results from use, friction, time, or the like.

This rag of scarlet cloth—for time, and wear, and a sacrilegions moth had reduced it to little other than a rag—on careful examination, assumed the shape of a letter.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 35.

A fibre capable of such strain and wear as that is used only in the making of herole natures. Lowell, Garfield.

He might have seen the wear

Of thirty irty summers. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, **III.** 336.

Wear and tear, the loss by wearing; the waste, diminution, decay, or injury which anything sustains by ordinary use: as, the wear and tear of machinery; the wear and tear of furniture.

Wear²† (wer), v. t. [< ME. weren, werien, weorien (pret. werede), < AS. weriun, guard, defend, weather the complete history of the wear and tear of furniture.

protect, = OS. werian, hinder, = OHG. werjan weren, hinder, obstruct, protect, defend, MHG. wern, wergen, G. wehren, guard, protect, = Icel. verja = Sw. värja = Dan. værge, defend, = Goth. warjan. guard, protect; from the root of ware¹, wary¹, and so ult. connected with ward¹ and guard.] 1. To guard; watch, as a gate, etc., so that it is not entered; defeud.

it is not entered; defeate.

Fadir, that may do no dere
Goddis comanndement to fullfyll;
For fra all wathes he will vs were,
Whar-so we wende to wirke his wille,
York Plays, p. 61.

I set him to wear the fore-door wi' the speir while I kept the back-door wi' the lance.

Border Minstrelsy, i. 208. (Jamieson.)

2. To ward off; prevent from approaching or entering: as, to wear the wolf from the sheep. -3. To conduct or guide with care or caution, as into a fold or place of safety. [Scotch.]

Will ye gae to the ewe-buchts, Marion, And wear in the sheep wi' me? Old Song, in Ramsay's Tea-Table Miscellany.

wear³, n. See weir.
wearable (war'a-bl), a. and n. [\(\text{wear}^1 + able. \]
I. a. Capable of being worn; fit for wear, as a garment or a toxtile fabric.

Respecting the hereafter of the wearable tabries, the furniture, and the walls, we can assert thus much, that they are all in process of decay.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 93.

II. n. A garment; a piece of wearing-apparel.

The Celt . . . moved off with Mrs. Dutton's wearables, and deposited the trunk containing them safely in the boat.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xli.

Let a woman ask me to give her an edible or a wear-ble; . . . I can, at least, understand the demand. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii.

weare (wēr), n. [A spelling of wear3, weir.] In her., a bearing representing a screen or fence made of wattled twigs, or the like, and upright stakes. It is generally represented in

wearer (war'er), n. [< wear1 + -er1.] 1. One who wears, bears, or carries on the body, or as an appendage to the body: as, the wearer of a cloak, a sword, or a crown.

By Jupiter,
Were I the wearer of Antonius' beard,
I would not shave't to-day.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 7.

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers toss'd And flutter'd into rags. Milton. P. L., iii. 490.

That which wears, wastes, or consumes: as, 2. That when wears, wastes, or consumes: as, the waves are the patient wearers of the rocks. weariable (wēr'i-a-bl), a. [\(\chi weary^1 + -able.\)] Capable of becoming wearied or fatigued. Quarterly Rev. [Rare.] wearied (wēr'id), p. a. Tired; fatigued; exhausted with exertion.

The Samoeds know these vuknowne deserts, and cau tell where the mosse growth wherewith they refresh their wearied Deere. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

weariful (wer'i-ful), a. [\(\sum_{eary}^1 + -ful.\)] An unnecessary extension of weary\(^1\); perhaps suggested by wearisome.] Full of weariness; causing weariness; wearisome; tiresome; tedious.

I was reading "Polexandre," the wearifullest of books, I think; and I heard nothing but the rats and the mice. A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, ii.

wearifully (wēr'i-ful-i), adv. In a weariful manner; wearisomely. [Rare.]

The long night passed slowly and wearifully.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

weariless (wêr'i-les), a. [\(\frac{veary}{+}\)-less.] Incessant; unwearying; unwearied: as, weariless wings. Hogg. [Rare.]

Beaten and packed With the flashing flails of wearliess seas.

Lowell, Appledore, iii.

wearily (wēr'i-li), adv. In a weary manner; like one fatigued.

Shak., Tempest, ill. 1. 32. You look wearily.

weariness (wēr'i-nes), n. [\langle ME. werynes, werinesse, werynesse, werinisse, \langle AS. wērignes, wērines, weariness, \langle wērig, weary: see weary and -ness.] 1. The state of being weary or tired; that lassitude or exhaustion of strength which is induced by labor, or lack of sleep or rest; fatigue.

After his hunteng and his besynesse, flor his travell and his grete verynes, He felle a slepe. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 160.

We come to a certayne stone vpon ye which our blessyd Lady was wont to rest her verynes whan she most deuontly visyted these holy place[s] after ye ascension of or Lord.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 33.

Weariness

Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth Finds the down pillow hard.

Shak, Cymbellue, ill. 6. 33.

With weariness and wine oppress'd.

Dryden, tr. of Ovld'a Metamorph., xii. 763.

2. Mental depression proceeding from monotonous continuance; tedium; ennui; languor.

Till one could yield for weariness.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivlen.

A feeling of dissatisfaction or vexation

with something or with its continuance. A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only upon a weariness to do the same thing so oft over and over.

Bacon, Death (ed. 1887).

The Thirteenth King was Osred, whose Wife Cutburga, ont of a loathing Weariness of Wedlock, sned out a Divorce from her Ilushand, and built a Nunnery at Winburn in Dorsetshire, where in a Religious Habit she ended her life.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 6.

=Syn. 1. Lassitude, etc. See fatigue.
wearing (war'ing), n. [<ME. werung, weriunge; verbal n. of wear¹, r.] 1. The act of one who wears.—2. That which one wears; clothes; gar-

ments.

Give me my nightly wearing, and adicu.

Shak., Othello, iv. 3. 16.

3. The act of wearing away or passing.

Now again in a half-month's wearing goes Sigrid into the wild.

William Morris, Sigurd, i.

wearing (war'ing), p. a. Wasting; eonsuming; exhausting; tiring: as, wearing suspense or grief.

wearing-apparel (war'ing-a-par'el), n. Garments worn, or made for wearing; dress in general.

general.

wear-iron (war'i'ern), n. A friction-guard, eonsisting of a plate of iron or steel, set on the surface or edge of a softer material to prevent abrasion, as on the edge of the body of a wagon, to prevent the forward wheels from wearing, grinding, or seraping the body in turning. Also wear-plate.

wearish; (wer'ish), a. [Also weerish, werish, warish; origin uncertain; some confusion with weary!, and perhaps with waterish, appears to exist.] 1. Insipid; tasteless; weak; washy.

Werusshe, as meate is that is not well tastve—... mai

Werysshe, as meate is that is not well tastye—... mal moré. Palsgrave, p. 328. sanoré. As werishe and as vnsanery as beetes.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 118. (Davies.)

2. Withered; wizen; shrunk.

A wretched wearish elfe. Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 34.

A wearish hand,
A bloodless lip. Ford, Love's Sscrifice, v. 1.
A little, wearish old man, very melancholy by nature.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 2.

wearishnesst, n. Insipidity. Udall. (Daries.) wearisome (wēr'i-sum), a. [text-weary1 + -some.] Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; irksome; monotonous: as, a wearisome march; a wearisome day's work.

Alas, the way is wearisome and long!
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 8.

God had delivered their souls of the wearisome burdens of sin and vanity. Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii. Few portions of Spanish literature show anything more stiff and wearisome than the long declamations and discussions in this dull fiction. Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 88.

=Syn. Wearisome, Fatiguing, Tiresome, Tections, Irk., some, prolix, hundrum, prosy, dull. Wearisome and fatiguing are essentially the same in meaning and strength; they are equally appropriate whether the person acts or is acted upon: as, the old man was so deaf that it was equally

wearisome

wearisome (or fatiguing) to speak and to be spoken to.

Tiresome is more often used where one is acted upon; in

strength it is the same as wearisome. Tedious is stronger
than vearisome, and surgests the need of constant effort
of the will to do or to endure; the weariness may be
physical or mental; as, a tedious task; a tedious headache; tedious garrulity. Tedious suggests commonly that
one is acted upon; irksome suggests that one acts or is
called upon to act, and implies also a peculiar reluctance. In Shak, 2 Hen. VI., it. 1. 56, is an example of
the rarer use of irksome to express a wearied shrinking
from being acted upon: "flow irksome is this music to
my heart!" See fatigue, n., and tire!, v. t.

wearisomely (wer'i-sum-li), adv. In a wearisome manner; tediously; so as to cause weariness.

Pope's epigrammatic cast of thought led him to spend his skill on bringing to a nicer adjustment the balance of the couplet, in which he succeeded only too wearisomety well.

Lowell, New Princeton Rev., 1. 156.

wearisomeness (wer'i-sum-nes), n. The quality or state of being wearisome; tiresomeness; tediousness: as, the wearisomeness of waiting long and anxiously.

That the wearisonnesse of the Sea may bee refreshed in this pleasing part of the Countrie,

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, H. 6.

Continual plodding and wearisomeness.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

It would be difficult to realize the wearisomeness which reigned in the Conclave during so protracted a period.

J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxx.

wear-plate (wãr'plāt), n. Same as wear-iron.
weary¹ (wēr'i), a. [< ME. wery, weri, < AS.
wēriy = OS. wôriy (in comp.), weary, = OHG.
wēray, wuaray, drunken. Cf. AS. wōriun, wander, travel, roll, < *wōr, prob. a moor or wet
place (> ME. wor: "wery so water in vore;" 'dull
as water in pool'), in comp. wōr-hana, a moorcoek; cf. AS. wōs. also was. mire, wet. ooze: as water in poor), in comp. wor-main, a moor-cock; ef. AS. wõs, also wās, mire, wet, ooze: see wase², woose, ooze.] 1. Tired; exhausted by toil or exertion; having the endurance or patience worn out by continuous striving.

There nere is the place where that ourc Lord rested him, whan he was wery for berynge of the Cros.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 80.

Estern tewysday to Suza to Diner, and the I rest me; for I was veer, and my hors also, ffor the grett labor that I had the same morning in passing over the evyll and grevows mounte Senes.

Torkington, Diaric of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

Let us not be weary in well doing.

When they will they work, and sleep when they are Sandys, Travailes, p. 14.

I see you are weary, and therefore I will presently wait on you to your chamber.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 235.

The stag hounds, weary with the chase, Lay stretched upon the rushy floor. Scott, L. of L. M., i. 2.

2. Impatient of or discontented with the continuance of something painful. exacting, irk-some, or distasteful, and willing to be done with it; having ceased to feel pleasure (in something).

In the exercise and study of the mind they be never weary.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii, 7.

Weary of the world, away she hles,
And yokes her silver doves.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 1189.

I think she is weary of your tyranny,
And therefore gone. Pletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 1.

He is weary of the old wooden houses, the mud and dust, the dead level of site and sentiment, the chill cast wind, and the chillest of social atmospheres.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 11.

3. Causing fatigue; tiresome; irksome: as, a weary journey; a weary life.

How weary, state, flat, and unprofitable Seem to me all the uses of this world! Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 133.

Their dusty palfreys and array

Showed they had marched a weary way.

Scott, Marmion, i. 8.

Most weary seem'd the sea, weary the oar,
Weary the wandering fields of barren foam.
Tennyson, Lotos-Esters.

Feeble; sickly; puny. Forby; Jamieson.

4. Feeble; sickly; puny. Forby; Jamieson. [Prov. Eng. and Seotch.]=Syn. Disgusted, wearisome. See nearyl, c. wearyl (wêr'i), r.; pret. and pp. nearied, ppr. nearying. [< ME. nericn, < AS. nerigean, germérigean, weary, fatigue, < nerigean, weary; see nearyl, a.] I. trans. 1. To make neary; reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of; fatigue; tire: as, to neary one's self with striving.</p> with striving.

The people shall weary themselves for very vanity.

11ab. ii. 13.

They in the practice of their religion wearied chiefly their knees and hands, we especially our ears and tongues.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

2. To exhaust the endurance, patience, or resistance of, as by persistence or importunity.

I stay too long by thee, I weary thee. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 94.

I have even wearied heaven with prayers.

Ford, "Tis Pity, i. 3.

Watchful I'll guard thee, and with Midnight Pray'r Weary the Gods to keep thee in their Care.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

To weary out. (a) To exhaust or subdue by something fatiguing or irksome.

Like an Egyptian Tyrant, some
Thou weariest out in building but a Tomb.

Cowley, The Mistress, Thraldom.

She surceased not, day nor night, To storm me over-watch'd and nearied out. Milton, S. A., l. 405. (b) To pass wearily. [Rare.] The land of Italy

The land of Italy:
There wil I waile, and weary out my dayes in wo.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

=Syn. 1. Fatigue, Jade, etc. See tire1.
II. intruns. 1. To become weary, tired, or fatigued.

She was nae ten miles frae the town,
When she began to weary.
Lizae Baillie (Child's Ballads, IV. 74).

2. To become impatient or surfeited, as with the continuance of something that is monotonous, irksome, or distasteful.

Sing the simple passage o'er and o'er For all an April morning, till the car Wearies to hear it.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To long; languish: with for before the objeet.

The pair took home schoolboy meals in paper-bags, subsisting upon buns and capued meats, and wearying for the taste of a hot broiled steak. The Century, XXXVII. 775.

taste of a hot broiled steak. The Century. XXXVII. 775.

Weary² (wēr'i), n. [< *weary², v., var. of wary², eurse: see wary².] A curse: used now only in the phrases Weary fa' you! Weary on you! and the like. Scott. [Scoteh.]

Weasand (wē'zand), n. [Also weazand, and formerly wesand, wezand, also dial. wezzen, wizen, wizzen, and wosen; < ME. wesand, wesande, waysande, wesandt, < AS. wæsend, also wāsende, waysande, wesandt, < AS. wāsende, dial. wosen) = OPries, wāsende, wāsende, weasand, windpipe, = OHG. weisunt, MHG. weisant (E. Müller), weasand: ef. G. dial. (Bav.) waisel, wasel, wasling, the gullet of ruminating animals. The word (AS. wāsend) has the form of a present participle, and some havo attempted to eonneet participle, and some have attempted to connect it with wheeze; this involves the assumption that the rare AS. verb hwēsun (pret. hwees), wheeze, = Ieel. hvæsa, hiss, = Dan. hvæse, hiss, wheeze, = 1eet. hræsa, hrss, = Dan. hræse, hiss, wheeze (not found in OHG., etc.), gave rise to a noun " $hwe\bar{s}end$, varying to " $hw\bar{e}send$, " $hw\bar{a}send$, meaning 'the wheezing thing,' that this name was applied to all windpipes (most of which never wheeze), and that subsequently the initial consonant in hw-fell away, a phenomenon wholly nuknown in other AS, words in hv-, and not recognized even in mod. English except in dialectal use.] The windpipe; the pipe or tube through which air passes to and from the lungs in respiration; the trachea. See trachcal and lurynx.

Should I have named him? Nay, they should as soon have this weusand of mine.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bel. Edw. VI., 1550.

Had his wesand benc a little widder.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Give me a razor there, that I may scrape his weesand, that the bristles may not hinder me when I come to ent it.

Dryden, The Mock Astrologer, V. i.

You may have a pot of porter, or two—but neither wine nor spirits shall wet your wizen this night, Tickler. Noctes Ambrosianse, Feb., 1832,

Wease-allan (wēz'al"an), n. See weese-allen.
weasel (wēz'al"an), n. See weese-allen.
weasel (wēz'al), n. [Formerly also weated, weesels, it is weesel, wesele, westle, wesele, wisele, G. wiesele leel visla (in comp. hreysi-visla) = Sw. veselu, vässlu = Dan. væsel, a weasel; origin uncertain.] 1. A small carnivorous digitigrade mammal of the restricted genus Putorius, of



Common Weasel (Putorius vulgaris).

the family Mustelidæ, related to the stoat or emine, ferret, and poleeat of the same genus, and less intimately to the marten or sable of the genus Mustelu of the same family. The species to which the name is most frequently or especially applied is P. vulyaris, the common weasel of Europe and of most of the cold and temperate parts of the northern hemisphere, distinguished by the comparative length and extreme slenderness of the body, and very small size, being only some 6 or 8 inches long, with a tail of 2 inches in length, or less; the color is reddish-brown above, and white below; the tail is of the same color as the body, and not tipped with black. In northerly regions it turns white in winter, like the ermine. It feeds on rats, mice, moles, shrews, small birds and their eggs, and insects; and, though itself classed as vermin by gamekeepers, it is often serviceable as a destroyer of vermin in ricks, haros, and granaries, its small size and lithe, sinuous body enabling it to penetrate almost everywhere. Its cunning and wariness are proverbial in the expression to catch a weaset asteep—that is, to do an extremely difficult thing by strategy, finesse, or unexpected action. Other species of Putorius, properly called veasets, inhabit most parts of the world, and the name has loosely attached to various animals of different families, some of which applications are noted in phrases below. ermine, ferret, and polecat of the same genus,

Fair was this yonge wyl, and therwithal As any wezele hir body gent and smal. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 48.

wesel tame have sum men ther thai crepe, A wesel tame nave sun.
Hem forto take.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

I can suck melancholy out of a song as a weasel sucks ggs. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5. 13.

2t. The weasel-coot.-3. A lean, mean, sneaking, greedy fellow.

The weasel Scot Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs. Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 170.

Four-toed weasel, the African zenik or suricate, a viverrine, formerly thyzzena tetradactyla. See cut under suricate.—Malaeca weasel. Same as rassel. See cut under Viverrinæ.—Mexican weasel. Same as kinkajou (which see, with cut).—Pouched weasel. See pouched, and cut under Phascoyale.

weasel-cat (we'zl-kat), n. The linsang, Prionodon gracilis. See ent under delundung. weasel-coot (we'zl-köt), n. The so-called red-

weasel-coot (we''zl-köt), n. 'The so-called red-headed smew. This is the female or young male of Mergellus ulhellus (the adult male of which is figured un-der smew). The implication of the term weasel appears to be the musteline or foxy color of the head. An old name of this or a similar merganser was Mergus mustelinus, and one used by Sir T. Browne was Mustela variegata. The same adjective with the same meaning occurs in Tur-dus mustelinus, the present name of the wood-thrush of the United States, and in several other specific designa-tions of animals, as in Lepileaur mustelinus, the weasel-lemur. Compare weaser.

weasel-duck (wē'zl-duk), n. Same as weasel-

weasel-faced (wē'zl-fāst), a. Having a thin.

weasel-lace like a weasel's. Steele.
weasel-fish (we'zl-fish), n. The three-bearded rockling, or whistle-fish. See whistle-fish.
weasel-lemur (we'zl-le"mer), n. A small le-

weasel-lemin (we zero her), n. A sman remur, Lepilemur mustelinus.
weasellingt, n. [Also weazelling; (weasel + lingt.] A kind of rockling, probably the five-bearded, Motella mustela.
weaselmonger; (wē'zl-mung "gèr), n. A rateateher; one who hunts rats, etc., with weasels

This weaselmonger, who is no better than a cat in a house, or a ferret in a conygat [rabbit-burrow].

Peele, Speeches to Queen Elizabeth at Theobalds, ii.

Peele, Speeches to Queen Elizabeth at Theobalds, ii.

weasel-snout (we'zl-snout), n. The yellow dead-nettle, Lamium Galcobdolon: so called from the shape of the corolla. See Galcobdolon.

weasel-spider (we'zl-spi"der), n. A book-name of any arachuidan of the family Galcodidw. See eut under Solpuyida.

weaser (we'zèr), n. [Cf. weasel-coot.] The American merganser or sheldrake, Mergus americanus. J. P. Giraud, 1844; G. Trumbull, 1888. Also wheaser and tweezer. [Long Island.]

and.1

weasinesst (we'zi-nes), n. The state or condition of being weasy. Joyc.

weasyt (we'zi), a. [Appar. for *weesy, a dial. var. of woosy, an earlier form of oozy (like weese, woose, for ooze).] Gluttonous; sensual.

weather (weth'er), n, and a. [Early mod. E. also wether; with alteration of orig. d to dh (as also wether; with alteration of orig. d to th (as also in futher, mother, prob. under Seand. influence; cf. Icel. vethr), \(\lambda \text{ME. wether, wethir, \lambda As. wether, wether, \text{wind,} \) = OS. wether, wether \(=\text{Constraint} \) OFries. wether \(=\text{D. wether,} \) eontracted were \(=\text{OHG. wetter} \) (also \(G\). wetter, \(\text{MHG. weter,} \) G. wetter (cf. also \(G\). ge-witter, \(\text{a storm}\)) = Icel. rether \(=\text{Sw. räder,} \) wind, \(\text{air, weather,} \) = Dan. retr, weather, wind, \(\text{air, not found in Goth.}). Cf. OBulg. rether, good weather, rether, bright, clear; cf. also OBulg. rietr\(\text{d}\), \(\text{air,} \) wind; \(\text{akin to wind,} \) from the root of Goth. waian, Skt. \(\sqrt{v\alpha} \), blow: see wind2.] I. n. 1t. Wind; storm; tempest.

Wind; storm; tempest.

Now welcome somer, with thy sunne softe,
That hast this wintres wedres overshake.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I. 685.

Aye the wynde was in the sayle,
Over fomes they filet withowtyn fayle,
The wether then forth gan swepe.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson'a Metr. Rom., III.).
What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud
My thoughts presage!

Dryden, Æneid, v. 19.
Cold and wet

2t. Cold and wet.

Seynge this bysshop with his company syttyng in the weder, desyred hym to his howse. Fabyan, Chron., lxxxiii.

And, If two Boots keep out the Weather,
What need you have two Hides of Leather?

Prior, Alma, ill.

3t. A light rain; a shower. Wyelif, Deut. xxxii. 2.—4. The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to its cloudiness, humidity, motions, pressure, temperature, electrical condition, or any other meteorological phenomena; the atmospheric conditions prevailing at any moment over any region of the earth: as, warm or cold weather; wet or dry weather; calm or stormy weather; fair or foul weather; cloudy or hazy weather. The investigation of the various causes which determine the state of the atmosphere and produce the changes which are incessantly taking place in its condition forms the subject of meteorology. The average condition of the weather for a considerable period constitutes climate, and the statistical compilation of meteorological observations forms the basis of climatology.

Men may see the Wallea when it is fayr Wedre and cleer.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 101.

A! lorde, what the wedir is colde!

The fellest freese that euere I felyd.

York Plays, p. 114.

They... wolde ride in the cole of the mornynge that was foire and stille and a softe weder, and thei were youge and tender to suffre grete trausyle.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 191.

Gentlewomen, the weather's hot; whither walk you?

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

Horrible weather again to-day, snowing and raining all ay.

Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

day. Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

5. Specifically, in weather-maps and -reports, the condition of the sky as to cloudiness and the occurrence of precipitation.—6. Change of the state of the atmosphere; meteorological change; hence, figuratively, vieissitude; change of fortune or condition.

It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle . . . not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient noble fambur which hath stood against the waves and weathers of time!

But my Substantial Love
Of a more firm and perfect Nature is;
No Weuthers can it move.

Cowley, The Mistress, Coldness.

7. The inclination or obliquity of the sails of a windmill to the plane of revolution.—Angle of weather. See angle3.—Clerk of the weather. See clerk.—Merry weathert, See merry!.—Soft weather. (a) A thaw. [New Eng.] (b) An enervating atmosphere.—To make fair weathert, to conciliate or flatter, as by fair words and shows of friendship.

I must make fair weather yet awhile, Till Renry be more weak and I more strong, Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. I. 30.

To make good or had weather (naut). See make!— Under the weather, indisposed; ill; ailing: a condition caused or influenced by the state of the weather. [Colloq.] Since I went to Washington, and until within ten days, I have been quite under the weather, and I have had to neglect everything.

S. Bordes, in Merriam, 11. 49.

I have been quite under the weather, and I have had to neglect everything.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 49.

Weather Bureau, a bureau of the Department of Agriculture, having charge of the forecasting of weather, and flood-signals, the gaging and reporting of rivers, the maintenance of sca-coast telegraph-lines, the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation, the taking of meteorological observations for establishing the climatic conditions of the United States, and the distribution of meteorological information. From 1871 to 1891 these duties were performed by the signal service of the army, which during that period was popularly called the Weather Bureau.—Weathersignal. See signal.

II. a. Naut., toward the wind; windward: opposed to lee: as, weather bow; weather beam; weather rigging.—Weather anchor, the anchor, lying to windward, by which a ship ridea when moored.—Weather helm, quarter, tide. See the nouns.

weather (weath'cr), r. [\ ME. wederen, \ AS. wederian, wedrian, expose to the air, indicate the weather; cf. AS. wedrian = Sw. rädra, expose to the air, air, scent, smell, snuff the air, = Dan. rejre, air, scent; from the noun.] I. trans. 1.

To air; expose to the air; dry or otherwise affect by exposure to the open air. [Rare.]

fect by exposure to the open air. [Rare.]

I fear me this land is not yet ripe to be ploughed; for, as the saying is, it lacketh weathering.

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

And then he pearcheth on some braunch thereby, To weather him, and his mosst wings to dry. Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 184.

All barleys that have been weathered in the field, or have got mow-burnt or musty in the stack, should be rigidly rejected.

Ure*, Dict., III. 185.

Itak are weathered by being placed unhooded in the open air. This term is applied to passage hawks which are not sufficiently reclaimed to be left out by themselves unhooded on blocks—they are weathered by being put out for an hour or two under the falconer's eye.

Encye. Brit., IX. 7.

2. To affect injuriously by the action of weather; in geol., to discolor or disintegrate: as, the atmospheric agencies that weather rocks. -3. In tile-manuf, to expose (the elay) to a hot sun or to frost, in order to open the pores and separate the partieles, that it may readily absorb water and be easily worked.—4. To slope (a surface), that it may shed water.—5. Naut.:
(a) To sail to windward of: as, to weather a point or cape.

We weathered Pulo Pare on the 29th, and stood in for comain. Cook, First Voyage, iii. 13. the main.

(b) To bear up against and come safely through: said of a ship in a storm, as also of a mariner; hence, used in the same sense with reference to storms on land.

Here's to the pilot that weathered the storm. Canning.

Among these hills, from first to last, We've weathered many a furious blast. Wordsworth, The Waggoner, ii.

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1} \ \textit{weathered} \ \text{some weary anow-atorms.} \\ \textit{Thoreau}, \ \text{Walden, p. 275}. \end{array}$

To sell the boat — and yet he loved her well; How many a rough sea had he *neather'd* in her! *Tennyson*, Euoch Arden.

6. Figuratively, to bear up against and over-come, as trouble or danger; come out of, as a trial, without permanent damage or loss.

You will weather the difficulties yet. F. W. Robertson.

The vitality and self-direction of the semi-Greek mn-niclpalities of the East in large measure weathered Roman rule, as did also the Greek speech and partially Hellen-ized life of Asia, Syria, and Egypt. W. Wilson, State, § 143.

To weather a point, to gain an advantage or accomplish a purpose against opposition.—To weather out, to hold out against to the end.

When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And weather'd out the atorm that beats upon us.

Addison, Cato, iii. 2.

II. intrans. 1. To suffer a change, such as discoloration or more or less complete disintegration, in consequence of exposure to the weather or atmosphere. See weathering, 2.

The lowest bed is a sandstone with ferruginous veins; it weathers into an extraordinary honey-combed mass.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 426.

The granite commenced to weather, and weathered merrily on in spite of all technical and scientific commissions.

Science, VII. 75.

2. To resist or bear exposure to the weather. For outside work, boiled oil is used, because it weathers better than raw oil. Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 436.

weather-beaten (weth'er-be#tn), a. [< weather + beaten. In some of its uses perhaps a perverted spelling of weather-bitten, q.v.] Beaten or marred by the weather; seasoned or hard-ened by exposure to all kinds of weather: as, a weather-beaten sailor.

She enjoyes sure peace for evermore, As wetherbeaten ship arryv'd on happie shore, Spenser, F. Q., H. i. 2.

Summer being ended, all things at and in appearance with a weather-beaten face.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 35.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 35.

The weather-beaten form of the scout.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxix.

Weather-bitt (we\text{H}'\'er-bit'), v. t. To take an extra turn of (a eable) about the bitts or the end of the windlass in bad weather-weather-bitten (we\text{H}'\'er-bit''), a. [= Sw. v\'a-der-biten = Norw. vederbiten = Dan. veirbidt, weather-bitten; as weather + bitten. Cf. Norw. vederslitten, weather-slit, weather-worn. Cf. weather-beaten.] Worn, marred, or defaeed by weather-beaten.] Worn, marred, or defaced by exposure to the weather.

The old shepherd . . . stands by, like a weather-bitten conduit of many kings' reigns. Shak., W. T., v. 2. 60.

weather-blown (we\text{H'\'er-bl\"on}), a. Weather-beaten; weather-stained. Chapman, Iliad, ii.

weather-board (wefh'er-bord), n. [= Ieel. retherbordh, the windward side; as weather + bourd.] 1. Naut.: (at) That side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side. (b) A piece of plank placed in a ship's port when she is laid up in ordinary, inclined so as to the side of the size of turn off rain without preventing the circulation of air.—2. A board used in weather-boarding. weather-board (we\text{we}\text{H'\'e}\text{e}\text{b}\vec{o}\text{rd}), v. t. [\(\cup weather\text{-b}\vec{o}\text{rd}, n. \)] To nail boards upon, as a roof

or wall, lapping one or turn off rain, snow, etc.

It was a building of four rooms, constructed of hewn logs and weather-boarded at the joints.

The Century, XXXVIII. 408.

The Century, XXXVIII. 408.

Weather-boarding (weth'er-bōr"ding), n. 1.

A facing of thin boards, having usually a feather-edge, and nailed lapping one over another, used as an outside covering for the walls of a wooden building. They are practically the same as clapboards, but are distinguished from those by being larger and wider.—2. The finish or woodwork at the base of a clapboarded wall.—3. The whole exterior covering of a wall or roof, whether of weather-boarding clamp, gage, saw, etc., special forms of damp, gage, saw, etc., special forms of damp, gage, saw, etc., weather-boarding.

Weather-bound (weth'er-bound), a. Delayed by bad weather.

by bad weather.

weather-box (weff'er-boks), n. A form of hygroscope, in the shape of a toy-house, which roughly indicates weather changes by the aproughly indicates weather changes by the appearance or retirement of toy images. In a common form a man advances from his porch in wet and a woman in dry weather—the movement being produced by the varying torsion of a hygroscopic string by which the images are attached. Also called weather-house.

The elder and younger son of the house of Crawley were, like the gentleman and lady in the weather-box, never at home together.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, x.

weather-breeder (weth'er-breder), n. A fine serene day which precedes and prepares a storm.

"It's a heautiful day," said Whittaker. . . . "Yes, nice day," growled Adams, "but a weather-breeder."

E. Eggleston, Roxy, xlll.

weather-cast (weth'er-kast), n. A forecast of the weather. [Rare.]

Admiral FitzRoy, in 1860, was enabled, aided by the electric telegraph, to inaugurate a system of storm-warnings and weather-casts.

R. Strachan, in Modern Meteorology, p. 84.

weather-caster (wefh'ér-kas"tèr), n. One who computes the weather for almanaes. Hal-

weather-cloth (weth'er-klôth), n. Naut.: (a)
A covering of painted canvas for hammoeks,
boats, etc. (b) A tarpaulin placed in the weather rigging to make a shelter for officers and men on watch.

weathercock (weth'er-kok), n. [< ME. weder-cok, wedyrcokke, weddyrcoke, wedercoe, so called because the figure of a cock, as an emblem of vigilance, has from a very early time been a favorite form for vanes; cf. D. weerhaan = Sw. räderhane = Dan. reirhane, a weathercoek, etc. (D. haan, etc., a coek).] 1. A vane or weathervane; a pointing device, set on the top of a spire or other elevation, and turning with the wind, thus showing its direction. See cut under rane.

O jest unseen, inscrutable, Invisible,
As a nose on a man's face, or a weather-cock on a ateeple!
Shak, T. G. of V., ii. 1. 142.
They are Men whose Conditions are aubject to more
Revolutions than a Weather Cock, or the Uncertain Mind
of a Fantastical Woman.
Ward, London Spy.

Ilis head . . . looked like a weather-cock, perched upon his spindle neck to tell which way the wind blew.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 420.

2. Figuratively, any thing or person that is easily and frequently turned or swayed; a fiekle or inconstant person.

What pretty weathercocks these women are!
Randolph, Amyntas, i. 1.

The word which I have given shall stand like fate, Not like the king's, that weather-cock of state. Dryden, Conquest of Granada, I., iii. 1.

weathercock (weth'er-kok), v. t. [< weather-cock, n.] To serve as a weathercock to or on. eoek, n.] [Rare.]

Whose blazing wyvern weathercock'd the spire.

Tennyson, Aylmer'a Field.

weather-contact (wefh'er-kon"takt), n.

weather-contact (Wern er-kni tast), n. In teleg., leakage to neighboring wires or to earth, due to wet insulators.

weather-cross (WeTH'èr-krôs), n. In telegraphand telephone-lines, a leakage from one line to another, caused by poor insulation, and brought about by wet or stormy weather.

about by wet or stormy weather.

weather-dog (wefh'ér-dog), n. A fragmentary rainbow, popularly believed, especially in Cornwall, to be an indication of rain. [Prov. Eng.]

weather-driven (wefh'ér-driv"n), a. [= Sw. väder-drifren, wind-driven: as weather + driven.]

Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of

weather.

weathered (weff'erd), p. a. 1. Discolored or disintegrated by the action of the elements:

said sometimes of surfaces of wood, but oftener said sometimes of surfaces of wood, but oftener of stones or rocks. Trees which show signs of having suffered from exposure to the weather, as many old ones do, are sometimes said to be weather beaten, but rarely, if ever, to be weathered. See weathering, 2.

The bands of stratification . . can be distinguished in many places, especially in Navariu Island, but only on the weathered surfaces of the slate.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 448.

The force of the wind is such as actually to loosen the weathered parts of the rock and distodge them.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii.

Seasoned by exposure to the air or the weather.—3. In arch., having a slope or inclination ther.—3. In arch., having a slope or inclination to prevent the lodgment of water: noting surfaces approximately or theoretically horizontal, as those of window-sills, the tops of cornices, and the upper surface of flat stone-work. weather-eye (weth'er-ī), n. The eye imagined to be specially used for the purpose of observing the sky in order to forecast the weather.—To keep one's weather-eye open or awake, to be on one's guard; have one's wits about one. [Colloq.] Keep your weather eye awake, and don't make any more acquaintances, however handsome.

acquaintances, however handsome.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.

weather-fend (weth'er-fend), v. t. [< weather + fend.] To shelter; defend from the weather. [Rare.]

weather-fish (werh'er-fish), n. The mud-fish, thunder-fish, or misgurn of Europe, Misgurnus fossilis: regarded as a weather-prophet because it is supposed to come out of the mud, in which

it habitnally burrows, before a storm.

weather-gage (werri'èr-gāj), n. 1. Naut., the
advantage of the wind; the position of a ship
when she is to windward of another ship: opposed to lee-gage.

A ship is said to have the weather gage of another when she is at the windward of her.

Admiral Smyth.

Hence-2. Advantage of position; the upper

Were the line
Of Rokeby once combined with mine,
I gain the weather-gage of fate!
Scott, Rokeby, vl. 24.

To dispute the weather-gage. See dispute. weather-gall (weTH'er-gal), n. Same as water-gall. 2.

weather-glass (weTH'er-glas), n. weather-glass (weth er-glas), n. [= D. weer-glas = Sw. väderglas = Dan. veerglas, barometer; as weather + glass.] An instrument designed to indicate the state of the atmosphere. This word is commonly applied to the barometer, but also to other Instruments for measuring stmospheric changes and indicating the state of the weather, as the thermometer and various kinds of hygroscopes.

The King of Spain's health is the Weather-glass upon which all our politicians look; as that rises or fails, we look pleasant or uneasy.

Prior (Ellia's Lit. Letters, p. 265).

Shepherd's or poor man's weather-glass. See shep-herd.

weather-gleam (weth'er-glem), n. A peculiar appearance of clear sky near the horizon. [Prov. Eng.]

You have marked the lightning of the sky just above You have marked the lightning of the say just above the horizon when clouds are about to break up and disappear. Whatever name you gave it, you would hardly improve on that of the weather-gleam, which in some of our dialects it bears.

Trench. (Imp. Dict.)

weather-hardened (wefu'er-här dnd), a. Hardened by the weather; weather-beaten.

A countenance which, weather-hardened as it was, might have given the painter a model for a Patriarch.

Southey, The Doctor, ix. weather-head (wefu'er-hed), n. 1. A see-

ondary rainbow. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Stripes of cirrus elond. [Scotch.] weather-headed (weth'er-hed'ed), a. Same

as wether-headed.

Sir, is this usage for your son? — for that old weather-headed tool, I know how to laugh at him; but you, Sir - . Congrere, Love for Love, ii. 7. (Davies.)

weather-house (weTH'ér-hous), n. Same as weather-hox. Cowper, Task, i. 211.

weathering (weTH'ér-ing), n. [<ME. wederyng; verbal n. of weather, r.] 1+. Weather, especially favorable or fair weather.

Regula translations

For alle trewe shipmen, and trewe pilgrymes, yat Godd for his grace yeue hem veeleryng and passage, yat yei mowen sauely commen and gone. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Which would have hene, with the weathering which we had, ten or twelve dayes worke.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 111. 515.

2. In geol., etc., the action of the elements in changing the color, texture, or composition of rock, in rounding off its edges, or gradually disintegrating it. The first effect of the weathering of rock-surfaces is discoloration. This arises in part from dust or dirt finding its way into the fissures, and is most quickly seen in large cities where much coal is burned. Discoloration often arises from the oxidation of some sulphur compound which the rock contains, and especially of iron pyrites, which is a widely disseminated mineral. Another very perceptible effect of weathering is the loss of the luster which many rock-constituents naturally have. This is particularly conspicuous in the case of feld-spar, and is the result of incipient decomposition and hydration. Rounding of the edges of angular projectiona of the rock, or of its constituents, is another result of weathering, the decomposed minerals being more easily removed by the action of water than they were before decomposition. Weathering is a preliminary to erosion, but the rapidity with which these operations are carried on varies greatly with the nature of the rock and the climatic and other conditions to which it is subjected.

Many of them [nodules of various kinds] are, also, exter-

Many of them [nodules of various kinds] are, also, externally marked in the same direction with parallel ridges and inrrows, which have not been produced by weathering.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, 1.78.

3. In arch., a slight inclination given to an approximately horizontal surface to enable it to threw off water.

weathering-stockt (weth'er-ing-stok), n. post to which hawks are leashed in such a man-ner as to allow them limited exercise. See last quotation under weather, v. t., 1.

E'eu like the hawk (whose keeper's wary hands
Have made a pris'ner to her weath ring stock).

Quarles, Emblems, V. ix. 5.

The line-grove which weather-fends your cell.

Shak., Tempest, v. I. 10. weatherliness (weth'er-li-nes), n. 1. Weather-fish (weth'er-fish), n. The mud-fish, theriy character or qualities: said of ships and

To combine the speed of the ordinary type of American sloop with the weatherliness of the English cutter.

Science, VI. 168.

Naut., the state of a vessel as to her capaweatherly (werh'er-li), a. [(weather + -ly¹.]

Naut., making very little leeway when close-hauled, even in a stiff breeze and heavy sea: noting a ship or boat.

Notwithstanding her weatherly qualities, the heavy cross sea, as she drove into it, headed her off bodily.

M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, viii.

weather-map (werh'er-map). n. A map showing the temperature, pressure, wind, weather, and other meteorological elements over an extensive region, compiled from simultaneous obtensive region, compiled from simultaneous observations at a large number of stations. The pressure is represented by isobars, the temperature by isotherms, the wind by arrows, and the weather by differently shaded circles or other conventional symbols. Weather-maps, prepared once or twice daily, form the basis upon which every government weather-service forecasts the weather and issues storm-warnings.

weather-molding (weth'er-mol ding), n. Same

as dripstone, 1.

weathermost (weth'er-most), a. superl.

weather + -most.] Furthest to windward.

weather-notation (weth'er-no-ta-shon), n. weather-notation (werff er-no-ta'snon), n. A system of abbreviation for the principal meteorological phenomena. Beaufort's weather-notation, which is used in Great Britain, is as follows: b, blue sky, whether clear or hazy; c, clouds (detached); d, drizzling rain; f, fog; g, very gloomy; h, haii; l, lightning; m, mist; o, overcast; p, passing, temporary showers; q, squally; r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; u, ugly, threatening weather; w, dew.

weather-plant (wefн'er-plant), n. The Indian lieorice, Abrus precatorius: so named in view of an alleged property of indicating the weather in an alteged property of indicating the weather in advance. It is a common tropical twining shrub (see Abrue), having pinnate leaves with from 20 to 40 small leadets. Recent careful observations show that the pairs of leadets fold together more or less as the light is stronger or weaker, the movement being less vigorous in a moister atmosphere; that a certain wrinkling of the surface co-exists with a coloring of the margin likely to be due to the attacks of an insect; and that the movement of the rachis, supposed to be barometric, is a dinrnal oscillation which varies in extent with the amount of light. The temperature also affects the freedom of those motions. These characteristics are all paralleled in other planta, especially of the Legaminosæ. As a means of forecasting, the plant is not likely to be of practical worth.

Weather-proof (weath'er-prof), u. Proof against

weather-proof (wefli'er-prof), a. Proof against rough weather.

Lord, thou hast given me a cell
Wherein to dwell,
A little house, whose humble roof
Is weather-proof.
Herrick, A Thanksgiving to God for his House.

There were only ten persons at the conference meeting last night, and seven of them were women; he woulders how many weather proof Christians there are in the psrish.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 72.

weather-prophet (werH'ér-proflet), n. [= Dan. reir-profet; as weather + prophet.] 1. One who foretells weather; one skilled in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather. [Colloq.]

Who that has read Greek does not know the humour with which the meteorological theories of the Athenian weather-prophets are ridicaled by Aristophanes in "The Clouds"? R. H. Scott, in Modern Meteorology, p. 166.

2. Anything in nature which serves as an in-2. Anything in nature which serves as an indicator of weather changes, as a bird whose regular periodicity of migration or suddenness of appearance may indicate meteorological changes inappreciable by man.

Swallows have long been held for weather-prophets, and with reason enough in the quick response of their organi-zation to the influence of atmospheric changes. Coues, Birds of the Colorado Valley (1878), I. 372.

A device for foretelling changes in the weather. In most forms materials are employed which are so affected by dampness as to move some indicator, as a pair of figures, of which one appears or advances in dry and the other in wet weather. Other forms employ materials which change color according to the state of the atmosphere. Compare weather box.

weather-report (werth 'er-re-port"), n. A daily

report of meteorological observations and of probable changes in the weather, especially one issued by a weather-service. [Colloq.] weather-roll (weth'er-rol), n. The roll of a

ship to windward, in a heavy sea on the beam: opposed to lee lurch.

weather-service (weth'er-ser vis), n. stitution organized for taking meteorological observations in accordance with a systematic plan, and for utilizing the data thus collected by forecasting the weather, issuing warnings of storms and floods, publishing elimatological tables, distributing information as to the effect of the weather on growing crops, and by allied services. All the principal governments of the world now maintain a weather-service, upon which a part or all of these duties are imposed. In the United States an aunual appropriation of uearly a million dollars is made to the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, which is charged with performing these services. In addition to the Weather Bureau, and cooperating with it, there is organized in nearly every State a State weather-service, composed of voluntary observers whose work is directed toward giving information upon the condition of the crops as affected by the weather, and in general toward extending knowledge of local climatology.

weather-shore (weth'ér-shōr), n. The shore from which the wind blows. of the weather on growing erops, and by allied

[The wind] set so violently as rais'd on the sudden so greate a sea that we could not recover the weather-shore for many houres.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 11, 1644.

weather-sign (weth'er-sin), n. Any phenomenon or sensation indicating state or change of weather; hence, generally, any prognostic or sign.

I am not old for nothing; I can tell
The weather-signs of love; you love this man.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, it.

weather-spy (weth'er-spi), n. One who foretells the weather; a weather-prophet. Donne.

weather-stain (wefu'er-stan), n. weather-stain (weth'er-stan), n. [< weather + stain.] A stain or discoloration left or produced by the weather or by weathering.

Walls must get the weather stain

Before they grow the ivy.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

He... felt that the shape and colour of every roof and weather stain and broken hillock was good, because his growing senses had been fed on them. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 9.

With weather-stains upon the wall, And stairways worn, and crazy doors. Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude. weather-stained (weth'er-stand), a. Stained

or discolored by the weather. See weathering, 2. A tomb somewhat weather-stained. Langfellow.

weather-station (weth'er-stat/shon), n. A station where daily meteorological observations

are made and reported to a central office; one of the stations of a weather-service.

weather-strip (weff'er-strip), n. A slender strip of some material intended to keep out wind strip of some material intended to keep of wind and cold; originally, a strip of wood covered with soft material, as list or cloth; specifically, a contrivance by which a strip of india-mbber is adjusted closely to the apertures of a door or window, or its frame or jamb, covering the crevice very tightly: it is generally a wooden molding into which a thin strip of rubber is fitted.

weather-strip (weth'er-strip), v. t.; pret. and pp. weather-stripped, ppr. weather-stripping. To apply weather-strips to; fit or secure with wea-

ther-strips.

weather-symbol (weth'er-sim"bol), n. A conventional sign used in meteorological records, ventional sign used in meteorological records, or in published meteorological observations or weather-maps, to represent graphically any designated phenomenon. The following symbols have been adopted by the International Meteorological Congress to represent the principal hydrometeors and a few other phenomena. Rain, \bullet ; anow, \star ; thunderstorm, R ; lightning, C ; hail, A ; mist, \equiv ; frost, B ; colar formation, C ; lunar corona, U ; weather-tile (weth'ér-til), n. A tile used as a substitute for a weather-board in frame-buildings. These tiles are overlapped like shingles, and are held in place by nails driven through holes formed in the tiles in molding.

weather-vane (weth'er-van), n. A vane to show the direction of the wind; a weather-A vane to See cut under rane.

weather-waft (weth'er-wäft), a. Tossed or carried by the wind. [Rare.]
I cannot but feare that those men never Moored their Anchors well in the firme soile of Heaven that are weatherwaft up and down with every eddy-wind of every new doctrine.

Y. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 20.

weather-wind (weth'er-wind), n. [A corruption of with wind for with wind.] Bindweed.

Halliwell. [Provincial.]

weather-wise (we'll'ér-wiz), a. [< ME. weder-wis; < weather + wise¹.] Skilful in prognosticating the changes of tho weather.

For thorw werre and wykked workes and wederes vnre-

sonable,
Wedericise shipmen and witti clerkes also
Han no bilieue to the lifte ne to the lore of philosofres.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 350.

weather-wiser; (weth'er-wi"zer), n. [\(\) weather + *wiser, indicator; ef, waywiser.] Something that foretells the changes of the weather.

The flowers of pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's weather-wiser.

Derham, Physico-Theol., x., note.

weather-work (weth'er-werk), n. Defense or provision against the wind, sea, etc. Cook, Voyages, III. i. 3. (Encyc. Dict.)

weather-worn (weth'er-worn), a. [< weather + worn.] Worn, injured, or defaced by the action of the weather; weathered.
weather-wreck (weth'er-rek), n. A wreek by

storms. [Rare.]

Well, well, you have built a nest That will stand all storms; you need not mistrust A weather-wreek. Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, it. 2.

weave1 (wev), r.; pret. wove (formerly also weaved), pp. woven (sometimes wove and formerweaterd), ppr. weaving. [ζ ME. weren (pret. waf, wof, pl. weren, woren, pp. woren), ζ AS. wefan (pret. wæf, pp. wefen) = MD. D. weren = OHG. weban, MHG. G. weben = Icel. vefa = Sw. OHG. weban, MHG. G. weben = Icel. vefa = Sw. väfra = Dan. være, weavo (connection with Goth. bi-waibjan, wrap around, is doubtful), = $(cr. \sqrt{i\phi} \text{ (orig. } \sqrt{Fa\phi}), \text{ in } i\phi \hat{n}, i\phi oc, \text{ a web. } i\phi airer$, weave; cf. Skt. $\bar{u}rna$ -rābhi, a spidor, lit. 'wool-weaver,' Skt. \sqrt{va} , weave. also Lith. woras, a spinner, spider. From the root of weavel are ult. E. web, weftl, woof, oof, abb, etc.] I. trans. 1. To form by interlacing floxible parts, such as threads, varus, filaments, or strips of difsuch as threads, yarus, filaments, or strips of dif-ferent materials. See wearing.

where the women wove hangings for the grove.

2 Ki. xxiii. 7.

And now his woven girths he breaks asmider.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 266.
To wanton Dalliance negligently laid,
We weave the Chaplet, and we crown the Bowl.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

These purple vests were weaved by Dardan dames.

Dryden. 2. To form a texture from; interlace or en-

twine into a fabric.

When she weaved the sleided silk.
Shak., Pericles, iv., Prol., 1. 21.

3. To entwine; unite by intermixture or close connection; insert by or as by weaving.

She waf it wel, and wroot the story above. Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 2364.

This weaves itself perforce into my business.
Shuk., Lear, ii. 1. 17.

The government of Episcopacy is now so wear'd into the common Law; In Gods name let weave out againe.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

These words, thus woren into song.

Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 112.

He carries off only such scraps in his memory as it is hardly possible to weave into a connected and consistent whole.

Prescott. (Imp. Dict.)

4. To inclose by weaving something about.

The mind can weave itself warmly in the cocoon of its own thoughts and dwell a hermit anywhere. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 56.

5. To contrive, fabricate, or construct with design or elaborate care: as, to weare a plot.

For answer . . . Acesius reaceth out a long history of things that happened in the persention under Decius, and of men which to save life forsook faith.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

My brain, more busy than the labouring spider,

Weares tedious snares to trap mine enemies,

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 340.

Wove paper. See paper.

II. intrans, 1. To practise weaving; work

with a loom.

Provlaim that I can sing, weave, sew, and dance.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6, 194. They that pretend to wonders must vecave cunningly.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

2. To become woven or interwoven. [Rare.] The amorous vine which in the elm still weaves.

W. Browne.

3. In the manège, to make a motion of the head, neck, and body from side to side like the shuttle of a weaver: said of a horse. *Imp. Diet.*weave¹ (wev), n. [< weave¹, v.] The act or a style of weaving. [Trade use.]

A Practical Treatise on the Construction and Application of weaves for all Textile Fabrics. Nature, XXXVIII. 600. The great difference between a twill and a plain, or hetween a plain and a satin weave. Fibre and Fabric, V. 15.

weave²t, v. [Also were; \langle ME. weven (pret. wered, wefde, pp. weved), \langle AS.*w\overline{x} fan (in eomp. be-w\overline{x} fan, wrap around, elothe, = OHG. ze-weiban = Goth. bi-waibjan, wrap around, cover, mixed with the appar. cognate Icel. veifa), shake, vibrate, wave: see wave1.] I. trans. 1. To shake; eause to waver; wave; brandish; toss; waft.

Annirose [dangerons] is thin euel, Ful wonderliche it the weves, wel 1 wot the sothe. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 922.

Shaking a pike of fire in defiance of the enemie, and weauing them amaine, we bad them come aboord.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 566.

2. To move; cause to move.

That comii ladi cayres to hire chanmber, & weued vp a window.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2978.

II. intrans. 1. To wave; waver; float about. To cold coles sche schal be brent zit or come eue; & the aschis of hire body with the wind wewe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4368.

2. To move; go.

Thon wylnez oner thys water to weue.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 319.

He saugh the stroke come and wevyd a-side.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

weavel, n. See weevil.
weaver (wê'ver), n. [<ME. wevere, wevar, <AS
*wefere = MD. D. wever = OHG. weberi, MHG.
webure, G. weber = Sw. väfvare = Dan. væver, a
weaver; as weave! + -er!. Cf. webber.] 1. One who weaves; one whose occupation is weaving.

Wewars also of wolne and lynnyn. Quoted in Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xlvii.

Quoted in Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), Pret., p. xivii. Weavers were supposed to be generally good singers. Their trade being sedentary, they had an opportunity of practising, and sometimes in parts, while they were at work. Warburton adds that many of the veavers in Queen Elizabeth's days were Flemish Calvinists, who fied 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 veaver! I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs."

clamation of Falstaff, "I would I were a reaver! I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs."

2. In ornith., a weaver-bird.—3. In ontom.: (a) A gyrinid beetle; a whirligig: so called from its intricate circlings and gyrations on the surface of the water. See whirligig, 4, and cut under tigrinide. (b) A spinning-spider; a true araneid which weaves a web. Various groups of such spiders are distinguished by the form of their webs, as line-weavers, orb-weavers, tapestry-weavers, tube-weavers, tune-leveavers, tec. See spider.

4. In ichth., same as weever.—Mahali weaver. See weaver-bird.—Sociable weaver. See weaver-bird.—Tapestry weaver. See tapestry.—Weavers' bottom, a chronic inflammation of a bursa situated over the tuberosity of the ischinn, occurring as a result of sitting long and constantly on a hard scat.—Yellow-crowned weaver. See weaver-bird (we'ver-berd), n. One of numerous Old World (chiefly African and Indian) conirostral passerine birds, noted for the dexterity and ingenuity with which they weave the materials of their nests into a textile fabric, and also for the extraordinary size and unusual shape of some of these structures. The

ric, and also for the extraordinary size and unusual shape of some of these structures. The name weaver-bird, in its present broad sense, is modern, and appears to have originally specified a single species (see below). In the last and early in the present century the birds of this group which were then known were classed with the fluches and grosbeaks, sometimes with the orioles, mainly according to the thickness of the bill, and some of them received still more misleading names. Though there was no trained still 1817, and the family Ploceide not till 1847. With the recognition of this large and varied group, as well marked from the Fringillidæ by the possession of 10 instead of 9 primaries, an English name became a desideratum; and weavers, weaver-birds, or weaver-finches became synonymous with Ploceidæ, without implying that all the birds so named huild very elaborate nests. (See Ploceate, Ploceidæ,) Two remarkable types of nest may be noted. One is the hive-nest of the republican or sociable weavers, many pairs of which build in common an enormous domed structure. (See Philetærus, and cut under hire-nest.) The other, the usual type of nest, is pensile or pendulous, and very closely woven, like that of the American bang-nests, but more elaborate, and with a hole in one side instead of being open at the top, in this respect resembling the nests of various titmice (bush-tits usual shape of some of these structures.

weaveress

and bottle-tits) and some wrens. These nests are generally slung at the ends of long, slender, drooping branches, aften over the water of a pool or stream, where they are safest from monkeys and snakes. In some cases the males build additional nests for themselves, in which no eggs are to be laid—a habit, however, not confined to weaver-birds (see eock-nest). One of the largest, most characteristic, and best-known genera of weaver-birds is that African form called Oryz (a preoccupied name) by Lesson in 1831, and Pyronelana by Bonaparte in that year, though oftener called Euplectes (Swainson, 1837). There are 12 or 15 species, the characteristic coloration of which is black set off with scarlet or orange in large massed areas. P. oryz, the male of which is scarlet and black, is about 5 inches long; it was originally described by Edwards in 1751 as "the greuadier," from some fancied likeness of its plumage to a soldier's uniform. It inhabits South Africa. P. aurea of western Africa is the golden-backed finch and gold-backed grosbeak of the early ornithologists, being one of the yellow and black species. P. eapensis, the Cape grosbeak of Latham, is another, from Cape Colony. P. taha, sometimes known as the Mahali weaver, and generally called Ploceus or Euplectes taha, is very small (scarcely 4½ inches long), of rich goldenyellow and velvety-black hues, and its nest is disproportionately large. It belongs to an extensive region of south-castern Africa. (See cut under taha.) Several other African weavers represent the genus Ploceipasser, as P. mahali. There is a large series of small birds, all technically weavers (Ploceidæ), which fall in the spermestine division of the family, and belong to numerous genera of the Ethioplan, Orlental, and even the Australian region, as various annadavats, waxbills, strawberry-finches, blood-finches, senegals, etc. (See Viduinæ (a), and cuts under Ploceus, Senegal, Teniopygia, and waxbill.) The hirds of an extensive corrected in detail-feathers, range from Africa to New G



Weaver-bird (Sitagra capensis).

called yellow-crowned weaver and Ploceus icterocephalus. This is 7 Inches long, of an olive and golden-yellow and black color; it builds a large bottle-shaped or kidney-formed pensile nest. Foudia is a Madagascar type. The most extensive genus of all is the African Hyphentornis, with over 30 species, or the golden weavers, as H. galbula. These birds represent in Africa, or may be compared with, the hang-nest orioles of America. One of the longest- and best-known is H. cucullatus of western Af-



Weaver-bird (Hyphantornis textor).

rica, from Senegambia to the Gaboon; it has oftener been called H. textor (after Oriolus textor of Gmella, 1788), and enjoys the distinction of being one of the first, if not the first, to which the name neaver attached, being the never-oriole of Latham (1782); it is 6 inches long, yellow and black. Malimbus is an African genus of black and crimson, scarlet, vermilion, or yellow coloration, as M. cristatus. The African genus Textor (one of the early names—Temminck, 1828) has 2 marked species, T. albirostris (or nelecto), the white billed, and T. ernthrorhynchus (or niger), the red-billed. (See cut under Textor.) Finally, the genus Ploceus itself as now restricted is an Oriental type of a few species, commonly called baya-birds, though it used to be indiscriminately applied to any of the foregoing, and became the name-giving genus of the whole group. See cut under Ploceus. (For those Ploceidæ known as whidah-birds, see Viduins.)

Wealveresst (We ver-es), n. [\(\text{weaver} + \text{-css.} \)]

A female weaver.

A female weaver.

He found two looms alone remaining at work, in the hands of an ancient weaver and vectoreres.

J. H. Elunt, Ilist. of Dursley, p. 222. (Davies.)

weaver-finch (we'ver-fineh), n. Any weaver-

The Ploceidæ, or weaver-finches.

A. R. Wallace, Distribution of Animals, II. 286

weaver-fisht (we'ver-fish), n. A fish of the genus Trachinus; a weever. See cut under Trachinus.

weaver-shell (wē'vèr-shel), n. A shuttle-shell. weaver's-shuttle (wē'vèrz-shut'l), n. The shuttle-shell, Radius volva. See Ovulum, and ent under shuttle-shell.

weavilt, n. An old spelling of weevil.

weaving (wē'ving), n. [< ME. wevynge, weffynge; verbal n. of wearel, v.] 1. The act of
one who or that which weaves; specifically, the
act or art of producing cloth or other textile
fabries by means of a loom from the combination of thereals are filewents. fabries by means of a loom from the combination of threads or filaments. In weaving all kinds of fabrics, whether plain or figured, one system of freads, called the woof or weft, is made to pass alternately under and over another system of threads, called the varp, web, or chair. The essential operations are the successive raising of certain threads of the warp and the depression of others, so as to form a sked for the passage of the weft-yarn, which is then beaten up by means of n lathe or batten. Weaving is performed by the hand in what are called hand-looms, or by steam-power in what are called power-looms, but the general arrangements for both are to a certain extent the same. (See boun!) Weaving, in the most general sense of the term, comprehends not only the mannfacture of those textile fabrics which are prepared in the loom, but also that of network, lacework, etc. See cut under shuttle.

2. In the manège, the action of a horse that weaves, or moves the body from side to side.

weaves, or moves the body from side to side.

weazand, n. See weasand.

weazelt, n. See weasal.

weazel (wê'zn). See wizeul.

web (web), n. [< ME. web, webbe, < AS. web (webb-),
a web (= OS. webbi = OFries. web, wob = D. web,
webbe, a web (= L.G. web, webbe = OHG. weppi,
weappi, MHG. weppe, webbe, webr, G. dial. webb
(cf. G. gewebe), web, woot, = leel. vefr = Sw.
väf = Dan. väv, web), < wefan, weave: see
wearel.] 1. That which is woven; a woven
fabrie; specifically, a whole piece of cloth in
course of being woven, or after it comes from course of being woven, or after it comes from the loom.

the IOOIII.

Biholde how Eleyne hath a newe cote;
I wisshe thanne it were myne and al the webbe after (i. e., all left after making the coat).

Piers Plowman (B), v. 111.

My dochter she's a thrifty lass; She span seven year to me; An' if it war weil counted up, Full ten wobs it would be. Kempy Kaye (Child's Ballads, VIII, 140).

At noon
To morrow come, and ye shall pay
Each fortieth neeb of cloth to me,
As the law is, and go your way.
M. Arnold, The Sick King in Bokhara

2. Same as webbing, 1.—3. The warp in a loom. [Provincial.]—4. Something resembling a web or sheet of cloth; specifically, a large roll of paper such as is used in the web-press for newspapers.

Several men or boys are placed to receive the sheets [of paper] according to the number into which the width of the web is divided.

**L're*, Dict.*, III. 403.

Any one of various thin and broad objects, probably so named from some similarity to the thin, broad fabric of the loom. Especially—(at) A sheet or thin plate, as of lead.

There with stately pomp by heaps they wend, And Christians slain roll up in webs of lead. Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, x. 26.

(bt) The blade of a sword.

A sword, whereof the *neb* was steel; Pummel, rich stone; hilts, gold, approved by touch. Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Bonlogne, ii. 93.

Pummel, rich stone; hilts, gold, approved by touch. *Pairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Bonlogne, ii. 93.

(c) The blade of a saw. (d) The plate (or its equivalent) in a beam or girder which connects the upper and lower flat or laterally extending plates. (e) The corresponding part of a rall, between the tread and the foot. See ent under rail. (f) The flat part of a wheel, between the nave and the rim, as in some railway-wheels—occupying the space where spokes would be in an ordinary wheel. (g) The solid part of the bit of a key. (h) The part of an anvll below the head, which is of reduced size. (i) The thin, sharp part of the colter of a plow. See cut under plow. (f) A canvas cloth used in a saddle. (k) The basketwork of a gabion. See cut under gabion. (l) In a vehicle, a combination of bands or straps of a stout fabric, serving to keep the hood from opening too far. E. H. Knight. (n) The arm of a crank.

6. In ornith., the blade, standard, vane, or vexillum of a feather: so called from the texture acquired through the weaving or interlocking of the barbs by the barbules with their barbicels and hooklets. That vane which is furthest from the middle line of the bird's body is the outer web; the other, the inner web, is technically distinguished as pogonium externum and internum. The two often differ from each other in size, shape, or color, or in all these respects; the difference is most pronounced on the flight-feathers

sects, usually as a covering or protection. bag-worm, web-worm, and tent-caterpillar.

The Comissarles court's a spiders webbe, That doth entangle all the lesser flies, Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

Much like a subtle spider, which doth sit In middle of her web, which spreadeth wide. Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Sonl, xviii.

8. Figuratively, anything earefully contrived and elaborately put together or woven; a plot; a seheme.

All this is but a web of the wit; it can work nothing, Bacon, Praise of Knowledge (ed. 1887)

The Fates at length the blissful Web have spun.

Congress, Birth of the Muse.

O, what a tangled web we weave
When first we practise to deceive!

Scott, Marmion, vi. 17.

It is one web of intricate complications between the Emperors of the East and West, the Republic of Venice, the Kings of Hungary, Dalmatia, and Bosnia.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 229.

9. In anat., a connective or other tissue; any 9. In anat., a connective or other tissue; any open structure composed of fibers and membranes running into each other irregularly as if tangled, and serving to support fat or other soft substances. See tissue and histology.—
10. ln zoöl, the membrane or fold of skin which connects the digits of any animal; especially, that which connects the toes of a bird or a quadranted mechanism and realized to a product the support of the second state. ruped, making the animal palmiped, and the foot itself palmate as occurs in nearly all aquat-ie birds (hence called web-footed), and in many ne birds (hence called wcb-footed), and in many aquatic manimals, as the beaver, the muskrat, and ornithorhynchus. Webs sometimes occur as a congenital defect of the human fingers or toes. The relatively largest webs are those of the bats' wings. In birds the extent and special character of the webs (technically called palame) are taken into some account in classification, and some conditions of the webs receive special names. See web-footed, and cuts under bat2, duckbill, flying-frog, (Fdemia, otary, palmate, semipalmate, and totipalmate).

Some full-breasted swan
That, fluting a wild earol ere her death,
Ruffles her pure cold plume, and takes the flood
With swarthy nebs. Teunyson, Morte d'Arthur.

11. In coal-mining, the face or wall of a long-wall stall in course of being holed and broken down for removal. Gresley. [Midland coalwall stall in course of being holed and broken down for removal. Gresley. [Midland coalfields, Eng.]—Basal web, a small web between a bird's toes, extending little if any beyond the basal joints of the digits it connects. See cuts under Exemptes and semipalmate.—Chain—web, a kind of saw; a scroll-saw.—Choroid web, the velum interpositum.—Emarginate web, a full web between a hird's toes, whose free border is notably concave or emarginate. See ent under totipalmate.—Geometrical spider's web. See geometric, and ent under triangle.—Holland webt. Same as holland, n., 1.—Incised web, a very deeply emarginate web of a bird's toes.—India-rubber web, a fabric in which a warp of rubber threads is filled with a weft of silk, linen, or cotton. The warp, rendered inelastic during the weaving, has its elasticity subsequently restored by a process in which the fabric is subjected to heat. Also called elastic ach.—Mill-saw web, a thin saw carried in a vertical saw-gate, and used for resawing.—Pin and webt. See pin3.—Spider's web. See spider-web.

web (web), r. t.; pret. and pp. webbed, ppr. webbing. [< ME. webben, < AS. webban, weave, web; from the noun.] 1. To cover with or as with a web; envelop.—2. To connect with a web, as the toes of a bird; render palmate.—Webbed fingers, two or more fingers of the human hand which are united by a band of connecting tissue, either occurring congenitally or as an abnormality, or resulting from cicatrization after burns and other wounds; dacty-lion. See web-ingered, and Didot's operation (under operation)—Webbed toes, a condition aftecting the toes of the human foot, abnormally or accidentally, similar to that of webhed fingers. See web-footed.

webbe¹t, n. [< ME. webbe, a weaver, < AS. web-ba, a weaver, < Wefun, weave: see weaver, and ef. web. The ME. noun webbe survives in the

be, a weaver, \(\subseteq weaver, \) As. weber, \(\subseteq before \), weaver see weare 1, and ef. web. The ME. noun webbe survives in the proper name Webb. \(\] A weaver. See webber.

A webbe, a dyere, and a tapicer. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 362.

The webbes and the fullaris assembleden hem alle, And makeden hiere consail in hiere commune halle, Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

webbe2t, n. An old spelling of web. webbert, web'er), n. [< ME. webbare, < AS. webbere, a weaver. < webban, weaver. see web.

n. The noun survives in the surname Webber.] A Middle English form of weaver1.

(as seen in any quill pen) and lateral rudder-feathers. See cuts under aftershaft, barb, ocellate, and penciling.

They [barhules] make the vane truly a web: that is, they so connect the barbs together that some little force is required to pull them apart.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

7. The plexus of very delicate threads or filaments which a spider spins, and which serves as a net to eatch flies or other insects for its food; a cobweb; also, a similar substance spun and woven into a sort of fabric by many insects, usually as a covering or protection. See

or the broad straps or girths attached to the rounce of the hand-press.—3. In zoöl., the webs of the digits collectively: as, the webbing is extensive or complete; the webbed state of the digits, or the formation of their webs; palmation. See *web*, *n.*, 10.—Elastic webbing.

webby (web'i), a. $[\langle web + -y^1 \rangle]$ Relating to a web, or consisting of a web, in any sense; weblike; membranous.

Bats on their webby wings in darkness move, And feebly shrick their melancholy love. Crabbe, Works, I. 50.

weber (vå'ber), n. [After Wilhelm Weber (1804-1891), a German physicist.] A name proposed by Latimer Clarke for the unit of electrical quantity which has since been named coulomb; it was also for some time used for the practical unit of electrical current which is now called

Weberian (we-bē'rian), a. [\langle Weber (see def.) + -ian.] Pertaining to or named after a person named Weber (in the following phrases E. II. Weber, 1795-1833, a German anatomist and physiologist).—Weberian apparatus, the whole of the parts or organs by means of which the air-bladder of some fishes is connected with the ear, including the We-berian ossicles and their connections.

An air-bladder connected with the auditory organ by intervention of a Weberian apparatus, formed of parts of the anterior vertebra, modified after precisely the same the anterior vertebra, mounted activities plan as in the other siluroids.

Amer. Nat., May, 1889, p. 427.

Weberian ossieles, See ossiele, weber-meter (va'ber-me"ter), n. Same as am-

pere-meter or as coulomb-meter (see weber).

Weber's chronometer. A kind of metronome invented by Gottfried Weber, consisting of a weight and a graduated and adjustable cord. See metronome

Weber's corpuscle. The depression in the veru montanum situated between the openings of

the ejaculatory ducts.

Weber's experiment. The experiment of closing one ear to find that a vibrating tuning-fork placed with the end resting against the vertex will be heard more distinctly in that ear.

Weber's glands. The mucous glands of the

Weber's law. See law¹.

Weber's paradox. The fact that a muscle. Weber's paradox. The fact that a muscle, when so stretched that it cannot contract, may elongate. web-eye (web'i), n. In pathol., same as ptcry-

web-eyed (web'id), a. Exhibiting or affected with the disease called web-eye.

web-fingered (web'fing"gerd), a. Having the fingers of the hand, or any digits of the fore limb, connected by means of more or less extensive webs formed of a fold of skin: as, the bat is a completely web-fingered animal. The fingers of the human hand are naturally webbed a little at the base, and sometimes connected for their whole length, constituting a congenital deformity. Compare webbed fingers (under web, v. t.), and see cuts under bat2, flying-fox, and flying-froy.

He was, it is said, web-footed naturally, and partially web-fingered. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 137.

web-foot (web'fut), n. A foot whose toes, or some of them, are webbed; also, the condition of being web-footed. As applied to persons, it implies an abnormal condition, corresponding

implies an abnormal condition, corresponding to the web-fingered.—Gillie web-foot. See gillie. web-footed (web'fūt"ed), a. Having web-feet; being web-toed, whether as an abnormality of persons, or as the natural formation of the feet of many aquatic animals. Many mammals are web-footed, as the seaf, the otter, the muskrat, the beaver, and the duck-mole. Nearly all swimming and many wading birds are web-footed, to a varying extent in different cases. The salient batrachians are mostly web-footed, especially frogs, as to their hind feet. See web, n., 10, web, v.t., webbing, 3, pinniped, palmiped, palmate, semi-palmate, totipalmate, with various cuts, and those under flying-frog, duckbill, and otary.

web-footedness (web'fitt"ed-nes), n. Web-foot; the state of being web-footed.

web-machine (web'ma-shēn"), n. Same as web-press.

web-press (web'pres), n. A printing-machine which is automatically supplied with its paper from a great web or roll: usually a rotary machine, but the name is given to newspaper printing-machines of different constructions, like those of Hoe, Marinoni, Walter, and others.

See eut under printing-machine. web-saw (web'sâ), n. A frame-saw.

The web-saw, the glue-pot, the plane, and the hammer are the principal tools used. The Century, XXXVII. 418. webster; (web'ster), n. [= Sc. wabster; < ME. webstere, webstar, < AS. webbestre, a female weaver. < webban, weave: see web and ster. As with other ME. forms in -ster (strictly fem. in themselves), the word was also often regarded as mase. (cf. baxter and brewster), used as mase. in ME.). The name survives in the in ME.). The name survives in the surname Webster.] A weaver. Wyelif, Job vii. 6.

One witness says "a very good webster can scarcely earne fower pence a day with weavinge."

Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 53.

websterite (web'stèr-ît), n. [So named in honor of Thomas Webster (1772-1844), a Scottish geologist.] Aluminite; hydrous tribasic sulphate of aluminium, found in Sussex, England, and at Halle in Prussia, in reniform masses and botryoidal concretions of a white or yellowishwhite eolor.

white color.

Webster's condenser. An apparatus consisting of two lenses, used in microscopy for intensifying the light thrown on the object.

web-toed (web'tod), a. Web-footed.

web-wheel (web'hwēl), n. A wheel in which the hub and rim are connected by a web or plate, which may be either intent experiorated. plate, which may be either intact or perforated. It is a common form for railway car-wheels, and is also used for the wheels of watches and clocks, which are east or stamped with webs, and then crossed out—that is, the web is perforated and filed into the form of spokes. E. H.

web-winged (web'wingd), a. Winged by large webs stretched between elongated digits of the fore limbs, as bats; chiropterous. See cuts un-

der bat2 and Furia.

der bat² and Furia.

web-worm (web'werm), n. Any one of several lepidopterous larvæ which feed more or less gregariously, and spin large webs into which they retire at night, or within which they feed during the day until the contained foliage is entirely devoured, when the web is enlarged. The tent-caterpillars, Clisiocampa americana and C. sylvatica, are web-worms. (See cut under tent-caterpillar). The fall web-worm is the larva of the bombycid Hyphantria cunea. The garden web-worm is the larva of Eurycreon rantalis, a pyralid moth of the family Botidæ. This species is not gregarious, but the larvæ form individual webs near the roots of corn, cotton, cabbage, melon, potato, and other cultivated crops in the western United States.—Grape web-worm. Same as vine inch-worm (which see, under vine).—Turf web-worm. Same as sod-worm.

wecht (wecht), n. [Also spelled weight, weght; perhaps connected with ME. weggen, < AS. weeggn, move, a secondary verb. < weggn, carry: see weight, and ef. weight.] An instrument in the form of a sieve, but without holes, used for lifting grain. Burns. [Scotch.]
wedt (wed). n. [= Sc. wad; < ME. wed, wedde, < AS. wed. wedd, a pledge, = OFries. wed = MD. wedde = OHG. wetti, weti, MHG. wette, wete, wet, G. wette = Icel. veth, a pledge, = Sw. vad, a bet, appeal. = Goth. wadi, a pledge, = L. vas wet, G. wette = Icel. reth, a pledge, = Sw. rad, a bet, appeal. = Goth. wadi, a pledge, = L. vas (vad-), a pledge; ef. Gr. ἀεθλον, contr. ἀθλον (orig. *ἀγεθλον), a prize, the prize of a contest () ult. E. athlete, etc.); cf. Skt. radhū, a bride, woman. Hence wed, v., wadset, etc. From the same source, L. or Teut., are ult. E. radimony, guge, engage, wage, wager, etc.] pawn; security.

He that lawith at a mynstrels worde gevith to hym a edde. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

Passage shalt thou pai here under the grene-wode tre, Or els thou shalt leve a wedde with me. Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 427).

There's nane that gaes by Carterhaugh But mann leave him a vad. Either gowd rings, or green mantles. The Young Tambane (Child's Ballads, I. 115).

To wed, in pledge; in pawn.

To wed, in pledge; in pawn.

A Kyng of Fraunce boughte theise Relikes somtyme of the Jewes, to whom the Emperour had leyde hem to wedde, for a gret summe of Sylvre.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 13.

Let him be war, his nekke lith to wedde. Chaueer, Knight's Tale, 1, 360.

My londes beth set to wedde, Robyn, Untyll a certayne daye. Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 54).

wed (wed), v.; pret, and pp. wedded, wed, ppr. wedding. [<ME, wedden, <AS, wedding, pledge, engage, =OS, weddin =MD, D. wedden, lay a wager, =MHG, G. wetten, wager, = Icel, rethja,

ger, = Goth. ga-wadjon, pledge, betroth; from the noun. Cf. wage, gage¹, v.] I. trans. 1†. To pledge; hence, to wager.

Yee be welcome, that dare I wele wedde.

My lorde has seute for to seke hym.

York Plays, p. 261.

The yonge man, hauinge his hart all redy wedded to his frende Titus, . . . refused . . . to be parswaded.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

I'll wad a weather he'll gar the blude spin frae under your nails.

Seott, Black Dwarf, xvii.

2. To marry; take for husband or for wife.

Thei wedden there no Wyfes; for alle the Wommen there ben commoun, and thei forsake no man.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 179.

Since the day
I saw thee first, and wedded thee.

Milton, P. L., ix. 1030. 3, To join in marriage; give or unite in wed-

In Syracusa was I horn, and wed Unto a woman. Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 37.

4. To unite closely in affection; attach firmly by passion or prejudice: as, to be wedded to one's habits or opinions.

Tillotson, Sermons. Men are wedded to their lusts.

I am not wedded to these ideas. Jefferson, To Colonel Monroe (Correspondence, I. 236). Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

5. To unite forever or inseparably.

6t. To espouse; take part with.

They . . . wedded his cause. Clarendon.

With Athulf child he wedde.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

For to been a wyf he gaf me leve
Of indulgence, so it is no repreve
To wedde me if that my make dye.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 85.

Thought leapt out to well of Bath's Tale, I. 85.

Thought leapt out to wed with Thought
Ere Thought could wed itself with Speech.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxiii.

Wed. An abbreviation of Wednesday.

wedbrekt, n. [ME., < wed + break.] An adulterer. Early English Psatter, Ps. xlix.18. (Stratmann)

wedde-fee, n. See wed-fee.
wedder¹ (wed'er), n. [⟨wed + -er¹.] One who

wedder² (wed'er), n. A dialectal form of

wedde-settet, v. t. See wedset, wadset.

wedding (wed'ing), n. [\lambda ME. wedding, wedding, wedding, marriage, verbal n. of weddinghe), wedding, marriage, verbal n. of weddian, pledge, wed: see wed!.] Marriage; nuptials; nuptial eeremony or festivities, especially the latter: also used attributively: as, wedding cheer.

There dide oure Lord the first Myracle at the Wedyng, whan he turned Watre in to Wyn.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 111.

The knowledge of herenes it was all it to a may know them.

Mendeville, Travels, p. 111.

The knowledge of herenes it was all it to a may know them.

The kyngdam of heuenes is mand lie to a man kyng that made weddingus to his sone. Wyclif, Mat. xxii. 2. Simple and brief was the wedding, as that of Ruth and of

Boaz.
Softly the youth and the maiden repeated the words of betrothal,
Taking each other for hushand and wife in the Magistrate's presence.

Longfellow, Miles Standish, ix.

Penny wedding, a wedding at which the guests contribute toward the expenses of the entertainment, and frequently toward the household outfit of the wedded pair.

Love that no golden ties can attach
... will fly away from an Emperor's match
To dance at a Penny Wedding!
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon.

Silver wedding, golden wedding, diamond wedding, the celebrations of the twenty-fifth, the fiftieth, and the seventy-fifth anniversaries of a wedding, at which ailver, gold, and diamond presents respectively are made. Paper, acoden, tin, crystal, and china weddings are also sometimes celebrated on first, fifth, tenth. fifteenth, and twentieth anniversaries. = Syn. Nuptials, Matrimony, etc.

wager, = Sw. vädja, appeal, = Dan. vedde, wa- wedding-bed (wed'ing-bed), n. The bed of a newly married pair.

My grave is like to be my wedding bed. Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 137.

wedding-cake (wed'ing-kāk'), n. A rich, decorated cake made to grace a wedding. It is cut and distributed to the guests, and portions of it are sent afterward to friends not present. Also bride-cake.
wedding-cards (wed'ing-kärdz'), n. pl. In general, an invitation or notification sent out on

the oceasion of a marriage; specifically, two eards, one bearing the name of the bride and the other that of the groom.

wedding-chest (wed'ing-chest), n. A chest or coffer, usually of ornamental character, designed to contain the clothes and ornaments of a bride. Compare bridal chest (under chest'),

and eassone.

wedding-clothes (wed'ing-klothz'), n. pl. Garments made for the occasion of a wedding, especially those of the bride or the bridegroom, and either worn at the eeremony and festivities, or prepared as necessary for the changed conditions of life.

wedding-day (wed'ing-da), n. The day of mar-

wedding-dower (wed'ing-dou"er), n. A marriage-portion.

Let her beauty be her wedding-dower.

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 78.

Moore, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

To unite forever or inseparably.

Then art wedded to calamity. Shak, R. and J., iii. 3.3.

They led the vine
To wed her elm.

Milton, P. L., v. 215.

To espouse: take part with

wedding-favor (wed'ing-fa"vor), n. A bunch of white ribbons, or a rosette, etc., sometimes To wed with a rush ring. See rush!.

II. intruns. To marry; contract marriage; become united as in matrimony.

worn by men attending a wedding. Simmonds. wedding-feast (wed'ing-fest), n. A feast or entertainment in honor of a wedding.

wedding-flower (wed'ing-flow"er), n. A plant, Morea (Iris) Robinsoniana of Lord Howe's Island, New South Wales, having white irislike flowers sometimes 4 inches across.—Cape wedding-flower, Dombeya Natalensis, a South African shrub or small tree with showy flowers.

wedding-garment (wed'ing-gar'ment), n. A gawmont such across wedding-garment wedding-garment wedding-garment).

garment such as is worn at a wedding ceremony

or entertainment.

And when the King came in to see the guests, he saw there a man which had not on a wedding garment. Mat. xxii. 11.

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, . . . and every officer his wedding garment on? Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 51.

mann.)
weddet, n. Same as wed.
wedded (wed'ed), p. a. 1. Married; united in marriage.
Let wealth, let honour, wait the wedded dame. Pope, Eloisa to Ahelard, 1.77.
2. Of or pertaining to matrimony: as, wedded life; wedded bliss.—3. Intimately united or joined together; elasped together.
cer his wedding-garment on? Shak, T. of the S., IV. 1. D.
wedding-knife (wed'ing-nif), n. One of a pair of knives contained in a sheath which is arranged to be worn at the girdle. This was a common wedding-gift in the seventeenth century.
wedding-ring (wed'ing-ring), n. A ring which is given by one of a married pair to the other on the occasion of their marriage, especially one given by the groom to the bride. It is usually

then fied she to her inmost bower, and there Unclasp'd the wedded eagles of her belt.

Tennyson, Godiva.

Tennyson, Godiva. mium.

mum.

wede¹†, v. i. [ME. weden, \langle AS. w\tilde{e}dan, be mad, \langle w\tilde{e}d, mad: see wood².] To go mad; rage; rave.

He tok his lene & went home a-zeine

Weping as he wold wide for wo & for sorwe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1509.

And had theref so meche drede, That he wende have go to wede. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24. (Halliwell.)

wede2t, n. A Middle English form of weed2.

wede²t, n. A Middle English form of weed².
wed-fee (wed'fē), n. [Also wedde-fee; < wed + fee¹.] 1. A wager. Robson. (Halliwell.)
[Prov. Eng.]—2. Wage; reward; recompense.
Jamieson. [Seotch.]
wedge¹ (wej), n. [{ ME. wegge, wigge, wege, < AS. weeg, a wedge (a mass of metal), = MD. wegghe, wighe, D. wigge, wig, a wedge, = MLG. wegge = OHG. wekki, weggi, MHG. weeke, wegge, G. weeke, week, a wedge-shaped loaf, = Icel. veggr = Sw. vigg = Dan. vægge, a wedge; prob. lit. 'a mover' (from the use and effect in splitting), ult. from the verb represented by weigh¹. Cf.

a mover from the use and enect it spitting, ult. from the verb represented by weigh! Cf. Lith. wagis, a bent wooden peg for hanging things on, a spigot for a cask, also a wedge.] 1. A simple machine consisting of a very acute-angled triangular prism of hard material, which is driven in hot wood objects. which is driven in between objects which is to be split. The wedge is wedge, well and is nowise entitled to a distinct place in the list of mechanical powers.

Yf that nyl here, a wegge oute of a bronde Ywrought dryve in the roote, or sumdel froo Let diehe and fild with asshen let it stonde. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Thorw wich pyn ther goth a litel wegge which that is eleped the hors.

Chaucer, Astrolabe.

For 'tis with Pleasure as it is with Wedges; one drives

out another.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 157.

2. A mass resembling a wedge in form; anything in the form of a wedge.

They gather it [gold] with great laboure and melte it and caste it, fyrste into masses or wedges, and afterwarde and easte 15, 1950c into into hoode plates.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on Amerfica, ed. Arber, p. 29).

Open the mails, yet guard the treasure sure; Lay out our golden wedges to the view. Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 12.

A wedge of gold of fifty shekels weight. Josh, vii. 21.

See how in warlike muster they appear, In rhombs, and veedges, and half-moons, and wings. Milton, P. R., iii. 309.

3. In her., a bearing representing a triangle with one very acute angle - that is, like a pile, but free in the escutcheon instead of being attached to one of its edges.—4. In Cambridge University, the name given to the man whose name stands lowest on the list of the classical tripos: said to be a designation suggested by the name (Wedgewood) of the man who occupied this place on the first list (1824). Compare wooden spoon, under spoon!

Five were Wranglers, four of these Double men, and the fifth a favorite for the Wedge. The last man is called the Wedge, corresponding to the Spoon in Mathematics.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 312.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 312.

Foxtail wedge. Same as fox-wedge.—The thin or small end of the wedge, figuratively, an initiatory move of small apparent importance, but calculated to produce or lead to an ultimate important effect.—Wedge of least resistance, the form in which loose earth and other substances yield to pressure.—Wooden wedge. Same as wedge!, 4.

Wedge! (wej), v.; pret. and pp. wedged, ppr. wedging. [{ late ME. wedgen; from the noun.]

I. trans. 1. To cleave with a wedge or with wedges; rive

wedges; rive.

My heart,
As wedged with a sigh, would rive in twain.
Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 35.

Wedged in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast.

Dryden, Æneid, v. 285.

The age had not so much refinement that any sense of impropriety restrained the westers of petticoat and farthingale from stepping forth into the public ways, and wedging their not unsubstantial persons... into the throng nearest to the scaffold at an execution.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, ii.

3. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges; fix in the manner of a wedge: as, to wedge on a seythe; to wedge in a rail or a piece of timber.— 4. In ceram., to cut, divide, and work together (a mass of wet elay) to drive out bubbles and render it plastic, just before placing it on the wheel.—5. To make into the shape of a wedge; render cunciform.—6. To force apart or split off with or as with a wedge.

Yawning fissures which will surely widen until they wedge off the projecting masses, and strip luge slices from the face of the cliff.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii.

II. intrans. To force one's way like a wedge.

Haunting
The Globes and Mermaids, wedging in with lords
Still at the table. B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.



Wedgebill (Schistes personatus)

wedgebill (wej'bil), n. A humming-bird of the genus Schistes, having the bill of peculiar shape, rather thick for a hummer, and suddenly sharp-There are 2 species, both Equadorian.

S. gcoffroyi and S. personatus, 3½ inches long. See cut in preceding column.

wedge-bone (wej'bon), n. An ossiele often found on the under surface of the spinal column at the junction of any pair of vertebræ: more fully ealled subvertebral wedge-bone.

Such a separate ossification, or sub-vertehral wedge-bone, is commonly developed beneath and between the odontoid hone and the body of the second vertebra [in Lacertilia].

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 187.

wedge-cutter (wej'kut"er), n. 1. An instrument used in dentistry to cut off the projecting ment used in dentistry to cut off the projecting part of a wedge that has been driven between two teeth.—2. In wood-working, a machine for relishing and cutting the wedges of a doorrail. See relish?. E. H. Knight.

wedged (wejd), a. [< wedge + -ed².] In zoöl., wedge-shaped; cuneiform or cuneate: as, a wedged bone; the wedged tail of a bird.

wedge-micrometer (wej'mī-krom"e-ter), n. See

wedge-photometer (wej'fō-tom"e-ter), n. instrument for measuring the brightness of stars. It consists of a long wedge of neutral-tinted dark glass arranged to slide before the eyepiece of a telescope, and provided with a graduated scale. The scale-reading, which corresponds to the thickness of the wedge at the point where the image of the star becomes invisible, determines the star's brightness.

wedge-press (wej'pres), n. A press for extracting oil from seeds, as hemp-seed, sunflower-seed, etc., by erushing. It has perforated iron checkplates, between which the seeds are placed in hair bags, with hlocks and wedges between the bags and the plates. A tightening wedge is then driven in by a manl, and the juice escapes through the perforations in the plates, and is collected in a cistern below.

wedge-shaped (wej'shāpt), a. Having the shape of a wedge; wedged; euneiform; euneate: as, a wedge-shaped leaf; the wedge-shaped tail of a bird: usually noting surfaces, without regard to solidity.—Wedge-shaped isohar, an iso-

regard to solidity.—Wedge-shaped Isobar, an isobar bounding a projecting area of high pressure moving along between two cyclones.

wedge-shell (wej'shel), n. A bivalve mollusk of the family Donacide.

2. To drive as a wedge is driven; erowd or eompress elosely; jam.

Among the erowd i the Abbey; where a finger Could not be wedged in more.

Shak, Hen. VIII., iv. 1, 58.

Wedged in the rocky sheals, and sticking fast.

Wedged in the rocky sheals, and sticking fast. the end from the middle to the outermost feather on each side. It is a very common formation. See cuts under Sphenocercus, Sphenura, Trichoglossus, and I roaëtus.—Wedge-tailed eagle, Uroaetus audax, of Australia. See cut under Uroaëtus.—Wedge-tailed pigeon or dove. See Sphenocercus (with cut)

wedge-valve (wej'valv), n. A wedge-shaped valve driven into its seat by a serew: used for elosing water-mains, etc.

wedge-wise (wej'wiz), adv. In the manner of

wedging (wej'ing), n. 1. A method of joining timbers, in which the tenon is made just long enough to pass through the mortised piece, and a small wedge is driven into a saw-cut in the end of the tenon, with the effect of expanding it, and thus preventing its withdrawal.—2. In kneading elay for fine modeling, the process of cutting the clay to pieces, as by means of a strained wire, and then throwing the severed pieces forcibly upon the mass, the object being

The Globes an i Mermaids, wedging in with lords Still at the table. B. Jonson, Devil Is an Ass, iii. 1.

Wedge² (wej), n. [A dial. var. of wadge, wage.]

A pledge; a gage. Halliwell.

Wedging-crib (wej'ing-krib), n. In mining, in shaft-sniking in very watery ground, a curb or crib on which the tubbing is placed. It generally consists of pieces of oak carefully shaped and joined to gether. Between the exterior of this curb and the rock there is left a space of a few inches in width, which is made water-tight by the most careful wedging and the use of moss. The object of the whole arrangement of the wedging-curb and the tubbing which rests upon it is permanently to hold back the water which would otherwise that its way into the shaft and have to be raised to the surface by pumping. In some mining districts the wedging-crib is made of east-iron.

Wedgwood scale. A scale used by the inven-

ing-crih is made of east-iron.

Wedgwood scale. A scale used by the inventor in measuring high temperatures by his pyrometer: as, 10° Wedgwood. The zero corresponds to 1077° F.

Wedgwood ware. See ware².

wedgy(wej'i), a. [<wedge! + -y¹.] Fermed or adapted to use as a wedge; fitted for prying into or awong.

into or among.

Pushed his wedgy suont far within the straw subjacht.

Landor. (Imp. Diet.) wedhoodt (wed'hid), n. [ME. wedhod; \langle wed + -hood.] The state of marriage.

Save in here wedhod That ys feyre to-fore God. MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 129. (Halliwell.)

wedlock (wed'lok), n. [< ME. wedlac, wedlak, wedloke, wedlaik, wedloek, matrimony, marriage, < AS. wedlac, pledge, < wed, a pledge, + lac, a gift, etc.: see wed and lake2, loke4. The lāc, a gift, etc.: see wed and lake², loke⁴. The compound wedlāc is supposed to mean 'a gift given as a pledge,' hence a gift given to a bride, but the second element is perhaps to be taken in the sense of 'condition, state,' being ult. nearly identical with the suffix in knowledge, etc.] 1. Marriage; matrimony; the married state; the vows and sacrament of marriage. Sometimes used attributively.

Which that men elepeth sponsail or wedlok. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 59.

You would sooner commit your grave head to this knot an to the wedlock noose. B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 1.

than to the wedlock noose. B. Jonson, Epiceene, ii. 1.

By holy crosses . . . she kneels and prays
For happy wedlock hours. Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 32. 2t. A wife.

Which of these is thy wedlock, Menelaus? thy Helen, thy Lucrece?

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

To break wedlock, to commit adultery. Ezek. xvi. 38. Howe be it, she kept but euyll the sacrament of matrimony, but brake her wedloke.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxi.

=Syn. 1. Matrimony, Wedding, etc. See marriage. wedlock (wed'lok), v. t. [< wedlock, n.] To unite in marriage; marry.

Man thus wedlocked. Milton, Divorce, il. 15.

Wednesday (wenz'dā), n. [< ME. Wednesdus, Wodnesdei, Wednesdai, < AS. Wödnes dæg = D. Wocnsdag = leel. Othinsdagr = Sw. Dan. Onsdag (for *Odensdag); lit. 'Woden's day': AS. Wödnes, gen. of Wöden = OS. Wöden, Wöden = OHG. Wuotan, Wötan = leel. Öthinn (> E. Odin), Woden; prob. lit. 'the furious,'i.e., the mighty warrior. < AS. wod. etc., furious, raging, mad. warrior, AS. wod, etc., furious, raging, mad: see wood².] The fourth day of the week; the day next after Tuesday. Abbreviated W., Wed. See week1.—Pulver Wednesdayt. Same as Ash Wednesday.

nesday.

wedsett, v. t. [ME. wedsetten; < wed + set¹. Cf. wudset.] To piedge: same as wadset.

wee¹ (wē), n. and a. [< ME. we, in the phrase a little we, a little bit, a short way or space, appar. for a little way, the form we being appar. a Seand. form (Ieel. vegr, a way, = Sw. räg = Dan. vei) of way: see way¹. Little and wee were and are so constantly associated that they have become symonymous, and wee has they have become synonymous, and wee has changed to an adjective. Cf. way-bit, equiv. to wee bit. E. wee cannot be connected with OHG.

wenue, G. wenig, little.] I. n. A bit. Specifically

- (a) A short distance.

Behynd hir a litill we

It [a stone] fell.

Barbour, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), xvii. 677. (b) A short space of time.

O hold your hand, you minister, Hold it a little wee. Sweet William (Child's Ballads, IV. 263).

II. a. Small; little; tiny. [Colloq.] He hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow heard. Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 22.

wee2t, n. An obsolete form of woe.

wee2†, n. An obsolete form of woe.
wee3†, pron. An old spelling of we.
weebit (wē'bit), n. Same as way-bit.
weechelm†, n. An obsolete form of witch-elm.
weed¹ (wēd), n. [< ME. weed, wed, weod, wied,
a weed, < AS. wéod, wiod = OS. MD. wiod, D.
wiede, a weed, = LG. weden, woen, pl., the green
stalks and leaves of turnips, etc.] 1. Any one
of those herbaceous plants which are useless
and without special beauty, or especially which
are positively troublesome. The application of this
general term is somewhat relative. Handsome but pernicious plants, as the oxeye dalsy, code-flower, and the
purple cow-wheat of Europe (Melanygrum arvene), are
weeds to the agriculturist, flowers to the esthetic. So also
plants that are cultivated for use or beauty, as grasses,
hemp, carrot, parsnip, morning-glory, become weeds when
they spring up where they are not wanted. The exotics of
eool eountries are sometimes weeds in the tropics.

On fat londe and ful of donge foulest weeds groweth.

On fat londe and ful of donge foulest wedes groweth.

Piers Plowman (°), xiii. 224.

An ill weed grows apace. Beau, and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 3.

2. A sorry, worthless animal unfit for the breeding of stock; especially, a leggy, loose-bodied horse; a race-horse having the appearance but wanting the other qualities of a thoroughbred. [Slang.]

He hore the same relation to a man of fashion that a weed does to a "winner of the Derby."

Lever, Davenport Dunn, ii.

3. A cigar; with the definite article, tobacco. [Colloq.]

Sir Rufus puffed his own weed in solitude, strolling up and down the terrace.

H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 88.

H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 88.

Angola weed, an archil-plant, Ramulina furfuracea, growing in Angola, a district on the western coast of Africa.—Asthma-weed, Lobelia infalta, Indian tohacco.—Cancer-weed, a name given to a wild sage, Salvia lyrata, to the rattlesnake-plantain, Goodyera pubescens, and to a species of rattlesnake-root, Prenanthes alba. [U.S.]—Consumptive's-weed. See consumptive.—Cross-weed, a plant of the cruciferons genus Diplotaxis.—Emetic, French, guinea-hen weed. See the qualifying words.—Jamestown weedt. See jimson-weed and xramoni-um.—Joy-weed, a plant of the genus Alternanthera.—Phthisis-weed, a plant of the genus Alternanthera.—Phthisis-weed, Ludwiyla palustris, water-purslane.—Salt-rheum weed. See Salt-rheum.—Soldier's weed, Piper angustifolium, matico.—Turpentine-weed, the rosin-weed, Siphium lacinicum.—Yaw-weed. See Morinda. (See basil-weed, bindweed, bishop's-weed, breastweed, butterweed, carpet-weed, durricus-weed, incorvec-weed, incovec-weed, matheweed, Mauritius-weed, mermaid-weed, milkweed, norassweed, winterweed, yellow-weed.)

Weedd¹ (wēd), r. [Y. ME. weeden, weeden, & AS. weodian, weed, — D. wieden = LG. weeden, weren = G. dial. wieten, weed: see weedd¹, n.] I. trans. 1. To free from weeds or noxious plants.

trans. 1. To free from weeds or noxious plants.

There were also a few species of antique and hereditary flowers, in no very flourishing condition, but scrupulously weeded.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

2. To take away, as noxious plants; remove what is injurious, offensive, or unseemly; ex-

Each word thou hast spoke hath weeded from my heart A root of ancient envy. Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 108.

We'll join to weed them out. B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 1.

3. To free from anything hurtful or offensive. He weeded the Kingdom of such as were devoted to Elai-na. Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 47.

II. intrans. To root up and remove weeds, or anything resembling weeds.

Thei coruen here copes and courtepies hem made, And wenten as workmen to weden and mowen; Al for drede of here deth, suche dyntes 3af Hunger. Piers Plawman (C), ix. 186.

There are also in the plains and rich low grounds of the freshes, abundance of hops, which yield their product without any labor of the husbandman, in weeding, hilling, or poling.

Beverley, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 17.

A reduced form of weeded, past participle of weed1.

weed²(wēd), n. [\langle ME. wede, wæde, \langle AS. wæde, neut., wæd. f., a garment, = OS. wādi = OFries. wēde, wēd = MD. wade, waede, a garment, = OHG. MHG. wāt, elothing, account ements, armor, G. obs. wat (cf. G. leinwand, linen eloth, eanvas, with interloping n, by false analogy with gewand, garment, ζ OHG. MHG. $limv\bar{a}t = AS$. $limv\bar{a}et$) = Icel. $v\bar{a}th$, a piece of stuff or cloth, also a garment (see wad^1 , wadmat); ef. (6thl. ga-widan (pret. gawath), bind together; Zend \sqrt{radh} , clothe.] A garment of any sort, especially an outer garment; hence, garments in general, especially the whole costume worn at any one time: now commonly in the plural, and chiefly in the phrase widows' weeds. See widow1

He spendeth, jousteth, maketh festeynynges; He geveth frely ofte and chaungeth wede. Chawer, Troilus, iii. 1719.

The gret dispite which in hert he had Off Fromont, that in monkes wede was clade.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1, 3416.

O sir, know that vnder simple weeds The gods hane maskt. Greene, Orlando Furioso (ed. Grosart), l. 1130.

weed3 (wed), n. [Sc. also weid; origin obscure.]

1. A general name for any sudden illness from cold or relapse, usually accompanied by febrile symptoms, taken by women after confinement or during nursing, especially milk-fever or inflammation of the breast. [Scotch.]—2. Lymphangitis in the horse, characterized by fever and temporary swelling of the limbs. It appears usually after a period of inactivity. weed⁴ (wēd). n. [Perhaps a dial.yar.of weight¹.]

A heavy weight. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] weeded (wē'ded), a. [$\langle weed^1 + -ed^2 \rangle$] Overgrown with weeds. [Rare.]

Weeded and worn the ancient thatch
Upon the lonely moated grange.
Tennyson, Mariana.

weeder (wē'der), n. [< ME. wedare, a weeding-hook; < weed1 + -er1.] 1. One who weeds, or frees from anything noxious.

A weeder-out of his proud adversaries, Shak., Rich. HH., i. 3, 123.

These weeders thereby procuring some wages of the husbandmen to their owners. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

2. In agri., any form of hand- or horse-tool for uprooting or destroying weeds. The name is

given especially to one of a class of small hand-tools having a series of hent teeth, a sharp steel bow set transversely, or a modified hoe-blade, etc., the object of all being to cut off the weeds below the surface, or to drag them up by the roots.

weeder-clips (wê'dèr-klips), n. pl. Weedingshears. Burns. [Scotch.]

weedery (wê'dèr-i), n. [< weed1 + -ery.] 1.

Weeds collectively. [Rare.]

The weedery which through The interstices of those neglected courts Unchecked had flourished long, and seeded there, Was trampled then and bruised beneath the feet.

2. A place full of weeds. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.] weed-grown (wed'gron), a. Overgrown with

weed-hook (wēd'hūk), n. weed-hook (wēd'hūk), n. [= Se. weedoek; \langle ME. weodhook, wiedhoo, wedhoo, wedhoo, wedhoo, weedhoo, weedhoo, hook.] 1. A hook used fer cutting away or extirpating weeds. Tusser, Husbandry.—2. An attachment to a plow for bending the weeds over in front of the share so that they may be covered by the inverted

weediness (wē'di-nes), n. A weedy character or state: as, a garden remarkable for its weedi-

weeding (wē'ding), n. [< ME. wedynge; verbal n. of weed^I, v.] The act or process of removing weeds from ground.

weeding-chisel (we'ding-chiz"el), n. A tool with a divided chisel-point for cutting the roots

which a divided einsel-point for eitting the roots of large weeds beneath the ground.

weeding-forceps (wē'ding-fôr"seps), n. sing. and pl. An instrument for pulling up some sorts of plants in weeding, as thistles.

weeding-fork (wē'ding-fôrk), n. A strong three-pronged fork with flat tines, used for allowing ground of weeds.

clearing ground of weeds.

weeding-hook (we'ding-huk), n. [< ME. wedynge-hooke; < weeding + hook.] Same as weed-

The last purgatory-fire which God usea, to burn the thiatles, . . . when the gentle influence of a snn-beam will not wither them, nor the receding-hook of a short affliction cut them out.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 829.

weeding-iron (wē'ding-ī''ern), n. Same as

weeding-pincers (wē'ding-pin"serz), n. sing.

weeding-pincers (we ding-pin serz), n. sing. and pl. Same as weeding-forceps.

weeding-rim (we'ding-rim), n. [Spelled erroneously weeding-rhim; < weeding + E. dial. rim, remove, var. of ream²: see ream².] An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheelbarrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer

fallows, etc. [Local, Eng.] weeding-shears (we'ding-sherz), n. sing. and pl. Shears used for cutting weeds.

weeding-tongs (we'ding-tongz), n. sing. and pl. Same as weeding-forceps.

weeding-tool (we'ding-tel), n.

ment for pulling up, digging up, or cutting weeds.

weedless (weed'les), a. $\lceil \langle weed^1 + -less. \rceil \rceil$ Free from weeds or noxious matter.

Weedless paradises. Donne, Anatomy of the World, i. weedy¹ (wē'di), a. [$\langle weed^{\dagger} + y^{\dagger} \rangle$] 1. Having the character of a weed; weed-like.

the character of a weed, weed, well in the some of them are elever in a way; rooted fools by nature, who bear a weedy little blossom of wit, and suppose themselves to flower all over, like rhododendrons in the acason.

D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xiv.

2. Consisting of weeds.

Her weedy trophies and herself Fell in the weeping brook. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 175.

Nettles, kix, and all the weedy nation.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

3. Abounding with weeds. Irving.

When the grain is weedy, we must reap high.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 8.

4. Net of good blood; not of good strength or mettle; scraggy; hence, worthless, as for breeding or racing purposes: as, a weedy horse. [Slang.]

Along the middle of the street the main business was horse-dealing, and a gypsy hostler would trot out a succession of the weediest old screws that ever kept out of the kennels.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 625.

weedy² (wê'di), a. [$\langle weed^2 + -y^1 \rangle$] Clad in weeds, or widows' mourning. [Rare.]

She was as weedy as in the early days of her mourning

A weedy woman came sweeping up to us.

Longfellow, Journal, Oct. 16, 1848

weef (weef), n. [Prob. a dial. var. of woof.] A flexible tough sapling, or a split sapling, adapted for interweaving with others, as in the man-

ed for interweaving with others, as in the manufacture of crates. [Prov. Eng.]

week¹ (wēk), n. [Early mod. E. also weke; <
ME. weke, wike, wuke, woke, wouke (pl. wiken, woken, wikes, wukes, wokes), a week, period of seven days, < AS. wice, wicu, wuce, wucu = OS. wika = OFries. wike = MD. weke, D. week = MLG. weke, LG. weke, week, week = OHG. wehla, also wohha (> Finnish wiika), MHG. woche, wuche, G. woche, week, = Icel. vika = Sw. veeka = Dan. uge (for *vuge), a week, = Goth. wikō, found in the phrase wikōn kunjis scinis, tr. Gr. ἐν τῆ τάξει ἐσυμερίας αὐτοῦ. L. in ordine vicis sure. τη τάξει έφημερίας αυτού, L. in ordine vicis suæ, 'in the order of his course,' Lnke i. 8, but prob. to be taken, in the Goth., as 'in the week or period of his course, wikon appearing to mean 'succession,' 'change,' hence 'recurrent period,' and to be allied to Icel. $r\bar{i}kja$, turn, retnrn, etc.: see weak. The collocation of the Goth. $wik\bar{o}n$ and the L. vicis in this passage, and the resemblance of form, have given rise to the notion that the Teut. word is borrowed from the L.; but the L. word equiv. to wikon is ordine, and there is no evidence that L. "viz, vicis was ever used in the sense 'week.'] 1. A period of seven days, of which the days are numbered or named in like succession in every period—in English, Sunday (or first day, etc.), Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday (or seventh day); hence, a period of seven days. The week is not dependent upon any other period, as a subdivision of that period, but cuts across the division-lines of month and year alike with its never-ending repetition. In general Jewish and Christian belief, it is founded on the creation of the world in six days (according to the account in Genesia), with a succeeding seventh day of rest, specially commenorated by the Jewish rest-day, or Sabbath, our Saturday. It has also been conjectured to represent a fourth of the lunar month of about 28 days; but no people is known as having made and maintained such a subdivision of the month. As a period and division of time, its use is limited to Jews and Christians (including also in some measure the Mohammedans, by derivation from these); but the week-day names and their succession are found more widely, and are of a wholly different origin; they rest upon an astrological principle, which assignae each day in succession to one of the planets as regent; and they further involve a division of the day into 24 hours. If the planets are arranged in the order of their distance from us as held by the ancients—namely, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury, Moon,—then, if the first hour of a day is allotted to Saturn, and each following hour to the next planet, the 25th hour, or the first of the next day, will fall to the Sun, the 49th, or the first of the next day, will fall to the Sun, the 49th, or the first of the first hour of a day is allotted to Saturn, and each following hour to the next planet, the 25th hour, or the first of the first hour of a day is allotted to Saturn, and each following hour to the next day of whose first hour it is regent, the days are Sun's day, Moon'a day, Mars' day, a there is no evidence that L. *vix, vicis was ever used in the sense 'week.'] 1. A period of seven days, of which the days are numbered or named

By twyne the Cytee of Darke and the Cytee of Raphane ys a Ryvere, that men ciepen Sabatorye. For on the Saturday hyt remeth faste; and alle the Wooke elles hyt stondeth stylle, and renneth nouzt or lytel.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 125.

I shal namore come here this wyke. Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 430.

Nor can I go much to country-houses for the same reason. Say what they will, ladies do not like you to smoke in their bed-rooms; their silly little noses acent out the odour upon the chintz, weeks after you have left them.

Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

2. The six working-days of the week; the week minus Sunday: as, to be paid so much a week.

Why such impress of shipwrighta, whose sore task Does not divide the Sunday from the week.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 76.

Shak., Hamlet, 1. 1. 76.

A prophetic week, in Scrip., a week of years, or seven yeara.—A warp of weeks. See varp.—A week of Sundays, seven Sundays; hence, seven weeks, and, more loosely, a long time. [Colloq.]—Chaste week, Cleansing week. See chaste.—Easter, Exhortation, Expectation week. See the qualifying words.—Grass week, Rogation week. Bearing, Antiq. (1777), p. 270.—Great Week, in ancient times and still in the Greek Church, Holy Week. The Greek Church has retained from early usage the epithet great (or holy and great) not only for this week, but for the several days in it, as Great Monday, etc., Good Friday having also other special names. Great etc., Good Friday having also other special names. Great

Sabbath or Great Saturday has been a name for Easter eve since very early times in both East and West.—Holy Week, In the ecclesiastical year, the week immediately preceding Easter Sunday: sometimes also called Passion Week.—Miserere week. See miserere.—New week. See new.—Parson's week. See parson.—Passion Week. See passion.—Procession week, Rogation week. See rogation.—The feast of weeks, a Jewish festival lasting seven weeks—that is, a "week of weeks" after the Passover. It corresponds to Pentecost or Whitsuntide. See Pentecost, 1.—This (that) day week. See day1.

This dayweek you will be alone.

This day-week you will be alone.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxvl.

Week about. See about. - Week's day, that day of last week or of next week which corresponds to the present day.

I mene if God please to be at Salisburie the wekesdate at night before Easterdaie; where for divers respectes I would gladlie speake wth you. Darrell Papers (1582)(II. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age).

week²t, n. An obsolete form of wick¹.
week³ (wek), n. [Se. also weik, wick; a var. of wike¹.] A corner; an angle: as, the weeks of the month or the eye.

The men of the world say we will sell the truth; we will let them ken that we will him by the wicks of the mouth for the least point of truth.

M. Bruce, Soul-Confirmation, p. 18. (Jamieson.)

week-day (wēk'dā), n. [E. dial. weekyday; ⟨ ME. *wckeday, ⟨ AS. wiedæy, wuedæy = Ieel. vikudayr; as week¹ + day¹.] Any day of the week except Sunday: often nsed adjectively.

week except Sinday: often nsed adjectively.

She lones Preaching better then Praying, and of Preachers Lecturers, and thinkes the Weeke-dayes Exercise farre more edifying then the Sundaies.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Shee precise Hypocrite.

One solid dish his week-day meal affords,
An added pudding solemnised the Lord's.

Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 345.

For dinner—which on a weekday is hardly ever eaten at the costermonger's abode—they buy "block ornaments," as they call the small, dark-coloured pieces of meat exposed on the cheap butchers' blocks or counters.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, 1, 52.

weekly (wek'li), a. and n. [< week'l + -ly'l.]
I. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or lasting for a week; reekoned by the week; produced or performed between one Sanday and the next: as, weekly work.—2. Coming, happening, or done once a week; as, a weekly payment; a weekly paper; a weekly allowance; the weekly sailings of steamors; a weekly mail ers; a weekly mail.

When yonder broken arch was whole, Twas there was dealt the weekly dole. Scott, Rokeby, vi. 1.

II. n.; pl. weeklies (-liz). A periodical, as a

newspaper, appearing once a week.

weekly (wēk'li), adr. [\langle weekly, a.] Once a
week; at intervals of seven days; as, a paper

published weekly; wages paid weekly.
week-work (wek'werk), n. In old Eng. usage,
the distinctive service of a serf or villein, being a specified number of days, usually three, in each week.

weelly (wel), n. [E. dial. also weil, wiel, also wale; \langle ME. weel, wele, wel, \langle AS. w\vec{wel} = MD. wael, a whirlpool, = MLG. w\vec{e}l, a pool.] A whirlpool.

weel² (wel), n. [Also weal; ef. willy, a willow basket. ⟨ willy, a var. of willow: see willow¹.]

1. A kind of trap or snare for fish. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Fishing is a kind of hunting by water, he it with nets, weeles, baits, angling.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 310.

weeles, baits, angling.

Burton, Anax of stee, Proceedings Diog. Laert, tells us that it was a saying of Socrates that young batchelers desirous of marriage were like to fishes who play about the veele, and gladly would get in, when on the contrary they that are within strive how they should get out.

Heywood, Anna and Phillis (Works, ed. (Pearson, 1874, VI. 310).

In our river Ishnia eel-pouts were caught as well as ernelans and crawfish; the last tumbled of themselves in the weeks set for them, or into ordinary baskets.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 379.

2. In her., a bearing representing a kind of eelpot or fish-pot, composed of strips or slats with open spaces between. Sometimes the number of these slats is mentioned in the blazon.

weel³ (wel), adr. and a. A Scotch form of

weem (wem), u. [Cf. Gael. uamha, a eave.] An

weem (wēm), n. [Cf. Gael, namha, a eave.] An earth-house; an artificial cavo or subterranean building. [Scotch.]

weent (wēn), n. [⟨ME. wene, wen, ⟨AS. wēn, f., wēnu, m., hope, weening, expectation, = OS. wān = OFries, wēn, hope, = D. waan, opinion. eonjecture, = OHG. MHG. wān, G. wahn, illusion, false hope, = Icel. rān, expectation, = Goth. wēns, expectation; from the root of win: see win.] Doubt; conjecture.

I wol ben here, withouten any wene.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1593

For lyl and deth, withouten wene, Is in his hande. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4596. ween (wen), r. [< ME. wenen, < AS. wenan (pret.

wende, pp. wende, wente), hope, expect, imagine, = OS. wāniau = OFries, wēna = D, wanen, think, faney, = LG. wanen, faney, = OHG. wanan, wan nan, MHG. wænen, G. wähnen = Ieel. rāna, hope (cf. Sw. vänta = Dan. vente), = Goth. vēnjan, expect; from the noun.] To be of opinion; have the notion; think; imagine; suppose. [Ar-

And whan thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gldre in a plomp, that, zif there be 20000 men, men schalle not wenen that there be scant 10000.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 252.

But trewely I wende, as in this cas, Naught have agilt, ne doon to love trespas, Chaucer, Good Women, l. 462.

Prosperitie ... may be discontinued by moe waies than you would afore haue went.

Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 34.

Earle Robert would needes set Iorward, weening to get all the glory to himselfe before the comming of the hoste.

Hakluyt's Voyayes, 11. 35.

Ye ween to hear a melting tale
Of two true lovers in a dale.

Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 29.

Scott, L. of L. M., H. 20.

Though never a dream the roses sent
Of science or love's compliment,
I ween they smelt as sweet.

Mrs. Browning, Deserted Garden.

weenong-tree (we'nong-tre), n. See Tetrameles

metes.

weep¹ (wēp), v.; pret. and pp. wept, ppr. weeping. [⟨ ME. wepen, weopen (pret. weep, wep,
weop, wiep, wip, pl. wepen, wepe, wopen, later
wepte), weep, wail, shed tears, ⟨ AS. wēpan
(pret. weóp), cry aloud, wail, = OS. wōpiau, cry
aloud, = OFries. wēpa = OHG. wuofan, wuoffan
(pret. wiof), MHG. wuofen, wücfen = Icel. apa
(pret. apta), cry, shout, = Goth. wōpjan (pret.
wōpida), cry out, weep; from a noun, AS. wōp,
clamor, outery. = OS. wōp = OHG. wuof, wuof, clamor, outery, = OS. $w\bar{o}p=$ OHG. wuaf, wuaf, outery, lament, = Icel. $\bar{o}p$, a shout; ef. Russ. vopite, sob, wail, lament. Not connected with E. whoop, which is prop. hoop.] I. iutvans. 1. To express sorrow, grief, or anguish by outery; wail; lament; in more modern usage, to shed

Thei of the Contree seyn that Adam and Eve w upon that Mount an 100 Zeer, whan thei weren dryven ont of Paradys.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 199.

In al this world ther nis so cruwel herte That nolde have wopen for hire peynes smerte; So tenderly she wepte both eve and morws. Chaucer, Troilns, v. 724.

To whom he sayde, "Wepe ye not vpon me, ye doughters of Jherusalem, but wepe ye vpon your self and vpon your children." Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 28.

They all wept sore, and fell on Paul's neck, and kissed

Then they for sudden joy did weep.

Shak., Lear, i. 4 191 (song).

The Indian elephant is known sometimes to weep.

Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 167.

2. To drop or flow as tears.

The blood weeps from my heart. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4, 58.

3. To let fall drops; drop water; drip; hence, to rain.

When heaven doth weep, doth not the earth o'erflow?

Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 222.

4. To give out moisture; be very damp.

Clayes wepe
Uncertainly, whoos teres beth right swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

It is a delicious place for prospect and ye thicketts, but the soile cold and recepting clay. Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 17, 1662.

5. To have drooping branches; be pendent; droop: as, a weeping tree; the weeping willow.

To weep Irish, to express or affect sympathetic grief by wailing and shedding tears; keen.

Surely the Egyptians did not weep-Irish with faigned and mercenary tears.

Faller, Pisgah Sight, H. xii. 15. (Daries.)

Faller, Pisgah Sight, II. Nii. 15. (Davies.)

Weeping ash, the variety pendula of the European ash, Fraxhus excelsior, having the branches arching downward Instead of upward.—Weeping birch, a variety of the white birch, Betula alba, of a weeping habit, common in Europe, and often cultivated for ornament. Its shoots when young are quite smooth, but when mature are of a bright chestnut-brown, covered with little white warts.—Weeping eczema, eczema attended with considerable exudation; moist eczema.—Weeping grass, a grass, Microlena (Ehrharta) stipoides, of Australia and New Zealand, so called doubtless from the form of its panicle. It is a perennial grass, keeping green through the year, and valued for grazing. Mueller, Select Extra-trop. Plants.—Weeping oak. See oak.—Weeping pipe, a small pipe connected with a tank or water-closet supply-pipe, and designed to allow a little water to escape at intervals so as to preserve the seal in traps.—Weeping poplar. Nee poplar.—Weeping rock, a porous rock from which water oozes.—Weeping sinew, a gathering of fluid in the synovial sheath of a tendon; ganglion.—Weeping willow. See willow!

II. trans. 1. To lament; bewail; bemoan.

Pensive she sat, revolving fates to come, And wept her godlike son's approaching doom. Pope, Hiad, xxiv. 114.

Wiser to weep a true occasion lost,
But trim our sails, and let old bygones be.

Tennyson, Princess, iv. To weep his obsequics. Dryden, Æneid, ix. 648.

2. To shed or let fall drop by drop, as tears; give out in drops.

Sithen thou hast wepen [vnr. wopen] many a drope. Chaucer, Troilus, i. 941.

Sir Gawein that ther-of hadde grete pite hit toke with gladde chere and myri, and wepte right tendirly water with his iyen vndir his helme.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 477.

Weep your tears
Into the channel. Shak., J. C., i. 1. 63. Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm.

Mitton, P. L., iv. 248.

3. To spend or consume in weeping; exhaust in fears: usually followed by away, out, or the

Weep my life away. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

I could weep
My spirit from mine eyes. Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 99.

To weep millstonest. See millstone. weep! (weep), n. [$\langle ME, wepe, wep, a \text{ later form, after the verb, of } wop, <math>\langle AS, wop, elamor, ery; see weep!, v.]$ It. Weeping; a fit of weeping. She began to breste n wepe anon.

Chaucer, Troilns, ii. 408.

Wid rewell lote, and sorwe, and wep. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2328.

2. Exudation; sweat, as of a gum-tree; a leak, as in the joint of a pipe. [Obsolete, colloq., or

rade use.]

neen²t, u. [lmitative.] Same as pewcep for

weep²t, n. [lmitative.] Same as pewcep for pewit. Also wype, wipe.

weepablet (we'pa-bl), n. [Early mod. E. wepeable; \(\times \text{weep}^1 + -able. \)] Exciting or moving to tears; lamentable; grievous. Bp. Pecock.

weeper (we'p'er), n. [\(\times \text{weep}^1 + -v^2 \)]. One who weeps; one who sheds tears; specifically, a hired mourner at a funeral.

If you have served God in a holy life, send away the women and the weepers; tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as to haugh too much.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

Laughing is easy, but the wonder lies
What store of brine supplied the weeper's eyes.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 46.

2. Something worn conventionally as a badge of mourning. (a) A strip of white linen or muslin worn on the end of the sleeve like a cut. The term is also used for the band of crape worn as a mark of mourn-

Our . . . mourners elap bits of muslin on their sleeves, and these are called weepers.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xevi.

There was not a widow in all the country who went to such an expense for black hombazine. She had her beantiful hair confined in crimped caps, and her veepers came over her elbows. Thackeray, Bluebeard's Ghost. (b) A long hatband, like a scarf, of crape or other black stutf, worn by men at a funeral

It is a funcreal street, Old Parr Street, certainly; the carriages which drive there ought to have feathers on the roof, and the butlers who open the doors should wear weepers.

Thackeray, Philip, ii.

(e) The long black crape veil worn by a widow in her

Most thankful I shall be to see you with a couple of pounds' worth less of crape. . . . If anybody was to marry me flattering himself I should wear these hijeous weepers two years for him, he'd be deceived by his own vanity, that's all.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxx.

3. Anything resembling a weeper in senses 1 and 2 in shape or use.

The firs were hung with weepers of black-green moss.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 169.

The eyes with which it [the aqueduct tunnel] weeps are rightly ealled weepers, being small rectangular openings in the side walls, through which all the water collected and collecting on the outside of the masonry pours into the inside.

New York Tribune, February 2, 1890.

The South American capuchin monkey, Cebus capacinus.

weepful; (wep'ful), a. [< weep1, n., + -ful.] Full of weeping; mournful. Wyelif.
weeping (we'ping), n. [< ME. wepinge, wepynye; verbal n. of weep1, v.] Wailing; lamentation;

shedding of tears.

With myche wepyng & woo thes wordes ho said, Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 8489.

There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

Mat. viii. 12.

weeping-cross (we'ping-krôs), n. A cross, of-ten of stone, erected on or by the side of a high-way, at which penitential devotions were per-

One is a kind of weeping-cross, Jack, A gentle purgatory.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

For here I mourn for your, onr publike losse, And doe my pennance at the weeping-crosse. Wither, Prince Henry's Obsequies.

To return or come home by weeping-crosst, to suffer defeat in some adventure; nect with repulse or failure; hence, to repent of having taken a certain course or engaged in a certain undertaking.

The judgement stands, onely this verdit too: Had you before the law foreseen the losse, You had not now come home by weeping-crosse. Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, 1. 267).

Ent the time will come when, comming home by Weep-nq-Crosse, thou shalt confesse that it was better to be at ome. Lyly, Enphnes and his England.

weepingly (we'ping-li), adv. [\ weeping + -ly2.] With weeping; in tears.

She took her son into her arms weepingly laughing.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ.

weeping-ripet (wē'ping-rip), a. Ready to weep. The king was weeping-ripe for a good word.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 274.

weeping-spring (wē'ping-spring), n. A spring that very slowly discharges water.
weeping-widow (wē'ping-wid'ō), n. The guinea-hen flower, Fritillaria Meleagris. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]
weeplyt (wēp'li), a. [< ME. wepli; < weep + -lyl.] Weeping; tearful.

I... markede my wepli compleynte with office of poyntel. Chaucer, Boëthius, l. prose 1.

weepy (wē'pi), a. [< weep + -yl.] Moist; springy; exuding moisture; oozy; seepy: as, weepy clay; weepy stone. [Prov. Eng.] weersht, a. Same as wearish. wees-allen (wēs'al"en), n. The jäger or skuagull. See dirty-allen. Also wease-allan, weese-

weeselt, n. An obsolete form of wit.

Wet, n. An obsolete form of wit.

Wet, n. An obsolete form of wit.

weet² (wet), n_{\cdot} , a_{\cdot} , and r_{\cdot} . A dialectal form of

wet.

weet³ (wet), a. A dialectal form of wight².

weet⁴ (wet), n. [Imitative.] The peetweet, or
common sandpiper. See Tringoides.—Weet-myfeet, an imitative name for the common quali, Coturnix
communis (or dactylisonans). [Prov. Eng. and Socth.]

weet⁴ (wet), v. i. [See weet⁴, n.] To cry as a
weet or peetweet.

A sand-piper glided weet weeting along the shore. S. Judd, Margaret, 1, 2.

weet-bird (wet'berd), n. [\langle weet4 + bird1. Cf. peetweet.] The wryneck, tynx torquilla: from its cry. See cut under wryneck. weetingt, weetinglyt. See witting, wittingly.

weetlesst, a. An obsolete form of witless, weetweet (wet'wet), n. Same as weet4.
weever¹t, n. Same as weaver-bird. Lathum,

weever2 (we'ver), n. [Formerly spelled weaver, and appar. a particular use of weaver. Zoologists now connect it with the L. specific name vipera, as if weever were a var. of the obs. wirer.] Either one of two British fishes of the genus Truchinus, the greater, T. draco, 10 or 12 inches long, and the lesser, T. vipera, of half this Lorett, hence any member of the Truchinus. this length; hence, any member of the Tra-

inches long, and the lesser, T. vipera, of half this length; hence, any member of the Trachinidæ (which see). These fishes have sharp dorsal and opercular spines, with which they may inflet a painful and serious wound when incautionsly handled. It does not appear that the spines convey a specific poison, but they are smeared with a sline which causes the puncture they inflict to fester, like the similar wound from the tail-spine of the sting-ray. See cut under Trachinus.

weever-fish (wē'v'er-fish), n. Same as weever?.

weevil (wē'v'l), u. [Early mod. E. also weavil, weavel, wirel; < ME. wevel, wirel, wevyl, wyvel. < AS. wifel, in an early gloss wibil, a beetle (ef. wibha in searn-wibba, dung-beetle), = OS. wiril = MLG. werel = D. wevel = OHG. wibil, wibel. MHG. wibel, G. wiebel, wibel, a weevil, = Ieel, yfill (in comp. tord-yfill, dung-beetle).] 1. A snout-beetle; any coleopterous insect of the section Rhyuchophora (which see). The term is more properly restricted to the long-snouted forms of the tamily Carcalionidæ, but is also extended (beyond the Rhynchephera) to the family Bruchidæ. The weevils are almost exclusively plant-teeders; most of them live in units, grains, the stems of plants, rolled-up leaves, catkins, or fruit, while others are leaf-miners, and a few live in gall-like excrescences on thestensor roots of plants. Brachylaraus contains the only carnivorous forms, and those are said to live on bark-lice. Some forms are sub-aquatic, as the water-weevil, Esserboyters simplex. See phrases following, and ents under Anthonoamus, Balaninus, bean-weevil, Bruchus, Calandra, clover-weevil, Cono-

The wheat which is not turned is eaten with wivels. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 94.

About this time it chanced a protty secret to be discovered to preserve their corne from the fly, or weavell, which did in a manner as much burt as the rats.

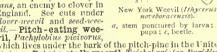
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, 11. 161.

The Thunder, which went to Bermuda the 17th October, now returned, bringing corn and goats from Virginia, (for the *weavils* had taken the corn at Bermuda before they came there). Winthrop, Hist. New England, I, 159.

now returned, bringing corn and goats from Virginla, (for the weavils had taken the corn at Bermada before they came there). Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 159.

2. Any insect which damages stored grain, as the fly-weevil, a local name in the southern United States for the grain-moth, Gelechiu cerealella. See grain-moth, 2.—3. The larva of the wheat-midge, Diplosis tritici. Also called red weevil. C. V. Riley. [Western U. S.]—Apple-blossom weevil, Anthonomus pomorum, which attacks the flower-buds of the apple in Europe.—Apple-weevil, Anthonomus quadrigbbus, a weevil which infests the fruit of the apple in the United States. Commonly called apple-curculto. See apple-curculto, and cut under Anthonomus.—Cabbage-weevil, Ceuthorhynchus nan, whose larva bore the crown of young cabbages in Europe, and which is supposed to have been introduced recently into the United States.—Chestnut-weevil, Balaminus caryatripes, a very long-nosed weevil whose larva is the common chestnut-grub of the United States.—Cloverweevil. (a) See clover-weevil (with cnt). (b) Phytonomus punctatus, whose larva feed on the leaves of clover in Europe, and the United States.—Cranberry-weevil, Anthonomus suturalis.—Grape-weevil. (a) Craponius in-equalis, which attacks the fruit of the grape in the United States. (b) Otiorhynchus sulcatus and O. picipes, which red upon the leaves and shoots of the grape in Europe. (c) Rhynchites betuleti, a formidable grape-pest in Europe. (c) Rhynchites betuleti, a formidable grape-pe

in a leaf-roll, as Attelabus bipunctulatus of the United States, whose larva-rolls the leaves of oak.—New York weevil, thyeerus noveboracensis, the adult of which gnaws the twigs of fruit-trees in the United States, while its larva devours the interior of oak and hickory-twigs.—Oak-bark weevil, Magdalis olyra, which lives under the bark of oak in the United States.—Palm-weevil, Rhynchophorus palmarum, R. ferrugineus, and allied species, which bore into the trunk of palm-trees. See palm-worm, under worm.—Pear-shaped weevil, any weevil of the genus Apion, as A apricans, an enemy to clover in England. See cuts under clover-weevil and seed-weevil.—Pitch-eating weevil Pachylohius painwrus



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b

Regiand. See cuts under clover weevil and seed-vee-vil.—Pitch-eating weevil.—Pitch-eating weevil.—Pitch-eating weevil.—Pitch-eating weevil.—Pitch-eating weevil.—Pitch-eating weevil.—Pitch-eating weevil.—Pitch-eating weevil.—Pitch-eating weevil. Trichobaris (or Baridius) trinotatus, a weevil whose larva bores the stalks of the potato in the middle united States.—Potato-stalk weevil. Trichobaris (or Baridius) trinotatus, a weevil whose larva bores the stalks of the potato in the middle united States.—Quince-weevil. Conotrachelus crategy, which bores into the fruit of the quince in the United States.—Rhubarb-weevil. Lizus concavus, which bores the stems of rhubarb in the middle United States.—Rhubarb-weevil. Aramigus fullert, whose larva bores the stems of rhubarb in the middle United States.—Rhubarb-weevil. Aramigus fullert, whose larva bores the stems of rhubarb in the fruit of the quince in the United States.—Rhubarb-weevil. Aramigus fullert, whose larva bores the stems of rhubarb in the united States.—Rhubarb-weevil. Aramigus fullert, whose larva berry-crown borer (which exercity). Tylioderma fragarize, which bores the stems of rhubarb in the united States.—Rhubarb-weevil. Aramigus fullert, whose larva berry-crown borer (which executives in the voice of the stems of rhubarb in the united States.—Rhubarb-weevil. Aramigus fullert, whose larva berry-crown borer (which executives in the roots of the rose.—Strawberry in the United States.—Rhubarb-weevil. Aramigus fullert, whose larva berry-crown borer (which executives in the visit of the stems of rhubarb in the united States.—Rhubarb-weevil. Aramigus fullert, whose larva berry-crown borer (which executives in the united States.—Rhubarb-weevil. Aramigus fullert, whose larva berry-crown borer (which executives in the united States.—Rhubarb-weevil. Aramigus fullert, whose larva berry-crown borer (which executives in the united States.—Rhubarb-weevil. Aramigus fullert, whose larva berry-crown borer (which executives in the united States.—Rhubarb-weevil. Aramigus fulle

weevily, weevilly (we'vl-i), a. [< weevil + -y1.] Same as weeviled.

wee-wow¹ (wē'wou), a. [Appar. a redupl. var. of *wow, < AS. wōh, erooked.] Wrong. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
wee-wow² (wē'wou). v. [< wee-wow¹, a.] To twist about in an irregular manner. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

trachelus, diamond-beetle, Epicærus, pea-weevil, Pissodes, plum-gouger, Rhynchophora, and seed-weevil. weetl (weft), n. [\langle ME. weft, \langle AS. weft, weft (weft), n. [\langle ME. weft, \langle AS. weft, weft (weft), v. [\langle ME. weft, v], threads weren into and crossing the warp; with formative -t, \(\sigma vertext{wefan}, \text{weave}: \see weave^1. \] 1. The threads, taken together, which run across the web from side to side, or from selvage to selvage. Also called woof.

The west was so called from its being "wasted" in and out of the warp; it is also often called the woof, though more correctly the woof is the same as the web or finished stuff.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 206.

2. In bot., a name sometimes given to a feltlike stratum produced in certain fungi by abundant closely interwoven hyphæ.

The peripheral portion of the delicate hyphal weft.

De Bary, Fnngi (trans.), p. 217.

weft2+. An obsolete form of the preterit and past participle of wave1.

Ne can thy irrevocable desteny bee wefte. Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 36.

weft³t, n. Same as waif. weft⁴ (weft), n. A dialectal form of waft, 3.

The strongest sort of smells are best in a weft afar off.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 833.

weftaget (wef'tāj), n. [$\langle weft1 + -age.$] Texture; the style or quality of the web, as of any weftaget (wef'tāj), n. textile fabric.

The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned, whereby the weftage of the fibres might more easily be observed. Grew, Museum. (Latham.)

weft-fork (weft'fôrk), n. 1. A device employed in some looms to lay in, piece by piece, a filling of slats, whalebone, palm-leaf, or other stiffening material.—2. An early arrangement for stopping a loom in case of the failure of the weft-thread. It is essentially a weighted lever, which is supported by the west-thread, and personns its action by falling in the event of the breakage or failure of the

thread.

weft-hook (weft'hnk), n. A tool used to draw
the filling through the warp in some kinds of
hand-weaving, as in slat-weaving and some
narrow-ware weaving or ribbon-weaving.

wegget, n. A Middle English form of wedge¹.

weght, weigh³t, n. See wie.

weght, n. See weeht.

weghtnest, n. Same as wightness. weheet, n. See wighte.

wehrele, n. See wighte.
wehrgeld, wehrgelt, n. See wergild.
wehrlite (war'lit), n. [Named after Aloys Wehrle, an Anstrian metallurgist and mining official (1791-1835).] A mineral obtained from Deutsch-Pilsen, in Hungary, in steel-gray folia with bright metallic luster and high specific with bright metallic inster and high specific gravity (8.4). It consists essentially of bismuth and tellurium, and some snalyses show the presence of a small amount of silver. It is allied to tetradymite, but its exact composition is uncertain, and it is possible that more than one species may be included under the name. Wehr-wolft, n. See werwolf.

Weit, n. An old spelling of way.

Weibyeite, n. A rare fluo-carbonate of the metals of the cerium group, occurring in minute white crystels in southern Narway.

white crystals in southern Norway.

white crystals in southern Norway.

weid (wēd), n. Same as $xeed^3$.

weiet, r. An old spelling of $xeigh^1$.

Weierstrassian (vī-ėr-stras'i-an), a. Of or pertaining to, or named from, K. T. W. Weierstrass, a German mathematician (born 1816).

—Weierstrassian function. (a) One of the functions used in Weierstrass's method of treating elliptic functions.

(b) The function

(b) The function $fx = \sum_{0}^{\infty} b^{n} \cos t(a^{n}) x\pi.$

In certain cases, as when $p=1, b < 1, ab > 1+\frac{n}{2}\pi$, this function, although continuous, has no differential coefficient. In fact, the curve of the function, when seen at a distance, appears like a simple curve of sines; but when it is magnified, small waves are seen upon it; under a higher magnifying power, wavelets on these waves; and so on ad infinitum; so that, although f(x+h) - fx becomes infinitesimal with h, yet it has no limiting ratio to h.

Weierstrass's fundamental theorem.

Weigert's method. The method of tracing the course of the medullated nerve-fibers by hard-

course of the meduliated nerve-noers by hardening and staining them.

weigh¹ (wā), r. [Early mod. E. also way; <
ME. weien, weyen, wezen (pret. wei, wai, weze, weie, wogh, pp. weien, iweze, ieeie, woowin), <
AS. wegan (pret. wæg. pp. wegen), earry, bear, also intr. move, = OFries. wega, weia = MD. wegen, D. wegen, weigh, = OHG. wegan, MHG. wegen, move, G. wegen in comp. bewegen, move, also in var. forms wiegen, rock, wägen, weigh, — Leel read, move, carry, lift, weigh, = Sw. = Icel. rega, move, earry, lift, weigh, = Sw. räga, weigh, = Dan. reie, weigh, = Goth. gawigan, move, shake about, = OBulg. resti, go, move, = L. vehere, carry, = Gr. έχειν, ὁχεῖσθαι = Skt.

/ vah, go, move. The orig. sense 'carry' passed van, go, move. The orig. sense 'carry' passed into that of 'raise, lift,' and thence into that of 'weigh.' Hence ult. (\(AS. wegau, \) etc.) wag¹, wagon, wain¹, way¹, wight¹, whit, and (\(L. vehere) vehiele, convection, \) etc.: see esp. way¹.] I. trans. 1. To raise or lift; bear np: as, to weigh anchor; to weigh a ship that has been sunk.

And so ye same mornyng we wayde our sncre and made sayle, and come into the foresayd havyn at Mylo.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

[The shlp] struck upon a rock, and, being forced to run ashore to save her men, could never be veighed since, although she lies a great height above the water.

li'inthrop, Hist. New England, I. 3.

2. To bear up or balance in order to determine the weight of; determine the relative heaviness of (something) by comparison in a balance with some recognized standard; ascertain the number of pounds, ounces, etc., in: as, to weigh sngar; to weigh gold.

Like stuffe hane I read in S. Francis Legend, of the ballance wherein mens deedes are weighed, and the Deuill lost his prey by the weight of a Chalice.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 140.

The hunter took up his rifle instinctively from the corner of the room, weighed it in both hands held palm upward.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 297.

3. To consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; compare; estimate deliberately and maturely; balance; ponder: as, to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of a scheme.

In noble corage oghte been areste, And weyen every thing by equitee. Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 398.

Wherefore I pray you weigh this with yourself the better, and see whether you can eapy how your doctrine is doubtful. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 130.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but weigh only hat is spoken.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., i. what is spoken. Weigh oath with oath, and you will nothing weigh.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 131.

41. To consider as worthy of notice; make account of; care for; regard; esteem.

You weigh me not? 0, that's you care not for me, Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 27.

You are light, gentlemen, Nothing to *weigh* your hearts. Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

5. To overweigh or overpower; burden; oppress. See the following phrase.—To weigh down. (at) To preponderate over.

We weight King Richard down.

Shak., Rich. H., iii. 4, 89. (b) To oppress with weight or heaviness; overburden; depress.

Thon [sleep] no more wilt weigh my eyelids down. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 7.

II. intrans. 1. To weigh anchor; get under way or in readiness to sail.

When he was aboard his bark, he weighed and set sail, and shot off all his guns.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 232.

The vessel weighs, forsakes the shore, And lessens to the sight. Cowper, The Bird's Nest.

2. To have weight, literally or figuratively.

Alliances, how near soever, weigh but light in the Scales of State.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 117.

3. To be or amount in heaviness or weight; be of equal effect with in the balance: as, a nugget weighing several ounces; a load which nugget weight geveral ounces; a foat which are in the adverbial objective. That which a balance measures is the proportionate acceleration of masses toward the center of the earth. This is equal to their proportionate masses; and mass is the important quantity determined. The weight, or attraction of gravitation (less the centrifugal force), differs at different stations, and is not determined by the operation of weighing.

And the Frensshe kyng gaue hym a goblet of syluer weynge liii. marke.

Berners, tr. of Frolssart's Chron., 11. lxxxvii.

Master Featherstone, O Master Featherstone, you may now make your fortunes weigh ten stone of feathers more than ever they did!

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. I. 4. To be considered as important; have weight

in the intellectual balance. He finds . . . that the same argument which weighs with him has weighed with thousands . . . before him.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, 11. li.

Such considerations never weigh with them.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xel.

5. To bear heavily; press hard.

Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart. Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 45.

6. To consider; reflect.

My tongue was never oil'd with "Here, an't like you,"
"There, I besecch yon"; **xeigh, I am a soldier,
And truth I covet only, no fine terms, sir.
**Pletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

The soldiers, less weighing because less knowing, clamoured to he led on against any danger.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii. To weigh down, to sink by its own weight or burden.

The softness of the stalk, which maketh the bough, heing over-loaden, . . . weigh down.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 610.

To weigh in, in sporting, to ascertain one's weight before the contest. Whyte Metville, White Rose, I. xiv. weigh! (wā), n. [\(\cdot weigh! \), v.] A certain quantity or measure, estimated by weight; a measure of weight (compare wey); in the South Wales coal-fields, a weight of ten tons. weigh² (wā), n. A misspelling of way^1 , in the

phrase under way, due to confusion with the phrase to weigh anchor.

We lost no time in getting under weigh again.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 230.

weighable (wā'a-bl), a. [< weigh1 + -able.]
Capable of being weighed.
weighage (wā'āj), n. [< weigh1 + -age.] A
rate or toll paid for the weighing of goods.

Imp. Diet.

weigh-bauk (wā'bâk), n. The beam of a balance; hence, in the plural, a pair of seales. [Scotch.]

Capering in the sir in a pair of weigh-bauks, now up, now down. Scott, Redgauntlet, xxiv. (Eneyc. Dict.)

weigh-beam (wā'bēm), n. A weighing-seale earried by a wooden or iron horse, for convenience in weighing freight at a dock or railroadstation; a portable seale used by custom-house weighers, etc.

weigh-board (wa'bord), n. In mining. See way-

weigh-bridge (wā'brij), n. A weighing-machine weighing earts, wagons, etc., with their

weigh-can (wā'kan), u. A reservoir from which supplies are drawn, so connected with a scale that any desired weight may be conveniently drawn out.

weighedt (wad), a. Balanced; experienced. A young man not weighed in state matters. Bacon.

weigher (wā'er), u. [\langle ME. weyere (= MLG. MHG. weger); \langle weigh! + -er!.] 1. One who or that which weighs; an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities or test weights .- 21. The equator.

This same cercle is eleped also the weyerc (equator) of the day, for, whan the sonne is in the hevedes of Arics and Libra, than ben the daics and the nyhtes illike of lenghthe in the world. Chawer, Astrolabe, i. sec. 17.

Sacker and weigher. See sacker!. weighership (wā'er-ship), n. -ship.] The office of weigher. [\ weigher +

weigh-house (wā'hous), n. A building (generally of a public character) at or in which goods are weighed by suitable apparatus.

He shall, with an hour's lying in the pulpit, get enough to find thirty or forty stardy lubbers a month long, of which the weakest shall be as strong in the belly, when he cometh unto the manger, as the mightiest porter in the weigh-house.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 76.

weighing (wā'ing), n. [\langle ME. weyynge, weynge; verbal n. of weigh!, v.] 1. The act of ascertaining weight.—2. As much as is weighed at once: as, a weighing of beef. Imp. Diet.—3. Samo as weighting.

weighing-cage (wa'ing-kaj), n. A cage in which living animals, as pigs, sheep, and ealves, may be conveniently weighed.

weighing-house (wā'ing-hous), n. Same as

weigh-house.

weighing-machine (wa'ing-ma-shēn"), n. contrivance by which the weight of an object may be ascertained, as the

common balance, springbalance, steelyard, etc. See cuts under balance See cuts under balance and steelyard. The term is, however, generally applied only to those contrivances which are employed for ascertaining the weight of heavy bodies, as the machines for the purpose of determining the weights of laden vehicles, machines for weighing heavy goods, as large casks, bales, etc. The hydrostatic weighing-machine (see cut) consists essentially of a strong cylinder within which moves a tightly packed jdston, the space being filled with castor-oil; the loop above is attached to the cylinder and the ring below to the piston. When the object to be weighed is hung on the ring, the piston presses on the oil, and this passes by a channel to a gage



which indicates by the motion of the index on the dial the weight in pounds and tons.

Weighing-scoop (wā'ing-sköp), n. A combined scoop and spring-balanee. The spring is in the handle of the scoop, and while the scoop is being filled the spring is held in place by a stop controlled by the thumb. On raising the loaded scoop the stop is released, and the weight of the contents is indicated on the handle. E. H. Knight.

weigh-lock (wā'lok), n. A canal-lock at which barges are weighed and their tonnage is settleď

weighman (wā'man), n.; pl. weighmen (-men). A weigher. [Rare.]

Two weeks after the coopers' strike came the strike of the lightermen and weighmen.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxv. (1886), p. 266.

weigh-shaft (wā'shaft), n. In a steam-engine, a rocking-shaft or rocker-shaft. weight! (wat), n. [Formerly also waight; \langle ME.

weight, weihte, weizte, weight, wight, wigt, \(\lambda\)S. gewiht, weight, = MLG. wicht, gewieht = D. gewigt = OHG. *gewiht, MHG. gewiht, gewihte, G. gewicht, weight, = Leel. vætt = Sw. vigt = Dan. rægt, weight; with formative -t, \langle AS. wegan, etc., raise, lift: see weigh¹. The reg. mod. form etc., raise, litt: see weigh!. The reg. mod. form would be wight (parallel with night, sight, etc.); the present vowel-form is due to conformity with the verb weigh!.] 1. Downward force of a body; gravity; heaviness; ponderousness; more exactly, the resultant of the force of the earth's gravitation and of the centrifugal pressure from its axis of retation considered as more exactly, the resultant of the force of the earth's gravitation and of the centrifugal pressure from its axis of rotation, considered as a property of the body affected by it. Considerable confusion has existed between weight and mass, the latter being the quantity of matter as measured by the ratio of the momentum of a body to its velocity. Weight, in this the proper sense of the word, is something which varies with the latitude of the station at which the heavy body is, being greater by \(\frac{1}{1} \) for itself at the poles than at the equator; it also varies considerably with the elevation above the sea (\(\frac{1}{1} \) for every kilometer). The weights of different bodies at one and the same station were proved, by Newton's experiments with pendulums of different material, to be in the ratio of their masses, and irrespective of their chemical composition; consequently, a balance which shows the equality of weight of two bodies at one station also shows the equality of their masses. In determining the specific gravity of a body, it is hung by a fine thread to one pan of the balance, and immersed completely in water. The reduced number of pounds, ounces, etc., which is required in the other pan to balance the first, under these circumstances, is called the weight of the body in water. In like manner, we speak of the weight in air and the weight in water. These expressions forbid our conceiving of weight as synonymous with the quantity of matter; and yet, when a pound is said to be a unit of weight, although it is intended to be cerried up mountains and to distant places, mass, or quantity of matter, must be understood, since there is no important quantity but the quantity of matter which a pound or a kilogram measures. The confusion is increased when the pound is defined, as it still is in the United States, by the weight of a certain standard in air, without reference to the height of the barometer and thermometer. In the older books on mechanics, a pound is taken as a force, and the quantity of ma sure from its axis of rotation, considered as a

Of pured gold a thousand pound of wighte.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 1, 832.

So Belglan mounds bear on their shattered sides The sea's whole weight, increased with swelling tides. Addison, The Campaign.

Though a pound or a gramme is the same all over the world, the weight of a pound or a gramme is greater in high latitudes than near the equator.

*Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, Art. xlvii.

Mass; relative quantity of matter. -3. A heavy mass; specifically, something used on account of its weight or its mass. Thus, the use-fulness of the weights that a man holds in his hands in leaping or jumping lies in the addition they impart to his momentum, and their dragging him down is a disad-vantage; but the weights of a clock are for giving a down-ward pull, and their momentum is practically nothing.

A man leapeth better with weights in his hands than ithout. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 699.

Both men and women in Cochin account it a great Gal-lantric to hane wide eares, which therfore they stretch by arte, hanging waights on them till they reach to their shoulders. Pilgrimage, p. 494.

Impartial Justice holds her equal Scales,
Till stronger Virtue does the Weight incline.

Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 10.

"When I said I would match you, I meant with even weight; you ride four stone lighter than I." "Very well, but I am confent to earry weight." Scott, Rob Roy, iii.

4. Specifically, a body of determinate mass, intended to be used on a balance or scale for measuring the weight or mass of the body in the other pan or part of the scale (as the platform in a platform-scale).—5. A system of units for in a platform-scale).—5. A system of units for expressing the weight or mass of bodies. Avoir-dupois weight is founded on the avoirdupois pound (see pound!), which is equal to 453.5926525 grams. It is divided into 16 ounces, and each ounce into 16 drams; 112 (in the United States commonly 100) pounds make a hundred weights at on. (see ton!). The stone is 14 pounds. Troy neight is founded on the troy pound, which is 373.242 grams. It is divided into 12 ounces, each ounce into 20 pennyweights, and each pennyweight into 24 grains. But formerly the pennyweight was divided into 32 real grains. There was also an ideal subdivision of the grain into 20 mites, each of 24 droites, each of 29 peroits, each of 24 blanks. The goldsmiths also divided the onnee troy into 24 carats of 4 grains each for gold and silver, and into 150 carats of 4 grains each for diamonds. Troy weight, formerly employed for many purposes, is now only used for gold and silver. Apothecaries' weight, still used in the United States for dispensing medicine, divides the troy ounce into 3 drams, each dram into 3 scruples, and each scruple into 20 grains, which are identical with troy grains. For weight in the metric system, see metrics.

6. Pressure; burden; eare; responsibility.

A wise Chleftain neuer trusts the waight

A wise Chleftain neuer trusts the waight
Of th' execution of a brane Exploit
But vnto those whom he most honoureth.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Sage he stood,
With Atlantean shoulders, fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies.

Mitton, P. L., ii. 307.

Why does that lovely Head, like a fair Flow'r Oppress'd with Drops of a hard-falling Show'r, Bend with its Weight of Grief? Congreve, To Cynfhia.

7. In coal-mining, subsidence of the roof due to pressure from above, which takes effect as

to pressure from above, which takes effect as the coal is worked away. In long-wall working, the weight is usually of importance, as causing the coal, after it has been holed, to "get itself"—that is, to break down without the necessity of using powder, wedges, or something similar. Properly, "weight" is the cause and "weighting" the result, but the two words are often used with nearly the same meaning.

8. Importance; specifically, the importance of a fact as evidence tending to establish a conclusion; efficacy; power of influencing the conduct of persons and the course of events; effective influence in general. In calculations by least squares, the weight assigned to an observation is its effect upon the result, expressed by its equivalence to a certain number of concordant observations of standard accuracy. accuracy.

accuracy.

It happens many times that, to vrge and enforce the matter we speake of, we go still mounting by degrees and encreasing our speech with wordes or with sentences of more variety to one then another, & is a figure of great both efficacie & ornament. . . . We call this figure by the Greeke originall, the Ananeer or figure of encrease, because enery word that is spoken is one of more weight then another. Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 182.

For well aneughe they understood The matter was of weght. Battle of Bulrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 223).

As men are in quality and as their services are in weight for the public good, so likewise their rewards and encouragements . . might somewhat declare how the state itself doth accept their pains.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

If the people of Ireland were a united nation, it is conceivable that their demand for autonomy would have weight.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 568. 9. In med., a sensation of oppression or heaviness over the whole body or over a part of it, as

the head or stomach.—Atomic weight. See atomic.—Dead weight, the pressure produced by a heavy body supported in a state of rest by anything: used literally and figuratively

The huge dead weight of stupidity and indolence is always ready to smother andacious enquiries.

Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 17.

1 feel so free and so clear
By the loss of that dead weight.

Tennyson, Maud, xix. 10.

Fisherman's weight. See fisherman.— Gross weight, the weight before deluction for tare, impurity, or other similar correction: in contradistinction to net or suttle veright.— Lazy, net, tron weight. See the qualifying words.— Mercurial-weight thermometer. Same as overflowing thermometer (which see, under thermometer).—Weight of an observation, the number of ordinary observations to which it is considered as equivalent in the deduction of the most probable value. Compare def. 8.—Weight of a reciprocant.— Weight of metal, the weight of iron capable of being thrown at one discharge from all the guns of a ship.—Weight of wind, in organ-building, the degree of compression in the air furnished by the bellows to a particular stop or group of stops. The usual pressure is sufficient to raise a column of water in a U-tube about 3 inches.

Weight! (wat), r. t. [\(\lambda weight \)], \(\lambda \) and or attach a weight or weights to; load with additional weight; add to the heaviness of.

ditional weight; add to the heaviness of.

Some of the [balance] poles are weighted at both ends, but urs are not. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor. 2. In dyeing, to load (the threads) with minerals or other foreign matters mixed with the dyes, for the purpose of making the fabrics appear thick and heavy.

Barytes . . . is used for weighting, that is, for giving weight and apparent body and firmness to inferior goods.

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 74.

3. In founding, to bind (the parts of a flask) together by means of weights placed on the top, in order to prevent the bursting of the flask under

order to prevent the bursting of the flask under the pressure of the liquid metal.

weight² (wāt), n. See wecht.

weightily (wā'ti-li), adv. In a weighty manner.
(a) Heavily; ponderously. (b) With force or impressiveness; with moral power.

weightiness (wā'ti-nes), n. The state or quality of being weighty; ponderousness; heaviness, literally or figuratively; solidity; force; impertance. importance.

The weightiness that was upon their spirits and countenances keeping down the lightness that would have been up in us.

T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 192.

The weightiness of any argument. The weightiness of the adventure. Sir J. Hawward.

weighting (wā'ting), n. [Verbal n. of weight!, v.] In coal-mining, subsidence or other disturbance in a coal-mine due to "weight," or pressure of the overlying mass of rock. A mine in which such subsidence is taking place is said to be "on the weight." [Eng.]
weightless (wāt'les), a. [\(weight^1 + \cdot elss. \)] 1.
Having no weight; impenderable; light.

That light and weightless down.

Shuk., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 33.

2. Of no importance or consideration.

And so [they] are oft-times emboldned to roule upon them as from a lofte very weake and weightlesse discourses, Bp.~Hall,~Apol.~against~Brownists, § 1.

weight-nail (wāt'nāl), n. In ship-building, a nail somewhat similar to a deck-nail, but not so fine, and with a square head, used for fastening cleats, etc.

weight-rest (wāt'rest), n. A form of latherest which is held firmly upon the shears by a weight hung beneath. E. H. Knight.
weighty (wā'ti), a. [Early mod. E. also waightie, wayghty; < weight! + -y¹.] 1. Having eon-

siderable weight; heavy; penderous.

Yorke. I pray you, Vncle, giue me this Dagger. . . . Glo. It is too weightie for your Grace to weare.

Shak., Rieh. III. (fol. 1623), iii. 1.

2. Burdensome: hard to bear.

He was beholding to the Romanes, that eased him of so waightie a burthen, and lessened his eares of government.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

The cares of empire are great, and the burthen which lies upon the shoulders of princes very weighty.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. viii.

3. Important; serious; momentous; grave.

Nor for no fauour suld promoue thame To that most gret and weekty eure. Lauder, Dewtic of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 297.

This secret is so weighty 'twill require A strong faith to conceal it. Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 144.

My head is full of thoughts
More weighty than thy life or death can be.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

4. Adapted to affect the judgment or to convinee; foreible; cogent.

Masking the business from the common eye Masking the business from the For sundry weighty reasons.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1, 126.

Skillful diplomatists were surprised to hear the *weighty* observations which at seventeen the prince made on public affairs.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

5. Grave or serious in aspect or purport.

Things . .

That bear a weighty and a serious brow.

Shak., Hen. VIII., Prol., l. 2.

She looked upon me with a weighty countenance, and fetched a deep sigh, crying out, "O the cumber and entanglements of this vain world!"

Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

6. Anthoritative; influential; important.

The weightiest men in the weightiest stations. Swift, The grave and weighty men who listened to him aproved his words.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., 11. 257 proved his words.

7t. Severe; rigorous; afflictive.

Severe; rigorous, ...
We banish thee for ever.
If, after two days' shine, Athens contain thee,
Attend our weightier judgement.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5, 102.

weik, n. See werk³. weil[†], n. Same as weel¹. Weil's disease. An infectious disease, having a course of about ten days, characterized by jaundice, muscular pains, enlargement of the liver and spleen, and fever. Also called acute infectious jaundice.

weily, adv. A dialectal form of welly.

Well, I'm weily brosten, as they sayn in Laneashire.

Swift, Polite Conversation, it. (Davies.)

Weingarten's theorem. See theorem.
Weinmannia (wīn-man'i-ā), n. [NL. (Linneus, 1763), named after J. W. Weinmann, a German apothecary.] A genns of polypetalous plants, of the order Saxifragaceæ and tribe Cuplants, of the order Saxifragacex and tribe Cunoniex. It is characterized by flowers with Imbriested sepals, four or five petals, eight or ten long stamens inserted on the base of a free disk, and small oblong, commonly pilose seeds. There are about 60 species, principally of tropical or sonth temperate regions, occurring in America, Australia, New Zealand, and the Mascarene and Pacific islands. They are trees or shrubs with opposite branchets, opposite coriaceous, often glandular leaves, odd-pinnate with a winged rachis. The small white flowers are disposed in simple terminal or axillary erect racenes, followed by small coriaceous two-celled capsules splitting into two sharp boat-like valves. Some species afford a soft light wood used in carpentry and cabinet-work. A Peruvian species yields an astringent bark utilized in tanning. W. tinctoria is employed in the Isle of Bourbon in dyeing red. W. pinnata, a tree with downy branches, native from the West Indies and Mexico to Guiana, is known in Jamsica as bastard braziletto. W. Benthami, an evergreen tree of New South Wales, reaches 100 feet high; 4 others are Australian, and 2 occur in New Zealand, of which W. sylvicola, a small tree with blackish bark, is now cultibark tree.

bark tree.

Weir, Wear³ (wēr), n. [The spelling weir is irreg. and appar. Se.; the proper spelling is wear; early mod. E. wear, weare, were, sometimes wire; \(ME. wer \) (dat. were), \(AS. wer, a \) weir, dam, fenee, hedge, inclosure, = G. wehr, a weir, dam, dike, = Icel. vörr, a fenced-in landing like, is the rest of \(S. \) Serigis. ing-place; from the root of AS. werian, protect, guard, defend, etc., also fence, dam: see weur²]

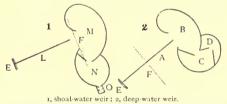
1. A dam erected across a river to stop and raise the water, as for the purpose of taking fish, of conveying a stream to a mill, of maintaining the water at the level required for navigating it, or for purposes of irrigation.

Half the river fell over a high weir, with all its appendages of bucks, and hatchways, and eel-baskets, into the Nun's-pool.

Kingstey, Yeast, iii.

Nun's-pool.

2. A fence, as of twigs or stakes, set in a stream for catching fish. Weirs differ from pounds principally in being constructed, in whole or in part, of brush or of narrow boards, with or without netting; and they are sometimes arranged so that at low tide a sandbar cuts off the escape of the fish, leaving them in a basin, and allowing them to be taken at any time before a certain stage of rise of the next tide. Weirs are of two kinds, the shoal-water weir and the deep-water weir. The shoal-water weir, as illustrated in fig. I, has a leader I, which is a row of stakes, generally woven with brush, leading out from the shore. Its extremity is at the entrance of the big



pound M. The big pound is likewise of stakes filled with brush, and its entrance 30 feet wide. This leads by a passage 5 feet wide into the little pound N, and this into the pocket 0, which is a frame about 16 feet long and 10 feet wide, with sides of netting, and a board floor. The fish following the shore meet the leader, turn and follow it into the big pound; here they follow the side around until they pass into the little pound, and from that into the pocket, where they are left by the receding tide and taken out at low water. The deep-water weir (fig. 2) has a similar leader A, extending to the entrance of the big pound, or heart, B, beyond which are the small pound C and the bowl D, into which the fish finally go. The form of the inclosures in both cases leads the fish constantly forward, and they rarely or never find their way back through the passages. In both figures E represents the land or highwater mark, and F the low-water mark. pound M. The big pound is likewise of stakes filled with

The day following we came to Chippanum, where the people were fled, but their wires afforded vs fish.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 90.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 90.

Deep-water weir. See def. 2.— Dry weir, a weir on a flat which is left bare at chl-tide.— Half-tide weir, a fishweirs o placed that the fish taken can be removed at half-tide without waiting for low tide, as is generally done.—Lock-weir, a weir having a lock-chamber and gates. E. H. Knight.— Shoal-water weir. See def. 2.— Slat weir. See stats.

Weiranglet, n. Same as warriangle. Willughby. weird (werd), n. [Formerly also wierd; & ME. werde, wirde, wirde, wyrde, wurd. & AS. wyrd, wird, wurd, destiny, fate, also, personified, one of the Fates (= OS. wurth = MD. wrd. wrth = OHG. wurt. MHG. wurth, fate, death. = Ieel. OHG. wurt, MHG. wurth, fate, death. = Ieel. urthr, fate, one of the three Norns or Fates), (weorthan (pret. pl. wurdon), etc., become. happen: see worth! The spelling weird is Se.] 1. Fate; destiny; luck. The wirdes that we elepen destinee.
Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 2580.

I was youngest,
And aye my wierd it was the hardest!

Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 155). My weird maun be fulfilled.
Scott, lleart of Mid-Lothian, xli.

For the personlification of *Weird* or Destiny, see Kemble, Saxons in England, i. 400: "it shall befall us as *Weird* decideth, the lord of every man."

C. Etton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 386.

2. A prediction.

His mither in her weirds
Foretald his death at Troy.
Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 18. (Jamieson.)

3. A spell; a charm. Scott. (Imp. Dict.)-4. That which comes to pass; a fact.

After word comea weird; fair fall them that eall me Scotch Proverb.

5. The Fates personified. [Rare.]

Wo worth (quoth the Weirds) the wights that thee wrought.

Montgomerie, in Watson's Coll. (Jamieson.)

weird (wêrd), a. [Not directly \(\chi weird, n., \) but first in the phrase weird sisters, an awkward expression, lit. 'the fate sisters,' appar. meant for 'the Sister Fates'; but perhaps weird was thought to be an actual adjective meaning 'fatal.' No such adjective use is known in ME. The second use (def. 2) is due to an erroneous notion of the meaning of the phrase the weird sisters, which has been taken to mean the sisters who look witch-like or uncanny 1. Connected with fate or destiny; able to influence fate.

Makbeth and Banquho . . . met be ye gait thre women clothit in elrage and uncouth weid. They wer jugit be the pepill to be weird sisters. Boethius (tr. by Bellenden). 2. Of or pertaining to witches or witcheraft; supernatural; hence, unearthly; suggestive of witches, witchery, or unearthliness; wild; un-

Out of the hardened clay and marl of the lake bottoms the elements are carving some of the weinlest scenery on the face of the earth. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 8.

We heard the hawks at twilight play, . . .

The loon's weird laughter far away.

Whittier, Snow-Bound,

The weird sisters, the Fates.

The remanant hereof, quhat cuer be it,

The neird sisteris defends that suld be wit.

G. Donglas, Æneid, iii.

1 dreamt last night of the three weird sisters.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 20.

weird (werd), r. t. [Formerly also wierd; < weird, n.] 1. To destine; doom; change by witcheraft or sorcery.

I weird ye to a flery beast, And relieved sall ye never be. Kempion (Child'a Ballads, I. 139).

Say, what hath forged thy wierded link of destiny with the House of Avenel? Scott, Monastery, I. 231.

2. To warn solemnly; adjure.

O byde at hame, my gude Lord Weire, I weird ye byde at hame. Lammikin (Child'a Ballads, III. 308).

weirdlesst (werd'les), a. [< weird + -less.] Illfated; luckless.

Wae be to that weirdless wicht, And a'his witcherie. Mary Hamitton (Child'a Ballads, III. 325).

weirdly (wērd'li), adr. In a weird manner; with a weird or unearthly effect or appearance. weirdness (wērd'nes), n. The state of being weird, or of inspiring a sort of unaccountable or superstitious dread or fear; eeriness.

Contemporary Rer. weir-fishing (wer'fish''ing), n. The method or taking fish by means of a weir.

weir-table (wer'ta"bl), n. A record or memorandum used to estimate the quantity of water

randum used to estimate the quantity of water that will thow in a given time over a weir of given width at different heights of the water, weise (wēz), r. t. A Scotch form of wise³. weism (wē'izm), n. [\(\xi\) we + -ism, in imitation of eyotism.] The frequent use of the pronoun vec. Antijacabin Rev. [Cant.] (Imp. Dict.) Weitbrecht's cartilage. An interarticular cartilage in the aeromioclavicular joint. Weitbrecht's ligament. A thin band of fibers passing between the radius and ulna in the

passing between the radius and ulna in the forearm.

weivet, r.

An old spelling of waire.
The fisher, or Pennant's marten.

weivet, r. An old spelling of warre.
wejack, n. The fisher, or Pennant's marten.
See fisher (with cul).
weke rail. See Ocydromus.
wekelt, n. A Middle English form of wickl.
wekelt, a. and r. An old spelling of weak.
wekel (wek), interj. [Cf. wheek, squeak.] An imitation of the squeaking of an infant or a pig.

Weke, wcke! so cries a pig prepared to the spit. Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 146.

wekett, n. A Middle English form of wicket. wekett, n. A Middle English form of wicket.
welt, adv. An old spelling of well².
welat, adv. An occasional Middle English form of well², as in wela wylle, very wild, wela wynne,

very joyful, etc.

Joyan, co. When the wort that woxes ther-oute, When the donkande dewe dropez of the lenez, To bide a blysful blusch of the bryst sunne. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. N.), l. 518.

Weldawylle watz the way, ther thay bi wod schulden,
Til hit watz sone sesonn that the sunne ryaes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2084.

To thee and thy company I bid
A hearty wetcome.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 111.
Welcomelyt (wel'kum-li), adv. [< welcome +

welawayt, welawot, interj. and n. See well-

Welcht (welch), a. and n. An obsolete form

Welcker's sphenoidal angle. The angle formed by the junction, at the middle of the crest separating the optic grooves from the pituitary fossa, of lines drawn to this point from the basion and from the nasofrontal suture.

welcome (wel'kum), a. [\langle ME. welcome, welcome, wilcome, wilc kume, welcome, used in predicate and orig. a noun, \(\) AS. wilcumu, one whose coming suits the will or wish of another, one who is received with pleasure, a welcome guest (= OHG. willi-komc, one who is received with pleasure, MHG. willekumen, G. willkommen, welcome, = MD. wil-noun in the predicate, and in greeting, where it could still be regarded as a noun.] 1. Gladly received for intercourse or entertainment; esteemed as one whose coming or presence is agreeable; held as doing well to come: as, a welcome guest or visitor; you are always welcome here; to make a visitor feel welcome. Sometimes used elliptically as a word of greeting to a comer or comers: as, welcome home; bid our friends welcome.

Melcone, ffrendls; but 1 wolde frayne Welcone, ffrendls; but 1 wolde frayne How fare 3c with that faire woman? York Plays, p. 194.

Ye're welcome here, my young Redin,
For coal and eandle light.

Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III, 13).

Politeness and good breeding are equally necessary to make you welcome and agreeable in conversation and common life.

Chesterfield, Letters.

2. Conferring gladness on receipt or presentation; such that its perception or acquisition gives pleasuro; gladly received into knowledge or possession: as, welcome news; a welcome re-

A vectoomer present to our master.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

Although my thoughts seem and, they are welcome to me.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

They were a wellcum sight to see.

Jamie Telfer (Child'a Ballads, VI. 114).

3. Gladly or willingly permitted, privileged, or the like; free to have, enjoy, etc.: as, you are welcome to do as you please; he is welcome to the money, or to all his honors.

Lod. Madam, good-night: I humbly thank your lady-

ship.

Des. Your honour is most welcome.

Shak., Othello, iv. 3. 4. =Syn. 1 and 2. Acceptable, agreeable, gratifying, pleas-

welcome (wel'kum), r. t.; pret. and pp. welcomed, ppr. welcoming. [\langle ME. welcumen, wilcumen, wilcume cumian (=G. be-willkommnen), welcome, treat as a welcome guest, (wilcumo, a welcome, treat as a welcome guest, (wilcumo, a welcome guest; see welcome, a.] To greet the coming of with pleasure; salute with a welcome; receive gladly or joyfully; as, to welcome a friend, or the break of day.

Thel... come to logres the thirde day, and ther were thei richely welcomed. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 447.

A brow unbent that seem'd to welcome woe. Shak., Lucrece, l. 1509.

welcome (wel'kum), n. [\(\text{welcome}, v. \)] 1. The act of bidding or making welcome; a kindly greeting to one coming.

The camp receiv'd him with acclamations of joy and elcome. Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 1. welcome.

The Guardian and Friars receiv'd us with many kind welcomes, and kept us with them at Supper.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

2. Kind or hospitable reception of a guest or

Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his stagea may have heen,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest redcome at an inn.
Shenstone, Written on the Window of an Ino.

To bid a welcome, to receive with professions of friendship, kindness, or gladness.

To thee and thy company I bid

A hearty wetcome. Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 111.

-ly².] In a welcome manner.

Juvenal, . . . by an handsome and metrical expression, more welcomety engrafts it into our junior memories.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

welcomeness (wel'kum-nes), n. The state of being welcome; agreeableness; kind reception. [Rare.]

The poor little fellow pressed it upon them with a nod f welcomeness. Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 37. of welcomeness.

welcomer (wel'kum-ér), n. [\(\text{ releome} + -er^1 \). One who welcomes, or salutes or receives kindly a new-comer.

Thou woful welcomer of glory.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 90.

weld¹, wold² (weld, wôld), n. [Also Se, wald; ⟨ ME. welde, walde, wolde, weld, dyers' yellow-weed; ef. D. wow = Sw. Dan. vau = G. wan, waude, wied (> F. gaude = Sp. gualda = Pg. gualde), weld. Further connections uncertain. Some compare woud, and, for the root, the verb well1, boil.] The dyer's-weed, Resedu Intcola, well, boil.] The dyer's-weed, Reseda Inteola, a seentless species of mignonette, native in southern Europe and naturalized further north. It was formerly much cultivated as a dye-plant, its poils affording a permanent yellow suited to both animal and vegetable fibers, later displaced, however, by quereitron, flavin, and the aniline dyes. Its seeds yield a drying-oil. Also yellow-weed, and sometimes wood or wild wood.

weld? (weld), r. [Ult. a variant, through the Seand, forms, of well, boil: see well!.] I trans.

1. To unite or consolidate, as pieces of metal or a metallic powder, by hapmaging or com-

or a metallic powder, by hammering or compression with or without previous softening by heat. Welding is and has long been a matter of great practical importance, chiefly in the manufacture of iron and steel, and of the various tools, utensils, and implements made of those metals. Iron has the valuable property of contlinuing to a kind of pasty condition through quite a wide range of temperature below its melting-point, and this is a circumstance highly favorable to the process of welding. Most metals, however, pass quickly, when sufficiently heated, from a solid to a liquid condition, and with anch welding is more difficult. The term welding is more generally used when the junction of the pieces is effected without the actual fusing-point of the metal having been reached. Sheets of lead have sometimes been united together by fusing the metal with a blowpipe along the two edges in contact with each other, and this has been called autogenous soldering, or burning if the heating was done with a hot iron. Still, "the difference between welding and autogenous soldering is only one of degree "(Percy). The term veelding is also used in speaking of the uniting of articles not metallic. Most metals when in the form of powder can be consolidated or welded into a perfectly homogeneous mass by sufficient pressure, without the aid of heat. The same is true of various non-metallic substances, such as graphite, coal, and probably many others. A method of welding has been recently invented by Elihu Thouson, which appears to be capable of being employed with a variety of metals on a very extensive scale. In this, which is known as electric welding, a current of electricity heats the abutting ends of the two objects which are to be welded, theae being pressed together by mechanical force, and so arranged with reference to the electric current that there is a great and rapid accumulation of heat at the joint, in consequence of the greater relative conductivity of the rest of the circuit. This method of welding in some cases part or a metallic powder, by hammering or com-pression with or without previous softening by

To *weld* anew the chain
On that red anvil where each blow is pain,
Whittier, A Word for the Hour.

2. Figuratively, to bring into intimate union; make a close joining of: as, to well together the parts of an argument.

How he . . . slow re-wrought
That Language—welding words into the crude
Mass from the new speech round him.

Browning, Sordello, ii.

II. intrans. To undergo the welding process; he capable of being welded.

weld² (weld), n. [\$\tilde{keld}^2\$, r.] A solid union of metallic pieces formed by welding; a welded junction or joint.

Sound welds are very difficult to make in wire, and are of to be trusted. R. S. Culley, Pract. Teleg., § 311.

weld³†, r. t. A Middle English form of wield, weldability (wel-da-bil'i-ti), n. [\langle weldable + ity (see -bility).] Capability of being welded,

The above mentioned elements harden malleable iron, and probably affect its weldability by their ready oxidability. W. II. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 8.

weldable (wel'da-bl), a. [\(\text{weld}^2 + -able. \)]
Capable of being welded.
weld-bore (weld'bor), n. A kind of woolen eloth made at Bradford, in Yorkshire, England.

by bent are joined. The edges are made to lap inside a chamber, and are exposed to a gas-flame, whence the joint is passed beneath a gang of rolls or a hammer. welding-powder (wel'ding-pou'der), n. A flux for use in heating metal for welding, consisting of a calcined powder formed from borax and other increases the transfer of the second secon and other ingredients.

The steel to be welded . . . is then dipped into the welding powder, and again placed in the fire.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 361.

welding-swage (wel'ding-swaj), n. A block or a fulling-tool used in closing a welded joint. E. H. Knight.

E. H. Knight.

weld-iron (weld'i"ern), n. A name sometimes applied to wrought-iron. This name was recommended by an international committee appointed by the American Institute of Mining Engineers, but has not been generally adopted; indeed the institute did not accept the report of its committee in so far as this modification of the established nomenclature of iron is concerned.

weldless (weld'les), a. [< weld + less.] Having no welds; made without welding.

It is their intention to lay down plant for the construc-tion of boilers built up of weldless rings. The Engineer, LXIX. 267.

weld-steel (weld'stel), n. Puddled steel. This name was suggested by a committee appointed by the American Institute of Mining Engineers, but has not been generally adopted.

weldy (wel'di), a. An obsolete or dialectal form of wieldy.

A Middle English form of weal1, well2. welefult, a. Another spelling of wealful. welewt, v. A Middle English form of wallow².

First a man growith as dooth a gras,
And amoun after welewith as flouris of hay.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

rolitical Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivali), p. 173.

welfare (wel'făr), n. [< ME. welfare (= MLG. wolvare); < well² + fare¹.] 1. A state or eondition of doing well; prosperous or satisfactory course or relation; exemption from evil; state with respect to well-being: as, to promote the physical or the spiritual welfare of society; to inquire after a friend's welfare; to be anxious about the welfare of a ship at sea.

My daughter's welfare I do feare.

The Merchan's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 332).

He [James II.] seems to have determined to make some amends for neglecting the welfare of his own soul by taking care of the souls of others. Macaulay, Ilist. Eng., vi.

2†. A source of well-being; a blessing; a good.

Lith Troylus, byraft of eche welfare,
Ybounden in the blake bark of care.
Chaucer, Trollus, iv. 228.
welk¹, n. Same as whelk¹.
welk²† (welk), v. i. [< ME. welken, fade, vanish, wither, = D. welken = OHG. welchen, MHG. ish, wither, = D. weiken = Ohd. wetten, Midd.
G. welken, wither; from an adj. seen in OHG.
welc, welch, Midd. G. welk, moist, mild, soft,
withered; cf. OBulg. rlaga, moisture, dampness, rlägäkä, moist, Lith. vilgyti. make moist;
prob. from a root *welg, be moist. Cf. welkin.]
1. To fade; deeline; deerease.

But nowe sadde Winter welked hath the day.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

Now seven times Phœbus had his welked waln Upon the top of Cancer's trople set, Drayton, Baron's Wars, iv. 1.

2. To wither; wrinkle; shrivel.

Ful pale and welked is my face.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, 1. 276.

welk3, n. Same as whelk2.

welked, a. See whelked.

welked, a. See whelked.
welkin (wel'kin), n. and a. [\langle ME. welken, welkine, welkne, walkyn, wolkne, wolene, weolene, the welkin, the sky, the region of clouds, orig. 'the clouds,' \langle AS, wolenu, clouds, pl. of wolcen, a cloud, = OS. wolkan = OFries, wolken, ulken = MD. woleke, D. wolk = LG. wulke = OHG. wolchan, also wolcha, MHG. wolken, wolke, G.

wolke, a cloud; prob. orig. 'mist, fog, moisture,' $\langle \sqrt{*welg}$, be moist: see $welk^1$. For the transition from 'cloud' to 'sky,' ef. sky^1 , heaven, orig. 'cloud.'] I. n. The sky; the vault of heaven; the heavens. [Now used chiefly in poetry.]

The see may ebbe and flowen more or lesse,
The welkne hath might to shyne, reyne, or hayle.
Chaucer, Fortune, 1. 62.

All the heavens revolve In the small welkin of a drop of dew, Lowell, Under the Willows.

weld-bore (weldework) and in Yorkshare, Diet, of Needlework, welder (wel'der), n. [< weld^2 + -er^1.] One who welds, or an instrument or appliance for welding.

welding-heat (wel'ding-hēt), n. See heat.

welding-heat (wel'ding-ma-shēn"), n. As see heat.

wellow on me with you.

Shax., n. ...

welky, a. See whelky.

well (wel), v. i. [< ME. wellen, < AS. wellan, wyllan, well or spring up (= OHG. wellōn, MHG. G. wellen, well up, = Ieel. vella, make to boil), a secondary form, associated with the noun well, from the orig. strong verb AS. weallan (= OC OHG. wallan = Ieel. vella = OC OHG from the orig. strong verb AS. weallan (= OFries, walla = OS, OHG. wallun = Ieel. vella = Sw. välla = Dan. vælde), boil, well up: see wall², and ef. well¹, n. Cf. also weld².] I. intrans. To issue forth, as water from the earth or from a spring; spring; flow up or out.

She no lenger myght restreyne
Hir teres, they gonne soo up to welle.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 709.

From out the sounding cells What a gush of euphony voluminously wells!

Poe, The Bells, ii.

The springs that welled
Beneath the touch of Milton's rod.
Whittier, Rantoul.

II. trans. 1†. To boil.

He made him drynke led [lead] iweld and In is mouth halde it there. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 58. 2. To pour forth from or as if from a well or

spring. Spenser. It was like visiting some classic fountain, that had once welled its pure waters in a sacred shade, but finding it dry and dusty.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 30.

and dusty.

Well¹ (wel), n. [⟨ ME. wel (well-), also welle, wille, wille, ⟨ AS. well, wyll, also wella, wylla, a well, spring (= MD. welle, D. wel = OHG. wella, MHG. G. welle, a wave, billow, surge, = Ieel. vella, boiling, ebullition, = Dan. væld (for *væll), a spring), ⟨ weallan, boil: see wall², and ef. wall², n., and well¹, v.] 1. A natural source of water; a place where water springs up in or issues from the ground: a spring or well-spring: a from the ground; a spring or well-spring; a from the ground; a spring or well-spring; a fountain. As soon as a spring begins to be utilized as a source of water-supply it is more or less thoroughly transformed into a well. (See def. 4.) This is necessary, both for rendering the access to it convenient, and for giving the water a chance to accumulate and be protected when not needed for use. Hence the word spring is much used by geologists in describing the natural sources of water-supply, and well, by those indicating the mammer in which the supply has been made available. There is, however, no sharp distinction possible between the two words. Thus, Prestwlch speaks of the "beautiful spring [between Circucester and Cheltenham] known as the Seven Wells," and Phillips of a "feehle intermittent spring [issuing from Giggleswick Scar, in Yorkshire] known as the Ebbing and Fluwing Well."

Ther were a fewe welles

wing Well."

Ther were a fewe welles

Came renning fro the cliffes adoun.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 160.

Ther sprong welles thre, . . .

Of watyr bothe fayr & good.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 118.

Begin then, Sisters of the sacred well

That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring.

Millon, Lycidas, l. 15.

He deep comfort hath

Who, thirsting, drinks cool waters from a well.

R. W. Gilder, The Celestial Passion, Love and Death.

Hence - 2. The source whence any series or order of things issues or is drawn; a well-spring of origin or supply; a fount in the figurative sense.

He that is of worthinesse the welle. Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 178. Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyled.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

3. That which flows or springs out or up from a source; water or other fluid issuing forth.

And from his gored wound a well of bloud did gush. Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 35.

The water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life. John iv. 14.

4. A pit, hole, or shaft sunk in the ground, either by digging or by boring through earth and rock, to obtain a supply of water, or of other fluid, as mineral water, brine, petroleum, or natural gas, from a subterranean source, and walled or otherwise protected from eaving in.
Wells are generally cylindrical, and are sometimes bored
to a depth of several hundreds or thousands of feet. (See
Artesian well, under Artesian. See also oil-well, tube well.)
From ordinary wells for domestic use the water is raised
in vessels—generally buckets hung in pairs to a windlass

or singly to a well-sweep - or, as from deeper wells, by pumping.

'Tis not so deep as a *well*, nor so wide as a church-door; at 'tis enough.

Shak., R. and J., iil. 1. 99. but 'tis enough.

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.
S. Woodworth, The Old Oaken Bucket.

You were certain, by a sort of fate, to stop, in passing, at the well in the front yard for a drink.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 51.

A eavity, or an inclosed space, shaft, or the like, in some way comparable to or suggestive of an ordinary well, but of some other origin or use: as, an ink-well.

The veriest old well of a shivering best parlour.

Dickens, Christmas Carol, ii.

Through a most unsavory alley into a court, or rather space, serving as a well to light the rear range of a tenement house.

T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

She had gotten it in a great well of a cupboard. $R.\ D.\ Elackmore,\ Lorna\ Doone,\ xliv.$

The well . . . must be a square hole, a little larger than the plate [for etching], and about an inch deep.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 166. The arell

There must be perfect drainage insured from the bottom of the well [the receptacle for ice in an ice house], so that the ice will be kept dry.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 364.

that the ice will be kept dry.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 364.

Specifically—(a) In a building, a compartment or shaft extending through the different floors, or from top to botom, in which the stairs are placed, or round which they turn; or one in which an elevator or lift moves up and down; or one which serves for the admission of sir or light to interior rooms, etc. The kinds of well named are distinctively called a well-stoircase or (for the space interior to the stairs) a well-hole, an elevator-shaft, and an airor light-shaft. (b) In a ship: (1) A compartment formed by bulkheads round the pumps, for their protection and for ease of access to them. (2) A shaft through which to raise and lower an auxiliary screw-propeller. (3) The cockpit. (c) In a fishing-vessel or on a float, a compartment with a perforated bottom for the admission of water, in which sha are kept alive: distinctively called line-well. (d) In a military mine, a shaft with branches or galleries running out from it. (e) In a furnace, the lower part of the eavily into which the metal falls. (f) In an Irish jaunting-car, the hollow space for luggage between the seats. (g) In some breech-loading small arms, a cavity for the breech-block in the rear of the chamber. (h) In an English court of law, the inclosed space for the lawyers and their assistants, immediately in front of the judges' bench.

Solicitors... ranged In a line, in a long matted well, between the registers' red table and the sill gowns.

Solicitors . . . ranged in a line, in a long matted well, . . between the registrar's red table and the silk gowns.

Dickens, Bleak House, i.

6. In her., a bearing representing a well-curb, usually seen in perspective, circular, and masoned of large stones.—7. A whirlpool; an eddy; especially, a dangerous eddy in the sea, as about the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

The wells of Tuftiloe can wheel the stoutest vessel round and round, in despite of either sail or steerage.

Scott, Pirate, xxxviii. O to us.

The fools of habit, sweeter seems
To rest beneath the clover sod . . .
Than if with thee [a ship) the roaring wells
Should gulf him fathom-deep in brine.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

Absorbing-well. See absorb.—Artesian well. See Artesian (with cut).—Driven well, or drive-well. See tube-well.—Flowing well. See flowing.—Negative well. Same as absorbing-well.—The wells, or Wells, in England, wells or springs of mineral waters, or a place where such wells are situated: as, to drink of or go to the wells at Bath; Tunbridge Wells.

The New Wells at Epsom, with variety of Raffling Shops, will be open'd on Easter Monday next.

Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne,

Syn. 4. Well, Spring, Fountain, Cistern, A well is an artificial pit sunk to such a depth that water comes into the bottom and rises to the water-level, ready to be drawn up. A spring is a place where water comes naturally to the surface of the ground and flows away: a spring may be opened or struck in excavation, but cannot be made. A fountain is characterized by the leaping upward of the water: it may be natural, and thus be a kind of spring, or it may be artificial, as in a public square. A cistern is an artificial receptacle for the storage of water, as that which is conducted from roofs; figuratively, the word may be applied to similar natural subterranean reservoirs.

Well2 (wel), adv.; compar. better, superl. best. [Also E. dial. wall; Se. weel, weil; \lambda ME. wel, weel, well, wol, welle, wele, sometimes wela. \lambda S. wel, well = OS. wel = OFries. wel, val, wol = D. wel = MLG. wol, wal, wol, C. wohl, wol = Ieel. vel (sometimes val) = Sw. väl = Dan. vel = Goth.

weid, wold, MHG. well, G. wolf, we will be left the (sometimes val) = Sw. $r\ddot{a}l$ = Dan. rel = Goth. waila, well; orig. 'as wished,' 'as desired,' from the root of will!; ef. Gr. $\beta i \lambda \tau \epsilon \rho o c$, better, Skt. vara, better, rara, a wish. Skt. \sqrt{rar} , ehoose: vara, better, rara, a wish, skt. V rar, chooses, see will. Well has eome to be used as the adverb of good.] 1. In a good or laudable manner; not ill; worthily; rightly; properly; suitably: as, to act or reason well; to work or ride well; to be well disposed; a well-built house.

The poets did well to conjoin music and medicine in pollo.

Racon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

You cannot anger him worse than to doe well.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosioographie, A Detractor.

Tis as certain that the work was well done at first, seeing it performs it's office so well, at so great a distance of time.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

Men who die on a scaffold for political offences almost always die well.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

aways are well.

2. In a satisfactory or pleasing manner; according to desire, taste, or the like; fortunately; happily; favorably: as, to live or fare well; to succeed well in business; to be well situated.

The same daye the wynde fell well in our waye.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 61.

To make a savery pere and weel smellinge.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Mistress Ford, by my troth, you are very well met. Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 200.

Take your fortune:
If you come off well, praise your wit.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

3. With satisfaction or gratification; commendably; agreeably; highly; excellently: as, to be well entertained or pleased.

I hear so well of your Proceedings that I should rather commend than encourage you. Howell, Letters, I. v. 9.

All the world speaks well of you. Pope.

A man who thinks sufficiently well of himself is never shy. T. A. Trollope, What I Remember, p. 117.

4. In reality; fairly; practically; fully.

Can nocht deerne fair colours weill.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 451.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), 1. 451.

Would they were both well out of the room!

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Though winter be over in March by rights,

Tis May perhaps ere the snow shall have withered well
off the heights.

Erowning, Up at a Villa.

It is evident that before the 13th century had well begun an historical compendium of great value had already been drawn up.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 314.

5. To a good or fair degree; not slightly or moderately; adequately: as, to be well deserving; to sleep well; a well-known author.

Whanne he was come the kyng he held hym well, And liked him right well in enery thyng. Generydes (E. E. T. 8.), 1. 458.

She looketh well to the ways of her household.

Prov. xxxi. 27.

Pray thee advise thyself well.

R. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, l. 3.

Look you, this ring doth fit me passing well.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

Full well they laughed, with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he,
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 201.

I have heard of a military engineer who knew so well how a bridge should be built that he could never build one.

Lowell, Coleridge.

6. To a large extent; greatly, either in an absolute or in a relative sense.

The kyng was wele in age, I yow ensur. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1905.

Aton is from thens southwardes well towarde Jherusa-lem, within the londe and not vpon the see.

Sir R. Guyforde, Pylgrymage, p. 48.

She wears her bonnet well back on her head.

G. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

7. Conformably to state or circumstances; with propriety; conveniently; advantageously; justifiably: as, 1 cannot well afford it.

A little evil

May well be suffer'd for a general good, sir.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.

To know
In measure what the mind may well contain.
Milton, P. L., vii, 128.

You may well ask "What Is to know?" for the expression is an ambiguous one. Mixart, Nature and Thought, p. 28. 8. Conformably to requirement or obligation; with due heed or diligence; carefully; conscientiously: now only in the legal phrase well and truly, as part of an oath or undertaking.

Ther for to heryn, wele and denowteliche, a messe solmpliche soungyn.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 47. empliche soungyn.

empliche soungyn. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.
Be quyke and redy, meke and sernisable,
Wele swaityng to fulfylle anone
What that thy souerayne comav[n]dithe the to be done.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.
In felonies the oath administered [to jurors] is "You shall well and truly try, and true deliverance make between our sovereign lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar, etc."

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 701.

94. Entirely; fully; quite; in full measure.

That Castelle [Bethanye] is wel a Myle long fro Jeru-dem. Mandeville, Travels, p. 97.

The elder brother hade a sonne to clerke,
Welle of fyftene wynter of age.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 98. Be these thre men wele of thi counseile?

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), 1, 38,

10. Very; much; very much; obsolete except in well nigh (see well-nigh).

With-onte presentz or pens, she pleseth wel fewe.

Piers Plowman (B), iil. 161.

Wel litel thynken ye upon my wo.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 515.

Thei tit agen turned, to telle the sothe, & bere hem wel beter then thei bi-fore hade.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3830.

11. Elliptically, it is well; so be it: used as a sign of assent, either in earnest, in indifference, or in irony, or with other shades of meaning, as a prelude to a further statement, and often as a mere introductory expletive.

Well, I shall live to see your husbands beat you.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3. Well now, look at our villa! Browning, Up at a Villa.

Well — 'tis well that I should bluster!

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

As well, also; equally; besides: used absolutely.

As well, also; equally; besides: used absolutely.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,
With all the nearest things to my heart, as well
My chamber-councils.
It is not simply a house. It is a person, as it were, as
well.

II. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 93.

As well as. See as!.—As well... as, both... and;
one equally with the other; jointly.

Stake owt all kindes of fortificac[i]ons, as well to prevent the mine and sappe as the Canon.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 4.

In polity, as well evelesiastical as eivil, there are and will be always evils which no art of man can cure, breaches and leaks more than man's wit hath hands to stop.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v, 9.

Just as well, improperly used by some writers for 'all the same.'

Her aged lover made her presents, but just as well she hated the sight of him.

Quoted in R. G. White's Words and their Uses, p. 184.

So well ast. See sol.—To go well. See go.—To speak well for. See speak.—Well enough, in a moderate degree; so as to give moderate satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.—Well heeled. See keeled, 2.—Well met. See meett.—Well must ye, See must.—Well nigh, very nearly; almost: often compounded. See well-wigh.

My steps had well nigh slipped.

One that is well-nigh worn to pieces.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 21. Well off, in a good condition, especially as to property.

See off, a., 6.
George will have all my property, but Frank is nearly as well off, barring the baronetcy.

T. Hook, Fathers and Sons, i.

well spoken. See speak.

T. Hook, Fathers and Sons, I.

Well spoken. See speak.

[Of the proper compounds of well with participial adjectives, only those are given below which are in standard use, or the meaning of which is not directly obvious. In regard to the improper joining of well with participles in regular verbal construction, see remark under ill.]

Well² (wel), a. and n. [\(\delta\) well², adv., and in most uses still strictly an adv.] I, a. 1. Agreeable to wish or desire; satisfactory as to condition or relation; fortunate; opportune; propitious: only predicative, and most commonly used in impersonal clauses. impersonal clauses.

Is it well with thee? is it well with thy husband? is it well with the child? And she answered, It is well.

2 Ki. iv. 26.

Striving to better, eft we mar what's well.

Shak., Lear, i. 4. 369.

All is well as it can be Upon this earth where all has end. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 354.

2. Satisfactory in kind or character; suitable; proper; right; good: as, was it well to do this? the well ordering of a household.

Thei wolden awyrien that wigt for his well dedes.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 662.

Olym. Is't not a haudsome woneh?

Gent. She is well enough, madam.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

It is a more common then convenient saying that uine Taylors make a man; it were well if nineteen could make a woman to her minde. X. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 28.

Jeremy Bentham's logic, by which he proved that he couldn't possibly see a ghost, is all very well in the daytime.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

3. In a good state or condition; well off; comfortable; free from trouble: used predicatively: as, I am quite well where I am.

One woman is fair, yet I am well; another is wise, yet am well.

Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 28.

4t. In good standing; favorably situated or connected; enjoying consideration: used predica-

He . . . was well with Henry the Fourth.

5. In good health; not sick or ailing; in a sound condition as to body or mind: usually predicative: as, he is now well, or (colloquially)

a well man.

I am now as well
As any living man; why not as valiant?
Fletcher, Humorous Lientenant, ii. 4.
He proceeded to acquaint her who of quality was well
or sick within the bills of mortality.

Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

Steete, Tatler, No. 207.

To let well alone. See lett.— Well to livet, having a competence; in comfortable circumstances. Compare well-to-do.

well-being

You're a made old man; . . . you're well to live. Shak., W. T., iii. 3. 125.

Well to passt. See pass. = Syn. 5. Hale, hearty, sound.

II.† n. That which is well or good; good state, health, or fortune. [Rare.]

"O! how," sayd he, "mote I that well out find,
That may restore you to your wonted need?"

Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 43.

well-acquainted (wel'a-kwān'ted), a. Having intimate acquaintance or personal knowledge.

As if I were their well-acquainted friend. Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 2.

welladay (wel'a-dā), interj. An altered form of wellaway, simulating day—the present time, either as the witness or the cause of distress, being often brought into ejaculations of this kind. See wellaway.

O well-a-day, Mistress Ford! having an honest man to your husband, to give him such cause of suspicion!

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 106.

Ah! woe is me; woe, woe is me; Alack and well-a-day! Herrick, Hesperides (The Mad Maid's Song).

well-advised (wel'ad-vīzd'), a. Accordant with

well-advised (wer ad-vizal), a. Accordant with good advice or careful reflection; considerate; prudent: as, a well-advised proceeding.
well-aneart (wel'a-ner'), adv. [Also well-anere (given as well-an-ere in Halliwell) as an exclamation; < well² + anear. In the exclamatory use anear seems to supply the same vagne reference to the present time as day in welladay.] Almost immediately; very soon.

The lady shrieks, and well-a-near Does fall in travail with her fear. Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 51.

well-appointed (wel'a-poin'ted), a. 1. Complete in appointment or equipment; furnished with all requisites; in good trim.

The gentle Archbishop of York is up, With well-appointed powers. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 190.

They [defenders of the established religion] were a numerous, an intrepid, and a well-appointed band of combatants.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Hence -2†. Dominant; protective; auspicious.

Or seen her well-appointed star Come marching up the eastern hill afar. Cowley.

well-appointedness (wel'a-poin'ted-nes), n. The state or condition of being well-appointed. [Rare.]

Her actual smartness, as London people would eall it, her well-appointedness, and her evident command of more than one manner. H. James, Jr., Tragie Muse, xxvi.

wellaway (wel'a-wā), interj. [< ME. wellaway, wel'a-wā), interj. [< ME. wellawaye, welaway, wayleway, waylaway, walaway, weylawey, weleaway, wei la wei, wo la wo, etc., < AS. wā lā wā, wālā wā, an exclamation of surprise or distress: wā, woe; lā, lo; wā, woe. Hence, by variation, welladay.] An exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to alas.

Thu salt, after the thridde dei,
Ben do on rode, weila-wei!
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2088.
This is the lif of this lordis that lynen shalde with Do-bet,
And wel-a-wey wers and I shulde al telle.

Piers Plowman (A), xi. 215.

I have hem don dishonoure, walaway! Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1066.

In Searlet towne, where I was home,
There was a faire maid dwellin,
Made every youth crye Wel-awaye!
Her name was Barbara Allen,
Barbara Allen's Cruelty (Child's Ballads, 11, 158).

wellawayt, n. [\(\text{wellaway, interj.} \)] Woe; misery. For his glotonie and his grete seleuthe he hath a greuous penaunce, That is welawo whan he waketh and wepeth for colde, Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 235.

Wot no wight what werre is, ther as pees regneth, Ne what is witerliche wele til *wele-a-way* hym teche. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 239.

well-balanced (wel'bal'anst), a. Rightly balanced; properly adjusted or regulated; not confused or disorderly.

The well-balanced world on hinges hung. Milton, Nativity, I. 122.

A well-balanced moral nature consists of a large variety of mental forces, which do not easily group themselves under one or two general aspects.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 269.

well-behaved (wel'bē-hāvd'), a. Of good be-

havior or conduct; becoming in manner; cour-

teous; civil. Such orderly and well-behaved reproof to all uncomeliess, Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1, 59.

well-being (wel'bē'ing), n. [\langle well2 + heing.] Well-conditioned existence; good mode of being; moral or physical welfare; a state of life which secures or tends toward happiness. Sometimes written wellbeing.

well-beloved (wel'bē-luv'ed), a. Greatly beloved; very dear. Sometimes used substantively.

Cant. i. 13. Myrrh is my well-beloved unto me. Shak., J. C., iii, 2. 180. The well-beloved Brutus.

well-beseeming (wel'bē-sē'ming), a. Properly or duly beseeming; suitably becoming.

In a noble Prince nothing is more decent and welbe-seeming his greatnesse than to spare foule speeches. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

Rome's royal empress, Unfurnish'd of her well-beseeming troop. Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 56.

well-beseent (wel'bē-sēn'), a. Well-looking; fine in appearance; showy.

The Briton Prince him readic did awayte, In glistering armes right goodly well-bescene. Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 29.

well-bestrutted (wel'be-strut'ed), a. strut, v.] Fully stretched or distended; swelled out.

And well bestrutted bees sweet bagge. Herrick, Hesperides (Oberon's Feast).

well-boat (wel'bōt), n. A fishing-boat provided with a live-well; a smack-boat or smack. [Canada and New Eng.]

[Canada and New Eng.] well-borer (wel'bōr"er), n. A person engaged in or an instrument used for boring wells. well-boring (wel'bōr"ing), n. A method of sinking wells by drilling or boring through rock, these wetls often extending to a great depth. Percussion drilling is most used for this purpose. Compare oil-well, oil-derriek, etc. well-born (wel'bōrn), a. [= G. wohlgeboren; as well² + born¹.] Of high or respectable birth; not of low origin.

not of low origin.

The term well-born was a contemptuous niekname given to the Federalists.

McMaster, People of United States, I. 469.

well-breathed (wel'bretht), a. Long-breathed; having good wind; strong of lung.

On thy well-breath'd horse keep with thy hounds. Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 678.

well-bred (wel'bred), a. 1. Of good breeding; polite; cultivated; refined.

For better luve I that bonnie boy Than a' your weel-bred men. Ladye Diamont (Child's Ballads, II. 383). moral, sensible, and well-bred man

A moral, sensible, and wett-of-call.

Will not affront me, and no other can.

Cowper, Conversation, 1. 193.

2. Of good breed, stock, or race, as a domestic animal. Compare half-bred, thoroughbred.
well-bucket (wel'buk"et), n. A vessel for drawing up water from a well: often used in pairs, one ascending while the other descends. It is usually of wood, and barrel-shaped; in some parts of Europe copper vessels are used.

The museles are so many well-buckets; when one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey.

Dryden.

well-carriaged (wel'kar'ājd), a. Of good carriage or deportment; well-mannered. [Rare.] The mistress of the house, a pretty well-carriaged Pepps, Diary, 1. 317.

well-carset, n. [Also Sc. well-kerse; ME. welle carse, < AS. wylle-cærse, water-cress, < wylle, spring, + cærse, eress: see well and cress | Water-cress | W Water-cress.

cress.] Water-cress.

Ich rede no faithful frere at thy feste sytte;
3ut were me lettere, by oute lord, lyue by welle-carses
Than haue my fole and my fyndynge of false menne wynnynges.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 292.

Well-faring! (wel'far'ing), a. [Cf. farel, v., 6.]

Well-seeming; fine-appearing; handsome.

well-chain (wel'chān), n. A chain attached to a bucket or a pair of buckets, and used with a windlass, for drawing water from a well.

well-conditioned (wel'kon-dish'ond), a. [\(\) ME. well conditioned : \(\) well-favored (wel'fa'vord), a. Being of good or favorable condition: in a desirable state favor or appearance; good-looking: comely. of being: as, a well-conditioned mind. Prompt. Parr., p. 521.

well-conducted (wel'kon-duk'ted), a. 1. Properly led; under good conduct: as, a well-conducted expedition.—2. Characterized by good conduct; acting well or properly; well-behaved: as, a well-conducted person or commu-

around and above the top of a well. See cut under pozzo.

Losson . . . sat on the well-curb, shouting bar language England."
down to the parrot.

R. Kipling. In the Matter of a Private. well-foughtent (wel'fâ'tn), a. Bravely fought.

It behoves not a wise Nation to commit the sum of thir well-deck (wel'dek), n. An open space on the well-found (wel'found), a. Found to be well main deck of a ship, inclosed like a well by the bulwarks and partial higher decks forward and named so decisive as that which is furnished by bills of mortality.

Macaday, Southey's Colloquies.

Well-found (wel'found), a. Found to be well or good; approved; commendable.

Gerard de Narbon was my father; In what he did profess well found.

Shake, All's Well, it. 1. 105.

Many live comparatively well-found lives.

6876

The question of the freeboard of steamers of the well-deck type is again being brought before the notice of Lloyd's by the shipowners of the northeast coast.

The Engineer, LXV. 468.

well-decker (wel'dek"er), n. A ship having a well-deck.

A large proportion of the steamers built and owned at West Hartlepool are well-deckers. The Engineer, LXVII. 192.

well-deedt, n. [< ME. weldæde, weldæd, < AS. weldæd (= OHG. wolatāt = Goth. wailadēds); as well² + deed.] Benefit.
well-disposed (wel'dis-pōzd'), a. Of a good or favorable disposition; in a kindly or friendly state of feeling; well-willed.

You lose a thousand well-disposed hearts.
Shak., Rich. 11., ii. 1. 206.

Some well-disposed persons have taken offence at my using the word Free-thinker as a term of reproach.

Steele, Tatler, No. 135.

well-doer (wel'dö'er), n. One who does well;

well-doing (wel'dö'ing), n. [\lambda ME. well-doi \lambda well^2 + doing.] Good conduct or action.

The cristin ne myght bet littil space endure, ne hadde be the well doinge of the v knyghtes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 550.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 550.

Well-head (wel'hed), n. The source of a natu-

Let us not be weary in well doing. Gal. vi. 9.

well-doing (wel'dö'ing), a. Acting well; doing what is right or satisfactory.

The well-doing steed. Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 112.

well-drain (wel'dran), n. 1. A drain or vent, well-hole (wel'höl), n. 1. A deep, narrow, persomewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge pendicular cavity, as the space from top to botthe water of wet land.—2. A drain leading to tom of a house round which stairs turn; also, a well or pit.

well-drain (well'dran), v. t. [\langle well-drain, n.]
To drain, as land, by means of wells or pits,
which receive the water, and from which it is

which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery.

well-dressing (wel'dres*ing), n. The decoration of wells and springs with flowers, etc., accompanied by religious observances, practised at set times in England (especially at Tissington, in Derbyshire, on Ascension day) and elsewhere. Also called well-flowering.

Fetichism survives in the honours paid to wells and fountains, common in Germany and in some parts of France, and to England known under the name of well-dressing.

Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 87. dressing.

well-drill (wel'dril), n. A tool or drill used in boring wells. well-earned (wel'ernd), a. Thoroughly de-

served; fully due on account of action or conduct: as, a well-carned punishment.

well-faced (wel'fast), a. Of good face or aspect. [Rare.]

He that hath any well-faced phancy in his Crowne, an doth not vent it now, fears the pride of his owne heart will dub him dunce for ever.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 2.

well-famed (wel'famd), a. Of great fame; famous; celebrated.

Hect. I thank thee, most imperious Agamemnon.

Agam. [To Troilus.] My well-famed lord of Troy, no less to you.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 173.

Now hold your tongue, my well-far'd maid, Lat a' your mourning be. John o' Hazelgreen (Child's Ballads, IV. 86).

A wel-faringe persone for the nones. Chawer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 54.

Rachel was beautiful and well favoured. Gen. xxix. 17. To be a well-favoured man is the gift of fortune.

Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3, 15.

well-fed (wel'fed), a. Showing the result of good feeding; in good condition; fat; plump. And well-fed sheep and sable oxen slay.

Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 205.

well-curb (wel'kerb), n. A curb or inclosure well-flowering (wel'flou"er-ing), n. Same as well-dressing.

Makes this feast of the well-flowering one of the most beautiful of all the old customs that are left in "Merrie England."

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 457.

Many live comparatively well-found lives. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLL 728.

well-founded (wel'foun'ded), a. Founded on good reasons; having strong probability; not baseless: as, well-founded suspicions.
well-givent (wel'giv'n), a. Given to what is

well or good; well-meaning; well-intentioned. Why are you a hurthen to the world's conscience, and

an eye-sore to well-given men?

Dekker and Webster, Westward IIo, ii. 2. well-governort, n. [ME. wel-governour (tr. L. qui bene præest).] One who governs well.

The prestis that ben wel governouris.

Wyclif, 1 Tim. v. 17.

well-graced (wel'grāst), a. Held in good grace or esteem; viewed with favor; popular.

The eyes of men, After a well-graced actor leaves the stage, Are idly hent on him that enters next. Shak., Rich. 11., v. 2. 24.

well-doer (wel'do'er), n. One who does well; a performer of good deeds or actions: opposed to evil-doer.
well-doing (wel'dö'ing), n. [(ME. well-doing; well-carse. [Scotch.] well-doing (wel'dö'ing), n. [(ME. well-doing; well-carse. [Scotch.] well-grounded (wel'groun'ded), a. Having good grounds or reasons; well-based; well-based; well-doing (well-doing) well-doing (well-doing) well-doing) well-doing (well-doing) well-grounded (wel'groun'ded), a. Having good grounds or reasons; well-based; well-doing) well-doing (well-doing) well-doing (well-doing) well-doing (well-doing) well-doing) well-doing) well-doing (well-doing) well-doing) well-doing (well-doing) well-doing) well-doing (well-doing) well-doing) well-doing (well-doing) well-doing) well-

ral well or spring. To-walten [overflowed] alle thyse welle-hedez [of the del-

uge & the water flowed.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), il. 428.

Old well-heads of haunted rills. Tennyson, Eleanore.

an inclosure in which a balancing-weight rises

and falls, etc.—2. The well-room of a boat. well-house (wel'hous), n. A room or small house built round a well, for dairy and other domestie uses.

I lately had standing in my well-house . . . a great eaul-ron of copper. Harman, Cavest for Cursetors, p. 25. dron of copper.

well-informed (wel'in-fôrmd'), a. Possessed of full information on a wide variety of sub-

welling (wel'ing), n. [Verbal n. of well¹, v.] An outpouring, as of liquid or gas.

Wellington boot. 1. A riding-boot with leg extending upward at the rear to the angle of the knee, and high enough in front to cover the knee. So called because the pattern is supposed to have been introduced by the Duke of Wellington, who wore such boots in his campaigns.

2. A similar boot, somewhat shorter, worn un-

der the trousers, and fitting the leg closely.

No gentleman could wear anything in the daytime but Wellington boots, high up the leg, over which the trousers fitted tightly, covering most of the foot, and secured underneath by a broad strap.

E. Fates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

Wellingtonia (wel-ing-tō'ni-ā), n. [NL. (Lindley, 1853), named after the Duke of Wellington: see Wellingtonian.] A name much used in England for the big trees of California, which has

and for the big trees of California, which has given way to the earlier name Sequoia under the rule of priority. See Sequoia (with cut).

Wellingtonian (wel-ing-tō'ni-an), a. [< Wellington (see def.) + -ian.] Of or pertaining to the first Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley, 1769-1852), a British general and statesman.

The Wellingtonian legend was once as strong in England as the Napoleonic in France.

The Academy, No. 906, p. 159.

well-intentioned (wel'in-ten'shond), a. Characterized by or due to good intentions; meaning well; well-meant; intended for good.

The publicity and control which the forms of free constitutions provide for guarding even well-intentioned rulers against honest errors.

Brougham.

"Immortality inherent in Nature" . . . is a well-inten-ment argument. The American, XI. 44. tioned argument.

well-judged (wel'jujd), a. Treated or done with good judgment; correctly estimated or calculated: judicious; wise.

The well-judg'd purchase, and the gift,
That grac'd his letter'd store.
Cowper, Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

well-knit (wel'nit), a. [\langle well^2 + knit, pp.] Firmly compacted; strongly framed or fixed.

0 well-knit Samson! strong-jointed Samson! Shak., L. L. L., i. 2, 77.

His soul well-knit, and all his battles won,
Mounts, and that hardly, to eternal life,
M. Arnold, Immortality.

well-known (wel'non), a. Fully or familiarly known; clearly apprehended; generally acknowledged.

Implored for aid each well-known face. And strove to seek the Dame's Dame's embrace, Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 25.

well-likingt (wel'li*king), a. 1. A well; good-looking; well-conditioned. 1. Appearing

Children . . . as fat and as well-liking as if they had been gentlemen's children. Latimer.

Through the great providence of the Lord, they came all safe on shore, and most of them sound and well liking.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, 1. 244.

2. Showing off well; clever; smart.

Well-liking wits they have. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 268. well-looked (wel'lukt), a. Well-looking; having a good appearance.

They are both little, but very like one another, and well-looked children.

Pepys, Diary, 111. 270.

well-looking (wel'luk"ing), a. Looking well; fairly good-looking.

The horse was a hay, a well-tooking animal enough,

She was a well-looking, almost a handsome woman.

J. C. Jeafreson, Live it Down, xxx.

Well-mannered (well'man"erd), a. [< ME. well
maneryd; < well² + mannered.] Having good manners; polite; well-bred; complaisant.

Sir, if you will not that men call you presumptuous, or, to speake plainly, do call you foole, hane a care to be well manered. Guevara, Letters (tr. hy Hellowes, 1577), p. 74.

well-marked (wel'märkt), a. 1. In zoöl, and bot., pronounced; decided; obvious; signal; easily recognized or determined: as, well-marked easily recognized or determined: as, wet-marked characters; a well-marked genus, species, or variety.—2. Specifying a South African tortoise, Homopus signatus. P. L. Selater. well-meaner (wel'mē'ner), n. Ono who means

well, or whose intention is good.

Deluded well-meaners come over out of honesty, and small offenders out of common discretion or fear.

Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

Well seen in music, to instruct Bianca.

Shak, T. of the S., i. 2, 134.

Well-set (wel'set'), a. 1. Firmly set or fixed;

well-meaning (wel'nie'ning), a. Well-intentioned: frequently used with slight contempt. Plain well-meaning soul. Shuk., Rich. II., ii. 1. 128.

Edward's well-meant honest love.
Shak., 3 Hen. Vl., iii. 3. 67.

Well-minded Clarence, be thou fortunate! Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 27. well-natured (wel'nā'tūrd), n. Of excellent well-spherometer (wel'sfē-rom"e-ter), n. nature or character; properly disposed; right-form of spherometer for accurately measured.

wellness (wel'nes), n. [< well² + -ness.] The state of being well or in good health. Hood. well-nigh (wel'nī'), adr. [< ME. wel ny, wel nygh, wel neih; prop. two words: see well² and nigh.] Very nigh; very nearly; almost wholly or en-Also written as a single word and (more properly) as two words.

A wegge of boone or yron putte bytwene The bark and tree welnigh III fingers depe. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

The labour of wel-nigh fifty pioners.

Sandys, Travalles, p. 19. The dreary night has wellnigh passed. Whittier, Paun.

well-ordered (wel'ôr'dérd), a. Rightly or correctly ordered, regulated, or governed.

There is a law in each well-order'd nation
To early those raging appetites.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 180.

well-packing (wel'pak'ing), n. A cylindrical bag filled with flaxseed, or some similar apparatus ratus, placed around the well-tube in deep oil-wells, to prevent the entrance of water above or below the oil in the well; a seed-bag. E. H.

Knight. See cut under packing. well-pleasing (wel'plē'zing), a. Acceptable;

A sacrifice acceptable, well-pleasing to God.

Phil. Iv. 18.

ell-pleasing (wel'plē'zing), n. That which is well pleasing; also, the act of pleasing or atisfving. [Rare.]

| Comparison of the element of the second of the secon well-pleasing (wel'plē'zing), n. That which is well pleasing; also, the act of pleasing or satisfying. [Rare.]

The fruits of unity (next unto the well-pleasing of God, which is all in all) are two.

Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

well-proportioned (wel'prō-pōr'shond), a. Having good or correct proportions; fitting as to parts or relations; properly coördinated. well-read (wel'red), a. Having read largely; having an extensive and intelligent knowledge of bedre well-read.

well-regulated (wel'reg'ū-lā-ted), a. Under proper regulation or control; in good order as to arrangement or management; well-ordered.

Methinks an angry scorn is here well-timed. Things which would have distressed most well-regulated Belgravian damsels.

E. Yates, Land at Last, iii. 3.

well-respected (wel'rē-spek'ted), a. 1. He in high respect; highly esteemed. [Rare.] 1. Held

11 well-respected honour bid me on,
1 hold as little counsel with weak fear
As you, my lord. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 10.
21. Having respect to facts or conditions;
properly viewed; carefully weighed.

well-room (wel'rom), n. 1. A room which contains a well; especially, a room built over a mineral spring, or into which its waters are conducted, and where they are drunk.—2. In a boat, a place in the bottom where leakage with a scoop

well-rounded (wel'roun'ded), a. Being well or properly rounded or filled out; symmetrically proportioned; complete in all parts.

Something so complete and welt-rounded in his Longfellow.

Well seen in music, to instruct Bianca.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2, 134.

properly placed or arranged.

Instead of a girdle, a rent; and, instead of well set hair, baldness.

Isa, iii. 24

Ile was ever a timorous, chicken-spirited, though well-meaning man.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xx.

Well-meant (wel'ment), a. Rightly intended; well-sinker (wel'sing"ker), n. One who sinks friendly; sincere; not feigned.

Modern well-sinkers will go down in any strata almost any depth. Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 89. to any depth.

well-minded (wel'min'ded), a. Of good or well-sinking (wel'sing"king), n. The opewell-disposed mind; well or favorably inclined.

For discharge of a bishop's office, to be well-minded is not enough.

Hooker, Eccles, Polity, vii. 24.

Well-smack (wel'smak), n. A fishing-smack furnished with a well; a smack. [Canada and Well-smack]

New Eng.]

well-natured (wel'nā'tūrd), a. Of excellent nature or character; properly disposed; right-minded.

On their life no grievous burthen lies.
Who are well-natured, temperate, and wise.
Sir J. Denham, Old Age.
They shou'd rather disturb than divert the well-natured and reflecting Part of an Andience.
Congreve, Way of the World, Det.
Wellness (wel'nes), n. [< well² + -ness.] The state of being well or in good health. Hood.
well-nigh (wel'ni'), adr. [< ME. well ny, wel nygh. solete or archaic.]

A litill brooke that com rennynge of two welle sprynges of a mountayne.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 338. Hence — 2. Figuratively, a perennial source of anything; a fountainhead of supply or of ema-

nation.

well-staircase (wel'star kas), n. A staircase forming or built around a well or well-hole. See well, n., 5 (a).
well-sweep (wel'swep), n. A sweep or pivoted pole to one end of which a bucket is hung for drawing water from a well.

Leaning well-sweeps creaked in the scant garden.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.
well-tempered (wel'tem'pėrd), a. In music,
tuned in equal temperament. The term is used
specifically in the (English) title of one of J. S. Bach's most
famous works, "The Well-Tempered Clavichord," a collection of forty-eight preludes and fugues, in two equal
parts, one finished in 1722 and the other in 1744, which
were written in all the major and minor keys (tonalities)
of the keyboard for the purpose of testing the theory of
tuning in equal temperament, at that time but little
known. See temperament.

They bene so well-thewed, and so wise, What ever that good old man bespake, Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Thou wouldst willingly walk in all well-pleasing unto im.

Bp. Leighton, Com. on 1st Peter. ell-proportioned (wel'prō-pōr'shond), a. Well-timbered (wel'tim'berd), a. Well furnished with timber: as, well-timbered land; also, made with good or abundant timber, literally or figuratively; strongly formed or built.

A well-timbered fellow, he would have made a good column, an he had been thought on when the house was a building.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, 1nd.

Methinks an angry scorn is here well timed.

Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

2. Keeping accurate time: as, well-timed oars. well-to-do (wel'tō-dō'), a. 1. Having means to do or get along with; well off; forehanded; prosperous: as, a well-to-do merchant or farmer.

I am rich and well-to-do. Tennyson, Enoch Arden. 2. Manifesting a state of being well off; indicative of prosperity.

There was a well-to-do aspect about the place.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

Tobermory is a commonplace town, with a semicircle of well-to-do houses on the shores of a sheltered bay.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 498.

and rainwater are collected, to be thrown out well-tomb (wel'tom), n. A deeply excavated tomb; one of a numerous class of ancient burial-pits, as in Egypt and in Phenician lands, etc., sunk in the ground or rock like wells.

The graves belong to the type of well-tombs, and show a curious and subtle art in their design for the purposes of concealment.

The Nation, XLVIII. 303.

well-seent (wel'sēn'), a. Highly accomplished; well-trap (wel'trap), n. Same as stink-trap. well-tube (wel'tūb), n. A wooden or metallic tube or piping running from top to bottom of a well for the fluid to rise or be pumped through.

well for the find to rise or be pumped through.

See cut under packing.—Well-tube filter, a filter or strainer at the end of the tube of a driven well, to prevent the entrance of gravel or sand.

Well-turned (well'ternd), u. 1. Accurately turned or rounded: as, a well-turned column.—

2. Dexterously turned or fashioned; well-rounded; aptly constructed: as, a well-turned sentence or compliment

sentence or compliment.

well-warranted (wel'wor'an-ted), a. Having good warrant or eredit; well-accredited; welltrusted.

And you, my noble and well-warranted cousin, . . . Do with your injuries as seems you best.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 254.

well-water (wel'wâ"ter), n. The water of a well or of wells; water drawn from an artificial

He alludes to the excellence of her freestone well-water, declares he must really take a third drink out of her nice gourd.

W. M. Buker, New Timothy, p. 249.

well-willedt, a. [< ME. welwyllyd; < well² + will + -cd².] Bearing good-will; favorable. well-willert (wel'wil"er), n. One who wills or wishes well; a well-wisher.

[They] scornefullie mocke his worde, and also spitefullie hate and hurte all well willers thereof.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

Be ruled by your well-willers.

Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1, 72.

well-willing† (wel'wil*ing), a. [< ME. welewyllyng, welwillende, < AS. welwillende (tr. l. benerolus), < wel, well, + willende, ppr. of will.] Wishing well; well-inclined; favorable; friendly; propitious.

To ther desire the kyng was welewillyng, So fourth on huntyng he rode certeynly.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 964.

Understanding is a well-spring of life unto him that ath it.

Prov. xvi. 22.

Well-willy† (wel'wil"i), a. [Also wel-willy; Sc. weill-willie; \lambda ME, wellwilly (= Sw. v\u00e4lvillig = Dan. velvillig), benevolent; \lambda well = Vall + Va able; propitious.

Venus mone I, the welwilly planete.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1257.

well-wish (wel'wish'), n. A good or favorable wish; a benevolent desire.

If this be true, I must confess I am charitable only in my liberal intentions, and bountiful well-wishes.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

Let it not ... enter into the heart of any one that hath ... a well-wish for his friends or posterity to think of a peace with France. Addison, Present State of the War.

well-wished (wel'wisht), a. Held in good will; highly esteemed; well-liked.

wishers to Atheism.

Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 190.

well-won (wel'wun), a. Honestly gained; hardly earned.

My bargains and my well-won thrift. Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 51.

well-worn (wel'worn), a. 1. Much affected by wear or use; hence, familiar from frequent repetition; worn threadbare.

The well-worn plea that unequal acquaintanceships ever prosper.

Mrs. Gore, Two Ariatocracies, xv. never prosper.

Down which a well-worn pathway courted na.

Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Properly or becomingly worn; suitably borne or maintained. [Rare.]

That well-worn reserve which proved he knew No sympathy with that familiar crew. Byron, Lara, i. 27.

welly (wel'i), adv. [An extension of well².] Well-nigh; very nearly; almost. [Prov. Eng.]

Our Joseph's welly blind, poor lad. Waugh's Lancashire Songs.

welmt, v. i. [ME. welmen, & welm, walm, a bubbling up, a spring: see walm.] To well; spring.

The watere is evere fresh and newe That wetmeth up with wawis brighte. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 1561.

wels (welz), n. The sheatfish, Silurus glanis. Welsh¹ (welsh), a. and n. [Formerly also Welch, early mod. E. also Walsh; A. M. Welsee, Walshe, Wælsee, Walsehe, Walse, Walse, Welse, A.S. Wælsee, Walsehe, Walse, Walise, Welise, < AS. welise, wælise, foreign, esp. Celtic, in later use applied also to the Freneh (= OHG. walhise, foreign, esp. pertaining to Rome, Roman, MHG. welseh, welliseh, walhise, pertaining to Rome, Freneh, Italian, G. wälseh, foreign (cf. G. Wälsehland, Italy), = Ieel. valskr, foreign), < wealh (pl. wealas), foreigner, esp. the Celts or Welshmen, = OHG. walh, MHG. waleh, a foreigner, esp. a Roman (cf. Wallach); cf. LL. Voleæ, a reflex of a Celtic name. The AS. noun, in the pl. Wealas, lit. 'foreigners,' exists in the patrial names Wales, Cornweall, and in comp. in walnut; and the adj. appears as a surname in the forms Welsh, Welch, Walsh.] I. a. 1‡. Foreign. See welshunt.—2. Relating or pertaining to Wales (a titular principality and a part of the island of Great Britain, opposite the southern part of Ireland), or to its people or its indigenous Cymric language.—Welsh clearwing, Trochilium scolikeforme. a British hawk-meth whose leave feate can be a control of the serve feate of the surname of the server feates on the surname of the server feates on the surname of the server feates on the surname of the surname of the server feates on the surname of the server feates on the surname of the surname of the server feates on the surname of the s ireland), or to its people of its indigenous Cymrie language.—Welsh clearwing, Trochitum scotize-forme, a British hawk-moth whose larva feeds on the hireh.—Welsh draket, the gadwall or gray duck, Chaublammus streperus. J. P. Giraud, 1844. Also called German duck. See cut under Chautelasmus. [New Jersey.]—Welsh glave. See glave, 3.—Welsh groin, in arch., a groin formed by the intersection of two cylindrical vaults, of which one is of less height than the other. See underpitch growing, under growing.—Welsh harp. See harp.—Welsh hook, an old military weapon of the bill kind, but having, in addition to a cutting-blade, a hook at the back. at the back.

Swore the devil his truc liegeman upon the cross of a elsh hook.

Shak., 1 Hen. 1V., ii. 4. 372. Welsh hook.

Welsh hook. Shak, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 372. Welsh lay. See layl.—Welsh main, a match at cockrighting where all must fight to death. Scott.—Welsh medlar. Same as azarole.—Welsh mortgage. See mortgage.—Welsh mutton, a choice and delicate quality of mutton obtained from a small breed of sheep in Welss. Simmonds.—Welsh onion, the cibol, Allium jistulosum: ac called from the German Wälsch, which merely indicates a foreign origin. See cibol, 2, and leck.—Welsh parsleyt, a burlesque name for hemp or a hangman's halter made of it.

This is a rascal deserves . . . to dance in hemp Derrick's coranto: let's choke him with Welsh parsley.

Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

Welsh poppy. See Meconopsis and poppy.—Welsh rabbit, ware, wig, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. 1. Collectively, as a plural word with the definite article, the people of Wales, or the members of the Cymric race indigenous to Wales. They were ruled by petty princes, and maintained their independence of the English till 1282-3.—2. The language of Wales or of the Welsh. The Welsh is a member of the Celtic family of languages, forming, with the Breton language and the now extinct Cornish branch, the Cymric group.

Welsh² (welsh), r, t, and i. [Also welch; < Welsh¹, either from the surname, or in allusion to the alleged bad faith of Welshmen.] To cheat or practise cheating by betting or taking mouey as a stake on a horse-race, and running

mouey as a stake on a horse-race, and running off without settling.

A late decision of the Courts has rather taken the lower class of bookmaker by surprise—velshing was decided to be an indictable offence. Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 859.

He stakes his money with one of the book-makers whom he has seen at his stand for many years, with the certainty that he will receive his winnings, and run no risk of being welshed.

Daily Telegraph, March 12, 1887. (Encyc. Dict.)

It heartens the Young Libertine, and confirms the well-ishers to Atheism.

Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 190.**

Welsher (wel'sher), n. [< welshe² + -er¹.] A welt⁴†. Preterit of walt. swindling better or book-maker on a race-track; welt-cutter (welt'kut"er), n. one who absconds without paying his lesses, or machine to cut notches in the state of the stat what is due to others on account of money depesited with him for betting. Also written

welcher.

The welcher properly so called takes the money offered him to back a horse, but, when he has taken money enough from his dupes, departs from the scene of his labours, and trusts to his luck, a dyed wig, or a pair of false whiskers not to be recognised.

All the Year Round.

Welshman (welsh'man), n.; pl. Welshmen (-men). [Formerly also Welchman; \langle Welsh + man.] 1. A native of the principality of Wales, or a member of the Welsh race.—2. A local name of the black-bass and of the squirrel-fish.

welshnut; (welsh'nut), n. [Also walshnut; name of the black-bass and of the squirrel-nsh.
welshnut; (welsh'nut), n. [Also walshnut; \
ME. welshnote, walshnote, lit. 'foreign nut': see
Welsh' and nut, and cf. walnut.] The nut of Juglans regia, the European walnut; also, the tree.

glans regia, the European Walmut; also, the tree.

I saugh him carien a wind-melle
Under a walsh-note [var. welsh-note] shale.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1281.
[Early printed editions have valnote.]
Welsomet (wel'sum), a. [< ME. welsum; < well'sum-liwelloff; in good eondition; prosperous.
Wyelif, Gen. xxiv. 21.
Welsomelyt (wel'sum-li), adv. [< ME. welsum-li; < welsome + -ly².] Prosperously; with favor or well-heing.

vor or well-being.

I... ahall be turned agen welsumly to the howa of my fader.

Wyclif, Gen. xxviii. 21.

welt¹† (welt), v. i. [\langle ME. welten, roll, upset, overturn, \langle AS, wyltan, roll, etc., = OHG. walzan, MHG. welzen, G. walzen, wälzen = Icel. velta, roll: see walt.] To roll; revolve.

Hit walz a wenyng vnwar [foolish] that welt in his mynde.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iil. 115.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ill. 115. welt² (welt), n. [< ME. welte, a narrow strip of leather round a shoe, a hem, a fringe; perhaps < W. gwald, a hem, welt, gwaltes, the welt of a shoe (ef. gwaldu, welt, hem, gwaltesio, form a welt).] 1. An applied hem, selvage, bordering, or fringe; especially, a strengthening or ornamenting strip of material fastened along an edge, or over or between two joined edges, often forming a rounded ridge by the insertion of a cord or the doubling outward of the maof a cord or the doubling outward of the material. [Now rare, except in specific or technical uses.]

nical uses.]

Little low hedges, round like welts, with some pretty pyramids, I like well.

Bacon, Gardena (ed. 1887).

Clap but a civil gown with a welt [a civillan's gown with a furred border] on the one, and a canonical cloke with sleeves on the other.

B. Jonson, Epicone, iv. 2.

A committee-man's clerk, or some such excellent rascal, clothing himself from top to toe In knavery, without a welt or gard of goodness about him.

Randolph, Hey for Honesty, I. 1.

His coal was greene

a welt or gard of goodness about him.

Randolph, Hey for Honcsty, I. I.

His coat was greene,

With welts of white seamde betweene.

Greene, Mourning Garment.

Specifically—(a) In a heraldic achievement, a narrow border to an ordinary or charge. (b) A strip of material sewed round or along an open edge, as of a glove.

He [a glove-maker] cuts pieces for the thumbs... and for the binding round the top and the opening just above the palm of the hand, which are called welts.

Chambers's Journal, 5th ser., III. 226.

(c) A strip of leather in a boot or shoe sewed round the edge of the conjoined upper leather and inner sole, preparatory to the attachment of the bottom or outer sole. See cut under book. (d) In argp., a strip forming an additional thickness laid over a flush seam or joint, or placed in an angle, to strengthen it, as in a carvel-built vessel.

(e) In sheet-tron work, a strip riveted to two contiguous plates forming a hutt-joint. (f) In knitting: (1) One of the ribs at an end of the work, intended to prevent it from rolling up, as around the opening or top of a tock. (2) A separate flap, as a heel-piece, on any piece of work made in a knitting-machine. It is made independently of the work, and afterward knitted on.

Hence—2. A low superficial ridge or linear swelling, as on the skin; a weal or wale: as, to raise welts on a person or an animal by blows with a whip. See welt², v. t., 2. [Colloq.] welt² (welt), v. t. [welt², v. 1]. To fix a welt or welts to or in; furnish or ornament with anything called a welt: as, to welt shoes.

If any he sicke a speare is set vn in his Tent with

thing called a welt: as, to welt shoes.

If any be sicke, a speare is set vp in his Tent with blacke Felt wetted about it, and from thenceforth no stranger entereth therein. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 412.

Wit's as suitable to guarded coats as wisdom is to welled wus.

Chapman, Mousieur D'Olive, iv. 1.

Her coodn't lave 'ouze by raison of the Christmas bakkon comin' on, and zome o' the cider welted.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, ii.

In shoe-manuf., a machine to cut notches in the edges of a welt, in order to admit of laying it in smoothly at the toe. The eutting-blade is triangular, and is depressed by a treadle and raised by a spring. E. H. Knight.

weltet. Preterit of weld3, welde, older forms of

weltet.

welter (wel'ter), v. [< ME. welteren, a var. of walteren, waltren, roll over: see walter.] I. intrans. 1. To roll or toss; tumble about; flow or act waveringly, confusedly, or tumultuously: used chiefly of waves, or of things comparable to them.

Again the reckless and the brave Ride lords of weltering seas. Motherwell, Battle-Flag of Sigurd.

Ineapable of change,
Nor touched by wetterings of passion.

Wordsworth, Prel., vi.

Whelmed the degraded race, and weltered o'er their graves.

Bryant, The Ages, st. 18.

2. To roll about, as in some fluid or unstable medium; be tossed or tumbled; hence, to wallow or grovel (in something).

He must not float upon his watery bier Unwept, and welter to the parching wind Without the meed of some melodious tear.

Milton, Lycidas, 1. 13.

Happier are they that welter in their sin, Swine in the mud, that cannot see for slime. Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. To be exposed to or affected by some weltering or floating substance or medium: said of objects at rest.

When all is past, it is humbling to tread O'er the weltering field of the tombless dead. Byron, Siege of Corinth, xvli.

We elimbed over the crest of high sand, where the rushes lay weltering after the wind.

R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, xi.

She fell from her horse, slain, and weltering in her blood. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 153.

II. trans. 1t. To roll; cause to turn or re-

He that weltereth a stone. Bible of 1549 (Prov. xxvi. 27). 2. To subject to or affect by weltering; accomplish by or as if by wallowing. [Rare.]

Weltering your way through chaos and the murk of Hell.

welter (wel'ter), n. [\(\) welter, r. \] Rolling or wallowing motion; a tossing or tumbling about; hence, turmoil; ferment; hurly-burly. The foul welter of our so-called religious or other con-oversies.

Cariyle.

Nothing but a confused welter and quiver of mingled air, and rain, and spray, as if the very atmosphere is writhing in the elutches of the gale. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, iii.

The wetter of the waters rose up to his chin.
William Morris, Sigurd, i.

welter-race (wel'ter-ras), n. A race in which the horses carry welter-weight. See welterweight.

welter-stakes (wel'ter-staks), n. pl. The stakes in a welter-race

welter-weight (wel'tèr-wāt), n. [Appar. \(\text{wel-ter}, \text{r.,} + weight; \) in allusion to the heavier motion. But in early racing-lists the first element is said to be swelter, for which then welter would be a substitute. Swelter would allude to the overheating of the heavily weighted horses.] In horse-racing, an unusually heavy weight, especially as earried by horses in many steeple-chases and hurdle-races. These weights sometimes amount to as much as 40 pounds over weight for age.

welt-guide (welt'gid), n. An attachment to a

welt-guide (well gid), n. An attachment to a shoe-sewing machine for presenting the welt in the machine in position for sewing in.
welting (wel'ting), n. [Verbal n. of welt'2, v.]
1. A sewed border or edging; a thickened edging.—2. A severe beating with a whip, stick, strap, or the like. [Colleq.]

lle bewhimpered his welting, and I scarce thought it enough for him.

welt-leather (welt'letil"er), n. Leather from the shoulders of tanned hides, used for mak-

2. To beat severely with a whip or stick, whereby welts may be raised. See welt², n., 2. [Colloq.]—Welted thistle. See thistle.

Welt³ (welt), v. i. [A dial. var. of wilt.] To wilt; wither; become soft or flabby, as from decay; become ropy or stringy, as some liquors. [Prov. Eng.] suitable for welts. The welts are afterward passed through the welt-cutter. Welts may also be eut and trinmed with hand-tools called *celt-trimmers*, welt-shoulders (welt'shōl'derz), n, pl. Same

as welt-leather.

change.

welt-trimmer (welt'trim"er), n. A cutting-tool for trimming welts for shoes; also, a weltmachine.

machine.
wel-willyt, a. See well-willy.
Welwitschia (wel-wich'i-ā), n. [NL. (J. D. Hooker, 1863), named after Friedrich Welwitsch (1806-72), an Austrian botanist and traveler.] A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the order Gnetaeeæ, among the most remarkable in the vegetable kingdom, distinguished by diœcious many-flowered imbricated conellar spikes reprised a short like spikes panicled at the margin of a short woody trunk. The only species, W. mirabilis, is a native of sandy regions of southwestern tropical Africa, in Benguela and Damara-land, between 14° and 23° south latitude.



Welwitschia mirabilis. i. Entire plant, 2. Branch of the panicle, a, stamen—tube laid open, showing the inclosed wule; b, pollen grants; c, scale of cone will flower-bud; d, seed, longitudinal section, showing the catyptriform integument at its apex; c, ripe seed and base of pericarp; f, pericarp with styliform apex of the integument of the seed; g, embryo.

integument at its apex; if, ripe seed and base of pericarp; if, pericarp with styliform apex of the integument of the seed; if, embryo.

Its thick trunk bears but two leaves. The original cotyledons, which are opposite, green, spreading, and persistent, are composed of a bard fibrous substance, and become often 6 feet long and 2 or 3 wide. They finally split into long shreds, but are still retained, it is said, through over a hundred years of growth. The mature trunk forms a tabular mass only about a foot high, but 5 or 6 feet across; the top is truncate, hard, pitted, and broken by cracks, and resembles a fungus of the genus Polyporus; the base is deeply sunk in the soil, and produces middle-sized roots. The pandled inforescence is composed of rigid erect dichotomously jointed stems from 6 to 12 inches high, with two opposite scales sheathing each joint, and is developed annually from the upper side of the trunk at the base of the cotyledons. The flower-spikes are composed of brilliant scarlet scales overlapping, usually in four rows—the male with spikes 1½ inches long or under, the female larger, fewer, and thicker. Each scale contains a flower, the male a small loose membranous perlanth, the filaments comate into a loosely exserted tube, and six anthers, each opening by three apical and finally confluent pores. The funit is dry, two-winged, compressed, inclosed in a fibrous utricle. The new growth is chiefly horizontal, enlarging the stem both above and below the base of the leaf, which finally projects from a deep marginal cavity.

Wellyt, a. [ME., & AS, welly, weal; see weall.] In a state of weal or good health; healthy.

The clawes drie and scabbed olde busely Kytte all away, and kene up that is weby.

The clawes drie and scabbed olde busely Kytte all away, and kepe up that is wely. Palladins, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

wem¹t (wem), n. [Early mod. E. also weam; 'ME. wem, wemme, altered, after the verb, from "wam, "wom, (AS. wam, wom (wamm-, womm-), spot, blot, sin. = OS. wam = OFries. ram (in wlitiwam) = OHG. wamm = leel. ramm = Goth. wamm, a spot, blemish. Cf. wem¹, v.] A spot; sport, "Fault - llowigh; tringt." scar; fault; blemish; taint.

The shaft must be made round, nothing flat, without gall or wem, for this purpose.

Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 121.

Rubbe out the wrinckles of the minde, and be not curious about the weams in the face.

Lyly, Euphues and his England (Arber's reprint, IV. 463).

wem¹† (wem), r. t. [⟨ME. wemmen, ⟨AS. wemman (= OHG. gi-wemman = Goth. ana-wammjan), spot, blemish, etc., \(\sqrt{wam}(wamm-)\), a spot: see \(wem^1\), \(n.\)] To corrupt; vitiate. \(Drant\).

wem\(^2\)t (wem), \(n.\) [A shortened form of \(weam\),

wame, a dial. form of womb.] The belly; the

He bad his gang therefore command us . . .

To probe its [the Trojan horse's] nem with wedge and beetle. Cotton, Scarronides, p. 7. (Davies.)

Wemlesst (wem'les), a. [< ME. wemles, wemmeles, wemless, < AS. wamleás, womleás, without spot or blemish, < wam, spot, + -leás = E. -less.]

Spotless: staipless: immaculate Spotless; stainless; immaculate.

Thou Virgin wemmeles,
Bar of thy body, and dweltest mayden pure.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, 1. 47.

wemmy† (wem'i), a. $[\langle wem^1 + -y^1 \rangle]$ Faulty; unsound; blemished; tainted.

The mustic wheate, the sowre wine, the ratt-caten bread, the wemmie cheese.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 257.

wen (wen), n. [\ ME. wen, wenne, \ AS. wen, wæne (wenne, wænne) = OFries. wen = D. wen = LG. wen, ween = G. dial. wenne, wehne, wähne, a wen, wart.] A circumseribed benign tumor of moderato size, occurring on any part of the body,

erato size, occurring on any part of the body, but especially on the scalp, consisting of a well-defined sae inclosing sebaeeous matter.

wench¹ (wench), n. [\lambda ME. wenche, shortened form of wenchel, orig, a child, prob. \lambda AS. *wencel, a child, represented by the once occurring winelo, pl., children, prob. for *wenceln, nent. pl. of the adj. wencel, wencele, weak (found once, in dat. pl. wencelum, applied to widows), var. of wancal, woncol, unstable, \lambda E. wankle: see wankle. The AS. wencle, a wench, a daughter, given by Somner, is an error based upon the above forms.] 1t. A child (of either sex).

Were & wif & wenchel [man and wife and child].

Were & wif & wenchel [man and wife and child].

Ancren Rivde, p. 334.

2. A female child; a girl; a maid or damsel; a young woman in general. (Bench had originally no depreciatory implication, and continued to be used in a respectful sense, especially as a familiar term, long after it had acquired such an implication in specific employment; and it is still commonly so used in provincial English, and sometimes archaically in literature.)

William & his worthi wenche [a princess] than were blithe Of the help that thei hade of this wild best.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1901.

Go ze awey, for the wenche is nat dead, but slepith. Wyclif, Mat. ix. 24. Now, how dost thou look now? O ill-starr'd wench [Desdemona]! Shak, Othello, v. 2, 272.

3. Specifically—(a) A girl or young woman of a humble order or class; especially, a maidservant; a working-girl.

A wench [maid-servant, R. V.] went and told them. 2 Sam, avii, 17.

The wench in the kitchen sings and scours from morning to night.

Steele, Tatler, No. 248.

(b) A lewd or immodest woman; a mistress; a concubine; a strumpet. [This use was early developed, and is always indicated by the context. It is obsolescent.]

I am a gentil womman, and no wenche. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 958.

A lodging of your providing! to be called a lieutenant's or a captain's weach!

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 2.

(c) A colored woman of any age; a negress or mulattress, especially one in service. [Colloq.,

wench! (wench), r, i. [$\langle wench^1, n \rangle$] To consort with strumpets.

What's become of the wenching rogues?
Shak., T. and C., v. 4, 35.

wench2t, n. An obsolete form of winch2 for

wencher (wen'cher), n. [\(\sigma wench^1 + -er^1.\)] One who wenches; a lewd man.

My cozen Roger told us . . . that the Archbishop of Canterbury . . . is as very a wencher as can be.

Pepys, Diary, 111, 207.

Pepgs, Diary, 111, 207.

Wend¹ (wend), r.; pret, and pp. wended (formerly also went), ppr. wending. Went, which is really the preterit of this verb (like sent from send), is now detached from it and used as preterit of go. [⟨ME. wenden, ⟨AS. wendan, tr. turn, intr. turn oneself, proceed, go, ⊆OS. wendian, wendean = OFries. wenda = D. wenden, turn, tack, = OHG. wentan, MHG. G. wenden, cause to turn, = Icel. renda, wend, turn, change, = Sw. vända = Dan. vende = Goth. wandjan, cause to furn; cause, of AS. windan, etc., turn. cause to turn; eaus. of AS. windau, etc., turn,

wind: see wind1, v.] I. trans. 1t. To turn;

To wenden thus here thoght. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4061.

2. To direct (one's way or course); proceed

wpon.

Wende forthe thi course, 1 comaunde the.

York Plays, p. 52.

And still, her thought that she was left alone Uncompanied, great voyages to wend In desert land, her Tyrian folk to seek.

Surrey, Æncid, iv. 616.

Then slower wended back his way
Where the poor maiden bleeding lay.

Scott, L. of the L., iv. 26.

II. intrans. 1t. To turn; make a turn; go

round; veer. For so is this worldc went with hem that han powerc.

Piers Plowman (B), iii. 280.

At the wendyng [turning of the furrow] slake The yoke, thyne oxen neckes forto cole. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

The lesser [ship] will turn her broadsides twice before the greater can wend once.

Raleigh.

2. To take one's way or course; proceed; go.

For every wyght which that to Rome went [wendeth] Halt nat o path or alwey o manere.

Chaueer, Troilus, ii. 36.

As fer as any wight hath ever went.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 444.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend, But to procrastinate his lifeless end. Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 158.

Bereft of thee he wends astray.

Prior, Wandering Pilgrim, st. 12.

3t. To pass away; disappear; depart; vanish. The grete tounes see we wane and wende.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2167.

He putte thee down, thou mathist not rise;
Thi strengthe, thi witt, awei is went!
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

Wend² (wend), n. [G. Wende, pl. Wenden (called in Slavie Serh, Sorb²);
a name prob. ult. connected (like Vandad) with were all grander 1. 1. A name applied in early

wend!, wander.] 1. A name applied in early times by the Germans to their Slavic neighbors.—2. A member of a branch of the Slavic

bors.—2. A member of a branen of the Stavic race dwelling in Lusatia: same as Sorh2. wend3†, wendet. Obsolete preterits of ween. Wendic (wen'dik), a. and n. [< Wend2 + -ic.]
I. a. Of or pertaining to the Wends; Wendish: as, the Wendic tongue.
II. n. Same as Sorbian, 2.
Wendish (wen'dish), a. [< G. Wendisch; as Wend2 + -ish¹.] Of or pertaining to the Wends; Wendic.

Wendic.

The original Wendish towns which the conquerors found already established . . . became German.

W. Wilson, State, § 441.

wenet, n. and r. An old spelling of ween. wengt, n. An obsolete form of wing. Wenham prism. Seo prism.

weniont, n. Same as winion.

Wenlock group. See group1.

wennish (wen'ish), a. [< wen + -ish.] Ilav-

ing the character or appearance of a wen; also, affected with wens or wen-like excrescences. Sir H. Wotton.

Sir H. Wotton.

wenny (wen'i), a. [< wen + -y¹.] Same as wennish. Wiseman, Surgery.

wenona (we-no'nä), n. [N. Amer. Ind.] A small American serpent, Charina plumbea, native of California and Mexico. It is a sort of sand-snake related to and formerly placed in the family Erycidæ, but represents a different family, Charinidæ.

went¹† (went), n. [< ME. wente; < wend¹ (cf. bent¹, n., < bent¹).] 1. A turn or change of course; a turning or veering; hence, a rolling or tossing about.

or tossing about.

In we to bedde he wente,

And made or it was day ful many a nente.

Chauver, Trollus, ii. 63.

He knew the diverse went of mortall wayes.

Spenser, F. Q., V1. vi. 3.

2. A course; a passage; a path.

A conrse; a passage, e per litt forth wente

Donn by a floury grene wente
Ful thikke of gras, ful softe and sweet.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, 1, 398.

But here my wearie teeme, nigh over spent,
Shall breath it selfe awhile after so long a went.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 46.

3. A furlong of land. Halliwell.

3. A furtong of land. Hallwell.
went² (went). See wend¹ and go.
went³t, wentet. An obsolete preterit and past
participle of ween.
wentle (wen'tl), v. [Freq. of wend¹ (ef. went¹).]
To turn; roll over. Hallwell.
wentletrap (wen'tl-trap), n. [< G. wendeltreppe, a winding stairease, cockle-stair, a
chell so colled a wortletrap. G. wendel in gonn. shell so called, a wentletrap, \(\text{wendel}, \text{ in comp.,} \)

a turning (\langle wenden, turn: see wend1, and ef. windle), + treppe, stair: see trap2.] A shell of the genus Sealaria or family Sealaridæ; a ladder-shell. See Sealariidæ, and cut under Sea-

An obsolete preterit of weep1.

wept. An obsolete preterit of weep1. wepelyt, a. See weeply. wepent, weppent, weppont, weppynt, etc., n. Obsolete forms of weapon. wept (wept). Preterit and past participle of

wer't, n. [Also were; ME. wer, were, < AS. wer, a man, also a fine so called, wergild, = OS. wer = OHG. wer = Icel. verr = Goth. wair = L. vir, a man. Hence, in comp., vergill, verwolf. From the L. vir are ult. E. virile, virtue, etc., and the second element of decemvir, duumvir, triumvir, etc.] 1. A man.

Me hwet is he thes were that tu art to Iweddet?

Life of St. Juliana (E. E. T. S.), 1. 81.

Ne lipne no wif to hire were, ne were to his wyne. Old Eng. Homilies (E. E. T. S.), 1st ser. Moral Ode, 1, 32. 2. Wergild.

Every man was valued at a certain sum, which was called his were.

Bosworth, Anglo Saxon Dict.

Wer [in ancient English eriminal law] was a species of fine, a price set upon a man according to his rank in life.

Stephen, Hist. Crim. Law, 1. 57.

wer2t, n. An obsolete form of weir.
wer3, pron. A dialectal form of our1.
werblet, v. and n. An old form of warble1.
wercht, v. and n. An old form of work1.
werche, a. Same as wersh.
werdt, n. A Middle English form of weird.
were1t. An obsolete form of wear1, wear2, were't, n. An obsolete form of wear', wear's, weir, war', vair.
were't, n. See wer'.
were's, n. See wer'.
were's. Indicative plural and subjunctive singular and plural of was. See was.
were-angel, n. An obsolete or dialectal form

of warriangle.

weregild, n. See wergild. werelyet, a. Same as warely.

weremod, n. Same as wormwood. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]
werent. An obsolete form of were³.
werena (wer'nä). A Scotch form of were no— Same as wormwood. [Obsolete

that is, were not.

werewolf, werewolfish, etc. See werwolf, etc.

wergild, weregild (wer'-, wer'gild), n. [Also
weregeld; prop. wergild, repr. AS. wergild, wergeld, weryld, also erroneously weregild, weregild (= OHG. MHG. wergelt, G. wergeld, webryeld), \(\sigma\) wer, a man, + geld, gild, gyld, retribution, compensation: see wer\) and yield, n., geld\(^2\), gild\(^2\). In Anglo-Saxon and ancient Teutonic law, a kind of fine for manslaughter and other crimes against the person, by paying which the offend-er freed himself from every further obligation er freed himself from every further obligation or punishment. The fine or compensation due by the offender varied in amount according to his rank or station and that of the person killed or injured, and also according to the nature of the Injury. It was in general paid to the relatives of him who had been slain, or, in the ease of a wound or other bodily harm, to the person who sustained the injury; but, if the cause was brought before the community the plaintlif received only part of the fine, the remainder.

remainder.
weriet, v. t. A Middle English form of wear². werisht, werishnesst. Same as wearish, wear-

werkandt, a. See warkand.

werlaughet, n. An obsolete variant of war-

Werlhop's disease. Purpura hemorrhagica. werlyt, a. An old form of warely. wermodt, n. An old form of wormwood. wernt, v. t. An old form of warn.

wernardt, n. [ME., \langle OF. guernart, deceitful, prob., with suffix -art, E. -ard, \langle *guernir, deny, \langle OS. wernian, etc., deny: see warn.] A deceiver; a liar.

Wel thow wost, wernard, but 3if thow wolt gabbe, Thow hast hanged on myne half ellenene tymes. Piers Plowman (B), iii. 179.

Thus saistow, wernard, God give the meschaunce. Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 260 (in some MSS.).

Wernerian (wer-ne'ri-an), a, and n. [\langle Werner (see def.) + -i-an.] I. a. Partaking of or in conformity with the views of Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817), a German geologist, professor in the mining-school of Freiberg, Saxony, who had much influence on the development of geology at the time when this branch of science began to be seriously studied. He was the principal expounder of the so-called Neptunian theory of the earth's formation, according to which the earth was originally covered by a chaotic ocean which held the ma-

terlals of all the rocks in solution, and from which ocean the various formations were precipitated one after another.

The Wernerian notion of the aqueous precipitation of "Trap" has since that date never held up its head.

G. P. Scrope, Geol, and Extinct Volcanos of Central [France, Pref., p. ix.

II. n. In geol., an advocate of the Wernerian

My two friends agreed with me in the opinion that the error of the Wernerians in undervaluing, or rather despising altogether as of no appreciable value, the influence of volcante forces in the production of the rocks that compose the surface of the globe formed a fatal bar to the progress of sound geological science which it was above all things desirable to remove.

G. P. Scrope, Geol. and Extinet Volcanos of Central [France, Pref., p. vi.

Neptune had failed to extinguish the torch of Pluto, and the Wernerians were retreating before the Huttonians.

Nature, XLII. 218.

wernerite (wer'ner-īt), n. [\langle Werner (see Wernerian) + -ile2.] A variety of scapolite.

Werner's map-projection. See projection.

Wernicke's fissure. The exoccipital fissure of the cerebrum; one of the so-called ape-fissures found in apes as well as in man.

Werner and a large werner's wesandt, n. An old spelling of weas wernerwere werner.

We'se (wez). 1. A dialectal reduct we'se (wez).

werowancet, n. [Amer. Ind.] An Indian chief.

A Werowance is a military officer, who of course takes upon him the command of all parties, either of hunting, travelling, warring, or the like, and the word signifies a war-captain.

Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 45.

The Indians were also deprived of the power of choosing their own chief or werowance.

E. D. Neill, Virginia Carolorum, viii.

A Middle English form of war1, war2. werret. A Middle English form of war¹, war². werreyt, werreyt, v. t. Middle English forms of warray. werreyourt, n. A Middle English form of war-

werset, a. An old spelling of worse.

wersh (wersh), a. [Also warsh, werehe; a reduced form of wearish.] Insipid; tasteless; delicate; having a pale and sickly look. [Scotch.] Wersh parritch, neither gude to fry, boil, nor sup eauld.

Scott. Old Mortality, ix.

An old spelling of worst.

wert¹ (wert). See was. wert²†, n. A Middle English variant of wart¹.

Wertherism (ver'tèr-izm), n. [< Werther (see Wertherian) + -ism.] Wertherian sentiment.

The romance of Jacobinism which thrilled in Shelley, the romance of Wertherism which glowed with sullen fire in Byron, are extinct as poetic impulses.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 468.

wervelst, n. pl. An obsolete form of varvels. Werwolf, werewolf (wer'-, wer'wulf), n.; pl. werwolves, werewolves (-wulvz). [Also wehrwolf and formerly warwolf; prop. werwolf, < ME. werwolf (pl. werwolves), < AS. werwulf, also erroneously werewulf, a werwolf (also used as an epithet of the devil) (= MD. werwolf, wearwolf, werwolf, werwolf, werwolf, warwulf = MLG. werwulf, werwolf, warwulf = MHG. werwolf, also erroneously währwolf = Sw. varulf - Dan. varulf, werwolf: cf. OF. warul, garoul. " Dan. varulv, werwolf; ef. OF. wareul, garoul, F. garou (in comp. loup-garou), dial. gairou, varou, etc., ML. gerulphus, garulphus, ζ Teut.), lit. 'man-wolf' (tr. Gr. λνκάνθρωπος,) ML. lyean-thropus, > E. lyeanthrope), < wer, man, + wulf, wolf: see wer¹ and wolf.] In old superstition, a human being turned into a wolf while retaining large were into the company of the second control of the company of the company of the second control of the company of the control o a human being turned into a wolf while retaining human intelligence. This transformation was either voluntarily assumed, through infernal aid, for the gratification of eannibalism or other beastly propensities, or inflicted by means of witeheraft; and it might be made and unmade at its subject's will in the former case, or be either temporary or permanent in the latter. A voluntary werwolf was the most dangerous of all creatures, and trials of men on charge of crimes committed while in this form took place in Europe as late as the seventeenth century. But an involuntary werwolf might retain humane feelings and sympathies, and act beneficently as the protector of persons in distress or otherwise; and many medieval legends are based upon this idea. The former belief in werwolves throughout Europe (not yet entirely extinct in regions where wolves still abound) has given the general name legenthropy to belief in the metamorphosis of men into beasts of any kind (generally the most destructive or obnoxions of the locality), prevalent among nearly all savage and semi-civilized peoples.

Sir Marrocke, the good knight that was betrayed by his wife, for shee made him well a seven years a warwolf.

Sir T. Maloru, Mort d'Arthur, 111. exxxix.

About the field religiously they went,
With hollowing charms the varwolf thence to fray,
That them and theirs awaited to betray.
Drayton, Man in the Moon.

In the old doetrine of Werewolves, not yet extinet in Europe, men who are versipelles or turnskins have the actual faculty of jumping out of their skins, to become for a time wolves.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 77.

werwolfish, werewolfish (wer', wer'wull'fish).

a. [\(\text{werwolf} + -ish!. \] Like a werwolf; lycanthropic; having or exhibiting the appearance or propensities attributed to werwolves.

werwolfism, werewolfism (wer', wer'wull'fizm), n. [\(\text{werwolf} + -ism. \] Lyeanthropy;
also, the body of tradition and belief on that
subject

subject. English folk-lore is singularly harren of were-wolf stories. . . . The traditional belief in were-wolfism must, however, have remained long in the popular mind, . . . for the word occurs in old ballads and romanees.

S. Baring-Gould, Book of Were-Wolves, viii.

An old form of weary1, warry, worry,

weryangler, m. Same as warrangle.
wesandt, n. An old spelling of weasand.
we'se (wez). 1. A dialectal reduction of we shall.—2. A dialectal reduction of we is for we are. [Negro dialect, U. S.]

wesht, wessht. Obsolete preterits of wash. wesheylt, n. Same as wassail. wesilt (we'zil), n. [See weasand.] The weasand.

Wesleyan (wes'li-an), a. and n. [Wesley (see def.) + -an.] I. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to the English family to which John and tating to the English tamily to which John and Charles Wesley belonged, or to any of its members: as, Wesleyan genealogy or characteristics; Wesleyan hymnology. Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to John Wesley (1703-91), or the denomination founded by him: as, the Wesleyan Methodists; Wesleyan doctrine or Methodism. See Methodist.

II. n. A follower of John Wesley; a Wesleyan Methodist. See Methodist.

Wesleyanism (wes'li-an-izm), n. [< Wesleyan + -ism.] Arminian Methodism; the system of doctrines and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists Methodists.

wert¹⁰, werther. See west and werther wert²¹, n. A Middle English variant of wart¹.

Wertherian (ver-tē'ri-an), a. [⟨ Werther, the hero of Goethe's romanee, "Die Leiden des jungen Werther" ('The Sorrows of Young Werther'), a type of the sentimental young German, + -i-an.] Resembling the character of Werther; characteristic of the sentiments and modes of thought exemplified by Werther.

A love-lorn swain. . . full of Imaginary sorrows and wertherian grief. Trollope, Barchester Towers. (Hoppe.)

Wertherism (ver'tèr-izm), n. [⟨ Werther (see Wertherian) + -ism.] Wertherian sentiment.

Methodists.

west (west). n. and a. [⟨ ME. west, n., west (acc. west as adv.), ⟨ AS. west, adv., west, west-most; in comp. west-, a quasi-adj., as in west-dæl, the west part, west-ende, the west end, etc.), = OFries. west = D. west, adv., n., and a. [⟨ ME. west, n., west (acc. west as adv.), ⟨ AS. west, adv., west, west-most; in comp. west-, a quasi-adj., as in west-dæl, the west part, west-ende, the west end, etc.), = OFries. west = D. west, adv., n., and a. [⟨ ME. west, n., west (acc. west as adv.), ⟨ AS. west, adv., west, west-most; in comp. west-, a quasi-adj., as in west-dæl, the west part, west-ende, the west end, etc.), = OFries. west, E. D. eOHG. MHG. west- (in comp.) = Icel. vestr, n., the west end, etc.), evest, onest, F. ouest = D. west, adv., n., and a. [⟨ ME. west, n., west (acc. west as adv.), ⟨ AS. west, adv., west, west-west in comp. west-, a quasi-adj., as in west-dæl, the west part, west-ende, the west end, etc.), evest, n., west, ⟨ E.), = OFries. west, ext = D. west, adv., n., and a. [⟨ ME. west, n., west, west-west, most in comp. west-a dav.), ⟨ AS. west, adv., n., and a. [⟨ ME. west, adv., n., west, ⟨ E.), evest, adv., n., and a. [⟨ ME. west, adv., n., and a. [⟨ Me. west-ende, etc.], evest, adv., n., and a. [⟨ ME. west, adv., n., and a. [⟨ ME. west, adv., n., and a. [⟨ ME. west, adv., n., developed from the elder adverbial uses: (1) AS. west, adv., = D. west = LG. west (in comp.), to the west, in the west, west; (2) AS. westan = OHG. westana, MHG. G. westen, from the west. in MHG. and G. also in the west; hence the noun, MLG. westen = OHG. westan, MHG. G. westen, the west; (3) OS. wester = OFries. wester, D. wester = MLG. wester = OHG. westar, G. wester- (in comp.), west; (4) AS. "westerne (in comp.), western; all from Teut. stem "west (imperfectly reflected in the first element of the LL. Visiaothw. West Goths), prob. connected with perfectly reflected in the first element of the LL. Visigothæ, West Goths), prob. connected with Icel. vist, abode, esp. lodging-place, Goth. wis, rest, calm of the sea, L. vesper, vespera = Gr. $\hat{\epsilon} \pi \pi \epsilon \rho o \varepsilon$, $\hat{\epsilon} \sigma \pi \hat{\epsilon} \rho a$, evening (see vesper); Gr. $\hat{a} \sigma r$, a citv, Skt. $v \hat{a} s t u$, a house (the term west appar. alluding to the abiding-place of the sun at night), $\langle \sqrt{vas}$, Skt. \sqrt{ras} , dwell: see vas. The forms and construction of west agree in great part with those of east, north, and south.] I. n. 1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass, opposite to the east, and lying on the left hand when one faces the north; the point in the heavens where the sun sets at the equivariant the corresponding points of the easth. nox, or the corresponding point on the earth; more generally, the place of sunset. Abbreviated W.

As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our transgressions from us. Ps. eiii. 12.

When ye see a cloud rise out of the west, straightway ye say, There cometh a shower.

Luke xii. 54.

A certain aim he took At a fair vestal thround by the west. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1, 158.

2. The quarter or direction toward the mean point of sunset; the tendency or trend directly away from the east; the western part or side: with to, at, or on: as, that place lies to the west of this; to travel to the west; at or on the west were high mountains; Europe is

bounded on the west by the Atlantic .- 3 The western part or division of a region mentioned western part or division of a region mentioned or understood: as, the west of Europe or of England; the Canadian west; he lives in the west (of a town, county, etc.). Specifically—(a) [cap.] The western part of the world, as distinguished from the East or Orient; the Oecident, either as restricted to the greater part of Europe or as including also the western hemlsphere, or America. See Occident, 2. (b) [cap.] In the United States, formerly, the part of the country lying west of the original thirteen States along the Atlantic seaboard, and particularly the northern part of this region; now, indefinitely, the region beyond the older seaboard and central States, or more specifically that included mainly between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean, and especially the northern part of this region.

4. Eccles.: (a) The point of the compass to-ward which one is turned when looking from the altar or high altar toward the further end of the nave or the usual position of the main entrance of a church. See east, n., l. (b) [cap.] In church hist., the church in the Western Empire and countries adjacent, especially on the north; the Western Church.—By west, westward; toward the west: as, north by west.

A shipman was ther, woning fer by weste. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 388.

Empire of the West. See Western Empire, under em-

II. a. 1. Situated in. en, er to the west; being or lying westward with reference to something else; western: as, the West Indies; West Virginia; the west bank or the west fork of a river; west longitude.

This shall be your west border.

Num, xxxiv. 6.

Go thou with her to the west end of the wood. Shak., T. G. of V., v. 3. 9.

2. Coming or moving from the west or western region: as, a west wind.—3. Eccles., situated in, or in the direction of, that part of a church which is furthest from the altar or high altar; opposite the ecclesiastical east.—West dial. See dial.—West End, the western part of London; specifically, the fashionable or aristocratic quarter: often used attributively.

west (west), adv. [See west, n.] To or toward the west; westward or westerly; specifically (eccles.), toward or in the direction of that part of a church which is furthest from the altar or

Go west, young man, and grow up with the country.

west (west), v. i. [< ME. westen; < west, n.]
To move toward the west; turn or veer to the west. [Rare or obsolete.]

On a bed of gold she lay to reste
Tyl that the hote some gan to weste.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1, 266.

Twice hath he risen where he now doth West, And wested twice where he ought rise aright. Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol., st. 8.

west; trend or turn westward. [Obsolete or archaie.]

The sonne
Gan westren faste and downward for to wrye.

Chaucer, Trollus, ii. 906.

The winde did Wester, so that wee lay South southwest with a flawne sheete. Haktuyt's Voyages, I. 447.

Thy fame has journeyed westering with the sun.

O. W. Holmes, To Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg.

westerling (wes'ter-ling), n. [$\langle wester(n) + -ling^1$. Cf. casterling.] A person belonging to a western country or region with reference to one regarded as eastern. [Rare.]

I was set forth at the sole charge of foure Merchants of London; the Country being then reputed by your westerlings a most rockle, baren, desolate desart.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 262.

westerly (wes'tér-li), a. [< wester(n) + -ly1, Cf. easterly, etc.] 1. Having a generally westward direction; proceeding or directed mainly toward the west: as, a westerly current or course; the westerly trend of a mountain-chain.

—2. Situated toward the west; lying to the westward: as, the westerly parts of a country.

The Hughl is the most westerly of the network of chan-nels by which the Ganges pours into the sea. Nineternth Century, XXIII. 41.

3. Looking toward the west: as, a westerly exposure.—4. Coming from the general direction

of the west; blowing from the westward, as wind: semetimes used substantively.

The sea was erisping by a refreshing westerly breeze.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 206.

westerly (wes'ter-li), adv. [\(\subseterly, a. \)] To the westward; in a westerly direction.

From spire and barn looked westerly the patient weathercocks. Whittier, Huskers.

western (wes'tern), a. and n. [\langle ME. western, westren, \langle AS. *westerne (in comp. s\tilde{u}than-westerne, southwestern) (= OS. OHG. westroni), \langle west, west: see west, and cf. eastern, northern, southern.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the west, or the quarter or region of sunset; being or lying on er in the direction of the west; occidental: as, the western horizon; the western part or boundary of a country.

Apollo each eve doth devise
A new appareiling for western skies.

Keats, Endymion, iii.

His cheery little study, where the sunshine glimmered so pleasantly through the willow branches, on the western side of the Old Manse.

Hawthorne, Searlet Letter, Int., p. 7.

2. Tending or directed toward the west; extending or pursued westward: as, a western course; a western voyage.—3. Belonging to or course; a western voyage.—3. Belonging to or characteristic of some locality in the west, or some region specifically called the West (in the latter case eften eapitalized): as, western people or dialects (as in England); a Western eity or railroad, or Western enterprise (as in the United States); the Western Empire.—4. Declining in the west, as the setting sun; hence, figuratively, passing toward the end; waning.

Fie! that a gentleman of your discretion, Crown'd with such reputation in your youth, Should, in your western days, lose th' good opinion of all your friends. T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, v. 6.

The western sun now shot a feeble ray,
And faintly scattered the remains of day.
Addison, The Campaigu.

The western sun now shot a feeble ray,
Addison, The Campaign.

5. Coming from the west: as, a western wind.—
Connecticut Western Reserve. See reserve.—Western barred owl, Syruium occidentale for Strix occidentalis), discovered by J. Xantus at Fort Tejon, California, It resembles but is specifically distinct from the owl figured under Strix.—Western bluebird. See bluebird and Sialia.—Western chickadee, Parus occidentalis of the Pacific coast of North America.—Western Church. See church.—Western cricket, the shield-hacked grasshopper. See shield-backed.—Western dalsy, a plant, Bellis integrifolia, found from Kentucky southwestward, the only species of the true dalsy genus native in the United States. Differently from B. perennis, the garden species, it has a leafy stem; the heads, borne on slender peduncles, have pale violet-purple rays.—Western dowltcher, Macrorhamphus seolopaceus, a long-billed variety of M. griseus, perhaps a distinct species, found chiefly in western parts of North America.—Western Empire. See empire.—Western grasshopper. See locust1, 1.—Western greeb, the largest grebe of North America.—See ent under Abchmophorus.—Western herning-pull, Larus occidentalis of Audubon, a large thick-billed and dark-mantled gull common on the Pacific coast of North America.—Western greeb, the largest grebe of North America.—Western present herning-pull, Larus occidentalis of Audubon, a large thick-billed and dark-mantled gull common on the Pacific coast of North America.—Western housewren, Parkman's wren (which see, under veren).—Western meadow-lark, the blied figured under Sturnella.—Western meadow-lark, the blied figured under Sturnella.—Western meadow-lark, the blied figured under Sturnella.—Western medish. Same as lake-lauyer, I.—Western meadow-lark, the blied figured under Sturnella.—Western meadow-lark, the blied figured in the States ward to the Pacific and north of the slave States, although certain States have been classed both as Southern and as Western States, formerly, the States of the American Unio

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of a western region, or of the West or Occident; specifically, a member of a Western race as distinguished from the Eastern races.—2. [cap.] A member of the Latin or Western Church.

westerner (wes'ter-ner), n. [< western + -cr1,]
A person belonging to the west, or to a western region; specifically [cap.], an inhabitant of the western part of the United States.

westernism (wes'tern-izm), n. [< western + ism]. The westernism characteristics of

rism.] The peculiarities or characteristics of western people; specifically, a word, an idiom, or a manner peculiar to inhabitants of the western United States—that is, of the Northern States called Western.

A third ear-mark of Westernism is a curious use of a verbor a noun. The Independent (New York), Dec. 30, 1869.

westernmost (wes'tern-most), a. superl. [< western + -most. Cf. westmost.] Furthest to the west; most western. Cook, Seeond Voyage,

westing (wes'ting), a. [Verbal n. of west, v.] Space or distance westward; space reckoned from one point to another westward from it; specifically, in plane sailing, the distance, expressed in nantical miles, which a ship makes good in a westerly direction; a ship's departure when sailing westward. Seo departure, 5. westling¹ (west'ling), a. and n. [\(\text{West} + \ling¹ \)]. I. a. Being in or coming from the west; westerly. Fold Eng. and Scotch.]

ern; westerly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Saft the westlin breezes blaw.
R. Tannahill, Gloomy Winter's now Awa'.

The fringe was red on the westlin hill. Hogg, Kilmeny.

II. n. An inhabitant of the west; one who 11. n. An inhabitant of the west; one who inhabits a western country or district. [Rarc.] westling² (west'ling), adv. [\langle west + -ling².] Toward the west; westward.

Westlins (west'linz), adv. [Also westlines; for *westlings, \langle westling² + adv. gen. -s.] Same as westling². [Seotch.]

Now frae th' east nook of Fife the dawn Speel'd westlines up the lift. Ramsay, Christ's Kirk on the Green, iii. 1.

Westminster Assembly. See Assembly of Divines at Westminster, under assembly.

Westminster Assembly's catechism. See

westmost (west'möst), a. superl. [\lambda ME. *westmest, \lambda AS. westmest, westemest, \lambda west + -mest,
a double superl. suffix: see -most.] Furthest
to the west forms | June 1964

to the west. [Rare.] Imp. Dict.

Westphal balance. A form of balance used in determining the specific gravity of solutions and also of mineral fragments. In the case of frag-ments a "heavy solution" is first obtained, in which they just float. The balance consists of a bar supported on a fulcrum near the middle, and having one halt of it, from whose extremity hangs a sinker, graduated into ten parts. The sinker is immersed in the liquid under experiment, and then riders are hung at suitable points on the bar until it is brought back into a horizontal position as in-dicated by the fixed scale at the other end. The position and size of the riders give the means of reading off at once the required specific gravity without calculation. Westphal. Firb symmtom.

Westphal-Erb symptom. Same as Westphal's

westphalian west-fa'li-an), a and n. [Westphalian (west-fa'li-an), a and n. [Westphalia (west-fa'li-an), a of or pertaining to Westphalia, a province of Prussia, bordering on Hanever, the Rhenish Province, the Netherlands, etc. Westphalia was formerly a dyaly and (with largest particular was formerly a dyaly and (with largest particular was formerly a dyaly and (with largest particular was formerly a dyaly). Netherlands, etc. Westphalia was formerly a duchy, and (with larger territory) a Napoleonic kingdom from 1807 to 1813.

The Westphalian treaties, which terminated the thirty years' war, were finally signed on Oct. 24, 1648.

Amer. Cyc., XVI. 570.

Westphalian gericht. Same as vehangericht.
II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Westphalia.

II., n. A native or an inhabitant of Westphalia.

Westphal's foot-phenomenon. A series of rhythmical contractions of the calf-muscles following a sudden pushing up of the toes and ball of the foot, thereby putting the tendo Achillis on the stretch; ankle-clonus.

Westphal's symptom. See symptom.

Westphal's symptom. See symptom.

Westringia (wes-trin'ji-ä), n. [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after J. P. Westring, a physician of Linköping, Sweden, who died in 1833.] A genns of gamopetaleus plants, of the order Labiatæ and tribe Prostanthereæ. It is characterized by a ealyx with five equal teeth, a corolia with the upper lip flattish, and anther-connectives without an appendage. There are 9 or 11 species, all natives of extractorical Australia. They are shrubs with small entire leaves in whorls of three or four together, and sessile or short-pedicelled twin towers scattered in the axils of the leaves, or rarely crowded in leafy terminal heads. W. resmarninformis, the Victorian rosemary, an evergreen shrub growing about 8 feet high, is sometimes cultivated.

West-Virginian (west-vér-iin'i-an), a, and n.

West-Virginian (west-ver-jin'i-an), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to West Virginia, one of the United States, set apart from Virginia during the civil war, and admitted to the Union

in 1863. II. n. A native or an inhabitant of West Vir-

westward (west'wiird), adv. [< ME. west-ward; < AS. westweard, westeweard, westward, < west, west, + -weard, E. -ward.] 1. Toward the west; in a westerly direction: as, to ride or sail westward.

Westward the course of empire takes its way.

Bp. Berkeley, Arts and Learning in America.

2. Toward the ecclesiastical west. See west. Mass is celebrated by the pricst standing behind the altar with his face westward.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 105.

Westward ho! to the west: an old cry of London water-men on the Thames in hailing passengers bound west-ward, taken as the title of a play by Dekker and Webster and of a novel by Charles Kingsley.

Oli. There lies your way, due west.

Vio. Then westward-ho!

Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 146.

Shak, T. N., iii. 1. 146.

westward (west'ward), a. [< westward, adv.]

Being toward the west; bearing or tending
westward: as, a westward position or course;
the westward trend of the mountains.

westwardly (west'ward-li), a. [< westward +
-ty1.] Bearing toward or from the west; westerly. [Rare.]

On the 19th, the [ice-]psck was driven in by a westwardly wind, and . . . this open space was closed.

C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 259.

westwardly (west'wärd-li), adv. [< westwardly, a.] In a direction bearing toward the west: as, to pass westwardly.

westwardly (west'wärdly), adv. [ME *west-westwardly | west | westwardly | west | westwardly | wes

westwards (west'wardz), adv. [\langle ME. *west-wardes (= D. westwards = G. westwards); as westward + adv. gen. -s.] Same as westward. westy¹t, a. [ME., also westiz, \langle AS. westig, deswesty^{*}i, a. [alb., also wesag, AB. westig, desert, \weste, a desert, waste: see waste¹.] Waste; desert. Layamon, l. 1120.

westy² (wes'ti), a. Dizzy; giddy. Ray; Halliwett. [Prov. Eug.]

Whiles he lies wallowing with a *westy* head, And palish carcass, on his brothel bed. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. i. 158.

wet¹ (wet), u. [E. dial. and Se. also weet and wat; \langle ME. wet, weet, wat, \langle AS. w\(\tilde{x}t\) = OFries. w\(\tilde{t}t\), weit = Ieel. v\(\tilde{a}tr\) = Sw. v\(\tilde{d}t\) = Dan. vuad, wet, moist; akin to AS. wwter, etc., water, and to Goth. wate, etc., water: see water, 1. Covered with or permeated by a moist or fluid substance; charged with moisture: as, a wet sponge; wet land; wet cheeks; a wet painting (one on which the paint is still semi-fluid).

Ziff the Erthe were made moyst and weet with that Watre, it wolde nevere bere Fruyt.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 100.

1, forced to go to the office on foot, was almost wet to the skin, and spoiled my silk breeches almost.

Pepps, Diary, 11. 293.

In the greenest growth of the Maytime, I rode where the woods were *uet*. Swinburne, An Interlude.

2. Filled with or containing a supply of water: as, a wet dock; a wet meter. See phrases below.—3. Cousisting of water or other liquid; of a watery nature.

Be your tears wet? Yes, 'faith. I pray, weep not. Shak., Lear, iv. 7. 71.

4. Characterized by rain; rainy; drizzly; showery: as, wet weather; a wet season (used especially with reference to tropical or semitropical countries, in which the year is divided into wet and dry seasons).

Wet October's torrent flood. Milton, Comns. 1. 930. As to the Seasons of the Year, I cannot distinguish them there [in the torrid zone] no other way than by Wet and Dry. Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

5. Drenched or drunk with liquor; tipsy. [Colloq.]

When my lost Lover the tall Ship ascends,
With Music gay, and wet with jovial Friends.

Prior, Celia to Damon.

6. In U.S. polit, slavy, opposed to prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors: as, a wet town. Compare dry, 13.—A wet blanket. See blanket.—A wet boat, a boat that is crank and ships water readily.

"Why don't you go forward, sir?... she is sure to wet us abaft."... "Thank you, but... (with an heroic attempt at sea-slang) 1 like a wet boat."

C. Reade, Love me Little, xvii.

A wet day. Same as a rainy day (which see, under rainy). Ergo, saith the miser, "part with nothing, but keep all against a wet day." Fuller, General Worthies, xi. (Davies.)

Wet bargain. Same as Dutch bargain (which see, under bargain).—Wet bob, a boy who goes in for boating in preference to cricket, foot-ball, or other land-sports. [Eton college slang.]

Everything is enjoyable at Eton in the summer half. The wet-bobs on the river, in all their many trials of strength, . . . and the "dry-bobs" in the playing-fields, with all the excitement of their countless matches. C. E. Pascor, Every-day Life in Our Public Schools, p. 62.

Wet brain, a dropsical condition of the brain and its membranes, sometimes observed in post-mortem examinations of those who have died of delirium tremens.—Wetbulbthermometer. See psychrometer (with cut). Wet cooper. See cooper. Wet dock, a dock or basin at a scaport furnished with gates for shutting in the tidal water, so as to float vessels berthed in it at a proper level for loading and unloading. Wet goods, liquors:

so called in humorous allusion to dry goods. [Slang, U. S.]

—Wet meter, a gas-meter in which the gas to be measured passes through a body of water. The wet meter regulates the flow of gas more steadily than the dry meter, but is more difficult to keep in order.—Wet plate, in photog., a plate coated with collodion and sensitized with a sait (usually the nitrate) of silver: so called because it is necessary, in this process, to perform all the operations of making the picture, to and including the final fixing of the plate, before the coating of collodion dries. For some thirty years, from about 1850, this was by far the most important photographic process in use, but it is now almost wholly superseded by the various rapid dry-plate processes. The phrase is also used attributively to note the process or anything connected with it. See collodion process, under collodion.—Wet port, a seaport as a place of entry for foreign goods, in distinction from a dry port, or land-port, a place of entry for goods transported by land. Energe. Brid., VI. 729.—Wet preparation, a specimen of natural history immersed in sleehol or other preservative fluid.—Wet provisions, a class of provisions furnished to a ship, including salt beef and pork, vinegar, molasses, pickles, etc.—Wet puddling. See puddling, 2.—Wet Quaker*, a Quaker who does not strictly observe the rules of his society.

Socinians and Presbyterians, Ouskers and Wet-Engakers, or Metry-ones.

Socinians and Presbyterians, Quakers, and Wet-Quakers, or Merry-ones. T. Ward, England's Reformation, I. 213.

Quakers, and wet-quakers, or Merry-ones.

T. Ward, England's Reformation, I. 213.

Wet Quakerism. See Quakerism.—Wet steam. See steam and open, 13.—Wet way, in chenn., the method of qualitative and quantitative analysis and assay in which the substance to be examined is first dissolved in some liquid and then treated with liquid reagents: the opposite of fire-assay, or treatment in the dry way. In the ordinary analysis of minerals, the substance is first finely pulverized and then dissolved in an acid, after which further treatment follows. If insoluble in an acid, it is fused with potassium or sodium carbonate, after which treatment the fused mass is soluble, either wholly or in part, the silica (if the mineral is a silicate) separating out and being removed by filtering, after which the process is continued the same way as when the substance is soluble without the necessity of a preliminary stack by an alkali at a high temperature. Ordinary analyses of minerals are made in the wet way, assays of ores not infrequently in the dry way.—With a wet fingert, with little effort or trouble; very easily or readily: probably from the practice of wetting the tinger to facilitate matters, as in turning over a leaf of a book, or rubbing out writing on a slate.

Walk you here; I'll beckon; you shall see

Walk you here; 1'll beckon; you shall see I'll fetch her with a wet finger. Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii. 2.

wet1 (wet), u. [E. dial. and Sc. also weet and wet, (Net), u. [H. dial. and Sc. also aeee also wat; \langle ME. wet, wet, wet, wat, \langle AS. $w\bar{e}ta$, m., $w\bar{e}te$, f. (= Icel. Sw. $v\bar{e}ta$ = Dan. $r\bar{e}ede$), wet, moisture, \langle $w\bar{e}t$, wet: see wet^1 , a.] 1. That which makes wet, as water and other liquids; moisture; specifically, rain.

I se wel how ye swete;
Ilave heer a cloth and wype awey the wete.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 176.
Upon whose [a river's] weeping margent she was set;
Like nsury, applying wet to wet.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 40.

Shak. Lover's Complaint, 1. 40.

Aft ha'e I run your errands, lady,
When blawin baith wind and weet.
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, 11. 83).

The gable-end of the cottage was stained with wet.
T. Hardy, Three Strangers.

2. The act of wetting; specifically, a wetting of the throat with drink; a drink or dram of liquor; indulgence in drinking. [Slang.]

No bargain could be completed without a wet, and no friendship or enmity forgotten without recourse to the bottle.

A. C. Grant, Bush-Life in Queensland, I. 30.

bottle. A. C. Grant, Bush-Life in Queensland, I. 30.

3. In V. S. polit. slang, an opponent of prohibition; one who favors the traffic in liquor.—
Heavy wet. See heavy!

Wet! (wet), v. t.; pret. and pp. wetted or wet, ppr. wetting. [< ME. weten, w\overline{w}ten (pret. wette, wate, pp. wet), < AS. w\overline{w}ten, w\overline{e}tan (= Ieel. Sw. vxeta = Dan. vxede), wet, moisten, < w\overline{w}t, a.]

1. To make wet; moisten, drench, or soak with water or other fluid; dip or soak in a liquid. or soak in a liquid.

Ne wette hir fingres in hir sauce depe. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 129.

2. To moisten with drink; hence, figuratively to inaugurate or celebrate by a drink or a treat of liquor: as, to wet a new hat. [Slang.]

Down came all the company together, and away! the ale-house was immediately filled with clamour, and scoring one mug to the Marquis of such a place, oil and vincegar to such an Earl, three quarts to my new Lord for uesting his title.

Steele, Spectator, No. 88.

Then we should have commissions to wet. C. Shadwell, tlumours of the Navy, ii. 3.

To wet down paper, in printing, to dip paper in water, or sprinkle it in small portions, which are laid together and left under pressure for a time to allow the moisture to spread equally through the mass. The dampness of the paper fits it for taking the lak readily and evenly in the process of printing, and prevents it from sticking to the type. The finest printing, however, is done with dry paper, and ink of a snitable quality for such use.—To wet one's line. See line².

I have not yet wetted my line since we met together.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 84.

To wet one's whistle. See whistle.—Wetting-out steep. Same as rot's steep (which see, under steep2).—Wetting the block, among English shoemakers, the

act of celebrating by a convivial supper, on the first Monday in March, the cessation of work by candle-light. Halliwell.

 \mathbf{wet}^2 t, v, and n. A Middle English form of wit1. wetandt. A Middle English present participle

wetandlyt, adv. A Middle English form of wit-

tingly.

wet-bird (wet'berd), n. The chaffinch, Fringilla cælebs, whose cry is thought to foretell rain. See cut under chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]

wet-broke (wet'brök), n. In paper-manuf., the moist and imperfectly felted stock or pulp as it leaves the wire cylinder, and before it has been smoothed out on the forwarding-blanket.

wet-cup (wet'kup), n. A cupping-glass when used in the operation of wet-cupping. Sometimes It is specially constructed with a lance or scarificator, which can be used to incise the skin after the cup has been applied.

wet-cupping (wet'kup"ing), n. The applica-

wet-cupping (wet'kup"ing), n. The application of a cupping-glass simultaneously with incision of the skin, by means of which a small quantity of blood is withdrawn. See eupping, I. wetet. A Middle English form of wet!, wit!. wether (weth'er), n. [E. dial. also wedder; \langle ME. wether, wethir, wedyr, \langle AS. wither, a wether, a eastrated ram, = OS. withar, wither = D. wedder, weder = OHG. widar, MHG. wider, G. widder = Icel. vethr = Sw. vädur = Dan. væder, vædder, a ram, = Goth. withrus, a lamb; akin to L. vitulus, a calf, Skt. vatsa, calf, young, lit. 'a yearling,' connected with Skt. vatsara and Gr. ¿rog, a year, L. retus, aged, old: see veal and veteran.] A eastrated ram.

And softer than the wolle is of a vether.

And softer than the wolle is of a wether.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 63.

wether-hog (weTH'er-hog), n. A young wether. [Prov. Eng.]

wethewyndet, n. A Middle English form of withucind.

wetly (wet'li), adv. $[\langle wet^1 + -ly^2 \rangle]$ In a wet state or condition; moistly.

"Love," she says, very sweetly, while, for the last time, her blue eyes wetly dwell on his.

*Rhoda Broughton, Joan, ii. 11.

wetness (wet'nes), n. The state or condition of being wet; also, the capacity for communicating moisture or making wet: as, the wetness of the atmosphere or of steam.

The wetness of the working fluid [steam] to which the action of the walls of the cylinder gives rise is essentially superficial.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 488.

wet-nurse (wet'ners), n. A woman employed to suckle the infant of another. Compare dry-

nurse.

wet-nurse (wet'ners), v. t. [< wet-nurse, n.] 1. To act as a wet-nurse to; suckle.

Or is he a mythns—ancient word for "humbug"—Such as Livy told about the wolf that wet-nursed Romulus and Remus?

O. W. Holmes, Professor, i. Hence-2. To coddle as a wet-nurse does; treat with the tenderness shown to an infant.

The system of wetnursing adopted by the Post Office authorities in the case of the telegraph service has not been one of uniform success. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVII. 205.

wet-pack (wet'pak), n. A means of reducing the temperature in fever by wrapping the body in cloths wet with cold water, and covering these with a blanket or other dry material.

wet-press (wet'pres). n. In paper-making, the second press in which wet hand-made paper is compacted and partially dried. E. H. Knight. wet-salter! (wet'sâl"têr), n. A salter who prepares or deals in wet provisions. See wet provisions, under wet!. Compare dry-salter.

The Parade . . . smelt as strong about Breakfast Times as a Wet Satter's Shop at Midsummer.

Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1708), 11t. 86.

wet-shod (wet'shod), a. [\langle ME. wet-shod, wat-shod, wete-shodde; \langle wet1 + shod1.] Wet as regards the shoes; wearing wet shoes.

There [in the battle] men were wetschoede Alle of Brayn & of blode. Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 469.

Unless to shame his Court Flatterers who would not else be convinc't, Canute needed not to have gone wet-shod home. Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

So he went over at last, not much aboue wet-shod. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

wetter (wet'er), n. One who wets, or practises wetting, for some purpose; specifically, in printing, a workman who wets down paper. See phrase under wet1, r. t.
wetter-off (wet'er-ôf'), n. In glass-making, a workman who detaches formed bottles from

the blowing-iron by applying a moistened tool

wetting-machine (wet'ing-ma-shēn"), n. A meehanism that dampens paper and makes it suitable for printing. It is made in many forms, the simpleat of which is a flexible and vibrating rose-nozle attached by a pipe to a water-tank. Paper for web-presses is usually dampeoued by a spray of water from a perforated pipe as the paper is automatically unwound.

Wettish (wet'ish), a. [\(\chi wet^1 + -ish^1\).] Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

We-uns. See under we.

Wevelt, v. An old spelling of weavel.

Wevelt, v. t. A Middle English form of waive.

Wevelt, n. An obsolete spelling of weevil.

wevilt, n. An obsolete spelling of weevil.

wey1, n. An obsolete spenning of weevil. **wey1**, v. An obsolete form of wax1. **wey2** (wā), n. [\langle ME. weie, waie, weihe, wæze, \langle AS. $w\overline{x}g$ (= OHG. $w\overline{a}ga$ = Icel. $v\overline{a}g$), a weight, \langle wegan, raise, lift: see weigh1, n., and cf. weight1.] wegan, raise, lift: see weight, n., and cf. weight!]

1. A unit of weight, 14 stone according to the old statute de ponderibus. But a wey of wool is 65 tods, or 13 stone; locally, 30, 30), or 31 pounds. A wey of hemp was 30 pounds in Somersetshire, 32 pounds in Dorsetshire, being 8 heada of 4 pounds, twisted and tied. A statute of 1430 declares that cheese shall not be weighed by the ouncel, but by the wey of 32 cloves, each clove of 7 pounds, except in Essex, where it la 256 pounds, or 32 cloves of 75 pounds. But locally it was 3 hundredweight, or 416 pounds.

Hence—2. A unit of measure, properly 40 bushels. So a statute of George III. makes a wey of salt

Hence—2. A unit of measure, properly 40 bushels. So a statute of George III. makes a wey of salt one ton, which is 40 bushels. But another statute of the same monarch makes a wey of meal 48 bushels of 84 pounds each; and in Devonshire a wey of lime, coals, or culm was sometimes 48 double Winchester bushels. So in Sonth Wales a wey of coals is 6, not 5, chaldrons.

3. An amount of window-glass—60 eases.

3. An amount of window-glass—60 cases. [Eng. in all nses.]

wey2t, weyet, r. Obsolete spellings of weigh1.

wey3t, n. An obsolete form of way1.

weyeret, n. An obsolete spelling of weigher.

Weymouth pine. See pine1.

weyvet, r. An oblighed spelling of weisend.

weyvet, r. An obsolete spelling of weisend.

wezandt, n. An obsolete spelling of weasand.

w. f. In printing, an abbreviation of wrong font: a mark on the margin of a proof, calling attention to the fact that the letter or letters, etc. onposite differ from the rest in size or etc., opposite differ from the rest in size or face

W. G. An abbreviation of Worthy Grand, prefixed to various titles of office among Free-masons and similar orders: as, W. G. C. (Worthy Grand Chaplain or Conductor).

wh-. See W, 1.

wha (hwä), pron. An obsolete or dialectal

wha (hwä), pron. An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of who.
whaap, n. See whaup.
whack (hwak), v. [A var. of thack², appar. suggested by whap, whap, whip, etc., the form thwack being intermediate between thack² and whack.] I. trans. 1. To give a heavy or resounding blow to; thwack. [Colloq.]

A traveller, coming up, finds the missing man by whacking each of them over the shoulder.

W. A. Clouston, Book of Noodles, ii.

2. To divide into shares; apportion; parcel out. [Slang.]

They then, as they term it, whack the whole lot.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, 11, 152.

II. intrans. 1. To strike, or continue striking, anything with smart blows. [Colloq.]—2. To make a division or settlement: square accounts; pay: often in the phrase to whack up. [Slang.]

The city has never whacked up with the gas company. Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIII. 9.

At last Long J — and 1 got to quarrel about the whacking; there was cheatin' a goin' on.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, 11, 172.

whack (hwak), n. [$\langle whack, v. \rangle$] 1. A heavy blow; a thwack.

Sometimes a chap will give me a lick with a stick just as I'm going over; sometimes a reglar good hard whack.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, 11, 564.

2. A stroke; a trial or attempt: as, to take a whack at a job. [Slang.]—3. A piece; a share; a portion. [Slang.]

This gay young bachelor had taken his share (what he called "his whack") of pleasure.

Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, v.

My word! he did more than his whack;
He was never a cove as would shirk.
G. Walch, A Little Tin Plate (A Century of Australian
(Song, p. 509).

4. Appetite. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] whacker (hwak'er), n. [< whack + -erl.] Something strikingly large of its kind; a big thing; a whopper. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford,

a whopper. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. vii. [Slang.]
whacking (hwak'ing), a. [Ppr. of whack, v.; ef. whopping, etc.] Very large; lusty; whopping: as, a whacking fish or falsehood. Often

used adverbially: as, a whacking big fish. [Col-

whahoo (hwa-hö'), n. Same as wahoo, but applied specifically to the winged elm.

whainti, whaintiset. Middle English forms of

quaint, quaintise. whaisle, whaizle (hwā'zl), v. i. [A dial. freq. of wheeze.] To bre wheeze. [Seoteh.] To breathe hard, as in asthma;

But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle, An' gart them whaizle. Burns, Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

whake, whaker. Dialectal forms of quake,

whale¹ (hwāl), n. [\langle ME. hwal, whal, qwal, qual, \langle AS. hwæl (pl. hwalas) = MD. wal = Ieel. whale! wale, \ AS. need \(\text{pl. neadas} \) \ = \ MD. \(wal = \text{ feet.} \)

hvalr = \ Sw. \text{Dan. hval, a whale, including any large fish or cetacean; also in comp. \(D. walrisch \)

= \text{OHG. walfisc, MHG. wal-visch, G. walfisch} \)

= \text{Icel. hvalfiskr} = \ Sw. \text{Dan. hvalfisk, a whale (see whale-fish); ef. \text{OHG. walirā, MHG. walre, a whale; cf. also MHG. G. wels, shad. Hence \text{Muller, and the warmled howeverletters.} ult. in comp. E. walrus, narwhal, horsewhale; nlterior origin unknown. Skeat connects whatel, as lit. 'the roller,' with wheel'; others connect it with L. balæna, a whale. Both derivations are untenable.] Any member of the mammalian order Cetacea or Cete (which see); an ordinary eetacean, as distinguished from a sirenian, or so-called herbivarous estacean; a marine mam-mal of fish-like form and habit, with fore limbs in the form of fin-like flippers, without external trace of hind limbs, and with a naked body tapering to a tail with flukes which are like a fish's eaudal fin, but are horizontal instead of vertical; especially, a cetacean of large to the largest size, the small ones being distinctively angel dolphins, porpoises, etc.: in popular use applied to any large marine animal. (a) Whale is not less strictly applicable than universally applied to the toothless or whalebone whales, all of which are of great size, and some of which are by far the largest of snimals. They consist of the right whales, finner-whales, and humpbacks, composing the family Balænidæ alone, and represent five well-marked genera, namely: (1) Balæna proper, the right whales, without any dorsal fin and with smooth throat; (2) Neobalæna, based on N. marginata, a whale-bone whale said to combine a smooth throat with presence of a dorsal fin; (3) Rachianectes, with one species, R. glaucus, the gray whale; (4) Megaptera, the thumpbacked whales, with a dorsal fin, furrowed throat, and long flippers, of several nominal species of all seas; and (5) Balænoptera, the true finners, or rorquals, with dorsal fin, furrowed throat, and short flippers: it comprises at least four, and probably more, species. Various other genera lave been named (as Agaphelus for certain so-called scragwhales), and the generic synonyms of these whales are probably more numerous than the actual species. (b) named dolphins, porpoises, etc.: in popular use

whale

in immense areas, to which the whales resort as feeding-grounds. Some whales attack large animals, even of their own kind (see killer, Orcal), but nearly sill are timid and inoffensive, seeking only to avoid their enemies, though capable of formidable resistance to attack. Whales bring forth their young alive, like all mammals above the monotremes, and suckle them; the teats are a pair, beside the vulva. They breathe only air, for which purpose they must regularly seek the surface, though capable of remaining long under water without respiring. The sponting of the whale is the act of expiration, during which the air in the lungs, loaded with watery vapor, is forefolly expelled like apray in a single stream, or in two streams, according as the blowholes are single or there are a pair of these apiraclea. Some sea-water may be mixed with the breath, if the whale aponts beneath the surface, but the visible stream is chiefly condensed vapor, like that of human breath on a cold day. Whales have a naked skin, saving a few bristlea about the mouth, chiefly in the young; the bide is often incrusted with barnacles, or infested with other crustacean parasites. The bodily temperature is maintained in the coldest surroundings by the heavy layer of blubber which lies under the skin of the whole body, and in the sperm-whale forms a special deposit on the skull, giving its singular shape to the head. The general form of the body is like that of a fish, in adaptation to entirely aquatic habits and means of locomotion. It tapers behind the body-eavity in a solid muscular part, the small, and ends in broad, short filtucely lips portzontally and extending from side to side. This tail-fin is the principal organ of locomotion, like the vertical caudal fin of a fish. The fore limbs form flippers of varying length in different species. These fina are of medium length in the right whale, short in the sperm and rorqual, and extremely long in the humpback. In all cases the pectoral fin has a skeletion of some whales includes certa

Whale is extended, nearly always with a qualifying word, to most of the odontocete or toothed cetaceans, and especially to those of great size, as the sperm-whale, but slso to some of the smallest, no larger than a dolphin, as the pygmy or porpoise sperm-whales of the genus Kopia, and to various forms of intermediate sizes, as the pilot-whales (Blobiesphales), the bottle-nosed or bottle-headed whales (Hyperoódon), the white whales (Delphinapterus), etc. Some of these whales also have distinctive names into which whale does not enter, as blackfish, beluga, bottlehead, bottlehose, grampus, killer, etc., or they share the qualified names porpose and dolphin with various small cetaceans more properly so called. The genera and species of the toothed whales are much more numerous than those of the baleen whales; their synonymy is very extensive and intricate, and is in some cases in a state of confusion which ean only be cleared up by future research. (c) In geologic time whales date back to the Eocene; and a suborder Archeoceti (contrasted with Odontoceti and Mysticete) has been named to cover certain forms atill only imperfectly known from fragmentary remains. (See Zeuglodon.) The oldest whales like any of the living forms date from the late Eocene, and are toothed whales related to the humpbacks. Whalebone whales are not known to be older than the Pliocenc. (d) In present geographical distribution whales are found in all seas, and some of them enter rivers. Most of the species are individually wide-ranging on the high seas, and attempts which have been made to discriminate similar forms from different waters have in most cases proved futile. Several of the larger forms have been the objects of systematic fisheries for centuries. (See thale-fisher.) The principal products are oil, both train and sperm, baleen or whalebone, spermaceti, and ambergris; the hide of some of the smaller whales affords a leather. Whales are exclusively carnivorous, and feed for the most part upon a great variety of small animals which flo

ordinal group—from 4 to about 80 feet in linear dimension. The size of the larger whales has been grossly exaggerated in many of the accounts which find popular credence. Adult right whales of different species range from 20 to 50 feet in length, only the polar whale attaining the latter dimension; the common humpback is from 40 to 50 feet long; the sperm-whale reaches 60 feet; and the rorquals of several species range from 40 to 80 feet, the maximum length being reached only by the blue rorqual, which is the largest of known animals.—Arctic Whale, the polar whale, Baleana mysticettis; that right while which is of circumpolar distribution, as distinguished from any such whale of temperate North Atlantic or North Pacific waters, or from which the latter are sought to be distinguished, as the Atlantic, Pacife, northnest, or Biscay whale.—Atlantic waters. It is not distinguished, from the southern right whale, Baleana austratis, though so named, as B. cisarctica, and as B. biscayensis, the Biscay whale.—Australian whale, the New Zealand whale.—Baleen whale, any whalebone whale, as a right whale. See ents under Baleander and whalebone.—Biscay whale, Baleana biscayensis, long the object of a special fishery by the Basques, conducted as early as the tenth century.—Black whale. (a) Any baleen whale, as distinguished from a sperm-whale. (b) See blackish, 2, black-achale, and Globi-cephalus.—Blue whale, any baleen whale.—Bottle-headed whale, a ziphioid whale; a cetacean of the family Ziphi-ide.—Bottle-nosed whale. See bottlenose, 1 (b), and cut at Ziphiine.—Bow-head whale.—California whale, the gray



California Gray Whale (Rachianectes glancus).

whale. See Rachianectes.—Calling whale, a caaing-whale; a pilot-whale.—Cape whale, the southern right whale, Balema australis.—Cow whale, any adult female whale; a dam.—Denticete whales, the toothed whales.—Digger whale, the gray whale.—Down whale, a whale under water, as in sounding.—Finback whale, a finner-whale; a rorqual; any whale of the family Balemopteride. See cut under rorqual.—Fin-whale or finner-whale, a finback whale; any whalebone whale with a dorsal fin, as a humphack or rorqual; a furrowed whale. See Balemoptera, Megaptera, and cut under rorqual.—Furrowed whale, a whalebone whale with the skin of the throat plicated, or thrown into ridges and furrows, and a dorsal fin: distinguished from smooth whale. Thumpbacks and the finners or rorquals are furrowed whales. See Balemopteride.—Giant sperm-whale, the sperm-whale proper. See cut under sperm-whale, a large finner-whale or rorqual of the Pacific coast of North America. It has many local names, as deal-fish, grayback, hardhead, mussel-digger, ripsack, etc. See Ralenianetes.—Graz polar whale, the right whale of the North Atlantic; the great polar whale, the right whale of the North Atlantic; the great polar whale, Ealena mysticetus.—Humpbacked whale. See humpback and



Humpbacked Whale (Megaptera boops,

Megaptera.—Japan or Japanese whale, Balæna japonica, a right whale of the North Pacific.—Killer-whale. See killer, 3, and Orcal.—Loose whale, a whale that has not been struck by the toggle-iron, or a whale that has not been struck by the toggle-iron, or a whale that has been tastened to, but has made its escape.—Mysticete whales, the toothless or baleen whales; whalebone whales. See Musicete, Megapterine, Balænidæ.—New Zealand whale, Neobalæna marginata, a whalebone whale of Polynesian and Australian waters, not yet well known, having the smooth throat of the right whales, a dorsal fin, very long and slender white baleen, small flippers with only four digits, and various osteological peculiarities. It is of smallest size among the baleen whales, being only about 20 feet long.—Northwest whale, the right whale of the northwestern coast of North America. Balæna sieboldt, as distinguished from the southern right whale. Also called Pacific right whale.—Pilot-whale. Same as caaing-whale.—Polar whale, the right whale of the arctic Atlantic waters, or Greenland whale, Balæna mysticetus, more fully called great polar whale, and by many local names, as bow-head, steepletop, ice-breaker, ice-whale, etc.—Pygmy sperm-whale (which see, under sperm-whale).—Right whale, a whalebone whale of the genus Kogia; a porpoise sperm-whale (which see, under sperm-whale).—Right whale, a whalebone whale of the restricted genus Balæna: so called, it is said, because this is the "right" kind of whale to take. Right whales inhabit all known seas, and those of the main divisions of the waters of the globe have been specified by name, as the arctic, polar, or Greenland right whale, the Atlantic, the Pacific, the southern, the northwest, etc. These have received several technical names, as B. mysticetus of the North Pacific, E. autipodarum of Internation of the North Pacific, B. autipodarum of the South Pacific, and others. It is not likely that more than two valid species are represented in this synonymy: (a) E. mysticetus is of circumpolar di



Polar Right Whale (Balæna mysticetus).

tween the base of the flipper and the corner of the mouth. The profile of the mouth is strongly arched, and its capacity is enormous, exceeding that of the thorax and abdomen together. This cavern is fringed on each side with baleen hanging from the upper jaw; the plates are 350 to 400 on each side, the longest attaining a length of 10 or 12 feet; they are black in color, and finely frayed out along the inner edge into a fringe of long clastic filaments. When the jaws are closed, the baleen serves as a sieve to strain out the multitudes of small mollusks or crustaceans upon which the whale feeds, and which are gulped in with many barrels of water in the act of grazing the surface with open mouth. About 300 of the slabs on each side are merchantable, representing 15 hundredweight of hone from a whale of average size, which yields also 15 tons of oil; but some large individuals render nearly twice as much of both these products. (b) The southern light whale, B. australis, differs from the polar whale in its proportionately shorter and smaller head, greater convexity of the arch of the month, shorter baleen, and more numerous vertebræ. It inhabits both Atlantie and Pacific Oceans in temperate latitudes, and in the former waters was the object of a fishery during the middle ages for the European supply of oil and bone. This industry gave way to the percent and the strain of the polar whale about the beginning of

the seventeenth century. This whale has long been rare in the North Atlantic, but has occasionally stranded on the European coast, and more frequently on that of the United States. A similar if not identical right whale is hunted in temperate North Pacific waters. Right whales are rare and not pursued in tropical seas, but are objects of the chase in various parts of the south temperate ocean. See cuts above, and under Balænidæ.—Rudolphi's whale, the small funcr-whale or rorqual, Balænoptera borcalis. See rorquat.—Sibbald's whale, a very large finner-whale, the blue rorqual, Ralænoptera sibbaldi, one of the two or three largest of all animals. See rorqual.—Siebold's whale, a right whale of the North Pacific, nominally Balæna sieboldi. See northwest whale, above.—Smooth whale, a whalebone whale having no plications of the skin of the throat and no dorsal fin, as a right whale: distinguished from furrowed whale. See Balænidæ.—Southern right whale, Balæna austratis of the South Atlantic, admitted as a distinct species from the polar right whale. See Atlantic whale, above.—South Pacific whale, a southern right whale, Balæna antipodarrum.—Sowerby's whale, a ziphioid whale, Mesoplodon soverbiensis, of the Atlantic.—Spermaceti whale, the sperm-whale.—Sinphur whale, sulphur-bottomed whale, Sane as sulphur-bottom.—To bone a whale, the sperm-whale.—Sinphur whale, il nancing a whale.—Toothed whale, a whale or other cetacean with true teeth in one or both jaws; any member of the division Denticete or Odontoccti: distinguished from whalebone whale,—to throw a tub to a whale. See tub.—Very like a whale, an expression of ironical assent to an assertion or a proposition regarded as preposterous: from the use of the phrase by Polonius in humoring Hamlet's supposed madness:

Ham. Methinks it fa cloud is like a weasel.

Ham. Methinks it [a cloud] is like a weasel.
Pol. It is backed like a weasel.
Ham. Or like a whale?
Pol. Very like a whale.
Shak., Hamlet,

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2, 399.

Pol. Very like a whale. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2, 399. Whalebone whale, a baleen whale; a toothless whale whose mouth contains whalebone; any member of the Bolænidæ, as a right whale, humpback, or rorqual, whether furrowed or smooth.—Whale of passage, a migratory whale, or a whale during its migration.—Whale's bonet, ivory: perhaps because supposed to come from the bones of the whale, at a time when the real source of the material was little known, or when most of the ivory used in western Europe consisted of the teeth of the walrus, confounded with the whale, and possibly those of the sperm-whale, which, though of comparatively small size, are of fine quality. The term was in common use for several centuries.

Her hands so white as whales bonc, Her finger tipt with Cassidone. Puttenham, Partheniades, vii.

This is the flower that smiles on every one,
To show his teeth as white as whale's bone.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 332.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 332. White whale, a whale of the family Delphinidæ and genus Delphinapterus, as D. leucas; a beluga. The species named inhabits arctic and subarctic waters, and is prized for its fine oil and valuable skin. The latter makes a kind of leather used for mast-bays and some military accountements. Also called whitefish. See cut under Delphinapterus.—Ziphined. (See also caaing-whale, ice-whale, serag-whale, sperm-whale.)

sperm-watc.)
whale¹ (hwāl), v. i.; pret. and pp. whaled, ppr. whaling. [⟨whale¹, n.] To take whales; pursue the business of whale-fishing.

Cruising and whating in the bays is full of excitement anxiety. C. M. Seammon, Marine Mammals, p. 63.

whale² (hwāl), v. t.; pret. and pp. whaled, ppr. whaling. [A var. of wale¹, the change of initial w-to wh- being perhaps due to association with whack, whap, whip, etc.] To lash with vigorous stripes; thrash or beat soundly. [Colloq.]

I have whipped you, Antipodes [a horse], but have I whaled you?

T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, xii.

But first I would remark, that it is not a proper plan For any scientific gent to whale his fellow-man.

Bret Harte, The Society upon the Stanislaus.

whaleback (hwāl'bak), n. Same as turtleback.

The deck is clliptical, with a whale-back from the conning tower to the bow. The Engineer, LXIX. 140. whale-barnacle (hwāl'bär"na-kl), n. A cirri-ped of the family Coronulidæ, parasitic upon whales, as Coronula diadema. See cut under

Coronula.whale-bird (hwāl'berd), n. 1. One of the blue petrels of the genus Prion, several species of which inhabit the southern ocean. P. vittatus, one of the best-known, is notable for the expanse of its beak, the edges of which are best with tooth-like processes. The name extends to several other oceanic birds which



Whale-bird (Prion wittatus

gather in multitudes when a whale has been captured, to feed upon the offal; they are chiefly of the petrol and gull families.

families.

2. The turnstone, Strepsilas interpres. Hearne. [Hudsen's Bay.]—3. The red or gray phalarope. Kumlein. [Labrader.]
whale-boat (hwāl' bōt), u. A long narrow beat, sharp at both ends, and fitted for steering with an oar as well as with a rudder, used in the approximation of the strength of th pursuit of whales, and, from its handy and seaworthy qualities, also for many other purposes. It is usually from 20 to 30 feet long. A pair of these boats is commonly carried by ocean passenger-steamers, in addition to their heavier boats.

whalebone (hwāl'bōn), n. and a. [< ME. whale bone, qwale-bon; < whale + bone!.] I. n. 1. The

elastic horny substance which grows in place of teeth in the upper jaw of whales of the family Ba-lænidæ (hence called whalebone or bone whales), forming a series of thin parallel plates from a few inches to several feet long; baleen (which

forming a series of thin parallel plates from a few inches to several feet long; baleen (which see). The term is misleading, for the substance is in no sense bone, but a kind of horn; and its trade-name whale-fin is equally inaccurate, for it has nothing to do with the fins of the whale. Whalebone grows in several hundred close-set parallel plates along each side of the upper jaw of the baleen whale, and thus In the situation occupied by the teeth of ordinary mammals; it is entirely shut in by the lips when the mouth is closed. Each one of the plates of both rows then bends with a strong sweep backward, and when the mouth is opened straightens out, so that there is always a heavy fringe on each side of the eavity of the mouth, forming an impassable barrier to the multitudinous small creatures which the whale seoops in from the surface of the sea. The longest baleen plates are those of the polar whale, some of which may exceed 12 feet in length. The plates in different species differ in color from a dull grayish black through various streaked or veined colorations to somewhat creamy white. Whalebone stands quite alone among animal substances in a particular combination of lightness, toughness, flexibility, elasticity, and durability, together with such a cleavage (due to the straightness of its parallel fibers) that it may be split for its whole length to any desired thinness of strips. A sulphur-bottom whale has yielded 800 pounds of baleen, of which the longest plates were 4 feet in length. In the California gray whale the longest bone is from 14 to 16 inches, of a light lead-color streaked with black, attaining a length of 2 feet 4 inches and a width of from 12 to 14 inches, with a fine fringe from 2 to 4 inches long; it is somewhat ridged crosswise. That of the sharp-headed finner is entirely white, with a short thin fringe; it has been found to consist of 270 pairs of plates, the longest being 10 inches in length. Whalebone is or has been used in the manufacture of a great veriety of articles.

2. Something

They're neck and neck; they're head and head:
They're stroke for stroke in the running;
The whatebone whistles, the steel is red,
No shirking as yet or shunning.
A. L. Gordon, Visions in the Smoke.

walrus, or other sea-creature, or supposed to be from such a source. See whale's bone, under whale1, n.

To telle of hir tethe that tryetly were set,

Alse qwyte & qwem as any qualle bon.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3055.

II. a. Made of or containing whalebone.

Their ancient whalebane stays creaked.

II. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 398.

Whalebone whale. See 1., 1, and phrase under whale1. whale-brit (hwāl'brit), n. Same as brit2, 2. Compare whale1, n., 1. whale-built (hwāl'bilt), a. Constructed on the

model of a whale-boat.

The Canadian fishing-boats are whale-built. whale-calf (hwāl'käf), n. The young of the

whale. Also ealf-whale.
whale-fin (hwal'fin), n. In com., a plate or lamina of whale-bone; whalebone collectively.
[Both whale-fin and whalebone are misnomers, due to original ignorance of the source and nature of the material.]

A duty was imposed upon whate-fine, which, notwith-standing the double duty on fins imported by foreigners, went far toward the ruin of the Greenland trade.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 61.

Whalefish† (hwāl'fish), n. [= D. walvisch = OHG. walfisc, MHG. walvisch, G. walfisch = Icel. hvalfiskr = Sw. Dan. hvalfisk; as whale! † fish I.] A whale.

There by be many w[h]alefysshes and flyinge fysshes. R. Eden, in First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. xxviii.). whale-fisher (hwāl'fish"er), n. A person engaged in the whale-fishery; a whaler. C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 211.

whale-fishery (hwāl'fish"ér-i), n. 1. The ocenpation or industry of taking whales; also, the men, vessels, etc., engaged in this pursuit.—2. A locality that is or may be resorted to for the taking of whales; a place where whale-fishing

is conducted, or where whales abound. whale-fishing (hwāl'fish"ing), n. The act or occupation of taking whales; whaling. whale-flea (hwāl'flē), n. Same as whale-lonse. whale-food (hwāl'föd), n. Same as whale-brit. See brit's, 2, whale¹, n., and cuts under Clione and Limacina.

whale-head (hwal'hed), n. A remarkable grallaterial bird of Africa, related to the herons and storks: so called on account of the size of the head and monstrous shape of the beak; the whale-headed stork, or shoebill, Balæniceps rex, the only representative of the family Balæni-

whale-headed (hwāl'hed*ed), a. Having a large heavy head suggestive of a whale's: noting the shoebill. See whale-head. Encyc. Brit., 111.759. whale-hunter (hwāl'hun"ter), n. A whaleman.

Octher . . . said that . . . he was come as far towards the north as commonly the whale-hunters vae to tranell. Hakluyt's Voyayes, I. 4.

whale-lance (hwāl'lans), n. The lance used in striking a whale. It may be either a hand-lance or a bomb-lance, but the term is more frequently applied

whale-line (hwāl'līu), n. Rope from 2 to 3 inches in circumference, made with great care from selected material, and used for harpoonlines in the whale-fishery. It forms the tow-line of a whale-boat, with which a whale is made fast to the boat by means of the toggle-iron.

Whale-line is three-stranded rope, 27 inches in circum-ference, composed of the finest hemp, 32 yarms per strand. Encyc. Erit., XXIV. 526.

whale-louse (hwal'leus), n. Any small exterwhale-louse (fiwal lous), ". Any shall exter-pecket.

nal parasite of a whale: a fish-louse or epizoie erustacean infesting whales; especially, a lemodiped of the family Cyamidæ, as Cyamus cett and other species of this genus. See out under Cyamus. Also whale-fleu.

whaling-port (hwa'ling-port), ". A pert of the control nai parasite of a whale; a nsh-louse of epizoie crustacean infesting whales; especially, a læmediped of the family Cyamide, as Cyamus ceti and other species of this genus. See cut under Cyamus. Also whale-fleu.

Whaleman (hwāl'man), n.; pl. whalemen (-inen). One who whales; a whaler; especially, one engaged in the actual capture of whales, as distinguished from another indirectly concerned.

tinguished from another indirectly concerned in the industry.

ered and chartered by whalemen.

whale-oil (hwāl'eil), n. The eil obtained from the blubber of a whale or other cetaeean. (a) Common oil, or train-oil, is that procured from the blubber of any baleen whale; it has a rank odor, and varies in color from honey-yellow to dark brown, according to the character of the blubber and the method of trying-out. It includes several chemically different substances, the more solidifiable of which may be extracted under pressure and cold, and constitute whale-tallow, the fluid residuum being called pressed oil. (b) Sperm-oil or spermaceti-oil is obtained from the sperm-whale and other toothed cetaeeans. That from the head of the whale contains the spermaceti, which is deposited at ordinary temperatures on extraction from the anilmsl, leaving the liquid oil, of a clear yellow color. (See spermaceti.) Sperm-oil when refined is much used as a lubricant for delicate machinery, and that from various cetaeeans is often named from them, as grampus-oil, porpoise-oil, etc.—Black whale-oil. (a) oil from the baleen whales, including the rorquals; train-oil (b) oil discolored in running machinery.—Pressed whale-oil. See def. (a). whale-oil (hwāl'eil), n. The eil obtained from

See def. (a). whaler 1 (hwâ'lêr), n. [$< whale^1 + -cr^1$.] person or a vessel engaged in the business of capturing whales.

For a whaler's wife to have been "round the Cape" half a dozen times, or even more, was nothing extraordinary.

The Century, XL. 511.

nary.

But o' Thursday t' Resolution, first whater back this season, came in port.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

whaler² (hwä'lėr), n. [< whale² + -er².] Something whaling, or big or extraordinary of its kind; a whopper; a whacker. [Slang.]

whale-rind (hwāl'rīnd), n. The skin of a whale. It is thick, tongh, and for the most part dark-colored, and overlies the blubber somewhat as the rind of a fruit covers the pulp.

whalery (hwā'ler-i), n.; pl. whaleries (-iz). [\langle whale \dagger + -ery.] 1. The industry of taking whales; whaling.

The whalery not being sufficiently encouraging.

Annals of Phila. and Penn., I. 7.

2. An establishment for carrying on whalefishery or any of its branches. [Rare.]

They set up a glass house, a tanyard, a saw-mill, and a whalery.

Annals of Phila. and Penn., 1. 12.

whale's-food (hwālz'föd), n. Whale-brit. See brit?, 2, whale's, n., 1, and Clione.
whale-shark (hwāl'sbärk), n. 1. A shark of the family Rhinodontidæ, Rhinodon typicus, one of the very largest sharks, and native of warm

seas. See the technical names .- 2. The bask-

whaling-ship er whaler.

whale-shot (hwāl'shet), n. [< MD. walschot, spermaceti, < wal, whale, + schot, what is cast: see whale¹ and shot.] Spermaceti er matter from the head of the whale: formerly so called by the Dutch and English whalers.

whale's-tongue (hwālz'tung), n.

whale s-tongue (nwalz tung), n. A misnemer of the acern-worms, or species of Balanoglossus, mistranslating the technical generic name.

whaling¹ (hwa'ling), n. [Verbal n. of whale¹, r.] The act or business of taking whales; the pursuit of whales; whale-fishing: much used in compounds: as, a whaling-ship; a whalingveyage; whaling-grounds; bay-whaling; shereveyage; whaling-gronnds; bay-whaling; shere-whaling.—Whaling company, a company engaged in whaling, consisting of a captain, a mate, a cooper, two boatsteerers, and eleven men. The stock consists of boats, whaling-craft, and whaling-grar, and is divided into sixteen equal shares, and the "lsy" of each member of the company is the same. The captain and mate are paid a bonos of \$200 or \$300 for the term engagement, which is one year, and they are also exempt from all expenses of the company. C. M. Scannon.

Whaling² (hwā'ling). p. a. [Ppr. of whale², v.] Big, mansual, er extraerdinary of its kind; strapping; whopping; whacking: as, a whaling lie. [Slang.]

[Slang.]

whaling-gang (hwā'ling-gang), a. The crew of a whale-boat.

whaling-gun (hwā'ling-gun), n. Any mechanical contrivance for killing whales by means of an explosive and a projectile, as the bomb-gun, swivel-gun, darting-gun, and whalerecket.

entry where whaling-vessels are owned and registered.

whaling-rocket (hwā'ling-rok"et), n. A special form of rocket used in whaling to earry a har-poon and line, and an explosive shell, into the

Industry.

Undreds of islands in the Pacific Ocean were discovered and chartered by whalemen. The Century, XL. 523. whaling-station (hwā'ling-stā'shon), n. In shore-whaling, a place where the try-works are located. ('. M. Scummon. [Western coast of the coast of the

whall (hwâl), n. See wall3, whallahee (hwol'a-bē), n. Same as wallaby, whally† (hwâl'i), a. [For *wally; < wall3 + -y1.] Having a greenish tinge, as the eye in glaucema. Compare wall-eye.

A bearded Gote, whose rugged heare
And whally vies (the signe of gelosy)
Was like the person selfe whom he did beare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 24.
Whaly (hwā'li), a. [< whale + -y1.] Pertaining to or consisting of whales; cetaceous. [Rare.]

The ocean's monarch, whom Ioue did annoint,
The great controller of the whaly ranckes.

Tourneur, Transf. Metamorphosis, st. 39.

whame (hwām), n. [Cf. whamp.] A fly of the genns Tabanus; a breeze or burrel-fly. See breeze!. Derham.

breezel, Berham.
whammel (hwam'el), r. t. Same as whemmle.
whamp (hwomp), n. [Cf. whame and wop, dial.
var. of wasp.] A wasp. [Prov. Eng.]
whampee, n. Same as wanpee.
whang! (hwang), n. [A var. of thwang, new
thong: see thong.]
1. A thong, especially a leathern thong.

He's taen four-and-twenty braid arrows, And laced them in a whang O. Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie (Child's Ballads, 11, 54). 2. A tough leather, such as is used for thougs, belt-lacing, etc. It is usually made of calf's hide, but sometimes of eelskin or the hide of a dog, woodchuck,

whang2 (hwang), r. [Cf. Se. whunk, beat, flog, what also eut off large portions; prob. a var. of whack, confused with what 1] I. trans. 1. To beat or bang; thwack; whack; flog; also. to throw with violence. [Provincial or colloq.]—2. To ent in large slices or strips; slice. [Scotch.]

My nucle set it [a cheese] to his breast,
And whang'd it down.
W. Beattie, Tales, p. 8. (Jamieson.)

II. intruns. To make or give out a banging

Bang, whang, whang, goes the drnm. Browning, Up at a Villa.

ing-shark (which see, with cut).

whale-ship (hwalf'ship), n. A ship built for or whang² (hwang), n. [< whang², v.] 1. A blow employed in the business of whale-fishing; a or thwack; a whack; a beating or banging; a bang. [Celleq.]

The whang of the bass drum.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 317.

2. A cut; a piece; a slice; a chunk.

Of other men's lether men take large whanges.
Ray, Proverbs (ed. 1678), p. 386. Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in mony a whang.

Burns, 11 oly Fair.

3t. Formerly, in Maine and some other parts of New England, a house-cleaning party: a gathering of neighbors to aid one of their number in cleaning house.

whangam (hwang'gam), u. A feigued name of some animal (probably meant for whang $^{\prime}em).$

A whangam that eats grasshoppers had marked . . . (this one) for its prey, and was just stretching forth to devour it. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcviii.

whang-leather (hwang'leth#er), n. See leather and whang1, 2. whank (hwangk), v. and u. Same as whang2. [Seetch.]

whap, whapper, etc. See whop, etc.
whappet¹ (hwop'et), n. [< whap + -et.] A
blew on the ear. Halliwell. [Prev. Eng.]
whappet² (hwop'et), n. [A var. of wappet, a
yelping cur.] A snarling, worthless dog; a cur.

To feare the barking and bawling of a fewe little curres and whappets.

Dent, Pathway, p. 243. (Nares.) As the stordy steed dashes out the little whappet's rains. Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 55.

wharf (hwârf), n.; pl. wharves, wharfs (hwârvz. hwârfs). [Early med. E. also irreg. warf; < ME. wherf, a wharf, < AS. *hwearf, hwerf, a dam or bank te keep out water (cf. mere-hwearf, the sea-shore), = D. werf, a wharf, yard, = Icel. hvarf, a shelter, = OSw. hwarf, Sw. varf, a shipbuilder's yard, = Dan. verft, a wharf, deckyard (G. werft, a wharf, werf, a bank, wharf, < D. and Dan.); prob. erig. a dam or bank to 'turn' or keep out water, and partly identical with AS. hwearf, hwerf, a turning, exchange, a space, a crowd, = OS. hwarf, a turning, = OSw. hwarf, turn, time, = leel. hvarf, a turning, = OSw. hwarf, turn, time, order. layer, etc., < AS. hweorfun = Icel. hverfu = OSw. hverfru, turn: see where. Cf. whirl, from the same ult. roet.] 1. A platwharf (hwarf), n.; pl. wharves, whurfs (hwarvz. Cf. whirl, from the same ult. roet.] 1. A platform of timber, stone, or other material built on a support at the margin of a harber or a on a support at the margin of a harber or a navigable stream, in order that vessels may be meered alengside, as for loading or unloading, or while at rest. A wharf may be parallel with and contiguous to the margin, when it is more especially called a quay: or it may project away from it, with openings underneath for the flow of water, when it is distinctively called a pier. (See cuts under pileveork.) In England wharves are of two kinds: (a) legal wharves, certain wharves in all seaports appointed by commission from the Court of Exchequer, or legalized by act of Parliament; and (b) sufferance veharves, places where certain goods may be landed and shipped by special sufferance granted by the Crown for that purpose. In American scaports wharves generally belong to the municipality, and are often leased to their occupants, but some are private property. property.

The wharves stretched out towards the centre of the arbor.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

Out open the wharfs they came, Knight and burgher, lord and dame. Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iv.

2t. The bank of a river, or the shere of the sea.

Duller shouldst thou be than the fat weed That roots itself in ease on Lethe wharf. Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 33.

wharf (hwârf), v. i. [< wharf, n.] 1. To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone. Evelyn.—2. To place or lodge on a wharf.

wharfage (hwâr'fāj), n. [\(\text{wharf} + -uge. \] 1. Provision of or accommodation at wharves; berthage at a wharf: as, the city had abundant wharfuge; to find wharfuge for a ship.—2. Charge or payment for the use of a wharf; the charges or receipts for accommodation at a wharf or at wharves. Hakluyt's Foyayes, 1.135. wharf-boat (hwârf'bōt), n. 1. In the United States, a beat supporting a platform sometimes used as a wharf in rivers or in other situations where actual wharves do not exist, or where where actual wharves do not exist, or where they are impracticable from the great variation in the height of the water. Floating platforms similarly supported, called floats, are used in some European and other river-ports for landing goods and passengers.

2. A boat employed about a wharf or wharves. wharfing (hwarfing), n. [< wharf + -ing1.] 1. A structure in the form of a wharf; materials

of which a wharf is constructed; wharves in general.

A strong stone wall, which was a kind of wharfing against rivers running into it. Evelyn, Sylva, i. 2. (Latham.) The San Marco glided into a bayou under a high wharf-ing of timbers, where a bearded fisherman waited.

Harper's May, LXXVI. 763.

2. In hydraulic engin., a method of facing seawalls by the use of sheet-piling anchored to the bank.

wharfinger (hwâr'fin-jer), n. [For *wharfager (with intrusive n as in messenger, passenger, por-ringer, scattenger, etc.), & wharfage + -erl.] A person who owns or who has charge of a wharf; one who makes a business of letting accommo-

dation for vessels at his wharf.

wharfman (hwârf'man), n.; pl. wharfmen
(-men). A man employed on or about a wharf;
one performing or having charge of work on a

An organization of wharfmen, who form a species of ose corporation.

*Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 548. close corporation.

wharf-master (hwarf'mas"ter), n. A wharfin-

ger. [Western U. S.]
wharf-rat (hwarf'rat), n. 1. The common brown or Norway rat, Mus decumanus, when living in or about a wharf, considered with reference to its being in many places an imported animal, first naturalized in wharves after leav ing the ship which brings it, or to the special size, ferocity, or other distinctive character it acquires under the favorable conditions of environment afforded by wharves, shipping, and storehouses. Hence—2. A fellow who loafs about or haunts wharves, making a living as wharl! (hwarl), n. [A var. of whort or whirl. Cf. wharrow.] A part of a spindle; a spindle (!). [Prov. Eng.]

[A patent for] placing ropes on whartes of machinery. The Engineer, LXVII. 476,

wharl² (hwärl), v. i. [A var. of whirl, nsed in sense of whir, i. e. roll; cf. bnr^2 .] To speak with the uvular utterance of the r; be unable to pronounce r.

All that are born therein [Carleton] have a harsh and rattling kind of uttering their words with much difficulty and wharling in their throat. Fuller, Worthies, II. 225.

wharl² (hwärl), n. [< wharl², v.] See the quo-

The natives of this Country [Northumberland] of the antient original Racc or Families are distinguished by a Shibboleth upon their Tongues in pronouncing the Letter R, which they can not utter without a hollow Jarring in the Throat, by which they are as plainly known as a Foreigner is by pronouncing the Th.: this they call the Northumberland R or Wharte; and the Natives value themselves upon that Imperfection, because, forsooth, it shows the Antiquity of their Blood.

Defoe, Tour thro Great Britain, iii. 233. (Davies.)

wharlet, n. A dialectal variant of quarrel2.

With alblasteris also amyt full streght, Whappet in wharles, whellit the pepull. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4743.

wharp (hwarp), n. [An erroneous form of

warp.] Same as trent-sand. [Local.] wharrow-spindle (hwar'ō-spin'dl), n. In her., a spindle represented with a small handle at

a spindle represented with a small handle at the top, projecting at right angles as if intended to whirl the spindle by. Berry.

whart (hwârt), v. Same as thwart!

Whartonian (hwârtō'ni-an), a. [Commemorating the English anatomist Thomas Wharton (died 1673).] Noting certain anatomical structures discovered or described by Wharton.—Whartonian duct. See duct.

Wharton's duct. See duct.

Wharton's gelatin, Wharton's jelly. See gelatin of Wharton, under gelatin.

wharton Wharton, under gelatin.

whart, n. Plural of wharf.

what! (hwot), pron. [< ME. what, whet, whæt, quat, qwat, hwat, hwet (gen. whas, whos, dat. hwam, whom, acc. what, whet) < AS. hwæt (gen. hwæs, dat. hwam, hwæm, acc. hwæt) = OS. hwat.

wham, whom, acc. what, whet), \(\cap AS.\) hwæt (gen. hwæs, dat.\) hwam, hwæm, acc.\) hwæt = OS.\) hætt, hwat = OFries.\) hwet = D.\) wat = MLG.\) LG.\) wat = OHG.\) hwaz, waz, MHG.\) waz, G.\) was = Leel.\) hvat = Dan.\] Sw.\) hvad = Goth.\) hwa,\] what (interrogative and indefinite,\) also interjectional);\] = \(\Lambda_1 \) and,\] what (indefinite),\] somewhat,\] = Zend\(kad)\) = Skt.\(kat;\) neut.\ of the \text{pron.\) who:\(see\) who.\(B'\) hose is historically the \(gen.\) of \(what\) not less than of \(who;\) and it is still so used (namely,\) as canivalent to \(of\) which\()\) although many anthorically have. equivalent to of which), although many authorities object, and it is becoming less common.] A. interrog. 1. Used absolutely as an interrogative pronoun. (a) Applied to manimate things.

Thenne ascryed thay hym skete, & asked ful loude, "What the deuel hatz thou don, doted wrech?"

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iil. 196.

Shame then it was that drove min.

but the shame of what? Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

Folks at her House at such an Hour!

Lord! what will all the Neighbours say?

Prior, The Dove, st. 9.

I believe they are in actual consultation upon what's for supper.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

What can restrain the agony of a mother's heart?

Irving, Granada, p. 40.

(b) Applied to animals (and sometimes in contempt to persons) with the force of inquiry after the nature or kind: as, what is that running up the irree? (c) Applied to persons: nearly equivalent to who, but having reference to origin or character, rather than to name or identity.

"What is this womman," quod I, "so worthily atired?"
"That is Mede the mayde," quod she,
Piers Ptowman (B), li, 19.

Thise tweyne come to the messagers, and hem asked what thei were, and thei ansuerde that thei sholde sone knowe, yef it plesed hem to a-byde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), il. 129.

What's he that walks alone so sadly, with his hands be-nd him? Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1. hind him?

Eminent titles may, indeed, inform who their owners re, not often what.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, Ded. are, not often what. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, Ded. (d) Used in various elliptical and incomplete constructions: as, what? equivalent to what did you say? or what is it? (e) Used in exclamation, to express surprise, indignation, etc. are, not often what.

Hwat! wulle 3e this pes to-breke, And do than kinge swuche schame? Owl and Nightingale, 1. 1730 (Morris and Skeat, I. 191). "What!" quod the prest to Perkyn, "Peter! as me think-

cth,
Thow art lettred a litel; who lerned the on hoke?"

Piers Plawman (B), vii. 130.

But what, shall the abuse of a thing make the right vse adious? Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 54.

What! are the ladies of your land so tall?

Tennyson, Princess, it.

(f) Expressing a summons.

La. Cap. Nurse, where's my daughter? call her forth to

me.

Nurse. . . . I bade her come. What, lamb! what, lady-bird!

God forbid! Where's this girl? What, Juliet?

Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 3.

Qua. [Within.] What, Simplicius! Sim. I come, Quadratus. Marston, What you Will, v. 1. Chamberlain, call in the music, bid the tapsters and maids come up and dance; what! we'll make a night of it.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

(gt) A general introductory notion, equivalent to 'well,' 'lo,' 'now,' etc., and constituting a mere expletive.

What, welcome be the cut, a Goddes name! Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 854. What, will you walk with me about the town?
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 22.

2. Used adjectively and lending an interrogative force to the proposition in which it occurs.
(a) Inquiring as to the individual being, character, kind,

or sort of a definite thing or person. Allas! what womman wil ye of me make?
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1305. What manner of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him? Mark iv. 41.

What news on the Rialto? Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 39.

What good should follow this, if this were done?
What harm, undone? Tennyson, Passing of Arthur. (b) Inquiring as to extent or quantity: equivalent to the question how much?

"What money have you got, Copperfield?" he said. . . . I told him seven shillings.

Dickens, David Copperfield, vi.

(c) Used intensively or emphatically with a force varying from the interrogative to the exclamatory: often followed by the indefinite article: as, what an idea!

What manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? 2 Pet. iii. 11.

What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 315.

What confusion and mischeif do the avarice, anger, and ambition of Princes cause in the world!

Evelyn, Diary, March 24, 1672.

Oh, Amos Cottle!—Phœbus! what a name, To fill the speaking trump of future fame! Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Oh, what a dawn of day!
How the March sun feels like May!
Browning, A Lover's Quarrel.

What an (and) ift? Same as what if?

an (and) iff? Same as where y.

And what an if
Ilis sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks?

Shak, Tit. And., iv. 4. 9.

Shak, Tit. And., iv. 4. 9.

What else? what else can or could be the case: an elliptical expression expecting no answer, and hence sometimes equivalent to a strong affirmation.

Licio. But cans't thou blow it?

Hautsman. What else? Lylp, Midas, iv. 3.

What... for? what for? what... ss? what kind of? in such phrases as, what for a man is he?—that is, what kind of man, in looks or character? It is equivalent to the German idion was für ein, and as reflecting that idiom is used in the English of the Pennsylvania Germans and their

neighbors, being in exclamatory use equivalent to what. The earlier idiom what . . . for is now rare.

What's he for a man?

Peele, Edward I. (ed. Dyce), p. 383. What is he for a fool that betroths himself to unquietess?

Shak., Much Ado, i. 3. 49.

What ho! an exclamatory summons or call.

At no! an exchange, some state of the change of the change

What if? elliptical for what would happen if? what would you say if? what matters it if? etc.

What if this mixture do not work at all?... What if it be a poison? Shak, R. and J., iv. 3. 21.

What if he dwells on many a fact as though Somethings Heaven knew not which it ought to know?... Such are the prayers his people love to hear.

O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

What is thee? t what is the matter with thee?

What is thee?! what is the matter with thee?

Lefdy, what is the?...

Me were leftre to boo ded

Thane iseo the make such chere.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

What not, elliptical for what may 1 not say? implying 'everything else; various other things; et cetera; what you will': as, the table was loaded with toys, pictures, and what not. Hence what-not, n.

Such air is unwholesome, and engenders melancholy, plagues, and what not. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 150.

Thou art like to meet with, in the way which thou goest,
. . . lions, dragons, darkness, and, in a word, death, and
what not.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

what not.

Bunyan, Engrind & Frogress, a.

College A cannot compete with College B unless it has
more scholarships, unless it changes the time of election to scholarships, or what not.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 617.

What of? (a) Elliptical for what comes of?—that is, what care you (I, we, etc.)? does it matter in any way? All this is so; but what of this, my lord?
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 73.

(b) Elliptical for what say or think you of?

To-day? but what of yesterday?

Tennyson, The Ancient Sage.

Tennyson, The Ancient Sage.
What's his (its) name? what do you call it? etc., colloquial phrases generally signifying that the speaker cannot supply a definite name for some person or thing, either because the name has escaped his memory, or because the person or thing is of so trivial consequence that he or it is not deserving of a specific name. The phrases are sometimes formed into a compound: as, tell Mr. What's-his-name to be off. See what-d'ye-call-it.

Good even, good Master What ye-call't.
Shak, As you Like it, iii. 3. 74.
What's to do here? See dol.—What though? See

B. rel. 1. A compound relative pronoun, meaning 'that which,' or having a value including the simple relative pronoun which with the demonstrative pronoun that preceding: as, "what I have written I have written" (that is, that which I have written I have written). It is no longer used of persons, except in the anomalous phrase but what.

Mekli than to Meliors he munged [told] what he thougt.
William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), L 2578.

Loke up, I seye, and telle ne what she is
Anon, that I may gon aboute thy nede.

Chaucer, Troilus, i. 862.

I am what I was born to be, your prince.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

A host of second-rate critics, and official critics, and what is called "the popular mind" as well.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, vi. 5.

What, as strictly equivalent to the relative which, never had much vogue, and has long been a vulgarism; but its genitive (whose) has survived, in preference to whichs, as we should have modernized the medieval qualifies.

F. Hatl, False Philology, p. 7, note.

What was formerly and in vulgar speech is still used as a simple relative, equivalent to that or which: as, if I had a donkey what wouldn't go.

Offer them peace or sught what is beside.

Peele, Edward I. (Old Plays, II. 37).

The matter what other men wrote,
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 142.

I fear nothing
What can be said against me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 126.

What has also the value of whatever or whoever: as, come what will, I shall be there.

ill, I shall be there.

What in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies.

Shak., Lear, v. 3. 97.

Let come what come may, . . . I shall have had my day. Tennyson, Maud, xi.

2. Used adjectively, meaning 'that . . . which,' or having compound relative value: as, I know what book you mean (that is, I know that book which you mean); he makes the most of what money he has (that is, he makes the most of that money which he has): applied to persons and things. (a) That . . . who or which; those . . . who or which.

r which.

Shal nat be told for me . . .

Shal nat be told for me . . .

Chaucer, Kuight's Tale, I. 2087.

(b) What sort of; such . . . as.

Thorow his prayer they may be clensed of synne What tyme they entre the chapelle with In.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 126.

Anno 1476, at what time the Switzers took their revenge upon Charles Duke of Burgundie. Coryat, Crudities, I. 42.

charles Duke of Burgunde. Corga, Grandles, And heavenly quires the hymenæan sung, What day the genial angel to our sire Brought her, in naked beauty.

Milton, P. L., iv. 712,

Now a merchant may wear what boots he pleases.

Thackeray, Book of Snohs, xiii.

(c) Any who or which; whatever; whoever.

Also quat brother or sustre die, and he may noughte be broughte . . . wyt his owne catelle, he sai be broughte wyt the broderhedes.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind What lady-she her lord. Shak., W. T., i. 2, 44.

I never said aught but this, That what rule, or laws, or eustom, or people were flat against the word of God are diametrically opposite to Christianity.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i. (d) How much. [Colloq.]

When a man bets he doesn't well know what money he ses.

Trettope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxvii.

But what, but that; but who; who or that . . . not. There was scarce a farmer's daughter within ten miles round but what had found him successful.

Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Not a writer . . . that mentions his name but what tells the story of him.

Bentley, Diss, on Euripides, § 4.

There are few madnen but what are observed to be afraid of the strait waisteost.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xiv. 28, note.

What ast, that which.

tast, that which.

Here I do bequeathe to thee,
In full possession, half that Kendal hath
And what as Bradford holds of me in chief.

Old Plays, 11. 47.

What donest [what dones is literally 'what made,' dones being the genitive of don, E. done, pp. of do, make, used in the genitive in mitation of kinnes in what kinnes, of what kind, of what sort; what kind.

hat-kindl, of what sort, what shows the hat was a slepping. I went To warne Pilates wif what dones man was lesus; For Iuwes hateden hym and han done hym to deth.

Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 298.

What that, whatsoever; whatever; what. Also that

Him ne dret [dreadeth] nagt to do zenne, huet thet hit y [be]. Ayenbûte of Inwyt (E. E. T. 8.), p. 34.

What Intles [little] that he et.
Poenas and Lives of Saints (ed. Furnivall), p. 396.

What schulde I telle . . . And of moche other thing what that then was? Rob. of Brunne, Prol.

What that a king himselfe bit [bids].
Gover, Conf. Amant., I. 4.

That what is extremely proper in one company may be highly improper in another.

Chesterfield.

C. indef. (a) Something; anything: obsolete

except in such colloquial phrases as I'll tell you what (by abbreviation for what it is, what I think, or the like).

Al was us never broche ne rynge, Ne ellis what [var. nought and ought] fro women sent. Chaucer, House of Fame, 1, 1741.

Wot you what, my lord? To-day the lords you talk of are beheaded. Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2, 92.

I'll tell you what now of the devil.

Massinger and Dekker, Virgin-Martyr, Iii. 3.

I tell you what — Ellery Davenport lays out to marry a real angel. He's to swear and she's to pray!

H. B. Stoce, Oldtown, p. 51s.

(b) A thing; a portion; an amount; a bit: as, a little what.

Thanne she a lytel what smylynge seyde. Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

Then the kynge anone called his sernaunt, that hadde but one lofe and a lytell whatte of wyne.

Fabyan, Chron., clxxii.

They prayd him sit, and gave him for to feed Such homely what as serves the simple clowne.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 7.

Ahlas what should she fight? Fewe women win by fight.

Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 97. What should I don this [imperial] robe, and trouble you?
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 189.

But what do we suffer misshaped and enormous prelatism, as we do, thus to blanch and variats her deformities with the fair colours, as before of martyrdom, so now of episcopacy?

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. To what degree! in what respect!

For wnat is a man advantaged if he gain the whole world and lose himself? Luke ix. 25.

For what are men better than sheep or goats . . . If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer?

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

3t. How; how greatly; to what an extent or degree; how remarkably: exclamatory and intensive.

O! what I am fetys and fayre and fygured full fytt!

What . . . what, in some measure; in part; partly by; in consequence of; partly: now followed by with: indefinite and distributive in value.

and distributive in value.

Lordinges, the tyme wasteth nyght and day,
And steleth from us, what prively slepinge,
And what thurgh neeligence in our wakinge,
As dooth the streem, that turneth never agayn,
Descending fro the montaigne into playn.

Chaueer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, 1, 21.

Than woot I wele she myghte nevere fayle
For to ben holpen, what at youre instance,
What with hire other frendes generannee.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1441.

Chaucer, Troilus, n. 1441.

Than sente Gawein aboute to euery garnyson thourgh the reame of Logres, and assembled xxmi what oon what other.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 277.

Most men, as it happens in this world, either weakly, or falsly principl'd, what through ignorance, and what through custom of licence, both in discours and writing, by what hath bin of late written in vulgar, have not seem'd to attain the decision of this point.

Millon, Church-Government, ii. 3.

With omission of the second what (so frequently): What for hire kynrede and hir nortelrie.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, 1. 47.

What with pride, projects, and knavery, poor Peter was grown distracted. Swift, Tale of a Tub, iv.

II. conj. 1. So much as; so far as.

Ector, with ful many a bolde baroun, Cast on a day with Grekes for to fighte, As he was wont to greve hem what he myghte, Chaucer, Trollus, iv. 35.

To helpe youre freendis what I may.

Rom. of the Rose, 1, 6300.

Mr. Brown, being present, observed them [Indians] to be much affected, and one especially did weep very much, though covered it what hee could.

T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 36.

2. That. (at) In alwhat, until (compare although, etc.).

The kinges hem wenten and hi seghen [they saw] the sterre thet yede bi-fore hem. al-wat hi kam over the huse war ure louerd was. Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 27.

Not a thing stolen but what the sea gave it up.

J. H. Newman.

what²† (hwot), a. [< ME. hwat, quick, < AS. hwat, keen, sharp, bold (= OS, hwat = Icel. hvatr, keen). Cf. what¹.] Quick; sharp; bold. Ther weoren corles swithe whate. Layamon, 1. 1137.

whatabouts (hwot'a-bouts"), n. The matters which one is about or occupied with. [Colloq.]

You might know of all my goings on, and whatabouts and whereabouts, from Henry Taylor.

Southey, To G. C. Bedford, March 3, 1830.

what-d'ye-call-it, what-d'ye-call-'em (hwot' dye-kal'it, -em). A word substituted for the name of a thing, because of forgetfulness or ignorance, or in slight contempt. [Colloq.]

There is no part of the body, an please your honour, where a wound occasions more intolerable anguish than upon the knee, . . . there being so many tendons and what-dye-call-ems all about it.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 19.

whate'er (hwot-ar'), pron. A contracted form

He strikes whate'er is in his way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 623.

whaten, whatten (hwot'n), a. [Sc. also whatan, and (with the indef. article) whatna; < what1 + -cn. orig. adj. inflection.] What; what kind of. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Such nomery services Springer,

To know what's what. See know!

what' (hwot), adv. and conj. [< ME. what; < kind of. [Prov. Eng. and section of the striction o

To effect Whatever 1 shall happen to devise, Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1, 330.

The very best will variously incline,
And what rewards your virtue, punish mine.

Whatever is, is right. Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 145.
The board was expected to make itself thoroughly acquainted with whatever concerned the colonies.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

B. interrog. What? as, whatever shall I do? [Vulgar, but common in recent British collo- whatsom, a. and pron. Same as whatsom-quial use.]

II. a. rel. Of what kind or sort it may be; no matter what; any or all that: applied to persons and things: as, whatever person is appointed must be satisfactory to the court.

I'll forgive you, Whatever torment you do put me to.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 84.

The knowledge of the theory or whatever to make men good reasoners.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon. The knowledge of the theory of logic has no tendency

Whatever side he was on, he could always find excellent asons for it. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 36. what-like (hwot'lik), indef. rel. a. Of what appearance or character. [Colloq. or provin-

She knows Miss Abbey of old, remind her, and she knows what-like the home and what-like the friend is likely to turn out.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 2.

eial.1

Whatman paper. See paper. whatna (hwot'nä), a. San [Seoteh.] Same as whaten.

There was a lad was born in Kyle,
But whatna day o' whatna style,
1 doubt it's hardly worth the while
To be sae nice wi' Robin.
Burns, There was a Lad.

Burns, There was a Lad.

whatness (hwot'nes), n. [\(\chi \text{hat}^1 + -ness. \)] In metaph., a quiddity. [Rare.]

what-not (hwot'not), n. [\(\chi \text{what not} \) (see what^1); the stand being so ealled as used to hold shells, photographs, bric-a-brae, "and what not": see under what^1.]

1. A stand or set of shelves on which to keep or display small articles of euriosity or ornament, as well as books, papers, etc.; an étagère. etc.; an étagère.

What cheerfulness those works of art will give to the little parlors up in the country, when they are set up with other shells on the what-not in the corner!

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 51.

Anything; no matter what; what you please. See what not, under what 1, A. [Colloq.]

I profess to be an impartial chronicler of poor Phil's fortunes, misfortunes, friendships, and what-nots.

Thackeray, Philip, ix.

whatreck (hwot'rek), adr. [Short for what reck It' what eare It'] Nevertheless. [Seotch.]

1 wot he was na slaw, man; . . . But yet, what-reck, he, at Quebec, Montgomery-like did fa', man. Burns, The American War.

sterre thet yede bi-fore nem. as a Misc. (ed. Morris), p. zt.

war ure louerd was. Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. zt.

Thet heaned me akth; leh ne ssel by an eyse [I shall not be at ease] at huet ich habbe ydronke.

Ayenbile of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

(b) In the phrase but what: but that; that . . . not.

(c) Whatsot (hwot'sō), a. and pron. [< ME. whatso, whatse, hwatse, quat so, what so, whatswa, whatse, hwatse, quat so, what so, what 1 + so1, Cf. whoso.] I. a. Of whatever what 1 + so1, Cf. whoso.] I. a. Of whatever what 1 + so1, Cf. whoso.] son or thing): an indefinite relative use.

What man so vs metes may vs sone knowe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2565,

II. pron. No matter what or who; whatsoever; whosoever.

But it were any persone obstinat,
Whatso he were, of heigh or lowe estat,
Him wolde he suibben sharply for the nones.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 522.

"In exitu Israel de Ægypto!"
Thus sang they all together in one voice,
With whatso in that Psalm is after written.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Purgatorio, li.

Sometimes written as two separate words.

Quyt is she From yow this yer, what after so befalle. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 664. whatsoe'er (hwot-sō-ãr'), pron. A contracted

form of whatsoever. whatsoever (hwot-sō-ev'er), a, and pron. [(ME. whatsoever; (what1 + so1 + ever. Cf. whatso and whatsomerer.] I. a. Of whatever nature, kind, or sort; whatever: an intensive form of whatever, still separable and used as a correlation.

relative phrase. I have learned in whatsoever state I am therewith to be

Goodness guide thy actions whatsoever t Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3. The Meridians, which are Circles passing ouer our heads, in what part of the World socuer we be. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

Marauding thieves, to be destroyed by whatsoever method ossible. The Academy, March 28, 1891, p. 298.

II, prou. What thing or things soever; no matter what thing or things; whatever or who-

1 will knowe the soth [truth], what-so-euer it coste.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i, 37.

Youth, whatsoever thou art, thou art but a senryy fellow.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 163.

For, 'tis not Courage (whatsoe'r men say), But Cowardize, to make ones Self away.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophics. whatsomever (hwot "sum-ev'er), a. and prou. [\langle ME. whatsumever, whatsomever (confused with whatsoever); \langle what! + som (\langle Dan. som, as so) + ever. Cf. howsomever.] Whatsoever. [Now vulgar.]

Whatsomever woo they fele,
They wol not pleyne, but concele.
Rom. of the Rose, 1, 5041.

Doughtir, loke that thou he waare, whatsumeuere thee bitide,
Make not thin husbonde poore with spendinge ne with pride.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

whatten, a. See whaten.

whatten, a. See whaten.
whattie (hwot'i), n. Same as whisky.
whault, n. See wall3.
whaup (hwâp), n. [Se. also whaap, quhaup, quhaip. awp; said to be so called from its ery.] A curlew. [Scotch.]—Great whaup, the curlew, Numenius arquata. Also called stock-whaup.—Little whaup, May whaup, the whimbrel, Numenius phæopus; so called from its relative size and the time of its appearance. Also called tang-whaup.
whave (hwâv), r. t.; pret. and pp. whared, ppr. whaving. [Prob. a dial. var. of quave.] 1. To turn (pottery) when drying. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To cover, or hang over. [Prov. Eng.]
whawl, r. i. [A var. of wawl, waul.] To cry as a cat: same as waul.

a cat: same as waul.

The cats whateled. Annals of Phila, and Penn., I. 269. whaylet, a. A corrupt Middle Euglish spelling of hail². hale².

of hail². hale².

whay-worm (hwā'werm), n. [Also whey-worm; perhaps a dial. reduction of whealworm.] 1. A pimple. Carr, Craven Gloss., ii. 252. (Halliwell.)—2. A whim. Compare maggot.

And so marched toward London, where the Essex men, havinge wylde whay-wormes in their heddes, joined them with him.

Hall, Edward IV., I. 33. (Halliwell.)

whe1 (hwē), pron. A form of who. Halliwell.

whe! (hwe). pron. A form of wno. Handwell. [Prov. Eng.]
whe?t, n. See wie.
wheadlet, v. An obsolete spelling of wheedle.
wheal! (hwēl), n. [< ME. wheel, whele, whelle,
a pimple. wheal (ef. dim. whelk, a little wheal),
< AS. *hwēle, wheal (Somnor); origin and status
uncertaiu; ef. AS. hwelan (*hwēlan!), wither,
piue away; cf. W. chwiler, a maggot, wheal.
pimple.] 1. A pimple; a pustule.

He must drie his face very well, for feare of wheales and

He must drie his face very well, for feare of wheales and rinkles.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 194. wrinkles.

All wheales and itching pimples which are readic to reake forth.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 25. breake forth.

Specifically-2. An elevation of the skin, of varying size, usually elongated in form, caused by a stroke, as of a rod or whip, or constituting an eruption, as that of urticaria. See urticaria. wheal¹ (hwel), v. [(ME, whelen: see wheal¹, n.] I. trans. To produce a wheal upon.

His eyes were bloodshot, his cheeks whealed and puffed. S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

II. intraus. To suppurate; form a sore or

Now gins the leprons cores of ulcered sins Wheale to a heade. Marston, Ant. and Mel., 11., v. 1.

wheal2 (hwel), n. [Also huel, wheel, whel, wheyl; Corn. hwel, a work, a mine; ef. W. chwyl, a turn, course, while, chwylo, turn, revolve, run a course, bustle. chwel, a course, turn.] A mine. [Cornwall, Eng.]

wheal-worm (hwēl'werm), n. [< wheal + worm.] 1. The itch-mite, Acarus scabiei.—2.
The acarine Leptus antunnalis, or some similar harvest-bug: so named from the wheals or pim-ples produced by its bite. See cut under har-

wheaser (hwē'zèr), n. [Said to be connected with weasel.] The red-breasted merganser, Mergas serrator. [Local, New Eng.]
wheat (hwēt), n. [< ME. whete, wete, whæte, hwete, hwete, quete, < AS. hwēte = OS. hwēti = MD. weite. D. weit = MLG. wēten, weiten, LG. weten = OHG. weizei, MHG. weitze, G. weizen, also OHG. weizi, MHG. weize, G. dial. weissen = Icel. hreiti = Sw. hvete = Dan. hvede = Goth. hreaticis, wheat; cf. Lith. kwetys, Lett. kweeschi, wheat (prob. < Teut.); lit. 'that which is white' (with ref. to the color of the grain or the meal), < AS. hwit, etc., white: see white!] A cereal grain, the product of species of Trilieum, chiefly of T. satirum (T. vulgare). The origin of the plant grain, the product of species of Triticum, chichy of T. satirum (T. vulgare). The origin of the plant is not clearly known, but it is thought by many to be derived from a grass, Egilops ocata, of the Mediterranean region, now classed as a species of Triticum. The wheatplant is a grass closely related to barley and rye, having a dense four-sided spike, and grains longitudinally turowed on one side, turgid on the other. In some varieties the palets bear awns, in others not, the varieties being respectively called bearded and beardless or latd. Some are planted in the spring—spring or summer wheat—others in the fall, maturing the next season—

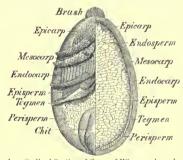
winter wheat. The product of the latter was formerly preferred, but with recent methods of manufacture spring



Wheat (Triticum sativum).

r, the complete plant of the variety **astivum;* 2, the spike of the same; 3, the spike of the variety **hibernum;* 4, a grain germinating a, part of the rachis; 4, the flored of the variety **stivum;* c, the flower of

wheat is equally valued. The varieties are further classified as *white* and *red* or *amber*, referring to the color of the grain; among winter wheats, at least, the white are more esteemed. The grain is highly nutritious, containing some 67 per cent. of carbohydrates, 13 per cent. of



Longitudinal Section of Grain of Wheat, enlarged.

albuminoids, together with small quantities of the mineral substances, potash, soda, etc., required by the animal system, with only 14 per cent, of water. For use it is ciblefly converted into flour; the finest but not the most nutritious flour is nearest pure starch. The richer elements lie nearest the skin, and these sers secured in "Graham" flour, which properly includes the whole grain, and by recent milling processes which appropriate all but the cuticle. Wheat was formerly made in England into a dish called frumenty or furnenty, by holling it entire in milk, and seasoning. It is now largely used in America in the form of cracked, crushed, or rolled wheat, or wheat-grits. Wheat has been known from antiquity, being mentioned in Scripture; it is traceable to ancient Egypt, and is recorded as introduced into China about 2700 B. C. It now furnishes the principal breadstuff among all civilized nations. It is adaptable to various conditions and widely grown in temperate regions; it is not excluded by cold winters, but requires a mean summer temperature of not less than 57°. Among the principal countries which produce a surplus are the l'nited Stafes, Canada, Russia, Hungary, India, Australia, Egypt, Rumania, and Turkey. The varietics are very numerous, and there are several more or less strongly marked races, one of which is spelt. is spelt.

The asse of the melle, that ase bletheliche berth bare [as hlithely beareth barley] ase hucte.

Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

We maun gar wheat-flour serve us for a blink; . . . it's no that ill food, though far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stamach as the curney aitmeal is. Scott, Old Mortality, xx.

Scott, Old Mortality, xx.

Amber wheat. See def.—Arras wheat. See Emmer wheat, below.—China wheat, a spring wheat grown in the United States, said to have been derived from a grain found in a tea-chest.—Clock wheat, a variety of the race known as Triticum turgidum.—Cow-wheat, a plant of the genus Melampyrum, particularly M. arvense, with beautifully variegated flowers in a long spike. The American cow-wheat is M. Americanum, an inconspicuous plant.

Dinkel wheat, spelt.—Emmer wheat, the race called Triticum discocum, including the Arras wheat of Ahyssinia. Its varieties flourish in poor soil, are remarkably exempt from diseases, and make excellent starch.—Guinea wheatt. See Turkey wheat, below.—Indian wheat. (at) A former name in England for Indian corn, Zea Mags. See cut under Zea. (b) Pagopprum Tataricum, which is cultivated to some extent in the United States, particularly in the northwest.—Oll of wheat. See oil.—One-grained or single-grained wheat, a wheat with one seed to each spikelet—Triticum monococcum—which appears to be a true species. Also called St. Peter's corn.—Red wheat. See def.—Revet or rivet wheat,

wheat, buckwheat. Compare arrazin.—Single-grained wheat, beckwheat, Compare arrazin.—Single-grained wheat. See one-grained wheat, above.—Spring wheat, summer wheat. See def.—Tatary wheat, the ludia or ludian wheat, Papopprum Tataricum.—Tea wheat. Same as China wheat.—Turkey wheat; Turkish wheat; Indian corn, vaguely supposed to come from Turkey (compare turkey). Also called Guinea wheat and Indian wheat.

There grows in several parts of Africa, Asia, and America a kind of corn called Mays, and such as we commonly name Turkey wheat. They make bread of it which is hard of digestion, heavy in the stomach, and does not agree with any but such as are of a robust and hall constitution.

L. Lemery, Treatise on Foods (1704), p. 71. (Davies.)

We saw a great many fields of Indian corn, which grows to the height of six or seven feet. It is made into flour for the use of the common people, and goes by the name of Turkey wheat.

Smotlett, Travels, viii.

Wheat-aphid or aphis, a wheat plant-louse (see below).

—Wheat bulb-fiy, Hylemyia arctica, a European fly of the family Anthomyidæ, whose larva infests the atems of wheat.—Wheat bulb-worm, the larva of an oscinid fly, Meromyza americana, which affects the atems of wheat in the United States and Can-

of wheat.—Wheat bulb-worm, the larv
fly, Meromyza annericana, which sffects
wheat in the United States and Canada, stunting the eara, and prematurely ripenhig the kernels.—Wheatcutworm, the larva of an American
noctudi moth, Laphyyma frugiperda.
Also called grass-worm and fall armyworm. See Laphygma. C. V. Riley.
—Wheat-dampening machine, a
machine for washing grain to free it
from smut and dirt, and afterward drying it. E. H. Knight.—Wheat eelworm, a nenatode worm of the family Anguillulidæ, Tylenchus tritici,
which causes the disease known as
ear-cocke, purples, or false ergot in
wheat in Europe. It produces round
dark colored distorted growths in the
car of wheat. Also called wheat-worm.
—Wheat gall-fly, the adult of the
wheat joint-worm. See Isosoma, 1,
joint-worm, 2, and cut under wheatfly.—Wheat-head army-worm, the
larva of an American noctuid moth,
Leucania albilinea. See Leucania.
—Wheat plant-louse, one of several aphids, or Aphididæ, which inlest wheat, as Siphonophora arenæ
and Toxoptera grannintum.—Wheat
straw-worm, the wheat joint-worm.
See wireworm.—Wheat wireworm.
See whisky?.—Wheat-wireworm.
see wireworm. White wheat. See
def.—Winter wheat. See def. (See
also mummy-wheat, not-wheat.)
wheat-bird (hwet'berd), n. The
wheat-brush (hwet'brush), n.
grain-scouring machine. It consist
two brushes in the form of disks placed c

a, wheat-stalk, showing larva at work; b, larva; c, pupa. (Lines show natural sizes.)

The chaffinch or In milling, a

wheat-brush (hwet' brush), n. In milling, a grain-scouring machine. It consists essentially of two brushes in the form of disks placed close together in a hopper, one brush remaining stationary, and the other revolving rapidly as the grain is delivered between them. The grain is carried to the periphery of the brushes by centrifugal force, and falls into a chamber beneath, whence the dust is removed by a suction-blast. E. H. Knight.

wheat-bug (hwet'bug), n. Either one of two bugs, Miris tritici and M. dolabratus, found company, on wheat in England. Curis Farm In-

monly on wheat in England. Curtis, Farm In-

wheat-caterpillar (hwēt'kat "er-pil-ar), n. wheat-caterpillar (hwet'kat*er-pil-ar), n. A small eaterpillar which eats the kernels of wheat in the field: supposed to be Asopia costalis. T. W. Harris.

wheat-chafer (hwēt'ehā*fèr), n. A beetle, Anisoplia austrinea, which does great damage to European wheat-fields, particularly those of Russia

Russia.

wheat-cracker (hwet'krak"er), n. A mill for

wheat-drawel (hwet day, n. A him for cracking wheat to make grits.
wheat-drill (hwet'dril), n. See drill¹, n., 3.
wheat-duck (hwet'duk), n. The American widgeon, Marcea americana, found in large flocks in wheat-fields. G. Trumbull, 1888. Oregon.]

wheat-ear (hwet'er), n. [$\langle wheat + ear^2 \rangle$] An ear of wheat.

Gold flashed out from the wheat-ear brown And flame from the poppy's leaf.

Wheat-ear stitch, in embroidery, a fancy stitch; a variety of chain-stitch by which is produced a pattern somewhat resembling su ear of grain with stiff beard.

Wheatear (hwēt'ēr), n. [A corruption, simulating wheat + ear² (also used in the form white-

ear, with the first element unaltered), of whitearse, or rather of its earlier form *whiterse (taken as a plural, whenee the supposed singular wheatear): so called from its white rump, < white 1 + arse. The name is equiv. to whitetail, formerly whittail, and the F. name cul blane.] A chat of the genus Saxicola, Saxicola canauthe, the stone-chat, fallow-fineh, or whitetail, an oscine passive by the lawedowt in Furgree Asia, and M. chat, fallow-finelt, or whitefail, an oscine passeriue bird abundaut in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and found sparingly in North America. The wheatear is 63 inches long, and 123 in extent; it varies much in plumage with sex, age, and season. The adult male in summer has the upper parts French gray, with conspicuous white rump and white base of the black tail; the under parts are some shade of buff, often whitish;



wheat-stalk.

the wings are blackish; a broad glossy-black bar on the side of the head includes the ears, and is surmounted by a white stripe; the bill and feet are black, the eyes dark-



brown. The female is brownish darkest on the upper parts, with wings and tail like those of the male; the young resemble the female, but are spotty. The nest is made on the ground; the eggs are four to seven, greenish-blue, usually spotless, sometimes faintly speckled. The wheatear shares with both the British species of Practincola the name stonechat, which is more appropriate to this bird than to either of the bushchats; it is more fully specified as white-runped stonechat, and also called white-rump, whitetail, stone-clatter (from its Gaelic name elacharan, which survives in Scotland and in books), fallow-finch, and by other local names.

What cook of any spirit wantel loca be a time in yieking

Although the wheatear's colors are somewhat chaste, still their bold contrast, and the manner in which they are distributed, make the hird a very pretty one.

Seebohm, Hist. Brit. Birds, 1, 302.

Seebohm, Hist. Brit. Brits, 1. 302.

Wheat-eel (hwēt'ēl), n. [Appar. < wheat + vel, but perhaps a dial. form of *wheat-evil, < wheat + evil.] Ear-cockle or purples, a disease of wheat caused by the cel-worm, Tylenchus tritici.

Wheaten (hwē'tn), a. [< ME. wheten, hueten, hwæten, < AS. hwæten (= MD. weiten, hueten, hwæten, < AS. hwæten (= MD. weiten, D. weiten, (meel) = G. weizen(brod)), < hwæter, wheat, + -en, E. -en².] Of, pertaining to, or made from wheat: as, wheaten straw. Specifically—(a) Made of the stalks, straw, or husks of wheat.

There wasted Summer naked starks all saws a wheaten.

There wayted Summer naked starke, all same a wheaten hat. Got ling, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii. Prace should still her *wheaten* garland wear.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 41.

(b) Made of the grain or flour of wheat.

More hi uynt smak (she finds more relish) in ane zoure epple thanne in ane huetene lhoue (loaf).

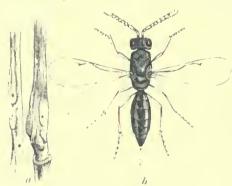
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 82

Of wheaten flour shalt thou make them [cakes and afers]. Ex. xxix. 2.

It's diet was of wheaten bread.

Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

wheat-field (hwêt'fêld), n. A field of wheat. wheat-fly (hwêt'fli), n. I. Any one of several flies of the family Oscinida, common upon wheat in Europe and North America, as Osciwheat in Europe and North America, as osci-nis frit, Chlorops teniopus, and C. lineata.—2. The Hessian fly.—3. The wheat-midge.—4. Improperly, a wheat plant-louse in the winged form. Compare greenfly, 2.—5. The wheat gall-



Wheat Gall-fly (Isosoma horder σ_i wheat-stalks with galls produced by the larva ; δ_i female fly (cross shows natural size).

fly, a variety of Isosoma hardei, whose larva is

the wheat joint-worm. See joint-worm, 2.

wheat-grader (hwet 'gra"(der), n. In milling, a machine for cleaning, separating, and grading wheat according to the size and shape of the grains; a grain- or wheat-separator. E. II. Knight.

wheat-grass (hwel'gras), n. The couchquiteh-grass. Agropyrum repens; also, any wild grass of the genus Agropyrum or Triticum, wheatland (hwet'land), n. Land sown with

Beyond the wheatlands in the northern pines.

A. Lampman, The Academy, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 335.

wheat-maggot (hwet'mag ot), u. The larva of the dipterous insects affecting the wheat-plant.

wheat-midge (hwēt'mij), n. insect of the family Cecidomyiidæ, Diplosis trilici, which lays its eggs in the flowers of wheatheads, and whose minute reddish larvæ devour the kernels. It is originally a European insect, but has been imported into the United States and Canada. The larva is known in England as the red maggot.

2. A dipterous insect, Lasioptera obfuscata.

Encyc. Diet.

wheat-mildew (hwet'mil"du), n. A name applied in England to the common rust (Puccinia graminis), found on various grasses, and especially on wheat and oats. In the United

States it is applied to Erysiphe graminis, a true powdery mildew. wheat-mite (hwēt'mīt), n. Same as flour-mite. wheat-moth (hwēt'môth), n. One of several small moths whose larvæ devour stored wheat, as the Angoumois grain-moth (Gelechia cerealella), the Indian-meal moth (Ephestia interpunctella), the Mediterranean flour-moth (Ephestia kühniella), or the wolf-moth (Tinea granella). wheat-pest (hwēt'pest), n. A dipterous insect, the frit-fly, Oscinis vastator.

What cook of any spirit would lose her time in picking larks, wheat-ears, and other small birds?

Swift, Directions to Servants (Cook).

What cook of any spirit would lose her time in picking wheat-riddle (hwet'rid"l), n. A grain- or wheat-ears, and other small birds?

wheat-rust (hwet'rust), n. Same as red rust

and black rust (see both, under rust).

wheat-scourer (hwēt'skour"er), n. In milling,
a cleaning-machine which receives the grain as passed from the smutter, and removes any hairs or loose parts of the outer bran. One form consists of a stiff brush with a grooved burrstone revolving against it below, the wheat passing between the two. E. H. Knight.

wheatsel-bird (hwēt'sl-berd), n. The ehaf-finch, Fringilla calebs: so called from its con-gregating in autumn about the time of sowing wheat. J. H. Gu [Norfolk, Eng.] J. H. Gurney. See cut under chaffinch.

wheat-separator (hwet'sep/a-ra-tor), n. apparatus for freeing wheat from unustard-seed, eockle, grass-seed, etc. The grain is made to pass over a series of inclined plates pierced with holes which allow the passage of the smaller seeds but retain the wheat. E. H. Knight.

Wheatstone bridge. See resistance, 3. wheat-thief (hwet'thef), n. The corn gromwell or bastard alkanet, Lithospermum arrense,

a grain-field weed of Europe and parts of Asia, introduced in North America. wheat-thrips (hwet'thrips), n. Any one of several species of thrips found abundantly upon wheat, and commonly supposed to injure the wheatlands, as Thrips cerealium of Europe, and Limothrips tritici and L. gramineæ of the United States.

wheat-weevil (hwēt'wē"vl), n. 1. The grain-weevil.—2. The rice-weevil. See also Calandra, 2, and weevil.

dra. 2, and weevil.

wheat-worm (hwēt'werm), n. Same as wheat evl-worm (which see, under wheat).

wheazet, r. i. An old spelling of wheeze.

whedert, pron. An old spelling of whelher!.

wheedle (hwē'dl), r.; pret. and pp. wheedled, ppr. wheedle, [Formerly whealle; perhaps for "weedle. \(\) G. wedeln, wag the tail, fan (hence fawn, flatter?), \(\) wedel, a fan, tail, brush, MHG. weddel (wadel), OHG. weddel (wadel), fan, winnowing-fan, lit. instrument for blowing; with formative-del (-thlo-). \(\) OHG. wehan, MHG. G. wehen. tive-del(-thlo-), < OHG, wchan, MHG, G, wchen, blow: see wind². Similar uses occur with Dan. togre, wag the tail, also fawn upon one; with Icel. flathra, wag the tail, fawn upon; with OF. concier, wag the tail, etc. It is not clear how a G, word of this kind could get into E.; but the German wars of the 17th century brought in a number of words, and this may have been taken up as a slang term. Some refer wheelle to W. cheedla, talk, gossip, \(\cdot \) chwedl, a fable, story, discourse; but the resemblance is superficial.] I. trans. 1. To entice, especially by soft words; gain over by coaxing and flattery; eajole; coax; flatter; hence, to hoax; take in.

I admire thy Impudence, I cou'd never
Have had the Face to have vheadl'd the poor Knight so.

Etherege, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

And so go to her, begin thy new employment; vheedle her, jest with her, and be better acquainted one with another.

Wycherley, Country Wife, ii. 1.

I am not the first that he has wheadled with his dissembling Tongue.

Congree, Way of the World, v. 1.

Img Tongue. Congrees, way of the World, v. 1. It is (probably) the best Conduct not to bear away Quar-ering, till you have wheedled the Enemy into your Wake. W. Mountaine, Seaman's Vade-Merum (ed. 1761), p. 120.

2. To gain or procure by flattery or coaxing.

I have . . a deed of settlement of the best part of her estate, which I wheedled out of her.

Congreve, Way of the World, iii.

II. intrans. To flatter; coax.

His business was to pump and wheedle.
S. Lutter, Hudibras, II. iii. 335.

If that wheadling Villain has wrought upon Foible to detect me, I'm ruin'd. Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 4.
In a fawning, wheedling tone. C. Kingsley, llypatia, iv.

wheedlet (hwe'dl), n. [< wheedle, v.] 1. One who wheedles; a cajoling or coaxing person.

Hip. Methinks you might believe me without an oath. You saw I could dissemble with my father, why should you think I could not with you?

Ger. So young a wheedle!

Wyeherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

2. A piece of cajolery; a flattering or coaxing speech; a hoax.

Why, hast thou lost all Sense of Modesty?

Do'st thou think to pass these gross wheadles on me too?

Etherege, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

wheedler (hwēd'lèr), n. [< wheedle + -er1.]

One who wheedles.

wheedlesome (hwē'dl-sum), a. [< wi-some.] Coaxing; eajoling. [Rare.] IC wheedle +

Anything more irresistibly wheedlesome I never saw.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, etc., p. 88.

wheedling (hwēd'ling), n. [Verbal n. of wheedle, v.] The act or art of coaxing, cajoling, or dle, r.] The act or a deluding by flattery.

deluding by flattery.

He wrote severall pieces, viz. "The English Rogue," "The Art of Wheadling," &c. Aubrey, Lives (Meriton).

Wheel¹ (hwēl), n. [< ME. wheel, whele, whele, whele, wheel, wheel, hweel, wiel, D. wiel = LG. weel, wel = leel. hjól = OSw. hingl, Sw. hjul = Dan. hjul, a wheel); Teut. appar. *hwehula, *hwehula, perhaps = Gr. κίκλος, a wheel, circle: see cycle¹. The Ieel. hvel, orb, disk, can hardly be related.] 1. A circular frame or solid disk turning on an axis. Wheels, as applied to vehicles, usually consist of a nave, into which are inserted spokes or radii, connecting it with the periphery or circular ring. (See car-wheel (with cut); also cuts under car-track and felly.) Wheels are most important agents in machinery, being employed in a variety of forms and combinations for a great variety of purposes, as for transmitting motion, regulating velocity, converting one species of motion into another, reducing friction, equalizing the effect of forces applied in an intermittent or irregular manner, etc.

The cartere over-ryden with his carte, Under the wholf ful lowe he lev adams

The cartere over-ryden with his carte, Under the whel ful lowe he lay adoun. Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), I. 116?.

Smack went the whip, round went the wheels,
Were never folks so glad;
The stones did rattle underneath,
As if Cheapside were mad. Couper, John Gilpin.

2. Any instrument, apparatus, machine, or other object shaped like a wheel, or the essential feature of which is a wheel: as, a mill-wheel, a spinning-wheel, or a potters' wheel.

Then I went down to the potter's house, and, behold, e wrought a work on the wheels. Jer. xviii. 3. Thus, in lower life, whilst the wheel, the needle, &c., upley her, the plough of some trade perhaps demands ne muscles and hardiness of him.

W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, viii. 1.

Turn, turn, my wheet! This earthen jar A touch can make, a touch can mar. Longfellow, Keramos.

The meal-sacks on the whiten'd floor.
The dark round of the dripping wheel,

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

(a) Naut., a circular frame with handles projecting from the periphery, and an axle on which are wound the ropes or chains which connect with the rudder for steering a ship; a steering-wheel. Where a ship is steering which steam is admitted to the engines which by turning which steam is admitted to the engines which turn the barrel on which the wheel-rope is wound. (b) An instrument of torture. See to break on the wheel, under break

The lifted axe, the agonizing *wheel*, Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel. *Goldsmith*, Traveller, 1, 435.

(c) A firework of a circular shape which revolves on an axis, while burning by the reaction of the escaping gases. Sec catharine wheel, 3, and pinwheel, 3. (d) pl. Figuratively, a carriage; a charlot. [Poetical.]

How now, noble Pompey! What, at the wheels of Casar? art thou led in triumph? Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 47.
I carth in earth forget these empty courts,
And thee returning on thy silver wheels.

Tennyson, Tithonus.

) One of the attributes of Fortune, the emblem of muta-

Huanne the lhenedi of hap [lady of fortune] both hire huezel y-went [turned] to the manne,

Ayenbite of Invyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

Now y am vndre Fortunes whole, My frendis forsaken me Euerychoon, Hynnis to Virgiu, etc. (F. E. T. 8.), p. 78.

The next turn of the *wheel* gave the victory to Edward IV.

J. Gairdner, Richard III., i.

(f) A bicycle or a tricycle. [Colloq.]

A plucky long man with a fifty-six inch wheel, who crowned his effort with the difficult performance of bringing his machine to a stand-still before dismounting, and holding it so for several minutes. The Century, XIX, 494.

(9) In 20%.: (1) The characteristic organ of a wheel-animalcule; the trochal disk of a rotifer; a wheel-organ (which see). See cuts under Rotifer, Rotifera, and trochal. (2) Some discoid or wheel-shaped calcarcous or silicious concretion, as of an echinoderm or a sponge; a wheel-

3. A circular course or motion; a whirling round; a revolution; rotation; also, a wheeling, turning, or bending.

The leed, withouten faile, Is, lo, the metal of Saturne, ^{*} That hath a ful large *whee*l to turne. *Chaueer*, House of Fame, 1. 1450.

4. A motive power; in the plural, machinery; hence, a principle of life or motion.

The wheels of weary life at last stood still.

Dryden and Lee, (Edipus, iv. 1.

That power who bids the ocean ebb and flow, . . . Builds life on death, on change duration founds, And gives the eternal wheels to know their rounds.

Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 168.

When . . . the heart is sick, And all the wheels of Being slow. Tennyson, In Memoriam, l.

5t. The burden of a song; a refrain: per-haps in allusion to its regular recurrence. Steerens.

Oph. [Sings.] You must sing a-down a-down,
An you call him a-down-a.
O, how the wheel becomes it!
Shak., llamlet, iv. 5. 172.

A factory for grinding cutlery. [Prov.

This branch of trade [cutlery grinding] is, in Sheffield, conducted in distinct establishments called wheels.

Encye. Brit., VI. 734.

7. A dollar. Tufts. [Thieves' jargon.]—8. In embroidery and faney needlework, an opening,

7. A dollar. Tufts. [Thieves' jargon.]—8. In embroidery and fancy needlework, an opening, not necessarily circular, filled with radiating bars or brides of thread. It is a common form of decoration for collars and similar washable garments. Sometimes the radiating lines are interspersed with loops, festoons, and the like, or are of different lengths, so that a part of the opening will be filled with more bands than another part, producing diversity of pattern.

9. See ward?, II.—Adhesion of wheels to rails, see adhesion.—Aërohydrodynamic wheel. See aërohydrodynamic wheel. See aërohydrodynamic.—Bastard wheel. See bastard.—Big wheel, a wheel having no teeth.—Cardiac wheel. Bank wheel, a wheel having no teeth.—Cardiac wheel. See cardiac.—Center-discharge wheel, a turbine in which the water enters from the chute to the periphery of the buckets, passes inward, and is discharged at the center, about the axis.—Chilled wheel. See chill.—Eccentric wheel. See eccentric.—Elliptical wheel. See near elliptical gearing (which see, under gearing).—Engaged wheels. See engaged.—Epicycloidal wheel. See effth. (b) Figuratively, something superfluous or uscless.—Foundling-wheel, a cylindrical box revolving on an upright axis, placed in an aperture in the door or wall of a foundling-asylum. It enables any person to confide an infant to the care of the asylum without being seen.

The ruota or foundling-wheel still exists in 1222 of the communes, being frequent in the Neapolitan provinces and Sicily.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 449, note.

Impulse-wheel a form of turbine water-wheel driven by the impulse of a jet.—Intermittent, internal lapidary wheel. See the adjectives.—Large wheel. See spinning-wheel.—Long wheel, a workmen's name for a grindstone driven by a belt and a hand-wheel 5 or 6 feet in diameter, which is turned by a laborer stationed behind the grinder.—Mansell wheel, a railroad-wheel in which the hub is composed of two wrought- or cast-iron rings holted together. Car-Builder's Dict.—Middle-shot wheel, in hydraul., a breast-wheel which receives the water at about the middle of its height. See cut under breast-wheel.—Multiple wheel, a form of slosh-wheel.—Multiplying wheel, a form of multiplying gearing; a geared wheel for converting slower movement into more rapid movement. Compare cut under lantern-wheel.—Multilated wheel. See mutilated (with cut).—Non-circular wheel, a wheel having a perimeter which is not circular, but is elliptical, scroll-shaped, hyperbolar, etc. Two such wheelsare employed for transmitting a velocity of variable ratio between a pair of parallel axes. E. fl. Knight.—Persian wheel, a water-lifting wheel; a bneket-wheel or noria; an apparatus in which buckets, jurs, or box-chambers are arranged in a radial position on a large wheel, which by its revolution dips the vessels in the water, shills them, and raises each in turn to empty its load on another level. It is used especially for irrigation. Compare cut under noria.—Pitch-back wheel, a form of water-wheel in which the water, before descending into the bnekets, is turned at an angle with its course in the fitner: a kind of breast-wheel in which the water-supply is near the top of the wheel.—Potters' wheel. See potter! (with cut).—Savart's wheel, an acoustical instrument, consisting of a toothed wheel which can be rapidly rotated so as to strike against a card and produce a tone, the vibration-number of which can be accurately determined from the number of which can be accurately determined from the number of which can be accurately determined from the number of Impulse-wheel a form of turbine water-wheel driven

wheel. See skev1, 8.— Small wheel. See spinning wheel.—Spiral wheels, in mach, a form of gearing in which the teeth are formed upon the circumference of cylinders of the required diameter at an angle with their respective axes. By this construction the teeth become in fact small parts of screws or spirals winding round the cylinders (whence the name). Wheels of this kind are often used when the two shafts require to pass each other. When the shafts are in the same plane bevel-wheels are employed.—Split wheel. See skin1.—To break a butterfly (fly, etc.) upon a (the) wheel, to subject one to a punishment out of all proportion to the gravity of the offense and the importance of the offender; hence, to employ great means or exertions for the attainment of trifling ends.

ends.
Satire or sense, alas! can Sporns feel,
Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, 1. 308.
He was sorry... for the excellent people, and deplored the necessity of breaking mere house-flies on the wheel.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, ii. 21.

the necessity of breaking mere house-files on the wheel.

Dickens, Little Dorrit, ii. 21.

To break upon the wheel. See break.—Toothed wheels. See toothed.—To put a spoke in one's wheel. See spoke'l.—To put one's shoulder to the wheel. See shoulder.—To slack over the wheel. See slack'l.—To steer a trick at the wheel. See steer'l.—Undershot wheel. See undershot.—Variable-speed wheels. See variable.—Waved wheel, in mech., a friction-wheel having a waved or convoluted surface, and imparting a reciprocating motion to an arc or lever pressing against its side. E. H. Knight.—Wheel and axle, one of the mechanical powers, consisting in its primary form of a cylindrical axle on which a wheel, concentric with the axle, is firmly fastened. A rope is usually attached to the wheel; the axle is turned by means of a lever; and the rope acts as in the pulley—that is, also upon the principle of the lever.—Wheel barometer, a modification of the siphon barometer. See barometer.—Wheel couching, See couching!, 5.—Wheel crossbow, a crossbow in which the bow is bent by the revolutions of a wheel acting as a windlass. See cut under moultinet.—Wheel-cutting machine, (a) A gear-cutting machine. (b) A device for dividing a circle into any number of equal parts. E. H. Knight.—Wheel-facing machine, a machine with adjustable cutters and rolls for facing the sides of wheels, making the fellies of uniform thickness, and forming a bevel. E. H. Knight.—Wheel-finishing machine, a form of slotting-machine for planing off the inner face of locomotive-wheel tires. The cutter is carried at the end of a vibrating lever.—Wheel press, in the manufacture of locomotives and railway-cars, a powerful screw-press or hydraulic press by which wheels are forced on to turned bearings of axles with a frictional binding stress suttleient to hold them in place firmly without keys, set-screws, or other holding devices.—Wheels within wheels, a complication of circumstances, motives, influences, etc. Compare Ezek, i. 16.

It was notorious that, after this secretary retired, the king's affairs went backwards; wheels within wheels took place.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 65.

Place. Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 65.

Wheel tax. Sec tax.—Wire wheel, a brush-wheel made of wire instead of bristles, used for cleaning and scratching metals preparatory to gilding or silvering. E. H. Knight. (See also breast-wheel, bull-wheel, catharine-wheel, coy-wheel, crown-wheel, dial-wheel, flange-wheel, measuring-wheel, pinwheel.)

wheel (hwel), r. [< ME. *whelen, whielen, hweolen; < wheel n.] I. trans. 1. To cause to turn, or to move in a circle; make to rotate, revolve, or change direction.

revolve, or change direction.

So had he seen, in fair Castile,
The youth in glittering squadrons start;
Suddenly the flying jounet wheel,
And hurl the unexpected dart.

Scott, L. of L. M., ii. S.

The sun gradually wheeled his broad disk down into the est.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 438.

The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun;
The dark Earth follows wheel'd in her ellipse;
And human things returning on themselves
Move onward, leading up the golden year.

Tempson, Golden Year.

To wheel the wild scrub cattle at the yard With a running tire of stockwhips and a flery run of hoofs. Contemporary Rev., LH. 405.

2. To convey on wheels or in a vehicle mounted on wheels.

You shall clap her into a post-chaise, . . . wheel her down to Scotland. Colman, Jealous Wife, i.

down to Scotland.

"Wheel me a little farther," said her ladyship. "They will follow." I obeyed her again, and wheeled her away from the house with extreme slowness.

D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxviii.

To make or perform in a circle; give a

eircular direction or form to. Now heaven in all her glory shone, and roll'd Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand First wheel'd their course. Milton, P. L., vii. 501.

The silvered kite
In many a whistling circle veheels her flight,
Wordsworth, An Evening Walk.

4. To provide with a wheel or wheels: as, to wheel a cart. Imp. Dict.—5. To cause to move on or as on wheels; rotate; cause to turn: as, to wheel a rank of soldiers.

Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round, Couper, Task, iv. 37.

6t. To turn on a wheel.

Fortune on lofte
And under eft gan hem to whielen bothe,
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 139,

The skins next go into the England wheelvst . . . and re wheeled. C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 530.

are wheeled.

8. To shape by means of the wheel, as in pottery. See potters' wheel (under potter), and throw1, v. t., 2.—9. To break upon the wheel. See break.

II. intrans. 1. To turn on or as on an axis or about a center; rotate; revolve.

His Glory found
Thon first Mobile,
Which mak'st all wheel
In circle round. Howell, Letters, 1. v. 11. The moon . . . not once wheeling upon her own center.

Bentley.

2. To change direction of course, as if moving on a pivot or center.

As he to flight his wheeling car addrest,
The speedy jav'lin drove from back to breast.

Pope, Iliad, v. 53.

Pope, Iliad, v. 53.
Steady! steady! the masses of men
Wheel, and fall in, and wheel again,
Softly as circles drawn with pen.
Leigh Hunt, Captain Sword and Captain Pen, il.

3. To move in a circular or spiral course. Then wheeling down the steep of heaven he flies

The poor gold fish eternally wheeling round his crystal all.

De Quineey, Secret Societies, ii.

The swallow wheeled above high up in air.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, 1. 15.

4. To take a circular course; return upon one's steps; hence, to wander; go out of the straight way.

Spies of the Volsces
Held me in chase, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles about, else had I, sir,
Half an hour since brought my report.
Shak., Cor., i. 6. 19.

5. To travel smoothly; go at a round pace; trundle along; roll forward.

Thunder mix'd with hail,
llail mix'd with fre, must rend the Egyptian sky
And wheel on the earth, devouring where it rolls.

Milton, P. L., xii. 183.

Through the rough copse wheel thou with hasty stride; I choose to saunter o'er the grassy plain.

Wordsworth, River Duddon, xxx.

6. To move on wheels; specifically, to ride a bieycle or tricycle; travel by means of a bieycle or tricycle. [Colloq.]

The sun, gladdened by the sweet air, shone on the fields and woods, and the ugly barracks and pretty cottages by which we vehecled.

J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a [Tricycle.]

. To change or reverse one's opinion or course of action: frequently with about.

Being able to advance no further, they are in a fair way to wheel about to the other extreme.

South.

Plato and Aristotle were at a losse,
And wheel'd about again to spell Christ-Crosse.
G. Herbert, The Temple, The Church Militant.

wheel²t, n. An old spelling of wheal¹.
wheel³, n. See wheal².
wheel⁴ (hwēl), n. An erroneous dialectal form of weel².

wheelage (hwe'laj), n. [< wheel! + age.] A duty or toll paid for earts, etc., passing over certain ground.

wheel-animal (hwel'an'i-mal), n. A wheel-

wheel-animalcule (hwēl'an-i-mal"kūl), n. rotifer. See Rotifera (with cut), also cuts under Floscularia, Rotifer, and trochal. wheel-band (hwel'band). n. The tire of a

The chariot tree was drown'd in blood, and th' arches by the seat
Dispurpled from the horses' hoofs, and from the wheel-bands' beat.

Chapman, Iliad, xi. 466.

wheel-barometer (hwēl'ba-rom"e-tèr), n. See barometer.

barometer.

wheelbarrow (liwēl'bar"ō), n. [< ME. whelbarowe; < wheel+ barrow².] A barrow with one wheel or more, on which it runs. The most common form has one wheel in front and two legs at the rear on which it rests, and two handles by which a person lifts the legs from the ground and carries a part of the load, while he pushes forward the vehicle on the wheel. Express and rairosd barrows have two and often three or four wheels, only a small part of the load or none of it being carried by the person using the barrow, or truck, as it is more commonly called. Barrows of this class are commonly made with the wheels toward the middle and handles at each end for convenience in using on narrow steamboat-landings and station-platforms.

Carrióla, . . . a wheel-barrow.

Florio.

Carrióla, . . . a wheel-barrow.

My anthor saith he saw some sixteen or twenty carpenters at work upon an engine, or carriage, for six muskets, manageable by one man, and to be crowded before him like a wheelbarrow upon wheels.

Court and Times of Charles 1., 11. 87.

wheel-base (hwel'bas), u. In locomotives and railway-ears, the distance between the points of contact of the front and back wheels with the rail.

The distance hetween the supporting wheels is four feet, which thus forms the rigid wheel-base of the truck.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 201.

wheel-bearer (hwēl'bar"er), n. A rotifer or wheel-animalcule.

The little wheel-bearer, Rotifer vulgaris.
Stand. Nat. Hist., 1. 202.

wheel-bird (hwel'berd), n. The night-jar or wheel-bird (fiwel berd), n. The night-jar or goatsucker, Caprimulgus europæns: so named from its chirring cry, likened to the noise of a spinning-wheel. Also spinner and wheeler. Compare like use of recler, 2, and see cuts under goatsucker and night-jar. [Local, Scotland.] wheel-boat (hwēl'böt), n. A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined

planes or railways.

wheel-box (hwel'boks), u. A box inclosing a wheel, either to lessen the noise of its action

or for purposes of safety.

wheel-bug (hwēl'bug), n. A large reduvioid
bug, Prionidus eristatus, common throughout



Wheel-bug (Prionidus cristatus), female, natural size

the southern United States, having a semicircular toothed thoracic crest like a cogged wheel. It is predaceous, and destroys great numbers of injurious insects, such as willow-slugs, web-worms, cut-worms, and cotton-eaterpillars. Also called derils-riding-horse. Wheel-carriage (hwêl'kar"āj), u. A carriage moved on wheels, as a coach, chaise, gig, rail-

way-car, wagon, eart, etc.
wheel-case (hwēl'kās), u. In pyrotechnics, a case
made of stout paper, filled with a composition, and tied to the rim of a wheel or other revolv ing pyrotechnic device, to which it gives a rapid movement of rotation while it burns with a brilliant flame.

wheel-chain (hwêl'chān), n. A chain used for

the same purpose as a wheel-rope, wheel-chair (hwēl'chār), n. A chair or chairlike structure mounted on wheels; a Bath chair;

an invalid's chair. wheel-colter (hwēl'kôl"ter), n. See colter.

wheel-colter (hwel'kol'ter), n. See colter.

wheel-cross (hwel'krôs), n. A variety of the ring-cross, in which a small circle occupies the center of the larger one, the arms of the cross radiating from it. The name wheel-cross has been founded upon a supposed intentional resemblance to a wheel, as of the sun-carriage. Worsaac, Danish Arts, p. 66.

wheel-cultivator (hwel'kul'ti-vā-tor), n. In

wheel-cutilvator (liver kill (1-via-(ur), n. magri., a form of enltivator supported on wheels. wheel-cut (hwēl'kut), a. Cut, as glass, by the ordinary process of glass-entting, which leaves a perfectly polished and perfectly transparent surface. Car-Builder's Dict.

wheel-cutting (hwēl'kut#ng), n. The process or execution of cutting tenth in the which used

or operation of cutting teeth in the wheels used by watch- and clock-makers and for other me-

ehanical purposes.

wheel-draft (hwel'draft), n. In steam-engin., a continuous draft or current of smoke and hot air passing around in one direction, as distinguished from a direct, a recerting, or a split draft, wheeled (hweld), a. [< wheel + -cd2.] Furnished with a wheel or wheels, or with any rotating disk, rosette, or the like, as a spur of the modern type.

Of fortunate Casar.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 14, 75.

The knights appear to have rejected with particular obstinacy the innovation of the *wheeled* spur.

Hewitt, Ancient Armour, 1. p. xxi.

wheel-engraving (hwel'en-gra"ving), u. In

wheeler (liwe'ler), n. [$\langle wheel \rangle + -cr^1$. Hence the surname Wheeler.] 1. One who wheels.

Each gang is composed of one moulder, one wheeler, and one boy called an off-bearer.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 108.

2. A maker of wheels; a wheelwright.-3. A wheel-horse, or other animal driven in the place of one.

We saw the vehicle turn over altogether, one of the wheelers down with its rider, and the leaders kicking.

Thackeray, Philip, xlii.

4. A worker of wheelwork on sewed muslin. Imp. Dict. 5. That which is provided with a wheel or wheels: used in composition: as, a stern-wheeler; a side-wheeler.

The fast eight-wheelers have the Westinghouse automatic brake on drivers and tender.

The Engineer, LXIX. 269.

The Engineer, LAIA. 269,
6. Same as wheel-bird. [Prov. Eng.]—Near (or nigh) wheeler, the horse (or mule) on the left-hand side, often ridden.—Off wheeler, the horse (or mule) on the right-hand side; that one which the driver never rides.
wheelerite (hwē'ler-īt), n. [Named after Lieut. G. M. Wheeler, U. S. A.] A fossil resin wheelerite

wheel-fire (hwēl'fir), u. In chem., a fire which encompasses a crucible without touching it.

wheel-fixing (hwēl'fik"sing), u. See fixing, 3.
wheel-guard (hwēl'gird), u. 1. A circular
guard for a sword or dagger. Hewitt, Ancient
Armour, II. 258.—2. In a vehicle, a hood to protect the axle from mud, and prevent mud from entering between the axle-box and the spindle; a cuttoo-plate, dirt-board, or roundrobin.—wheel-guard plate, in a vehicle, and also on an artillery-carriage, one of the iron plates fixed on either side of the box or the stock to prevent chaining by the wheels in turning; a rub-iron. E. H. Knight. See cut under gun-carriage.

wheel-head (hwel'hed), n. In seal-engraving. the lathe-head of a seal-engravers' engine.

wheel-hoe (hwēl'hō), u. A form of hand-cultivator consisting of a frame mounted on wheels, and carrying one or a number of blades serving as hoes

wheel-horse (hwel'hors), n. A horse harnessed next to the fore wheel of a vehicle - that is, attached to the pole or shafts—as in a four-in-hand or a tandem; hence, figuratively, a per-son who bears the brunt, or on whom the burden mostly rests.

In the next room Poelman and Kilianus and Raphelengius plodded like *wheel-horses* in dragging obscure texts out of the middy roads in which copyists and compositors had left them.

The Century, XXXVI. 245.

Whenever . . . offices are to be filled, we desire such men as he, and not old political backs and . . . wheel-horses, should fill them. The Nation, XIII. 267.

wheel-house (hwel'hous), n. Naut., same as

Wheelhouse's operation for stricture. See

wheeling (hwē'ling), n. [Verbal n. of wheel¹, r.] 1. The act of traveling or of conveying a load on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle.

The sleighing is not as good as it was, and the state of the streets admits wheeling. Upper Ten Thousand, ii.

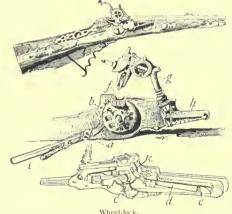
2. Specifically, the art or practice of riding on a bicycle or a tricycle. [Collou.]

Wheeling bridge case. See case!.

wheel-jack (hwel'jak), u. 1. A lifting-jack having a projection to catch under the tire of a wheel.—2. An apparatus of which the liftingbar is a cogged rack, worked by a pinion and band-erank.

wheel-jointer (hwēl'join"ter), u. A machine for trimming joints of staves, heading, etc. E. II Knight.

wheel-lathe (hwel'latu), u. A power-lathe for turning railway-wheels and similar large work. - Double wheel-lathe, a wheel-lathe so made that it can work upon a pair of wheels without removing them from the axle.



Wheel-lock. a_i lock-plate, supporting all the lock mechanism; b_i wheel, with grooves of V-section to form circumferential edges; c_i chain connecting the axle of b with the extremity of the mainspring d_i , c_i , trigger; f_i , flash-pan; g_i , the serpentine holding the flint; h_i , spring which presses the flint upon the wheel in firing, or holds it away when winding up the lock; k_i , sear and sear spring, the sear engaging the wheel by a short stud entering recesses in the side of the wheel; k_i , wench, fitted to the axle of b_i for winding up the chain, and having a hollow handle for measuring out the primaing powder.

wheel-lock (hwēl'lok), n. 1. A lock for firing a gun by means of the friction of a small steel wheel against a piece of sulphuret of iron (pyrites). The wheel was turned by a spring, which was released by a trigger, or tricker, and wound up again by means of a spanner. See cut in preceding column, and cut under primer.

2. A combination-lock or letter-lock.—3. A

form of brake; a wagon-lock.

wheelman (hwēl'man), n.; pl. wheelmen (-men).

1. The man at the wheel of a vessel; a steersman. - 2. One who uses a bicycle, tricycle, or similar conveyance. [Recent.]

In the parlors the costumes of the wheelmen seemed not p much out of place.

The Century, XIX. 496.

so much out of place. The Century, XIX. 496, wheel-ore (bwēl'ōr), n. A variety of bournonite in compound crystals resembling a cogwheel

wheel-organ (hwēl'ôr gan), u. The characteristic organ of the wheel-animal cules or rotifers, formed by the anterior part of the body: so called from the movement of its cilia. It represents the persistence, in the adult, of a primitive circlet of cilia of embryonic worms, etc. (See telotrocha, trochosphere, and cuts under Rotifer, Rotifera, trochal, and

weliger.

wheel-pit (hwêl'pit), n. 1. A pit inclosed by the piers which support a large fly-wheel or driving-wheel, affording the requisite space for the motion of the wheel.—2. A whirlpool. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

wheel-plate (hwêl'plat), n. In a plate carwheel, the web, or the part uniting the rim and the hub.

the hub. wheel-plow (hwēl'plou), n. See plow. wheel-plow (hwēl'plou), n. The part of a race wheel-race (hwel'ras), n. The in which a water-wheel is fixed.

wheel-rib (hwēl'rib), n. A projection east usually on the inner side of plate car-wheels to strengthen them. Car-Builder's Dict.

wheel-rope (hwēl'rōp), n. A rope leading from the wheel or steering-engine to the tiller, by

which motion is given by the helmsman to the tiller and consequently to the rudder. Chains are sometimes used for this purpose.

wheel-seat (hwēl'sēt), u. The part of an axle which fits into the hub of a wheel; the spindle.

wheelseed (hwel'sed), n. See Trochocar wheel-shaped (hwel'shapt), a. Shaped like a wheel-shaped (hwēl'shāpt), a. Shaped like a wheel. specifically—(a) Inbot, expanding into a flat border at the top, with scarcely any tube; rotate: as, a wheel-shaped corolla. See cuts under rotate and Stapelia. (b) In zool., rotate; rotalar; discoid: as, the wheel-shaped bodies, plates, or spicula, certain calcareous formations in the skin of some echinoderms; wheel-spicules. They are circular disks with the appearance of spokes radiating from a hub to the tire. See cut under Holothuroidea.

Wheelsman (hwēlz'man), n.; pl. wheelsmen (-men). A steersman or helmsman.

The wheelsman of a steamer. Sci. Amer. Supp., 11V, 256. wheel-spicule (hwēl'spik#ūl), n. One of the

wheel-spicule (hwel'spik"ul), n. One of the

wheel-spicine (niwer spix ur), n. One of the wheel-shaped calcareous concretions in the skin of a holothurian. Eveye. Brit.

wheel-stitch (hwēl'stich), n. In embroidery, a stitch used in making a pattern of radiating lines crossed by an interlacing thread, etc., which begins to the contractions of the state of the s which begins at the center and extends as far, or nearly as far, as the ends of the radiating

wheelstone (hwêl'stōn), n. A screwstone; an entrochite, or joint of the stem of a stone-lily. wheel-swarf (hwell'swarf), n. The material worn off the surface of a grindstone and that of the articles which are being ground in the manufacture of all kinds of cutlery, especially at Sheffield, England. It consists of silicious parti-cles mixed with those of more or less oxidized steel. Wheel-swarf is used in the manufacture of blister-steel, the surface of the last layer of charcoal in the cementation pot being coated with it: this, when heated, partly fuses, and forms an air-tight covering to the charcoal and bars of iron beneath.

Wheel-kire (hwelftip) n. The iron band that

wheel-tire (hwel'tir), n. The iron band that encircles a wooden wheel. See tire?. wheel-tooth (hwēl'töth), n. A cog.

Some persons have a mistaken impression that the object to aim at in constructing wheel-teeth is to make them roll on one another without any rubbing friction.

Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 274.

wheel-tree (hwēl'trē), u. Same as paddlewood. wheel-urchin (hwēl'ér#chin), u. A flat seaurchin; a cake-urchin; a sand-dollar. wheelway (hwēl'wā), u. A road or space for

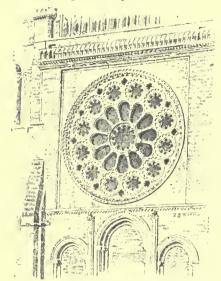
the passage of wheeled vehicles.

Nearer the wheelway and upon the outer edges of the public road, where the plowshare never disputes their right to the soil, grew a perfect tangle of wild-flowers.

The Century, XXXVIII. 570.

wheel-window (hwel'win"do), n. A large circular window with tracery radiating from the

less closely suggested. It is practically the same as rose-window, though the attempt is sometimes made to re-



strict the name wheel-window to examples in which straight spokes are particularly suggested. Also called catharine-wheel.

the transcpt façade has sometimes a wheel window at the clerestory level, as at Lincoln, and sometimes it has such a window in the gable, as at York and Beverley.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 160.

wheelwork (hwēl'werk), n. A combination of wheels, as in watches and clocks, in embroi-A combination dery, etc.

wheel-worn (hwel'worn), a. Worn by the action of moving wheels.

The chariots abounding in her wheel-worn streets.

Cowper, Expostulation, 1. 21.

wheelwright (hwēl'rīt), n. [\land ME. whelwrigt. quelwrigte; \land wheel! + wright.] A person who works at or with a wheel; specifically, a man whose occupation is to make wheels, wheeled earriages, etc.

earriages, etc.

A wifman of so much my3th,
So wonder a whelveryzth,
Sey I nevere with sy3th.
MS. Laud. 108, fol. 237 (Rel. Antiq., II. 8).
The hasket-maker peeling his willow wands in the sunshine; the wheelveright putting the last touch to a blue cart with red wheels.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, Inc.
Wheelwrights, mechine, are adjustable, mechine for

Wheelwrights' machine, an adjustable machine for doing some of the various operations by which a wagon-wheel is made, as boring the hubs and fellies and tenoning

the spokes. wheely (hwē'li), a. [$\langle wheel1 + -y^1 \rangle$] Circular; suitable to rotation.

Give a wheely form
To the expected grinder. J. Philips, Cider, ii. wheen (hwēn), n. [Also whin; < ME. *whene, < AS. hwēne, hwēne; secondary form of ME. whon, qron, lwan, hwon, wan, AS, hwon, adv., a little, somewhat.] A little (originally used adverbially); a small number; hence, a quantity. [Scotch.]

There will be a wheen idle gowks coming to glower at the hole as lang as it is daylight. Scott, Antiquary, xxiv. wheen2 (hwen), n. A dialectal form of queen1.

That es called the wheene of Amazonnes, Undyr whose powere that folk wonnes. Hampole. (Halliwell.)

wheen-cat (hwen'kat), n. $[\langle wheen^2 + eat^1 \rangle]$ A queen or female cat. Halliwell. [Prov. A que Eng. l

Eng.]
wheeze (hwēz), r. t.; pret. and pp. wheezed, ppr. wheezing. [Formerly also wheeze; < ME. hwesen, < AS. hwēsan (pret. hwe6s), wheeze; perhaps akin to Icel. hræsa = Sw. hräsa = Dan. hræse, hiss, wheeze, and to the imitative E. words, whisper, whistle. Cf. Skt. \(\psi\) crasp puff, breathe, L. queri (pp. questus), complain: see quest1, quernlons. For the alleged connection with weasand, see greated 1. To breathe hard; unff and blow. see weasand.] To breathe hard; puff and blow; breathe with difficulty and audibly.

Catarrhs, . . . wheezing lungs. Shak, T. and C., v. 1, 24.

The patient [in asthma] . . . begins to wheeze during sleep, and is only aroused when the dyspucea becomes severe.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 91.

wheeze (hweez), n. [$\langle wheeze, v. \rangle$] A puffing or blowing, especially as in labored breathing.

The fat old dog on the portico gave a gentle wheeze of recognition.

The Atlantic, LXVI, 185.

middle, so that the form of a wheel is more or wheezily (hwē'zi-li), adv. In a wheezing manless closely suggested. It is practically the same as ner; as if with difficulty of breathing.

"The potman was a-listening," he said, wheezily; "I could see it by the way he 'eld 'is 'ed."

D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xii.

wheezy (hwê'zi), a. [\langle wheeze + -y1.] Affected with or characterized by wheezing.

So Fred was gratified with nearly an hour's practice of . . . favorite airs from his "Instructor on the Flute"—a wheezy performance, into which he threw much ambition and an irrepressible hopefulness.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xi.

wheft (hweft), n. Naut., an erroneous form of

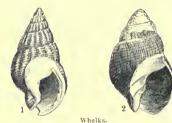
wheth (healt), n_* ($^{\prime}$ ME. whelke, qwelke, dim. of whealt.] A wheal; a pustule; a swelling or protuberance, as on the body.

Boras, ceruce, ne oille of tartre noon, Ne oynement that wolde clense and byte, That him mighte helpen of his whelkes whyte. Chaucer, Geu. Prol. to C. T., 1. 632.

One Bardolph, if your majesty know the man; his face is all bubukles, and whelks, and knobs, and flames o' fire.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 108.

whelk² (hwelk), n. [An erroneous modern form of welk³, \langle ME. welk, wilk, wylke (\rangle OF. welke), \langle AS. wiloe, later weolue, welue, a mollusk with a spiral or convoluted shell, prob. orig. *wile, \langle wealean, roll, walk: see walk, v.] A gastropod of the family Buccinidæ in a broad sense; a breging of the spiral way in the spiral or convolution with a spiral or second circular with a spiral or second circular with a spiral or second circular with a spiral or with a spiral or second circular with a spiral or second circular with a spiral or a buccinid, or some similar univalve with a spi-



1. Nassa reticulata, 2. Nassa obsoleta, (Both natural size.

ral gibbons shell whose aperture forms a kind of spout, and whose aperture forms a kind of spout, and whose whorls are more or less varicose or whelked. A very common whelk to which the name may have originally or especially spplied is Buccinum undatum. See also cuts under Buccinum cancrisocial, nidamental, ribbon, and Siphonostomata. Also wilk.

A deal table, on which are exposed . . . oysters . . . and divers specimens of a species of sual (wilks, we think they are called), floating in a somewhat bilious looking green liquid.

Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, xii.

liquid.

Live whelks, the lips'-beard dripping fresh,
As if they still the water's lisp heard.

Browning, Popularity.

The whelk and barnacle are clinging to the hardened ded.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii.

sand. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii.

Reversed Whelk, Fulgur perversa.—Ribbon Whelk, one of the large whelks which spin out a ribbon or ruffle of egg-cases, as Fulgur (or Busycon) carriea and Sycotypus candiculatus; a hairy whelk. (Local, U. S.)—Rough whelk, Urosalpinx cinerea, the borer or drill. See cut under Urosalpinx. (See also dog-whelk.)

Whelked (liwelkt), a. [An errencous form of welked, early mod. E. weatked; (whelk², welk³, +-cd²] Formed like a whelk; hence, marked

or covered with ridges like these of a whelk.

Horns whelk'd [var. welk'd, wealk'd] and waved like the euridged sea. Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 71. enridged sea.

Look up at its [the tree's] towering expanse of branches, observe its whelked and furrowed bole, and try to clasp it round.

A. S. Palmer, Word Hunter's Note-Book, iv. whelk-tingle (hwelk'tin gl), n. A kind of dog-

whelk, Nassa reticulata, common on the English coast. See cut under dog-whelk. [Eng.] whelkyl† (hwel'ki), a. [< whelk¹ + -y Abounding in whelks, pustules, or blisters.

Pluck . . . stood sunk to his chin in the snow, and laughed as heartily as any of them, his shlning bald pate and whelky red face streaming with moisture and shaking with merriment.

S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17. whelky² (hwel'ki), a. [Prop. welky; \langle whelk²,

Formed like a whelk; hence, knobby; rounded.

Ne ought the *whelky* pearles esteemeth hee, Which are from Indian seas brought far away. *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 105.

whelm (liwelm), r. [< ME. whelmen, an altered form (due to the influence of the different whelm (liwelm), r. tered form (due to the influence of the different word welm, or a lost noun, "whelm for "whelfm) of whelven, turn, overturn, cover by something turned over, overwhelm, = OS. he-hwelbian = D. welven = MHG. welben, G. wölben, arch over, cover, = leel. hvälfa, hölfa, turn upside down, = Sw. hvälfra = Dan. hvælve, arch over; associated with AS. hwealf, arched, convex, hwealf, a vault, = leel. hvälf, hölf, a vault, arch, = Sw. whelp

hvalf = Dan. hvælv, a vault, arch; cf. Gr. κόλπος, bosom, gulf (see gulf).] I. trans. 1. To throw over so as to cover. [Prov. Eng.]

I whelme an hollowe thyng over an other thyng. Je met dessus. . . . Whelme a platter upon it, to save it from Palsgrave, p. 780.

Hill upon hill whelmed upon it [the church], nsy, [it lay] like a grain of corn between the upper and lower mill-stone, ground to dust between tyrants and heretics.

Donne, Sermons, xvii.

2. To engulf; submerge; cover by immersion in semething that envelops on all sides; everwhelm.

She is my prize, or ocean whelm them all.

Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 143.

We perish'd, each alone;
But I benesth a rongher sea,
And whelm'd in deeper guifs than he,

Courper, The Cast-away.

Drawn thro' either chasm Roll'd a sea haze, and whelm'd the world in gray.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. Hence, to crush, ruin, or destroy by some sudden overpewering disaster.

Grievous mischiefes which a wicked Fay Had wrought, and many whelmd in deadly paine. Spenser, F. Q., 11. ii. 43.

To whelm
All of them in one massacre.

Tennyson, Lucretius.

II. intrans. To pass or roll over so as to cover or submerge. r submerge.

The waves whelm'd over him.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, 1. 1.

whelp (hwelp), n. [\langle ME. whelp, kwelp, hweelp, hwelp, \langle AS. hwelp = OS. hwelp = D. welp = LG. welp = OHG. hwelf, welf, MHG. welf = Icel. hrelpr = OSw. hwalp, Sw. valp = Dan. hralp, a whelp, the young of dogs, welves, lions, and other beasts.] 1. The young of the dog, wolf, lion, tiger, bear, seal, etc., but especially of the dogs, which is a samplied, to the whole dog; a cub: semetimes applied to the whole canine species, whether young er old.

The Liun of Prude [Pride] haueth swuthe monie hweolpes Ancren Riwle, p. 198.

Youre rede colera, parde,
Which causeth folk to dremen in here dremes . . .
Of grete bestes, that they wol hem byte,
Of contek, and of whelpes grete and lyte.
Chaucer, Nuo's Priest's Tale, l. 112.

A bear robbed of her whelps. 2 Sam. xvii. 8. The son [Caliban] that she did litter here, A freckled whelp hag-born. Shak., Tempest, 1. 2. 283.

Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,
And curs of low degree.

Goldsmith, Elegy on Death of a Mad Dog.

2. A yenth; a cub; a puppy: a term of contempt.

On one of the hack benches . . . sat the villalnous whelp, sulky to the last, whom he had the misery to call his son.

Dickens, Hard Times, iii. 7.

3t. A kind of ship.

25 July 1635. About six hour 1 went aboard one of the king's ships called the ninth whelp, which is in the king's books 215 ton and tonnage in king's books. She carries sixteen pieces of ordinance. . . This ship is manned with sixty men. Brereton, Travels, p. 164. (Davies.)

Four of the king's ships and six merchant ships are to go for the coast of Ireland, to beat the Turks thence. And the eccasion was this: Captain Plumley was sent thither with one of the ships royal and two whelps to seek out Nutt the pirate.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 186.

4. Naut., one of several longitudinal projections from the barrel of a capstan, windlass, or winch, provided to take the strain of the chain or rope which is being hove upon, and afford a firmer hold.—5. One of the teeth of a sprocket-

wheel. E. H. Knight.
whelp (hwelp), v. [Also Sc. whalp; < ME.
whelpen, hwelpen, hweolpen; < whelp, n.] I. intrans. To bring forth young, as the female of the dog and various beasts of prey.

They [sharks] spawne not, but whelp, like the Dogge or Wolfe, and at night or towardes stormes receive their young into their mouthes for safetie.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 902.

It is a Bitch-otter, and she has lately whelp'd.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 60.

II. trans. To bring forth, as a bitch, lioness, and many beasts of prey; hence, to give birth to; originate: used in contempt.

Then said Lyenrgus, you are witnesses that these two ogges were *whelpt* in one day, . . . of one syre and dam. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 22.

Did thy foul fancy whelp so foul a scheme of hopes abortive? $Young_s$ Night Thoughts, vii. 901.

He was nane o' Scotland's dogs, Bnt *whalpit* some place far abroad. Whare sailors gang to fish for cod. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

whemet, a. and r. An obsolete variant of queme.

whemet, a. and r. An obsolete variant of queme. whemmel, whemmle (hwem'l), r. t. [Also whammel, Sc. quhemle, whamle, whommel, a freq. (or perhaps orig. transposed) form of whelm.] To whelm. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] whemmel, whemmle (hwem'l), n. An overturn; an overthrow. [Scotch.]

Nae doubt—ay, ay—it's an awfu' whommle—and for ane that held his head sae high, too. Scott, Rob Roy, xxii. when (hwen), adv. and eonj. [Ame. when, whan, whon, qran, qren, qwan, wan, won, hwon, whenne, whanne, hwenne, wanne, wonne, wane, wone, and eonj. [Ame. when, when, ehanne, wane, wone, wane, wonne, wane, wonne, wane, wone, wane, wonne, wane, wone, wane, hwonne, when, eonle. MhG. wanne, hwanne, G. wann, when, wenn, when, if, = Goth. hwan, when; orig. a off. MHG. vanne, hvanne, G. vann, when, venn, when, if, = Goth. hvan, when; orig. a case of the interrog. pron. (cf. Goth. hvana, acc. masc.), Goth. hvas = AS. hvā, etc., who? see veho. Cf. L. quum, quom, when, as related to L. quis, who? Gr. xōre, when? from same pron. base. Hence ult. whenve?, whence.] I. interrog. adv. At what time? at which time?

When shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of thy eoming? Mat. xxiv. 3. One (window) to the west, and counter to it,
And blank; and who shall blazon it? when and how?

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

When was formerly used exclamatorily, like what, to ex-

ress impatience.

Why, when, I say?...
Off with my boots, you rogues! you villains, when?...
Out, you rogue! you pluck my foot awry.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. I. 146.

Shake, T. of the S., iv. 1. 146.

Why, when? begin, sir: I must stay your leisure.

Middleton, More Dissemblers besidea Women, v. I.

Set, parson, set; the diec die in my hand.

When, parson, when! what, can you find no more?

Munday (and others), Sir John Oldcastle, iv. I.

II. rel. eonj. 1. At the or any time that; at or just after the moment that; as soon as. Whan Gaweln aaugh hem eome, he seide now may we a-bide to longe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii, 587.

When the broken arches are black in night, And each shafted oriel glimmers white, Then view St. David'a ruin'd pile. Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

2. At which time.

I am at London only to provide for Monday, when I shall use that favour which my Lady Bedford hath afforded me, of giving her name to my daughter.

Donne, Letters, xiii.

The Moors fought valiantly for a short time, until the alcaydes of Marabella and Casares were slain, when they gave way and fled for the rear-guard.

gave way and fled for the rear-guard.

A time when the idols of the market-place are more devoutly worshipped than ever Diana of the Ephesians was.

Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

When in this sense is sometimes used with ellipsis of the time preceding.

I knew when seven justices could not take up a quarrel. Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 103.

They were apprehended, and expected ener when to be put to death. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 213.

3. At the same time that; whereas; while on the contrary: used adversatively, to denote contrast or incompatibility.

You rub the sore, When you should bring the plaster. Shak., Tempest, H. 1. 139.

How shall I please thee, how deserve thy smiles,
When I am only rich in misery?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

How then can any man be as a Witness, when every man is made the Accuser? Selden, Table-Talk, p. 38. When was formerly followed by as and that used redundantly. See whenas,

tly. See whenas.

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the roote,

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1.1.

Quene that the kynge Arthur by conqueste hade wonnyne Castelles and kyngdoms, and contreez many. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1, 26.

When is often used as a quasi-pronoun, meaning 'which time,' introducing a dependent clause after since, till, or similar connective denoting time.

Shortly . . . 1 Il resolve you, . . .

These happen'd accidents; till when, be cheerful.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1, 250.

Since when, his brain that had before been dry,
Became the well-spring of all poetry.
Sir J. Davies, Daneing.

Thy steeds will pause at even -till when, farewell. Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 2.

When all comes to all. See all. whenas (hwen-az'), conj. [$\langle when + as^1 \rangle$] 1. When. [Archaie.]

Come, give me now a bag for my hread, . . . And one for a peny, whenas I get any.

Little John and the Four Beggars (Child's Ballads, V. 326).

Whenas in silks my Julia goes,
Till theo, methinks, how sweetly flows
That liquefaction of her clothes!

Herrick, Upon Julia's Clothes.

2. Whereas; while. [Rare.]

Whenas, if they would enquire into themselves, they would find no such matter.

Barrow.

Fit professors indeed are they like to be to teach others that godlinesse with content is great gaine, whenas their godlinesse of teaching had not been but for worldly gaine.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

whence (hwens), adv. and conj. [\langle ME. whens, whennes, whannes, huannes, with adv. gen. -cs, \langle whenne, whence: see whenne².] I. interrog. adv. From what place? from what source, origin contracted to 2. gin, or antecedents?

First Outlaw. Whence came you? Val. From Milan. Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 18.

II, rel. conj. From what place; from which

place or source. Thes gost [spirit] him sseweth huet he is, . . . and huannes he comth, and huyder he geth.

Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

I wot wel what ze ar & whennes ze come. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3122.

Look unto the rock whence ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit whence ye are digged. Isa. li. 1.

f the pit whence ye are digged. Isa. li. 1.

Now wee may perceave the root of his hatred wehence it prings. Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

We know not whence we live,

Or why, or how. Shelley, Revolt of Islam, ix. 33.

Here was square keep, there turret high, ...

Whence oft the Warder could desery

The gathering ocean-storm.

Scott, Marmion, v. 33.

From whence, whence: a common pleonasm. From whence come wars and fightings among ye?

Jas. iv. 1.

A place
From whence himself does fig.
Shake, Macbeth, iv. 2. 8.
O, how unlike the place from whence they fell.
Milton, P. L., i. 75.

Of whence, whence : a pleonasm. [Rare.]

He asked his airy guide, What and *of whence* was he, who pressed the hero's side. *Dryden*, Eucid, vi. 1193.

whence-ever (hwens-ev'er), conj. [\langle whence + ever.] Whencesoever. Prior. (Worcester.) [Rare.]

whenceforth (hwens-forth), conj. [< whence + forth¹.] Forth from which place; whence. [Rare.]

Before them standa the God of Seas in place, . . . And strikes the rockes with his three-forked mace; Whenceforth issues a warlike steed in sight.

Spenser, Mniopotmos, 1. 316.

whencesoever (hwens-sō-ev'er), conj. [Early mod. E. whens-soever; < whence + so 1 + ever.] From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

This Cytie of Jherusalem is in a fayre emynent place, for it stondeth vpon suche a grounde that from whens soever a man commyth thede he must nede ascende. Sir K. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 22.

Any idea, whencesoever we have it.

Looke.

whene'er (hwen-ar'), conj. A contracted form

of whenever.

whenever (hwen-ev'èr), conj. [< ME. when ever; < when + ever.] At whatever time; at what time soever.

Ser, on to hir loggyng,

When ever it please yow, I shall be your gyde; ffor she is here by vppon the Rynerez side.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1245.

Whenever you have need, You may be armed and appointed well. Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2, 15.

whenne¹t, adv. An obsolete form of when.
whenne²t, adv. and conj. [<ME. whenne, hwenne,
hwanene, whanene, wonene, wanene, hwenene,
etc., <AS. hwanan, hwanon, hwonan (= OS.
hvanen, hranan = OHG. wanana, wannan, MHG. heanen, whence); with adv. formative -an. (heanen, whence); with adv. formative -an. (heanen, etc., when: see when. Cf. hence, thence, similarly formed.] I. interrog. adv. Whence?

II. rel. conj. Whence.

Sei me liwet art thu ant hweonne ant liwa the hider sende.

St. Juliana (E. E. T. S.), p. 38. whennest, adv. and conj. A Middle English form

whenso (hwen-sō'), adv. [< ME, whenso, hwense; < when + so'l.] When; whenever. Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1, 85. [Archaic.]

In a far-off land is their dwelling, whenso they sit at home, W. Morris, quoted in The Academy, Feb. 9, 1889, p. 85. whensoever (hwen-sō-ev'er), conj. [< when + so¹ + ever.] At what time soever; at whatever time.

Mercifully assist our prayers which we make before thee in all our troubles and adversities, whensoever they oppress us. Book of Common Prayer, Lesser Litany.

wher't, adv. and conj. See where!.
wher't, conj. See where?.
where! (hwar), adv. and conj. [< ME. wher, whar, whær, ware, war, wor, hwere, hware, hwar,

 $hw \approx r$, $\langle AS, hw \approx r$, $hw \approx r = OS, hw \approx r$, $hu \approx r = OS$ hwær, < AS. hwær, hwar = OS. hwar, huar = OFries, hwēr = D. waar = MLG. wār, wōr, LG. warr, woor = OHG. wār, hwār, MHG. wār, G. war- (in comp., as in war-um, wor-in), also reduced, OHG. MHG. wā, G. wo = Ieel. Sw. hvar = Dan. hvor = Goth. hwar, where?; cf. Lith. kur, where? L. cur, OL. quor, sometimes cor (usually explained as a contraction of quā re), why? Skt. karhi, at what time? when?; from the pronominal base represented by who, what: see who. what?. Cf. there, as related to the. see who, what. Cf. there, as related to the, that.] I, interrog. adv. 1. At or in what place? in what position, situation, or circumstances?

Hwer scule [shall] we win [wine] finden?
Old Eng. Hom. (ed. Morris), I. 241.

If there were no opposition, where were the triall of an unfained goodnesse and magnanimity?

Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

Where sooner than here, where louder than here, may we expect a patriotic voice to be raised?

D. Webster, Speech, New York, March 10, 1831.

2. To which place? whither?

Where is bicome Cesar, that lorde was of al;
Or the riche msn clothid in purpur & in pal?

Hymns to Viryin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.
Where runn'st thou so fast? Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 71.

3. From what source? whence?

Where have they this mettle?
Is not their elimate foggy, raw and dull?
Shak., Ilen. V., iii. 5. 15.

Where away? (nant.) a query from the officer of the deck as to the direction of any object reported by the lookout.

II. rel. conj. 1. At or in which place, or the place in which; in which ease, position, circumstances of a

eumstances, etc.

Asketh him IIwat beo ordre, and hwar he ifinde in holi write religiun openluker deserined. Ancren Riwle, p. 8. White rengian openiuser desertined. Ancrea Ravie, p. 8.
He enforces hym to seke I hesi in the joy of the worlde, whare neuer he sall be fundene.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Bare ruin'd choirs, where late the sweet birds sang.

Shak., Sonnets, Ixxiii.

2. To which place; whither; to a place such

that.

Oh, cousin! thou hast led me where I never
Shall see day more. Shirley, The Wedding, il. 2.

Where the lorder and cheif men wax soe barbarous and bastardlike, what shall he hoped of the pesantes?

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

Mat. vi. 21.

Now where nothing is, there nothing can come to be.

J. Rehme, Aurora, xix. 438. 4. Whereas.

His [Armagnac's] wealth doth warrant a liberal dower, Where Reignier sooner will receive than give. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 47.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 131.

Where, frequently having the force or function of a relative or other pronoun (which, what, etc.), is often used in composition with a following preposition: as, whereby, 'by what,' 'by which'; wherewith, 'with what,' 'with which.' It was also formerly used after certain adverbs or adjectives in a general sense, as it still is in verywhere, somewhere (which see), Middle English widen where (astray, at random), in forms corresponding to similar compounds of there (see there).

Thus I wente wyden-wher, Dowel to seehe.

Piers Plowman (A), ix. 53.

where¹† (hwar), n. [Formerly also wheave; \langle where¹, adv., as used in everywhere, some-where.] Whereabout; situation; place.

Finding the Nymph asleepe in secret wheare.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 19.
Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind:
Thou losest here, a hetter where to find.

Shak., Lear, i. 1, 264.

where 2, conj. [< ME. wher, where, contraction of whether!]. A contracted form of whether!

Wher he [the cat] ryt other rest other romyth to playe.

Piers Plowman (C), i. 186.

Piers Ptowman (v), 1. 180.

Off hir linage enquered I no-thing;
Where she be of duk or of markois hy,
Forsoth I wyll hyr hane, she is me pleasyng.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 850.

I know not wher I am or no; or speak,
Or whether thou dost hear me.

B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

whereabout (hwar'a-hout'), adv. and conj. [< where1 + ahout.] I. interrog. adv. Ahout what? concerning what? near what or which place? as, whereabout did you drop the coin?

II, rel. conj. About which; concerning which;

on what purpose. Let no man know anything of the business whereabout 1 send thee. 1 Sam. xxi. 2.

I must not have you henceforth question me Whither I go, nor reason whereabout, Shak., 1 Hen. IV., fi. 3, 107.

Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear Thy very stones prate of my whereabout. Shak., Macbeth, il. 1. 58.

whereabouts (hwar'a-bouts'), adr. and eonj. [\(\text{whereabout} + \text{adv. gen. -8.} \] Same as whereabout.

whereabouts (hwar'a-bouts"), n. [(whereabouts, adv.] The place where one or where anything is; location; locality.

I feel as if it were scarcely discreet to indicate the whereabouts of the château of the obliging young man I had met
on the way from Nimes; I must content myself with saying that it nestled in an euchanting valley.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 171.

whereagainst (hwãr'a-genst'), conj. [\langle where1 + against.] Against which.

Gainst.] Against which.

Let me twine

Mine arms about that body, where against
My grained ash an hundred times hath broke.

Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 113.

whereas (hwãi az'), eonj. $[\langle where^1 + as^1.]$ 1. The thing being so that; considering that things are so: implying an admission of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inference or something consequent, as in the preamble to a law or a resolution.

Whereas, A consistent and faithful adherence to the principles of administrative reform . . . is absolutely essential to the vitality and success of the . . . party; . . . Resolved, That . . . the character, record, and associations of its candidates . . . should be such as to warrant entire confidence.

Quoted in Appleton's Annual Cye., 1884, p. 767.

2. While on the contrary; the fact or case really being that; when in fact.

Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 37.

If I were wise only to mine own ends, I would certainly take such a subject as of it self might catch applause, whereas this hall the disadvantages on the contrary.

Mülton, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

3t. Where.

Where as the Titanesse
Was striving with faire Cynthia for her seat.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 17.

He, spying her, bounced in, whereas he stood.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, 1, 83.

whereat (hwar-at'), adv. and conj. [(where + at.] I. interrog. adv. At what? as, whereat are you offended? Johnson.

II. rel. conj. At which.

Even at this word she hears a merry horn, Whereat she leaps that was but late forlorn. Shak., Venus and Adonis, t. 1026.

To speak; whereat their doubled ranks they bend From wing to wing, and half inclose him round.

Milton, P. L., i. 616.

Whereat erewhile I wept, I laugh. Greene, Song.

whereby (hwar-bi'), adv, and conj. [\langle ME. whar-bi (\Rightarrow D. waarbij = G. wobei); \langle where1 + by1.] I. interroy. adv. By what? how? why?

Wharbi seistow [sayest thou] so?
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2256.

Whereby shall I know this? Luke i. 18.

II. rel. conj. By which, in any sense of the

1 by.

You take my life
When you do take the means whereby I live.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1, 377.

The mind . . . has a power to abstract its ideas, and so they become essences, general essences, whereby the sorts of things are distinguished.

Looke, Iluman Understanding, III. viii. 1.

of wherever.

wherefore (hwãr'fōr), adv. and conj. [Early mod. E. wherfore; < ME. wherfore, wherfor, wherfor, hwarfore (= D. waarvoor = G. wofür = Sw. hvarför = Dan. hrorfor); < where 1 + fore 1.]

I. interrog. adv. For what reason, thing, or purpose? what for? why?

OSC T WHRT 101 F DRIJ.

Wherefore was I born?

If that my cousin king be King of England,

It must be granted 1 am Duke of Lancaster.

Shak., Rich. 11., ii. 3, 122.

If Princes need no palliations, as he tells his Son, wherefore is it that he himself hath so oft'n us'd them?

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvil.

II. rel. conj. For which cause or reason; in consequence of which; consequently.

Dedes therof mak the cause ther-on be,
Off the lordes yifte the encheson may se,
Wher-for he it yaf, and for wat reason.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 558.

He pardoneth and absolveth all those who truly repent.

... Wherefore let us be seech him to grant us true repentance.

Book of Common Prayer, Absolution.

The night was as troublesome to him as the day; where-fore, instead of sleeping, he spent it in sighs and tears. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

To do whereforet, to make a return; give or furnish an

No wollemongere, ne no man, ne may habbe no stal in the heye-stret of Wynchestre bote he do war-fore. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

=Syn, Therefore, Wherefore, Accordingly, etc. See there-

wherefore (hwar'for), n. [\langle wherefore, adv.]
The reason or cause. [Colloq.]

Dispute learnedly the whys and wherefores. Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

The way and the wherefore of it all Who knoweth? Jean Ingelow.

wherefrom (hwãr-from'), eonj. [= Sw. hvari-från = Dan. hvorfra; as where1 + from.] From which; whence.

n each a squared lawn, wherefrom
The golden gorge of dragons spouted forth
A flood of fountain-foam. Tennyson, Palace of Art. A larger surface wherefrom material can be washed into the lagoon.

Nature, XLII. 148.

wherehence, conj. [$\langle where^1 + hence.$] Whence.

11c had lived two years at Campostella, . . . wherehence he then came. Coryat, Crudities, I. 20.

wherein (hwar-in'), adv. and conj. [< ME. wherin, hverinne (= D. waarin = G. worin = Sw. hvari = Dan. hvori), wherein; < wherei + in'.]

I. interrog. adv. In what? in what thing, time, respect, etc.?

But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes ad offerings.

Mal. iii, 8, and offerings.

How looked he? Wherein [that is, in what clothes] ent he? Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 234. II. rel. conj. 1. In or within which or what;

II. rel. conj. 1. In or within which or what; in which thing, time, respect, etc.

This zenne [sin] is the dyeules panne of helle, huerinne he maketh his friinges [fryings].

Ayenbile of Inwyl (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

You naked trees, whose shady leaves are lost, Wherein the byrds were wont to build their bowre.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

The Alfantica is also a place of note, because it is invironed with a great wall, wherein lye the goods of all the Mcrehants securely guarded.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

Milton seems to have known perfectly well wherein his strength lay.

Addison, Spectator, No. 315.

2. In that in which; in whatever.

Wherein it doth impair the seeing sense, It pays the hearing double recompense. Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 180.

whereinsoever (hwar-in'so-ev'er), eonj. In whatever place, point, or respect.

Whereinsoever ye shall perceive yourselves to have offended, . . . there to bewail your own sinfulness. Book of Common Prayer, Communion office, Exhortation.

whereinto (hwar-in'to or -in-to'), adv. [\(\sqrt{where}^1 \) + into.] I. interrog. adv. Into what?
II. rel. conj. Into which.

Where's that palace whereinto foul things Sometimes intrude not? Shak., Othello, iii. 3, 137. I watched my opportunitie to get a shore in their Boat, whereinto the darke night I secretly got. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 212.

But this word Werowance, which we call and construe for a King, is a common word, whereby they call all commanders. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 143.

Wheremidt, conj. [< ME. whermid, hwermid, wermid (= D. waarmede = G. womit = Sw. hvarmed = Dan. hvormed); < where 1 + mid².] Wherewith.

with.

Nothing he ne founde in al the nigte

Wer-mide his honger aquenche migtte.

Rel. Antiq., 11. 274.

Stared in her eyes, and chalk'd her face, and wing'd
Her transit to the throne, whereby she fell
Delivering seal'd dispatches. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

where'er (hwar-ar'), adv. A contracted form

of wherever.

Thet is the dyeules peni huermide he bayth (buyeth).

Ayenhite of Inveyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Whereness (hwar'nes), n. [< where \(\) + -ness.]

The state or property of having place or position; ubjection.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a whereness, and is next to nothing.

N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra. Ubication or whereness.

whereof (hwar-ov'), adv. and conj. [< ME. wher of, whuref, woref, hvaraf (= Sw. hvaraf = Dan. hvoraf), < where + of.] I. interrog. adv. Of what? from what?

Quarof and thou so ferd?
Hit is a litil synne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 82, (Halliwell.)

whereunder

Now, gods that we adore, whereof comes this?
Shak., Lear, l. 4. 312.

II. rel. eonj. Of which; of whom.

For lente neuere was lyf, but lyflode [means of livelihood]

were shapen,
Wher-of or wherfore or where-by to lybbe.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 40.

The days are made on a loom whereof the warp and woof are past and future time.

Emerson, Works and Days.** whereon (hwar-on'), adv. and eonj. [< ME. wheron, hveran (= D. waaraan = G. woran); < where 1 + on 1.] I. interrog. adv. On what? on

whom? Queen. Whereon do you look? Ham. On him, on him! Shak., Hamlet, iil. 4. 124. II. rel. eonj. On which.

O fair foundation laid whereon to build Their ruin! Milton, P. L., iv. 521.

How He who bore in Heav'n the second name Had not on earth whereon to lay His head. Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

whereout (hwar-ont'), conj. [= D. waaruit; as + out.] Out of which.

That I may give the local wound a name
And make distinct the very breach whereout And make distinct the very conditional Hector's great spirit flew.

Shak., T. and C., Iv. 5, 245.

The cleft whereout the lightning breaketh. Holland. whereover (hwar-o'ver), conj. Over which.

[Rare.] A great gulf . . whereover neither Dives nor Abraham.

A great gnit ... renercover neither Dives nor Abraham, nor yet Moses himself, can pass. T. Parker, On the Death of Daniel Webster, p. 7.

whereso (hwār'sō), conj. [< ME. whereso; < where1 + so1. Cf. AS. swā hwær swā.] Wheresnever.

Of ble as the brere flour where-so the bare scheweed [show-

Ful clene watz the countenaunce of her [their] cler ygen.

*Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 790.

Furnished with deadly instruments she went Of every sort, to wound whereso she meant. Drayton, Barons' Wars, ll. 5.

wheresoe'er (hwar-so-ar'), conj. A contracted form of wheresoever.

wheresoever (hwãr-sō-ev'er), conj. [< where1 + so1 + erer.] 1. In what place soever; in whatever place.

Wheresoever I am sung or told
In aftertime, this also shall be known.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2t. Whencesoever.

This is some minx's token, and I must take out the work? . . . Wheresoever you had it, I'll take out no work on 't.

Shak., Othello, lv. 1. 160.

3. Whithersoever; to what place soever.

The noise pursues me wheresoe'er I go.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

wherethorough; (hwãr-thur'ō), conj. [< ME. wherthur, hwarthuruh, huerthurh; < where1 + thorough (see thorough and through1).] Same as wherethrough.

wherethrough (hwãr-thrö'), conj. [Also where-thro'; < ME. wherthrough; < where 1 + through 1. Cf. wherethorough.] Through which, in any sense of the word through.

He . . . hath beaute, wher-through he is Worthy of love to have the blis. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 3733.

A way without impediment, . . . wherethrough all the people went. Wisdom xix. 8. There is no weakness left in me wherethrough I msy look back.

k back.
Yet all experience is an arch wherethro'
Gleams that untravell'd world, whose margin fades
For ever and for ever when I move.

Tennyson, Ulysses.

whereto (hwar-to'), adv. and conj. [ME. hwarto, hearto, war to, hwerto (\equiv D. waartoe \equiv G. wozu); \langle where 1 + to 1 .] I. interrog. adv. To what
place, point, end, etc. !

Wherto bounet ye to batell in your bright geire, Whethur worship to wyn, or willfully shame? Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 6565.

Lysander, whereto tends all this? Shak., M. N. D., lii. 2, 256.

II. rel. eonj. To which; to whom; whither.

They may, by his direction, be employed principally in suche profession whereto their nature doth most conforme.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 8.

Purposing to be of that Religion whereto they should addict themselves.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 46.

This battle in the west,

Whereto we move. Tennyson, Passing of Arthur. whereunder (hwar-un'der), eonj. [< ME. hueronder (= D. waaronder = G. worunter = Sw. hvarunder = Dan. hvorunder); $\langle where^1 + un$ der.] Under which.

The wild-grape vines . . , whereunder we had slept.

Scribner's Mag., 1X, 553.

Shone resurgent, a sunbright sign, Through shapes whereunder the strong soul glows. Swinburne, Death of W. Bell Scott.

whereuntil (hwar-un-til'), conj. [< where I + until.] Whereunto. [Obsolete or provincial.] We know whereuntil it doth amount, Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 493.

whereunto (hwãr-un'tö or -un-tô'), adv. and conj. [< where 1 + unto.] I, interrog. adv. Unto what or whom? whereto?

Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God?

Mark iv. 30.

II. rel. conj. To which or whom; unto what; for what end or purpose.

Now when Andrew heard whereunto Christ was come, he forsook his master John, and came to Christ. Latimer. The next whereunto.

whereupon (hwar-u-pon'), adv. and conj. [< ME. wherupon; < where 1 + upon.] I. interrog. adv. Upon what place, ground, cause, etc.? whereon?

II. rel. conj. Upon which or whom; whereon. There [at the Mount of Olives] is Also the stone wher rpon the Aungell stod comfortyng hym the same tyme.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

The king liath sent to know

The nature of your griefs, and vehereupon
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility. Shak., I Hen. IV., iv. 3. 42.
This was cast upon the board; . . . vehereupon
Rose feud, with question unto whom 't were due.

Tennyson, (Enone.

wherever (hwãr-ev'ér), conj. [< ME. wher evere; < where 1 + ever.] At whatever place.

He hathe alweys 3 Wifes with him, where that evere he be.

Mandecille, Travels, p. 218.

They courted merit, wherever it was to be found.

Prescott, Ford. and Isa., ii. 26.

wherewith (hwãr-with'), adv. and conj. [<ME. whereith, wharwith, hwer with; <wherei + with1.] I. interrog. adv. With what or whom?

Omy Lord, wherewith shall I save Israel? Judges vi. 15. II. rcl. conj. With which; also, as compound relative, that with which.

relative, that with which.

And bisly gan for the soules preye [pray]
Of hem that yaf him wherwith to scoleye [study].

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 302.

Wherewith he fixt his eyes
Vppon her fearefull face.

Gascoigne, Phllomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 96).
The love wherewith thou hast loved me. John xvii. 26. Reverence is that wherewith princes are girt from God.

Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Was I in a desert, I would find out wherewith in it to

was I in a desert, I would call forth my affections.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 29.

[Wherewith is colloquially used as a noun in the phrase the wherewith (compare the commoner equivalent phrase the wherewithat)—that is, what is necessary or required;

His [the Esquimaux's] digestive system, heavily taxed in providing the wherewith to meet excessive loss by radiation, supplies less material for other purposes.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 15.]

wherewithal (hwãr-wi-muâl'), adr. and conj. [< where 1 + withal.] Same as wherewith. Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?
Ps. cxix. 9.

Ps. cxix. 9.
We our selves have not wherwithal; who shall bear the Charges of our Journey? Milton, Touching Hirelings.

The wherewithal. Same as the wherewith. See note under wherewith. [Colloq.]

For the wherewithal To give his babes a better bringing-up.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

wherr (hwér), a. [Prob. CW, chwerw, bitter, sharp, severe; cf. chwerwon, bitters, chwerwi, become bitter. Cf. wherry².] Very sour. [Prov.

wherrett, wherritt (hwer'et, hwer'it), n. and

wherfel, wherfice.

v. See whirret.

wherry¹ (hwer'i), n.; pl. wherries(-iz). [Early mod. E. also whery, whirrie, whyrry; origin unknown. According to Skeat, < Icel. hverfr, shifty, crank (said of ships) (= Norw. krerr, which is the standard of ships). erank, unsteady, also swift), \(\) hverfa (pret. hvarf), turn: see wharf. \(\] 1. A light shallow rowboat, having seats for passengers, and plying on rivers and harbors. It resembles the

A whyrry, boate, ponto. Levins, Manip. Vocab., p. 106. What sights of fine folks he oft row'd in his wherry,
'Twas clean'd out so nice, and so painted withal.

C. Dibdin, The Waterman.

2. A light half-decked fishing-vessel used in wherry² (hwer'i), n, [Cf, wherr.] A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed. Sometimes called crub-wherry. [Prov. Eng.]

wherryman (hwer'i-man), n.; pl. wherrymen (-men). One who rows a wherry.

He that is an excellent wherryman looketh towards the bridge when he pulleth towards Westminster. Bacon.

wherso, indef. pron. [\langle ME. wherso, contracted form of whetherso.] Same as whetherso.

Al is yliche good to me, Joye or sorowe, wherso it be. Chaucer, Death of Blanche, 1. 10.

whervet, v. t. [\langle ME. wherven, wherfen, hwerfen. \langle AS. hwerfan, hwyrfan (pret. hwyrfde) = OHG. hwerban, hwarban, werban, werben, MHG. werben = Ieel, hverfa, tr. cause to turn, turn, intr. ben = 10el. kverfa, tr. cause to turn, turn, intr. turn, revolve; a weak verb, eausative of early ME. *hwerfen (in comp. a-hwerfen), < AS. hweorfan (pret. hwearf, pl. hwurfon, pp. hworfen), turn, turn about, go, = OS. hwerbhan = OFries. hwerva, werva, warfa = OHG. hwerban, werban, wervan, werben, MHG. werben, werven = 1eel. hverfa = Goth. hwairban, turn, go about. This verb, lost in early ME., survives only in the derivatives wherve, n., wharf, whirl, whorl, etc.] To turn; change.

Alfred . . . wrat tha lazen on Englis, . . . And whærfde hir nome on his and tornde the name in his daize.

Layamon, l. 6319.

wherve (hwèrv), n. [Also wharve; < wherve, v.]

1. A round piece of wood put on a spindle to receive the thread.

Wouldst thou . . . blunt the spindles, join the wherves, slander the spinning-quills, . . . of the weird Sister-Parce? Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 28.

Parcie? Urquhart, tr. of habefule, milest pider!
So fine, so round, and even a thread she (the spider! spinnes, hanging thereunto herselfe, and using the weight of her own bodie instead of a wherve.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xi. 24.

The spindle and wharve are rigidly attached to each other, and the upper section of the vcharve is hollowed out to form a chamber capable of containing quite a quantity of oil.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 342.

tity of oil.

Set. Amer., N. S., LXI. 342.

2. A joint. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

whet (hwet), v. t.; pret. and pp. whetted or whet, ppr. whetting. [< ME. whetten, < AS. hwettan (= D. LG. wetten = OllG. wezzen, MHG. G. wetzen = Icel. hvetja = Sw. hvässa = Dan. hvæsse), sharpen, whet, < hwæt, sharp: seo what².] 1.

To make sharp; sharpen (an edged or pointed tool or weapon) by rubbing it on a stone, or with an implement of stone or other material.

Assaying how hire speres weren whette.

with an implement of stone or other materials.

Assaying how hire speres weren whette.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1760.

I whette a knyfe, or any weapen or toole, to make it sharpe. . . . 1 love better whettynge of knyves afore a good dyner than whettynge of swordes and bylles.

Palsgrare, p. 780.

And Beauty walked up and down With bow in hand, and arrows whet. Lord Vaux (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 75). And the mower whets his sithe. Milton, L'Allegro, 1. 66.

2. To make sharp, keen, or eager; excite; stimulate: as, to whet the appetite.

Since Cassius first did whet me against Cæsar, l have not slept. Shak., J. C., il. 1. 61.

The favourers of this fatal war, Whom this example did more sharply whet.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv. 12.

It but whets my stomach, which is too sharp-set already.

Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1. Malice whets her sland'rous tongue.

Cowper, Love Increased by Suffering

3. To rub; scratch. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

After a grindstone . . . has been used for a time in sharpening chisels, the surface gets a dark metallic gluze, and the stone will not then bite the steel. To remove this gluze the stone was schetted or sharpened (both terms were used) by rubbing it with sand and water, the rubbing much being a piece of stone harder . . and of coarser grain.

N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 173.

4. To prune or preen; trim. [Rare.]

prune or preen,
There, like a bird, it sits and sings,
Then whets and claps its silver wings.

Marvell, The Garden.

5. To cut with a knife. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]-To whet on or whet forwardt, to urge on; in-

stigate.

I prithee, peace, good queen,
And whet not on these furious peers.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 34.

To whet one's whistlet. Same as to wet one's whistle (confusion of veet and whet). See whistle.
Give the boy some drink there! Piper.
Whet your whistle. Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.
Let's een say great and turn to the dry drink then.

Let's e'en say grace, and turn to the fire, drink the other cup to whet our whistles, and so sing away all sad thoughts.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 86.

whet (hwet), n. [\(\) whet, r.] The act of sharpening by friction; hence, something that provokes or stimulates; especially, something that whets the appetite, as a dram.

You are cloy'd with the I'reparative, and what you mean for a Whet turns the Edge of your puny Stomachs.

Congrese, Old Batchelor, i. 4.

He had assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and whets without number. $Addison, \, {\rm Spectator}.$

Mr. Mayor gives a whet [a light luncheon] to-day after church, when he hopes you will attend.

Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 55.

Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 55.

whether¹ (hweth'er), a. and pron. [Formerly also contr. wher, where; \lambda ME. whether, whather, whether, wether, wather, hwether, hwather, quether, also contr. wher, \lambda AS. hwæther, huether = OS. hwethar, hueder = OFries. hweder, hoder = MI.G. weder, wedder, LG. wedder, weer = OHG. hwedar, huedar, wedur, which of two, MHG. G. weder = Icel. hvadhurr, contr. hvārr, hvorr = Goth, hwather, which (of two): OBulg Russ Goth. hwathar, which (of two); = OBulg. Russ. kotoruit, which, = L. uter (for *cuter) = Gr. κότερος, πότερος = Skt. katara, which (of two); with ρος, ποτερος = Skt. katara, which (of two); with compar. suffix -ther (-der, -ter, etc.), from the base hwa of the pron. who: see who, and ef. whall, etc. Cf. either.] I. a. A. interroy. Which (of two)? which one?
 B. rel. (always in compound relative use, or with the antecedent implied, not expressed).

Which (of two, or, less exactly, of more than

When the father him bethought, And sighe [saw] to whether side it drough. Gower, Conf. Amant., ii. I woulde gladly knowe in whether booke you haue, in moste, which is to wit, in Vegetius, which entreateth of matters of wars, or in S. Augustine his boke of Christia doctrine. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 238.

But to whether side fortune would have been partial could not be determined. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

II. pron. A. interrog. Which (of two, or of the two)? which one (of two)?

Whether of them [the, R. V.] twain did the will of his ther? Mat, xxi. 31,

B. rel. Which (of two); which one (of two); also, more indefinitely, whichever.

also, more indefinitely, whichever.

Well, I will hear, or sleep, I care not whether.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

It may be a question among men of noble sentiments, whether of these unfortunate persons had the greater soul.

Steele, Tatler, No. 5.

"Chese now," quod she, "oon of thise thinges tweye...

Now chese your selven whether that you liketh."

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 371.

Bothe zonge & oolde, whether zo be,

In cristis name good cheer zo make.

Hymns to l'iryin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

To waxen or to wonien, whether God lyketh.

Price Plowma (A), viii. 59.

Piers Plowman (A), viil. 59.

whether¹ (hweth'er), adv. and conj. [< ME.
whether, wheder. wether, hwether, contr. wher,
wer, < AS. hwæther, hwether = OS. hwethar =
OFries. hweder = MLG. weder, wedder = OHG.
hwedar, wedar, MHG. G. weder = Icel. hvärt,
whether; orig. neut. of the pron. whether: see
whether, a. and pron.] I, interroy. adv. 1. Introducing the first of two direct (alternative)
amestions the second being introduced by or questions, the second being introduced by or (literally, which of these two things [is true]?).

Whether is Herod, or that Youngling, King?

J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 161.

2†. Introducing a single direct question, the alternative being unexpressed, and sometimes only dimly implied.

Whether is not this the sone of a carpenter? Whether his modir be not seid [called] Marie? Wyelif, Mat. xiii. 55.

modir be not seid [called] Marie? Wyelif, Mat. xiii. 55.
Well then, if God will not allow a king too much, whether will he allow a subject too much?
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.
What authoritye thinke you meete to be given him? whether will ye allowe him to protecte, to sate conducte, and to have marshall lawe as they are accustomed?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

II. ret. conj. 1. Introducing the first of two (or more) alternatives, the second being intro-duced by or (or or whether).

dneed by or (or or whether).

Whether 3e ben aposid of princes or of prestis of the lawe, For to answere hem have 3e no doute.

Piers Plowman (A), xi. 289.

Whether the fyranny be in his place

Or in his eminence that fills it up.

Shak, M. for M., i. 2. 167.

Thou shalt speak my words unto them, whether they will hear or whether they will forbear.

Ezck. ii. 7.

But whether thus these things, or whether not;

Whether the sun, predominant in heaven,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the suo; . . .

Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.

Milton, P. L., viil. 159.

The Moors, whether wounded or slain, were thrown head-

The Moors, whether wounded or slain, were thrown headlong without the walls. Irving, Granada, p. 54.

Laws may be received as indicating the dispositions of
the ruler, whether for good or for evil.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

There are moments in life when the lip and the eye
Try the question of whether to smile or to cry.

Whitter, The Quaker Alumni.

So long as men had slender means, whether of keeping
out cold or checkmating it with artificial heat, Winter was
an unwelcome guest, especially in the country.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 30,

particle of negation.

Whether one Nym... had the chain or no.

Shak, M. W. of W., iv. 5, 33.

This obscure thorn-eater of malice and detraction, as well as of Quodlibets and Sophisms, knowes not whether it were illegall or not.

Milton, An Apology, etc.

His (Solomon's) case is left disputable to this day, whether he ever recovered by repentance or no.

Stillingfeet, Sermons, H. iii.

Whether we are in Danger or no at present, 'twere Presumption in me to judge. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 11.

God woot wher he was like a manly knyghte.

Chaucer, Troilua, ii. 1263,

You shall demand of him whether one Captain Dumain i' the camp. Shak., All'a Well, iv. 3. 199.

You shall demand the state of the camp.

Shak, Alt's wen, ...

These are but winds and flaws to try the floting vessell of our faith whether it be stanch and sayl well.

Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

These dark doctrines and puzzling passages were inserted to be the test of ingenuous, of sincere and well-disposed minds: to see, whether, when we were once satisfied that a book came from God, we would acquiesce in every thing contained in it. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix. Whether or no. See no1.

He would be as likely to believe me guilty as not. . . . What would he do, whether or no?

Dickens, Bleak House, lii.

whether²t, adr. An obsolete form of whither. whethering (hwerh'er-ing), n. [Origin obscure.] The retention of the afterbirth in

whethersof (hwerh'er-sō), indef. pron. [ME.; \(\square\) whether + so \(\square\). Whichever of two, or of the

Warne alle the compaigny ethat longen to this fraternite, man and woman, that is with inne the toune, to come to the exsequies of hym or of hir that is deede, whethir-so it be.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

whetile (hwē'til), n. [Imitative; cf. yaffle.] The green woodpecker, Gecinus viridis. See cut under popinjay.
whet-slate (hwet'slāt), n. A very fine-grained hard silicious rock, suitable for making whetstones and hones. Also called novaculite and

honestone.

Whetstone (hwet'stōn), n. [Early mod. E. also whestone; ⟨ ME. whetston, wetston, watston, weston, ⟨ AS. hwetstān (= MD. wetsteen = MLG. wettestēn, wetstēn = OHG. wezzistein, MHG. wetzestein, G. wetzstein), a whetstone, ⟨ hwettan, whet, + stan, stone.] 1. A stone for sharpening cutlery or tools by friction. Whetstones are made of various kinds of stone, the finer kinds being a silicious slate, and when used are moistened with oil or water.

Diligence is to the understanding as the whetstone to the

Whetstones or scythestones used to be made solely by hand in large quantities at stone quarries in Derbyshire, N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 173.

2. Figuratively, that which sharpens, stimulates, or incites the faculties or appetites.

I assure you, there is no such whetstone to sharpen a good witte and encourage a will to learninge as is praise.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 26.

Let them read Shakespeare's sonnets, taking thence A whetstone for their dull intelligence.

Shelley, To his Genius.

Shelley, To his Genius.

To give, deserve, or win the whetstonet, old phrases in which a whetstone appears as the proverbial prize for lying. Confirmed liars or slanderers were sometimes publicly exhibited with a whetstone fastened to them. Compare the following allusions.

If Mother Hubbard, in the vein of Chaucer, happened to tell one canicular tale, father Elderton and his son Greene, in the vein of Skelton, or Scoggin, will counterfeit an hundred dogged fables, libels, calumnies, slanders, lies for the whetstone, what not.

G. Harvey, Four Letters.

The whettstone is a knave that all men know,
Yet many on him doe much cost bestowe:
Hee's us'd almost in every shoppe, but whye?
An edge must needs be set on every lye.
Quoted in Chamber's Book of Days, H. 45.

Quoted in Chamber's Book of Days, 11, 4a. This will explain a smart repartee of Sir Francis Baeon'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. Baeon interposed, and said, "Perhaps it was a whetsome." C. Grey.

whetstone-slate (liwet'stön-slät), n. Same as

whetten (hwet'n), v. t. $(\langle whet + \neg eu^1 \rangle)$ To whet. [Rare.]

My mynd was greedelye whetned Too parle with the Regent. Stanihurst, Encid, iii,

Sometimes the correlative clause is formed simply by a whetter (hwet'er), n. [< whet + -cr1.] 1. One whey²t, n. An obsolete form of quey. who or that which whets or sharpens.

5 wheyes (4 years old), £6.

Love, like other sweet things, is no whetter of the stomach. Fielding, Joseph Andrews. (Latham.)

2†. Specifically, one who indulges in whets or drams; a dram-drinker; a tippler.

There are in and about the Royal-Exchange a sort of people commonly known by the name of Whetters, who drink themselves into an intermediate state of being neither drunk nor sober before the hours of Exchange or business.

Steele, Tatler, No. 138.

The Whetter is obliged to refresh himself every moment with a liquor, as the Sunff-taker with a powder.

And bring him to you,

Whether he wyl or no.

Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 421).

2. Introducing a single alternative, the other being implied: as, I do not know whether he is corrected by the state of the state o sound, expressing astonishment or dismay.

In a cold morning, whu—at a lord's gate, How you have let the porter let me wait! Vanbrugh, Confederacy, Prol.

He swears by the Rood. Whew! Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

whew¹ (hwū), n. [Sometimes also wheugh, formerly also whue; $\langle whew^1, interj. \text{ or } v.$] 1. A whistling sound, usually noting astonishment.

The fryer set his fist to his mouth,
And whuted whues three.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 276).

Behind them lay two long, low, ugly-looking craft, at sight of which Yeo gave a long wheugh.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, xix.

Lepel suppressed a whew.

Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy, ix.

2. Same as whever.

Wigeon (French Vigeon, from the Latin Vipio), also called locally "Whewer" and "Whewer" (names imitative of the whistling call-note of the male).

A. Neuton, Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 561.

whew¹ (hwū), r. i. [⟨ whew¹, interj.] To utter the interjection whew or a sound like it; whistle with a shrill pipe, as a plover or duck.

I had often been wondering how they [the plovera] staid sae lang on the heights that year, for I heard them aye whewing e'en an' morn.

Hogg, Brownie, iii.

whew2 (hwū), v. i. [Origin obscure.] 1. To fly hastily; make great speed. Also whiew. Brockett; Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To hurry or bustle about; work tempestuously. [New Eng.]

Her father . . . had married a smart second wife "to look after matters." . . . Nothing ever got ahead of her; she whewed round; when she was whewing she neither wanted Bel to hinder nor help.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, The Other Girls, vii. 112.

whew² (hwū), n. [\(\chi whew^2, r.\)] A sudden vanishing away. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
whew-duck (hwū'dnk), n. [\(\chi whew^1 + duck\); ef.
whewer.] The pandle-whew, whewer, or widgeon, Marcca penelope, among whose names are canard sifteur and Anas fistularis. [Local, Position] British.]

In some parts of England it [the widgeon] is . . . called the *Whew-duch* and Whewer, *Yarrell*, British Birds (4th ed.), IV. 400. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

whewellite (hwū'el-īt), n. [Named after W. Whewell, master of Trinity College, Cambridge.] Native calcium oxalate, a rare mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals, colorless or white

with brilliant luster.

whewer (hwū'ėr), n. [< whew¹ + -cr¹.] The whew-duck. [Prov. Eng.]

In Norfolk, according to Ray, whewers. C. Swainson, Brit. Birds (1885), p. 155.

whey¹ (hwā), n. [Early mod. E. also whay; also dial. whig; < ME. whey, whei, hwci. < AS. hwwg = Fries. weye = MD. wey, D. wei, also MD. huy, hoy, hui = LG. wey, waje, hei, heu, whey; root unknown. Cf. W. chwig, whey fermented with sour herbs; chwig, sour, fermented.] The serum of milk; that part of milk which remains fluid after the proteids have been coagulated by rennet as in cheese-making or by an acid as in the natural souring of ing, or by an acid as in the natural souring of milk. Whey is often mixed with wine, or flavored with herbs, spices, etc., and used as a cooling beverage.

The pined Fisher or poor-Daiery-Renter
That lines of whay, for forfeiting Indenture,
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeks, i. 3.

Down to the milke-house, and drank three glasses of hey. Pepys, Diary, 11, 398.

Alum whey, the whey formed in the coagulation of milk by powdered alum.—Whey enre, the freatment of certain diseases by means of the internal administration of quantities of whey, sometimes combined with baths in the same liquid. This "cure "is usually practised in connection with drinking and bathing in mineral waters at European spas.—Wine whey. See wine.

5 wheyes (4 years old), £6, II. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App. I.

whey-beard (hwā'bērd), n. The whitethroat, Sylvia cinerca. Macgillivray; Montagu. See cut under whitethroat. [Local, British.] wheyey (hwā'i), a. [< whey! + -ey for -y!.] Partaking of the nature of whey; containing or resembling whey. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 43. whey-face (hwā'fās), n. [< whey! + face!.] A face white or pale, as from fear; also, a person having a white or pale face, or looking pale from fright.

face; pallid.

All this You made me quit, to follow That sneaking, Whey-fac'd God Apollo. Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard (1689).

wheyish (hwā'ish), a. $[\langle whey^1 + -ish^1 \rangle]$ Having the qualities of whey; thin; watery.

If it be fresh and sweet butter; but say it be sour and wheyish?

B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

heyish?

B. Jonson,

A diet of Asses or other Wheyish Milk.

G. Harrey, Vanities of Philosophy and Physick

[(ed. 1702), xi.

wheyishness (hwā'ish-nes), n. The state or quality of being wheyish. Southey. (Worces-

whey-whig (hwā'hwig), n. A pleasant and sharp beverage, made by infusing mint or sage in buttermilk-whey. Halliwell.
whey-worm, n. See whay-worm.
whf. An abbreviation of wharf.
which! (hwich), pron. [< ME. which, whuch, hwuch (also massibilated hwic), a reduced form, with loss of orig. l, of "whilch, whulch, wilche, hwilch, hwulch, health, assibilated forms of whilk, while, whulch, hwulc (> Se. whilk, quhilk), < AS. hwile, hwyle, hwele = OS. hwilik = OFries. hwelik, hwelk, lweek = D. welk = MLG. LG. welk = OHG. hwelih, welih, welih, welch, welch, welch, welch, welch, which, = Ieel. hwilkr, of what kind, = Sw. Dan. hvilken, m., hvilket, neut., = which, etc., which, = feel. health, of what he goth. hweileiks, which; < hwa, the stem of AS. hwā, etc., who, + AS. -līc, etc., a formative seen also in such (which is closely parallel phonetically to which), cach, etc.] A. interrog. What one of a certain implied number or set? indicating a general knowledge of a certain group of individuals, and seeking for a selec-tion of one or more from that number: thus, which do you want ? implying a limitation which is absent from the question what do you want?

Many good works have I shewed you from my Father; for which of those works do ye stone me? John x. 32.

Who is it that says most? which can say more
Than this rich praise, that you alone are you?
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxiv.

Are any of these charges admitted to be true by the friends of the Administration, and, if any. which?

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, June 27, 1834.

But which is it to be? Fight or make friends? "Why," anys he, "I think it will be the best manner to apin a coin for it."

R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, ii. Used adjectively, with a selective and interrogative force, to limit a noun.

Cost. From my lord to my lady.

Prin. From which lord to which lady?

From which lord to which lady?
Shak, L. L. L., iv. 1. 105.

Me miserable! which way shall I fly
Infinite wrath and infinite despair?
Milton, P. L., iv. 73.

In an old exclamatory use, what!

"Lo!" seith holy letterure, "whiche lordes beth this shrewes [are these wretches]!"
Thilke that god moste gyneth, leste good thei deleth.

Piers Ploeman (B), x. 27.

Kay the stiward . . . dide as a noble knyght; ffor the thre Princes seide, "Mercy god, whiche a stiward is this!"

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 661.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 661. Which is which? which is the one, which the other? a common phrase implying inability to distinguish between two or more things. Used relatively as well as interrogatively: see the quotation.

The whole mass of buildings is jammed together in a manner that from certain points of view makes it far from apparent which feature is which.

II. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 159.

B. rel. 1. As a simple relative pronoun: (a)

Who or whom. [Obsolete or archaie.]

Now that I see my lady bright

Which I have loved with al my might.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 478.

The youger sone ser Abell was his name, Whiche of his enmys had but litill drede.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1922. Mat. vi. 9.

Our Father which art in heaven.

(b) Used with reference to things, and to creatures not persons: the antecedent may also be a phrase or a clause: as, the rain washed away the track, which delayed the train.

This rede pensell ye shall bere hyor also,
Whiche I myself enbrowdred.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1, 3253.

I declare unto you the gospel which I preached nnto you, which also ye have received, sud wherein ye stand.

I Cor. xv. I.

Next to the Gnilt with which you won'd asperse me, I scorn you most.

Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 3.

There is one likeness without which my gallery of Custom-House portraits would be strangely incomplete.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 21.

Unto her face

She lifts her hand, which rests there, still, a space,
Then slowly falls. R. W. Gilder, After the Italian.

2. As a compound relative pronoun, having the value of both antecedent and relative: as, you can determine which is better (that is, you can determine that, or the one, which is better).

My nevew shal ony bane be,
But which I noot [know not], wherefore I wol he siker.

Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 2600.

Are not you

Which is above all joys, my constant friend?

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Even a casual reading of the statistics given above will show, it is believed, which is the more probable.

Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 339.

Which is used adjectively: (at) With the sense of 'what

Had thel wist witterii whiche help god hem sente.

Had thel wist witterii whiche help god hem sente,
Al hire gref In-to game gaynli schold haue turmed.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2705.

But herkeneth me, and stinteth now a lyte,
Which a miracle ther bifel anon.

Chaueer, Knight's Tale, I. 1817.

(b) As indicating one of a number of known or specified things: as, be careful which way you turn.

Never to unfold to any one
Which casket 'twas I chose.

Shak, M. of V., ii. 9. 11.

[Which was formerly used as a clause-connective, along with a personal pronoun which took its place as subject or object, and rendered it redundant save as in its relative value: as, which . . . he = who; which . . . his = whose.

Lo! this is he,

Walter a.,

Lo! this is he,

Which that myn uncle swerth he moot be dede,
But I on hym have mercy and pite.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 654.

The Kynges dere sone,
The goode, wyse, worthy, fresshe, and free,
Which slwey for to don wel is his wone.
Chaucer, Troilns, ii. 318.

Chauser, Troilus, II. 318.

He that will mould a modern Bishop into a primitive must yeeld him to be elected by the popular voyee, undicest, unreveou'd, unforded, and leave him nothing but brotherly equality, matchless temperance, frequent fasting, incessant prayer, and preaching, continual watchlags, and labours in his Ministery—which what a rich bootle it would be, what a plump endowment to the many-benefice-gsping mouth of a Prelate!

Millon, Reformation in Eng., 1.

A relic of this construction survives in the vulgar use of which as a general introductory word.

"That noble young fellow." says my general; "that noble, noble Phillp Firmin." Which noble his conduct 1 own it has been.

Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

own it has been.

Which I wish to remark . . .

That for ways that are dark . . .

The heathen Chinee is peculiar,

Which the same I would rise to explaio.

Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

Which was formerly often followed by that or as, having the effect of giving emphasis or definiteness.

This abbot which that was an holy man.

Chancer.]

The which. (at) Who or whom.

Quod she ayeyo to Mirabell here mayde,
"The same is he, the whiche I love so well."

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2719.

(b) Redundant for which.

Of the control of the

What is the cause of this great arising of the sauds and shelves here about this inaven, the which stop it up that no ships can arrive here? Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

which²† (hwich), n. [\langle ME. whicehe, whyche, whucehe, var. of hucche, etc.; see hutch¹.] 1. A chest. Halliwell.

"Rede me not," quod Reson, "reuthe to hauc, Til lordes and ladies lonen alle treuthe, And Perneles porfyl be put in heore whucche." Piers Plowman (A), iv. 102.

2. Specifically, a movable wagon-box.

In this case the which is the movable box belonging to the tumberel, which was separated from it, and, when required, was placed upon the tumbril, to carry dung or such other materials as could not be londed upon a mere skeleton of wheels and shafts. N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 473.

Whichever (hwich-ev'ér), pron. [< which + ever.] Whether one or the other; no matter which

ever.] which.

Which-ever of the Notions be true, the Unity of Milton's Action is preserved according to either of them.

Addison, Spectator, No. 327.

Whichever of his children might become the popular choice was to inherit the whole kingdom, under the same superiority of the head of the family.

Hallam.

whichsoever (hwieh-sō-ev'er), pron. [< which] sol + ever.] Same as whichever.

New torments I behold, and new tormented Around me, whichsoever way I move, And whichsoever way I turn, and gaze. Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 5.

Whick (hwik), a. A dialectal variant of quick. Whickflaw (hwik/flà), n. [A dial var. of *quick-flaw, < quick, the living, sensitive flesh, as under the nails (Leel. kvika, kvikva, the flesh under the nails, and in animals under the hoofs), + flaw, a erack, breach: see quick and flaw!. Hence, by corruption, whitflaw, whitlow: see whitlow.] A swelling or inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers; paronychia; whitlow. See whitlow. [Prov. Eng.]
whid! (hwid), n. [Se. also quhid, quhyd; ef. W. chwid, a quick turn, chwido, jerk. Cf. also AS. hwitha, a breeze, = Icel. hwidha, a puff.] A quick motion; a rapid, noiseless movement.

A quick motion; a rapid, noiseless movement. [Seotch.]

And jinkin' hares, in amorous whids,
Their loves enjoy. Burns, To W. Simpson.

whid¹ (hwid), v. i.; pret. and pp. whiddied, ppr. whidding. [Cf. whid¹, v.] 1. To whisk; send; move nimbly, as a hare or other small animal.

Ye maukins whiddin thro' the glade.
Burns, Elegy on Capt. Matthew Henderson.

That creature whids about frae place to place, like a hen on a het girdle. Saxon and Gael, 111. 104. (Jamieson.)

2. To fib; lie. [Seotch in both uses.]

whid² (hwid), n. [Perhaps a dial. form, ult. \(AS. ewide, a saying, \(\) ewethan, say: see quethe.]

1. A word. Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 116. [Thieves' and Gipsies' eant.]—2. A lie; a fib. [Scotch.]

A rousing whid at times to vend, An nail't wi' Scriptnre, Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

3. A dispute; a quarrel. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

To cut bene (or boon) whids, to speak good words.

"Peace, I pray thee, good Wayland!" said the boy,
"credit me, the swaggering vein will not pass here; you
must cut boon whids!" Scott, Kenilworth, x.

whid2 (hwid), v. i.; pret. and pp. whidded, pp. whiddling. [< whid², n.] To lie; fib. [Seoteh.] whidah (hwid²i), n. [Also whydah, whidaw, whydaw; short for whidah-bird; < Whidah, Whydah, the chief seaport of Dahomey, West Africa.] Same as whidah-bird.—Whidah thrush. See

whidah-bird (hwid'ä-bèrd), n. [Also whydah-bird, widow-bird; < Whidah, a locality in Dahomey, where the birds abound. See whidah, and



cf. Vidua.] An oseine passerine bird of Africa, belonging to the family Ploceidæ, or weaver-birds, and subfamily Viduinæ in a strict sense, and especially to the genus Vidua, or one of two or three close-Vidua, or one of two or threo closely related genera. They are smallbodied birds, about as large as a canary;
but the males have several feathers of the
tail enormously lengthened and variously
shaped, forming a beautiful arched train. Any
one of them is also called whidah-inch, vidafinch, vidov-bird, and simply whidah or vidovas well as by the French name veuve. The original whidah-bird, or widow of paradise, is Vidua
or Stevanura) paradisea, described and figured
under Viduina (which see). The king whidahbird is Videstrelda regia (see Videstrelda, with ent).
The principal whidah-bird is Vidua principatis (see
Vidua, with ent). The South African necklaced
whidsh-bird is Colinspasser or Penthetria ardens, the male
of which is 12 inches long, with a tail of S_b, and has the
plumage nearly uniform black, normally varied with a

scarlet (sometimes orange) necklace or collar on the foreneck. The female is quite different, and only $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. This hird has been known for more than a century,



whidah-finch (hwid'ä-fineh), n. A whidah-bird. Also widow-finch.

whidder (hwid'er), v. i. [Cf. whid¹.] 1. To shake; tremble. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To whid; whizz. [Scoteh.]

To whid; whizz. [Scoten.]

He heard the bows that bauldly ring,
And arrows whidderan' hym near bi.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 25).

whiew, r. i. See whew?. I.

whiff! (hwif), n. [Cf. W. chwiff, a whiff, puff,
chwiffo, puff, chwaff, a gust; Dan. vift, a puff,
gust. Cf. also waff!, puff, fuff, G. piff, paff,
similar imitative words. Hence whifte.] 1. A
slight blast or gust of air; especially, a puff of
air conveying some smell air conveying some smell.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives; in rage strikes wide; But with the whiff and wind of his fell sword The unnerved father falls. Shak., Ilamlet, ii. 2. 495.

For when it [my nose] does get hold of a pleasant whiff or so, . . . it's generally from somebody else's dinner, a-coming home from the baker's. Dickens, Chimes, i.

2t. A quick inhalation of air, and especially of smoke; a drawing or drinking in of smoke; also, a draught or drink, as of wine or liquid.

To entertain the most gentlemanlike use of tobacco;
the rare corollary and practice of the Cuban ebolition, euripus, and whiff.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Whiff, indeed, occurs in a dull, prosing account of to-bacco in the Queen's Arcadia, from which, as well as from what our author says elsewhere, it would seem to be either a swallowing of the smoke, or a retaining it in the throat for a given space of time.

Gifford, Note to the above passage.

Then let him shew his several tricks in taking it (tobac-co), us the whiff, the ring, &c., for these are complements that gain gentlemen no mean respect. Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 120.

A sudden expulsion of air, smoke, or the

like from the month; a puff. Four Pipes after Dinner he constantly smokes; And seasons his Whifs with impertment Jokes. Prior, Epigram.

The skipper, he blew a whiff from his pipe.

Longfellow, Wreck of the Resperus.

4. A hasty view; a glimpse; a gliff. [Prov. Eng.] -5. At Oxford and other places on the

Eng.]—5. At Oxford and other places on the Thames, a light kind of outrigger boat. It is timber-built throughout, thus differing from a skiff, which is a racing-boat, usually of cedar, and covered with canvas for some distance at the how and stern. Eacye. Dict.

The whiff is a vessel which recommends itself to few save the ambitious freshman. . . . It combines the disadvantages of a dingey and a skiff, with the excellences of neither.

Dickens's Dict. Oxford, p. 19.

Oral whiff, or Drummond's whiff. See oral.

whiggery

whiff 1 (hwif), v. [See whiff 1, n.] I. intrans. 1 To puff; blow; produce or emit a puff or whiff. When through their green boughs whiffing winds do whirl, With wanton pufs their wauing locks to curl. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. To drink. [Prov. Eng.]

II. trans. 1. To puff; puff out; exhale; blow: as, to whiff out rings of smoke.—2. To carry as by a slight blast or whiff of wind.

Old Empedocles's way, who, when he leapt into Ætna, having a dry sear body, and light, the snoke took him and whift him up into the moon.

B. Jonson, World in the Moon.

How was it scornfully whiffed aside! Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 2.

3t. To draw in; imbibe; inhale: said of air or smoke, and frequently of liquids also.

Every skull

And skip-iacke now will have his pipe of smoke,
And whif it bravely till hee's like to choke.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

In this season we might press and make the wine, and winter whilf it up. Urquhart, ir. of kabelais, i. 27.

in this season we high pressure that the property in winter whiff it up. Urquhart, it of Rabelais, i. 27.

whiff 2 (hwif), n. [Origin obscure.] An anaeanthine or malacopterygious fish of the family Pleuroneetidæ, a kind of flatfish or flounder, and in Pair the property of the property the Cynicoglossus microecphalus, found in British waters; the smear-dab, sail-fluke, or mary-

whiff³ (hwif), r. i. [An error for whip, v. i., 2.] To fish, as for mackerel, with a hand-line. See whiffing, n.

One might as well argue that, because bits of red flampel or of tohacco-pipe are highly successful baits in whifing for Mackerel, therefore these substances form a "favourite food" of this fish.

Nature, XLI. 538.

whiffer (hwif'er), n. [$\langle whiff^1 + -cr^1 \rangle$] One who

Great tohacco-whifers;
They would go near to rob with a pipe in their mouths.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

whiffet (hwife'et), n. [$\langle whiff'^{1} + -et^{1} \rangle$] 1. A swingletree, swingletree.] Same as little whiff. Imp. Diet. [Rare.]—2. A whipper-snapper; a whipster; any insignificant or worthless person. [U. S.]

A sweep of lutestrings, laughs, and whifes of song.

The sneaks, whifets, and surface rats.

Philadelphia Times, Aug. 1, 1883. whig! (hwig), n. whiffing (hwif'ing), n. [Verbal n. of whiff'3, v.]

1. Surface-fishing with a hand-line.

Whiffing, the process of slowly towing the bait (sculling or pulling in the known haunts of the fish).

Field, Dec. 26, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)

It [the whiting] is often caught by whifing, when it gives good sport.

Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 273.

2. A kind of hand-line used for taking mack-

erel, pollack, and the like. whiffing-tackle (hwif'ing-tak''l), n. The tackle

whiming-tackle (nwifting-tackle, whiffle (hwiftl), r.; pret. and pp. whiffled, ppr. whiffling. [Freq. of whiffling); perhaps confused with D. weifelen, waver.] I. intrans. 1. To blow in gusts; hence, to veer about, as the wind.

Two days before this storm began, the Wind whifted about to the South, and back again to the East, and blew very faintly.

**Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 66.

A person of a whifting and unsteady turn of mind, who cannot keep close to a point of a controversy.

Walts, Improvement of the Mind, I. ix. § 27.

3. To trifle; talk idly. Phillips, 1706; Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

I am not like those officious and importunate sots who, by force, outrage, and violence, constrain an easy, goodnatured fellow to whifle, quaff, carouse, and what is worse.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ili., Prol.

II. trans. 1. To disperse with a puff; blow away; scatter.

Such as would whiftle away all these truths by resolving them into a mere moral allegory.

Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, ix.

((Latham.) 2. To cause to change, as from one opinion or

course to another. Every man ought to be stedfast and unmovable in them (the main things of religion), and not suffer himself to be whilled out of them by an insignificant noise about the infallibility of a visible church. Tillotson, Sermons, lav.

3. To shake or wave quickly. Donne. whifflet (hwif'l), n. [\lambda whifflet, r., in sense of orig. verb.] A fife.

whiffler, . . . one that plays on a Whiffle or Fife.

Bailey, 1727.

whiffler (hwif'ler), n. [\langle whiffle + -er1.] 1\forall A piper or fifer.

Ilis former transition was in the faire about the Jugglers; now he is at the lageants among the Whifters.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remoust.

A herald or usher; a person who leads the way, or prepares the way, for another: probably so called because the pipers (see *piper*¹, 1) usually led the procession.

The deep month'd sea,
Which like a mighty whifter fore the king
Seems to prepare his way.
Shak., Hen. V., v., cho., l. 12.

The term [whiffler] is undoubtedly borrowed from whif-fle, another name for a fife or small flute; for whiffers were originally those who preceded armies or processious as fifers or pipers. F. Douce, Illus. of Shakespeare, p. 311.

I can go in no corner but 1 meet with some of my whif-lers in their accourrements.

Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, iii. 1.

The Whifters of your inferior and Chiefe companies cleere the wayes before him.

Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 43.

Before the dame, and round about,
March'd whifters and staffiers on foot.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 650.

3. One who whiffles; one who changes frequently his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument; a fickle or unsteady person.

Your right whifter indeed hangs himself in Saint Mar-tin's, and not in Cheapside.

Dekker and Webster, Northward IIo, ii. 1.

Every whifter in a laced coat . . . shall talk of the constitution.

4. A puffer of tobacco; a whiffer. Halliwell.—
5. The whistlewing, or goldeneye duck. G.

Trumbull, 1888. [Maryland.]

whifflery (hwif'lėr-i), n. The characteristics or labits of a whiffler; trifling; levity.

Life is no frivolity, or hypothetical coquetry or whifflery.

Carlyle, in Fronde, Life in London, iii.

whiffletree (hwif'l-trē), n. [\langle whiffle, turn, + tree. Cf. whippletree, swingletree.] Same as tree. Cf. i

A sweep of lutestrings, laughs, and whifts of song. Erowning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

1. Sour whey. Brockett. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

With green cheese, clouted cream, with flawns and cus-

tard stor'd,
Whig, eyder, and with whey, I domineer a lord.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, vi.

Drinke Whig and sowre Milke, whilest I rince my Throat

With Burdeaux and Canarie.

Heywood, English Traveller (ed. Pearson), i. 2.

2. Buttermilk. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] whig² (hwig), v.; pret. and pp. whigged, ppr. whigging. [Cf. Sc. whiggle, var. of wiggle: see wiggle.] I. intrans. To move at an easy and steady pace; jog. [Scotch.]

The Solemn League and Covenant
Came whigging up the hills, man.
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 155).

To whig awa' wi', to drive briskly on with. Jamieson. I remember hearing a Highland farmer in Eakdale, after

giving minute directions to those who drove the hearse of his wife how they were to cross some boggy land, conclude, "Now, lads, whig awa' w' her."

Scott. (Jamieson.) II. trans. To urge forward, as a horse.

2. To change from one opinion or course to another; use evasions; prevarieate; be fields or unsteady; waver.

A person of a whiffing and unsteady turn of mind, who cannot keep close to a point of a controversy. contury: a name given in derision.

When in the teeth they dar'd our Whigs,
An' covenant true blues, man.

Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

I doubt I'll hae to tak the hills wi' the wild whigs, as they ca' them, and . . . he shot down like a mawkin at some dyke-side.

Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

2. [cap.] A member of one of the two great political parties of Great Britain, the other being litical parties of Great Britain, the other being the Tories (later the Conservatives). The Whigs were the successors of the Roundheads of the Civil War and the Country party of the Restoration. The name was given to them about 1679 as a reproach by their opponents, the Court party, through a desire to confound them with the rebel Whigs of Scotland (see whigh, 1). The Whigs favored the Revolution of 1683-9, and governed Great Britain for a long period in the eighteenth century. In general, they may be called the party of progress; one of their principal achievements was the passage of the Reform Bill in 1832. About the same time the name Whig began to be replaced by Liberal, though still retained to denote the more conservative members of the Liberal party. See Liberal, Tory.

The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn

The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year: And . . . those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north: And from a word, Whiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the Whiggamors, and shorter the Whigs. Now in that year,

after the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the after the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the Ministers animated their people to rise, and march to Edinburgh. And they came up marching on the head of their parishes, with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The Marquis of Argile and his party came and headed them, they being about 6,000. This was called the Whiggamor's inroad. And ever after that all that opposed the Court came in contempt to be called Whiggs. And from Scotland the word was brought into Eugland, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction.

Bp. Burnet, flist, Own Times, I. 58.

I hate a Whig so much that I'll throw my Husband out of his Election, or throw myself out of the World! a Parcel of canting Rogues; they have slways Moderation in their Mouths—rank Resistance in their Hearts—and hate Obedience even to their lawful Wives.

Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election, i. 1.

The prejudice of the Tory is for establishment; the

Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election, i. 1.

The prejudice of the Whiy is for establishment; the prejudice of the Whiy is for innovation. A Tory does not wish to give more real power to Government, but that Government should have more reverence. Then they differ as to the Church. The Tory is not for giving more legal power to the Clergy, but wishes they should have a considerable influence, founded on the opinion of mankind; the Whig is for limiting and watching them with a narrow jealousy.

Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1781.

3. [cap.] In Amer. hist.: (a) A member of the patriotic party during the revolutionary period.

The Hessians and other foreigners, looking upon that as the right of war, plunder wherever they go, from both Whigs and Tories, without distinction.

Robert Morris, Dec. 21, 1776, quoted in Lecky's Eng. in [18th Cent., xiv.]

(b) One of a political party in the United States which grew up, in opposition to the Democratic party, out of the National Republican party. It was first called the Whig party in 1834. Its original principles were extension of nationalizing tendencies, and support of the United States Bank, of a protective tariff, and of a system of internal improvements at national expense. It won the presidential elections of 1840 and 1848, but soon after divided upon the slavery question. It lost its last national election in 1852, and soon after many of its members became temporarily members of the American and Constitutional Union parties, but eventually most of its northern members became Republicans, most of its northern members became Republicans, most of its northern members became Republicans, most of its outleten members between the ventually most of its northern Whigs who were indisposed to regard the compromise of 1850 as a final settlement of the slavery question: so called from their conscientious objections to such compromises with slavery.—Cotton-Whitg, in U. S. hiet., in the last days of the Whig party, one of those northern Whigs who were disposed to regard the compromise of 1850 as a final settlement of the slavery question: so called from their supposed partiality to the cotton interest.

II a. Relating to or composed of Whigs. in (b) One of a political party in the United States

II. a. Relating to or composed of Whigs, in any use of that word; whiggish: as, Whig measures; a Whig ministry.

The hope that America would supply the main materials for the suppression of the revolt (the American Revolution) proved wholly chimerical. One of the first acts of the Whig party in every colony was to disarm Tories.

Lecky, Eug. in 18th Cent., xiv.

The Whig party was always opposed to slavery. But there was a broad and well-understood distinction between Whig opponents of slavery and the fanatical Abolitionista.

T. W. Barnes, Thurlow Weed, p. 306.

wnig⁴ (hwig), n. A variant of wig². [North. whig⁴ (hwig), n.

A cook whose recipes were hopelessly old-fashioned, and who had an exasperating belief in the sufficiency of buttered *whigs* and home-made marmalade for all requirements.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, ii.

whiggamore (hwig'a-mor). n. [Also whiggamor, whiggamore (hwig a-mor). h. [Also tenigdamor, whiggamore; according to Burnet, derived from whiggam, as used by the men orig. called whiggamores (def. 1) in driving their horses; whigam is a dubious word, appar. connected with whig², jog: see whig². In the glossary to the Waverley novels whigamore is defined "a great whig," appar. implying a derivation \(\lambda \) whig³ + [Cool, why great; whereas the original indi-Gael. mor, great; whereas the evidence indicates that $whig^3$ is an abbr. of whiggamore. No Gael, form that could be the base of whiggamoreappears; but it may be a perverted form from an original not now obvious.] 1. A person who came from the west and southwest of who came from the west and southwest of Scotland to Leith to buy corn. See the quotation from Bishop Burnet, under Whig3, 2.—2. One of the people of the west of Scotland who marched to Edinburgh in 1648, their expedition being called the whiggamores' inroad (see the quotation referred to in def. 1). Hence—3. A Scotch Presbyterian; one of the party opposed to the court; a whig.

There [at Bothwell Brigg] was he and that sour whiga-nore they ca'd Burley. Scott, Old Mortality, xxxvii. more they ca'd Burley.

whiggarchy (hwig'är-ki), n. [⟨whig³ + Gr. åρχειν, rule.] Government by Whigs. [Rare.]

They will not recognise any other government in Great Britain but whiyyarchy only.

Swift, App. to Conduct of the Allies.

whiggery (hwig er.i), n. [\langle whig3 + -cry.] The principles or practices of Whigs: first applied to the Scottish Presbyterian doctrine, and gen-

erally used as a term of contempt.

I'll hae nae whiggery in the barony of Tillietudlem—the next thing wad be to set up a conventicle in my very withdrawing room.

Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

Our friend was a hearty toper in the days of his Whiggery, but no sooner turned one of the tautest of Tories than he took to the teapot.

It seems a thing against nature.

Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

whiggification (hwig"i-fi-kā'shon), n. [< whig3 +-i-fication.] A making or becoming whiggish. [Humorous.]

We were all slong against the whiggification of the Tory ystem.

Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

whiggish (hwig'ish), a. [\(\chi whig^3 + \cdot ish^1\).] Of or pertaining to whigs, in any application of the name; partaking of the principles of whigs.

To the shame and grief of every whiggish, loyal, and true rotestant heart. Swift, Polite Conversation, Int. Protestant heart. whiggishly (hwig'ish-li), adv. In a whiggish

Being whiggishly inclined, [Thomas Cox] was deprived of that Office in Oct., 1683. Wood, Fasti Oxou., 11. 54.

whiggishness (hwig'ish-nes), n. The character of being whiggish; whiggery.

Mr. Walpole has himself that trait of Whiggishness which peculiarly fits him to paint the portrait of the chief of the Whigs.

The Academy, Nov. 16, 1889, p. 311.

whiggism (hwig'izm), n. [\(\sigma\) the whigg + -ism.] The principles of the whigs; whiggery.

As if whiggism were an admirable cordial in the mass, though the several lngredients are rank poisons.

Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

whigling (hwig'ling), n. [\(\zeta\) whig3 + -ling1.]

A whig, in any sense: used in contempt. Spectator. (Imp. Dict.)

whigmaleerie, whigmeleerie (hwig-ma-, hwig-me-lê'ri), n. [Also whigmaleery; origin obseure; appar. a fantastic name.] Any fantastical ornament; a trinket; a kniekknaek; also, a whim or crotchet. Also used attributively [Seatch] tively. [Scotch.]

Some fewer whigmaleeries in your noddle

Some fewer whigmaleeries in your noddle.

Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

Ah! it's a brave kirk — nane o' yere whigmaleeries and curliewurlies and open-steek hems about it—a' solid, weel-fointed mason-wark.

I met ane very honest, fsir-spoken, weel-put-on gentleman, . . . that was in the whigmaleery man's [silversmith's] back shop.

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, iii.

whigship (hwig'ship), n. [< whig3 + -ship.] Whiggism. [Rare.]

People of your east in politics are fond of vilifying our country. Is this your Whigship?

Landor, Imag. Conv., Johnson and John Horne (Tooke), i.

while ! (hwil), n. [\langle ME. while, while, whyle, qvile, wile, hwile, \langle AS. hwile, a time, = OS. hvila = OFries. hwile, wile = D. wijl = LG. wile = OHG. wila, MHG. wile, G. weile, time, period or point of time, hour, = !ccl. hvila, place of rest, bed, = Sw. hvila = Dan. hvile, rest, = Goth. hwila, a time, seeseen, perhaps a point to ORule, weeklijt. a time, season; perhaps akin to OBulg. po-chiti, rest, L. quies, rest: see quicl.] 1. A time; a space of lime; especially, a short space of time during which something happens or is to happen or be done.

pen or be done. Many a tyme he layd hym downe, And shot another whyle. Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 98).

Yes, signior, thou art even he we speak of all this while.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

In the primeval age a datcless while The vacant Shepherd wander d with his dock. Coleridge, Religious Musings.

2. Time spent upon anything; expenditure of time, and hence of pains or labor; trouble: as, to do it is not worth one's while.

A cierk hadde litherly biset (evilly spent) his whyle, But if he koude a carpenter bigyle. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1, 113,

If Jelousie doth thee payne, Quyte hym his while thus agayne, Rom, of the Rose, 1, 1392.

Woe the while
That brought such wanderer to our isle!
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 15.

What Cambridge saw not strikes us yet
As scarcely worth one's while to see.
Lowell, To Holmes.

Alas the while. See alas. Every one in a while. See every!—In the mean while. See mean3, 3.—The while, the whilest, during the time something clse is going ou; in the mean time: from this expression the conjunctive use is derived.

Chaucer, Deach
The whiles, with hollow throates,
The Choristers the Joyous Antheme sing.
Spenser, Epithalamion, I. 220.

Spenser, serville If you'll sit down, 1'll bear your logs the while. Shak., Tempest, lii. 1. 24.

Worth while, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; worth the trouble and expense. See def. 2, above.

What fate has disposed of the papers, 'tis not worth

How! don't you think it worth while to agree in the e?

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3. lie?

while¹ (hwil), conj. and adv. [< ME. while, while, while, while, etc. (= MHG. wile, G. weil, because); abbr. of the orig. phrase the while that, < AS. thā hwile the (MHG. die wile, G. die weil); the while that, where hwile is acc. of hwil, while, time (other constructions also being used; cf. D. terwijl, G. derweil, while, orig. genitive): see while, u.] I. conj. 1. During or in the time that; as long as.

Whil I have tyme and space, . . .

Me thynketh it acordsunt to resoun
To telle yow. Chaueer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 35.
While that the armed hand doth fight abroad,

The advised head defends itself at home.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 178.

While you were catering for Mirabell I have been Broaker for you.

Congreve, Way of the World, v. 1.

While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand.

Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 145. 2. At the same time that: often used adversa-

tively.

He wonder'd that your lordship
Would suffer him to spend his youth at home,
While other men, of slender reputation,
Put forth their sons to seek preferment out.
Shak, T. G. of V., i. 3. 6.

While we condemn the politics, we cannot but respect the principles, of the man. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., if. 25. 3. Till; until. [Now prov. Eng. and U. S.]

We will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone; while then, God he with you!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 44.
A younger brother, but in some disgrace
Now with my friends; and want some little means
To keep me upright, while things be reconciled.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

At Malthy there lived, some years ago, a retired druggist. The boys' Sunday-school was confided to his management, and he had a way of appealing to them when they were disorderly which is still quoted by those who often heard it: "Now, boys, I can't do nothing while you are quiet."

J. Earle.

are quiet."

= \$\mathrm{Syn. 2. While, Though. While implies less of contrast in the parallel than though, sometimes, indeed, implying no contrast at all. Thus we say, "While I admire his bravery, I esteem his moderation;" but "though I admire his courage, I detest his cruelty."

II.† adv. At times; sometimes; now and then: used in correlation as while . . . while. Compare whiles, adv.

Godes wrake cumeth on this woreld to wrekende on sunfulle men here gultes, . . . binimeth hem herde oref [cattle], . . . hwile here hele [health], & hwele here ogen [own] lif. Rel. Antiq., I. 128.

while² (hwil), r.; pret. and pp. whiled, ppr. whiling. [<ME.*hwilen, in comp.ihwilen=OHG. wilon, MHG. wilen, sojourn, stay, rest, G. weilen, linger, loiter, stay, = Icel. hvila = Sw. hvila = Dan. hvile, rest, = Goth. hweilen, pause a while, cease; from the noun, in the orig, sense as in Goth, hweila, pause, rest; see while! I trans.

1. To cause to pass; spend; consume; kill; said of time; usually followed by away.

Nor do I beg this slender inch, to while The time away. Quartes, Emblems, iii. 13.

And all the day
The weaver plies his shuttle, and whiles away
The peaceful hours with songs of battles past.
R. H. Stoddard, History.

2t. To occupy the time of; busy; detain.

Still lakes, thicke woods, and varietie of Continent-ob-scruations have thus long whiled vs. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 705.

II. intrans. To pass; elapse, as time. [Rare.] They . . . must necessarily fly to new acquisitions of beauty to pass away the whiling moments and intervals of life; for with them every hour is heavy that is not joyful.

Steele, Spectator, No. 522.

whileast, conj. [$\langle while^1 + as^1 \rangle$] While. But Burn cannot his grief asswage, whileas his dayes endureth,

e the Changes of this Age, which day and time pro-Nichol Burn, in Roxburghe Ballads (ed. Ebsworth), VI. 608.

whilemeal, adv. [ME. whilmele; < while + + -meal as in piecemeal, stoundmeal, etc.] By turns; by courses; at a time.

Ite [Solomon] sente hem into the wode, ten thousand bi eche moneth whilmele, so that two monethis whilmele thei weren in her howsis.

Wyclif, 3 Ki. [1 Ki.] v. 14. be the body speke so
Right as hit woned was to do,
The whyles that it was on lyve?
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, 1. 151.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, 1. 151.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, 1. 151.

Compare while?, r. i.

Ompare a nates, e. c.

For that hwitende lust [there is] endeles pine (pain].

Hali Meidenhad (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

This world fareth hwitiquale,

Hwenne on cumeth other goth.

Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 94.

whileness, n. [ME. whileness; $\langle while^2 + -ness.$] Time as vicissitude; transitoriness; change. [Rare.]

Anentis whom is not ouerchaunginge, nether schadewing of whileness, or tyme [tr. L. vicissitudinis obumbratio].

Wyclif, Jas. i. 17.

Wyelif, Jas. i. 17.
Thurgh oure might & oure monhod mainer to gedur!
What whylenes, or wauspede, wryxles (overpowers) our mynde? Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 9327.
Whileret (hwil-ar'), adv. [Early mod. E. also whileare, whyleare; < ME. while er, while ve; < while + cre¹.] A little while ago; hitherto; some time ago; erewhile.

if hill ere thu bad I shuld reche the thy sheld, And now me think thu hast nede of on, ffor neyther spere ne sheld that thu may weld. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2361.

Whose learned Muse thou cherisht most whilere.

L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 278).

whiles (hwilz), conj. and adv. [< ME. whiles, whyles, qwylles, etc., adverbial gen. of hwil (reg. gen. hwile), while: see while. Cf. whist.] It conj. While; during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

Withowttene changynge in chace, thies ware the cheefe

Of Arthure the avenaunt, qwhylles he in erthe lengede.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3652.

Whiles they are weake, betimes with them contend. Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 34.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him.

Mat. v. 25.

II. adv. At times. [Seotch.]

I tuk his body on my back, And whiles I gaed, and whiles I satt. The Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87). Mony a time I hae helped Jenny Dennison out o' the winnoek, forbye ereeping in whiles mysell. Scott, Old Mortslity, xxv.

whilesast, conj. [\langle whiles + as1.] Same as whileas. [Rare.]

whileus. [Rare.]
Whose noble acts renowned were

Whilesas he lived everywhere.

Ford, Fame's Memorial, Epitaphs.

whilk¹, n. Another form of whelk², properly welk, wilk.
whilk² (hwilk), pron. and a. An obsolete or Seotch form of which¹.

"What, whilk way is he geen?" he gan to crie. Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 158.

whilk3 (hwilk), n. The sector, Œdemia nigra. whilk³ (hwilk), n. The seoter, Œdemia mgra. Montagu. See cut under scoter. [Local, Brit.] whilly (hwil'), v. t.; pret. and pp. whillied, ppr. whillying. [A dial. form, perhaps a mixture of wile! with wheedle.] To eajole by wheedling; whilly-wha. [Scoteh.]

These baptized idols of theirs brought pike-staves and sandalled shoon from all the four winds, and whillied the old women out of their corn and their candle-ends.

Scott, Abbot, xvi.

whilly-wha, whilly-whaw (hwil'i-hwâ), r. [Appar. a mere extension of whilly.] I. intrans. To use eajolery or make wheedling speeches. [Scotch.]

[Scoten.]
What, man! the life of a King, and msny thousands besides, is not to be weighed with the chance of two young
things whilly-whawing in ilk other's ears for a minute.

Scott, Quentin Durwsrd, xxxl.

II. trans. To cajole; wheedle; delude with specious pretenses. [Scotch.]

Wylie Maetrickit the writer cauna whilli-wha me as he's dune mony a ane. Scott, old Mortality, xl. whilly-wha, whilly-whaw (hwil'i-hwâ), n. and a. [< whilly-wha, v.] I. n. A wheedling speech; eajolery.

I wish ye binna beginning to learn the way of blawing in a woman's lug, wi' a' your whilly-wha's!

Scott, Old Mortality, v.

II. a. Cajoling; wheedling; smooth-tongued.

[Seotch.]
Because he's a whilly-whaw body, and has a plausible tongue of his own, . . . they have made him Provost!

Scott, Redgauntlet, xii.

whilom (hwi'tōm), adv. and eonj. [Early mod. E. also whilome, whylome; < ME. whilom, whilome, whylom, whilem, hwilem, whilen, hwilen, hwilen, wilen, AS. hwilum, at times, sometimes (hwilum...hwilum, now...then), dat. or instr. pl. of hwil, time, point of time.] I. adv. 1. At pl. of hwit, time, positimes; by times.

Untenderly fre the toppe that filtine to-gederz;

Whilome Arthure over, and other while undyre.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1145.

2. Once; formerly; once upon a time.

2. Once; formerly; once upon a time.

Whylom, as olde stories tellen us,
Ther was a duk that highte Thesens.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1, 1.

Here is Trapezonde slso, whlome bearing the proude
name of an Empire.

Purchas, Filgrimage, p. 320.

For so Apollo, with unweeting hand,
Whilom did slay his dearly loved mate.

Milton, Death of a Fair Infant.

Whilome thou camest with the morning mist.

Tennyson, Memory. Sometimes used adjectively.

The fickle queen caused her whilom favorite to be beheaded. W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 50.

II.t conj. While.

At last he cals to minde a man of fashion, With whom his father held much conversation Whitome he livde.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

whilst (hwilst), conj. and adv. [Formerly also whilest, < whiles + -t excrescent after s as in amidst, amongst, betwirt, etc.] Same as while1, or whiles, in all its senses.

I could soon . . . reckon up such a rabble of shooters, that be named here and there in poets, as would hold us talking whilst to-morrow.

Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 74.

To him one of the other twins was bound, Whilst I had been like heedful of the other.

Shak, C. of E., i. 1. 83.

Whilest the Grape lasteth they drinke wine. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, 1. 84.

We find ourselves unable to avoid joining in the merriment of our friends, whilst unaware of its cause.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 115.

The whilst!, (a) While.

If he steal aught the whilst this play is playing.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 93. (b) In the mean time.

I'll call Sir Toby the whilst. Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 4.

And watch'd, the whilst, with visage pale
And throbbing heart, the struggling sail.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 21.

whim¹ (hwim), v.; pret. and pp. whimmed, ppr. whimming. [< leel. hvima, wander with the eyes, as a silly person does, = Norw. kvima, whisk or flutter about, trifle, play the fool; cf. Sw. dial. hvimmer-kantig, dizzy, swimming in the head; cf. also W. ehwimiol, be in motion, ehwimlo, move briskly; MHG. wimmen (> G. wimmeln), move.] I. intrans. To turn round; be seized with a whim: also with au indefinite it.

My Head begins to whim it about.

Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 9.

II. trans. To turn; cause to turn; turn off or away.

He complained that he had for a long season been in as good a way as he could almost wish, but he knew not how he came to be whinned off from it, as his expression was.

R. Ward, Life of Dr. II. More. (Latham.)

whim¹ (hwim), n. [\(\sim \text{him}^1, v. \) Cf. Icel. vim, giddiness, folly. Cf. also whimsy.] 1; An unexpected or surprising turn; a startling outcome, development, or proceeding; a prank or freak.

One told a Gentleman

His son should be a man-killer, and hang'd for 't;

Who, after prov'd a great and rich Physician,

And with great Fame ith' Universitie

Hang'd up in Pieture for a grave example.

There was the whim of that. Quite contrary!

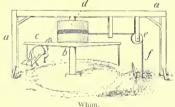
Brome, Jovial crew, i.

If You have these Whims of Apartments and Gardens,
From twice fifty Acres you'll ne'er see five Farthings.

Prior, Down-Hall, st. 42.

Ichabod, on the contrary, had to win his way to the heart of a country coquette, beset with a labyrinth of whims and caprices, which were for ever presenting new difficulties and impediments. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 430.

A simple machine for raising ore from mines of moderate depth. It consists of a vertical shaft carrying a drum, with arms to which horses may be at-



a, frame; b, shaft; c, cross-bar; d, drum; e, pulley; f, hoisting-rope.

tached, and by which it may be turned. The hoisting-rope, passing over pulleys, is wound or unwound on the drum, according to the direction of the horses' motion. Also whiney, whineyin, and, in England, gin.

4. Hence, a mine: as, Tully Whim, in the Isle of Purbeck, England.—5. A round table that turns round upon a serew. Halliwell. [Prov. England.—5.5. A round table that

Eng.] = Syn. 1 and 2. Prank, etc. (see freak2), humor, erotchet, quirk, whimsy, vagary.

whim² (hwim), n. [Origin obscure.] The brow of a hill. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

whim³ (hwim), n. [Cf. whimbrel, whimmer.]

The widgeon or whewer, Marcca penelope. See whew-duck. Montaga. [Prov. Eng.]

whimbrel (hwim'brel), n. [Also wimbrel; perhaps for *whimmerel, so called with ref. to its peculiar cry, < whimmer + -el.] The jack-curlew or half-curlew of Europe, Numenius phæopus, smaller than the curlew proper, N. arquatus, and very closely related to the Hudsonian curlew of North America, V. hydronique, Also carlew of North America, N. hudsonieus. Also called tang-whaup, May whaup, and little whaup (which see, under whaup).

whim-gin (hwim'jin), n. [< whim! + giu!.]
Same as whim!, 3.

whimling (hwim'ling), n. [Also corruptly whimlen; $\langle whim^1 + -ling^1 \rangle$.] A person full of whims.

Go, whimling, and fetch two or three grating-loaves out of the kitchen, to make gingerbread of. 'Tis such an untoward thing! Beau. and Ft., Coxcomb, iv. 7.

whimmer (hwim'er), v. i. [Var. of whimper; ef. G. wimmern, moan.] Same as whimper. [Scotch.]

whimmy (hwim'i), a. $[\langle whim^1 + -y^1.]$ Full of whims; whimsical.

The study of Rabbinical literature either finds a man Coleridge. whimmy or makes him so.

whimpt (hwimp), v. i. Same as whimper.

St. Paul said, there shall be intractables, that will whimp and whine.

Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. V1., 1549.

whimper (hwim'per), v. [Also (Sc.) whimmer; = LG. wemeren = G. wimmern, whimper; cf. MHG. wimmer, n., whining, gewammer, whining; perhaps ult. connected with whine.] I. intrans. 1. To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; make a low, complaining sound.

Speak, whimp'ring Younglings, and make known The reason why Ye droop and weep. Herrick, To Primroses fill'd with Morning Dew.

The little brook that whimpered by his school-house.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 424.

To tell tales. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

II. trans. To utter in a low, whining, or cry-

ing tone.

Poverty with most who whimper forth Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe. Couper, Task, lv. 429.

whimper (hwim'per), n. [\(\chi\) whimper, v. Cf. MHG. wimmer, whimper, crying, whining.] A low, peevish, broken cry; a whine.

The loved caresses of the maid The dogs with crouch and whimper paid. Scott, L. of the L., ii. 24.

To be on the whimper, to be in a peevish, crying state. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Mountain is constantly on the whimper when George's name is mentioned. Thackeray, Virginlans, xii. whimperer (hwim'per-er), n. [\langle whimper + -er^1.] One who whimpers.

No effeminate knight, no whimperer, like his brother. Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, i. I.

2. A sudden turn or inclination of the mind; whimpering (hwim'per-ing), n. [Verbal n. of a fancy; a caprice. Whimper, v.] A low, whining cry; a whimper.

Liuc in puling and whimpering & heuines of hert.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 90.

He will not be put off with solemn whimperings, hypocritical confessions, rueful faces.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 509. (Latham.)

whimperingly (hwim'per-ing-li), adv. In a whimpering or whining manner.

"T was n't my fault!" he whimperingly declared.
St. Nicholas, XVIII. 176.

whimple (hwim'pl), n. and v. An erroneous

whimsey, n, a and v. See whimsy.
whimsey, n, a and v. See whimsy.
whimseyshaft (hwim'zi-shaft), n. In mining, a shaft
at which there is a whim for hoisting the ore.
In shallow mines and in regions where fuel is very scarce
(as in Mexico) most of the hoisting is done by horse-power
and the use of the whim: called in Derbyshire, England,
where this mode of raising the ore was formerly almost exclusively used, a horse-engine shaft. See cut under whim!
whimsical (hwim'zi-kal), a. [\(\chi\) whimsicy +
-ie +-al.] 1. Full of whims; freakish: having
odd fancies or peculiar notions: capricious.

There is another circumstance in which I am particular,
as my neighbors call me, whimsical: as my garden in
as my neighbors call me, whimsical: as my garden in
as my neighbors call me, whimsical: as my garden in
as my neighbors call me, whimsical: as my garden in
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as my neighbors call me, whimsical: as my

In one of the chambers is a *whimsical* chayre, which folded into so many varieties as to turn into a bed, a bolster, a table, or a couch. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 29, 1644.

The . . . gentry now dispersed, the *whimsical* misfortune which had befallen the gens d'armerie of Tillictudiem

furnishing them with huge entertainment on their road homeward.

Scott, Old Mortality, lii.

=Syn. 1. Singular, Odd, etc. (see eccentric), notional, crotchety.—2. Fanciful, grotesque.

whimsicality (hwim-zi-kal'i-ti), n. [< whimsical+-ity.] 1. The state or character of being whimsical; whimsicalness.

The whimsicality of my father's brain was so far from having the whole honor of this as it had of almost all his other strange notions. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 33. 2. Oddity; strangeness; fantasticalness.

It was a new position for Mr. Lyon to find his prospective rank seemingly an obstacle to anything he desired. For a moment the whinsicality of it interrupted the current of his feeling.

C. D. Warner, Little Journey in the World, v.

3. Pl. whimsicalities (-tiz). That which exhibits whimsical or fanciful qualities; a whimsical thought, saying, or action.

To pass from these sparkling whimsicalities to the almost Quaker-like gravity, decorum, and restraint of the essay "On the Life and Writings of Mr. Isaac Disraell" is an almost bewildering transition.

The Academy, April 25, 1891, p. 389.

whimsically (hwim'zi-kal-i), adr. In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

There is not . . . a more whimsically dismal figure in nature than a man of real modesty who assumes an sir of impudence.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

whimsicalness (hwim'zi-kal-nes), n. The state or character of being whimsical; whimsicality; freakishness; whimsical disposition; odd temper. Pope, Letter to Miss Blount.

whimsy, whimsey (hwim'zi), n. and a. [Appar. from an unrecorded verb whimse, be unsteady, \Norw. kvimsa, skip, whisk, jump from one thing to another, = Sw. dial. hvimsa, be unsteady, giddy, or dizzy, = Dan. vimse, skip, jump, etc.: see whim'.] I. n.; pl. whimses, whimseys (-ziz). 1. A whim; a freak; a capricious notion.

I cannot but smile at this man's preposterous whimsies.

Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, lii.

I court others in Verse, but I love thee in Prose; And they have my Whimsies, but thou hast my Heart. Prior, Better Answer to Cloe Jealous, st. 4.

Wearing out life in his religious whim Till his religious whimsey wears out him. Cowper, Truth, 1. 90.

2. Same as whim I, 3; also, a small warehouseerane for lifting goods to the upper stories. E. H. Knight.—3. See the quotation.

The table [of crowu-glass], as it is now called, is carried off, laid flat upon a support called a whimsey.

Glass-making, p. 124.

II. a. Full of whims or fancies; whimsical; changeable.

Shirley, Hyde Park, ii. 2. Jeer on, my whimsy lady.

my whimsy lady.

Yet reveries are fleeting things,
That come and go on whimsy wings.

F. Locker, Arcadla.

whimsyt, whimseyt (hwim'zi), r. t. [< whimsy, n.] To fill with whimsies.

, n.] To fill With winnesses.

Jewels, and plate, and fooleries molest me;
To have a man's brains whimsted with his wealth!

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, it. 2.

A board or

whimsy-board (hwim'zi-bord), n. A board or tray on which different objects were carried about for sale.

about for sale.

I am sometimes a small retainer to a billiard-table, and sometimes, when the master of it is sick, earn a penny by a whimsy-board. Tom Brown, Works, II. 17. (Davies.)

Then pippins did in wheel-barrows abound, And oranges in whimsey-boards went round; Bess Hoy first found it troublesome to bawl, And therefore plac d her cherries on a stall.

W. King, Art of Cookery, I. 342.

Blackford! on whose uncultured breast,
Among the broom, and thorn, and whin,
A truant-boy, I sought the nest.

Scott, Marmion, iv. 24.

Scott, Marmion, iv. 24.

2. Same as rest-harrow, 1.— Cammock-whin. Same as cammock1.— Cat-whin, the dogrose (Rosa canina), the

bnrnet-rose (R. spinosissima), and rarely some other planta. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]—Heather-whin. Same as moor-whin.—Lady-whin, a Sooteh name of the land-whin.—Land-whin, the rest-harrow, Ononis areensis: so named as infesting the cultivated field, as distinguished from the furze growing only along the margin. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]—Moor-whin, a species of broom, Genista Anylica, growing on bleak heaths and mosses: from its sharp spinos commonly called needle-furze or whin. Compare petty whin.—Petty whin, a name originally invented by Turner for the rest-harrow, Ononis arvensis, but later applied in books to the moorwhin. Prior, Pop. Names of British Plants.

Whin? (hwin), n. [Short for whinstone.] A name given in the north of England and in Wales to various rocks, chiefly to basalt, but also to any unusually hard quartzose sandstone. The latter is sometimes called white or gray whin, the basalt blue whin. See whin-sill.

whin3 (hwin), n. An erroneous form of whim¹,

yray wan, the basalt blue wan. See whin-silt.
whin³ (hwin), n. An erroneous form of whim¹,
3. E. H. Knight.
whin⁴ (hwin), n. Same as wheen¹. [Seotch.]
whin-ax (hwin'aks), n. An instrument used for extirpating whin from land.
whinberry (hwin' ber"i), n.; pl. whinberries
(-iz). An erroneous form of winberry.

Here is a heap of moss-clad boulder, there a patch of whinberry shrub covered with purple fruit.

The Portfolio, 1890, p. 198.

whin-bruiser (hwin'brö'zer), n. A machine for cutting and bruising furze or whius for fodder for cattle. Simmonds. whin-bushchat (hwin'bush"chat), n. The whin-

whin-bushchat (flwin bush enat), n. The whin-chat. Maegillivray.

whinchacker, whincheck (hwin chak er, -chek), n. Same as whinchat. Also whin-clocharet. [Prov. Eng.]

whinchat (hwin chat), n. [< whin + chat2.]

An oseine passerine bird of the genus Pratin-cola, P. rubetra, closely related to the stone-chat, and less nearly to the wheatear. Comchat, and less nearly to the wheatear. Compare cuts under stonechat and wheatear. This is one of the bushchsts, specified as the whin-bushchat. It is also called grasschat and furzechat, and shares the name stonechat with its congener P. rubicola. It is a common British bird, whose range includes nearly the whole of Europe, much of Africa, and a little of western Asia. The whinchat is 54 inches long and 94 in extent; the upper



Whinchat Pratincola rubetra

parta are variegated with blackish-brown shaft-spots and yellowish-brown edgings of the feathers, lightest on the rump; the under parts are uniform rich rufous; a long superciliary stripe, a streak below the eye and blackish suriculars, a patch on the wing, and the concealed bases of the tail-feathers are white or whitish; the eyes are brown, and the bill and feet black. The whinchat hannts lowland pastures as well as upland wastes, nests on the ground, and lays four to six greenish-blue eggs, with faint red-dish-brown spots usually zoned about the larger end; it la an expert flyeatcher, and also feeds largely on the destructive wire-worm. During May and June the male has a melodious song. The whinehat has an Oriental representative, P. macrophyncha of India, and several other species are described.

The bird is commonly seen in the large gorse-coverts,

The bird is commonly seen in the large gorse-coverts, from which it receives its name of Whin- or Furze-chat.

F. Seebohm, Hist. Brit. Birds, I. 312.

whincow (hwin'kou), n. A bush of furze, Hal-

whindle (hwin'dl), r. i.; pret. and pp. whindled, ppr. whindling. [Also whinnel; freq. of whine.]

To whimper or whine. Phillips, 1706. [Prov. whinny² (hwin'i), a. [\lambda whin² + y¹.] Abound-line.] Eng. and U.S.]

A whindling dastard. B. Jonson, Epicoene, Iv. 2. To whindle or whinnel, 'to ery poevisily, to whimper' (used of a child), is very common in East Tennessee. Wright has whimtle, whimpel, and whimel, all meaning to whime; so Halliwell whimel.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 45.

whine (hwīn), r.; pret, and pp. whined, ppr. whining. [< ME. whinen, hwinen, < AS. hwīnan, whine, = Icel. hrīna, whizz, whir, = Sw. hrina, whistle, = Dan. hvine, whistle, whine; cf. leel. kveina, wall, Goth. kwainān, mourn, Skt. \(\sqrt{kvan}, \) buzz.] I. intrans. 1. To utter a plaintive protracted sound expressive of distress or complaint; moan as a dog, or in a childish fashion. whin-rock (hwin'rok), n. Same as whinock.

I whyne, as a chylde dothe, or a dogge. . . . Whyne you nowe, do you holde your peace, or I shall make you.

Palsgrave, p. 781.

1st witch. Thrice the brinded eat hath mew'd. 2d witch. Thrice, and once the hedge pig whined. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 2.

To complain in a puerile, feeble, or undignified way; bemoan one's self weakly.

For, had you kneel'd, and whin'd, and shew'd a base
And low dejected mind, I had despis'd you.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

Thon look'st that I should whine and beg compassion.

Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

I am not for whining at the depravity of the times.

Goldsmith, English Clergy

He never whines, although he is not more deficient in sensibility than many authors who do little else. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 29.

II. trans. To utter in a plaintive, querulous, drawling manner: usually with out.

Fool as I was, to sigh, and weep, and whine Out long complaints, and pine myself away.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 224.

A parson shall whine out God bless me, and give me not a farthing.

Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

a farthing. Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, i. i. whine (hwin), n. $[\langle whine, v.]$ 1. A drawling, plaintive utterance or tone, as the whiuny of a dog; also, the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

Philip bent down his head over the dog, and as it jumped on him, with little bleats, and whines, and innocent caresses, he broke out into a sob.

Thackeray, Philip.

The bees keep their firesome whine round the resinous firs on the hill.

Browning, Up at a Villa.

2. In hunting, the noise made by an otter at rutting-time. Halliwell (under hunting). whiner (hwī'ner), n. [< whine + -erl.] One who or an animal that whines.

One pitiful whiner, Melpomene. Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote, p. 242. (Latham.)

The grumblers are of two sorts—the healthful-toned and the whiners. C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 141.

whinge (hwinj), v. i.; pret. and pp. whinged, ppr. whinging. [Sc. also wheenge, formerly quhynge, whine; ef. OHG. winson, MHG. winson, mourn, G. winseln, whine, whimper: with orig. verb-formative -s, from the root of whine.] To

If ony whiggish, whingin' sot To hlame poor Matthew dare. Burns, Epitaph on Capt. Matthew Henderson.

whinger (hwing'er), n. [Also whingar; prob. a perversion of hinger for hanger (cf. hing for hang). Cf. whinyard.] A dirk or long knife.

Had bugles blown,
Or sign of war been seen, . . .
Whingers, now in friendship bare,
The social meal to part and share,
Ilad found a bloody sheath.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 7.

Scott, L. of L. M., v. 7.

whin-gray (hwin'grā), n. The common linnet,
or whin-linnet. [North of Ireland.]

whinidst, a. A corrupt form found only in
the folio editions of Shakspere's "Troilus and
Cressida," ii. 1. 15. See finewed.

whiningly (hwi'ning-li), adv. In a whining

manner.

whin-linnet (hwin'lin"et), n. The common linnet, Linota cannahina. See cut under linnet. [Stirling, Scotland.]

whin-lintie (hwin'lin"ti), n. Same as whinchat. C. Swainson. [Aberdeen, Scotland.]

whinner (hwin'er), r. and n. A variant of whinny². [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

whinnock (hwin'ok), n. [Perhaps \(\chi \text{whine} + \text{dim.-ock} (\frac{?}{ \chi}) \); or \(\chi \text{whin} \frac{4}{ \chi}, \text{wheen}, \text{a small quantity} \) or number.]

1. The least pig in a litter; the runt. \(Halliwell. - 2. \text{ A milk-pail. } Halliwell. \([Prov. Eng. in both senses.] \)

whinny¹ (hwin'i), a. [\(\chi \text{whin} \frac{1}{ \chi} + -y^1.] \(Abounding in whins or whin-bushes. \)

The Ox-moor . . . was a fine, large, whinny, undrained.

ing in or resembling whinstone.

whinny³ (hwin'i), v. i.; pret. and pp. whinnied, ppr. whinnying. [A dim. or freq. of whine. The word hinny, \langle L. hinnire, neigh, is different; both are felt to be imitative.] To utter the awarf a hornor residual. ery of a horse; neigh.

Sir Richard's colts came whininging and staring round ne intruders. Kingsley, Westward IIo, v.

whinny³ (hwin'i), n.; pl. whinnies (-iz). [whinny³, r.] The act of whinnying; a neigh.

They burst my prayer. Tennyson, St. Simcon Stylites.

I might as weel ha'e tried a quarry O' hard whin rock. Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

whin-sill (hwin'sil), n. The basaltic rock which, in the form of intrusive sheets, is intercalated in the Carboniferous linestone series in the north of England: so called by the miners of that region. Whin, whinstone, whin-sill, and toadstone are all names used somewhat indiserminately by writers on the geology of Derbyshire, Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire: toadstone, however, belongs rather to Derbyshire, and whin-sill to the other counties mentioned.

mentioned. whinstone (hwin'ston), n. [Also Se. quhinstane; said to be a corruption of *whern-stone, a dial. var. of quern-stone, in sense of 'stone suitable for making querns': see quern, quernstone.] Same as whin2.

As for gratitude, you will as soon get milk from a whinstone. R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, p. 27.
He found . . . that the dark trap-rocks, or whinstones
of Scotland, were likewise of igneous origin.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, xii.

The following names have been applied to the Toad-atones in Derbyshire: amygdaloid, black clay, basalts, boulder stones, brown stone, cat dirt, channel, chirt, clay, dunstone, ferrilite, flery dragon, freestone, jewstone, rag-stone, trap, tuftstone, whinstone, secondary traps, and others.

R. Hunt, British Mining, p. 243.

whintain (hwin'tan), n. An obsolete form of quintain.

whinyard; (hwin'yard), n. [Also whiniard, whinneard, also whingard; prob. a variant, simulating yard¹, of whinger, q. v.] A sword or hanger.

ger.

His pistol next he cock'd anew,
And out his nut-brown whinyard drew.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 480.

And how will you encounter St. George on Horseback, in his Cuirassiers Arms, his Sword, and his Whin-yard?

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, H. 6.

N. Bailey, fr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 6.

whip (hwip), v.; pret. and pp. whipped, whipt, ppr. whipping. [\lambda ME. whippen, whyppen, not found in AS. (the alleged AS. *hweop, a whip, *hweopian, whip, scourge, in Somner, being unauthenticated); prob. a variant of wippen, \lambda MD. wippen, shake, wag, D. wippen, skip, hasten, also give the strappado (cf. wip, a swipe, the strappado), = MLG. wippen, LG. wippen, move up and down, balance, see-saw, rock, draw up on a gibbet and drop suddenly, give the strappado). and down, balance, see-saw, rock, draw up on a gibbet and drop suddenly, give the strappado), = Sw. vippa, wag, jerk, give the strappado, = Dan. vippe, see-saw, rock, bob; a secondary verb, connected with OHG. wipph, MHG. wipf, swinging, quick motion, and MHG. G. weifen, swinging, quick motion, and MHG. G. weifen, cause to swing, move, wind, or turn; causative of MHG. wifen, swing; akin to L. vibrare, vibrate, Skt. \(\sqrt{ip}\), tremble: see vibrate. The Gael. cuip, a whip, and the W. chwip, a quick turn, chwipio, move briskly or nimbly, are prob. \(\mathbb{E}\). Exsequip: In defs. 7, etc., the verb is from the noun. For the change from wip (ME. wippen) to whip, cf. whap, wapl. \(\mathbb{I}\) I. intrans. 1. To move suddenly and nimbly; start (in, out. away, etc.) with sudden quickness: as to whip away, etc.) with sudden quickness: as, to whip round the corner and disappear.

Whip to our tents, as roes run o'er land. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 309.

You two shall be the chorus behind the arras, and whip out between the acts and speak. B. Jonson, Epiciene, iv. 2.

I . . . saw her hold up her fan to a hackney-coach at a distance, who immediately came up to her, and she whipping into it with great nimbleness, pulled the door with a bowing micn.

Steele, Spectator, No. 503.

In my wakeful mood I was a good deal annoyed by a little rabbit that kept whipping in at our dilapidated door and nibbling at our bread and hard-tack,

J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 614.

2. In angling, to east the line or the fly by means of the rod with a motion like that of using a whip; make a cast.

There is no better sport than *whipping* for Bleaks in a boat in a summers evening, with a hazle top about five or six foot long, and a line twice the length of the Rod.

I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 205.

II. trans. 1. To move, throw, put, pull, earry, or the like, with a sudden, quick motion; snatch: usually followed by some preposition or adverb, as away, from, in, into, off, on, out, up, etc.: as, to whip out a sword or a revolver.

1 whipt me behind the arras. Shak., Much Ado, i. 3. 63.

In came Clause,
The old lame beggar, and whipt up Master Goswin
Under his arm, away with him.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

She then whipped of her domino, and threw it over Mrs. Atkinson. Fielding, Amelia, x. 3.

Whipped aver either with gold thread, silver, or silk.
Stubbes. (Imp. Dict.)

The same stringes, beeing by the Archers themselves with fine threed well whipt, did also verie seldom breake.

Sir J. Smyth, Discourses on Weapons, etc., quoted in [Ellia's Lit. Letters, p. 54.

Its string is firmly whipped about with small gut.

Movon, Mechanical Exercises.

3. To lay regularly on; serve in regular circles round and round.

Whip your silk twice or thrice about the root-end of the feather, hook, and towght.

Cottan, in Walton's Angler, ii. 245.

4. To sew with an over and over stitch, as two pieces of cloth whose edges are laid or stitched together; overcast: as, to whip a seam.—5. To gather by a kind of combination running and overland stitch: as, to whip a ruffle.

In half-whipt muslin needles useless lle, And shuttle-cocka across the counter fly.

Gay, Trivia, ii. 339.

6. Naut., to hoist or purchase by means of a rope passed through a single pulley.—7. To strike with a whip or lash, or with anything tough and flexible; lash; use a whip upon: as, to whip a horse.

At night, the lights put out and company removed, they whipped themselves in their Chappell on Mount Calvary.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 132.

It blew so violently before they recovered the House that the Boughs of the Trees whip them sufficiently before they got thither; and it rained as hard as before.

Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 69.

8. To punish with a whip, scourge, birch, or the like; flog: as, to whip a vagrant; to whip a perverse boy.

Fough! body of Jove! I'll have the slave whipt one of these days.

A country scholler in England should be whipped for speaking the like.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 20.

I was never carted but in harvest; never whipt but at school.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

9. To outdo; overcome; beat: as, to whip creation. [Colloq.]

tion. [Colloq.]
A man without a particle of Greek whipped (to speak Kentuckicé) whole crowds of sleeping drones who had more than they could turn to any good account.

De Quincey, Herodotus.

10. To drive with lashes.

Consideration, like an angel, came, And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him. Shak., Hen. V., i.

This said, the scourge his forward horses drave
Through ev'ry order; and, with him, all whipp'd their
chariots on,
All threat/ningly, out-thund ring shouts as earth were
overthrown.

Chapman, Iliad, xv. 319.

11. To lash, in a figurative sense; treat with cutting severity, as with sarcasm or abuse.

Wilt thou whip thine own faults in other men?
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 40.

1 look'd and read, and saw how finely Wit Had whipp'd itself; and then grew friends with it. J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 62.

12. To cause to spin or rotate by lashing with a whip or scourge-stick: said of a top.

Since I plucked geese, played trnant and whipped top.

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1. 27.

He was whipt like a top. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

13. To thrash; beat out, as grain by striking: as, to whip wheat. Imp. Dict.—14. To beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, etc., with a whisk, fork, spoon, or other implement.

To make Clouted cream and whipt Sillabubs? Shadwell, The Scowrers.

15. To fish upon with a fly or other bait; draw a fly or other bait along the surface of: as, to whip a stream.

He shot with the pistol, he fenced, he whipped the trout-stream, . . . but somehow everything went amiss with him.

Lever, Davenport Dunn, xxiii.

16. To bring or keep together as a party whip does: as, to whip a party into line. See whip, n., 3(b).

Lord Essex was there, whipping up for a dinner-party, cursing and swearing at all his friends for being out of town. Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. v.

The only bond of cohesion is the caucus, which occasionally whips a party together for cooperative action against the time for casting its vote upon some critical question.

W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., ii.

To whip in, to keep from scattering, as bounds in a hunt; hence, to bring or keep (the members of a party) together, as in a legislative assembly.—To whip off, to drive (hounds)

The difficult nature of the covert, and the fact that they were running in view, prevented hounds being whipped off at the ontact. The Field, April 4, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)

To whip the cat. (a) To practise the most pinching paraimony. Forby. [Prov. Eng.] (b) To go from house to house to work, as a tailor or other workman. Compare whip-cat. [Scotch and prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Mr. Hart . . . made shoes, a trade he proscuted in an itinerating manner from house to house, whipping the cat, as it was termed.

S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

(ct) To get tipsy. Hallivell.—To whip the devil around the stump. See devil. ME. whippe, quippe = MD. wippe, a whip, D. vip, a swipe, strappado, moment: see whip, v.] 1. An instrument for flagellation, whether in driving animals or in puniching halling a second of the property of the straight o ishing human beings; a scourge. In its typical form it is composed of a lash of some kind fastened upon a handle more or less rigid; the common form of horsewhip has little or no lash, being a long, tapering, and very pliant switch-like rod of wood, whalebone, or other material, usually wound or braided over with thread.

And alle the folk of the Contree ryden comounly with outen Spores: but thei beren alle weys a lytille Whippe in hire Hondes, for to chacen with hire Hors. Mandeville, Travels, p. 249.

The dwarf . . . Struck at him with his whip, and cut his cheek.

Tennyson, Geraint.

2. One who handles a whip, as in driving a coach or carriage; a driver: as, an expert

What the devil do you do with a wig, Thomas?—none of the London whips of any degree of ton wear wigs now. Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 1.

That is the famous coaching baronet, than whom no better whip has ever been seen upon the road.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

3. A whipper-in. Specifically $-(\alpha)$ In hunting, the person who manages the hounds.

After these the body of the pack—the parson of the parish, and a hard-riding cornet at home on leave; then the huntsman, the first whip, nearly a quorum of magistrates, etc.

Whyte Metville, White Rose, II. xv.

(b) In English parliamentary usage, a member who performs certain non-official but important duties in looking after the interests of his party, especially the securing of the attendance of as many members as possible at important divisions: as, the Liberal whip; the Conservative whip. See the quotation.

whip. See the quotation.

'The whip's duties are (1) to inform every member belonging to the party when an important division may be expected, and, if he sees the member in or about the House, to keep him there until the division is called; (2) to direct the members of his own party how to vote; (3) to obtain pairs for them if they cannot he present to vote; (4) to "tell," i. e., count the members in every party division; (5) to "keep touch" of opinion within the party, and convey to the leader a faithful impression of that opinion, from which the latter can judge how far he may count on the support of his whole party in any course he proposes to take.

1. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 199.

4. 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. [Eng.]—5. A contri-vance for hoisting, consisting of a rope and pulley and usually a snatch-block, and worked by one or more horses which in hoisting walk away from the thing hoisted. In mining usually called whip-and-derry. See cut under cable-laid.—6. One of the radii or arms of a windmill, to which the sails are attached; also, the length of the arm reckoned from the shaft.

The arm, or whip, of one of the sails.

Rankine, Steam Engine, § 188.

7. In angling, the leader of an angler's east with its flies attached. The fly at the end is the drag-fly, tail-fly, or stretcher; those above are the drop-flies, droppers, or bobbers. More fully called a *whip of flies*.

8. A vibrating spring used as an electric cir-

8. A vibrating spring used as an electric circuit-closer for testing capacity. The spring is permanently connected to one plate of the condenser or cable, and vibrates between two studs, contact with one of which closes a battery circuit, and with the other a galvanometer circuit. The condenser is thus in rapid succession charged from the battery and discharged through the galvanometer. The indications of the latter are thus proportional to the rate of vibration and the capacity of the condenser.

9. A slepher rod or flevible pole used instead A vibrating spring used as an electric cir-

9. A slender rod or flexible pole used instead of stakes to mark the bounds of oyster-beds.—

10. The common black swift, Cypsclus apus. [Prov. Eng.]—11. A preparation of cream, eggs, etc., beaten to a froth.

There were "whips" and "floating islands" and jellies compound.

The Century, XXXVII. 841. to compound.

to compound. The Century, AAAVII. 841. Crack-the-whip. Same as snap-the-whip.—Six-stringed whip, or the whip with six strings, the Six Articles. See article.—Snap-the-whip, a game played in running or skating. A number of persons join hands and move rapidly forward in line; those at one end stop anddenly and swing the rest sharply around; the contest is to see whether any of the outer part of the line can thus be thrown down or made to break their hold. Also called crack-the-whip.—To drink or lick on (upon) the whipt, to have a taste of the whip; get a thrashing.

In fayth and for youre long taryng
Ye shal lik an the whyp.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 30.

Comes naked neede? and chance to do amisse? He shal be aure, to drinke vpan the whippe. Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber, p. 68).

Whip and spur, making use of both whip and spur in riding; hence, with the utmost haste.

Came whip and spur, and dash'd through thick and thin. Pope, Dunciad, iv. 197.

whip (hwip), adv. [An elliptical use of whip, v. Cf. LG. wips! quickly, = Sw. Dan. vips! pop! quick!] With a sudden change; at once; quick.

You are no sooner chose in but whip! you are as prond as the devil.

Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election, i. 4. When I came, whip was the key turned upon the girls. Richardsan, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 267. (Davies.)

whip-and-derry (hwip'and-der'i), n. The simplest form of machinery, with the exception of the windlass, for hoisting. It consists of a rope passing over a pulley, and is worked by a horse or horses. It is rarely used in mining, except in very shallow mines. Sometimes called simply whip, and sometimes whipsey-

whipcant (hwip'kan), n. (whip, v., + obj.can2.] A hard drinker.

He would prove an especial good fellow, and singular hip-can. Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 8. (Davies.) whip-can.

whipcat (hwip'kat), n. and a. [$\langle whip, v, + ebj. at.$] I. n. A tailor or other workman who "whips the eat." See to whip the cat (b), under whip. [Colloq.]

A tailor who "whipped the cat" (or went out to work at his customers' houses) would occupy a day, at easy labour, at a cost of 1a, 6d. (or less) in money, and the whipat's meals . . . included.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 414.

II.+ a. Drunken.

With whip-cat bowling they kept a myrry carousing.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii.

whip-cord (hwip'kôrd), n. 1. A strong twisted hempen cord, so called because lashes or snappers of whips are made from it.

Let's step into this shop, and buy a pennyworth of whip-cord . . . to spin my top.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, iii.

2. A cord or string of catgut.

In order to produce a cord—known as whipcord—from these intestines, they are sewn together by means of the filandre before mentioned, the joints being cut aslant to make them smoother and stronger.

Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 609.

Spons Eneyc. Manuf., 1. 609.

3. A seaweed, Chorda filum, having a very long, slender, whip-like frond. See Chorda, 2.

—Whip-cord couching, embroidery in which a heavy whip-cord is laid upon the material and is covered by the silk couching, which is afterward sewed closely down upon the background on each side of the whip-cord, so as to leave a decided ridge.—Whip-cord willow. See willow.

whip-cordy (hwip'kôr"di), a. [< whip-cord + -y¹.] Like whip-cord; sinewy; muscular.

The bishop [of Exeter was] wonderfully hale and whip-cordy. Bp. Wilberforce, in Life, II. 336. (Encyc. Dict.)
whip-crane (hwip'krān), n. A simple and

rapid-working form of crane, used in unloading vessels. E. H. Knight.

whip-crop (hwip'krop), n. A name given to the whitebeam (*Pyrus Aria*), to the wayfaring-tree (*Viburnum Lantana*), and to the guelderrose (V. Opulus), from the use of their stems for whip-stocks. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng. 1

whip-fish (hwip'fish), n. A chætodont fish, Heniochus macrolepidotus, having one of the spines of the dorsal fin produced into a long filament like a whip-lash.

whip-gin (hwip'jin), n. A simple tackle-block with a hoisting-rope running over it: same as giu-block

whip-graft (hwip'graft), v. t. To graft by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the scion into a slit in the stock.

whip-grass (hwip'gras), n. An American species of nut-grass, Scleria triglomerata. whip-hand (hwip'hand), n. 1. The hand that

holds the whip in riding or driving-that is, the right hand.

Mr. Tulliver was a peremptory man, and, as he said, would never let anybody get hold of his whip-hand.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

2. An advantage, or advantageous position.

The archangel . . . has the whip-hand of her. Dryden. Now, what say you, Mr. Flamefire? I shall have the whiphand of you presently. Vanbrugh, Æsop, v. 1.

whiphandle (hwip'han'dl), n. 1. The handle of a whip. See whip-hand, 2, and compare whiprow.—2†. See the quotation.

These little ends of men and dandiprats (whom in Scotland they call whiphandles (manches d'estrilles), and knots of a tar-barrel) are commonly very testy and choleric.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 27.

To have or to keep the whiphandle, to have the ad-

Why, what matter? They know that we shall keep the whip-handle. The Century, XXXVIII. 932.

whip-hanger (hwip'hang"er), n. A device for holding earriage-whips in a harness-room; a whip-rack.

whip-hem (hwip'hem), n. A hem formed by whipping an edge, as of a ruffle, etc. See whip,

Bits of ruffling peeping out from the folds, with their edges in almost invisible whip-hems.

Mrs. Whitney, Lealie Goldthwaite, i.

whipjack (hwip'jak), n. A vagabond who begs for alms as a distressed seaman: hence a general term of reproach or contempt.

A mere whip-jack, and that is, in the commonwealth of rogues, a slave that can talk of sea fight, . . . yet indeed all his service is by land, and that is to rob a fair, or some such venturous exploit.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Albelt one Boner (a bare whippe Jacke) for lucre of money toke vpon him to be thy father, and than to mary tby mother, yet thou wast persone Savage's bastarde.

Bp. Ponet (Maitland on Reformation, p. 74). (Davies.)

whip-king† (hwip'king), n. $[\langle whip, v., + \text{obj.} king^1.]$ A ruler of kings; a king-maker.

Richard Nevill, that whip-king (as some tearmed him), ... going about ... to turn and translate scepters at his pleasure. Holland, tr. of Canden, p. 571. (Davies.)

whip-lash (hwip'lash), n. The lash, or pliant

part, of a whip.

If I had not put that suspper on the end of my whip-lash, I might have got off without the ill-temper which my antithesis provoked.

O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 667.

whip-maker (hwip'mā/ker), n. One who makes

whip-master (hwip'mas"ter), n. A flogger.

Woe to our back-sides! he's a greater whip-master than Busby himself. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 54.

whip-net (hwip'net). n. A simple form of net-

with the time from the time from of heterowork fabric produced in a loom by a systematic erossing of the warps. E. H. Knight.

whippel-treet, n. [ME., also whippil-, whipil-, whippul-, wypul-tre, prop. *wippel-tre, < *wippel = MLG. *wipel (in wipel-bon), also wipken (wipken-bom), wrpeken (wepeken-bom), wepeke, dim. of wepe, also wepen-dorn, wepdorn, wipdorn, the eornel-tree; connected with MD. wepelen, waver, MD. MLG. wippen, waver: see whip.] The cornel-tree.

Mapul, thorn, beech, hasel, ew, whippetre. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1, 2065.

whipper (hwip'er), n. [$\langle whip + -cr^1 \rangle$] 1. One who whips; particularly, an officer who infliets punishment by legal whipping.

They therefore reward the whipper, and esteeme the whip (which I enuie not to them) sacred.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

All sorts of whipping-snapping Tom Thumbs.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Ogres.

whipping-top (hwip'ing-top), n. Same as whip-

2. A flagellant.

A brood of mad hereties which arose in the Church; wbom they called Flagellantes, "the vchippers"; which went about . . . lashing themselves to blood.

Bp. Hall, Women's Vail, § 1.

3t. Something that surpasses or beats all; a "whopper."

Mark well thys, thys relyke here is a whipper; My freendes unfayned, here is a slipper Of one of the seven slepers, be sure. Heywood, Four P's (bodsley's Old Plays, I. 75).

One who raises coals with a whip from a ship's hold: same as coal-whipper.—5. In spinning, a simple kind of willow.

whipperee (hwip-e-rē'), n. [A corruption of whip-ray, like stingarce for sting-ray.] Same

as whip-ray.

whipper-in (hwip'er-in'), n.; pl. whippers-in (hwip'erz-in'). 1. In hunting, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary, to the line of chase.

The master of the hounds and the whippers in wore the traditional pink coats, as did a few of the other riders.

T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 179.

2. In the game of hare and hounds, one who leads the hounds, sets the pace, etc.—3. Hence, in British Parliament, same as whip, 3 (b).—4. In racing slang, a horse that finishes last, or near the last, in a race. Krik's Guide to the Turf.

whipper-snapper (hwip'er-snap#er), n. [Prob. a balanced form of whip-snapper, 'one who has nothing to do but snap or crack the whip.'] A shallow, insignificant person; a whipster; also

shallow, insignificant person; a whipster; also used attributively.

A parcel of whipper-snapper sparks.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, iv. 6.

Much as he had ingratiated himself with his aunt, she had never yet invited him to stay under her roof, and here was a young whipper-snapper who at first sight was made welcome there. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

whippett (hwip'et), n. [Cf. whiffet.] A kind of dog, in breed between a greyhound and a spaniel. *Halliwell*.

In the shapes and formes of dogges; of all which there are but two sorts that are usefull for mans profit, which two are the mastiffe, and the little curre, whippet, or housedogge; all the rest are for pleasure and recreation.

John Taylor, Works. (Nares.)

whippincrust, n. A variety of wine (?).

I'll give thee white wine, red wine, claret wine, sack, muskadine, malmaey, and whippincrust.

Marlowe, Fanstus, ii. 3.

whipping (hwip'ing), n. [Verbal n. of whip, v.] 1. A beating; flagellation.

Use every man after his deaert, and who should 'scape hipping? Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2, 556. whipping?

No nuns, no mouks, no fakeers, take whippings more kindly than some devotees of the world.

Thackeray, Philip, iv.

2. A defeat; a beating: as, the enemy got a good whipping. See whip, v., 9. [Colleq.]—3. Naut., a piece of twine or small cord wound round the end of a rope to keep it from unlaying .- 4. In bookbinding, the sewing of the raw edges of single leaves in sections by overeasting the thread [Eng.]: known in the United States as whip-stitching.—5. In sewing, same as overeasting, 2.—6. The act or method of easting the fly in angling; easting.

whipping-boy (hwip'ing-boi), n. A boy formerly educated with a prince and punished in his stead. Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. 342.

whipping-cheert (hwip'ing-cher), n. Flegging; chastisement.

She shall have whipping-cheer enough, I warrant her. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Your workes of supercraogation, Your idle crossings, or your wearing haire Next to your skin, or all your whipping-cheer. Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

whipping-hoist (hwip'ing-hoist), n. A steam-hoist working with a whip.
whipping-post (hwip'ing-pōst), n. The post to

which are tied persons condemned to punishment by whipping; hence, the punishment itself, frequently employed for certain effenses, and still retained in some communities.

He dares out-dare stocks, whipping-posts, or eage.

John Taylor, Works. (Nares.)

The laws of New England allowed masters to correct their apprentices, and teachers their pupils, and even the public volipping-post was an institution of New England towns. II. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 122.

whipping-snapping (hwip'ing-snap"ing), a. [< whipping + shapping: adapted from whipper-snapper.] Insignificant; diminutive.

All sorts of whipping-snapping Tom Thumbs.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Ogres.

whippletree (hwip'l-trē), n. Same as whiftle-

whippoorwill (hwip'pör-wil'), n. [Formerly also whippowill (cf. poor-will); an imitative word, from the sound or cry made by the bird, as if 'whip poor Will.'] An American caprimulgine bird, Autrostomus vociferus, related to the chuck-will's-widow, A. carolineusis, and resembles the best of the chuck-will's-widow. bling the European goatsucker, Caprimulgus curopeus. It is 9 to 10 inches long, and 16 to 18 in extent of wings (being thus much smaller than the chuck-



Whippeorwill (Antrostomus vociferus)

will's-widow), and lacks the lateral filaments of the rictal bristles. The coloration is intimately variegated with gray, black, white, and tawny, giving a prevailing gray or neutral tone, somewhat frosted or hoary in high-plumaged males, ordinarily more brownish; there are sharp black streaks on the head and back; the wings and their coverts

whip-snake

are barred with rufous spots; the lateral tail-feathers are black, with a large terminal area white in the male, tawny in the female; and there is a throat-bar white in the male, tawny in the female. The bill is extremely small, but the mouth is deeply eleft, and as wide from one corner to the other as the whole length of the rictus (as figured under jssirostral). There has been some popular confusion between the whippoorwill and the night-hawk; they are not only distinct species, but belong to different genera, and their dissimilarity appears at a glance. Unlike the night-hawk, the whippoorwill is entirely noeturnal; it files with noiseless wings, like the owl, and is oftener heard than seen. The notes which have given the name are trisyllable (compare poor-will), and rapidly reiterated, with a strong acceut on the last syllable; a click of the beak and some low muffled sounds may also be heard when the bird is very near. The eggs, two in number, are laid on the ground, or on a fallen log or stump, without any nest; they are creamy-white, heavily clonded and marked with brown and neutral tints, nearly equal-ended, and 1.25 by 0.90 inch in size. The young are covered with fluffy down. The whippoorwill inhabits the eastern half of the United States and British provinces; it breeds nearly throughout its range, but winters extralimitally. A western variety is sometimes specified as the Arizona whippoorcill; but the place of whippomrwills is mostly taken in the west by the poor-wills, as Nuttall's. Several other species of Antrostomas are found in Mexico and Central and South America.

The moan of the whip-poor-will from the hillside; the bedging ery of the tree-ioad that harbinger of storm; the

The mean of the whip-poor-will from the hillside; the boding cry of the tree-tond, that harbinger of storm; the dreary hooting of the screech-owl.

Treing, Sketch-Book, p. 424.

whip-post (hwip'post), n. Same as whipping-

If the stocks and whip-post cannot stay their extrava-gance, there remains only the jail-house. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. IS.

whippowillt, n. Same as whippoorwill.
whippy (hwip'i), a. and n. [Also whippy; < whip + -y1.] I. a. Active; nimble; forward;

whip + -y¹.] I. a. Active; nimble; forward; pert. Jamicson.

II. n.; pl. whippies (-iz). A girl or young woman; especially, a malapert young woman. Eliz. Hamilton. [Seetch in both uses.]

whip-ray (hwip'rā), n. [Also, corruptly, whipperee; ⟨whip+ray².] A sting-ray; any member of the family Trygonida; any ray with a long, slender, floxible tail like a whip-lash, as a member of the Myliobatida. See cuts under stime-run and Trygon.

whip-rod (hwip'rod), n. A whipped rod; an angling-rod wound with small twine from tip to butt, like a whip.
whip-roll (hwip'rôl), n. In weaving, a roller or

bar over which the yarn passes from the yarn-beam to the reed, the pressure of the yarn on the whip-roll serving to control the let-off meeh-

anism. E. H. Knight.

whip-row (hwip'rô). n. In agri., the row easiest to hoe; hence, the inside track; any advantage: as, to have the whip-row of a person (to have an advantage over him). [Colloq., U.S.]

whip-saw (hwip'sâ), n. A frame-saw with a person blade used to any agreed barfe. Sao narrow blade, used to cut curved kerfs.

ent under sur.

whip-saw (hwip'sâ), v. t. [< whip-saw, n.] 1. To cut with a whip-saw.

The great redwoods that were hewn in the Sonoma for-ests were whip-sawed by hand for the plank required. The Century, XLI. 387.

To have or take the advantage of (an adver-2. To have or take the advantage of (an adversary), whatever he does or may be able to do; particularly, in gamblers' slang, to win at faro, at one turn (two bets made by the same person, one of which is played open, the other being one of which is played open, the other being coppered); beat (a player) in two ways at once, whip-sawing (hwip'sa'ling), n. [Verbal n. of whip-saw, r.] The acceptance of fees or bribes from two opposing persons or parties. Mag. of Amer. Hist., XllI. 496. [Political slang.] whip-scorpion (hwip'skôr'pi-on), n. A false scorpion of the family Thelyphonidae, having a long, slender abdomen like the lash of a whip, as Thelyphonus giganteus, of the southern United States: also there called gramms mulc-killer.

States: also there called grampus, mulc-killer, and vinuigrier. The name is sometimes extended to the species of the related family Phrymidæ, and thus to the whole of the suborder Pedipapi. See the technical names, and cut under Pedipapi.

whipsey-derry (hwip'si-der"i), n. Same as

whip-and-derry.
whip-shaped (hwip'shāpt), a. Shaped like the

whip-shaped (hwip'shāpt), a. Shaped like the lash of a whip. Specifically—(a) In bat, notingroots or stems. (b) In zoid, Iash-like; flagellate or flagelliform: said of various long, slender parts or processes.

whip-snake (hwip'snāk), u. One of various serpents of long, slender form, likened to that of a whip-lash. In the United States it is applied to various species of the genus Masticophis, as M. flagelliformis, more fully called coachwhip-snake, a harmless serpent 4 or 5 feet long. The enerald whip-snake is Philadryas viridissimus, of a lovely green color, inhabiting Brazil. See also Passerila (with cut).

He wished it had been a phigragate instead of a magnic.

He wished it had been a whipmake instead of a magpie, H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvii,

whip-socket (hwip'sok"et), n. A socket attached to the dashboard of a vehicle, to receive

the butt of the whip.

whip-staff (hwip'staf), n. 1. A whiphandle.—

2. Naut., a bar by which the rudder is turned: an old name for the tiller in small vessels. Fal-

whip-stalk (hwip'stak), n. Same as whip-stock. whipster (hwip'ster), n. $[\langle whip + -sler.]$ 1. Same as whipper-snapper.

Every puny whipster gets my sword. Shak., Othello, v. 2. 244.

That young liquorish whipster Heartfree. Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife, v. 3.

Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife, v. 3.

2t. A sharper. Bailey, 1731.

Whip-stick (hwip'stik), n. Same as whip-stock.

—Whip-stick palm. see palm?.

whip-stitch (hwip'stich), v. t. 1. To sew over and over: especially used in bookbinding. Compare whip, v. t. 4.—2. In agri., to half-plow or rafter. Imp. Dict. [Local, Eng.]

whip-stitch (hwip'stich), n. [< whip-stitch, v.]

1. In agri., a sort of half-plowing, otherwise called raftering. [Local, Eng.]—2. A hasty composition. Dryden. [Rare.]—3. A particle; the smallest piece. [Colloq.]—4. A tailor: used in contempt.

whip-stitching (hwip'stich"ing), u. See whip-

whip-stitching (hwip'stich"ing), u. See whip-

whip-stock (hwip'stok), n. The staff, rod, or handle to which the lash of a whip is secured. Also whip-stalk, whip-stick.

Ont, carter;
Hence, dirty whipstock; hence, you foul clown.
Be gone. T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iv. 4.

Phoebus, when
He broke his whipstock, and exclaim'd against
The horses of the snn.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

Whip-tail, whip-tailed (hwip'tāl, -tāld), a. Having a long, slender tail like a whip-lash: as, the whip-tail scorpion. See whip-scorpion. whip-tom-kelly (hwip'tom-kel'i), n. The black-whiskered vireo or greenlet of Cuba, the Bahamas, and Florida, Vireo barbatulus:

so called in imitation of its note. It closely resembles the common red-cyed vireo of the United States, but has black mystacial stripes. Compare cut under greenlet. whip-top (hwip'top), n. A top which is spun by whipping. Also whipping-top.

We have hitherto been speaking of the whip-top; for the peg-top, I believe, must be ranked among the modern inventions, and probably originated from the te-totums and whirligigs. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 492.

whip-worm (hwip'werm), n. A nematoid parasitie worm, Trichoccphalus dispar, or another of this genus, as T. affinis, the caecum-worm of sheep. They have a long, slender anterior part and a short, stout posterior part, like a whip-lash joined to a

whip-stock.

whir (hwer), v.; pret, and pp. whirred, ppr. whirring. [Also whirr, and formerly whur; prob. < Dan. hvirre, whirl, twirl, = Sw. dial. hwirra, whirl; ef. G. schwirren, whir, buzz. Cf. whirl.]

I. intrans. To fly, dart, revolve, or otherwise move quickly with a whizzing or buzzing sound; whizz.

When the stone sprung back again, and smote Earth, like a whirlwind, gath'ring dust with whirring flereely round, For fervour of his unspent strength, in settling on the ground.

Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 343.**

The lark
Whirred from among the fern beneath our feet.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, iii.

The blue blaze whirred up the chimney and flashed into the room.

S. Judd, Margaret, i. 13.

And the whirring sail [of the windmill] goes round. Tennyson, The Owl, i. II. trans. To hurry away with a whizzing

sound.

This world to me is like a lasting storm,

Thom my friends.

Whirring me from my friends.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 1. 21.

whir (hwer), u. [Also whirr; \langle whir, v.] 1. The buzzing or whirring sound made by a quickly revolving wheel, a partridge's wings, etc.

As my lord's brougham drives np. . . . the ladies, who know the whirr of the wheels, and may be quarreling in the drawing-room, call a truce to the fight.

Thackeray, Philip, iv.

2t. A turn; commotion.

They flapt the door full in my face, and gave me such a whurr here. Vanbrugh, Journey to London, ii. 1.

whirl (hwerl), r. [Formerly also wherl, whurl; ME, whirlen, whielden, wirlen, contr. from *whervelen = MD, werrelen, whirl, = G, wirbeln, whirl, = lcel. krirfla = Sw. krirfla = Dan. kvirrle, whirl; freq. of the verb represented by AS. hwcorfan, etc., turn: see wheree, and ef. warble¹. The E. verb is perhaps due to the

trans. 1. To swing or turn rapidly round; rotate, or cause to revolve rapidly.

A-bowte cho whirllide a whele with her whitte hondez. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3261.

My thoughts are whirled like a potter's wheel. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5. 19.

With that his faulchion he wherled about. Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 416).

Sylvester, H. of Da Barrel.
First Sarpedon whirl'd his weighty lance.
Pope, Hiad, xvi. 585.

3. To carry swiftly away with or as if with a

revolving or wheeling motion.

Sec, see the chariot, and those rushing wheels,
That whirl'd the Prophet up at Chebar flood.

Milton, The Passion, 1. 37.

The last red leaf is whirl'd away.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xv.

Uplifted by the blast, and whirled
Along the highway of the world.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

=Syn. 1. To twirl, spin, revolve, rotate.
II. intrans. 1. To turn rapidly; move round with velocity; revolve or rotate swiftly.

Four [meons] fixed, and the fifth did whirl about The other four.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 183. This slippery globe of life whirls of itself.

Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

2. To pass or move with a rapid whirling motion, or as if on wheels.

1'll come and be thy waggoner, And whirl along with thee about the globe. Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 49.

What thoughts of horror and madness whirl
Through the burning brain.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

The supply of material in the world is practically constant; nothing drops off of it as we whirl through space, and the only thing added is some stray meteorite, insignificant except in the way of a sign or wonder.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXX. 88.

Whirling chair, an apparatus formerly used to subdue intractable patients in retreats for the insane. After the victim had been strapped in, the chair was made to revolve very rapidly.—Whirling dervish. See dervish.—Whirling plant. Same as telegraph-plant.

Whirl (hwerl), n. [< ME. whirl (in comp.) = MD. wervel, worvel, a whirl, peg, a spinning-wheel, = OHG. wirbil, wirfil, a whirlwind, MHG. G. wirbel, a whirl, the crown of the head, = Icel. G. wirbel, a whirl, the crown of the head, = Icel. hvirfill, a circle, ring, the crown of the head: see whirl, v., and cf. wharl, whorl.] 1. The whorl of a spindle.

A whirle, . . . a round Piece of Wood put on the spindle of a spinning-wheel.

Bailey, 1731.

Medle you with your spyndle snd your whirle.

Udall, Roister Doister, i. 3.

2. A reel or hook used in rope-making for twisting strands of hemp or gut.—3. A rope-winch.

—4. In bot. and conch. See whorl.—5. A rapid circling motion or movement, as that of a revolving body; rapid rotation, gyration, or circumvolution: literally and figuratively: as, the whirl of a top or of a wheel; the whirls of fancy.

Thus I would prove the vicissitudes and whirl of pleasures about and again. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Sabout and again. D. Johnson, V. January. Now with sprightly Wheel downward come they into fresher skies; Still downward with capacious whirl they glide.

Keats, Sleep and Poctry.

6. Something that whirls, or moves with a rapid circling motiou; the circling eddy of a whirl-pool, a whirlwind, or the like.

What flaws, and whirls of weather, Or rather storms, have been aloft these three days Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

pon the whirl, where sank the ship, The boat spun round and round.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

whirl-about (hwérl'a-bout"), n. 1. Something that whirls with velocity; a whirligig.—27. A great fish of the whale kind; a whirl-whale.

The monstrons Whirl-about,
Which in the Sea another Sea doth spout,
Where-with huge Vessels (if they happen nigh)
Arc over-whelm'd and sunken suddenly.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

whirlhat (hwerl'bat), n. [Also, by confusion, hurlbat; \langle whirl + bat\cdot\;] The ancient cestus, a kind of boxing-glove used by Greek and Roman athletes. See cuts under cestus\;], 2

Vour shoulders must not undergo the churlish whoorlbat's

fall; Wrastling is past yon, strife in darts, the foot's celerity; Harsh age in his years fetters you, and honour sets you free. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 538.

He rejected them, as Dares did the whirlbats of Eryx. when they were thrown before him by Entellus.

Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

whirl-pillar

Scand.; it depends in part on the noun.] I, whirlblast (hwerl'blast), n. A whirling blast of wind; a whirlwind.

The whirt-blast comes, the desert sands rise up.

Coleridge, Night-Scene.

A whirl-blast from behind the hill Rushed o'er the wood with startling sound. Wordsworth, Poems of Fancy, iii.

Were this bitter whirl-blast fanged with flame,
To me 'twere summer, we being side by side.

Lowell, Paolo to Francesca.

Rebin Hood and the Stranger (CRIIG & Bahaus, V. 110).

2. To east with a twirling or twisting motion; throw with a rapid whirl.

And prondest Thrrets to the ground hath whurld.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

First Sarpedon whirl'd his weighty lance.

Pope, Hiad, xvi. 585.

The whirlebones of their hips, about which their hucklebones turne.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 11.

The patella; the kneepan or stifle-bone.

Patella. . . . La palette du genouil. The whirlebone of the knec. Nomenclator. (Nares.)

whirler (hwer'ler), n. [\(\text{whirl} + -er^1. \] 1. One who or that which whirls.—2. In rope-manuf., one of the revolving hooks to which the hemp is fastened in the operations of twisting it into rope-yarn or small rope.

whirl-firet (hwerl'fir), n. Lightning.

The smoaking storms, the whirl-fire's crackling clash, And deafening Thunders.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, il., The Lawe.

whirlgig (hwerl'gig), n. Same as whirligig, 4. whirlicote; (hwer'li-kōt), n. [Appar. for whirleote (cf. whirligig for whirlgig), \langle whirl + cote.]

A wheel-carriage. Of old time, Coaches were not known in this Hand, but Chariots or Whirticotes, then so called, and they onely used for Princes or great Estates, such as had their foot-men about them. Ston, Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 70.

whirligig (hwer'li-gig), n. and a. [Early mod. E. whirlygig, whyrlygigge; also whirlygi (in def. 4, with a var. whirlwig); \lambda ME. whyrlegyge; \lambda whirl + gig^1.] I. n. 1. Anytoy or trivial object to which a rapid whirling motion is imparted. Especially—(a) A tee-totum, or a top.

I trylla whirlygig rounde aboute. Je pironette. . . . I holde the a peny that I wyll tryll my whirlygig longer about than thon shalte do thyne. Palsgrave, p. 762.

Both than then sharte do thyne. Palegrave, p. 102.

Hath the truth been hid in corners, that we must grope for it in a sectary's budget? Or are not such men rather sick of Donatism? That every novelist with a whirling in his brain must broach new opinions!

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 180.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 180.

They [the gods] gave Things their Beginning,
And set this Whirligig a Spinning. Prior, The Ladle.

(b) A toy which children spin in the hand by means of
string. (c) A carrousel or merry-go-round. (d) A toy resembling a miniature windmill, which children cause to
spin or whirl round by moving it through the sir.

2. Hence, anything that revolves or spins like
a whirligig; also, spinning rotation; revolving

or recurring course.

The whirligig of time brings in his revenges.

Shak., T. N., v. 1. 385.

3. In milit. antiq., an instrument for punishing petty offenders, as a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity.—4. In enwhited round with great velocity.—4. In enterm., any one of numerous species of waterbeetles of the family Gyrinidæ, as Gyrinus natator, usually seen in large numbers on the surface of the water, circling rapidly about, and race of the water, circling rapidly about, and diving only to escape danger. When caught, many exude a milky liquid having an odor of apples. They abound in fresh-water ponds, pools, and ditches. The larvæ are aquatic, and breathe by means of ciliate branchiæ. The American whirligigs belong to the genera Gyrinus, Dineutus, and Gyretes. See cut under Gyrinidæ. Also uchirligig, whirlwig, and whirlwig-beetle.

I. † a. Whirling.

Thrise to her bed sliding shee quayls, with whirlygig eyesight
Up to the sky staring.

Stanihurst, Eneid, iv. And so continuing their whirleging-deuotions with continuall turnings.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

whirling-table, whirling-machine (hwer-ling-table, by, 300, 11. 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.—2. In pottery, a potters' lathe for holding a plaster mold in which is laid a thin mass of clay, to form a plate or other circular piece. The mold shapes the inside of the piece, and a templet approached to the revolving mold forms the ontside. See potters' wheel, under potterl.

3. A horizontal arm mounted for rotation about

a vertical axis, used in experiments in acrodynamics, in determining the constants of anemometers, or for other purposes for which high velocities are desired under conditions thus attainable

whirl-pillar (hwerl'pil"ar), n. A waterspout; a dust-whirl.

whirlpit (hwer'pit), n. [whirl + pit1.] A whirrick (hwer'ik), n. A variant of whirret.

The deepest whirt-pit of the rav'nous seas.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2. This whirle pit is said to have thrown up her wracks eer Tauromenia. Sandys, Travailes, p. 192.

neer Tauromenia.

Sandys, Travalles, p. 192.

whirlpool (hwerl'pöl), n. [Early mod. E. whirlpoole, whirlpole; \(\cdot whirl + pool^1 \).] 1. A circular eddy or current in a river or the sea produced by the configuration of the channel, by duced by the configuration of the channel, by meeting currents, by winds meeting tides, etc. The celebrated whirlpool of Charybdis between Sicily and Italy, and the Maelstrom off the coast of Norway, are not whirlpools in the atrict sense, but merely superficial commotions caused by winds meeting tidal currents, and in calm weather are free from danger. Instances of vortical motion, however, do occur, as in the whirlpool of Corryvreckan in the Hebrides, between Jura and Scarba, and in some eddies among the Orkneys.

Greedy Whirt-pools, ever-wheeling round, Suck in, at onee, Oara, Sails, and Ships to ground. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Battle of Ivry.

21. Some huge sea-monster of the whale kind; a whirl-whale; a whirl-about.

The Indian Sea breedeth the most and the biggest fishes that are; among which the whales and whirlpools, called balænæ, take up in length as much as four acres or arpens of land.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, i. 235. (Trench.)

whirl-puff; (bwerl'puf), n. [< ME. whirlpuff; < whirl + puff.] A whirlwind. Wyelif.

A whirle-pufe or ghust called Typhen.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, ii. 48.

whirlwater (hwerl'wa"ter), n. An old name for a waterspout.

There was no other water fell over the duke's water-gate than what came of the breaking there of the whirlwater, or, as some call it, the water-pillar.

Court and Times of Charles I., 1. 114.

whirl-whale; (hwérl'hwāl), n. A monster of the whale kind; a whirl-about; a whirlpool.

Auother, swallowed in a Whirt Whales womb, Is laid a-live within a living Toomb, Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, il., The Lawe.

whirlwig (hwerl'wig), n. [A var. of whirlyig, perhaps simulating -wig in earwig.] Same as

whirlwind (hwerl'wind), n. [< ME. whyrle-wynde, qwirl-wind, a whirling wind, = D. wervel-wind = G. wirhelwind = leel, hvirfilvindr = Sw. whire levind = Dan, heirrelevind, a whirlwind; as whirl + wind?, n.] 1. A wind moving in a circumscribed circular path; a mass of air, of which the height is generally very great in comparison with its width, rotating rapidly round a vertical or slightly inclined axis, this axis having at the same time a progressive motion over the sursame time a progressive motion over the surface of the land or sea. Whirlwinds vary greatly in dimensions and intensity, the term including the miniature eddy that circles in the dusty street, the towering sand-pillars of the tropical deserts, the waterspont formed over bodies of water, and the destructive tornado of the United States. They arise when the atmosphere is by which a stable condition is regained.

y which a stable condition is regard.

The Lord answered Job out of the whirtwind.

Job xxxvlii, 1.

2. Figuratively, any wild circling rush resembling a whirlwind.

There the companions of his fall, o'erwhelm'd With floods and whirtwinds of tempestnous fire, He soon discerns.

Milton, P. L., I. 77.

What a whirfield is her head! The deer was flying through the park, followed by the whirlwind of hounds and hunters.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. See

whirl-worm (hwerl'werm), n. A turbellarian;

any member of the *Turbellaria*. whirly-bat† (hwer'li-bat), n. Same as whirl-

Very true, and he also propos'd the fighting with H'hirly-bats too, and I don't like that Sport.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 84.

whirret; (hwir'et), n. [Perhaps from whir.] A slap; a blow. Also written wherret, whirrit, whirrick.

And in a fume gave Furius A whirret on the eare, Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577). (Nares.)

I forthwith went, he following me at my heels, and now and then giving me a whirret on the car, which, the way to my chamber lying through the hall where John Raunee was, he, poor man, might see and be sorry for, as I doubt not that he was, but could not help me.

T. Elliwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 222.

Then there's your souse, your scherrit, and your dowst, Tugs on the bair, your boh o' the lips,—a whelp on 't! I ne'er could find much difference.

Fletcher (and another!), Nice Valour, iii. 2.

whirret; (lwir'et), c. t. [Also wheret, etc.; ef. whirret, n.] 1. To hurry; trouble; tease. Bickerstaff, Love in a Village, i. 5.—2. To give a box on the ear to. Bean. and Ft.

Harry . . . gave master such a whirrick!
II. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 21. (Davies.)

whirrit, n. and v. See whirret.
whirry (hwer'i), v. [A dial. form of whir or of hurry.] I. intrans. To fly rapidly with noise:

whirry (hwere the first and the whirry). It, intrans. To fly rapidly whir; hurry.

II, trans. To hurry. [Scotch in both uses.] whirtle (bwer'tl). n. [Origin obscure.] A perforated steel plate through which pipe or wire is drawn to reduce its diameter. E. H. Knight. whish! (hwish), v. i. [Imitative; ef. whiz and swish.] To move with the whirring or whizzing the first and of rapid motion.

The scenery of a long tragic drama flashed through his mind as the lightning-express train whishes by a station.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, vi.

whish2+ (hwish), interj. [Var. of hush.] Hush.

What means this peevish babe? Whish, lullaby; What ails my babe? what ails my babe to cry?

Quartes, Emblems, ii. 8.

whish²† (hwish), a. [Var. of hush.] Silent: same as hush, whisht, whist!

You took my answer well, and all was whish. Sir J. Harington, Ep., i. 27.

whishey, whishie (hwish'i), n. The white-throat, Sylvia cinerea. Macgillivray. Also what-

whisht (hwisht), interj. and v. [Var. of husht.] Same as husht, whist1.

When they perceived that Solomon, by the advise of his father, was annoynted king, by and by there was all whisht.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

whish! Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

whisk¹ (hwisk), n. [Prop. *wisk; ⟨ Icel. visk, a wisp of hay, something to wipe with, a rubber, = Sw. viska, a whisk, small broom, = Dan. visk, a wisp, rubber, = D. wisch = OHG. wisc, MHG. G. wisch, a whisk, clout; prob. connected with wash. The verb is from the orig. noun; but the noun in the later senses (*act of whisking,' etc.) is from the verb.] 1, A wisp or small bunch, as of grass, hair, or straw; specifically, such a wisp used as a brush, broom, or besom, and especially in modern usage one. or besom, and especially in modern usage one made of the ripened paniele of broom-corn (see broom-corn and Sorghum), used for brushing the dust off clothes, etc.

If you happen to break any china with the top of the whisk on the mantle-tree or the cabinet, gather up the fragments. Swift, Advice to Servants (Chamber-maid).

The ceiling was divided by whisks of flowers, with a margin of honeysuckles.

S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 11.

2. An instrument used for whisking, agitating, or beating certain articles, such as cream or eggs.—3. A coopers' plane for leveling the chimes of casks.—4. A neckerchief worn by women in the seventeenth century. Also called falling-whisk, apparently in distinction from

My wife in her new lace whiske, which indeed is very noble, and I am much pleased with it. Pepys, Dlary, II. 217.

With whisks of lawn, by grannums were, In base contempt of bishops sleeves, Hudibras Redivivus (1706). (Nares.)

5. A brief, rapid sweeping motion as of something light; a sudden stroke, whiff, puff, or gale.

This first sad whisk
Takes off thy dukedom; thou art but an earl.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v.

He turned with an angry whisk on his heel, and swag-gered with long strides out of the gate. J. S. Le Fann, Dragon Volant, Iv.

If a whisk of Fate's broom snap your cobweb asunder.

Lowell, Blondel, ii.

6t. A servant. [Contemptuous.]

This is the proud braches whiske, Brone, Novella.

7. An impertment fellow. Halliwell. [Prov. Brome, Novella. Eng.] - Mexican or French whisk. Same as broom-

whisk! (hwisk), v. [Prop. wisk (as in dial. use); CSw. risku, wipe, sponge, also wag the tail, = Dan. riske, wipe, rub, sponge, = OHG. wisken, MHG. G. wischen, wipe, rub; from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To sweep or brush with a light, rapid motion: as, to whisk the dust from a table.

She advanced to the fire, rearranged the wood, picked up stray brands, and whisked up the coals with a brush.

II. B. Stove, Oldtown, xxiv.

2. To agitate or mix with a light, rapid motion; beat; as, to whisk eggs.—3. To move with a quick, sweeping motion or flourish; move briskly.

His papers light fly diverse, tossid in air; Songs, sonnets, epigrams the winds uplift, And whisk'em back to Evans, Young, and Swift. Pope, Dunciad, ii. 116.

4. To flourish about.

Who? he that walks in grey, whisking his riding-rod?
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, it. 1.

5. To carry suddenly and rapidly; whirl.

The outsiders [in open railway-carriages], who experienced the inconvenience of the smoke as well as the cold atmosphere through which they were whisked.

Quoted in First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 150.

II. intrans. To move with a quick, sweeping motion; move nimbly and swiftly: as, to whisk

Then, ill bested of counsel, rageth she [the Queen], And whisketh through the town. Surrey, Eneid, iv. I wish you would one day whisk over and look at Harley House. Walpole, Letters, 11. 44.

whisk²† (hwisk), n. [\langle whisk¹, v., referring, in the orig. form of the game called "whisk and swabbers," to the rapid action and the whiskswadders," to the rapid action and the whisk-ing or sweeping of the cards from the table as the tricks were won. There are various other eard terms having reference to quick, sweeping action: e. g., 'sweep the stakes,' slams, etc. The name whisk, having no very obvious significance after its first application, came to be called whist. See whist?.] The game of whist.

He plays at whisk and smokes his pipe eight-and-forty hours together sometimes.

Farquhar, Beaux' Stratagem, i. 1.

He played at whisk till one in the morning.
Walpole, Letters, 11. 417.

whisk and swabbers. See swabber.
whisker (hwis'kér), n. [Formerly also (Se.) whisquer, whisear; \(\subseteq \text{whisk}^1 + -cr^1. \] 1. One who or that which whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion.—2. A switch or rod. [Old

A whip is a *whisker* that will wrest out blood Of back and of body, beaten right well. *Harman*, Caveat for Curaetors, p. 122.

3. A bunch of feathers for sweeping anything. Jamicson.—4. In zoöl.: (a) One of the long, stiff, bristly hairs which grow on the upper lip of the eat and many other animals; a vibrissa; a feeler: also, the set of such hairs on either side of the mouth. See *ribrissa*, and cuts under Platyrhynchus and tiger. (b) pl. Any similar formation of hairs, feathers, etc., about an animal's mouth; also, color-marks suggestive of whiskers, as mystacial or maxillary stripes. See whiskered. (e) In entom., a long fringe of See whiskered. (c) In entom., a long fringe of hairs on the elypens, overhanging the mouth. as in flies of the genus Asilus.—5. The hair of the face, especially that on the sides of the face or cheeks of a man, as distinguished from that which grows on the upper lip (called the mustache) and that on the chin (called the beard), but the word was formerly also used for the hair on the upper lip: commonly in the plural. Compare *side-whiskers.*

His face not very great, ample forehead, yellowish red-dish whiskers, which naturally furned up; belowe he was shaved close, except a little tip under his lip. Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

His whiskers curled, and shoe-strings field, A new Toledo by his side. Addison, Rosamond, ii. 2.

He had a beard foo, and whiskers turned upwards on his upper-lip, as long as Baudron's. Scott, Antiquary, ix. Specially as long as bandrois. Seed, Altiquary, IX. The Czar's look, I own, was much brighter and brisker, But then he is sadly deficient in whisker. Byron, Fragment of Epistle to Thomas Moore.

6. In ships, an outrigger of wood or iron extending laterally from each side of the bowsprit-cap, serving to support the jib and flying-jib guys .-7. Something great or extraordinary: a whopper; a big lie. Plantas made English (1694), p. 9. (Davies.)—8. A blusterer. [Scotch.]

March whisquer was never a good fisher.

Scotch proverb (Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 385).

whiskerando (hwis-kg-ran'dō), n. [So called in allusion to Don Ferolo Whiskerandos, a luntlesque character in Sheridan's play, "The Critie": a name formed, with a Spanish-look-

tring termination, (whisker.] A whiskered or bearded person. [Burlesque.]

The dumpy, clderly, square-shouldered, squinting, carroty whiskeraudo of a warrior who was laying about him so savagely.

Thackeray, Philip, xiii.

whiskerandoedt (hwis-ke-ran'dōd), u. [As whiskerandoedt (hwis-ke-ran'dōd), u. [As whiskerandoed + -ed².] Whiskered.

To what follies and what extravagancies would the whiskerandoed macaronies of Bond Street and St. James's proceed, if the beard once more were, instead of the neck-cloth, to "make the man"! Southey, The Doctor, clvi.

whiskered (hwis'kerd), a. $\lceil \langle whisker + -ed^2 \rangle \rceil$ 1. Wearing whiskers; having whiskers, in any Sense

The whisker'd vermin race. Grainger, Sugar Cane, fi. Again the whiskered Spaniard all the land with terror smote.

Longfellow, Belfry of Bruges.

2. Formed into whiskers.

med into whiskers.

Preferring sense from chin that's bare
To nonsense thron'd in whisker'd hair.

M. Green, The Spleen.

M. Green, The Spleen.

Black-whiskered greenlet or vireo, See vireo and whip-tom-kelly.— Whiskered auk or auklet, Simorhynchus pygmæus, a small auk found in the North Pacific, of a dark color, having long white feathers like whiskers on each side of the head. It closely resembles the bird figured at auklet.—Whiskered bat, l'espertitio mystacinus, a small brown bat widely distributed in Europe and Asia.—Whiskered tern. See tern!.

Whiskery (hwis'ker-i), a. [< whisker + -yl.]

Having or wearing whiskers. [Ilumorous.]

The old lady is as ugly as any woman in the parish, and as tall and whiskery as a Grenadier.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xli.

whisket (hwis'ket), n. [Also wisket; < whisk1 whisket (hwis'ket), n. [Also visket; < whisk! +-et.] 1. A basket; especially, a straw basket in which provender is given to eattle. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A small lathe for turning wooden pins. It has a hollow chuek to hold the pin while being turned. E. H. Knight. whiskey, whiskeyfied. See whisky?, whiskified. whiskified, whiskeyfied (hwis'ki-fid), a. [< whisky² + -fy + -ed².] Intoxicated, or partly intoxicated, as with whisky. [Humorous.]

The two whiskeyfied gentlemen are up with her.

Thackeray, Virginians, xxxviii.

This person was a sort of whishified Old Mortality, who claimed to have cut all manner of tombstones standing around.

W. Blaek, Phaeton, xxviii. (Davies.)

whiskint (hwis'kin), n. [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of drinking-vessel.

And wee will han a whiskin at every rush-hearing; a wassel cup at yule; a seed-cake at fastens.

The Two Lancashire Lovers (1640), p. 19. (Halliwell.)

2. A low menial of either sex. Ford's Fancies,

i. 3, note. whisking (hwis'king), p. a. 1. Sweeping along lightly; moving nimbly.

With whisking broom they brush and sweep The cloudy Curtains of Heav'ns stages steep. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The whisking winds. Purchas.

2. Great; large. Bailey, 1731. [Prov. Eng.] whisky¹, whiskey¹ (hwis'ki), n. [< whisk¹ + -y¹, because it whisks along rapidly.] A kind of light gig or one-horso chaise. Sometimes called tim-whisky.

Whiskeys and gigs and curricles. Crabbe, Works, II. 174. The increased taxation of the curricle had the effect of bringing into existence the less expensive gig, a development or imitation of a class of two-wheeled carriage known in the country as a whisky.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, 111. 227.

whisky², whiskey² (liwis'ki), n. [Also Sc. whiskey; prob. short for *whiskybaugh or some similar form, var. of usquebaugh, < Gael. and lr. whuskey; prob. short for *whiskybaugh or some similar form, var. of usquebaugh, < Gael. and Ir. uisgebeatha, whisky, lit. (like F. eau de vie, brandy) 'water of life, '< uisge, water, + beatha, life (cf. L. vita, life, Gr. \(\beta\)io, life). It does not seem probable that E. whisky was taken from Gael. Ir. uisge simply.] An ardent spirit, distilled chiefly from grain. The term was originally applied to the spirit obtained from malt in Ireland, Scotland, etc., in which sense whisky is synonymous with usquebaugh. Irish whisky and Scotch whisky are still made from malt, and are known by numerous names, as poteen, mountainder, etc. In the United States whisky is commonly made either from Indian corn (cern whisky) or from rye (rye wchisky). The name wheat whisky has, however, been appropriated to certain hrands, and wheat is probably used in the making of many different kinds or qualities.—Whisky oocktail, a cocktail in which whisky is the principal ingredient: it consists of whisky and water flavored with hitters, usually also with the peel of orange or lemon, and sweetened with sugar.—Whisky Insurrection or Rebellion. See insurrection.—Whisky Insurrection or Rebellion. See insurrection.—Whisky Insurrection or Rebellion. See insurrection.—Whisky Insurrection or Riff, and the government of a part of the internal-revenue tax on distilled spirits. It was formed in St. Louis about 1872, extended to other western cities, and secretly acquired great influence in the government, but was broken up in 1875.—Whisky smash, a beverage of which the principal ingredient is whisky flavored with mint which is bruised or smashed in the liquor, and usually also with lemon-juice.—Whisky toddy, toddy of which whisky is the principal ingredient; a beverage consisting of hot water and whisky, sweetened or spiced.

Whisky-frisky (hwis'ki-fris'ki), a. Flighty. [Colloq.]

[Colloq.]
As to talking in such a whisley-frisky manner that nobody can understand him, why it's tantamount to not talking at all.

Miss Burney, Cecilia, ix. 3.

whisky-jack (hwis'ki-jak), n. [An altered form, by substitution of the familiar Jack for John, of whisky-john.] The gray jay common in northern sections and western mountainous parts of North America; the Canada jay, Perisoreus canadensis, related to P. infansius of northern Europe; the moose-bird. See cut under Peri-

The Canada Jay, or Whiskey-Jack (the corruption probaly of a Cree name). Encyc. Brit., X111. 611. bly of a Cree name).

whisky-john (hwis'ki-jon), n. [A corruption of the Cree Ind. name, rendered whiskac-shawneesh by Sir John Richardson, but commonly spelled wiskachon, & Cree Ind. wiss-ka-tjan. Cf. whiskyjaek.] Same as whisky-jack. whisky-liver (hwis'ki-liv"er), n. Cirrhosis of

the liver, resulting from chronic alcohol-poison-

whisp (hwisp), n. An erroneous form of wisp, the erroneous form, now established, whisk for wisk)

for wisk).

whisper (hwis'per), v. [< ME. whisperen, whysperen, whispren, hwispren, whisper, AS. (ONorth.) hwisprian, whisper, murmur, = MD. wisperen, D. wispelen, whisper, = OHG. wispalon, hwispalon, MHG. G. wispeln, whisper; ef. recent G. wispern, whisper; allied to Icel. hviskra = Sw. hviska = Dan. hviske, whisper; imitative words, like whister, whistle, AS. hwistlian and hwæstrian, whistle, ult. from the sibilant base hwiscf. whistle.] I. intrans. 1. To speak without uttering voice or sonant breath; speak with a low, rustling voice; speak softly or under the breath; converse in whispers: often implying breath; converse in whispers: often implying plotting, evil-speaking, and the like.

I'll whisper with the general, and know his pleasure. Shak., All's Well, lv. 3, 329.

When David saw that his servants whispered, David perceived that the child was dead. 2 Sam. xii. 19.

All that hate me whisper together against me. Ps. xli. 7. The hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade —
For talking age and whispering lovers made!
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 14.

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

Coleridge, Christabel, II.

2. To make a low, rustling sound, like that of a whisper.

Soft zephyrs whispering through the trees Thomson, Country Life.

The trees began to whisper, and the wind began to roll.

Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.
Smooth as our Charles [River], when, fearing lest he wrong
The new moon's mirrored skifl, he slides along,
Full without noise, and whispers in his reeds.

Lovell, To H. W. L. on his Birthday.

Whispered bronchophony, bronchophony elicited by the whispering of the patient.

II. trans. 1. To ntter in a low non-vocal tone;

say under the breath; state or communicate in whispers: often implying plotting, slanderous talk, etc.

She whispers in his ears a heavy tale. Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1125.

Fresh gales and gentle airs

Whisper'd it to the woods.

Milton, P. L., viii. 516.

I know that 'a a Secret, for it's whisper'd every where. Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 3.

2. To address or inform in a whisper or low voice, especially with the view of avoiding publicity: elliptical for whisper to.

He did first whisper the man in the ear, that such a man should think of such a card.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 946.

He came

To whisper Wolsey.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 179.

You saw her whisper me erewhile.
B. Jonson, Epicæne, iv. 2.

He whisper'd the bonnie lassie hersell,

And has her favour won.

Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 30).

At the same time he whispered me in the ear to take notice of a tabby cat that sat in the chimney corner.

Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

The acaman's whistle Is as a whisper in the ears of death. Shak., Pericles, iii. 1. 9.

The inward voice or whisper can never give a tone.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 174.

2. A whispered word, remark, or conversation.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round, Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd. Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 203.

Upon his first rising the court was hushed, and a general whisper ran among the country people that Sir Roger was up. Addison, Spectator, No. 122.

No sound broke the stillness of the night save now and then low whispers from the men, who were standing motionless in the ranks. Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1888, p. 384.

3. A secret hint, suggestion, or insinuation. At least, the whisper goes so. Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 80.

Princes Though they be sometime subject to loose whispers, Yet wear they two-edg'd swords for open censures. Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. I I heard many whispers against the other, as a whimsical sort of a fellow.

Steele, Tatler, No. 48.

4. A low, rustling sound of whispering, or a similar sound, as of the wind.

In whispers like the whispers of the leaves That tremble round a nightingale, Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

5. Specifically, in *med.*, the sound of the whispering voice transmitted to the ear of the auseultator placed against the chest-wall.—Caver-nous whisper. See cavernous.—Pig's whisper. See

whisperer (hwis'per-er), n. [\(\sqrt{whisper} + -cr^1\)]
1. One who whispers, or speaks in a low, soft, rustling voice, or under the breath.—2. One who tells secrets, or makes secret and mischievous communications; a talebearer; an informer.

A whisperer separateth chief friends. Prov. xvi. 28. Whisperers, backbiters, haters of God. Rom. J. 29.

Their trust towards them hath rather been as to good apials and good whisperers than good magistrates and officers.

Baeon, Deformity (ed. 1887).

They are directly under the conduct of their whisperer, and think they are in a state of freedom while they can prate with one of these attendants of all men in general, and still avoid the man they most like.

Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

whisperhood (hwis'per-hud), n. [\(\text{whisper} + \ -hood. \)] The state of being a whisper; the initial condition of a rumor - that is, a mere whisper or insinuation. [Rare.]

I know a lie that now disturbs half the kingdom with its noise, which, although too proud and great at present to own its parents, I can remember its whisperhood. Swift, Examiner, No. 14.

whispering (hwis'per-ing), n. [Verbal n. of whisper, v.] 1. Whispered talk or conversation; a whisper, or whispers collectively.

Ther was nothing but private meetings and whisperings amongst them, they feeding themselves & others with what they should bring to pass in England.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 173.

Even the *uchisperings* ceased, and nothing broke the stillness but the plashing of the waves without.

E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xxil.

2. Talebearing, hint, or insinuation.

Lest there be . . . whisperings. 2 Cor. xll. 20. Foul whisperings are abroad. Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 79.

whispering (hwis'per-ing), p. a. [Ppr. of whisper, v.] 1. Like a whisper; low and non-vocal.

The passing of all these hundreds of naked feet makes a great whispering sound over the burning pavements. $Harper's\ Mag.,\ LXXVII.\ 224.$

2. Emitting, making, or characterized by a low sound resembling a whisper.

The watch-dog's voice that bay'd the whispering wind.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 121. To Rosy Brook, to cut long whispering reeds which grew

there, to make pan-pipes of.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

I waded and floundered a couple of miles through the whispering night.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 40. whispering-gallery (hwis'per-ing-gal"e-ri), n.

whisperingly (hwis'pering-li), adv. In a whispering manner; in a low voice.

The pool in the corner where the grasses were dank and trees leaned whisperingly.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xii.

whisperously (hwis'per-us-li), adv. [\ *whisperous (\(\forall \text{ whisper + -ous}\) + -\(ly^2\). In a whisper; whisperingly. [Rare.]

The Duchess in awe of Carr Vipont sinks her voice, and gabbles on whisperously.

Bulwer, What will he do with It? v. 8.

whisper (hwis'per), n. [\(\) whisper, v.] 1. The utterance of words with the breath not made vocal; a low, soft, rustling voice.

The seaman's whistle

Addison, Spectator, No. 11.

Whisper (hwis'per), n. [\(\) whisper, v.] 1. The utterance of words with the breath not made whist! (hwist), interj. [\(\) ME. whist! hush! ef. whist!, husht, hush, etc. These are all variations of the utterance st, consisting of a sibilized by the stopped abruptly by the sto lant or low hiss stopped abruptly by the stop-eonsonant t. This utterance is especially suit-ed to call the attention of one near, and by the

lowness of the sound to suggest silence. Cf. whisper, whistle.] Silence! hush! be still! whist! (hwist), a. [Also whish; \(\chi whist!, interj. \)] Hushed; silent; mute; still: chiefly used predicatively

When all were whist, King Edward thus hespake.

Peele, Honour of the Garter.

Far from the town (where all is whist and still).

Marlowe, Hero and Leander, i.

The winds, with wonder whist, Smoothly the waters kist.

Milton, Nativity, 1. 64.

whist¹† (hwist), v. [\langle whist¹, a. Cf. hist¹, husht, etc.] I. trans. To silence; still.

So was the Titanesse put downe and whist. Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 59.

II. intrans. To become silent.

In silence then, yshrowding him from sight, Rut days twice five he *uhisted*; and refused, To death, by speech to further any wight.

Surrey, Æneid, ii.

Th' other nipt so nie
That whist I could not.

Mir. for Mags., p. 427.

Mir. for Mags., p. 427. whist² (hwist), n. [A later form of whisk². The change from whisk², a word of no very obvious significance after its first application, was prob. orig. accidental, or due to an unthinking conformity to whist¹. The notion that the game was called whist "because the parties playing have to be whist or silent," etymologically improbable in itself, is based on the erroneous assumption that whist is the orig. name. The rule of silence, so far as it exists, is appar. founded, however, in part on the false etymology.] A game played with eards by four persons, two of them as partners in opposition to whist2 (hwist), n. assumption that whist is the orig, name. The rule of silence, so far as it exists, is appar. founded, however, in part on the false etymology.] A game played with eards by four persons, two of them as partners in opposition to the other two, also partners. Partnership is determined by agreement or by cutting: if by agreement, two players, one on each side, cut for deal; if by entting, the two who cut the lowest eards are partners, and the original deal belongs to the player who cuts the lowest eard. The ace is the lowest eard in entting. Previous to play, the cards (a full pack) are shuffled. The player on the right of the dealer cuts, and the dealer, beginning with the players on his left, distributes in regular order to all the players, one at a time, the cards face downward, except the last card, which be turns face upward upon the table, at his right hand, where it must remain until his turn to play. This is the trump eard, and the suit to which it belongs is the trump suit; the other three suits are plain suits. The leader is the dealer's left-hand player, who he genistle play by throwing one of his thirteen eards face upward upon the center of the table. Second hand, the leader's left-hand player, who will be active the same suit if he holds one; if he does not hold one, with a card of the same suit if he holds one; if he does not hold one, with a card of the same suit if he holds one; if he does not hold one, with a card of the highest trump played takes the trick. The trick is gathered by the partner of the winner; the four eards are made by him into a packet, and placed face downward, at his left hand, on the table. The winner becomes the leader, and the routine is continued until sil the eards held are played. Tricks above six in number count a point each upon the score. The score is the record kept of the number of points made. In play the ace is highest, the king, queen, knave, 10, and are also high cards, the 8 is the middle card, and the 7 to the 2 inclusive are lowestrals. The rank of the eards a

I affirm against Aristotle that cold and rain congregate homogenes, for they gather together you and your crew, at whist, punch, and claret.

Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, Jan. 25, 1725.

Whist is a language, and every eard played an intelli-ble sentence. James Clay. gible sentence.

gible sentence.

At Whist there is a constant endeavor on the part of one side to arrive at the maximum result for their hands by the use of observation, memory, inference, and judgment, their play being dependent from trick to trick on the interred position of the unknown from observation of the known.

American Whist is recreative work, enjoyable labor, paradoxical as that may seem; its riddle is fascination; its practice is intelligent employment; its play is mathematical induction; its result is intellectual gain.

American Whist Illus., p. 270.

Double-dummy whist. See double dimmm, under

Double-dummy whist. See double dummy, under dummy, -Dummy whist. See double dummy, 5. Duplicate

whist, a modification of the game of whist in which by an arrangement of boards, indicators, and counters hands are preserved after having been once played, enabling them to be replayed by the opposing partners.—Fancy whist, any form of play that introduces unauthorized methods.—Five-point whist, a game without counting honors, usually played under such short-whist laws as may be applied to it.—Long whist, a game of the eighteenth century, played at the English clubs until that of five points with honors counting, the English clubs until that of five points with honors counting, called by Clay short whist, was introduced.

In the author's opinion long whist (ten up) is a far liner game than short whist (five up). Short whist, however, has taken such a hold that there is no chance of our reverting to the former game. Carendish, On Whist, p. 51.

Mongrel whist, a game played in accordance with laws or regulations selected from the two authorized methods. whister! (hwis'ter), v. t. [A var. of whisper, simulating whist!.] To whisper; recite in a low

Then returneth she home unto the sieke party, ... and whistereth s certaine odde praier with a Pater Noster into his eare. Holland, tr. of Camden, 11, 147. (Davies.)

Oft fine whistring noise shall bring sweete sleepe to thy sences. W. Webbe, Eng. Poetry (ed. Arber), p. 75. (Davies.)

whistersnefett, whistersnivett, n. [Origobscure.] A hard blow; a buffet. [Slang.]

A good whistersnefet, truelle paied on his earc.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 112.

whistle (hwis'1), v.; pret. and pp. whistled, ppr. whistling. [\lambda ME. whistlen, whistlen, whystelen, \lambda \lam by forcing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips.

Rigt ss capones in a court cometh to mennes whistlynge In menynge after mete. Piers Plowman (B), xv. 466.

A-noon as thei were with-drawen, Merlin whistelid lowde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 666.

Now give me leve to whistell my fyll.

Playe of Robyn Hode (Chitd's Ballads, V. 424).

Just saddle your horse, young John Forsyth, And whistle, and I'll come soon. Eppie Morrie (Child's Ballads, VI. 263).

Whistle then to me, As signal that thou hear'st something approach.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 7.

2. To emit a warbling or sharp, chirping sound or song, as a bird.

Latin was no more difficile Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle, S. Butler, Hudibras, 1, i, 54.

Hedge-erickets sing; and now with treble soft The redbreast *whistles* from a garden-croft, And gathering swallows twitter in the skles. *Keats*, To Autumn.

3. To sound shrill or sharp; move or rush with shrill or whizzing sound.

Or WHIZZING SOUTH.

The southern wind

Doth play the trumpet to his purposes,

And by his hollow which ting in the leaves

Forctells a tempest and a blustering day.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 5.

Byron, The Glaour, A bullet whistled o'er his head. 4. To sound a whistle or similar wind- or steam-

instrument: as, locomotives whistle at crossings.—5. To give information by whistling; hence, to become informer.

I keptaye between him and her, for fear she had whistled. Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxiii.

To go whistle, a milder expression for to go to the deuce, or the like.

This being done, let the law go whistle.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4, 715.

Your fame is secure; bid the critics go whistle.

Shenstone, The Poet and the Dun.

To whistle down the wind, to talk to no purpose; hold an idle or futile argument.—To whistle for, to summon by whistling.—To whistle for a wind, a superstitious practice among old seamen of whistling during a calm to obtain a breeze. Such men will not whistle during a

"Do you not desire to be free?" "Desire! aye, that I do; but I may whistle for that wind long enough before it will blow." Johnston, Chrysal, II. 184. (Davies.)

blow." Johnston, Chrysal, II. 184. (Davies.)
Whistling coot, the American black scoter, Eddemia americana. [Connecticut.] See cut under Edemia.—
Whistling dick. (a) Same as whistling thrush. (Local, Eng.] (b) An Australian bird, Coluricincla (or Colurocincla or Collyriocincla) harmonica, the harmonic thrush of Latham, usually placed in the Emily Lamidæ, now in the Prionopidæ, or another of this genue, as the Tasmanian C. rectirostris (C. selbyi). The species named are 9) to 10 inches long, chiefly of a gray color varied with brown and white.—Whistling duck. (a) The whistler or widgeon, a duck. (b) Same as whistlewing. (c) Same as whistling cost.—Whistling eagle, whistling hawk, Haliastur sphemarus (one of whose former names was Hollwetus canorus, of Vigors and Horsfletd, 1826), a small eagle or large hawk, 22 inches long, inhabiting the whole of Australia and New Caledonia. It is a congener of the wide-apread Pondicherry eagle, H. indus.—Whist-

ling marmot, the hoary marmot. See cut under whistler, 1 (c).—Whistling plover. See plover.—Whistling
råle, sibilant råle. See dry råle, under råle.—Whistling
snipe. (a) Same ses greenskank. (b) See snipel, 1 (c).—
Whistling swan. (a) The hooper, elk, or whooping
swan. See swan!, 1. (b) In the United States, the comnon American swan, Cygnus americanus or columbianus,
as distinguished from the trumpeter, C. (olor) buccinator.
—Whistling thrush, the song-thrush, Turdus musicus.
See eut under thrush. [Local, Eng.]

II. trans. 1. To form, ntter, or modulate by
whistling: as to whistle a tune or air

whistling: as, to whistle a tune or air.

Tunes . . . that he heard the carmen whistle, Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 342.

I might as well . . . have whistled jigs to a mile-stone.
W. Collins, Moonstone, xxi.

2. To call, direct, or signal by or as by a whistle.

He east off his friends, as a huntsman his pack, For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them back. Goldsmith, Retaliation.

The first blue-bird of spring whistled them back to the Lowell, Harvard Anniversary

3t. To send with a whistling sound.

The Spaniards, who lay as yet at a good distance from them behind the Bushes, as secure of their Prey, began to whistle now and then a shot among them.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 117.

To whistle off, to send off by a whistle; send from the fist in pursuit of prey: a term in falconry; hence, to dismiss or send away generally; turn loose. Nares remarks on the quotation from Shakspere, that the hawk seems to have been usually cast off in this way against the wind when sent in pursuit of prey; with it, or down the wind, when turned loose or abandoned.

16 turned 100se or adamounted.

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'ld whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune.

Shak, Othello, iii. 3. 262.

This is he,
Left to fill up your trinmph; he that basely
Whistled his honour off to the wind.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

whistle (hwis'1), n. [\langle ME. whistle, whistle, whistle, whistle, a pipe: see whistle, r.] 1. A more or less piercing or sharp sound produced by forcing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips: as, the merry whistle of a boy.—2. Any similar sound. Especially – (a) The shrill note of a bird.

The great plover's human whistle.

Tennyson, Geraint.

(b) A sound of this kind produced on an instrument, especially one of the instruments called whistles. See def. 3.

y one of the motors...

Ship-boys . . .

Hear the shrill whistle which doth order give.

Shak., Hen. V., lift, Prol.

Sooner the whistle of a mariner
Shall sleeke the rough curbs of the ocean back.

Marston, What You Will, v. 1.

(c) A sound made by the wind blowing through branches of trees, the rigging of a vessel, etc., or by a flying missile.
(d) A call or signal made by whistling.

Such a high ealling therefore as this sends not for those drossy spirits that need the lure and *whistle* of earthly preferment, like those animals that fetch and carry for a morsell.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

They [of Scio] have now no domestic partridges that come at a whistle, but great plenty of wild ones of the red sort.

Pococke, Description of the East, 1I. ii. 9.

3. An instrument or apparatus for producing a whistling sound. Whistles are of various shapes and sizes, but they all utilize the principle of the direct flute or flageolet—that of a stream of air so directed through a tube as to impinge on a sharp edge.

With quistlis, & ques, & other quaint gere, Melody of mowthe myrthe for to-here. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 6051.

A whistle seems to have been a badge of high command in the navy in the sixteenth century. One is mentioned in the will of Sir Edward Howard (1512) as hung from a rich chain.

Fairholt.

Specifically - (a) The small pipe used in signaling, etc.,



by boatswains, huntsmen, policemen, etc. (b) A small tin or wooden tube, fitted with a monthpiece and pierced generally with six holes, used as a nusical toy. Often called a penny whistle. See flaguoets. (c) An instrument sounded by escaping steam, used for giving signals, alarms, etc., on railway-engines, steamships, etc. See cuts under steam-whistle and passenger-engine.—At one's whistle, at one's call.

Ready at his whistle to array themselves round him in arms against the commander in chief. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

Galton's whistle, an instrument for testing the power to hear shrill notes.—To pay for one's whistle, or to pay dear for one's whistle, to pay a high price for something one fancies; pay dearly for indulging one's whim, caprice, fancy, or the like. The allusion is to the story Benjamin Franklin tells (Works, ed. 1836, 11, 182) of

If a man likes to do it, he must pay for his whistle.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxv. (Davies.)

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxv. (Davies.)

To wet one's whistle, to take a drink of liquor, perhaps with reference to the wetting of a wooden whistle to improve the tone, perhaps merely in comparison of the throat and vocal organs with a musical instrument. Sometimes, erroneously, to whet one's rehistle. [Colloquial and jocose.]

As any jay she light was and jolyf, So was hir joly whistle wei ywet.

Chaucer, Reeve'a Tale, I. 235.

I wete my whystell, as good drinkers do. Je crocque la pie. Wyll you wete your whystell? Palsyrave, p. 780.

Worth the whistle, worth the trouble or pains of call.

Worth the whistle, worth the trouble or pains of call-

I have been worth the rehistle. Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 29. whistle-belly (hwis'l-bel"i), a. That causes rumbling or whistling in the belly. [Slang.]

"I thought you wouldn't appreciate the widow's tap," said East, watching him with a grin. "Regular whistlebelly vengeance, and no mistake!"

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xviii.

whistle-cup (hwis'l-kup), n. A drinking-cup having a whistle appended, awarded, as a prize in a drinking-bout, to the last person able to

whistle-drunk (hwis'l-drungk), a. Too drunk to whistle; very drunk. [Slang.]

to whistle; very drunk. [Siang.]

He was indeed, according to the vulgar phrase, whistledrunk; for, before he had awallowed the third bottle he became so entirely overpowered that, though he was not carried off to bed till long after, the parson considered him as absent. Fielding, Tom Jones, xii. 2. (Davies.)

whistle-duck (hwis'l-duk), n. 1. Same as whistler, 1 (c).—2. Same as whistlewing.
whistle-fish (hwis'l-fish), n. A rockling; specifically, the three-bearded rockling; same as sea-loach. Also weasel-fish.

I believe . . . that, while preserving the aound of the name, the term has been changed, and a very different word substituted, and that for whistle-fish we ought to read weasef-fish. Both the Three and Five-bearded Rocklings were called mustel a from the days of Pliny to those of Rondelet, and thence to the present time.

Yarrell, British Fishes, II. 272.

whistler (bwis'ler), n. [⟨ME. whistlere, hwistlere, ⟨AS. hwistlere, a whistler, piper, ⟨hwistlian, whistle: see whistle.] 1. One who or that which whistles.

One guinea, to be conferred upon the ablest whistler. Strutt, Sports and Pastimea, p. 474.

Specifically—(a) The hoary marmot, Arctomys pruinosus, a large marmot found in northerly and western moun-



Whistler (Arctomys pruinosus).

tainous parts of North America, related to the wood-chnek: a translation of the Canadian French name sif-fleur. (b) The whistlewing. [U. S.] (c) The widgeon, Mareca penelope (see whew-duck). (d) The ring-ouzel, Merula torquata. See cut under ouzel, 2. [Local, Eng.] (e) The green plover or lapwing; the pewit.

The screech-owl, and the whistler shrill. Webster.

2. A broken-winded horse; a roarer.

The latter of whom is spoken of as a non-stayer and a rehistler. The Field, Aug. 27, 1887. (Encyc. Dict.)

3†. A piper; one who plays on the pipes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 475.—4. The keeper of a shebeen, or unlicensed spirit-shop. [Slaug.]

The turnkeys knows beforehand, and gives the word to the wistlers, and you may wistle for it wen you go to look.

Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

Whistlewing (hwis'l-wing), n. The goldeneyed duck. Clangula glaucion. Also whistleduck, whistling duck.

Whistle-wood (hwis'l-wind), n. The striped maple, Acer Pennsylvanieum, thus named because used by boys to make whistles, the bark easily separating from a section of the stem in easily separating from a section of the stem in easily separating from a section of the stem in spring. The name is also given to the basswood, Tilia Americana, having the same property, and in Great Britain is locally applied to the mountain-ash, Pyrus aucuparia, and to the common and sycamore maples, Acer campestre and A. Pseudoplatuaus.

Whistling (hwis'ling), p. a. Sounding like a whistle: as, a whistling sound.

Whistling-arrow (hwis'ling-ar'ō), n. An arrow whose head was so formed that the air rushing through it in its flight produced a whistling sound: a toy in use in the sixteenth century.

his actting his mind upon a common whistic and buying whistling-buoy (hwis'ling-boi), n. See buoy, 1 it for four times its real value. (with cut

whistlingly (hwis'ling-li), adv. In a whistling manner; with a sibilant or shrill sound. Stor

whistling-shop (hwis'ling-shop), n. A spirit-shop, especially a secret and illicit one. In the quotation, the place referred to is a room in a prison for debtors where spirits are sold secretly. [Slang.]

delitors where spirits are some sectors. Parasity "Bless your heart, no, sir," replied Job; "a whistling-shop, sir, is where they sell spirita."

Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

whistly† (hwist'li), adv. [\langle whist\frac{1}{2} + -ly\frac{2}{2}. Cf. wistly.] Silently. whist-play (hwist'pl\hat{a}), u. Play in the game of

The fact is that all rules of whist-play depend upon and are referable to general principles.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 544.

whist-player (hwist'pla"er), n. One who plays

About 1830 some of the best French whist-players, with Deschapellea at their head, modified and improved the old-fashioned system.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 544.

whit¹ (hwit), n. [A var. of *wit, a var. of wight, \langle ME. wigt, wiht, sometimes with, \langle AS. wiht: see wight¹. The change of initial w- to wh- is perhaps due in this case to emphasis (so $want^1$ pernaps due in this case to emphasis (so wanties sometimes pronounced emphatically whont). The notion that whit is derived by metathesis from AS. wiht is erroneous.] The smallest part, particle, bit, or degree; a little; a jot, tittle, or iota: often used adverbially, and generally with a negative.

A meruelona case, that I entlemen ahould so be ashamed of good learning, and *neuer* a *whit* ashamed of ill maners. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 60.

Nor is the freedom of the will of God any whit abated, t, or hindered. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 2. let, or hindered.

And Samuel told him every whit. 1 Sam. iii. 18.

Are ye angry at me, because I have made a man every whit whole on the Sabbath day?

John vii. 23.

But all your threats I do not fear, Nor yet regard one whit.

The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 376).

Why, man, you don't seem one whit the happier at this, Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

whit² (hwit), a. An obsolete or dialectal form (surviving especially in old compounds, as whitleather, Whitsun, etc.) of white¹.
whit-bee (hwit'bē), n. See Portland stone, un-

white 1 (hwit), a. and n. [\langle ME. whit, whyt, qvit, hwit, \langle AS, hwit = OS. hwit = OFries, hwit = D. wit = LG. wit = OHG. MHG. wiz, G. weiss = Ieel. hvitr = Sw. hvit = Dan. hvid = Goth. hweits, leel. hvitr = Sw. hvit = Dan. hvit = Goth. hveits, white; akin to Skt. cveta, white, $\langle \sqrt{cvit}, be \rangle$ white, shine: ef. cvitra, cvitra, white, OBulg. svieta, light, svitieti, shine, give light, Russ. svieta, light, etc. Hence ult. wheat, whitster, $whittle^1$, $whiting^1$, etc.] I. a. 1. Of the color of pure snow or any powder of material transmitting all visible rays without sensible absorption; transmitting and so reflecting to the e all the rays of the spectrum combined in the same proportions as in the impinging light, and thus, as seen in sunlight, conveying the same impression to the eye as sunlight of moderate intensity; not tinged or tinted with any of the proper colors or their compounds; snowy: the opposite of black or dark.

Amidde a tree fordrye, as whyte as chalk, . . . Ther sat a faucon over hir heed ful hye. Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 401.

Fresshe lampraye bake; open yo paaty, than take whyte brede, and cut it thynne, & fay it in a dysshe.

Babces Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

A head So old and white as this. Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 24.

Nor ever falls the least white star of snow. Tennyson, Lucretius. 2. Pale; pallid; bloodless, as from fear or cow-

To turn white and swoon at tragic shows.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, 1. 308.

Or whispering with white lips—"The foe! they come!"

Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 25.

3. Free from spot or guilt; pure; clean; stain-

The whitest virtue strikes.

Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 198.

In the white way of virtue and true valour You have been a pilgrim long. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Multa, ii. 5.

4+. Fair; beautiful.

"Ye, ywis," quod fresshe Antigone the white. Chaucer, Troifus, ii. 887.

Y was stalworthe & white. Hymns to Virgiu, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

5t. Dear; favorite; darling. See whiteboy, 1. Then ware what is done,
For he is Henry's white son.

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay (Works, ed. Dyce,
[I. 174).

Square; honorable; reliable: as, a white [Slang, U.S.]

Why, Miss, he's a friend worth havin', and don't you forget it. There ain't a whiter man than Laramic Jack from the Wind River Mountains down to Santa Fé. The Century, XXXIX, 523.

7†. Gracious; specious; fair-seeming.

"Ye caused al this fare,
Trow I," quod she, "for al your wordes white."

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1568.

8. Gracious; friendly; favorable; auspicious: as, a white witch.

Thou, Minerva the whyte,
Gif thou me wit my letre to devyse.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1062.

Till this white honr, these walls were never proud
T'inclose a guest. Shirtey, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.
The Thanksgiving festival of that year is particularly
impressed on my mind as a white day.

H. B. Stove, Oldtown, p. 336.

9t. Silver: as, white money.

Let but the hose be search'd, I'll pawn my life There's yet the tailor's bill in one o' the pockets, And a white thimble that I found i' moonlight. Middleton (and others), The Widow, Iv. 2.

10. In musical notation, of a note, having an open head: as, whole notes and half notes are white. See note1.—11. In her., an epithet used instead of argent to note certain furs which are supposed to be represented not in silver but in dead white. It is a modern fanciful variation, and not good heraldry.—12. In silverware, chased or roughened with the tool, so as to retain a slightly granulated and therefore white surface, as distinguished from that of burnished said of armor of steel or iron.—14. In ceram., noting the biscuit when dry and ready for firing, because in that state it has grown much lighter or in color than it was when first molded, and full of moisture.—15. Transparent and colorless, as glass or water; also, with reference to wine, light-colored, whitish or yellowish, as opposed to red: sometimes used to note wine of even a deep-amber color.

White glass is introduced here and there [in a stained-glass window] to heighten the effect in draperies and in ornaments.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 303.

16. Belonging or pertaining to the Carmelites or other orders of monks for whose dress white is the prescribed color: as, the white friars.

At the fourth day after evensong hee came to a white [Augustinian] abbey.

Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthure, III. xxxviii.

May Day we went to Seynt Elyn and offcrd ther, She lith in a ffayer place of religion of whith monks,

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 7.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 7.

17. In bot. and zoöl., the compounds of white with participial adjectives are numberless, as white-flowered, white-headed, white-winged. Only a few of these are given below.—Great white egret, little white egret. See egret.—Order of the White Eagle, of the White Elephant, of the White Falcon. See eagle, etc.—To mark with a white stone. See stone.—White admiral. See admiral, 5.—White agaric. Same as purging-agaric.—White agate. Same as purging-agaric.—White agate. Same as chalcedony.—White alder. See Clethra and Platylophus.—White ale. (a) A liquor made in Devonshire: said to be made of malt and hops, with flour, spices, and perhaps an unknown ingredient called grout (which see) or ripening. It is drunk new, and does not improve with age. Bickerdyke. (b) A driuk made in the south of England, said to consist of common ale to which flour and eggs have been added.—White amber, spernaceti.—White amphisbæna, Amphisbæna alba, a large light-colored species of amphisbæns.—White amber, a termite; any member of the genus Termes or family Termitidæ (see the technical names, and cut under Termes). Though thus qualified as ants, these insects are not hymenopterous, but neuropterous, their strong resemblance to ants being deceptive, though it is exhibited not only in their general appearance but also in their social life and their works.—White antimony. See antimony.—White art. See black art, under art?.—White ash. See ash!. and Italylophus, 3.—White-ash breeze, the action or the force of rowing: so called because oars are generally made of white ash. [Humorous.]—White ash. See asp!.—White atrophy of the optic nerve, a form of secondary optic nerve atrophy.—White bast. See white-bass.—White bass. See white-bass.—White basswood. See Tülia.—White bas. See Majmolia.—White bass of Toln.—White baneberry. See Actea.—White bass. See Mite basswood. See Tülia.—White bas. (a) See Majmolia.—White bas dings are dings In bot, and zool., the compounds of white

or pale brownish-white color. See cuts under bear? and Plantigrada. (b) An nunsually light-colored specimen of Graue horribids, the grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains: so named by Lewis and Clarke (1814). Compare first cut under the color of the color

The bay is now curling and writhing in white horses under a smoking south wester.

Kingsley, Life, viil.

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White House, the name popularly given to the official residence of the President of the United States, at Washington, from its color. Its official designation is Executive Manston.—White Huns. See Hun1.—White ipecacuanta. Ase ipecacuanha.—White iron, pig-iron in which the carbon is simost entirely in chemical combination with the iron: such iron is very hard, of light color, and breaks with a coarse granular or crystalline structure. White iron containing a large amount of manganese is called spite-gletisen. The white irons generally contain a high percentage of carbon. The French name for tin-plate (ferblanch) is sometimes (incorrectly) translated 'white iron.—White ironbark-tree. See ironbark-tree.—White iron pyrites. Same as marcasite, 2.—White ironwood. See ironwood.—White jasmine. See Jasminum.—White jaundice, a name formerly applied to chlorosis.—White iron wasy degeneration.—White Jura, in geol., according to the nomenclature of the German geologists, the uppermost division of the Jurassic: called sometimes the Malm. It takes the name of white from the lighter color of the rocks of which it is made up, as contrasted with the darker tints of the underlying rocks. See Malm, 2.—White lark, lead, leather. See the nouns.—White laurel. See Magnolia.—White League, a mame sometimes given to the Kuklux Klan, but especially to a nearly contemporary military organization formed in Louislana to secure the political ascendancy of the whites.—White leprosy, elephantiasis Graecorum. The name was applied at one time to various affections in which there were white patches on the skin, such as leucoderma and some forms of psoriasis.—White lettuce. See lettuce.—White lias, in Eng. geol., the uppermost division of the Rhetic Lias in Infra-Lias, as that formation is developed in southwestern England.—White lie, light, lignum-vitæ, lime, lupine, magic, mahogany, manganese, mangrove, etc. See the nouns.—White mace, the nace obtained from the Santa Fé nutmeg. Muristica Otoba.—white man's weed. See whitenced.—White maple. See si

How cleanly he wipes his spoon at every spoonful of any whitement he eats!

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

Look you, sir, the northern man loves white-meats, the southern man sallads.

Dekker and Webster, Northward IIo, i. 3.

(b) Certain delicate flesh used for food, as poultry, rabbits, veal, and pork.

Fish was enormously consumed, and so, too, were white meat and dairy produce.

H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, vi. (c) Same as light meat. See meatl.—White melilot. See Melilotus.—White metal, mignonette, money. See the nouns.—White Moors, the Genoese. See the quotation.

It is proverbially said there are in Genoa Mountaines without wood, Sea without fish, Women without shame, and Men without conscience, which makes them to be termed the White Moores.

Howell, Forreine Travell (ed. Arber), p. 41.

White mouse. (a) One of a fancy breed of the common house-mouse, an albino of Mus musculus. The albinlan originates by chance, like that of many other animals, but may be perfected and perpetusted by methodical selection. When it is perfect, the mice are snow-white, with pink eyes, nose, ears, paws, and tail. (b) The lemming of find-son's Bay, Cuniculus torquatus; the snow-mouse, which turns pure-white in winter.—White mulberry, mullen, mustard. See the nouns.—White nettle, the white dead-nettle, Lamium album.—White notel, nickel diarsenide, the mineral rammelsbergite.—White nightnawk. Same as mutton-bird.—White noddy, the white tern. See cut under Gygis.—White nosegay-tree. See nosegay-tree.—White note. See def. 10 and notel.—White nun, the smew, Mergellus albellus. See cut under smew.—White oak. See oak (with out).—White oakum. See oakum, 2.—White olive. See Halleria.—White owl. See snow-owl.—White pearwood, a South African tree, Petrocclastrus rostrutus, of the Celastraceæ. It has a height of about 20 feet, and yledds a heavy, strong, and durable wood, much used for wsgon-work.—White pepper. See proper.—White perch, a very common food-fish of eastern North America, Morone nuericana, of the family Labracidæ. It is thus not a true perch, or member of the Perbencia.



White Perch (Morone americana)

cidæ (for an example of which see first cut under perch¹). but is most nearly related to the brass-bass or yellow-bass, Morone interrupta, and next to the striped-bass, Roccus lineatus, and white-bass, R. chrysops. It scarcely attains the length of a foot, and is usually smaller than this; the color is olivaceous, silvery-white on the sides, with faint light streaks, but without any of the dark stripes which mark its near relatives. It abounds coastwise from Cape Cod to Florida, ascending all streams, and makes an excellent pan-fish.—White pine. See pine.—Whitepine weevil.—See Pissodes (with cut) and weevil.—White pitch. See Burquady pitch, under pitch?.—White point, a British noctuid moth, Leucama albiquacta.—White pond-lily, poplar, poppy, potato, precipitate. See the nouns.—White post.

white

herb. See Valerianella.—White prominent, a British prominent moth, Notodonta tricolor, with white wings, the fore wings spotted with black.—White quebracho. See quebracho.—White-rag worm, the lurg.—White rent.

(a) In Devon and Cornwall, a rent or duty of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil. Imp. Dict. (b) Seerent2, 2(c).—White Indocros, the African kobaoba, Rhinoceros simus.—White ribon, a ribbon worn to signify that the wearer is a member of some organization for the promotion of moral purity.—White robin-snipe, rocket, rodwood, rope, rose, rot, rubber, Russian, sage, salmon, salt, sandalwood, sanicle, sapphire. See the nouns.—White sapota, a small Mexican tree, Casimiroa edulia, of the Rutaceae.—It bears a nesrly globose pulpy edible fruit, for which it is cultivated.—White satin, Liparis or Stilpnotia salicis, a British moth with satiny-white wings expanding two inches.—White scale. (a) Aspidiotus nerti, a small white bark-louse or scale-insect found commonly on citrus-trees and -fruits and upon the oleander, magnolia, ivy, and many other plants. (b) The cushion-scale, or fluted scale, Iceryn purchasi. See cushion-scale, or fluted scale, Iceryn purchasi. See cushion-scale, (c) The rose-scale, Diaspis rose, a very white cosmopolitan species occurring on the twigs and leaves of the rose.—White schorl, sca-bass, seam. See the nouns.—White shark, skin, snail, snake-root. See the nonns.—White spruce, squall, stopper, stork, stringy-bark, stuff, sultan. See the nouns.—White swallowwort, sweetwood, swelling, sycamore, tallow, tansy, teak, tea-tree, thorn. See the nouns.—White trans, vervain, vine, vitriol, wagtail, walnut, wash, water, water-lily, wavey, wax, whale, wheat, widgeon, willow, wine, witco, woif, etc. See the nouns.—Syn. 2. White, Fair

minous color, devoid of chroma, and therefore indeterminate in hue. But a white intensely illuminated has a yellow effect, and very deeply shaded takes on the bluish look of gray. A derangement of the proportions of light in pure white to the extent of 3 per cent. of the red, 6 per cent. of the green, or .5 per cent. of the blue, is readily perceived by direct comparison; but quite considerable admixtures of chroma are compatible with the color's retaining the name of white.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairles, Finely attired in a robe of white. Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4, 72.

2. A pigment of this color.—3. Something, or a, a pigment of this color.—3. Something, or a part of something, having the color of snow. Specifically—(n) The central part in the butt in archery, which was formerly painted white; the center or mark at which an arrow or other missile is aimed; hence, the thing or point aimed at.

Vertue is the *white* we shoote at, not vanitie. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 245.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 245.

'Twas I won the wager, though you hit the white.

Shak, T. of the S., v. 2. 186.

Thus Geneva Lake swallowed up the Episcopal Sea, and Church-Lands were made secular, which was the White they level'd at.

(b) The albumen of an egg. or that pellucid viscous fluid which surrounds the yolk; also, sometimes, the corresponding part of a seed, or the farinaecous matter surrounding the embryo. (c) That part of the ball of the eye which surrounds the Iris or colored part.

And he, poor heart, no sooner heard my news,
But turns me up his whites, and falls flat down.

Grim the Collier, iii. (Davies.)

Ay, and I turned up the whites of my eyen till the strings awmost cracked again. Macklin, Man of the World, iii. 1.

awmost cracked again. Mackett, Man of the world, III. I. (d) pl. In printing, blank spaces. (e) pl. A white fabric otherwise called long cloth.

The Indians doe bring fine whites, which the Tartars do all roll about their heads, & al other kinds of whites, which serue for apparell.

Haklunt's Voyages, I. 332.

Salisbury has . . . Long Cloths for the Turkey trade, called Salisbury B'hites.

Defoe, Tour thro' Great Britain, I. 324. (Davies.)

(ft) White clothing or drapery.

You clothe Christ with your blacks on earth, he will clothe you with his glorious whites in heaven.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, H. 174.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, H. 174.

(y) A member of the white race of mankind; as, the "poor whites" of the southern United States.

4. pl. In med., leucorrhea.—Body white. See flake-white.—China white, a very pure variety of white lead, usually in small drops. Also siter-white.—Chinese white, Same as zine white.—Clichy white, a kind of white lead made at Clichy, in France.—Constant white, an artificially prepared sulphate of barium. See blane fire, under blane.—Cremnitz white. See Kremnitz white, and ulterated white lead; a book-name.

Faenza white, a name given to the fine white enamel of some varieties of majolica. It is thought, however, that the discovery is due to the factory of Fernara.—Flake white. See fake-white.—Forest whitest. Same as penistone.—French white, a variety of white lead; same as China white. Also called blane d'argent.—In black and white. See black.—Indophenol white. Same as leuro-

indophenol.—Kremnitz white, London white, white lead.—Paris white. See whiting.—Pattison's white, the hydrated oxychlorid of lead.—Pearl white, the basic nitrate of bismuth used as a cosmetic.—Permanent white, Same as constant white.—Roman white, white lead: a book-name—Silver white.—Same as French white.—Spanish white. See whiting.—The white and the red; silver and gold.

They shulle force the schute and ek the rade.

They shulle forgon the whyte and ek the rede.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1381.

Thin white, in gilding, the first priming of hot aize and whiting. This is followed by several layers of greater consistence, called thick white. Two thick whites laid on, one almost immediately after the other, are called double opening white.—To spit white. See spile.—Venice white, an adulterated white lead: a book-name.—Zinc white, impure oxid of zine.

White! (hwit), r.: pret. and pp. whited, ppr. whiting. [(a) < ME. whiten, hwiten, < AS. hwitian = OllG. wizen, MHG. wizen = Goth. hweitjan, become white; also AS. gehwitian = D. witten = G. weissen = Goth. gahweitjan, make white; from the adi: see white!, a.] I + intrans. To from the adj.: see white1, a.] I.t intrans. To grow white; whiten.

Ile . . . laueth hem in the lauandrie . . .

And with warme water of hua eyen woketh hit til hit white.

Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 332.

II. trans. To make white. Specifically—(a) To whiten; whitewash; hence, to gloss over.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as anow; so as no fuller on earth can white them.

Mark ix. 3.

Then bring'st his virtue asleep, and stay'st the wheel Both of his reason and judgment, that they move not; Whit'st over all his vicea.

Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 1. He was as scrupulously whited as any sepulchre in the whole bills of mortality. Thackeray, Newcomes, viii.

(b) To make pale or pallid.

Your passion hath sufficiently whited your face.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

Syn. See whiten.

= syn. see winten. white? (hwit), v. t. A dialectal form of thwite. Compare whittle? from *thwittle. white-alloy (hwit'a-lei"), n. One of various cheap alloys used to imitate silver. Most of them contain copper and tin, with some arsenic. white-armed (hwit'armd), a. Having white arms.-White-armed sea-anemone, an actinia, Sa-

white-armed (nwit arma), a. Having white arms.—White-armed sea-anemone, an actinia, sagartia leucolæma.

white-arse (hwīt'ärs), n. The wheatear.

white-back (hwīt'bak), n. 1. The canvasback duck. See cut under eauvasback. Alex. Wilson, 1814. [Potomac river, U. S.]—2. The white poplar, Populus alba. [Prov. Eng.]

white-backed (hwīt'bakt), a. Having the back more or less white.— White-backed bushbuck. See bushbuck.— White-backed colie, the South African Colius capensis, marked with a black-and-white line on each side of the back. It is small-bodied, but a foot or more long owing to the development of the tail.—White-backed skunk, the conepate. See cut under Conepatus.—White-backed woodpecker, a three-toed woodpecker of North America, Picoides dorsalis of Baird, having a long white stripe down the middle of the black back.

white-bait (hwīt'bāt), n. 1. A small clupeoid fish, prized as a delicacy in England. Whitebait are best when from 2 or 3 inches long, but retain the name up to a size of 4 or 5 inches. They abound in the estuary of the Thames and in other similar British localities at certain acasons. The fishing begins in April, and lasts through the summer; the fishes are taken in bag-nets. They are chiefly of a silvery-white color inclining to a pale-greenish on the back. Some places in England, as especially Greenwich, are famous for their whitebait dinners. The fish are usually fried till they are crisp. The identity of whitebait has been much discussed and disputed. They have been supposed to be a distinct species, named Clupea alba, and even placed in a genua framed for their reception as Rogenia alba. They have been more generally recognized as the fry of certain elupeoids, as the sprat (Clupea sprattus), the herring (C. harengus), and the shad (of one or another of the British species). But careful examinations of great quantities of whitebait, made in different localities at different times, have shown these conjuins to the more or less erroneous. Whitebait gus), and the shad (of one or another of the British species), But careful examinations of great quantities of whitebait, made in different localities at different times, have shown these opinions to be more or less erroncous. Whitebait consists in fact of the fry of several different chipcoid fishes, mainly the sprat and the herring, with occasionally a small percentage of yet other fishes; and the relative quantity of the different species represented varies, moreover, according to season and locality.

Our wives (without whose sanction no good man would surely ever look a whitebait in the face) gave us permission to attend this entertainment. Thackeray, Philip, xl. 2. A Chinese salmonoid fish, Salunx sinensis.

white-baker (hwit'ba"ker), n. The beam-bird, Muscieupa grisola; the spotted flycatcher. Also whitewall, white-bird.

white-barred (hwit'bard). a. white-barred (hwit'bard), a. Having one or more white bars, as an animal: specifying a British hawk-moth, Sesia sphegiformis or Trohilium sphegiforme

white-bass (hwit'bas). n. A fresh-water food-fish of the United States, Roccus chrysops, found chiefly in the Mississippi basin and the Great Lake region, of the same genus as the striped-bass (R. lineatus), which it much resembles, but quite different from the black-basses (which are centrarchoids). The color is silvery, tinged with

yellow below, and marked along the sides with several

white-beaked (hwīt'bēkt), a. Having a white beak. (a) White-billed, as a bird. (b) Having the snout or rostrum white, as a skunk-porpoise of the genus Lagenorhynchus (which see).

whitebeam, whitebeam-tree (hwit'bem, -tre), n. A small Old World tree, Pyrus Aria, havn. A small Old World tree, Pyris Ard, having the under side of its feliage, as well as the young twigs and inflorescence, clethed with silvery down. See beam-tree.

white-beard (hwit'berd), n. [< ME. whyteberd; < white + beard.] A man having a white or gray beard; a graybeard; an old man.

And yff they wolle not dredde, ne ohey that, then they shall be quyt by Blackberd or Whyteberd.

White-beards have arm'd their thin and hairless scalps Shak., Rich. 11., lii. 2. 112.

white-bearded (hwit'ber"ded), a. Having a white or gray beard.

Our White-bearded Patriarchs died.

Byron, Heaven and Earth, 1. 3.

White-bearded monkey, Semnopithecus nestor, of Cey-

white-bellied (hwit'bel"id), a. Having the belly white: specifying many birds and other animals. — White-bellied murrelet, Brachyrhamphus hypoleucus, a hird of the auk family, found on the coast of Southern and Lower California. — White-bellied nuthatch. See nuthatch (with eut). — White-bellied petrel, Fregata grallaria, a kind of still-petrel. — White-bellied rat. See black rat, under rat!. — White-bellied sea-eagle, Haliacitus leucogaster, of Aala, Australia, etc. — White-bellied seal, the monk-acal, Monachus albicenter. — White-bellied snipe. See snipe!. — White-bellied swallow, Tachycineta or fridoproce bicolor, having the under parts pure-white, the upper dark lustrous-green. It is one of the most beautiful as well as most abundant swallows of North America, sometimes known as tree-swallow. See cut under swallow. — White-bellied water-mouse, the Australian Hydromys leucogaster. — White-bellied wren. See veren.

White-belly (hwit'bel'i), n. 1. The common sharp-tailed grouse of the United States, whose under parts appear white in comparison with white-bellied (hwit'bel"id), a.

under parts appear white in comparison with those of the pinuated grouse. See cut under *Pediacetes.*—2. The American widgeon, *Marcca americana*. See cut under *widgeon*. [New

whitebill (hwit'bil), n. The common Ameriwhitebill (hwit'bil), n. The common American coot, Fulica americana. [New Jersey.] white-billed (hwit'bild), a. Having a white bill, as a bird: specifying various species: as, the white-billed textor. See cut under Textor. white-bird (hwit'berd), n. Same as white-baker. white-blaze (hwit'blāz), n. Same as white-baker. white-blow (hwit'blō), n. Either of two early flowers, Saxifraga tridactylites and Erophila vulgaris (Draba verna), both also named whitlowgrass: an old name in England. white-boundt (hwit'bon"et), n. A fictitious

white-bonnet (hwit'bon"et), n. white-bonnet (nwit bon et), n. A neutrous bidder at sales by auction: same as puffer, 2. whitebottle (hwit bot "1), n. The bladder-campion, Silene Cueubalus (S. inflata). See Silene. whiteboy (hwit boi), n. 1; An old term of endearment applied to a favorite son, dependent, or the like; a darling. See white 1, a., 5.

"I know," quoth I, "I am his white-boy, and will not be gulled." Ford, 'Tls Pity, i. 4.

His first addresse was an humble Remonstrance by a dutifull son of the Church, almost as if he had said her white-boy. Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

2. [cap.] A member of an illegal agrarian association formed in Ireland about the year 1761, whose object was "to do justice to the poor by whose object was "to do justice to the poor by restoring the ancient commons and redressing other grievances" (Leeky). The members of the association assembled at night with white frocks over their other clothes (whence the name), threw down fences, and leveled inclosures (being hence also called Levelers), destroyed the property of harsh landlords or their agents, the Protestant clergy, the tithe-collectors, and any others who had made themselves obnoxious to the association. Also used attributively.

Luike ordinary grime, the Whitehau outrages were

Unlike ordinary crime, the White-boy outrages were systematically, skilfully, and often very successfully directed to the enforcement of certain rules of conduct.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

Whiteboyism (hwīt'bei-izm), n. [< Whiteboy + -ism.] The principles or practices of the Whiteboys.

The Catholic bishop of Cloyne, in March, 1762, issued a pastoral urging those of his diocese to use all the spiritual censures at their disposal for the purpose of repressing Whiteboyism. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

white-brass (hwit'bras), n. An alloy of copper white-brass (hwit'bras), u. An alloy of copper and zinc, in which the proportion of copper is comparatively small. With less than 45 per cent. of copper the color of brass ceases to be yellow, and as the percentage of zinc is increased the color of the alloy passes from silver-white to gray and bluish-gray. Such alloys are brittle, and have but a limited use. Some of these white-brasses are sold under the trade-names of "Birmingham platinum" and "platinum lead." These are chiefly used

for buttons, which are made by first casting and then carefully pressing so as to bring out the ornamental pattern on the surface.

white-breasted (hwit'bres"ted), a. 1. Having a white breast or besom.

White-breasted like a star Fronting the dawn he moved. Tennyson, Enone. 2. Having the breast more or less white: specifying numerous animals. See cut under squirrel-hawk.

white-brindled (hwit'brin"dled), a. Brindled with white: specifying a British meth, Botys

white-browed (hwit'broud), a. In ornith., havwhite-browed (nwit broud), a. In ornith., having a white superciliary streak: as, the white-browed sparrow, Zonotrichia leucophrys.

whitebug (hwit bug), n. A bug which injures vines and other plants, as a white scale (which see, under white!).

whitecap (hwit'kap), n. 1. The male redstart, a bird, Ruticilla phænicura. See first cut under redstart. [Shropshire, Eng.]—2. The treeder redstart. [Shrepshire, Eng.]—2. The tree-or mountain-sparrew, Passer montanus. Imp. Dict.—3. pl. The common mushroom, Agaricus campestris.—4. Naut., a wave with a broken crest showing as a white patch; a white horse. —5. [cap.] One of a self-constituted body or committee of persons, who, generally under the suise of rendering service or protection to the guise of rendering service or protection to the community in which they dwell, commit va-

rious outrages and lawless acts.

Whitechapel cart. See eart.

whitecoat (hwît'kōt), n. A young harp-seal; any seal-pup or very young seal whose coat is white. [Newfoundland.]

The phenomenon ac arefully described by him was simply a white-coat, or young six-weeks-old seal.

Blackwood's Mag., July, 1873, p. 54. (Encyc. Dict.)

white-crested (hwit'kres"ted), a. Having a white crest, as a bird or other animal: as, the white-crested turakee (see turakee); the great white-crested cockatoe, Cacatua cristata; the white-crested black Polish fewl; the white-crested spiny rat (see Loncheres). white-crowned (hwit'kround), a. Having the

white-crowned the head white, as a bird. white-crowned pigeon la Columba leuccephala, with whole top of the head pure white, inhabiting the W



White-crowned Pigeon (Columba leucocephala).

Indies and parts of Florida. This is a large stout-bodied and dark-colored pigeon, notable as one of the few American forms which most authors continue to regard as congeneric with the Old World species of Columba proper. The white-erowned sparrow is Zonotrichia leucophrys, one of the crown-sparrows, closely related to the white-throated, common in eastern parts of North America, having in the adult the top and sides of the head striped with ashy-white and black.

White-ear¹ (hwit'ēr), n. A shell of the family Vanikoridæ; a vauikero.

white-ear² (hwit'ēr), n. [See wheatear.] The wheatear or fallow-finch, Saxicola wanathe. See cut under wheatear.

cut under wheatear.

white-eared (hwît'êrd), a. Having white ears:
(a) as a bird whose auricular feathers are white; (b) as poultry with large white ear-

lebes.—White-eared thrush. See thrush!. white-eye (hwit'i), n. 1. In Great Britain, the white-eyed duck, Nyroca ferruginea or N. leucophthalma. See cut under Nyroca. - 2. In the United States, the white-eyed vireo or greenlet. Vireo noveboraeensis. See cut under Vireo.— 3. Any bird of the genus Zosterops; a silver-eye: as, the Indian white-eye, Z. palpebrosus. See cut under Zosterops.

By most English-speaking people in various parts of the world the prevalent species of Zosterops is commonly called "B'hite-eye" or "Silver-eye" from the feature be-fore mentloned.

A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 824, note. white-eyed (hwīt'īd), a. Having white eyes—that is, eyes in which the iris is white or colorthat is, eyes in which the iris is white or color-less.—White-eyed pochard. See cut under Nyroca.— White-eyed shad. Same as mud-shad.—White-eyed towhee, a variety of the common towhee bunting, found in Florida—Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni. Compare cut under Pipilo.—White-eyed vireo or greenlet. See Virea (with cut).—White-eyed warblert. See varbler. white-faced (hwit fast), a. 1. Having a white or pale face, as from fear or illness.—2. Hav-ing a white front or surface. ing a white front or surface.

ng a Wille Holle of Shak, K. John, ii. 1. 23.

Shak, K. John, ii. 1. 23. On a rickety chair, tilted against the white-faced wall, sat a young mau, wearing a sult of exceedingly cheap and shabby store-clothes.

The Atlantic, LXI. 676.

3. Marked with white on the front of the head, 3. Marked with white on the front of the head, as a bird or other animal.—White-faced black Spanish fowl. See Spanish food, under Spanish.—White-faced duck. (a) The temale scaup-duck, Fuligula marika, which has a white band about the base of the bill. See cut under scaup. (b) The blue-winged teal. See cut under teall.—White-faced goose. See goose.—White-faced hornet. See Tespa.—White-faced this, Ibis guarauna, related to the glossy ibis, but having the parts about the bill white: found in western parts of the United States.—White-faced type, See type, 8. white-favored (hwit'fā "vord), a. Wearing white favores, as in connection with a wedding.

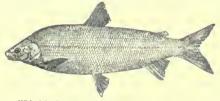
But they must go the time draws on

But they must go, the time draws on,
And those white-favour'd horses wait.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Whitefieldian (hwit-fēl'di-an), n. [< Whitefield (see def.) + -ian.] A follower of George Whitefield, after his separation from the Wesleys: same as Huntingdonian.

whitefish (hwit'fish), n. A general name of fishes and other aquatic animals which are white, or nearly so: variously applied. (a) A fish of such kind as the whiting, haddock, or menhaden. (b) Any fish of the genus Coregonia. These are important foodfishes of both American and European waters, representing a division (Coregoniae) of the family Salmonide.



Whitefish of the Great Lakes (Corrgonus clupesformis).

Most of the species have their distinctive names, for which see Coregonian and Coregonias. See also cuts under cisco and shadwaiter. (c) Any fish of the genus Leuciscus. (d) Any white whale, or beluga. See beluga. 2, and cut under Delphinapterus. (e) Same as blanquillo, 2.—Whitefish-mullet. See mullet!

whiteflaw! (hwit flå), n. [A var. of whickflaw, simulating white!,] A whitlow.

simulating white.] A William.

A cock is offered (at least was wont to be) to St. Christopher in Touraine for a certaine sore, which useth to be in the end of men's fingers, the white-flaw.

World of Wonders, p. 308. (Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [X. 511.)

The nails fain off by Whit-flawes.

Herrick, Oberon's Palace.

white-flesher (hwit'flesh"er), n. The ruffed grouse, Bonasa umbellus: so called in distinction from grouse with dark meat. Sir John Richardson, 1831. [Canada.]
white-flowered (hwit'flou"erd), n. Noting numerous plants with white flowers: as, white-flowered azalea, broom, cinquefoil, etc.
white-footed (hwit'fut"ed), n. Having white feet: as, the white-footed hapalote, Hapalotis, albipes, of New South Wales.—White-footed mouse, Verperinus americanus, the commonest vespermouse of North America, with snow paws and under parts—features shared by most of the mice of the genus Verperinus. See Verperinus and cut under deer-mouse. white-fronted (hwit'frun'ted), n. Having the front or forchead white, as a bird. The white-fronted dove is Engyptila albifrons, found in Texas and Mexico. The white-fronted goose is Anser albifrons of Europe, a variety of which, A. albifrons yambeli, inhabits North America, and is known in some parts as the specklebelly. The white-fronted lemmr of Malagascar is a species or variety which has been named Lemur albifrons. The white-fronted capachin is Cobus albifrons, a South American monkey. merican monkey

white-grass (hwit'gras), n. See Lecrsia.
white-grub (hwit'grub), n. The large white
earth-inhabiting larva of any one of a number of searabæid beetles. The common white-grub of Europe is the larva of the cockchafer, Meloloutha vulgaris; that of the more northern United States is the larva of the May-beetle, Lachnosterna fusca, and congeneric dorbugs; and that of the southern United States is usually the larva of the June-bug, Allorhina nitida. All feed

upon the roots of grass and other vegetation, and at times are serious pests. See Allorhina (with cut), cockehafer, dor-buy (with cut), June-bug (with cut), Lachnosterna, May-beetle, and Melolontha.

white-gum (hwit'gum), n. In med., an eruption of whitish spots surrounded by a red areola, occurring about the neck and arms of infants; strophylus clibidus. strephulus albidus.

white-handed (hwit'han'ded), a. 1. Having whitely (hwit'h), a. [\(\chi \text{white} \dagger + \dagger \langle y^1.] White; white hands.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 230.

2. Having pure, unstained hands; not tainted with guilt.

on the guilt.

On welcome, pure-eyed Faith; white-handed Hope,
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings!

Milton, Comus, 1, 213.

3. In zoöl., having the fore paws white: as, the white-handed gibbon, Hylobates lar. See ent under gibbon.

white-hass (hwit'has), n. A white-pudding, stuffed with eatmeal and suet. [Scotch.]

There is black-pudding and white-hass—try whilk ye like hest.

Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

whitehause (hwit'hâz), n. [\(\) white + hause, var. of halse!.] The shagreen ray, Raia fullonica, a batoid fish common in British waters. Local, Eng.]

whitehead (hwit'hed), n. 1. The white-headed scoter or surf-scoter, a duck, Edemia perspicillata. See cut under Pelionetta. [Long Island.]—2. A breed of domestic pigeons with the -2. A breed of definished pigeons with the head and tail white; a white-tailed monk.—
3. The blue wavey, or blue-winged snew-goose, then carulescens. See goose.—4. The broombush, Parthenium Hysterophorus. Also called bastard feverfew and West Indian magners.

[West Indies.]

[West Indies.]

white-headed (hwit'hed*ed), a. Having the head more or less entirely white: specifying many animals.—White-headed duck, Erismatura, leucocephada, a rudder-tailed or stiff-tailed duck of Europe and Africa.—White-headed eagle, the common baid eagle or sea-eagle of North America, Haliaètusleucocephalus. See eagle.—White-headed goose, gull, shrike. See the nouns.—White-headed harpy. See harpy, 3 (b).—White-headed term, Sterna trudeaui, a South American species of tern.—White-headed titmouse, a variety of the long-tailed titmouse, Acredula caudata (or rowat), whose head is whiter than usual. It inhabits northerly continental Europe.—White-headed woodpecker, Picus or Xenopicus albolarvatus, a woodpecker with a black body, white head, searlet nuchal band in the male, and white wing-patch, found in the forests, chiefly of conifers, of the Pacific slope of the United States. See cut under Xenopicus.

Whitehead's operations. See operation. White-head s operations, See operation. white-horse (hwit'hôrs), n. 1. An extremely tough and sinewy substance resembling blubber, but destitute of oil, which lies between the upper jaw and the junk of a sperm-whale. C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 312,—2. A West Indian rubiaceous shrub, Portlandia grandiflora, having whitish flowers 3 to 8 inches

white-hot (hwīt'het), u. Heated to full incandescence so as to emit all the rays of the visible spectrum, and hence appear a dazzling white to the eye. See radiation and spectrum, and red heat, white heat (under heat).

White-hot iron we are familiar with, but white-hot silver is what we do not often look upon.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, ix.

white-leg (hwit'leg), u. The disease phlegmasia dolens; milk-leg. See phlegmasia.
white-limed (hwit'limd), a. [ME. whitlymed; \(\sqrt{white}^1 + limed. \)] Whitewashed.

Ypocrisie . . . is ylikned in Latyn to a lothliche dounghep, That were by-snywe al with snow and snakes withynne, Or to a wal whit-lymed and were blak with inne. Piers Plouman (C), xvii. 267.

white-line (hwit'lin), a. White-lined.—White-line dart, a British noctuid moth, Agrotis tritici.
white-lined (hwit'lind), a. Having a white line or lines.—White-lined morning-sphinx, a common North American sphingid moth, Describing lineata. See sphinx (with ent).

white-lipped (hwit'lipt), a. Having white lips; having a white lip or aperture, as a shell.

-White-lipped peccary, Dicotyles labiatus.—White-lipped snail, the common garden-snail, girdled snail, or brown snail, Helix nemaratis (including II. hortensis and II. hybrida). Also called white-mouthed snail.

white-listed (hwit'lis"ted), a. Having white stripes or lists on a darker ground (the tree in the stripes of the stripes

the quotation having been torn with lightning).

He raised his eyes and saw
The tree that shone white-listed thro the gloom.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

white-livered (hwit'liv"erd), a. Having (according to an old notion) a light-colored liver, supposed to be due to lack of bile or gall, and hence a pale look - an indication of cowardice; hence, cowardly.

For Bardolph, he is white-livered and red-faced; by the means whereof a faces it out, but fights not.

Shok., Hen. V., iii. 2. 34.

As I live, they stay not here, white-liver'd wretches!

Fletcher (and another), El ler Brother, iv. 3.

When they come in swaggaring company and will

When they come in swaggering company, and will pocket up anything, may they not properly be said to be white-livered?

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

A whitly wanton, with a veluet brow. Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1, 198 (folio 1623).

Could 1 those whitely Stars go nigh Which make the Milky-Way in Sky. Howell, Letters, ii. 22 (song).

white-marked (hwit'märkt), a. Marked with white, as various animals.—White-marked moth, Tænioeampa leucographa, a British noctuid.—White-marked tussock-moth, a common North American vaporer, Orgyia leucostigma. See tussock-moth, and cut under Orgyia, 2.

white-meat (lwit'mēt), n. [< ME. whitmete; \(\lambda \) white + meat.] See white meat, under white.\)
white-mouthed (hwit'moutht), a. In couch.,

white-lipped.
whiten (hwi'tn), v. [< ME. hwitnen = Icel. hvitna = Sw. hvitna = Dan. hvidne, whiten, become white; as white1 + -en1.] I. intrans.
Te become white; turn white; bleach: as, the sea whitens with foam.

Whiten gan the orisonnte sheene
Al esterward, as it is wont to done.

Chaucer, Troilns, v. 276.

Willows whiten, aspens quiver.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

Fields like prairies, snow-patched, as far as you could see, with things laid out to *whiten!*Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

II. trans. To make white; bleach; blanch;

whitewash: as, to whiten cloth; to whiten a wall.

Drooping lilics whitened all the ground.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

It [the mastic] is chewed only by the Turks, especially the ladies, who use it both as an annesment and also to whiten their teeth and sweeten the breath.

Pocoeke, Description of the East, II. ii. 4.

The walls of Churches and rich Mens Houses are whitened with Lime, both within and without.

Dampier, Voyages, 1, 140.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 140.

= Syn. Whiten, Bleach, Blanch, Etiolate. Whiten may be a general word for making white, but is chiefly used for the putting of a white coating upon a surface: as, a wall whitened by the application of lime; the sea whitened by the wind. White for whiten is old-fashioned or Biblical. Bleach and blanch express the act of making white by removal, change, or destruction of color. Bleaching is done ehemically or by exposure to light and air: as, to bleach linen or bones. Blanching is a natural process: celery and other plants are blanched or etiolated by excluding light from them; ehecks are blanched by fear, when the blood retires from their eapillaries and leaves them pale. See also defs. 5 and 6 under blanch.

White-necked (hwit'nekt), a. Ilaving a whiteneck; specifying various animals; as, the white-

white-necked (hwit nekt), a. Having a white-neck: specifying various animals; as, the white-necked raven, Corrus cryp toleucus, a small raven found in western parts of the United States, having the concealed bases of the feathers of the neck tleecy-white; the white-necked or chaplain crow, Corcus scapulatus; the white-necked otary, an Australian energy seal

whitener (hwit'ner), n. [\lambda whitener (hwit'ner), n. [\lambda whitener + -cr1.]

One who or that which bleaches, or makes white; especially, some chemical or other agent used for bleaching or cleaning very perfectly. whiteness (hwit'nes), n. [< ME. whytnesse, whitnesse; < white + -ness.] 1. The state of being white; white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface.

Says Al Kittib, they [the Moors] displayed teeth of daz-zling whiteness, and their breath was as the perfume of flowers. Irving, Granada, i.

2. Lack of color in the face: paleness, as from sickness, terror, or grief; pallor.

Thou tremblest; and the whiteness in thy cheek
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 68.

3. Parity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.

And so will bear myself, whose truth and whiteness
Shall ever stand as far from these detections
As you from duty.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. l.

He had kept
The whiteness of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 57.

whitening (hwit'ning), n. [Verbal n. of whiten, r.] 1. The act or process of making white.—2. In leather-manuf., the operation of cleaning and preparing the tesh side of a hide on a beam, preparatory to waxing.—3. Tin-plating. See chemical plating, under plate, v. t.—4. Same as whiting!

Three bright shillings, . . . which f'eggotty had evidently polished up with whitening.

Dickens, David Copperfield, v.

whitening-slicker (hwit'ning-slik#er), n. A kind of scraper or knife with a very fine edge, used by leather-dressers in whitening or cleanused by leather-dressers in whitehing ing the flesh side of skins before waxing, ing the flesh side of skins before waxing.

whitening-stone (hwīt'ning-stōn), n. A fine sharpening stone used by eutlers.
white-pot (hwīt'pot), n. 1. A dish made of milk or eream, eggs, sugar, bread or rice, and sometimes fruit, spices, etc., baked in a pot or in a bowl placed in a quick oven. Older recipes differ as to the ingredients, but in its more frequent forms the dish is of the nature of a rice- or bread-pudding.

To make a white-pot. Take a pint and a half of cream, a quarter of a pound of sugar, a little rose-water, a few dates sliced, a few raisins of the sun, six or seven eggs, and a little mace, a sliced pippin, or lemon, cut sippet fashion for your dishes you bake in, and dip them in sack or rose-water.

Gentlewoman's Delight (1676).

When I show you the library, you shall see in her own hand . . . the best receipt now in England both for a hasty-pudding and a white-pot. Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

But white-pot thick is my Buxoma's fare.

While she loves white-pot, capon ne'er shall be,

Nor hare, nor beef, nor pudding, food for me.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 1. 92.

A drink consisting of port wine heated,

2†. A drink consisting of port wine heated, with a roasted lemon, sugar, and spices added. N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 218.

white-pudding (hwit'pūd"ing), n. 1. A pudding made of milk, eggs, flour, and butter.—2. A kind of sausage of oatmeal mixed with suet, seasoned with pepper, salt, and sometimes onions, and stuffed into a prepared intestine. Compare black-pudding.

white-rock (hwit'rok), n. In the South Staffordshire coal-field, dikes of diabasic rock which there intersect the coal-measures.

there intersect the coal-measures.

Microscopical examination shows that this white-rock or "white-trap" is merely an altered form of some diabasic or basaltic rock, wherein the felspar crystals, though much decayed, can yet be traced, the augite, olivine, and magnetite being more or less completely changed into a mere pulverulent earthy substance.

Geikie, Text-Book of Geol., 2d ed., p. 560.

white-root (hwît'röt), n. The Solomon's-seal, Polygonatum multiflorum, or perhaps P. offici-

white-rot (hwit'rot), n. See rot.

white-rot (with rot), n. See rot.
whiterump (hwit'rump), n. 1. Same as whitetail, 1.—2. The Hudsonian godwit, Limosa hæmastica: same as spotrump. G. Trumbull, 1888.
[West Barnstable, Mass.]

white-rumped (hwit'rumpt), a. Having a white white-rumped (hwit rumpt), a. Having a white rump or white upper tail-coverts: specifying various birds.—White-rumped petrel, Leach's petrel, Cymochorea leucorrhoa, of a fuliginous color with white upper tail-coverts: found on both east and west coasts of the United States.—White-rumped sandpiper, Bonaparte's sandpiper, Tringa or Actodromas bonapartei, having white upper tail-coverts: abundant in many parts of North America.—White-rumped shrike, the common American shrike, a variety of the loggerhead, Lanius ludovicianus excebitoroides.—White-rumped thrush. See thrush!

white-salted (hwit'sâl"ted), a.

white-satted (nwit sat'ted), a. Cured in a certain manner, as herring (which see).—White-salted herring. See herring.
white-scop (hwit'skop), n. Same as whitehead, l. G. Trumbull, 1888. [Local, Connecticut.]
white-shafted (hwit'shaf'ted), a. Having white shafts or shaft-lines of the feathers: as,

white sharts or shart-lines of the feathers: as, the white-shafted fantail, Rhipidura albiscapa. Compare red-shafted, yellow-shafted.
whiteside (hwit'sid), n. The golden-eyed duck, Clanyula ylaucion. [Westmoreland, Eng.] white-sided (hwit'sided), a. Having the sides white, or having white on the sides: as, the white-sided dolphin, or skunk-porpoise. See cut where the golden sharks and the sides where the sides

white-sided dolphin, or skunk-porpoise. See eut under Lagenorhyachus.
Whitesmith (hwit'smith), n. [\(\) white^1 + smith. Cf. blacksmith.] 1. A worker in tinware.—2. A worker in ron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.
Whitespot (hwīt'spot), n. 1. A British noctuid moth, Dianthæcia albimaculata.—2. Another British moth, Eunychia octomaculata.
White-spotted (hwit'spot\(\) od, n. Spotted with white: as, the white-spotted pinion, Calymnia diffinis, a British noctuid; the white-spotted ping, Enpithecia albopnuctata, a British geometrid moth.

whitespur (hwit'sper), n. In her., a title given to a certain class of esquires, from the spurs which they wore at their creation. Also called squires' whitespurs

whitester, whitster (hwit'ster, hwit'ster), n. [Early mod. E. whytstare, wytstare, whitstare, < ME. whitstare; < white1 + -ster.] A bleacher; a whitener. [Obsolete or local.]

Carry it among the whitsters in Datchet-mead. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 14.

Carry it among the whitsters in Datchet-mead.

Shak, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 14.

White's thrush. A ground-thrush, Geoeichla (Orecoeincla) varia. This bird was originally described as Turdus varius by Pallas, 1811; as T. aureus by Holandre, 1828; and as T. white by Eyton, 1836, when it was found as a straggler to Great Britain, and dedicated to G. White of Selborne; it is also known as Orecoincla aurea, O. whitei, and by other names. By some singular misapprehension White's thrush has been said to be "the only known bird which is found in Europe and America and Austrial ailke"—the facts being (1) that various birds are so found, but no thrushes of any kind are so found; (2) that White's thrush has never been found either in America or in Australia, and has been found in Europe as an accidental visitant only, its habitat being as given under ground-thrush (which see); (3) that the supposed White's thrush of Australia is G. lunudata (Turdus lunudatus of Latham), and the true White's thrush, occurring as a straggler in Europe, was mistakenly recorded as Turdus lunulatus by Blasius in 1862: whence a part of the myth, which in its rounded-out form extended to America.

whitestone (hwit'stön), n. A literal translation of the German Weissslein, the name of a rock now generally known as granulite, but sometimes ealled leptinite. The name Weissstein is now obsolete in Germany and whitestone bay serv rarely hear.

times called lephinite. The name Weissstein is now obsolete in Germany, and whitestone has very rarely been used by English writers on lithology.

whitetail (hwit'tāl), n. [Formerly also whittail; \(\chi\) white + tail. Cf. whiterump, wheatear.]

1. The wheatear or stonechat, Saxicola canathe. Also whiterump, white-arse, wittol, etc. See cut under wheatear.—2. A humming-bird of the genus Urochroa (which see, with cut).—3. The white-tailed deer of North America, Cariaeus virginianus: in distinction from the blacktail (C. macrotis). See white-tailed deer (under white-

(C.macrotis). See white-tailed deer (under white-tailed), and cut under Cariacus.

white-tailed (hwit'tāld), a. Having the tail more or less completely white: noting various birds and other animals.—White-tailed buzzard, Buteo albocaudatus, a fine large hawk of Texas and southward, having the tail and its coverts white with broad black subterminal zone, and many fine zigzag blackish lines.—White-tailed deer, the commonest deer of North America, Cariacus virginianus; the whitetail. The tail is very long and broad, of a flattened lanceolate shape, and on the upper side concolor with the back; but it is pure-white underneath, and very conspicuous when hoisted in flight. See cut under Cariacus.—White-tailed eagle, Haliactus albicillo, the common sea-eagle or earn of Europe, etc.—White-tailed emerald, Elvira chionura, a small humming-bird, 31 inches long, chief-

chionuro, a small humming-bird, 3½ inches loug, chiefly green, but with the crissal and tail feathers white, the latter tipped with black. This species inhabits the United States of Colombia (Veragua) and Costa Rica. A second is E. eupreiceps, fittle different. The feature named is



E. eupreiceps, fittle different. The feature named is unusual in this family. Compare Urochroa (with eut) and Urostiete.

— White-tailed gnu, Catoblepas gnu, the common gnu, in distinction from C. gorgon, whose tail is black. See cut under gnu.—White-tailed godwit, Limosa uropygialis, a species widely distributed, closely resembling the bar-tailed godwit. —White-tailed kite, the black-shouldered kite of the United States, Elanus leucurus. See cut under kite.—White-tailed longspur, the black-shouldered or chestnut-collared longspur, Centrophanes ornatus, a very common fringilline bird of the western parts of North America.—White-tailed multiple electrical moder, Talpa leucuru, an Indian species.—White-tailed ptarmigan, Layopus leucurus, a parmigan peculiar to the Rocky Mountain region of North America, in winter pure-white all over, including the tail, contrary to the rule in this genus. The nearest approach to this condition is found in L. hemileucurus of Spitzbergen. White-thighed (hwit'thid), a. Having the femoral region white, or having white on the thighs: as, the white-thighed colobus, Colobus vellerosus, a semnopitheeoid ape of Africa. a semnopitheeoid ape of Africa.



white-thorn (hwit'thôrn), n. [< ME. whythe thorne, witthorn; <white1 + thorn1.] See thorn1. whitethroat (hwit'throt), n. 1. One of several small singing birds of the genus Sylvia, found in the British Islands. The common white-throat is S. cinera. The lesser whitethroat is S. cinera. The garden-whitethroat is S. hortensis, also called billy whitethroat and greater pettichaps. See cut in preceding column.

The white-throated sparrow, or peabodybird, of the United States, Zonotrichia albicollis.

—3. A Brazilian humming-bird, Loucochloris albicollis. The character implied in the name is very unusual in this family.

white-throated (hwīt'thrö"ted), a. Having a

white throat: specifying many birds and other animals: as, the white-throated sparrow, Zonoannals: as, the white-throated sparrow, Zonotrichia ulbicollis, the most abundant kind of crown-sparrow found in eastern parts of the United States. See cut under Zonotrichia.—White-throated blue warbler. See warbler.—White-throated finch. See finch!.—White-throated monitor, a South African varan, Monitor albiqularis.—White-throated warbler. See warbler. white-throated warbler. See warbler. white-throated warbler. See warbler. white-throated varbler. See warbler. white-throated varbler. See warbler.

genns l'rosticte.

white-top (hwit'top), n. A grass, the white bent, or fiorin, Agrostis alba.
white-tree (hwit'trē), n. A tree of Australia and the Malay archipelago, Melaleuca Leucadendron, a probable variety of which, M. minor, fumishes existing the furnishes eajeput-oil.

whitewall (hwit'wâl), n. Same as white-baker.

whitewash (hwit was), n. 1. A wash or liquid composition for whitening something. Especially—(a) A wash for making the skin fair.

The clergy . . . were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a whitewash.

Addison, Guardian, No. 116.

(b) A composition of quicklime and water, or, for more eareful work, of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, woodwork, etc., or as a freshening coating for any surface. It is not used for fine work.

Some dilapidations there are to be made good; . . . but a little glazing, painting, whitewash, and plaster will make it [a house] last thy time. *L'anbrugh*, Relapse, v. 3.

2. False coloring, as of character, alleged services, etc.; the covering up of wrong-doing or defects: as, the investigating committee applied a thick coat of whitewash. [Colloq.]—3. In base-ball and other games, a contest in

whitewash (hwit'wosh), r.; pret. and pp. whitewashed, ppr. whitewashing. [< whitewash, n.] I. trans. 1. To eever with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, etc.

There were workmen pulling down some of the old hang-ings and replacing them with others, aftering, repairing, scrubbing, painting, and white-crashing, Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliii.

2. To make white; give a fair external appearance to; attempt to elear from imputations; attempt to restore the reputation of. [Colloq.]

A white-washed Jacobite; that is, one who, having been long a non-juror, . . . had lately qualified himself to act as a justice, by taking the oaths to Government.

Scott, Rob Roy, vii.

Whitewashed, he quits the politician's strife
At ease in mind, with pockets filled for life.

Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

3. To clear by a judicial process (an insolvent or bankrupt) of the debts he owes. [Colloq.]

4. In base-ball, etc., to beat in a game in which

the opponents fail to score.

II. intrans. To become coated with a white inflorescence, as some bricks.

The bricks made from them [clays on the Hudson River] usually "whitewash" or "saltpetre" upon exposure to the weather.

C. T. Davis, Bricks, etc., ii. 44.

whitewasher (hwīt'wəsh"èr), n. [\langle whitewashes. + -crl.] One who whitewashes. white-water (hwīt'wâ"tèr), n. A disease of

sheep. white-water (hwīt'wâ"têr), v. i. To make the water white with foam by lobtailing, or splashing with the flukes, as a whale: as, "There she white-waters!" a cry from the masthead. white-wave (hwīt'wāv), n. A British geometrid moth, as Cabera exanthemaria. whiteweed (hwīt'wēd), n. [From the color given by its flowers to a field.] The common oxeye daisy, a composite plant, Chrysanthemum Lrucanthemum. Also called marguerite, and by the In-

oxeye daisy, a composite piant, Chrysanthemum. Lewanthemum. Also called marguerite, and by the Indians white man's weed, its introduction and rapid spread in America being compared to the occupation of their country by the palefaces.

whitewing (hwit'wing), n. 1. The whitewinged or velvet seeter, sea-coot, or surf-duck, (Edemia fusca deglandi: so called along the At-

lantic coast of the United States. mages of the bird are distinguished by gunners as black, gray, May, great May, and eastern whitewing; and it has many other local names. See cut under relvet.

2. The chaffineh, Fringilla calebs: so called from

the white bands on the wing. Whitewing doves, the pigeons of the genus Melopelia. See white winged. White-winged (hwīt'wingd), a. Having the wings white, wholly or in part: specifying variwings white, wholly or in part: specifying various birds.—White-winged blackbird, the lark-bunting, Calamospiza bicolor, the male of which is black with a conspicuous white wing-patch. See cut under Calamospiza.—White-winged coot. See coot, 3.—White-winged crossbill, Lozia teucoptera, a North American species, the male of which is carmine-red with two white wing-bars on each wing.—White-winged dove, Metopelia leucoptera, s pigeon found in southwestern parts of the United States, with a broad oblique white wing-bar. See cut under Metopelia.—White-winged gull, lark, sandpiper. See the nouns.—White-winged gull, lark, sandpiper. See the nouns.—White-winged gull, lark, sandpiper. See the nouns.—White-winged scoter. Same as whiteving, 1.—White-winged snowbird, a variety of the common black snowbird, Junco hienalis aikeni, with white wingbars, found in the mountains of Colorado. Compare cut under snowbird.—White-winged surf-duck, the velvet scoter. See whiteving, 1, and cut under relect. whitewood (hwit'wud), n. A name of a large number of trees or of their white or whitish timber. The whitewoods of North America are the

number of trees or of their white or whitish timber. The whitewoods of North America are the tulip-tree, Liriodendron Tulipifera, and the basswood, Titia Americana; also, in Florida, the Guiana plum, Drypetes crocea, and the wild cinnamon, Canellu alba (see Canella!, and unhitewood bark, below). In the West Indies Tabebuia Leucaxylon, the whitewood cedar, and T. pentaphylla, both formerly classed under Tecomu, are so named, together with Octoea Leucaxylon and the white sweetwood, Nectandra Antilliana (N. leucantha of Grisebach). The cheesewood, Pittosporun bicolor, of Victoria and Tasmania, and Lagunaria Fatersoni, a small soft-wooded maivaceous tree, found in Queensland and Norfolk Island, are so named; and a large handsome tree, Panax elegaus, of castern Australia, is the mowbulan whitewood. Locally, in England, the linden, Tilia Europæa, and the wayfaring-tree, Viburnum Lantana, and in Cheshire all timber but oak, are called whitewood. (Britten and Holland.)—Whitewood hark, the white cinnamon, the bark of Canella alba.

whiteworm (hwit'werm), n. Same as white-

whitewort (whit' wert), n. An old name of the feverfew, Chrysanthemum Parthenium, and of the Solomon's-seal, Polygonatum multiflorum. whitflawt (hwit'fla), n. Same as whiteflaw, whit-low, whickflaw.

tow, whickflaw. Whither (hwifit'er), adv. and conj. [Formerly also whether; with change of orig. d to th, as in hither, thither, father. etc.; \ ME. whider, whidir, whidir, whidir, hwider, whoder, woder, qrider, qvedur, hweder, whither, \ AS. hwider, hwyder, to what place, whither. = Goth. hwadre, whither; \ Teut. *hwa, who, + compar. suffix-der. -ther: see who, and cf. whether! and the correlative adverse hither and thilter. This intercon adv. I. verbs hither and thither.] I, interrog. adv. I. To what place?

Gentill knyghtes, whether ar ye a-wey? Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 245.

Whither is fied the visionary gleam?
Where is it now, the glory and the dream?
Wordsworth, Intimations of Mortality, st. 4.

2t. To what point or degree? how far? [Rare.] Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?

B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

II. rel. conj. I. To which place. Sothly, soth it is a selcouthe, me thinkes,
Whiter that lady is went and wold no lenger dwelle,
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 701.
Then they fled

1nto this abbey, whither we pursued them.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 155.

From this countrey towards the South there is a certeine port called Scirings hall, whither he sayth that a man was not sble to Saile in a moneths space, if he lay still by night, although he had every day a full winde.

**Hakluyt's Voyayes, p. 6.

What will all the gain of this world signifie in that State chither we are all hastening apace?

Stillingheet, Sermons, t. xii.

2. Whithersoever.

Nor let your Chyldren go whether they will, but know whether they goe, in what company, and what they have done, good or cuill. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Thou shalt let her go whather she will. Deut, xxi, 14, A fool go with thy soul, whither it goes ! Shak., I Hen. 1V., v. 3. 22.

Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 3, 22.

Where has now to a considerable extent taken the place, in conversational use, of whither: thus, it would seem rather stilted to say "whither are you going?" instead of "where are you going?" Whither is still used, however, in the more elevated or serious style, or when precision is required.

Any whithert. See anywhither.

Villary, See anyonaar.
Yee haue heard that two Flemings togider
Will undertake or they goe any whiller,
Or they rise once to drinke a Ferkin full
Of good Beerekin. Hakluyt's Voyages, 1, 192.

Wood and water he would fetch vs, guide vs any whether.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, 1, 184.

No whither. See nowhither.

Elisha said unto him, Whence comest thou, Gehazi? And he said, Thy servant went no whither. 2. Ki. v. 25.

Various plu- whither-out (hwith'er-out), interrog. adv. and rel. eonj. In what direction outward; whence and whither.

"Lorde," quod I, "if any wigte wyte whider-oute it grow-eth!" Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 12.

whithersoever (hwith'er-sō-ev'er), adv. [< whither + soever.] To whatever place.

hither + soever. J 10 What. S. P. Hou goest.

Master, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest.

Mat. viii. 19.

whitherward (hwith'er-ward), interrog. adv. and rel. eonj. [< ME. whiderward, hwuderward, whoderward; < whither + -ward.] Toward what or which direction or place. [Obsolete or arabelia.] chaic.]

And asked of hire whiderward she wente. Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 1. 782. Whitherward wentest thou? William Morris, Sigurd, iii.

whiting¹ (hwī'ting), n. [⟨ ME. whytynge; verbal n. of white¹, r.] Chalk which has been dried

baln. of white¹, r. J. Chalk which has been dried either in the air or in a kiln, and afterward ground, levigated, and again dried. In trade it has various names, according to the amount of labor expended on it to make it fine and free irom grit, there being ordinary or commercial whiting, then Spanish white, then gilders' whiting, and finally Paria white, which is the best grade. Whiting is used in fine whitewashing, in distemper painting, cleaning plate, making putty, as an adulterant in various processes, as a hase for picture-moldings, etc. Also whitehing.

When the father hath gotten thousands by the sacrilegious impropriation, the son perhaps may give him [the
vicar] a cow's grass, or a matter of forty shillinga per
annum; or bestow a little whiting on the church, and a
wainseot seat for his own worship.

Rev. T. Adan's, Works, I. 144.

When you clean your plate, leave the whiting plainly to be seen in all the chinks, for fear your lady should not believe you had cleaned it.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

whiting² (hwī'ting), n. [< ME. whytynge (= MD. wijtingh, wittingh = MLG. witink, also witik, witeke); < white¹ + -ing³.] I. A gadoid fish of Europe. Merlaugus vulgaris, or another of this genus. It abounds on the British coast, and is highly esteemed for food. It is commonly from 12 to 18 inches



Whiting (Merlangus vulgaris), one sixth natural size.

long, and of one or two pounds weight, though it grows much larger. It is readily distinguished from the had-dock and some other related fishes by the absence of a barbuic. The fiesh is of a pearly whiteness.

And here's a chain of whitings' eyes for pearls; A muscle-monger would have made a better. Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

2. In the United States, one of several scienoid fishes of the genus *Menticivrus*, as *M. americauns*. The silver whiting, or surf-whiting, is *M*. littorulis .- 3. The silver hake, Merlucius bilinearis.—4. The menhaden.—Bermuda, bull-head, or Carolina whiting. Sec kingfish (a).—Whiting's-eye, a wistful glance; a leer, or amorous look.

I saw her just now give him the languishing Eye, as they call it; that is, the Whiting's Eye, of old called the Sheep's Eye. Wycherley, Gontleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

whiting-mop! (hwi'ting-mop), n. [$\langle whiting^2 + mop^4 \rangle$] 1. A young whiting.

They will swim you their measures, like whiting mops, s if their feet were tins, and the hinges of their knees cled.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

2. Figuratively, a fair lass; a pretty girl.

U have a stomach, and would content myself With this pretty whiting-map. Massinger, Guardian, iv. 2.

whiting-pollack (hwi'ting-pol ak), n. See pol-

whiting-pout (hwī'ting-pout), n. A gadoid bib, Gadus luseus Bleaching-

whiting-time; (hwī'ting-tīm), n. Bleaching-time. Shak., M. W. of W., iii, 3, 140. whitish (hwī'tish), a. [< ME. whitishe; < white!

+ -ish¹.] Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree; albescent.

His taste is goode, and whitisshe his coloure.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

In stooping he saw, about a yard off, something *whitish* and square lying on the dark grass. This was an ornamental note-book of pale leather stamped with gold.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xiii.

whitishness (hwi'tish-nes), n. The quality of being somewhat white; albescence.

You may more easily make the experiment, by taking good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and comparing with some of the entire crystals . . . some of the aubtile pow-

der of the same salt, which will comparatively exhibit a very considerable degree of whitishness.

Boyle, Exper. Hist. of Colours, 11. i. 12.

whitleather (hwit'leth"er), n. [Early mod. E. whittlether, whitlether; < white¹ + leather.] 1. Leather dressed with alum; white leather. See leather.

Hast thou so much moisture
In thy whit-leather hide yet that thou canst cry?

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 1.

2. The nuchal ligament of grazing animals, as the ox, supporting the head: same as paxwax.

See cut under ligamentum.

whitling (hwit'ling), n. [= Sw. hvitling, a whiting; as white1 + -ling1.] The young of the

whiting; as white! + -ling!.] The young of the bull-trout. Imp. Dict.
whitlow (hwit'lö), n. [A corruption of whitflaw, whiteflaw, for whickflaw, a dial. var. of quick-flaw, perhaps simulating white! + low!, a fire, as if in ref. to the occasionally white appearance of such swellings, and to the information.] flammation.] I. A suppurative inflammation of the deeper tissues of a finger, usually of the terminal phalanx; felon, panaritium, or paronychia.—2. An inflammatory disease of the feet in charmatory disease. feet in sheep. It occurs around the hoof, where an aerid matter collects, which ought to be dis-

charged. whitlow-grass (hwit'lō-gras), n. Originally, either of two early-blooming little plants, Saxifraga trydactylites and Draba verna (Erophila ylugaris), regarded as curing whitlow. In later times the name has been confined to Draba verna (vernal whitlow-grass), and thence extended to the whole genus. The section Erophila, however, of this genus, to which D. verna belongs, is now separated as an independent genus. See Draba, and cut under siticle.

whitlowwort (hwit'lo-wert), n. See Parony-2 (with cut).

whit-Monday (hwit'mun"dā), n. [< whit2 (for white1) + Monday.] The Monday following Whitsunday. In England the day is generally observed as a holiday. Also called Whitsunday.

whitneyite (hwit'ni-it), n. [Named after J. D. Whitney, an American geologist (born 1819).] A native arsenide of copper, occurring massive, of a reddish-white color and metallic to submetallic luster, and found in the copper region of lake Superior.

of Lake Superior.

whitret (hwit'ret), n. [Se. also quhitred, quhitret, whitrack; origin nneertain. Cf. E. dial. (Cornwall) whitneck, a white-throated weasel.]

A weasel. [Scotch.]

Whitsont, n. An old form of Whitsun.

whitsour (hwit'sour), n. [Appar. < white! + sour.] A variety of summer apple.

whitster, n. See whitester.
whitsul; (hwit'sul), n. [< white1 + sonl2, sul.]
A dish composed of milk, cheese, cards, and

Their meat whitsull, as they call it: namely, milke, aoure milke, cheese, curds, butter.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, folio 66.

Whitsun (hwit'sun), a. [Formerly also Whitson, also Whisson, Wheeson; ⟨ ME. whitson-, wyttsonwhysson- (= leel. Hvita sunna), Whitsun; abbr. of Whitsunday or the common first element of Whitsunday, Whitsun-week, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or observed at Whitsuntide; following Whitsunday, or falling in Whitsun-week: generally used in composition: as. Whitsun-ale; Whitsun-Monday, etc.- Whitsun day. See Whit-

whitsun-ale (bwit'sun-āl), n. [Also Whitson-ale; \langle Whitsun + ale.] A festival formerly held in England at Whitsuntide by the inhabitants of the various parishes, who met generally in or near a large barn in the vicinity of the church, ate and drank, and engaged in various games and sports.

May-games, Wakes, and Whitson-ales, &c., if they be not at unseasonable hours, may justly be permitted.

Burton, Anat. of Mcl., p. 276.

Burton, Anat. of Mcl., p. 276.

Whitsunday (hwit'sun-dā), n. [< ME. whitsunday, whith sounday, witsondai, wisson-day,
hwite sune-dei, hwite sune-dai, etc., < AS. hwita
sunnan-dæg, only in dat. case hwitan sunnan
dæg (= leel. hritasunnu-dagr (cf. also hwitadagar, 'whito days,' a nanue for Whitsunweek, hrita-daga-rika, 'white days-week,'hritasunnudags-rika, Whitsunday's week) = Norw.
Kritsunndag, Whitsunday), < hwit, white, +
sunnandæg, Sunday; see white! and Sunday.
The name refers to the white garments (Icel.
hrita-rādhir, white weeds) worn by candidates hvita-rādhir, white weeds) worn by candidates for baptism. The notion which has been current that Whitsunday is derived from the G. pfingsten, Pentecost (see Pinkster and Pentecost), is ridiculous.] 1. The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Penteeost.

Have hatte of floures as fresh as May, Chapelett of roses of Wissonday. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 2278.

Tewysday a for whith Sonnday, we cam to Canterbury, to Seynt Thomes Messe, And ther I offeryd, and made an ende of my pylgrymage.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 67.

2. In Scotland, one of the term-days (May 15th or, from the Old Style, May 26th) on which rents, annuities, ministers' stipends, etc., are paid, servants are engaged and paid, etc. The Whitsunday removal term in the towns is now fixed by law as May 28th.

Whitsun-farthings (hwit'sun-fär"THingz), n.

Penteeostals.

Whitsun-lady (hwit'suu-la"di), n. The leading female character in the merrymakings at Whitsnutide.

Whitsun-lord (hwit'sun-lôrd), n. The master of the revels at the old Whitsuntide festivities. The master

A cooper's wit, or some such busy spark,
Illuminating the high constable and his clerk
And all the neighbourhood from old records
Of antique proverbs, drawn from Whitsunbords.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, Prol.

Whitsuntide (hwit'sun-tid), n. [< ME. whitsontyde, witsontyde, whyssontyde, whitsunetide; whitsuntyde, whyssontyde, whitesune-tide, whitsuntide; < Whitsun + tide.] The season of Pentecost, eomprehending the entire week which follows Penteeost Sunday. In the Church of Englaud Whitsunday was appointed in 1549 as the day on which the reformed Book of Common Prayer was to be used for the first time. Whitsuntide, along with Easter, was one of the two great seasons for baptism in the ancient church, and received the name of White Sunday (Dominica Aba) from the albs or white robes of the newly baptized, as Low Sunday was also called Alb-Sunday (Dominica post Albas or in Albis depositis). See Pentecost.

The weke afore wilsontyde come the kynge to Cardoell, and when he was come he axed Merlin how he hadde bedde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), f. 60.

The king then left London for the North a little before Whitsuntide, as the contemporary writer of Croyland tells us.

J. Gairdner, Richard III., vi.

Whitsun-week (hwit'sun-wēk), n. [< ME. *whitson weke, wyttson-woke; < Whitsun + week¹.] The week which begins with Whitsunday.

So it befelle that this Emperour cam, with a Cristene Knyght with him, into a Chirche in Egypt: and it was the Saterday in Wyttson woke. Mandeville, Travels, p. 290.

whittaw (hwit'â), u. [Appar. for whittawer.]

Same as whit-tawer.

Men are busy there mending the harness, under the superintendence of Mr. Goby the whittaw, otherwise saddler.

George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

whit-tawer (hwit'â"er), n. [\langle knot, Anam Bede, vi. Whit-tawer. Ct. whityer.] A worker in white leather; especially, a saddler. Halliwell. Whitten (hwit'n), n. [Appar. \langle white\footnote{1} + -cn, orig. adj. inflection-ending.] A name assigned in some old books to the guelder-rose, Viburnum Opulus (also called snowball-tree), but proposity belongs to the guesting tree. erly belonging to the wayfaring-tree, V. Lantana, alluding to the white under surface of its leaves, and so used in large portions of Eng-

whittie-whattie (hwit'i-hwot"i), n. [A varied reduplication; cf. twittle-twattle.] Vague, shuffling, or cajoling language; hence, a person who employs cajolery or other deceptive means to gain an end. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.] whittie-whattie (hwit'i-hwot"i), r.i. [Sc.] To

mutter; whisper; waste time by vague cajoling language; talk frivolously; shilly-shally.

What are ye whittie-whattieing about, ye gowk?" said his gentle sister, who suspected the tenor of his nurmurs, Scott, Firate, vi.

whittle¹ (hwit'l). n. [\langle ME. whitel, hwitel, \langle AS. hwitel (= leel. hvitill = Norw. kvitel), a blanket or mantle, lit. a 'white mantle,' \langle hwit, white. Cf. E. blanket, ult. \(\lambda\) F. blane, white.] Originally, a blanket: later, a coarse slaggy mautle or woolen shawl worn by West-country women in England. [Old and prov. Eng.]

When he streyneth hym to streeche the straw is hus whitel;
So for hus glotonye and grete symme he hath a greuous penaunce.

Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 76.

Her flgure is tall, graceful, and slight, the severity of its outlines suiting well with the severity of her dress, with the brown stuff gown, and plain gray whitle.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, it.

whittle² (hwit'l), n. [Altered for *thwittle, \langle ME.thwitel, a knife, lit. 'a cutter,' \langle AS. thwitan, E. thwite, dial. white, cut: see thwite.] A knife:

especially, a large knife, as a butcher's knife or one carried in the girdle.

There's not a whittle in the unruly camp.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 183.

The long crooked whittle is gleaning and bare!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 56.

I've heerd tell as whalers wear knives, and I'd ha' gi'en t' gang a taste o' my whittle if I'd been cotched up just as I'd set my foot on shore.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, Iv.

whittle² (hwit'l), v.; pret. and pp. whittled, ppr. whittling. [Formerly also whitle; < whittle², n.] I. trans. 1. To ent or dress with a knife; form with a whittle or knife: as, to whittle a

I asked shout a delightful jumping jack which made its appearance, and wished very much to become the owner, for it was curiously whitled out and fitted together by Mr. Tesby's own hands. The Atlantic, LXV. 88.

2. To pare, or reduce by paring, literally or figuratively.

We have whittled down our loss extremely, and will not allow a man more than three hundred and fifty English slain.

Walpole, Letters, II. 60.

3. To intoxicate; make tipsy or drunk. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

After the Britans were wel whitled with whe, he fell to taunting and girdling at them.

Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 230.

Porns. well whittled with nectar (for there was no wine in those days), walking in Jupiter's garden, in a bower met with Penia.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 443.

II. intrans. 1. To eut wood with a poeketknife, either aimlessly or with the intention of forming something: use a pocket-knife in cutting wood or shaping wooden things.

Here is a boy that loves to run, swim, . . . make faces, whittle, fish, tear his clothes.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

The Meggar boys . . . produce knives simultaneously from their pockets, split each a good splinter off the palings, and begin whittling.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 264.

2†. To eonfess at the gallows. [Cant.]

When his last speech the loud hawkers did cry,
He swore from his cart, it was all a damn'd lie!...
Then said, I must speak to the people a little,
But I'll see you all damn'd before I will whittle.
Swift, Clever Tom Clinch.

Whittleseya (hwit'l-si-a), n. [Named after C. Whittlesey (see def.).] The generic name of a plant first found by Charles Whittlesey in the coal-measures at Chyahoga Falls, Ohio, in the eoal-measures at Chyahoga Falls, Ohio, and named by J. S. Newberry in honor of its discoverer (1853). This plant is known only by Its leaves, of which the nervation is very peculiar, excluding it from all other known genera. The generic characters, as given by Lesquereux, are—"frond simple or pinnate, nerves fasciculate, confluent to the base, not dichotomous, fructification unknown." The leaves have a peculiar truncate form, are somewhat fan-like in shape, and dentate at the upper border, but entire on the sides and rapidly narrowing into a short petiole. This plant, of which the nervation has some analogy with that of the gingko, was placed by Lesquereux with the Noeggarathieer; Schenk considers it as possibly belonging to the gymnosperms. Whittleseya has been found in various localities, always low down in the coal-measures.

whittle-shawl (hwit'l-shāl), n. Same as whit-

whittle-shawl (hwit'l-shâl), n. Same as whit-

whitwall (hwit'wâl), n. Same as witwall. Whitwell stove. One of various forms of stove, Whitwell stove. One of various forms of stove, on the regenerative principle, which are used for heating the air for the supply of an iron furnace working with the hot-blast. The heating-surfaces in the Whitwell stove consist of broad spaces and that walls instead of the checkerwork usually employed. Such stoves have been built having a height of 70 feet and a diameter of over 20.

Whitworth gun. See gun?.

whity (hwi'ti), a. [< white! + -y!.] Rather white; whitish.

whity-hrown (hwi'ti-bronn), a. Of a whitish

whity-brown (hwi'ti-bronn), a. Of a whitish color with a brownish tinge; light yellowishgray: as, whity-brown paper. Different shades of paper have at different times been so designate.

whityer (hwit'yer), n. [\langle white1 + -yer, -ier1. Cf. whiter, whitster. The word survives in the surname Whittier.] A bleacher; a whitster. whiz, r. and n. See whizz. whizgig, n. A mechanical toy. whizlet (hwiz'l), r. i. [A freq. of whiz.] To whizz; whistle. [Rare.]

Rush do the winds forward through perst chinek narroly ewhizling. Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 93.

whizz, whiz (hwiz), r. i.; pret. and pp. whizzed. ppr. whizzing. [= leel. hrissa, hiss, run with a hissing sound, said of streams, etc.; an imitative word, like hiss, buzz, whistle, etc.] 1. To make a humming or hissing sound, like that of an arrow or ball flying through the air.

God, In the whizzing of a pleasant wind,
Shall march upon the tops of mulberry trees,
To cool all breasts that burn with any griefs,
As whilom he was good to Moyes' men.

Peele, David and Bethsabe.

The exhalations whizzing in the air Give so much light that I may read by them. Shak., J. C., ii. I. 44.

2. To move, rush, or fly with a sibilant hum-

ming sound.

How the quoit

Whizzed from the Stripling's arm.

Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

Parried a musket ball with a small sword, insomuch that he absolutely felt it whiz round the blade.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 442.

whizz, whiz (hwiz), n. [\langle whizz, v.] A sound between hissing and humming; a sibilant or whistling hum, such as that made by the rapid flight of an arrow, a bullet, or other missile through the air.

Every soul it passed me by,
Like the whizz of my cross-bow!

Coleridge, Ancient Marlner, lii.

whizzer (hwiz'er), n. A centrifugal machine

used for drying sugar, grain, clothes, etc.
From the whizzer the wheat passes to the smut machine.

The Engineer, LXV. 2.

The Engineer, LXV. 2.

Ritchie's Steam Whizzer.— A machine for treating musty grain.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 178.

Whizzingly (hwiz'ing-li), adv. [< whizzing, ppr., + -ly².] With a whizzing sound.

Whizzing-stick (hwiz'ing-stik), n. Same as bull-roarer. Amer. Anthrop., III. 258.

Who (hö), pron. [< ME. who, wha, wo, qwo, quo, qwa, qwa, hwo, hoo, ho (gen. whos, whas, whes, quos, hwas, hwes, hwos, hoos, wos, dat. whom, wham, whem, wam, hwam, aee. whan, wam, hwan), quos, næas, næes, næes, nos, act. ænom, wham, whem, wam, hwam, ace. whan, wan, hwam, A. As. hwā (gen. hwæs, dat. hwām, hwæm, ace. hwone, instr. hwī, hwỹ (see why¹)) = OS. hvē = OFries. hwā, wā = LG. we, wer = D. wie = OHG. MHG. wer, G. wer = Ieel. hverr, hver = Sw. hvem = Dan. hvem, hvo = Goth. hwas, m., hvo, f. (gen. hwis, m., hwizos, f., dat. hwamma, m., hwizai, f., kas, who (ace. kam, whom). For the neuter, see what! From this root are ult. when, whence, where, whether! which, whither, why, how, and (from the L. root) quiddity, quality, quantity, etc. Who, which, what were orig. only interrogative pronouns; which, whose, whom occur regularly and usually as relatives as early as regularly and usually as relatives as early as the end of the 12th eentury, but who not until the 14th century.] A. interrog. Denoting a personal object of inquiry: What man or woman? what person? Who is declined, in both singular and plural alike, with the possessive (genitive) whose and the objective (dative or accusative) whom: as, who told you so? whose book is this? of whom are you speaking?

Quo made domme [dumb], and quo specande? Quo made bisne [blind], and quo lockende? Quo but ic, that have al wrogt? Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 282I.

Ho makede the so hardy
For to come in to mi Tur?

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Whom have I in heaven but thee?

Whence comes this bounty? or whose is 't?

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

Arrest me! at whose suit? — Tom Chartley, Dick Lever-pool, stay; I'm arrested.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, 1. 2.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, 1. 2.

In certain special uses who appears — (a) Inquiring as to the character, origin, or status of a person: as, who is this man? (that is, what are his antecedents, his social standing, etc.); who are we (what sort of persons are we) that we should condenn him?

should condemn him?

Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth.

Please to know me likewise.

Who am 1?

Why, one, sir, who is lodging with a friend Three streets off.

Browning. Fra Lippo Lippi.

Mr. Talboys inquired, "Who were these people?" "O, only two humble neighbors," was the reply.

C. Reade, Love Me Little, iii.

(b) In exclamatory sentences, interrogative in form but expecting or admitting no reply: as xho would ever have

expecting or admitting no reply: as, who would ever have suspected it!

our heir-apparent is a king!

Our heir-apparent is a king!

Il'ho dream'd, who thought of such a thing?

Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., 1. 3s.

B. rel. Introducing a dependent clause, and

noting as antecedent a subject, object, or other factor, expressed or understood, in a clause actually or logically preceding. (a) With reference to the clause following, the relative may introduce—(1) A subordinate proposition explanatory or restrictive of the antecedent.

Ydolatrie thus was boren, For quuam mani man Is for-loren, Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1, 690,

He nadde bote a dogter ho mygte ys eir be.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 89

Witnesse on Job whom that we diden wo.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, 1. 193.

A verse may find him who a sermon flies.
G. Herbert, The Church Porch.

The general purposes of men in the conduct of their lives . . . end in gaining either the affection or the esteem of those with whom they converse.

Steele, Tatler, No. 206.

Grant me still a friend in my retreat,
Whom I may whisper—solitude is sweet.
Cowper, Retirement, 1. 742.

The antecedent is sometimes omitted, being implied in the pronoun, which is in this case usually called a compound relative.

Adraweth goure suerdes & loke wo may do hest. Rob. of Gloucester, 1. 127 (Morris and Skeat, 11. 6). Ae hi casten heore lot haves he [Christ's garment] acolde beo. Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 50.

Now tell me wha made the world.

Marlowe, Faustus, ii. 2.

The dead man's knell
Is there searce ask'd for who.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 171.

There be who can relate his domestic life to the exactness of a diary.

Her we ask'd of that and this,
And who were tutors.

Tennyson, Princess, i.

And two were tutors. Tenngson, Frincess, I.

(2) A clause dependent in form, but adding a distinct idea, Here the relative force is almost entirely lost, who becoming equivalent to and with a demonstrative pronoun.

eoming equivalent to and with a demonstrative pronoun.

He trod the water,

Whose enmity he flung aside.

Shak., Tempeat, ii. I. 116.

The yong man . . . at last married her, to whose wedding, amongst other guests, came Apollonius, who . . .

found her out to be a Serpent, a Lamia.

Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 438.

Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 438.

(b) With reference to gender, who originally noted a maseuline or feminine antecedent, whether human, animate, or other, the neuter being what; and whose, the possessive (genitive) of who, was also that of what, and is still correctly used of a neuter antecedent (see what). Moreover, before the appearance of the possessive its, whose place was filled by the neuter his (see hel, I., C. (b)), not only were neuter objects designated in the two other cases by he and him, but who and whom were sometimes substituted for that as the nominative and objective of the neuter relative (see the quotation from Puttenham). In modern use, however, who and whom are applied regularly to persons, frequently to animals, and sometimes even to inatimate things when represented with some of the attributes of humanity, as in personification or vivid description.

Men seyn over the walle stonde Grete engynes, who were nych honde. Rom. of the Rose, 1, 4194.

The nature and condition of man... is called humanitie; whiche is a generall name to those vertues in whome semeth to be a mutuall concorde and loue in the nature of man.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, il. 8.

Such is the figure Ouall, whom for his antiquitie, dignitie and vse, I place among the rest of the figures to embellish our proportions. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 84.

Death arrests the organ of my voice, Who, entering at the breach thy sword hath made, Sacks every vein and artier of my heart.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine, 1., ii. 7.

A green and gilded snake . . . Who with her head nimble in threats approach'd The opening of his mouth.

Statk., As you Like it, iv. 3. 110.

Two things very worthy the observation I saw in two of the walkes, even two beech trees, who were very admirable to behold, not so much for the height, ... but for their greatnesse.

Coryat, Cruditics, I. 37.

Animals, who, by the proper application of rewards and punishments, may be taught any course of action.

Huma, Human Understanding, ix.

If strange dogs come by, . . . she [a doe] returns to the cows, who, with fierce lowings and menacing horns, drive the assailants quite out of the pasture.

Gibert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, xxiv.

And you, ye stars,
Who slowly begin to marshal,
As of old, in the fields of heaven,
Your distant, metaneholy lines!
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, ii.

(c) With reference to the nature of its antecedent, who may note (1) a particular or determinate person or thing (see (a)); or (2) an indefinite antecedent, in which case who has the force of whoso, whosoever, or whoever, and is called an indefinite relative. Its antecedent may be expressed, or it may be a compound relative.

Micam leb biteche that bred that ich on wyne wete, He me schal bitraye.

Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 40.

Quos deth so he degyre he dreped als faste.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1648

Of croice in the alde testament
Was mani bisening [tokens], que to cowde tent.

Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 118.

"Whom the gods love die young," was said of yore.

Byron, Don Juan, iv. 12.

As who saith. Same as as who should say.

For he was synguler hym-self, and seyde faciamus,

As who seith more mote here to than my worde one,

Piers Ploeman (B), ix. 36.

My maister Bukton, whan of Criste our Kinge Waa axed what is trouthe or sothfastnesse, Ife nat a word answerde to that axinge, As who sath, 'no nan is al tree," I gesse. Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Bukton, 1. 4.

As who should say, as one who says or who might say; as if one should say.

He doth nothing but frown, as who should say, "If you will not have me, choose." Shak., M. of V., i. 2. 51.

The slave . . holds
John Baptist's head a-daugle by the hair,
With one hand ("look you, now," as who should say).
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

The who, that one who; who; so also the whose, the whom, [Archaie,]

rchaic.]

The whos power as now is falle.

Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Your mistress, from the whom, I see, There's no disjunction to be made. Shak., W. T., iv. 4, 539.

Who all, all the persona who; the whole number (who).

A don't know who all, for I aint much of a bookster and don't recollect. Haliburton, Sam Slick in England, xlviii. Who but he, who else? he only; nobody else.

Every one repaireth to Wriothesley, honoureth Wriothesley (as the Assyrians did to Haman), and all things as done hy his advice; and who but he?

Ponet, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng.,

She made him Marquis of Ancre, one of the Twelve Mareschals of France, Governor of Normandy; and eonered divers other Honours and Offices of Trust upon him: and who but he? Horett, Letters, 1. i. 19.

Who that, who or whoever: as a relative, either defi-nite or indefinite.

For who that entreth ther, He his sauff euere-more. William of Shoreham, De Baptismo, I. 6 (Morris and Skeat,

And dame Musyke commaunded curteysly

La Beil Pucell wyth me than to dannee,
Whome that I toke wyth all my plesaunce.
Hawes, Pastime of Pleasure (Percy Soc.), p. 70.

Whome that I toke wyth all my plesaunce.

Hawes, Pastime of Pleasure (Percy Soc.), p. 70.

=Syn. Who, which, and that agree in being relatives, and are more or less interchangeable as such; but who is used chiefly of persons (though also often of the higher animals), which almost only of animals and things (in old English also of persons), and that indifferently of either, except after a preposition, where only who or which can stand. Some recent authorities teach that only that should be used when the relative clause is limiting or defining; as, the man that runs fastest wins the race; but who or which when it is descriptive or coordinating; as, this man, who run fastest, won the race; but, though present usage is perhaps tending in the direction of such a distinction, it neither has been nor is a rule of English speech, nor is it likely to become one, especially on account of the impossibility of setting that after a preposition; for to turn all relative clauses into the form "the house that Jack lived in" (instead of "the house in which Jack lived in" (instead of "the house in which Jack lived in" (instead of "the house in which Jack lived in" that where the shove), by never taking a comma before it, whether it be who or which or that. Wherever that could be properly used, but only there, the relative may be, and very often 1s, omitted altogether; thus, the house Jack built or lived in; the man (or the purpose) be built it for. The adjective clause introduced by a relative may qualify a noun in any way in which an adjective or aljective phrase, either attributive or appositional, can qualify it, and has sometimes a pregnant implication of one or another kind; as, why pinish this man, who is innocent? i. e. seeing, or although, he is innocent (= this innocent man). But a relative is also not rarely made use of to add a coordinate statement, being equivalent to and with a following pronoun; as, I studied geometry, which I found difficult (and [17] found it difficult; I met a friend, who kindly showed me the wa

still?

Come, He go teach ye hayte and ree, gee and whoe, and which is to which hand.

Heywood, Fortune by Land and Sea (Works, ed. 1874, [VI. 384).

A mirror for the yellow-billed ducks, who are seizing the opportunity of getting a drink.

George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi. whobubt, n. An obsolete form of hubbub. Also

[Cry within of Arm, Arm! What a vengeance ails this whobub? pox refuse 'em.

Beau. and Fl., Women Pleased, iv. 1.

whodet, n. An obsolete form of hood.

I marnell that he sent not therwith a foxes tayle for a scepture, and a whode with two eares.

Bp. Bale, English Votaries, fol. 104.

whoever (hö-ev'èr), indef. pron. [\langle who + ever,] Any person whatever; no matter who; any one without exception.

Forsoth by a solemne day he was wont to leeue to hen oon bounden, whom cuere thei axiden. Wyclif, Mark xv. 6.

Whoever bound him, I will loose his bonds.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 339.

Whoever in those glasses looks may find
The spots return'd, or graces, of his mind,
And by the help of so divine an art,
At leisure view and dress his nobler part.

Waller, Upon B. Jonson.

I will not march one foot against the foe till you all awear to me that whomever I take or kill his arms I shall quietly possess.

Swift, Battle of Books.

whole (hōl), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also wholle; with unorig. initial w; prop., as in early mod. E., hole, \ ME. hol, hool, \ AS. hāl = OS. hēl = OFries. hēl = D. heel = OHG. MHG. G. heil, sound, whole, saved, = leel. heill = Sw. hel = Dan. heel = Goth. hails, held whell. heill = Sw. hel = Dan. heel = Goth. hails, hale, whole, = OBulg. eielü, whole, complete; perhaps allied to Gr. καλός, excellent, good, hale, and Skt. kalya, hale, heulthy () kalyāna, prosperous, blessed). From whole (AS, hāl) are also ult. E. wholesome, wholesale, wholly, heal¹, health, healthy, and the second element of wassail; from the Seand. form (Icel. heill) are ult. E. hale², hail², etc. The change of initial ho- to who- was a dial. peculiarity, there being an actual change of pronunciation (hō to hwō), due to the labializing effect of the long ō: the an actual enange of profitneration (no to fixed), due to the labializing effect of the long \bar{o} ; the change was reflected in the spelling, which in some words, as whole, whoop, whore, whot, came into literary use, while the orig, pronunciation with simple h remained or prevailed. In dial, use the who-(hwo-) thus developed was afterward word and order in the whole of the who ward reduced in some districts to wo-, as wot for whot (orig. whote) for hot (orig. hote). Whole is one of the words which the American Philological Association and the English Philologieal Society include in their list of spellings to be amended, recommending the restoration of the old form hole, in keeping with the derived or related *holy, heal*¹, *hale*², etc. (Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., 1886, p. 127).] **I.** *a.* 1. Hale; healthy; sound; strong; well.

When his men saw hym hol and sounde, For sothe they were ful fayne. Robin Hood and the Monk (Chiid's Ballads, V. 15).

They that be whole need not a physician, but they that e sick.

Mat. iv. 19

A soul . . .
So healthy, sound, and clear and whole.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. Restored to a sound state; healed; made

What Man that first hathed him, aftre the mevynge of ne Watre, was made hool of what maner Sykenes that he adde. Mandeville, Travels, p. 88. hadde.

Thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace, and be whole of thy plague.

Mark v. 34.

He call'd his wound a little hurt,
Whereof he should be quickly whole.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Unimpaired; uninjured; unbroken; intact: as, the dish is still whole; to get off with a whole

Fier brennen on the grene leaf, And thog grene end hol bi-leaf. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2776.

My life is yet whole in me. 2 Sam. i. 9.

Yet all goes well, yet all our joints are whole.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 83.

4. Entire; complete; without omission, reduction, diminution, etc.: as, a whole apple; the whole duty of man; to serve the Lord with one's whole heart; three whole days; the whole body.

For all the hole temple is dedycate and halowed in the honour and name of the holy Sepulcre.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

Ther is a parte of the hede of Seynt George, hys left Arme with the holl hande.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 10.

Whole we call that, and perfect, which bath a beginning, a midst, and an end.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

and an end.

Assassination, her whole mind
Blood-thirsting, on her arm reclin'd.

Churchill, The Duellist, iii. 67.

kent nu

Of the disgraceful dealings which were . . . kept up with the French Court, Danby deserved little or none of the blame, though he suffered the whole punishment.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

5. All; every part, unit, or member required to make up the aggregate: as, the whole city turned out to receive him.

Yeis arn ye ordynnaunces of our Gylde, ordeynd be alle the hol fraternite. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 103. The whole race of mankind. Shak., T. of A., iv. 1, 40.

The whole Anglican priesthood, the whole Cavalier gen-try, were against him. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

6t. Without reserve; sincerely or entirely de-

Have, and ay shal, how sore that me smerte, Ben to yow trew and hool with al myn herte.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1001.

The Sheriff is noght so hole as he was, for now he wille shewe but a part of his frendeshippe. $Paston\ Letters, 1\ 208.$

71. Unified; in harmony or accord; one.

I think of you as of God's dear children, whose hearts are whole with the Lord.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 40.

8. In mining, that part of a coal-seam in process of being worked in which the headings

only have been driven, the rest remaining untouched, or before "working the broken" has begun. [North. Eng.]—A lie ont of whole cloth. See lie?.—In or with a whole skin. See skin.—The whole box and diee, See diee3.—The whole kit. See kit3.—The whole hox and diee, See diee3.—The whole kit. See kit3.—The whole hoy. See yo.—Upon the whole figure, the whole hog. See yo.—Upon the whole matter. See matter.—Whole hood, culverin, curvature. See the nonns.—Whole cadence. Same as perfect cadence (which see, under cadence).—Whole chest. See teachest.—Whole cradle, in mining, a platform suspended in the shaft, and nearly as large as the shaft itself: such a platform or cradle is hung by chains to a crab-rope let down from the surface, and is used for repairs, etc.—Whole deal. See deal?, 1.—Whole fiat, in working coal by the panel or barrier system, a whole panel, or such a portion of a seam as is distinctly separated from the rest by a barrier. [North. Eng.]—Whole milk. See milk.—Whole number, an integer, as opposed to a fraction.—Whole press, hand-presswork done by two men, one to ink and one to print.—Whole shift. See shift, 2.—Whole sine of a circle, the radius.—Whole stalls, in mining, a certain number of stalls of which the faces are on a line with each other. [South Wales coal-field.]—Whole step. See step, 14.—Whole tone. See tone1, 5.—Syn. 4 and 5. Entire, Total, etc. See complete.

II. n. 1. An entire thing; a thing complete in itself; the entire or total assemblage of parts; all of a thing without defect or exception.

It was not safe to leave him [Edward II.1a Part. by

It was not safe to leave him [Edward II.] a Part, by which he might afterward recover the whole.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 112.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 112.

'Tis not the whole of life to live,
Nor all of death to die.
Montgomery, Oh, where shall rest be found?
But, bad though they nearly all are as wholes, his [Dryden's] plays contain passages which only the great matters have surpassed.

Lowell, Among my Booka, 1st ser., p. 59.

A complete system; a regular combination of parts; an organic unity.

All are but parts of one stupendous whole, Whose body Nature is, and God the soul. Pope, Essay on Man, i. 267.

Nature is not an aggregate of independent parts, but an organic whole.

Tyndall, Radiation, § 16. Actual whole. See actual. - By the wholet, wholesale.

If the currier bought not leather by the whole of the tan-ner, the shoomaker might have it at a more reasonable

price.

Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 411).

Collective, composite, constituent, constituted whole. See the adjectivea.—Committee of the whole. See committee.—Definitive, dissimilar, essential, formal, logical, mathematical, metaphysical, natural whole. See the adjectives.—On or upon the whole, all circumstances being considered or balanced against one another; upon a review of the whole matter.

Upon the whole, I do not know but he is most fortunate who engages in the whirl through ambition, however tormenting.

Irving. (Imp. Dict.)

The death of Elizabeth, though on the whole it improved Bacon's prospects, was in one respect an unfortunate event for him.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Physical, positive, potential whole. See the adjectives. = Syn. Total, totality, entirety, amount, aggregate,

whole; (hōl), adv. [< ME. hool; < whole, a. (prop. the adj. in predicate use).] Wholly; entirely.

Therfore I aske yow connseile how we may beste be gouerned, ffor 1 putte me all hood in youre ordenaunce.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 317.

The Ills thou dost are whole thine own,

Thou'rt Principal and Instrument.

Cowley, The Mistress, The Innocent, iii.

whole-colored (hōl'kul"ord), a. All of one color; unicolorous; concolor: opposed to party-

whole-footed (hōl'fūt"ed), a. [< ME. hole-foted; < whole + footed.] 1; Web-footed.

The hole foted fowle to the flod hygez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 538.

2. Heavy-footed. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Unreserved; frank; free; easy; at ease; intimate. [Colloq.]

Il is chief Remissions were when soloe of his nearest Relations were with him, or he with them, and then, as they say, he was whole-footed; but this was not often, nor long together. Roger North, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 447.

whole-hoofed (hōl'höft), a. Having undivided hoofs; solidungulate.

whole-length (höl'length), a. and n. I. a. 1. Extending from end to end.—2. Of full length; exhibiting the whole figure.

John Closterman was the artist who painted the whole-length portrait of Queen Anne now in the Guildhall. J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II 45.

II. n. A portrait or statue exhibiting the whole figure

wholeness (hol'nes), n. The state of being whole, complete, entire, or sound; entireness totality; completeness.

There never can be that actual wholeness of the world for us which there must be for the mind that renders the world one.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 72.

only have been driven, the rest remaining un- whole-note (hôl' nôt), n. See note1, 14. - whole-

note rest. See rest, s(b).

wholesale (hōl'sāl), n. and a. [$\langle whole + sale^1$.]

I. n. Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity, as distinguished from retail.—By wholesale (or, elliptically, wholesale), in the mass; in the gross; in great quantities; hence, without due discrimination or distinction.

And are those fit to correct the Church that are not fit to come into it? Besides, What makes them fly out upon the Function, and rail by wholesale? Is the Priesthood a crime, and the service of God a Disadvantage? Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 139.

II. a. 1. Buying and selling by the piece or in large quantity: as, a wholesale dealer.—2. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity: as, the wholesale price.—3. Figuratively, in great quantities; extensive and indiscriminate: as, wholesale slaughter.

wholesale (hōl'sāl), v. t.; pret. and pp. wholesaled, ppr. wholesaling. [< wholesale, n.] To sell by wholesale or in large quantities.

wholesaler (hôl'sā-lèr), n. [< wholesale + -er1.]
One who sells by wholesale; a wholesale mer-

Articles which the consumer recognizes as single the retailer keeps wrapped up in dozens, the wholesaler sends the gross, and the manufacturer supplies in packages of a hundred gross.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 176.

whole-skinned (hol'skind), a. Having the skin unbroken; sound; uninjured.

He is whole skinn'd, has no hurt yet.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

whole-snipe (hōl'snīp), n. The common snipe, Gallinago media or G. eælestis, of Europe: so called in distinction from double-snipe and halfsnipe (see these words). wholesome (hol'sum), a.

[With unorig. w, as wnolesome (not sum), a. [With unorig. w, as in whole; prop., as in early mod. E., holesome; $\langle ME. holsom, holsum, helsum, halsum, wholesome, salutary (not in AS.); prob. snggested by Icel. heilsamr, wholesome, salutary, <math>\langle heill, = E. whole, + -samr = E. -some$: see whole and -some.] 1. Healthy; whole; sound in mind or body. [Obsolescent.]

Like a mildew'd ear
Blasting his wholesome brother.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 65.

The purifying influence scattered throughout the atmosphere of the household by the presence of one youthful, fresh, and thoroughly wholesome heart.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

2. Tending to promote health; favoring health; healthful; salubrions: as, wholesome air or diet; a wholesome climate.

Or well of Helesey, whose waters, bycause they were bytter salt, and bareyne, ye sayd prophet helyd them and made them swete and holsome. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 53.

I did commend the black-oppressing humonr to the most wholesome physic of thy health-giving air.

Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 235.

The soile is not very fertile, subject to much snow, the re holesome.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 523.

3. Contributing to health of mind or character; favorable mentally or morally; sound; salutary: as, wholesome advice; wholesome doctrines; wholesome truths.

But to find citizens ruled by good and wholesome laws, that is an exceeding rare and hard thing!

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

I find it wholesome to be alone the greater part of the me.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 147.

With a wholesome fear of Burke and Debrett before my eyes, I suppress the proper name of the noble maiden.

Whyte Melville, Good for Nothing, i. 1.

4. Profitable; advantageous; hence, prosper-

When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?
Shak., Macheth, iv. 3, 105.

5. Clean and neat. [Now only prov. Eng.]

For, how Negligent soever People may be at Home, et when they come before their Betters 'tis Manners to look wholsom.

Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 22.

=Syn. Salutary, etc. (see healthy), nourishing, nutritious, invigorating, heneficial.

wholesomely (höl'sum-li), adv. [< ME. holsumly, holsumliche; < wholesome + -ly².] In a wholesome or salutary manner; healthfully.

The hende knygt at home holsumly slepe With-inne the conly cortynes, on the colde morne.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1732.

Consideration for his wife seemed a wholesomely perva-sive feeling with him. Scribner's Mag., 1V. 749.

wholesomeness (hōl'sum-nes), n. [< ME. hol-sumnesse; < wholesome +-ness.] 1. The quality of being wholesome or of contributing to health; salubrity.

The wholesomenesse and temperature of this climate doth not onely argue the people to be answerable to this Description, but also of a perfect constitution of body.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 108.

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to mental, moral, or social health.

whole-souled (hōl'sold), a. Noble; generous; hearty.

hearty. whole-stitch (hōl'stich), n. In lace, the simplest kind of filling, in which the threads are woven together, as in cloth.

wholly (hō'li), adv. [With unorig. w, as in whole; prop. holely or holly, < ME. holely, haolli, holly, holliche; < whole + -ly2.] 1. Entirely; completely; perfectly; without reserve.

Sleep hath seized me wholly. Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2. 7. To her my life 1 wholly aacrifice. Spenser, Colin Clout, 1. 475.

2. Altogether; exclusively; only.

Arthur acide, "I put me holly in God and in holy cherche, and in youre gode counseile." Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 104. A bully thinks honour consists wholly in being brave. Steele, Tatler, No. 217.

wholth (hölth), n. [< whole + -th; intended to explain the lit. sense of health.] Wholeness; soundness; health. [Rare.]

That "perfect diapason" which constitutes health, or wholth, and for the use or abuse of which he, as a rational being, is answerable on sonl and conscience to himself, to his fellow-men, and to his Maker.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 125.

whom (höm), pron. The objective case (original dative) of who. whomever (höm-ev'er), pron. The objective

case of whoever.

whommle, whomble (hwom'l, hwom'bl), v. t. Dialectal forms of whemmle.

I think I see the coble whombled keel up.

Scott, Antiquary, xl.

Whommle, "to turn a trough, or any vessel, bottom upwards, so that it will drain well": used in West Virginia.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 55.

whomso (höm'sō), pron. The objective case of

whomsoever (höm'sō-ev'èr), pron. The objective case of whosoever.

whoobubt (hö'bub), n. Another spelling of whobub.

Had not the old man come in with a whoo-bub against is daughter. Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 629.

whoop¹ (höp), v. [Properly, as formerly, hoop, the initial w being unoriginal, as in whole, etc., and the proper pron. being höp (as given in Walker), and not hwöp, which, so far as it exists, is a perverted pronunciation, prob. due to the spelling; \(\text{ME}. \) houpen, houpen, whoupen, \(\text{OF}. \) houper, whoop, shout; cf. houp! interj., houp-la! stop! stop there! Cf. hoop2, hubbub, whoobub. There may have been some connection with AS. wop, outery. weeping (mod. E. *woop), Goth. wopjan, crow as a cock, etc. (see weep); but none with Goth. hwapjun, boast.] I. intrans. 1. To shout with a loud voice; ery out loudly, as in excitement, or in calling to some one; halloo; shout; also, to hoot, as an owl.

Bit fill that thei mette Merlin with the Dragon in hls hande that com hem a-geins; and as soone as he saugh hem comynge he gan to *whowpe*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 353.

. Whooppe a lowde, and thou shalte princ. Palsgrave, p. 781. Luchoone Leall here hym blow his horne.

The Gaules stood upon the banke with disstant hooping, hollaing, yelling, and singing, after their manner.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 408.

Sometimes they whoop, sometimes their Stygian cries Send their black Santos to the blushing skies. Quarles, Emblems, i. 10.

2. In med., to make a sonorons inspiration, as that following the paroxysm of coughing in

whooping-cough.

II. trans. 1. To hoot at; insult or deride with shouts or hooting; drive or follow with shouts or outery.

Suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be Whoop'd out of Rome. Shak., Cor., iv. 5. S4.

We are mad straight, and whoop'd, and tied in fetters.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

I ahould be hissed, And whooped in hell for that ingratitude, Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

To call or signal to by a shout or whoop .-To whoop it up, to raise an outery or disturbance; hence, to hurry or stir matters up; work in a lively, rousing manner. [Slang.]

His rival is a prominent politician, with an abundance of party workers to whoop it up for him.

The Century, XXXVIII. 156.

whoop¹ (höp), n. [Early mod. E. also hoop, howp: see whoop¹, r.] 1. A whooping or hoot-

ing cry, like that of the crane; a loud call or shout; a ery designed to attract the attention of a person at a distance, or to express excitement, encouragement, enthusiasm, vengeance. or terror.

or terror.

Captaine Smith told me that there are some . . . will by hallowes and howps vnderstand each other.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 811.

You have run them all down with hoops and hold's.

Bp. Parker, Reproof of Rehearsal Transprosed, p. 26.

With hark, and whoop, and wild halloo,
No rest Benvoirlich's echoes knew.

Scott. L. of the L. . 1. 3.

Scott, L. of the L., i. 3. In med., the peculiar sonorous inspiration following the attack of coughing in whoopingcough.

whoop¹ (höp), interj. [See whoop¹, r.] Ho!

Whoop, Jug! 1 love thee. Shak., Lear, i. 4, 245. whoop²† (höp), n. Same as hoop³ for hoopoe.

To the same place came his orison—mutterer, impale-tocked, or lapped up about the chin like a tufted whoop. Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 21.

whooper (hö'per), n. One who or that which whoops; a hooper: specifically applied in or-

whoops, a hooper, species of swan and of erane.
whoop-hymn (höp'him), n. A weird melody
chanted by the colored fishermen of the Potomac river while hauling the seine: more fully

called fishing-shore whoop-hymn.

whooping (hö'ping), n. [Verbal n. of whoop1,
r.] A crying out; elamor; howling.

Nought was heard but now and then the howle
Of some vile curre, or whooping of the owle.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

whooping-cough (hö'ping-kôf), n. An acute contagious disease of childhood, from which, however, adults are not always exempt, charnowever, adults are not always exempt, characterized by recurrent attacks of a peculiar spasmodic cough. This consists in a series of short expirations, followed (after a seeming effort) by a long strident inspiration, the whoop, and often accompanied by vomiting; pertussis. Also spelled hooping-cough.

whooping-crane (hö'ping-krān'). n. The large white crane of North America, Gruss americana, noted for its long resource.

noted for its loud raneous cry. See erane1 with cut).

whooping-swan (hö'ping-swon'), n.

whoop-la (höp'lä), interj. [See whoop!, v.]
Whoop! hallo! Also spelled hoop-la and houp-la.

The glad voices, and "whoop-la" to the hounds as the party galioped down the valley.

Mrs. E. B. Custer, Boots and Saddies, p. 109.

whoot: (höt), v. [Also sometimes whute; var. spelling of hoot. Cf. whew.] Same as hoot.

The man who shews his heart Is whooted for his mudities. Young, Night Thoughis, viii. 335.

whop, whap (hwop), r.; pret. and pp. whopped, whapped, ppr. whopping, whapping. [Also wop; prob. var. of quap1, quop1, perhaps associated with whip. Cf. wap1.] I. trans. To beat; strike; whip. [Colloq.]

with whip. Co...
whip. [Colloq.]

Burch had put his boys to a famous school, ...
If intrans. 1. To vanish suddenly. Halliwell. [North. Eng.] — 2. To plump suddenly down, as on the ground; flop; turn suddenly: as, she whopped down on the floor; the fish whopped over. [U. S.]

whop, whap (hwop), n. [< ME. whapp: < whop, r. Cf. quopl. quapl., and wapl.] A heavy blow. [Colloq.]

For a whapp so he whyned and whesid, for a whapp so he whopp whapped so he whopp so he whyned and whesid, for a whapp so he whopp so he whyned and whesid, for a whapp so he whyned and whes

This is a whopper that's after us.

Marryut, Frank Mildmay, xx. (Davies.)

But he hardly deserves mercy, having told whoppers.

Harper's Mag., LXXII. 213.

whopping, whapping (hwop'ing), a. [Ppr. of whop, v. Cf. wapping.] Very large; thumping: as, a whopping big trout. [Colloq.] whore (hôr), n. [With unorig. w, as in whole, etc.; \lambda ME. hore, a harlot (not in AS.), \lambda leel. hôra, adulteress, = Sw. hora = Dan. hore = D. hoer = OllG. hora, huorra, MIIG. huore, Chure (Goth. hôr, f., not found, another word, kalki, being used); also in mase, form, Icel. hôrr = Goth. hôrs, adulterer; cf. AS. *hôr, adultery (in comp. hôrevên, adulteress), \lambda Ieel. hôr = Sw. Dan. hor = OllG. huor, adultery; cf. MIIG.

herge, f., a prostitute; OBulg. kurŭva = Pol. kurwa = Lith. kurva, adulteress (perhaps < abuse.

Teut.). Some compare Ir. caraim, love, vara, friend, L. eārus, dear, orig. loving (see caress), Skt. ehāru, agreeable, beautiful, etc.

The word was eonfused or homiletically associated in early ME. with ME. hore, < AŠ. horu (hore-) = OŠ. horu, horo = OFries. hore = OHG. horo, filth, dirt. By some modern writers it has been erroneously derived from hirel, as if 'one hired,' the notion really present in the equiv. L. meretrix, a prostitute (see meretrix).

The vowel in this word was orig. long, and the reg. mod. form would be *hoor (hör), the pron. hôr instead of hör (as given by Walker beside hör) is prob. due to the eonfusion with beside hor) is prob. due to the confusion with the ME. hore, filth, and to the later confusion of the initial ho- with who-, as also in whole. The word, with its derivatives, is now avoided in polite speech; its survival in literature, so far as it survives, is due to the fact that it is a favorite word with Shakspere (who uses it, with its derivatives, 99 times) and is common in the authorized English version of the Bible. The word in all its forms (whoredom, etc.) is generally retained in the revised version of the Old Testament, though the American revisers recommended the substitution of harlot, as less gross; in the revised version of the New Testament harlot (with fornicator for whoremonger, etc.) is substituted.] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a harlot; a courtezan; a strumpet; hence, in abuse, any unchaste woman; an adulteress or fornicatress. [Now only in low use.]

Do not marry me to a whore. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 521.

Hee wood her and sued her his mistress to bee,
And offered rich presents to Mary Ambree.

"A mayden of England, sir, never will bee
The whore of a monarcke," quoth Mary Ambree.

Mary Ambree (Child's Baliads, VII. 113).

Thou know'st my Wrongs, and with what pain I wear The Name of Whore his Preachment on me pinn'd. J. Beaumont, Psyche, ill. 184.

whore (hor), r.; pret. and pp. whored, ppr. whore (nor), r.; pret. and pp. anorea, ppr. whoring. [= G. huren = Sw. hora = Dan. hore; ef. D. hurercren; from the noun.] I. intrans. To prostitute one's body for hire; in general, to practise lewdness. Shak., Othello, v. I. 116. [Low.]

II. trans. To corrupt by lewd intercourse.

He that hath kill'd my king and whored my mother. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 64.

A Vestal ravish'd, or a Matron whor'd, Are landable Diversions in a Lord. Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

whoredom (hōr'dum), n. [\langle ME. horedom, hordom, \langle leel. hōrdomr = Sw. hordom = OD. hoerdom, whoredom; as whore + -dom.] Prostitution of the body for hire; in general, the practice of unlawful sexual commerce. In Scripture the term is sometimes applied metaphorically to idolatry—the desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols.

whoremaster (hōr'mas"ter), n. [Early mod. E. hore-maister; < whore + master!.] One who keeps or procures whores for others; a pimp;

a procurer; hence, one who practises lewdness. Shak., I Hen. IV., ii. 4. 516. [Low.] whoremasterly (hōr'mas"ter-li), a. [< whoremaster + -lyl.] Having the character of a whoremaster; libidinous. [Low.]

Frog was a sly whoreson, the reverse of John.

Arbuthnot, Ilist. John Bull.

II. a. Bastard-like; mean; scurvy: used in contempt, or in coarse familiarity, and applied to persons or things.

A whoreson cold, sir, a cough, sir.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 193.

The whoreson rich innkeeper of Doncaster, her father, shewed himself a rank ostler to send her up at this time a year, and by the carrier too.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

whorish (hōr'ish), a. [< whore + -ish1.] Of or pertaining to whores; having the character of a whore; lewd; unchaste. Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 63. [Low.]

Your whorish love, your drunken healths, your houts and shouts. Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iv. 1.

whorishly (hor'ish-li), adv. In a whorish or

whorishly (hōr'ish-li), adv. In a whorish or lewd manner. [Low.]
whorishness (hōr'ish-nes), n. The character of being whorish. [Low.]
whorl (hwèrl or hwōrl), n. [{ late ME. whorle, eontr. of *whorvel, whorwhil, whorwil; ef. OD. worvel, a spindle, whirl, etc.: see whirl, and cf. wharl.] 1. In bot., a ring of organs all from the same node; a verticil. Every complete flower is externally formed of two whorls of leaves, constituting the floral envelop, or perianth; and internally of two or more other whorls of organs, constituting the organs of fructification. The term whorl by itself is generally applied to a circle of radiating leaves—an arrangement of more than two leaves around a common center, upon the same plane with one another. Also whirl. See cuts under Lavandula, Paris, and Veronica.
2. In conch., one of the turns of a spiral shell; a volution; a gyre. The last whorl, opposite the sperture of the shell, is commonly distinguished as the body-wherl. See spire?, n., 2 (with cut), and cuts under univalve, Pleurotomaria, and Scalaria. Also whirl.

See what a lovely shell, . . .

See what a lovely shell, . . . Made so fairily well, With delicate spire and whorl, Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 1.

3. In anat.: (a) A volution or turn of the spiral cochlea of man or any mammal. See

or turn of a turbinate bone, as the ethmotur-binal or maxilloturbinal. See ent under nasal.

—4. The fly of a spindle, generally made of wood, sometimes of hard stone, etc. Also thworl and pixy-wheel.

Elahorately ornamented leaden whorls which were fas-tened at the lower end of their spindles to give them a due weight and steadiness. S. K. Handbook Textile Fabrics, p. 2.

Whorl of the heart. Same as vortex of the heart. See

whorled (hwerld or hworld), a. Furnished with whorsed (nwerld or Inworld), a. Furnished with whorls; verticillate. In bot, zool, and anat.; (a) llaving a whorl or whorls; verticillate; volute; turbinate; as, a whorled stem of a plant, or shell of a mollusk. (b) Disposed in the form of a whorl: as, whorled leaves; whorled turns of a shell.

Whorler (hwer'ler or hwer'ler), n. A local spelling of whirler, retained in some cases in the trades.

whorn (hwôrn), n. A Scotch form of horn.

They hae a cure for the muir-ill, . . . whilk is ane pint . . . of yill . . . boil'd wi' sope and bartshorn draps, and toomed down the creature's throat wi' ane whorn.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

wert), n. [Also whurt; a dial. var. of The fruit of the whortleberry, or the whort (hwert), n. wort!.] The shrub itself.

whortle (hwer'tl), n. [Appar. an abbr. of whortleberry.] Same as whortleberry.

Carefully spying scross the moor, from behind the fuft of whortles, at first he could discover nothing.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

whortleberry (hwer'th-ber'i), n.; pl. whortle-berries (-iz). [Early mod. E. also whurtleberry, appar. intended for *wortleberry (not found in



Whorls of Ammonites

ME. or AS.), < AS. wyrtil, a small shrub or root (also in comp. biscop-wyrtil, commonly biscop-wyrt, bishop's-wort) (= LG. D. wortel = OHG. wurzala, MHG. G. wurzel, root) (dim. of wyrt, root), + berie, berry: see wort1 and berry1. The root), + berie, berry: see wort¹ and berry¹. The first element, however, has long been uncertain, the word having variant forms, hurtleberry, hurtberry, showing confusiou or perhaps ult. identity with hartberry in its orig. application (AS. heortberge, berry of the buckthorn). See hurtleberry, hurtberry, hurtz, hartberry, huekleberry.] A shrub, Vaccinium Myrtillus, or its fruit. It is a low bush with numerous angled branches, and glaucous blackish berries which are dible. It grows in Europe, in Siberia, and in America from Colorado to Alaska. The name is extended to many other vacciniums bearing similar fruit. See huckleberry. At my feet

At my feet
The whortle-berries are bedew'd with spray
Dash'd upwards by the furious waterfall.
Coloridge, The Picture, or The Lover's Resolution.

Victorian whortleberry, a prostrate or creeping shrub, Wittsteinia vacciniacea, of the whortleberry family, found on mountain rocks in Victoria. It is exceptional in the order for its dehiscent anthers.

order for its dehiscent anthers.

whose (höz), pron. See who and what.

whosesoever (höz-sō-ev'èr), pron. The possessive or genitive case of whosoever. John xx. 23.

whoso (hö'sō), indef. rel. pron. [< ME. *whoso, hwase, whoso (cf. ME. dat. hwamso, whomso); cf. AS. swā hwa swū: see who and so¹.] Whosoever who who whose its property who who was the course where we want to be compared where where we was the cours

ever; whoever.

Qwo so wylle of curtasy lere, In this hoke he may hit here! Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 299.

Their love
Lies in their purses, and whoso empties them
By so much fills their hearts with deadly hate.

Shak, Rich. H., ii. 2. 130.

Like Aspis sting that closely kils,
Or cruelly does wound whom so she wils.

Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 36.

whosoever (hö-sō-ev'èr), pron.; poss. whoseso-ever, obj. whomsoever. [< ME. whoso ever, hwose ever; < whoso + ever.] Whoever; whatever person; any person whatever that.

For hem semethe that whose evere be meke and pacyent, he is holy and profitable. Mandeville, Travels, p. 170. With whomsoerer thou findest thy gods, let him not live

Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.

Rev. xxii. 17.

He counts it lawfull in the bookes of whomsoever to reject that which hee finds otherwise than true.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

whot, whote, whotte, a. Obsolete or dialectal forms of hot1.

whuchet, n. [See which².] A hutch or eoffer. whummle (hwum'l), r. and n. A dialectal form of whemmle. Scott, Rob Roy, xxii. whunstane (hwun'stan), n. Whinstone.

[Scotch.]

h.]

A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit,
Fill'd fou o' lowin' brunstane,
Wha's ragin' flame, an' scorchin' heat,
Wad melt the hardest whun-stane!
Burns, Holy Fair.

whurt, v. and n. An obsolete spelling of whir. whurryt, v. and n. An obsolete spelling of whir. whurryt, v. and n. An obsolete variant of hurry. whurt, n. See whort. whuskey (hwus'ki),n. A Scotch form of whisky2. why1 (hwi), adv. and conj. [Early mod. E. whie; \(\text{ME. why, whi, hwi, wi (also in the phrase for whi), \(\text{AS. hwi, hwy, hwy buiy} = \text{OS. hwi} = \text{OHG. hwin, win, hine leel. hvi} = \text{Sw. Dan. hvi} = \text{Goth. hwe, why, for what (se. reason); instr. case of AS. hwa, Goth. hwas, etc., who: see who, and cf. how1.] I. interrog. adv. For what cause, reason, or purpose? wherefore?

Turn ye, turn ye. ... for whu will ye die?

Turn ye, turn ye, . . . for why will ye die? Ezek, xxxiii, 11.

Ezek, XXXIII. 11.

B'hy so pale and wan, fond lover?

Prithee, why so pale?

Will, when looking well can't move her,

Looking ill prevail?

Prithee, why so pale?

Sir John Suckling, Why so Pale?

Why so? for what reason? wherefore?

And why so, my lord? Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 7.

II. rel. conj. For which reason or cause; on account of which; for what or which; also, as compound relative, the thing or reason for or on account of which.

n account of which.

Whie I said so than, I will declare at large now.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 71.

Eros. My sword is drawn.

Ant. Then let it do at once
The thing why thou hast drawn it.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 89.

Lose not your life so basely, sir; you are arm'd; And many, when they see your sword out and know whit, Must follow your adventure. Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

I am of late Shut from the world; and why it should be thus Is all I wish to know.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard : I was dispatch'd for their defence and a sure.

And listen why; for I will tell you now.

Milton, Comus, 1. 43.

Clearer it grew than winter sky
That Nature still had reasons why.

Lowell, The Nomades.

Cursed were he that had none other why to believe than that I so say. Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 52.

Thus 'its when a nan will be ignorantly officious, do services, and not know his *why*. B. Jonson, Epicœne, li. 2. In your Fancy carry along with you the When and the Why many of these things were spoken.

R. Milward, Ded. to Selden's Table-Talk.

For why [AS. for-hwi]. See for.—The cause why, the reason why, the cause or reason on account of which something is or is to be done.

something is or is to be done.

The cause whi his Donghtres made him dronken, and for to ly by him, was this: because thei sawghe no man aboute hem but only here Fadre.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 101.

The why and wherefore, the reason.
why! (hwi or wi), interj. 1. An emphatic or
often expletive use of the adverb.

A Jew would have wept to have seen our parting; why, my grandam, having no eyes, look you, wept herself blind at my parting.

Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 3. 13. Why, this it is that spoils all our brave bloods.

B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

May. Where is your mistress, villain? when went she abroad?

oroad?

Pren. Abroad, sir? why, as soon as she was np, sir.

Dekker and Webster, Northward IIo, 1.3.

If her chill heart I cannot move,

If her chill near 1 cannot have Why, I'll enjoy the very love.

Cowley, The Request.

Why, sure the girl's beside herself! Pirate, xix.

Goldsmith, Epil. spoken by Mrs. Bulkley and Miss Catley. wick4 (wik), n.

The while he heard, the Book-man drew
A length of make-believing face; . . .
"Why, you shall sit in Ramsay's place."
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

2. Used as a call or an exclamation.

Why, how now, Claudio! whence comes this restraint? Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 128.

Why, so, an expression of consent or unwilling acquies-

Why, so! go all which way it will! Shak., Rich. Il., ii. 2, 87.

why² (hwî), n. A dialectal form of quey. whydt, n. See whid². whydt, n.

whydah, whydah-bird. See whidah, whidah-

whylet, n. and conj. An obsolete spelling of

whylearet, adv. A spelling of whilere. whylenest, n. See whileness. whylest, adr. An obsolete spelling of whiles.

whylomt, whylomet, adv. Obsolete spellings

why-not; (hwī'not), n. [\(\chi why not\)? a formula often used in captions questions. Cf. whatnot, n.] Any sudden or unexpected event or turn; a dilemma.

When the church
Was taken with a Why-not? in the lurch.
S. Butler, On Philip Nyes Thanksgiving.

This game . . . was like to have been lost with a whyot. Sir J. Harington, in Nugæ Antiq. (ed. Psrk),
[II. 144.

Now, dame Selby, I have you at a whynot, or I never dd.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. iv. hytt's disease.

Tubercular meningitis;

Whytt's disease.
acute hydrocephalus.

wi' (wi), prep. A dialectal (Scotch) abbreviation of with.

wibblet (wib'l), n. [A corrupt form of wimble.]
A wimble. Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon (1798).

wichet, n. An old spelling of witch.
wich (wich), n. See wick⁴.
wichet, n. A Middle English form of witch.
wick¹ (wik), n. [Formerly and dial. also week;

< ME. wicke, weke, weyke, weike, < AS. weece
(for *wica), a wick (also in comp. candel-weece,
world wich). OD wiceles a wick — MLG. (for "wied), a wick (also in comp. canacte-weed, candle-wick), = OD. wiecke, a wick, = MLG. wike, weke, lint for wounds, a wick, = OHG. wioh, MHG. wicehe, weeke, wiek, G. dial. (Bav.) wickel, bunch of flax, = Sw. veke, a wick, = Dan. væge, a wiek, = Norw. vik, a skein of thread, also a bend; prob. ult. from the verb represented by AS. wiean (pp. wiccu), yield, give way; see wcak.] A number of threads of cotton or some spongy substance loosely twisted together or braided, which by capillary action draws up the oil in lamps or the melted tallow or wax in candles in small

successive portions to be burned; also, a piece of woven fabric used for the same purpose.

The wicke and the warme fuyr wol make a fayr flamme.

Piers Plowman (C), xx. 205.

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of wick or snuff that will abate it.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 116.

The wick grew long and black, and cabbaged at the end.

1rviny, Bracebridge Hall, p. 96.

Why, like other words of the same class, is occasionally wick² (wik), n. [Also in comp. -wick, and assused as a noun. sibilated -wich; also wike; \langle ME. wike, wyke, sibilated -wich; also wike; \(\) ME. wike, wyke, wic, \(\) AS. wic, a town, village, dwelling, street, camp, quarter, = OS. wik = OFries. wik = D. wijk, quarter, parish, retreat, refuge, = MLG. wik, LG. wike, wik = OHG. wih (wihh-), a place, locality, MHG. wich = Goth. weihs, village, \(\) L. vicus, village, street. quarter, = Gr. οίκος, house, = Skt. rēça, house, yard. The word enters, as -wick or -wich, into many placenames (being confused in some with wick³ and wick⁴, wich). From the L. vicus are ult. E. viciue, vicinage, vicinity, etc., vill, villa, village, villatin, etc., and -ville in place-names; from the Gr. οίκος are ult. economy, ecumenical, etc., the radical element in diocesc, parish, and many scientific terms in eco-, «co-, -ocious, etc.] 1. scientific terms in eco-, eco-, -ceious, etc.] 1. A town; village: a common element in place-names, as in Berwick (AS. Berwic), Warwick (AS. Werewic), Greenwich (AS. Grēnewic, Grēnawic), Sandwich (AS. Sandwic).

Rel. Antiq., II. 93. Cauntyrbery, that noble wyke. A district: occurring in composition, as in bailiwick, constablewick, sheriffwick, shirewick.
wick³ (wik), n. [Also in comp. assibilated-wich; = MLG. wik, a bay; < Icel. vik, a small creek, inlet, bay. Cf. viking and wicking. Cf. also wick²] A creek, inlet, or bay. Scott,

wick⁴ (wik), n. [Also wich (formerly wyeh); appar. a particular use of wick² or wick³.] 1. A salt-spring; a brine-pit.

The House in which the Salt is boiled is called the Wych-house, whence may be guessed what Wych signifies, and why all those Towns where there are Salt-Springs, and Salt made, are called by the name of Wych, viz. Namptwych, Northwych, Middlewych, Droitzych.

Ray, Eng. Words (1691), p. 207.

A small dairy-house. Halliwell (under wich). [Prov. Eng.]

Candle-wright, or Candle-wick, street took that name (as may be supposed) eyther of chaundlers, &c.—or otherwise wike, which is the place where they use to worke them. As sealding wike, by the Stockes-market, was called of the powlters scalding and dressing their poultry there; and in divers countries dayrie-houses, or cottages wherein they make butter and cheese, are usually called wickes.

London (ed. 1599), p. 171. (Nares.)

wick⁵ (wik), v. t. [Appar. ult. \(\lambda \)S. wican, bend, yield: see wick¹.] To strike (a stone) in an oblique direction: a term in curling.—To wick

wick⁶ (wik). n. [Also week; < ME. wike, wyke. < leel. vik, corner (munn-vik, the corners of the mouth).] A corner; especially, one of the corners of the mouth. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

The frothe femed at his month vnfayre bi the wykez. Sir Gawaync and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1572. wick7, a. [ME. wick, wic, earlier wicke, wikke, wykke, wiche, bad, wicked; orig. a noun, \langle AS. wicca, wizard, wiece, witch: see witch¹ and wicked¹.] 1. Bad; wieked; false: with refer-

ence to persons. Whan i knew al here cast of here wie wille, I ne migt it suffer for sorwe & for reuthe. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 4652.

Bad; wretched; vile: with reference to

With poure mete, and feble drink, And [with] swithe wikke clothes. Harelok (E. E. T. S.), L 2458. Wikke appetyt comth ay before seknesse.

Chaucer, Fortune, 1, 55.

3. Unfavorable; inauspicious; baneful.

For thilke ground that bereth the wedes wykke
Bereth eke thise holsom herbes, and ful ofte,
Nexte the foule netle, rough and thikke,
The lilie waxeth, swote amothe and softe.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 946.

Chaucer, Troins, i. 946.

Wick8 (wik), a. [A dial, var. of whick for quick. Cf. wicked².] Quick; alive. [Prov. Eng.]

There be good chaps there [at the Infirmary] to a man while he's wick, whate'er they may be short entiting him up at after.

Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, vili.

Wicked¹ (wik'ed), u. and u. [< ME. wicked, wikked, wikked, wykked, wyklyd, evil, bad, < wick, wicke, wikke, bad, + -ed², as if pp. of a verb *wikken, render evil or witeh-like: see wick7 and wileh¹.] I. a. 1. Evil in principle or praetiee; deviating from the divine or the moral law: wildicted to vice: demayed; vicious; sinlaw; addicted to vice; depraved; vicious; sinful; immoral; bad; wrong; iniquitous: a word wicken (wik'n), n. [Appar. connected with of comprehensive signification, including everything that is contrary to the moral law, have not been found.] The mountain-ash or erything that is contrary to the moral law, and applied both to persons and to their acts: as, a wicked man; a wicked deed; wicked ways; wicked lives; a wicked heart; wicked designs; wicked works.

Thei ben fulle wykked Sarrazines and eruelle Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

To see this would deter a doubtful man To see this would deter a doubtful man From mischievous intents, much more the practice Of what is wicked. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

Are men less ashamed of being wicked than absurd?

Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

To do an injury openly is, in his estimation, as wicked as to do it secretly, and isr less profitable.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

24. Vile; baneful; pernicious; noxious.

That wynde away the wicked ayer may hurle.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

Faire Amorett must dwelt in wicked chaines.

Spenser, F. Q., 111. ix. 24.

As wicked dew as e'er my mother brush'd With raven's feather from unwholesome fen Drop on you both.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2, 321. 3t. Troublesome; difficult; hard; painful; un-

favorable; disagreeable.

Hony is the more swete yif mowthes have fyrst tasted sa voures that hen wyckyd. Chaucer, Boethius, iii. meter 1.

The wallis in werre wikked to assaile
With depe dikes and derke doubult of water.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1565.
But this lande is full wicked to be wrought,
To hardde in hete, and over softe in weete.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

I pray, what 's good, sir, for a wicked tooth?

Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 1.

4. Mischievous; prone or disposed to mischief, often good-natured mischief; roguish: as, a wieked urehin. [Colloq.]

Pen looked uncommonly wicked.

Thackeray, Pendennis, xxvii.

The wicked one, the devil. - Wicked Bible. See Bible. = Syn. 1. Illegal, Immoral. etc. (see criminal), Heinous, Infamous, etc. (see atrocious), unrighteous, profane, ungodly, godless, impious, unprincipled, vile. abandoned, profligate.

II.† n. sing. and pl. A wicked person; one who is or those who are wicked.

Then shall that Wicked be revealed, whom the Lord shall

consume.

2 Thes, ii. 8.

There lay his body vaburied all that Friday, and the morrow till afternoone, none daring to deliver his body to the sepulture; his head there wicked took, and, nayling thereon his hoode, they fixe it on a pole, and set it on London Bridge.

Stowe, Annals (1605), p. 45s.

Wicked² (wik'ed), a. [\langle wick\text{8} + -ed^2\rangle, here merely an adj. extension.] Quiek; active. [Prov. Eng.]

Another Irish woman of diminutive stature complacently described herself to a lady hiring her services as "small but wicked."

A. S. Palmer, Folk-Etym., Int., p. xxii.

wickedly (wik'ed-li), adv. [< ME. wikkedly, wiekedli, wikkedliche; < wickedl + -ly2.] In a wieked manner.

Ho keppit hym full kantly, kobbit with hym sore, Woundit hym wickedly in hir wode angur. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11025.

Destruction of resp. (**).

1 have sinned, and I have done wickedly.
2 sam. xxiv. 17.

wickedness (wik'ed-ness), n. [< ME. wikkedlesse; wikeed + -ness.] Cf. ME. wickeeks, wikenesse, wiknes, < wicke (see wick?) + -ness.] 1. Wieked character, quality, or disposition; depravity or corruption of heart; evil disposition; sinfulness: as, the wickedness of a man or of an aetion.

And at the wikkednesse in this worlde that man myste worche or thysic.

worche or thynke Ne is no more to the mercye of God than in the see a glede. Piers Plowman (B), v. 291.

And after thi meries that ben fele,
Lord, fordo my wickydnesse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 251.
Goodness belongs to the Gods, Piety to Men, Revenge
and Wickedness to the Devils.

Howell, Letters, ii. 11.

2. Wicked conduct; evil practices; active immorality; vice; crime; sin.

Tis not good that children should know any wickedness, Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2, 134.

There is a method in man's wickedness;
It grows up by degrees.

Beau. and Fl.

3. A wieked thing or act; an act of iniquity.

A Wieked thing of acc, all which wickedness is this that is done among you?

Judges xx. 12.

Fil never care what wicaring the Harmonian come to good.

Shak., Lear, iii. 7, 99.

4. Figuratively, the wicked.

Those tents thou sawest so pleasant were the tents Of wickedness. Milton, P. L., xi. 607.

= Syn. Unrighteousness, villatny, rascality, knavery, atrocity, iniquity, enormity. See references under wicked.

have not been found.] The mountain-ash or rowan-tree, Pyrus Aucuparia. Also wicky. wicken-tree (wik'n-trē), n. Same as wicken. wicker! (wik'er), n. and a. [Also dial. wigger; \langle ME. *wiker, wykyr; ef. Sw. dial. vikker, vekker, vekure, the sweet bay-leaved willow, = Dan. dial. vögger, vegre, also vöge, a pliant rod, withy (vögre-kurr, vegre-kurr, wieker-basket), væger, vægger, a willow; ef. Bav. dial. wiekel, bunch of tow on a distaff, G. wickel, a roll; ult. \(\langle AS. wicun, etc., bend, yield; see wick! and weak.] I. n. 1. A small pliant twig; an osier; a withe. Which hoops are knit as with wickers.

Which hoops are knit as with wickers.

Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I. (Richardson.)

For want of a pannier, spit your fish by the gills on a small wicker or such like.

W. Lauson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 197).

Aye wavering like the willow-wicker, 'Tween good and ill. Eurns, On Life.

2. Wickerwork in general; hence, an object made of this material, as a basket.

Then quick did dress
His half milk up for cheese, and in a press
Of wicker press'd it. Chapman, Odyssey, ix. 351.
Esch [maiden] having a white wicker, overbrimm'd
With April's tender younglings. Keats, Endymion, i.

3. A twig or branch used as a mark: same as

II, a. 1. Consisting of wicker; especially. made of plaited twigs or osiers; also, covered with wiekerwork: as, a wicker basket; a wicker

ehair.

Robin Hood swam to a bush of mooney,
The fryer to a winger wand.

Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 274).

The lady was placed in a large wicker chair, and her feet wrapped up in dannel, supported by eushions.

Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

The doll, scated in her little wicker carriage.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 40.

wicker1+ (wik'er), v. t. [\langle wicker1, n.] To eover

He looks like a musty bottle new wickered.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Thir Ships of light timber, Wickerd with Oysier betweene, and eoverd over with Leather, serv'd not therefore to traneeport them farr.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

wicker2 (wik'er), v. [Cf. wicker1.] I. intrans. To twist, from being too tightly drawn. Child's Ballads, Gloss.

The nurice she knet the knot, And O she knet it sicker;
The ladie did gie it a twig [twitch],
Till it hegan to wicker.
Laird of Wariestoun (Child's Ballads, 111, iii.).

II. trans. To twist (a thread) overmuch. Ja-

wickered (wik'érl), a. [\lambda wicker\footnamer. Jamieson. [Scotch.]
wickered (wik'érl), a. [\lambda wicker\footnamer. + \cdot ed] 1.
Made of wicker. -2. Covered with wickerwork.
wickerwork (wik'er-werk), n. Basketwork of any sort; anything plaited, woven, or wattled of flexible and tough materials, as osier, ratan, and charged stringer were

part of a larger one.

The elyket That Januarie bar of the smale *wyket* By which into his gardyn ofte he wente. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, 1, 874.

They steeked them a' but a wee wicket,
And Lammikin erap in.

Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III, 308).

"O, haste thee, Wilfrid!" Redmond cried;
"Undo that wicket by thy side!"

Scott, Rokeby, v. 29.

24. A hole through which to communicate, or to view what passes without; a window, lookout, loophole, or the like.

They have made barris to barre the dorys crosse weyse, and they have made wykets on every quarter of the hwse to schote owte atte, bothe with bowys and with hand gunnys.

Paston Letters, I. 83:

3. A small gate by which the chamber of a window!, u and v. An obsolete spenning of canal-lock is emptied; also, a gate in the chute window!, window!, window!, u. Dialectal forms of of a water-wheel, designed to regulate the withy, 3. amount of water passing to the wheel.—4. A widdy² (wid'i), u. A dialectal form of widow¹.

half-high door. E. H. Knight .- 5t. A hole or opening.

Wickettes two or three thou make hem couthe,
That yf a wicked worme oon holes mouthe
Besiege or stoppe, an other open be,
And from the wieked worme thus save thi bee.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

6. In *cricket:* (a) The object at which the bowler aims, and before which, but a little on one side, the batsman stands. It consists of three stumps, having two bails lying in grooves along their tops. See *cricket*² (with diagram).

The wicket was formerly two straight thin battons ealled stumps, twenty-two inches high, which were fixed into the ground perpendicularly six inches apart, and over the top of both was laid a small round piece of wood ealled the bail.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 175.

A desperate fight... between the drovers and the farmers with their whips and the boys with cricket-bats and wickets.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

(b) A batsman's tenure of his wieket. If the bat-(b) A batsman's tenure of his wieket. If the batting side pass their opponents full score with (say) six players to be put out, they are said to win "by six wickets"—a colloquial abbreviation for "with six wickets to go down." (c) The ground on which the wiekets are set: as, play was begun with an excellent wicket.—7. In coul-mining. See wicket-work. wicket-door (wik'et-dor), n. A wieket.

Through the low wicket-door they glide. Scott, Rokeby, v. 29.

wicket-gate (wik'et-gat), n. A small gate; a

I sm going to yonder wicket yate before me.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

wicket-keeper (wik'et-ke"per), n. In cricket, the player belonging to the fielding side who stands immediately behind the wicket to stop such balls as pass it. See diagram under

"I'm your man," said he. "Wicket-keeper, cover-point, slip, or long-stop—you bowl the twisters, 111 do the fielding for you." Whyte Melville, White Rose, 11. xiii.

2. Made of flexible strips of shaved wood, ratun, or the like; as, wicker furniture; a wicker wicker the wicker to site with wickers or osiers; inclose in wicker-rodways are generally carried up each wicket.

He looks like a musty bottle new wickered.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his linmour, i. 1.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his linmour, i. 1.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his linmour, i. 1.

In gor you.

Whyte mewue, winte Rose, II. Min.

Wicket-work (wik'et-werk), n. In coal-mining, a variety of pillar and stall work sometimes adopted in the North Wales coal-field. The headings or stalls (eslled wickets) are sometimes as much as 24 yards wide, and the pillars as much as 15. Two roadways are generally carried up each wicket.

Wicking (wik'et-werk), n. In coal-mining, a variety of pillar and stall work sometimes adopted in the North Wales coal-field. The headings or stalls (eslled wickets) are sometimes as much as 24 yards wide, and the pillars as much as 15. Two roadways are generally carried up each wicket.

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pieces which can be cut at pleasure.

Generally the traces of musk-cattle are in mass—like balls all melted together. . . It struck me it would make capital wicking for Esquimanx lamps.

C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition (1876), p. 161.

wickiup, wicky-up (wik'i-up), n. [Amer. Ind.] An American Indian house or hut; especially, a rude hut, as of brushwood, such as is built by the Apaches and other low tribes: in distinction from the tepee of skins stretched on stacked lodge-poles. Wickiups are built on the spot as required, and are not moved.

After an hour's riding to the south, we came upon old Indian wicky-ups. Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 205.

Wickliffite, a. and n. See Wyclifite.
wick-trimmer (wik'trim#er), n. A pair of seissors or shears for trimming wicks; a pair of snuffers

wicky (wik'i), n.; pl. wickies (-iz). [Cf. wieken.]

1. Same as wicken.—2. Same as sheep-laurel.

1. Same as weeken.—2. Same as sheep-laurel. wicky-up, n. See wickiup.
Wicliffite, a. and n. See Wyclifite.
wicopy (wik'ō-pi), n. [Also wikop, wicap, wick-up; of Amer. Ind. origin.] 1. The leatherwood.
Direa palustris.—2. One of the willow-herbs, as Epilobium angustifolium, E. lineare, and perhaps other species: distinguished as Indian or heal witness. When the buernes of the burgh were broght vpon sleep, He [Sinon] warpit vp a wicket, wan hom with-oute.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 11923.

Maps other species: distinguished as Indian or herb wicopy. See willow-hert.

wid (wid), prep. An obsolete or dialectal form

of with1,

Sifter hole water same cz a tray, Ef you filt it wid moss en dob it wid clay. J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xxii.

widbin (wid'bin), n. [A dial, form of wood-bine.] 1. The woodbine, Lonicera Periclymenum. [Scotch.]

The rawn-tree in [snd] the widdbin
Haud the witches on cum in.

Gregor, Folk-lore N. E. Scotland. (Britten and Holland.)

2. The dogwood, Cornus sauguinea. [Prov. Eng.]- Widbin pear-tree, the whitebeam, Pyrus Aria.

widdershinst (wid'er-shinz), adv. See wither-

widdowt, n, and v. An obsolete spelling of

wide (wid), a. and n. [$\langle ME, wid, wyd, \langle AS, \rangle$ wid = OS, wid = OF ries, wid = D, wijd = LG, wied = OHG, MHG, wit, G, weit = 1 cel. vithr = 1Sw. Dan. vid. wide; root unknown.] I. a. 1. Having relatively great or considerable extension from side to side; broad: as, wide cloth; a wide hall: opposed to narrow.

Wide is the gaie . . . that leadeth to destruction.

Mat. vii. 13.

Shallow brooks, and rivers wide. Milton, L'Allegro, 1. 76. And wounds appear'd so wide as if the grave did gape To swallow both at once. Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 456.

2. Having (a certain or specified) extension as measured from side to side; having (a specified) width or breadth: as, cloth a yard

Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door; but 'tis enough.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 100.

The city of Canea, capital of the western province of Candia, is situated at the east corner of a bay about fifteen miles wide. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 242.

3. Of great horizontal extent; spacious; extensive; vast; great: as, the wide ocean.

Comli castelles and couth and cuntres wide.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5053.

For nothing this wide universe I call Save thou, my rose; in it thou art my all.

Shak., Sonnets, cix.

These perpetual exploits abroad won him wide fame.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Within the cave He left me, giant Polypheme's dark cave; A dungeon wide and horrible. Addison, tr. of Virgil'a Æneid, iil.

The wide waste produced by the outbreak (of the Reformation] is forgotten.

Macaulay, Burleigh.

4. Embracing many subjects; looking at a question from many points of view; applicable to many eases: as, a person of wide culture.

States have always been best governed by men who have taken a *wide* view of public affairs, and who have rather a general acquaintance with many sciences than a perfect mastery of one.

Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

5. Capacious; bulging; loose; voluminous.

I hadde wonder of his wordes and of his wyde clothes; For in his bosome he bar a thyng that he blissed enere. Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 253.

Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in.

Shak., M. N. D., il. 1. 256.

6. Distended; expanded; spread apart; hence, open.

Against whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the

Looking wistfully with wide blue eyes.

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Apart or remote from a specified point; distant; hence, remote from the direct line or object aimed at; too far or too much to one side; deviating; errant; wild: as, a wide arrow in archery; a wide ball in cricket.

Many of the fathers were far wide from the understanding of this place. Rateigh.

For those of both religions propose to go to the place [the river Jordan] where (thrist was baptized, but happen to differ in their opinions, and are three or four miles wide of each other.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 32. I make the *widest* conjectures concerning Egypt, and er shepherd kings. Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

But all this, though not unconnected with our general theme, is wide of our immediate purpose.

De Quincey, Style, iv.

8t. Amiss; unfortunate; ill; bad; hence, of little avail; useless.

It would he wide with the best of us if the eye of God should look hackward to our former estate.

Bp. Hall, Contemplations, viii. 1.

9. In *phonetics*, uttered with a comparatively relaxed or expanded condition of the walls of relaxed or expanded condition of the walls of the buccal cavity; said by some phonetists of certain vowels, as \check{c} , \check{i} , \check{o} , \check{u} , when compared with \bar{a} , \bar{c} , \hat{a} , \check{c} —To gut a wide swath. See swath!—To give a wide berth to. See berth? 1.—Wide-angle lens. See lens.—Syn. Wide, Broad, spacious, large, ample. Wide and broad may be synonymous, but broad is generally the larger and more emphatic: a wide river is not thought of as so far across as a broad river. Wide is sometimes more applicable to that which is to be passed through: as, a wide mouth or aperture. It is another way of stating this fact to say that wide has more in mind than broad the limiting sides of the thing. Wide is also more generally applicable to that of which the length is much greater than the width, but not to the exclusion of broad. Each may in a secondary sense be used of length and breadth: as, broad acres; a wide domain.

II. n. 1. Wideness; breadth; extent. [Rare.]

Emptiness and the waste wide byss. Tennyson, Two Voices Of that abyss.

2. In ericket, a ball that goes wide of the wicket, and counts one against the side that is bowling, wide (wid), adv. [\langle ME. wide, wyde, \langle AS. wide (= G. weit), widely, \langle wid, wide: see wide, a.]

1. To a distance; afar; widely; a long way; abroad: extensively.

The habbe walke wide
Bi the se side.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

The wounded coveys, recling, scatter wide.

Burns, Briggs of Ayr.

Let Fame from brazen lips blow wide Her chosen names. Whittier, My Namesake.

2. Away or to one side of the mark, aim, purpose, or direct line; hence, astray.

Nay, Cosyn, . . . there walke you somewhat wide, for ther you defende your owne righte for your temporal analye.

Sir T. More, Works (ed. 1557), 11. 1151.

She him obayd, and turnd a little wyde.

Spenser, F. Q., I. xl. 5

I understand you not; you hurt not me, Your anger flies so wide. Beau. and Fl., Captain, il. 2.

His arrows fell exceedingly wide of each other.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 130.

3t. Round about; in the neighborhood around.

Old Melibæ is slaine; and him beside His aged wife, with many others wide. Spenser, F. Q., VI. xl. 18.

Set wide. See set1.—To run wide. See run1. wide† (wid), r. t. [(ME. widen; (wide, a.] To make wide; spread or set far apart.

And wide hem [quinces] so that though the wynd hem ahake

Noo droop of oou until an other take.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Our governor 's wide awake, he is; I'll never say nothin' sgin him nor no man, but he knows what 's o'clock, he does, uncommon.

Dickens, Sketches, Tales, x. 2.

II. n. A soft felt hat: a name given about

She was one of the first who appeared in the Park in a low-crowned hat—a wide-awake.

H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xliit.

Some one . . . would with pleasure exchange on the apot irreproachable black coat and gliatening hat for a shabby shooting-jacket and a wide-awake with a cast of flies round it.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 627.

wide-awakeness (wīd'a-wāk"nes), n. The character or state of being wide-awake or sharp. [Colloq.] wide-chapped (wīd'chapt), a. Having a wide mouth; wide-mouthed.

The wide-chapp'd rascal. Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 60. wide-gab (wid'gab), n. The angler or fishing-

frog, Lophius piseatorius. Also wide-gap, wide-gape, wide-gat. See cut under angler. widely (wid'li), adv. 1. In or to a wide degree or extent; extensively; far and wide: as, a man who is widely known.—2. Very much; very; greatly; extremely: as, two widely different accounts of an affair.—3. So as to leave a wide

eounts of an affair.—3. So as to leave space; at a distance. [Rare.]

We passed Selinus. . . .

And widely shun the Lilybean strand.

Dryden, Eneid, iii. 927.

wide-mouthed (wid'moutht), u. Having a wide mouth.

The little wide-mouth'd heads upon the apout Tennyson, Godiva.

wide-mouthed salmon, the Scopelidæ.
widen¹ (wi'dn), v. [⟨ wide, a., + -en².] I.
truns. 1. To make wide or wider; extend in
breadth; expand: as, to widen a street.

I speak not these things to widen our differences or increase our animosities; they are too large and too great already.

Stillingfeet, Sermona, I. viii.

The thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns.

The widened knowledge and escaped the praise.

Lovell, Jeffries Wyman.

2. To throw open.

So, now the gates are ope; . . .
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the fliers.

Shak., Cor., i. 4. 44.

3. In knitting, to make larger by increasing the

number of stitches: opposed to narrow.

II. intrans. 1. To grow wide or wider; enlarge; extend itself; expand; broaden.

Arches widen, and long aisles extend.

Pope, Temple of Fame, 1. 265. O'er Sigurd widens the day-light.
William Morris, Sigurd, li.

2. In knitting, to increase the number of stitches: as, to widen at the third row. widen²†, adv. [ME., also widene, wydene (MHG. witene, witen); < wide, a.] Widely; wide.

In habite of an hermite vn-holy of werkes Wende I wydene in this world wondres to here Piers Plowman (A), Prol., 1. 4.

widener (wid'ner), n. One who or that which widens; specifically, a form of boring-bit or

drill so shaped as to form a hole of greater diameter than itself: same as broach, 12.

wideness (wid'nes), n. [< ME. wydenesse; < wide, a., + -ness.] The state or character of being wide; breadth; width.

This Temple is 64 Cubytes of wydenesse, and als manye in mandeville, Travels, p. 84.

wide-spread (wid'spred), a. Diffused or spread to a great distance; extending far and wide; being general.

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.

There was a very wide-spread desire to hear him, and applications for lectures flowed in from all parts of the kingdom.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, vli. wide-stretched (wid'strecht), a. Large; ex-

tensive.

Wide-stretched honours that pertain . . . Unto the crown of France.

Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 82.

wide-watered (wīd'wâ#terd), a. Traversed or bordered by wide waters.

I hear the far-off curfeu sound, Over some vide-vater'd ahore, Swlnging low with sullen roar. Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 75.

As when a lion rushing from his den Amidst the plain of some wide-water'd fen. Pope, Iliad, xv. 761.

wide-awake (wīd'a-wāk"), a. and n. I, a. On the alert; keen; sharp; knowing. [Colloq.]

Our governor 's wide awake. he is: I'll never say nothin'

where I.] Far and wide; everywhere; in places far apart.

Wide-where is wist Ilow that ther is diversite requered
Bytwexen thynges lyke, as I have lered.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 404.

Her dochter was stown awa frae her; She sought for her wide-whare. Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

wide-work (wid'werk), n. In coal-mining, a method of working coal, now nearly obsolete, but formerly followed in the South Yorkshire and folds. It was a set the south Yorkshire eoal-fields. It was one of the many varieties of pillar-and-stall work.

of pillar-and-stall work.

widgeon, wigeon (wij'on), n. [Early mod. E. also wigion, wygeon; prob. \(\) ME. *wigeon, \(\) OF.

vigeon, found, with the variants vingeon, gingeon, as a name of the eanard sifflenr, whistling duck, or widgeon, formerly Anas fistularis, = lt. vipione, a small erane, \(\) L. vipio(n-), a kind of small crane. Cf. E. pigeon, ult. \(\) L. pipio(n-).]

1. A duck of the genus Mareea, belonging to the subfamily Anatinæ. The European widgeon is M. penelope; the American is a distinct species, M. americana; each is a common wild-fowl of



American Widgeon (Mareca americana)

its own country, of the migratory and other habits common to the Anatinæ, breeding mostly in high or even hyperborean regions, and flocking in more temperate latitudes during the winter. They are also known as balle pates, from the white on the top of the head, whistler or whistling duck, where, whenever, whim, from their cries, and by many local names.

2. By extension, some area ways and a local many local patents. By extension, some or any wild duck, except

the mallard: usually with a qualifying term.

the mallard: usually with a qualitying term.

In Shropshire every species of wild duck, with the exception of Anas boseas, is called wigeon.

C. Swainson, Brit. Birds (1885), p. 155.

(a) The gadwall, Chaudelasmus streperus: more fully called gray widgeon. See cut under Chaudelasmus. [Southern Italy.] (b) The pintail, Dafila acuta: more fully, gray or kite-tailed widgeon, or sea-widgeon. See cut under Dafila. [Local, U. S.] (c) The wood-duck, Aix sponsa: more fully, wood-widgeon. See cut under wood-duck. [Connecticut.] (d) The ruddy duck, Erismatura rubida. See cut under Erismatura. [Massachusetts.]

31. A fool: alluding to the snpposed stupidity of the wildgeon. Compare goose, gudgeon!

of the widgeon. Compare goose, gudgeon1.

If you give any credit to this juggling rascal, you are worse than simple widgeons, and will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn. iv. 2.

The apostles of this false religion, Like Mahomet's, were ass and widgeon. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. l. 232.

widgeon

4. A small teasing fly; a midge. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 561. [Local, Eng.] – American widgeon, Anas or Marcea americana, which differs specifically from the common widgeon of Europe, M. penelope; the greenheaded widgeon. Also called locally bald-faced widgeon, southern widgeon, California widgeon, bald-crown, bald-pate, bald-face, baldhead, whitebelly, poacher, wheat-duck, and smoking-duck. See cut above.—Black widgeon. Same as curre widgeon. Eng.]—Bull-headed widgeon, the pochard, Fuliquia ferina.—Curre widgeon, the tufted duck, Fuliquia eristata. Also called black curre. Hants. See cut under tufted. [Somerset, Eng.]—Pied widgeon. (a) Same as garganey. (b) The goldeneyed duck, Clangula glaucion. (c) The male goosander, Mergus merganser.—Popping widgeon. See pop!—Redheaded widgeon, the pochard or redhead. Compare vare-headed and veaset-headed.—White widgeon, the white merganser, nun, or smew, Mergellus abellus. See cut under smew. [Devonshire, Eng.]
widgeon-coot (wij'on-köt). n. The ruddy duck, Erismatura rubida. See eut nnder Erismatura. [Massachusetts.]

[Massachusetts.]

widgeon-grass (wij'on-gras), n. The grass-wrack, Zostera marina. Britten and Holland. [Local, Ireland.]

Widmannstättian (wid-man-stet'i-an), a. Pertaining to Aloys Beek von Widmannstätt, of Vienua (1753-1849).—Widmannstättian figures, the name given to certain peculiar markings seen on the polished surfaces of many meteoric trons (siderolites) when these have been acted on by an acid. They were first noticed by Widmannstätt in 1808, on the Agram meteorite. The general appearance of these markings may be learned from the annexed figure, which is a copy of a photograph, of natural size, of a part of an etched section of the Laurens county (South Carolina) meteoric from. The Widmannstättian figures are sections of planes of cleavage or of crystalline growth, along which segregation, or chemical change of some sort, has taken place, and whose form and position with reference to each other are in secondance with the laws governing the development of crystalline substances belonging to the isometric system. Reichenbach divided these figures into what he Widmannstättian (wid-man-stet'i-an), a. Per-



Widmannstättian Figures.

called a trias (more properly a triad)—namely, kamacite (Balkeneisen), thenite (Bandeisen), and plessite (Full-tesen)—the first consisting, so far as has been as yet made out, of distinct plates of fron, with a comparatively small percentage of nickel; the second consisting of thinmer plates enveloping the kamacite, and richer in nickel; and the third being a sort of ground-mass filling the cavities, and having less obvious indications of structure and generally a darker color than the others. It has frequently been stated that some meteoric frons do not exhibit the Widmannstattian figures, and that consequently their absence is not a proof of non-celestial origin; it is certain, however, that few, if any, siderolites do not show traces of some kind of structure, although investigators in this hranch of science are by no means agreed as to what kind of figures are properly designated by the name Widmannstattian. A somewhat similar uncertainty prevails with regard to the figures developed by etching on the terrestrial iron of Ovifak; so that, at the present time, it cannot be said that the Widmannstattin figures furnish a positive criterion by which the authenticity of a meteoric iron may be established; yet it is certain that well-developed figures of this kind do render it highly probable that the specimen in which they are seen is extractrestrial. A classification of meteoric irons on the basis of the different forms of figures which they exhibit, in the present condition of this branch of science, does not seem to be justifiable, although this has been attempted.

Widow (wid/o), n. [Formerly also widdow; (M. Widwe, w

widow¹ (wid'ō), n. [Formerly also widdow; < ME, wideve, wydewe, widwe, widue, wodewe (pl. wideven, widows), < AS, widewe, wydewe, wudwe, widwe, wudwe, widowa, widow $widwa \equiv OFries$, $widwe \equiv D$, $weduwe \equiv LG$ wedewe \equiv OHG, wituwa (witawa), MHG, witewe, witwe, G, wittwe \equiv Goth, widuwō, widowō \equiv W. water, G. with a cold, within a with a gweddw = OPruss, widdewu = OBulg, ridora = Russ, vdora = L. vidua (*) lt. vedova = Sp. viuda = Pg. viuva = Pr. veuva = F. veuva = Pers. biva = Skt. vidharā, a widow; ef. Gr. ijiheog, unmarried. The word is usually explained, from the Skt., as 'without a husband.' as if Skt. vidhavā were \(vi\), without, \(+ \) dhava. husband; but it is more prob. derived from the root (Skt.) vindh, laek. The L. viduus, lacking, deprived of, is prob. developed from the fem. vidua, takeu as adj., widowed. deprived. Similarly the words for 'widower' are derived from those for 'widow.' From L. viduus are ult. E. void, avoid, ete.] 1. A woman who has lost her husband by death. In the early church, widows formed a separate class or order, whose duties were devotion and the care of the orphans, the sick, and prisoners. And whan the Queen and alle the other noble Ladyes sawen that thei weren alle Wydeves, and that alle the rialle Blood was lost, thei armed hem, and, as Creatures out of Wytt, thei slowen alle the men of the Contrey that weren laft.

We'll throw his castell down,
And make a vidove o' his gaye ladye.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, Vl. 23).

Widow is also used attributively (now only colloquially):
as "a vidon woman"? Sam, vi. 5.

Widow is also used attributively (now only colloquially): as, "a widow woman," 2 Sam. xiv. 5.

Ann. Art. of

How may we content

This widow lady? Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 548.

Who has the paternal power whilst the widow queen is with child? Locke, Of Government, § 123.

2. A Enropean geometrid moth Cidaria luctuata, more fully called mourning widow: an English collectors' name.—3. In some cardgames, an additional hand dealt to the table, games, an additional hand dealt to the table, sometimes face up, sometimes not.—Hempen widow. See hempen.—Locality of a widow. See to-cality.—Mournful widow, mourning widow. See mournful-vidow, mourning-vidow.—Widow bewitched, a woman living apart from her husband; a grass-widow. What can you be able to do, that would be more grateful to them, than if they should see you divorced from your husband; a widow, nay, to live (a vidow bewitcht) worse than a widow; for widows may marry sgain.

Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 136. (Davies.)

Ay! and yo' were Sylvia Robson, and as bonny and lighthearted a lass as any in all t'Riding, though now yo're a poor vidow bewitched. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

Widow's chamber, the apparel and furniture of the bed-

Widow's chamber, the apparel and furniture of the bed-chamber of the widow of a London freeman, to which she was formerly entitled.—Widows' lawn, a kind of fine thin muslin, made originally for widows' caps. [Eng.]— Widow's man. See the quotations.

As to Square, who was in his person what is called a folly fellow, or a widow's man, he easily reconciled his choice to the eternal fitness of things.

Fielding, Tom Jones, iii. 6. (Davies.)

Widow's men are imaginary sailors, borne on the books, and receiving pay and prize-money, which is appropriated to Greenwich Hospital.

to Greenwich Hospital.

Marryat, Peter Simple, vil., note. (Daries.)

Widow's mantle. See mantle.—Widow's ring. See ring1.—Widow's silk, a silk fabric made with a very dull surface, and considered especially fit for mourning.

—Widow's weeds, the mourning-dress of a widow.

widow' (wid'ō), r. t. [\(\lambda \) widow; becave of a make to the condition of a widow; becave of a husband or material and the condition of a widow; becave of

a husband or mate: commonly in the past participle.

e. In this city he Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one. Shak., Cor., v. 6, 153,

We orphaned many children,
And widowed many women.

Peacock, War-Song of Dinas Vawr.

2. To endow with a widow's right. [Rare.]

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do instate and witton you withal,
To huy you a better husband.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1, 429.

3. Figuratively, to deprive of anything regarded as analogous to a husband; bereave; sometimes with af.

The widow'd isle in mourning Dries up her tears. Trees of their shrivell'd fruits

Are widow'd.

J. Philips, Cider, ii. 74.

4t. To survive as the widow of; be widow to.

Let me be married to three kings in a forenoon, and widow them all.

Shak., A. and C., I. 2. 27.

widow² (wid'ô), n. [Short for widow-bird.] A whidah-bird.—Mourning widow, a whidah-bird of the genus Colinepasser. See Viduins.—Widow of paradise, one of the whidah-birds. See Vidua (with cut). widow-bench (wid'ô-bench), n. That share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate besides her is introduced.

winen a winow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure. Wharton.

widow-bird (wid'ō-bèrd), n. [An aecom. form (simulating E. widow¹) of whidah-bird.] Same as whidah-bird. Also widow-fineh.

widow-burning (wid'ō-bèr*ning), n. Same as subidah-bird (wid'ō-bèr*ning), n. Same as subidah-bird (wid'ō-bèr*ning), n. Same as subidah-bird (wid'ō-bèr*ning), n. The Vicissy duck.

Widow-duck (wid'ō-duk), n. The Vicissy duck, Dendrocygna viduata, one of the best-known tree-ducks.

widower¹ (wid'ō-èr), n. [\langle ME, widewer, widwer = MD, weduwer = MHG, witewaere, G, wittwer, a later substitute, with suffix -er, for the AS. wuduwa, a widower, etc., a mase, form to

wuduwe, f., widow: see widow¹.] 1. A man who has lost his wife by death.

Wedewes and wedeweres that here owen wil for-saken, And chast leden here lyf. Piers Plowman (C), xix. 76.

Our widower's second marriage-day.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3, 70.

2. See the quotation.

Let there be widowers, which you call releevers, appointed everywhere to the church-service.

Bp. Hall, Apologie against Brownists, § 19. (Encyc. Dict.)

widower² (wid'ō-ėr), n. [$\langle widow^1, v., + -er^1.$] Oue who or that which widows or bereaves.

Hengist, begirt with that fam'd falchion call'd The "Widower of Women." Milman, Samor, Lord of the Bright City, xi.

widowerhood (wid'ō-er-hud), n. [< widower1 + -hood.] The condition of a widower.

Ine spoushod, other inc wodewehod.

Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 185. widow-finch (wid'o-finch), n. Same as whidah-

widowhead† (wid'ō-hed), n. [< widow¹ + -head.] Widowhood.

Virginity, wedlock, and widowhead are none better than other, to be saved by, in their own nature.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 157.

Upon you, who are a member of the spouse of Christ, the church, there can fall no widowkead, nor orphanage upon those children to whom God is father.

Donne, Letters, lxxvi.

widowhood (wid'ō-hud). n. [ME. wydowhood, wydewood, widwhode, widewehad; \(\) widow¹ + -hood. 1. The state of a man whose wife is dead, or of a woman whose husband is dead, and who has not married again: generally applied to the state or condition of being a widow.

What have I done at home, since my Wife died? No Turtle ever kept a widowhood More strict then I have done. Brome, Queens Exchange, i.

Mother and daughter, you behold them both in their widowhood — Torcello and Venice.

Ruskin, Stones of Venice, II. ii. § 2.

He was much older than his wife, whom he had married after a protracted widowhood.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 137.

2t. A widow's right; the estate settled on a

For that dowry, 1'll assure her of Her widowhood, be it that she survive me, In all my lands. Shak, T. of the S., ii. 1, 125. widow-hunter (wid'ō-hun"ter), n. One who

widow-nunter (wido-nunter), n. One who seeks or courts widows for the sake of a joint-ure or fortune. Addison.
widowly (wid'ô-li), adv. [< widow! + -ly2.] In a manner befitting a widow. [Rare.]
widow-maker (wid'ô-nā/kèr), n. One who or that which makes widows by bereaving women of their bushamls. of their husbands.

of their husbands.

O, it grieves my sonl

That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a widow-maker! Shak., K. John, v. 2. 17.

Widow's-cross (wid'ōz-krôs), n. See Sedum.

Widow-wail (wid'ōz-wāl), n. I. A dwarf hardy shrub, Cucarum tricoccon. of the Simarubaceæ, found in Spain and the south of France. It has procumbent stems, lance-shaped evergreen leaves, and clusters of pink sweet-seented flowers. The name extends to the only other species of the genus, C. pulverulentum, of Teneriffe.

2. Same as weeping-widow. [Prov. Eng.]

Widtet, r. An obsolete form of wither?

Width (width), n. [\(\text{wide} + -th^1 \)] 1. Breadth; wideness; the lineal extent of a thing from side to side; comprehensiveness: opposed to var-

to side; comprehensiveness: opposed to nar-

Whence from the width of many a gaping wound,
There's many a soul into the air must fly.

Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 142.

The two remain'd Apart by all the chamber's width

Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In textiles, dressmaking, etc., same as breadth.

Syn. 1. See wide. o. = Syn. 1. see wide, widthwise (width/wiz), adv. In the direction of the width; as regards the width.

The stage is widthwise divided into five parts.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 436.

A warrior; poetically, a main.

Missely marked he is way, & so manly he rides.

That alle his wies were went ne wist he neuer whider.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 208.

In god, Fader of heuene,
Was the Sone in hym-sclue in a simile, as Eue
Was, whanne god wolde out of the www y-drawe.

Piers Plowman (C), xix. 230.

The sonne of saint Elaine, the seemelich Ladie, That weihes worshipen yet for hur werk hende. Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1227.

To the water thal went, tho weghis to gedur,
Paris to pursew with prise men of Armes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3684.

wielt, v. See weel!.
wield (wēld), v. t. [< ME. welden (pret. welde, walde, welte, welded, weldide, pp. welt), < AS. geweldan, gewyldan, have power over; a secondary form of the strong verb, ME. walden, wealden (pret. wield), < AS. wealdan (pret. weóld, pp. wealden), have power over, govern, rule, possess. = OS. waldan = OFries. walda = D. welden = OHG. walten, dispose, manage, rule. wielt, n. See weel1. den = OHG. waltan, dispose, manage, rule, MHG. G. walten, rule, = Icel. valda, wield, = Sw. vålla (for *vålda), oceasion, eause, = Dan. Sw. ratia (for ratia), oceasion, cause, = Dan. volde, commonly for-rolde, oceasion, cause, = Goth. waldan, govern; cf. Russ. rladieti, reign, rule, possess, make use of, = Lith. waldyti, rule, govern, possess; prob. < L. valere, be strong, have power: see valid.] 1. To have power or sway over; rule; govern; manage.

Now coronyd is the kyng this cuntre to weld; Hade bomage of all men, & honour full grete, And began for to gouerne, as gome in his owne. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5381.

Adam . . . welte al Paradys, saving o tree. Chaucer, Monk's Tale, 1. 20.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistiess eloquence
Wielded at will that fleree democratie,
Shook the arsenal, and fulmined over Greece.
Milton, P. R., iv. 269.

Where'er that Power may move . . . Which wields the world with never-wearied love.

Shelley, Adonais, xlii.

2. To use or exert in governing; sway.

Her new-born power was wielded at the first by unprincipled and ambitious men.

De Quinceu.

3. Hence, in general, to exercise; put to practical or active use, as a means, an instrument, or a weapon; use with freedom and ease: as, to wield a hammer.

Ac his witt welt he after as wel as to-fore.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 142.

In oure chapitre praye we day and nyght To Crist that he thee sende heele and myght Thy body for to weelden hastily, Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, 1. 239.

Part wield their arms, part curh the foaming steed.

Milton, P. L., xi. 643.

A potent wand doth Sorrow wield.

Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

4†. To have; possess; enjoy.

And sum prince axide him, seyinge, Good maister, what thing doynge schal 1 welde eneriastyng lyf? Wyclif, Luke xviii. 18.

And alway [he] slewe the kynges dere, And well them at his wyll. Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 108).

But tell me, that hast seen him, Menaphon,
What stature wields he, and what personage?
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 1.

To wield a good baton. See baton. wield, n. [< ME. welde (ef. walde, wolde, < AS. geweald, power); from the verb.] Commaud; power; management.

Doo weel bi hem of thi good that thou hast in welde.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

wieldable (wēl'da-bl), a. [< wield + -able.] Capable of being wielded. wieldancet (wēl'dans), n. [< wield + -ance.]

wieldance! (wel'dans), n. [< wield + -ance.]
The act or power of wielding. Bp. Hall, St.
Panl's Combat, ii.

wielder (wēl'dėr), n. [< ME. weldere, possessor (=G. walter=Leel. valdari, valdr, ruler); < wield +-er1.] One who wields, employs, manages, or possesses.

Like the fabled spear of old mythology, endued with the faculty of healing the saddest wound its most violent wielder can inflict. Landor, Imag. Conv., Melanchthon and Calvin.

Erisk wielder of the hireh and rule, The master of the village school. Whittier, Snow-Bound.

wieldiness (wēl'di-nes), n. The property of wieldings (wel'ding), n. [< ME. weeldynge; verbal n. of wield, v.] Management; control.

Ye have hem in youre myght and in youre weeldynge.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

wieldless (wēld'les), a. [Early mod. E. weeld-tesse; < wield + -less.] Ummanageable; um-

That with the weight of his owne weeldlesse might He falleth night to ground, and searse recovereth flight. Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 19.

wieldsomet (wëld'sum), a. [< wield + -some. Cf. (for the form) G. gewaltsam, violent, pow-

erful.] Capable of being easily managed or

ling, \(\superset wealdan\), rule, govern: see wield. Cf. un-

So fressh, so yong, so weldy semed he,
It was an heven upon him for to se.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 636.

Chaveer, Troilus, ii. 636.

2. Capable of being wielded; manageable; wieldable; not unwieldy. Johnson.

Wier, n. See weir.

wierdt, wierdet, n. Obsolete spellings of weird.

Wiery¹t, a. An old spelling of wiry. Compare fiery for firy.

Wiery²t, a. [< AS. wær, a pool, a fish-pond.]

Wet; moist; marshy.

Wiesbaden water. See water.

wife (wif), n.; pl. wives (wivz). [< ME. wif, wif, wif (pl. wif, wive, wifes, wives), < AS. wif, neut.

(pl. wif), a woman, wife, = OS. wif, wibh = OFries. wif = D. wijf = LG. wief = OHG. MHG.

wip, G. weib = Icel. vif (used only in poetry)

= Sw. vif = Dan. viv, woman; not found in Goth, and not traced outside of Teut.; root unknown. It cannot be connected, as commonly known. It cannot be connected, as commonly thought, with weare. Some compare Skt. \sqrt{vip} , tremble, L. vibrare, vibrate, quiver, OHG. weibön, waver, be inspired, be irresolute, and supbōn, waver, be inspired, be irresolute, and suppose that the word orig. meant 'something inspired' (the Germans orig. seeing in woman sanctum aliquid et providum), or that it orig. meant 'trembling,' with ref. to the timidity of a bride. Some connect it with Goth. waibjan, wind, twine, in bi-waibjan, wind about, clothe, envelop, because of a woman's 'enveloping clothing,' or because she is the 'one who binds or unites herself.' These are all vagaries. The carlied Tent would the one with other Indo. Envertient Tent would be considered. earlier Teut. word, the one with other Indo-European cognates, is that represented by queen, queen. The neuter or inadequate significance queen. The neuter or madequate significance of the word is prob. indicated also by the formation in AS, of the appar, more distinctive word wifman, whence ult. E. woman.] 1. A woman: now only in rural or provincial use, especially in Scotland, and usually with an adjective, or in eomposition with a noun, implying a woman of humble position: as, old wives' tales; a fishwife.

On the grene he saugh sittynge a wyf; A fouler wight ther may no man devise. Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 142.

To sink the ship she sent away
Her witch wives every one.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads,

shudder'd, as the village wife who cries

"I shudder, some one steps across my grave."

Tennyson, Guinevere. 2. The mistress of a house; a hostess: ealled more distinctively the *goodwife* (correlative to *goodman*) or the *housewife*.

Which was so pleasaunt and so servisable
Unto the royf, wher as he was at table,
That she woulde suffre him no thing for to paye.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, 1.4.

A woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; a man's spouse: the correlative of husband.

He gede forth bline To Rymenhild his wyne. King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

The Sondan hathe 4 Wyfes, on Cristene and 3 Sarazines; of the whiche on dwellethe at Jerusalem, and another at Damasce, and another at Ascalon.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

A good wife is heaven's last best gift to man, his angel and minister of graces innumerable, his gem of many virtues, his easket of jewels.

Jer. Taylor.

tues, his easket of jewels.

Jer. Taylor.
All the world and his wife. See world.—All dwives' tongues. See auld.—Deceased Wife's Siater Bill. See bills.—Dutch wife. See Dutch.—Inhibition against a wife. See inhibition.—Old wife. See old.—Old wives' tale. See tale!.—Plural wives, consorts or concubines of the same man under a polygamous union.—Ratification by a wife. See ratification.—Wife's equity, in law, the general rule established by courts of equity that where a husband resorted to a court of equity to enforce his common law marital right to take his wife's property, that court would, in general, oblige him to make a reasonable provision out of the fund for the benefit of his wife and children. This doctrine has been extended or superseded by acts which secure the whole property of a wife to hereful.

wifet (wif), $v. i. [\langle wife, n.]$ To take a wife;

Eu. . . . An't you weary of wifeing?
Po. I am so weary of it that, if this Eighth should die
to Day I would marry the Ninth to-Morrow.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 348.

wife-bound (wif'bound), a. Devoted or tied down to a wife; wife-ridden. [Rare.]

A wife-bound man now dost thou rear the walls Of high Carthage? Surrey, Æneid, iv. 343.

wielded. Golding.
wieldy (wēl'di), a. [< ME. weldy, extended form of welde, < AS. wylde, dominant, controlself about household affairs or woman's work. [Scotch.]

Ing, \(\chiequidad\), rule, govern: see wield. \(\chi.a\) in wielding; dexterous; wifehood (wif'hud), n. [\(\left(\text{ME. wifhod, wiifhod, wiifhod, wiifhod, \left(\text{Wif. wife, } + \had, \text{condition.}\)] wifely character or condition; the state of being a wife.

She taughte al the craft of fyn lovinge, And namely of wyfhood the livinge. Chaucer, Good Women, l. 545.

The stately flower of female fortitude, of perfect wifehood. Tennyson, Isabel.

wifekint (wif'kin), n. [ME.. < wife + kin1.]
Womankind. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 656.

wifeless (wif'les), a. wyflees; \(\text{wife} + \cdot - \close \). Without a wife; un-

Sixty yeer a wyflees man was he. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 4.

wifelike (wif'lik), a. $[\langle wife + -like.]$ Resembling or pertaining to a wife or woman.

Wifelike government. Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 138. Wifelike, her hand in one of his.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

wifely (wif'li), a. [$\langle ME. wifly, wifli, \langle AS. wif-lic, \langle wif, wife + -lic, E. -ly! \rangle$] Pertaining to or befitting a wife; like a wife.

Yit is it bet for me
For to be deed in wyfty honestee
Than be a traitour living in my shame.
Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 2701.

With all the tenderness of wifely love, Dryden, Amphitryon, iii.

wife-ridden (wif'rid"n), a. Unduly influenced by a wife; ruled or tyrannized over by a wife; henpecked.

Listen not to those sages who advise you slways to scorn the counsel of a woman, and if you comply with her requests pronounce you wife-ridden.

Wrs. Piozzi.

wiflet, n. [Origin obscure.] A kind of ax.

xi. crosbowes whereof iij. of stele, and v wyndas. Item, j. borespere. Item, vj. vriftes. Paston Letters, I. 487. wifmant, n. A Middle English form of woman.
wiglt, n. [< ME. wig, < AS. wieg = Icel. viggr
(viggja-), also vigg. a horse, steed; connected
with AS. wegan, carry: see wayl, weighl.] A
beast of burden, as a horse or an ass.

Ac then he [were] alre louerdes louerd, and alre kingene ki[n]g, natheles he sende after the alre unwurtheste wig one to riden, and that is asse.

Old Eng. Homilies, 2d ser., p. 89.

wig² (wig), n. [Also wigg (and erroneously whig); early mod. E. wygge; = D. wig, wigge, a wedge, = G. weck, wecke, a sort of bread: see wedge¹.] A sort of cake. [Obsolete or local.]

Home to the only Lenten supper I have had of wiggs and ale.

Pepys, Diary, II. 117.

You may make wigs of the hiscuit dough. by adding...

Irrans.

Coll. of Receipts, p. 2. (Jamieson.) and ale. currans.

wig³ (wig), n. [Abbr. of periwig: see periwig and peruke.] 1. An artificial covering of hair for the head,

nsed generally to conceal baldness, but formerly worn as a fashionable as a fashionable head-dress. Wigs are usually made to imitate the natural hair, but formal curled wigs are worn as part of their professional costume by judges and lawyers in Great Britain. Wigs are much used on the stage. See peruke.

I have often wanted him to throw off his great flaxen viy; ... with his nsual Gothic vivacity, he said I only wanted ... to convert it into a tête for my own wearing.

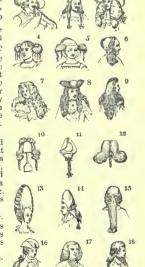
Goldsmith, She Stoops

[to Conquer, ii.

I never believe anything that a lawyer says when he has a wig on his head and a fee in his

Trollope, Phineas Re-[dnx, lxi.

2. The full-grown male fur-seal of Alaska, Callorhinus ursinus. See eut un-under fur-seal.—3. The head. [Col-loq.]—Allonge wig.



in the 17th and 18th centuries.

1, Time of James, I.; 2, time of Charles

1: 3, 4, 5, Restoration, Charles II.; 6, 7, time of James II. and Anne: 18, 9, time of William and Mary; 10, campaign wig, 1784; 11, Ramille wig, 1736; 12, bob-wig, 1742; 13, 14, the Macaronis' wig, 1772; 15, 16, wigs of 1774-80; 17, 18, wigs of 1785-95.

See allonge.—Blenheim wigt, a periwig: so named in honor of the battle of Blenheim (1704).—Campaign wig, a wig used in traveling, with twisted side-locks and curled forehead. See Iu in cut on preceding page.—Cauliflower wig, a variety of peruke in the eighteenth century, close curled, and covered with powder: so named from its supposed resemblance to a head of cauliflower when served at the table.—Welsh wig, a worsted cap. Simmonds.

wig³ (wig), v. t.; prêt. and pp. wigyed, ppr. wig-ging. [⟨ wig³, n., the orig. sense being perhaps 'to put a wig on,' i. e. to set right without cere-mony, or 'to snatch at (one's) wig,' to ruffle or handle (one) without ceremony. Compare wigging, where the ref. to ear-wigging in the quet. is prob. humorous, the term meaning 'wigging into one's private ear.' but alluding to earwig, an annoying inseet.] To rate or scold severely. [Colloq.]

If you wish to 'scape wigging, a dumb wife 's the dandy!
Barham, ingoldsby Legends, 11. 386.

wigan (wig'an) n. [Prob. from the town of Wiyan in Laneashire, Eng.] A stiff, open canvas-like fabrie, used for stiffening and protecting the lower inside surface of skirts, etc.
Wigandia (wi-gan'di-ä), n. [NL. (Kunth, 1818), named after J. H. Wiyand (1769-1817), a physician in Hamburg.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order Hydrophyllaccæ and fribe Vamex. It is characteristic by a breedly petaleus plants, of the order Hydrophyllacex and tribe Namex. It is characterized by a broadly bell-shaped corolla, commonly exserted stamens, and a two-valved capsule. There are 3 or 4 closely related species, widely dispersed through mountain regions of tropical America. They are tail, coarse, rough hairy herbs, with large rugose alternate leaves and conspicuous forking scorpfold cymes. They are sometimes cultivated for ornament or as curiositles. W. urens has been called Caracas highest.

wig-block (wig'blok), n. A block shaped like the top of the head, designed to support a wig in the process of making or when not in use.

wigeon, n. See widgeon. wigged (wigd), a. $[\langle wig^3 + -cd^2,]$ Having the head covered with a wig; wearing a wig.

The best-wigg'd Pr-n-e In Christendom.

At one end of this aisle is raised the Speaker's chair, below and in frontof which, invading the spaces of the aisle, are the desks of the rigged and gowned clerks.

W. Wilson, Congressional Government, ii.

wiggen-tree, wiggin-tree (wig'en-tre, wig'in-tre), n. Same as wicken-tree. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]
wiggert, a. An obsolete form of wicker!.
wiggery (wig'er-i), n.; pl. wiggeries (-iz). [(wig's + -ery.] I. The work of a wig-maker; false hair. [Rare.]

She was a ghastly thing to look at as well from the quantity as from the nature of the *wiggeries* which she wore.

Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxiv.

2. Excess of formality; red-tapism.

There is yet in venerable wigged Justice some wisdom amid such mountains of vegeries and folly.

Cartyle Past and Present, ii. 17. (Davies.)

wigging (wig'ing), n. A scolding. See wig3, v. [Colleq.]

If the head of a firm calls a clerk into the parlour and rebukes him, it is an earwigging; if done before the other elerks, it is a wigging.

Hotten's Slang Dict.

elerks, it is a verying.

wiggin-tree, u. See wiggen-tree.

wiggle (wig'l), r. t. and i.; pret. and pp. wiggled, ppr. wiggling. [< ME. wigelen (= MD. wighelen = MHG. wigelen), reel, stagger; prob. a var. form of waggle.] To waggle; wabble;

a var form of wangle.] To wangle; wabble; wriggle. [Provincial or colloq.] wiggle (wig'l), n. [$\langle wiggle, r$.] A wangling or wriggling motion.

wiggler (wig'ler), n. One who or that which wig-maker (wig'mā ker), n. One who makes

wiggletail (wig'l-tāl), n. Same as wriggler, wigher, r. i. [Prob. imitative; ef. E. dial, we-hee, wihie, neigh, whinny.] To neigh; whinny. [Rare.]

Sir Per. See you this tail?
Dind. I cut it from a dead horse that can now
Neither vigher nor way tail.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

wighiet, n. [Also welce; prob. imitative; cf. wigher.] The neighing of a horse; a neigh.

Whan the hors was laus, he ginneth gon . . . Forth with Webee. Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 146. Hange on hym the heny brydel to holde his hed lowe, For he wil make wehe tweye er he be there. Piers Flowman (B), iv. 22.

wight (wit), n. [\langle ME. wight, wyght, wizt, with, \langle AS. with, wuth, wyth, neut, and f., a creature, animal, person, thing, = OS. with, thing, pl. demons, = D. wicht, a child, = OHG. with, m. and neut., thing, creature, person, MHG. with, creature, thing, G. wicht, being, creature, bebs. Leal with continuous transfer. Sw babe, \equiv Icel. $r\hat{a}ttr$, a wight, ratta, a whit, \equiv Sw.

vätter, vätt = Dan. vætte, an elf, = Goth. waihts, f., waiht, neut., a thing; prob. orig. 'something moving' (a moving object indistinctly seen at moving (a moving object indistinctly seen at a distance, whether man, child, animal, clf, or demon), \(AS. wegan, \) etc., move. stir, carry: see weight, wagt. The word, by a phonetic change, also appears as mod. E. whitt. It also appears unrecognized in aught, naught, nott.]

1. A person, whether male or female; a human being: as, an unlucky wight.

There schulle thei fynde no Wight that will selie hem
ny Vitaille or ony thing. Mandeville, Travels, p. 130.

To you, my purse, and to non other wight
Compleyne I, for ye be my lady dere.
Chaucer, Complaint to his Purse, l. 1.

She was a wight, if ever such wight were, . . .
To suckle fools and chronicle small beer.

Shek Othello ii 1. 159 Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 159.

No living wight, save the Ladye alone, Had dared to cross the threshold stone. Scott, L. of L. M., i. 1.

2t. A preternatural, unearthly, or uncanny ereature; an elf, sprite, witch, or the like.

"I crouche thee from elves and fro wightes,"
Therwith the nyght-spel, seyde he anonrightes.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 293.

3t. A space of time; a whit; a while.

She was falle aslepe a litle wight.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, 1. 363.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 368.

wight² (wit), a. [\lambda ME. wight, wyght, wicht, wyte, with, wizt, nimble, active, strong, \lambda Ieel.

rigr (neut. vigt), serviceable for war, in fighting condition (= Sw. vig (neut. vigt), nimble, active, agile), \lambda rig (= AS. wig), war; cf. vega, fight, smite, Goth. weihan, fight, strive, contend, L. vincere, conquer: see victor, vineible. Cf. wie, wye, a warrior.] Having warlike prowess; valiant; courageous; strong and active; agile; nimble; swift. [Archaie.]

He was a knight full kapt, the kynges son of Lice.

ile; nimble; swilt. [Alenaie.]
He was a knight full kant, the kynges son of Lice,
And a wight mon in wer, wild of his dedis,
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 6085.
I is ful wight, God wat, as is a ra.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, 1. 166.

Le Balafré reared out for fair play, adding "that he would venture his nephew on him were he as wight as Wallace." Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.

wight3, n. A Middle English form of weight1. wight4, n. See wite1. wight1y; (wit'li), adv. [< ME. wightly, wihtliehe, wiztliche, wiztli; < wight2 + -ly2.] Swiftly; nimbly; quickly; vigerously; boldly.

Wigtliche with the child he went to his honse, and bi-tok it to his wif tigtly to kepe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 65.

William of Paterne (E. E. T. 1978).

Sho went vp wightly by a walle syde
To the toppe of a toure, & tot ouer the water
Ffor to loke on hir luffe, longyng in hert,

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 862,

(la wightly thon, and I sal keepe hym heere. Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 182. (Hart. MS.)

For day that was is wightly past. Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

wightness (wit'nes), n. [< ME. wightnes; < wight + -ness.] Courage; vigor; bravery.

Thurgh my wightnes, I-wysse, & worthi Achilles,
We have . . . getyn to the grekis this ground with oure
help. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8.), 1. 12198.

wighty (wī'ti), a. [$\langle wight^2 + y^1 \rangle$] Strong; active. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] wigless (wig'les), a. [$\langle wig^3 + -less \rangle$] Without a wig; wearing no wig.

Though wigless, with his cassock torn, be bounds From some facetious squire's encouraged hounds. Colman, Vagarics Vindicated.

wig-maker (wig ma ker), n. One who makes wigs, or who keeps up an establishment for the making and selling of wigs.

wigreve (wig'rev), n. [For *wiekreere; < ME. *wikrere, < AS. wie-gerêfa, a village or town officer who had supervision of sales, $\langle wie, town, + gercfu, reeve: see wick^2$ and reeve¹.] A bailiff + $ger\bar{c}fa$, reeve; see a constraint of a hamlet. The tropic-bird. See

wig-tail (wig'tal), n. cut under Phaëthon.

The wig-tail, a white bird about the size of a pigcon, having two long flexible, streamer-like tail feathers.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 862.

wig-tree (wig'tre), n. The Venetian sumae, or smoke-tree, Rhus Catinus: so named from its puffy peruke-like inflorescence. See smoke-tree and sumae, 2.

wigwag (wig'wag), r. i. [A varied redupl. of wayl.] To move to and fro: specifically, to signal by movements of flags. [Colloq.] wigwag (wig'wag), a. and u. [\left\(wigwag, r. \)]

wigwag (wig'wag), a, and n. [< wigit I, a. Writhing, wriggling, or twisting. tlis midil embracing with win wan circuled hooping.

Stanihurst, Æncid, ii. 230.

II. n. 1. A rubbing instrument used by watchmakers. It is attached by a erank to a wheel of a lathe, which gives it a longitudinal movement of reciprocation. E. II. Knight.

which gives it a longitudinal inevention of E. II. Knight.

2. Signaling by the movements of flags: as, to practise the wigwag. [Colloq.]

In the army wig-wag system, a flag moved to right and left during the day, and a white light moved over a stationary red one at night, are readily made to answer the same purpose.

Sci. Amer., LIV. 16.

the same purpose. Sci. Amer., LIV. 16.

wigwag (wig'wag), adv. [An elliptical use of wigwag, v.] To and fro; with wiggling motion: as. to go wigwag back and forth. [Colleq.]

wigwam (wig'wam), a. [Formerly also weekwam; from an Algonkin word represented by Etchemin weekwalm, a house, week, his house, ucck, my house, keek, thy house, Massachusetts week or wēk, his house, wēkon-om-ut, in his or their house, etc.; Cree wikiwāk, in their houses.]

1. The tent or lodge of a North American Indian, generally of a conical shape and formed Indian, generally of a conical shape and formed of bark or mats, or now most often of skins,



laid over poles (called lodge-poles) stacked on the ground and converging at the top, where is left an opening for the escape of smoke.

Ye Indeans . . . departed from their wigwames, Bradford, Plymonth Plantation, p. 428.

Finch, of Watertown, had his wigwam burnt and all his oods. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 43. goods. Winthrop, Hist. New England, 1. 45.
We then msrehed on, . . . and, falling upon several Wig-

wams, burnt them.

Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. (1677), 2d ser., VIII. 142.

When they would erect a wigueam, which is the Indian name for a house, they stick saplins into the ground by one end, and bend the other at the top, fastening them together by strings made of fibrous roots, the rind of trees or of the green wood of the white oak, which will rive into thongs.

Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 10.

ture in which a nominating convention or other political gathering is held. [Slang, U. S.] wig-weaver (wig'we'ver), n. A wig-maker. [Rare.]

wike¹†, n. A Middle English form of week¹, wiek², wick⁴.

wike²†, n. [⟨ME. wike, office, service; appar. a use of wike, etc., week; ef. Goth. wikō, eourse, ⟨L. *vix (vic-), ehange, regular suecession, office, service: see vice⁴, week.] Office; service.

Ich can do wel gode wike. Out and Nightingale, I. 603. wike³ (wik), n. [Cf. wicker¹.] A temporary mark, as a twig or branchlet, used to divide swaths to be mown in commons, etc. Also called wicker. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.] wiking (wi'king), n. [An adaptation of AS. wicing: see viking.] A viking. [Rare.]

From the "wik," or creek where their long-ship lurked, the Wikings, or "creek men," as the adventurers were called, pounced upon their prey.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 56.

wikket, a. A Middle English spelling of wiek? wild¹ (wild), a. and n. [< ME. wilde, also wilde oFries, wilde = D. wild, savage, proud, = OHG. wildi, MHG. wilde, G. wild, wild, savage (as a noun, wild beasts, game), = Icel. rilb (for *vildr), wild, also bewildered, astray, confused, = Sw. Dan. vild = Goth. wiltheis, wild, uncultivated; prob. orig. 'self-willed,' 'wilful,' with orig. pp. suffix-d (as in old, cold, ctc.), from the root of will; cf. W. gwyllt, wild, savage, gwyllys, the will. Hence wild, n., wilderness, wilder, bewilder, etc.] I. a. I. Self-willed; wayward; wanton; impa-

tient of restraint or control; stirring; lively; boisterous; full of life and spirits; hence, frolicsome; giddy; light-hearted.

Pardon me if I suspect you still; you are too wild and airy to be constant to that affection.

Shirley, Witty Fair One, ii. 2.

That the wild little thing should take wing: and fly away the Lord knows whither!

Colman, Jealous Wife, iii. the Lord knows whither!

ord knows wnither:

A wild, unworldly-minded youth, given up
To his own eager thoughts.

Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

Philip was a dear, good, frank, amiable, wild fellow, and they all loved him.

Thackeray, Philip, v.

2. Boisterous; tempestuous; stormy; violent; turbulent; furious; uncontrolled: used in both a physical and a moral sense.

But that still use of grief makes wild grief tame, My tongue should to thy ears not name my boys Till that my nails were anchor'd in thine eyes. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 229.

His passions and his virtues lie confused, And mixt together in so wild a tumult That the whole man is quite disfigured in him. Addison, Cato, iii. 2.

Long after night had overclouded the prospect I heard a wild wind rushing among trees.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

3t. Bold; brave; daring; wight.

Of the gretist of Grece & of gret Troy, That he hade comyng with in company, & knew well the

persons,
As the worthiest to wale & wildest in Armys.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 4023.

4. Loose and disorderly in conduct; given to going beyond bounds in pleasurable indul-gence; ungoverned; more or less dissolute, wayward, or unrestrained in conduct; prodi-

He kept company with the wild prince and Poins.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 74.

Suppose he has beene wild, let me assure you He's now reclaim'd, and has my good opinion. Brome, Sparagus Garden, iv. 7.

5. Reckless; rash; ill-considered; extravagant; out of accord with reason or prudence; hap-hazard: as, a wild venture; wild trading.

If I chance to talk a little wild, forgive me; I had it from my father. Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 4. 26. Are not our streets daily filled with wild pieces of justice and random penalties?

Addison, Tatler, No. 253.

The wildest opinions of every kind were abroad, "divers and strange doetrines," with every wind of which men, having no longer an anchor whereby to hold, were carried about and tossed to and fro. Southey, Bunyan, p. 16.

Johnson, the young bowler, is getting wild, and bowls a ball almost wide to the off.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, ii. 8.

6. Extravagant; fantastic; irregular; disordered; weird; queer.

Wild in their attire. Shak., Maebeth, i. 3, 40

Oft in her [Reason's] absence mimic fancy wakes
To imitate her; but, misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft. Millon, P. L., v. 112.
When man to man gave willing faith, and loved
A tale the better that 'twas wild and strange.

Bryant, Stella.

7. Enthusiastic; eager; keen; especially, very eager with delight, excitement, or the like. [Chiefly colloq.]

All wild to found an University
For maidens, on the spur she fled.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

As for Dolly, he was wild about . . . the town, and the castle, and the Black Forest.

Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxviii.

8. Excited; roused; distracted; crazy; betokening or indicating excitement or strong

Your looks are pale and wild. Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 28.

I grow wild, And would not willingly believe the truth Of my dishonour. Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 1. The fictions of Oates had driven the nation wild.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

9. Wide of the mark or direct line, standard, or bounds.

The eatcher . . . must begin by a resolution to try for everything, and to consider no ball beyond his reach, no matter how wild.

W. Camp, St. Nicholas, XVII. 831.

10. Living in a state of nature; inhabiting the forest or open field; roving: wandering; not tame: not domesticated; feral or ferine: as. a wild boar: a wild ox; a wild cat; a wild bee. More particularly—(a) Noting those animals which in their relation to man are legally styled fere nature (which see, under feræ): opposed to tame!, 1 (b) (1).

There aboute ben many goude Hylles and fayre, and many fayre Woodes, and cke wilde Beestes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 127.

In the same forrest are many wild Bores and wild tagges, Coryat, Crudities, I. 35.

(b) Noting beasts of the chase, game-birds, and the like, which are noticeably shy, wary, or hard to take under certain circumstances: opposed to tame!, 1 (b) (2): as, the birds are wild this morning.

11. Savage; uncivilized; ungoverned; unrefined; ferocious; sanguinary: noting persons or practices.

The wildest savagery. Shak., K. John, iv. 3, 48.

Nations yet wild by Precept to reclaim,
And teach 'em Arms, and Arts, in William's Name.

Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 37.

12. Growing or produced without culture; pro-

duced by unassisted nature, or by wild animals; native; not cultivated: as, wild parsnip; wild cherry; wild honey.

With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave

With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha strewd his grave.

Shak, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 390.

It were good to try what would be the effect, if all the blossoms were pulled from a fruit-tree, or the acorns and chestnut buds, etc., from a wild tree.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 450.

13. Desert; not inhabited; uncultivated.

And that contre is full of grete foreste, and full wylde to them of the selue contre. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 32.

them of the sense control.

These high wild hills and rough uneven ways
braws out our miles, and makes them wearisome.

Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 4.

The plain was grassy, wild, and bare.

Tennyson, Dying Swan.

These high wild hills and rough uneven ways
Draws out our miles, and makes them wearisome.

Shak, Rich. II., ii. 3. 4.

The plain was grassy, wild, and bare.

Tennyson, Dying Swan.

A wild shot, a random or chance shot.—Ethiopian wild
boar. Same as hally! See ent under Phaeocherus.—
Indian wild lime. See Limonia.—To ride the wild of the save of the courses of a low of the course of the cours

rich and Ehrenberg. These wild goats differ little from the common lbex of the Alps.—Wild goose, a bird of the goose kind, or genus Anser in a broad sense, which is wild or feral. In Great Britain the common wild goose is the graylag, Anser cinereus or ferus, and the term is applied to all the other species which visit that country. (See cut under graylog.) In North America void goose unqualided commonly means the Canada goose, Berndea canadensis. See cut under Berniela.—Wild goose Chase See chasel.—Wild-goose plum. See plum.—Wild gourd. See vine of Sodom, under vine.—Wild hay, hilde, honey, hyssop. See the nouns.—Wild horse, any specimen of the longs, Engus caballas, now living in a state of nature. The wild original of the horse is unknown. All the wild borses of America and Australia, and probably all those of Asis, are the ferine (not truly feral) descendantial edomestic horse, which have reverted to the wild state.—Wild huntsman, a legendary huntsman, especially all the domestic horse, which have reverted to the wild state.—Wild huntsman, a legendary huntsman, especially with the shouts of huntsmen and the baying acromanied with the shouts of huntsmen and the baying acromanied with the shouts of huntsmen and the baying acromanies.—Wild hyacimth, in the United States, the Bayistan.—Wild hyacimth, in the United States the Bayistan.—Wild hyacimth, in the United States of the Bayistan.—Wild place, ipeccanabla growing wild; also, Triosteum perfoliatum.—Wild Irishman, a rhammacous shrub, Discarda austratia, of New Zealand and Australia, having a tortuous stem and opposite a week small, in fascicles, absent in old plains.—Wild alam, same and Lova.—Wild Rale, land, lettuce, how the form and color of the runt.—Wild jamman, wild alamman, and tallow-nut.—Wild manners.—Wild jamman, and tallow-nut.—Wild manners.—Wild jamman, and tallow-nut.—Wild manners.—Wild jamman, and tallow-nut.—Wild manners.—Wild jamman, and the west Indias of the nouns.—Wild manners.—Wild manners of the found of the function of the function of th

The vasty wilds
Of wide Arabia. Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 41. One Destiny our Life shall guide; Nor Wild nor Deep our common Way divide. Prior, Henry and Emma.

We can now tread the regions of fancy without interrup-tion, and expatiate in fairy wilds. Goldsmith, Criticisms.

lle would linger long
In lonesome vales, making the wild his home Shelley, Alastor.

2. pl. Wild animals; game.

In marcis and in mores, in myres and in wateres, Dompynges dyueden [dived]; "deere God," ich sayde, "Wher hadden these wilde suche witt and at what scole?" Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 169.

At wild†, crazy; distracted.

Trust hym never the more for the bylle that I sent yow by hym, but as a man at wylde, for every thyng that he told me is not trewe.

Paston Letters, III. 179.

wild²t, n. An obsolete variant of Weald, perhaps due to confusion with wild^I.

A franklin in the wild of Kent.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 60. wild-brain (wild'bran), n. A giddy, volatile, heedless person; a harebrain.

I must let fly my civil fortunes, turn wild-brain, lay my wits upo' th' tenters. you rascals. Middleton, Mad World, i. 1.

wildcat (wild'kat), n. and a. I. n. 1. A cat of the original feral stock from which have de-scended some varieties of the domestic cat: the European Felis eatus, living in a state of nature. not artificially modified in any way. Hence— 2. One of various species of either of the genera

Felis and Lynx; especially, in North America, the bay lynx (L. rufus) and Canada lynx (L. canadensis), and sometimes the cougar (F. concolor). See catl, and cuts under cougar and lynx.

II. a. Wild; reckless; haphazard: applied especially to unsound business enterprises: as, wildcat banking (see below); wildcat currency (currency issued by a wildcat bank); a wildcat scheme (a reckless, unstable venture); wildcat stock (stock of some wildcat or unsound company or organization). [Collog. U. S.] pany or organization). [Colloq., U.S.]

pany or organization). [Colloq., U. S.]

The first night of our journey was spent at Ashford, in Connecticut, where we arrived late in the evening; and here the bother of wild-cat currency, as it was afterward called, was forced upon our attention.

Josach Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 196.

The present system, though an immense improvement in every respect on the heterogeneous old breed of State and wild-cat banks that wrought ruin in 1836 and 1857, is nevertheless of the same dangerous character.

N. A. Rev., CXII. 199.

Wildcat banking, a name given, especially in the west-ern United States, to the operations of organizations or in-dividuals who, under the loose State banking-laws which prevailed before the passage of the National Bank Act of 1863, issued large amounts of bank notes though possess-ing little or no capital.

ing little or no capital.

The wild-cat banking which devastated the Ohio States between 1837 and 1860, and miseducated the people of those States until they thought irredeemable government issues an uninoped-for blessing, never could have existed if Story's opinion had been law.

W. G. Sumner, Andrew Jackson, p. 363.

W. G. Summer, Andrew Jackson, p. 363.
Wildcat engine. See engine.
Wildcatengine. See engine.
Wildcatengine. See engine.
Wildcatengine. See the seed of the way or track; puzzle with mazes or difficulties; bewilder.

So that it wilderd and lost it selfe in those many bywales.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 364.

We are a widow's three poor sons, Lang wilder'd on the sea. Rosner Hofmand (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

Rowner Hofmand (Unite balling),
When red morn
Made paler the pale moon, to her cold home,
Wildered and wan and panting, she returned.
Shelley, Alastor.

wilderedly (wil'derd-li), adv. [< wildered, pp., + -ly².] In a wildered manner; bewilderedly; + -ly².] In a wildere wildly; incoherently.

It is but in thy passion and thy heat Thou speak'st so wildcredly. Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 2.

wildering (wil'der-ing), n. Same as wilding, wilderment (wil'der-ment), n. [\lambda wilder + -ment. Cf. bewilderment.] Bewilderment; confusion. [Poetical.]

This wilderment of wreck and death.

Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire Worshippers. So in wilderment of gazing I looked up, and I looked down.

Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower, st. 57.

wildern, n. [ME., also wilderne; prob. \(\) AS.
*wildern, \(\) wilder, a reduced form of wilder, wild deor, a wild beast: see wild and deer. Cf. wilderness.] A wilderness.

Alse wuremes breden on wilderne

Reliquiæ Antiquæ, 1. 130. wilderness (wil'der-nes), n. [< ME. wilder-nesse, wyldernys (= MD. wildernisse); < wildern (or the orig. AS. wilder) + -ness.] 1. A tract of land inhabited only by wild beasts; a desert, whether forces or plain whether forest or plain.

And after that Men comen out of Surreye, and entren in to Wyldernesse, and there the Weye is sondy.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 34.

Ich wente forth wyde-where walkynge myn one,
In a wylde wyldernesse by a wode-syde.

Piers Plovman (C), xi. 61.

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness, Some boundless contiguity of shade! Cowper, Task, li. 1.

2. A wild; a waste of any kind.

Environ'd with a wilderness of sea.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 94.

The watery wilderness yields no supply.

Waller, Instruction to a Painter.

3. A part of a garden set apart for plants to grow in with unchecked luxuriance. Imp. Dict.
4. A confused or bewildering mass, heap, or collection. ollection.

Rome is but a wilderness of tigers.

Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1, 54.

The land thou hast left a wilderness of wretches. Fletcher. Bonduca, v. 1.

Flowering odours, cassia, nard, and balm; A wilderness of sweets. Milton, P. L., v. 294.

5t. Wildness.

Such a warped slip of wilderness Ne'er issued from his blood, Shak., M. for M., iii, 1, 142.

These paths and bowers doubt not but our joint hands Will keep from wilderness with ease.

Milton, P. L., ix. 245.

=Syn. 1. Wilderness, Desert. See desert.
Wilde's incision. In otology, a free incision down to the bone over the mastoid process, made in certain cases of disease of the ear.
wild-fre (wild'fir), n. [Early mod. E. wylde fyer, wylde fyre; < ME. wilde fir, wylde fyrr, wylde fyr, wylde fyr, wylde fyr, wylde fyr, wylde fyr, of inflammable materials readily eatching fire and hard to be extinguished; Greek fire: often used figuratively.

Fisith bis sheild must be 1. Wilderness, Desert. See desert1.

Faith his shelld must be
To quench the balles of wilde-fyer presentlle.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

Balls of wildfire may be safely touch'd,
Not violently sunder'd and thrown up.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

I was at that time rich in fame — for my book ran like ild-fire.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxx. 2. Sheet-lightning; a kind of lightning unae-

companied by thunder.

What is called "summer lightning" or "wid-fire" is sometimes a rather puzzling phenomenon.

P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

3t. The blue flames of alcohol burnt in some dishes when brought on table, as with plumnudding.

pudding.

pudding.

Swiche manere bake-metes and dissh-metes brennynge of wilde fir, and peynted and castelled with papir.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

læ. A wylde fyr upon thair bodyes falle. Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, 1, 252.

6. A disease of sheep, attended with inflam-6. A disease of sheep, attended with inhammation of the skin.—Wild-fire rash, a skin eruption, usually of infants only, consisting of papules arranged in circumscribed patches appearing in succession on different parts of the body; strophulus volaticus.

wild-flying (wild fli*ing), a. Flighty.

If any thing redeem the emperor From his wild-flying courses, this is she.

Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, i. 2.

Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, i. 2. wild-fowl (wild'foul), n. [< ME. wylde fowle, wyyldefowle, < AS. wild-fugel, wild fowl: see wild! and fow!!.] The birds of the duck tribe collectively considered; the Anatidæ; waterfowl: sometimes extended to other birds ordinarily pursued as game.

wildgrave (wild'grav), n. [= G. wildgraf; < wild, game, + graf, count: see wild! and grave5.] The title of various German counts or nobles whose office originally was connected with the

whose office originally was connected with the forests or with hunting.

The Wildgrave winds his bugle-horn, To horse, to horse! halloo, halloo! Scott, Wild Huntsman.

wilding (wil'ding), n. and a. [< wild1 + -ing3.]
I. n. A plant that is wild or that grows without cultivation; specifically, a wild crab-apple tree; also, the fruit of such a plant.

also, the fruit of such a plant.

And wildings or the seasons fruite
He did in scrip bestow.

Warner, Albion's England, iv. 29.
A choice dish of wildings here, to scald
And mingle with your cream.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

B. Jonson, Sad Snepnerd, H. z.
Matthew is this grave, yet now
Me thinks I see him stand
As at that moment, with a hough
Of wilding in his hand.
B ordsworth, Two April Mornings (1799).

A leafless wilding shivering by the wall.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

II. a. Wild; not cultivated or domesticated. [Poetical.]

O wilding rose, whom fancy thus endears,
I bid your blossoms in my bonnet wave,
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 1.

Whose field of life, by angels sown, The wilding vines o'erran. Whittier, William Forster.

wildish (wil'dish), a. [$\langle wild^1 + -ish^1$.] Somewhat wild.

hat WHO.

He is a little wildish, they say.

Richardson, Pamela, I. xxxii.

'Twould be a wildish destiny
If we, who thus together room
In a strange Land and far from home,
Were in this place the guests of Chance.

Wordsworth, Stepping Westward.

wildly (wild'li), adv. In a wild state or manner, in any sense. wildly (wild'li), a. [$\langle wild^1 + -ly^1$.] Wild.

Lest red-eyed Ferrets, wildly Foxes should Them undermine, if rampir'd but with mould. S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 32.

wildness (wild'nes), n. [< ME. wyldenesse, wildnesse (cf. G. wildniss, desert, wilderness); < wildlight + ness.]

1. The state or character of being wild, in any sense.

The perelle of youth for to pace Withoute ony deth or distresse, It is so fulle of wyldenesse.

Rom. of the Rose, 1, 4894.

Wilder to him than tigers in their wildness.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 980.

Take heed, sir; be not madder than you would make him: Though he be rash and sudden (which is all his wildness), Take heed you wrong him not. Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 5.

2†. A wild place or country; a wilderness.

Thise tyraunts put hem gladly not in pres, No wildnesse ne no busshes for to winne.

Wild's case. See case1.

wild-williams (wild-wil'yamz), n. An old name of the ragged-robin, Lychnis Flos-cuculi. wild-windt (wild'wind), n. A hurricane.

In the year of our Lord 1639, in November, here happened an hirecano or wild-wind. Fuller, Worthies, I. 495.

Wild-wood (wild'wùd), n. and a. I. n. The wild, unfrequented woods; a forest.

The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild-wood.
S. Woodworth, The Old Oaken Bucket.

II. a. Belonging to wild, uncultivated, or unfrequented woods. [Poetical.]

Aye the wild-wood echoes rang—
Oh, dearly do I love thee, Annie!

Burns, By Allan Stream.

4. In coal-mining, the name formerly sometimes given by miners to fire-damp.—5. Erysipelas; also, lichen eircumscriptus, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papulæ.

A wylde fyr upon thair bodyes falle.

Chaucer, Parson s male.

Wile! (wil), n. [< ME. wile, wyle, < AS. wil, wile (also in comp. flyge-wil, 'a flying wile,' an artifice, row); cf. Icel. vēl, væl, an artifice, wile, craft, device, fraud, trick (> Of. guile, > E. guile: see guile!).] A trick or stratagem; anything practised for insnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice. ous artifice.

Bot hit is no ferly, that a fole madde, And thurs wyles of wymmen be wonen to sorze. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2415. Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. Eph. vi. 11.

Quips, and eranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's check.

Milton, L'Allegro, 1. 27.

=Syn. Manœuver, Stratagem, etc. See artifice.
wile¹ (wil), v. t.; pret. and pp. wiled, ppr. wiling. [\(wile¹, n. \) 1\(\). To deceive; beguile; im-

That he Malbeccoes halfen eye did wyle;
His halfen eye he wiled wondrons well.

Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 5.

2. To lure; entice; inveigle; coax; cajole.

Say, whence is yond warlow with his wand, That thus wold wyle oure folk away? Towneley Mysteries, p. 60.

She wiled him into ae chamber,
She wiled him into twa.
Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III. 332).

For fear that she wife your fancy frac me.

Burns, Oh Whistle and I'll Come to you.

3. To shorten or cause to pass easily or pleasantly, as by some diverting wile: in this sense probably confused with while.

Probably confused with name.

Seated in two black horsehair porter's chairs, one on each side of the fireplace, the superannuated Mr. and Mrs. Smallweed wile away the rosy hours.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxi.

wile²†, n. A Middle English form of while¹.
wile³†, n. Same as wild², Weald (†).

The earth is the Lords, and all the corners thereof; he created the mountaines of Wales as well as the wiles of Kent.

Howelf, Forreine Travell (ed. Arber), p. 29.

wilful, willful (wil'ful), a. [\langle ME. wilful, wilful, wilfull, wylfulle, willfulle; \langle will, u, + -ful.] 1 \dagger . Willing; ready; eager; keen.

With his ferefull folke to Phocus hee rides, And is wifull in werk to wirchen hem care.

Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 412.

As that past on the payment the pepull beheld, Haden wonder of the weghes, & wifulde desyre To know of there comyng and the cause wete. That were so rially arait & a rowte gay.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 353.

When walls are so wilful to hear without warning.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1, 211.

2. Due to one's own will; spontaneous; voluntary; deliberate; intentional: as, wilful murder; wilful waste.

Alle the sones of Israel halewiden wilful thing is [brought a willing offering, A.V.] to the Lord. Wyclif, Ex. xxxv. 29.

The hye God on whom that we bileeve In wilful poverte chees to lyve his lyf.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 323.

3. Obstinate and unreasonable; not to be moved from one's notions, inclinations, purposes, or the like, by counsel, advice, com-

mands, or instructions; obstinate; stubborn; mands, or instructions; obstinate; stubborn; refractory; wayward; inflexible: as, a wilful man; a wilful horse.

Like a wilful youth,
That which I owe is lost.

Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 146.

A wilfu' man never wanted woe. Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 242).

Wilful fire-raising. Same as arson! [Scotch.]=Syn. 3. Untoward, Contrary, etc. (see wayeard), self-willed, mulish, intractable, headstrong, unruly, heady.

wilfulhead† (wil'ful-hed), n. [ME. wilfulhed; < wilful + -head.] Wilfulness; perverse obsti-

And nat he lyk tirauuts of Lumbardye, That usen wilfulhed and tirannye. Chaucer, Good Women (1st version), l. 355.

wilfullingt, n. $[\langle wilful + -ingI.]$ A wilful aet.

[Rare.]

Great King, no more bay with thy wilfullings
His wrath's dread Torrent.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

wilfully, willfully (wilfúl-i), adv. [< ME. wilfully, wilfulli, wylfully, wilfulliehe; < wilful + -ly².] 1†. Of free will or choice; willingly; voluntarily; gladly; readily.

Fede ye the flok of God that is among you, and purvey ye, not as constreyned, but wilfulli. Wyclif, 1 Pet. v. 2.

Be nouzte abasshed to bydde and to he nedy; Syth he that wrouzte al the worlde was veilfullich nedy. Piers Plowman (B), xx. 48.

Trowe ye that whyles I may preche,
And winne gold and silver for I teche,
That I wol lyve in povert wilfully,
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, 1. I55.

They wilfully themselves exile from light, Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2, 386.

2. By design; with set purpose; intentionally; especially, in a wilful manner; as following one's own will; selfishly; perversely; obstinately; stubbornly.

For he that winketh whan he sholde see,
Al wilfully, God lat him never thee.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1. 612.

The mother, . . . being determinately, lest I should say of a great lady wilfully, bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I. Surcly of such desperat persons as will wilfully followe the course of theyr owne follye there is noc compassion to be had. Spenser, State of Ireland.

If we sin wilfully after that we have received the know-ledge of the truth, there remains h no more sacrifice for sins.

Heb. x. 26.

Religion is a matter of our freest choice; and if men will obstinately and wilfully set themselves against it, there is no remedy.

Tillotson.

3. In law, wilfully is sometimes interpreted to mean -(a) by an act or an omission done of purpose, with intent to bring about a certain result; or (b) with implication of evil intent or legal malice, or with absence of reasonable ground for believing the act in question to be

wilfulness, willfulness (wil'ful-nes), n. [< ME. wilfulnesse; < wilful + -ness.] 1. The character of being wilful; determination to have one's own way; self-will; obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

Falshede is soo ful of cursidnesse that her worship shalle neuere haue enterprise where it Reigneth and hathe the wilfulnesse.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 71.

Men of business, absorbed in their object, which calls out daring, energy resolution, and force, acquire often a wilfulness of temper. J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 292.

2. Intention; the character of being done by

The deliberateness and wilfulness, or as we prefer to eall it the intention, which constitutes the crime of murder.

Mozley and Whitely.

wilily (wī'li-li), udr. [$\langle wily + -ly^2 \rangle$] In a wily manner; by stratagem; insidiously; craftily. They did work wilily. Josh, ix. 4.

They did work willy.

Josh, ix. 4.

Williness (wi'li-nes), n. The state or character of being wily; cunning; guile.

Wilk (wilk), n. A dialectal form of whelk.

Will' (wil), r. Pres. 1 will, 2 wilt, 3 will, pl. will; imperf. I would, 2 wouldest or wouldst, 3 would. pl. would (obs. pp. would, wold). Will has no imperative and no infinitive. [(ME.willen (pres. ind. 1st and 3d pers. wille, wille, wille, wille, wulle, wolle, wole, wol, woll (also contr. ulle); 2d pers. wilt, wilt, woll; pl. willeth, wulleth, wolleth; pret. 1st and 3d pers. wolde (>E. would), wulde, walde, wald (>Sc. wad), 2d pers. woldest, woldes, pl. wolden, wolde, wulde, walde, pp. wold; (AS. willan, wyllan (pres. ind. 1st and 3d pers. wile, wyle, wille, uylle, 2d pers. wilt, pl. willath, wyllath, pret. 1st and 3d pers. wolde, 2d pers. woldest, pl. woldon, ppr. willende) = OS. willian, wellian = OFries. willa, wella = D. willen = MLG. LG.

willen = OHG. wellan, wollan, MHG. wellen, wollen, G. wollen = Ieel, vilja = Sw. vilja = Dan. ville = Goth. wiljan (pret. wilda) = OBulg. voliti, will, relieti, command, = Russ. relieti, command, etc., = Lith. woliti, will, = L. relle (pres. ind. rolo), wish. Prob. not connected, as usually volo), wish. Prob. not connected, as usuany asserted, with Gr. βοίλεσθαι, will, wish, or with Skt. rar, choose, select, prefer. From the same source are ult. E. will², wale², wiln, well², weal¹, wild¹, wilful, etc. From the L. verb are ult. E. volition, voluntary, volunteer, volunty, voluntuary, etc., nolens volons, etc.] A. As an independent verb. I. trans. To wish; desire; want; be willing to have (a certain thing done): now chiefly used in the subjunctive (optative) preterit form would governing a clause: as, I would that the day were at hand. When in the first person the subject is frequently omitted: as, would that ye had listened to us!

Wol sche zit my sone hire wedde & to wife haue?
William of Palcrne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4203.

"The toure vp the toft," quod she, "treuthe is there-inne, And wolde that ze wrouzte as his worde techeth."

Piers Plowman (B), i. 13.

I wol him noght thogh thou were deed fomorwe.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 307.

And when thei were come to Merlyn, he thanked hem of that thei hadde seide, and that wolde hym so moche gode.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 34.

gode.

Here I would not More to fit from his literal plain sense,

Tyndalc, Ans. to Sir T. More (Parker Soc.), p. 252.

She moved him to ask of her father a field; and she lighted from off her ass; and Caleb said unto her: What wilt thou?

Judges i. 14.

Is this thy vengeance, holy Venus, thine, Because I would not one of thine own doves, Not ev'n a rose, were offer'd to thee?

Tennyson, Lucretius.

Would in optative expressions is often followed by a dative, with or without to, noting the person or power by whom the wish may be fulfilled: hence the phrases would (to) God, would (to) keaven, etc.

Would God I had died for thee, O Absslom, my son, my son! 2 Sam. xviii. 33.

I am not mad: I would to heaven I were! For then 'tis like I should forget myself. Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 48.

II, intrans. To have a wish or desire; be willing.

In a simile, as Eue
Was, whanne god wolde out of the wye y-drawe.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 280.

The fomy brydel with the bit of gold Governeth he, right as himself hath wold. Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1209.

All that falsen the kinges money or elippen it, also all that falsen or vse false measures, . . . wetyngly other than the lawe of the lord woll, etc.

J. Myre, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), 1.714.

They eryed to us to doe no more; all should be as we would. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 191.

B. As an auxiliary, followed by an infinitive without to. 1. To wish, want, like, or agree (to do, etc.); to be (am, is, are, was, etc.) willing (to do, etc.): noting desire, preference, consent, or, negatively, refusal.

But neuer man that place ne stede went
That sogerne wold ther for thyng any.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5804.
Quod Conscience, "thou flemed us from thee;
Thou woldist not oure loore leere."
Hymns to l'iryin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

That day that a man would have another's landes or his goodes, that day he would have his life also if he could. Darrell Papers, 1583 (II. Ilall, Society in Elizabethan Age, [App. ii.).

And ye will not come to me, that ye might have life.

John v. 40.

Oh, sir, the multitude, that seldom know any thing but their own opinions, speak that they would have.

Beau, and FL, Philaster, i. 1.

Will you permit the orphan—nephew to whom you have been a father—to offer you a trifle [a ring]?

Scott, Antiquary, xxx.

2. To be (am, is, are, etc.) determined (to do, etc.): said when one insists on or persists in being or doing something; hence, must, as a matter of will or pertinacity; do (emphatic auxiliary) from choice, wilfulness, determination or persistence. tion, or persistence.

Alas, the general might have pardon'd follies! Soldiers will talk sometimes. Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 1.

Fate's such a shrewish thing, mistris. Chapman, Iliad, vi. 498. She will be mistris.

Some, not contented to have them [Saxons] a people of German race, wil needs bring them from elsewhere. Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 25.

There stand, if thou wilt stand. Milton, P. R., iv. 551. If you will fling yourself under the wheels, Juggernaut will go over you, depend upon it.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, iii.

Cholera, scurvy, and fever, the wound that would not be heal'd. Tennyson, Defence of Lucknow.

3. To make (it) a habit or practice (to do, ete.); be (am, is, are, ete.) accustomed (to do, ete.); do usually: noting frequent or customary action.

And vertu eek, that thou wolt make
A nyght ful ofte thyn heed to ake.

Chaucer, House of Fame, 1, 631.

Whan he had souped at home in his house, he wolde call before hym all his seruauntes.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 29.

I remember the hot summer Sunday afternoons, when the pavement would be red-hot, and the dust, and bits of straw, and scraps of paper, would blow fitfully about with every little puif of air.

E. H. Yates, Recollections and Experiences, I. vii.

4. To be (am, is, are, etc.) sure (to do, etc.); do undoubtedly, inevitably, or of necessity; ought or have (to do, etc.); must: used in incontrovertible or general statements, and often, especially in provincial use, forming a verbphrase signifying no more than the simple verb: as, I'm thinking this will be (that is, this is) your daughter.

augmer.

I am aferd there wylle he sumthyng amys.

Coventry Mysteries (ed. Halliwell), p. 395.

Sixe comoun cubites, that wil he nyne foot long.

Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon (ed. Babington),

[H. 235. [II. 235

That will be unjust to man, will be sacrilegious to God.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

He was a considerate man, the deacon; ... ye'll no hae forgotten him, Robin?

A little difference, my dear. ... There will be such in the best-regulated families.

Thackeray, Philip, xxvi.

"Are you seeing any angels, Rob?"... "I'm not sure;
... it is not easy to tell what will be an angel, and what
will not. There's so much all blue up there,"

Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, xix.

5. To be (am, is, are, etc.) ready or about (to do, etc.): said of one on the point of doing something not necessarily accomplished.

As the queene hem saugh, she wiste well she was be-traied, and *wolde* crye as she that was sore affraied, and thel seide that yef she spake eny worde she sholde a-non be slaine.

6. In future and conditional constructions, to be (am, is, are, etc.) (to do. etc.): in general noting in the first person a promise or determination, and in the second and third mere assertion of a future occurrence without reference to the will of the subject, other verb-phrases being compounded with the auxiliary shall. For a more detailed discrimination between will and shall, see shall¹, B., 2.

And al the bettre sule ge speden,
If ge wilen gee with treweithe leden,
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2304.

Yef we willeth don his seruise . . . we sollen habbe tho mede wel griat ine heuene.

Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 33.

At a knight than wol I first beginne.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 42.

Wife. O, we shall have murder! you kill my heart.

May. No, I will shed no blood.

Dekker and Webster, Northward IIo, i. 3.

Without their carning, how wilt thou with them, Or they with thee, hold conversation meet? Milton, P. R., iv. 231.

Thou would'st have thought, so furious was their fire, No force could tame them, and no toil could tire. Pope, Iliad, xv. 844.

It was all to be done in the most delicate manner, and all would sasist. Thackersy would lecture, so would W. H. Russell: Dickens would give a reading.

E. H. Yates, Recollections and Experiences, I. vii.

In such constructions will is sometimes found where precision would require shall. See shall 1, B., finsl note.

I would have thought her spirit had been invincible against all assaults of affection.

Shak., Much Ado, il. 3. 119.

If we contrast the present with so late a period as thirty years ago, we will perceive that there has been nothing short of a national awakening.

W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 40.

[Would is often used for will in order to avoid a dogmatic style or to soften blunt or harsh assertions, questions, etc.

A pretty idle toy; would you take money for it?

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

Would you say the Lord's Prayer for me, old fellow?

J. H. Ewing, Six to Sixteen, ii. In all its senses the auxiliary will may be used with an ellipsis of the following infinitive.

Bot I wil to the chapel, for chaunce that may falle, Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2132.

And Pandare wep as he to water wolde.

Chaucer, Troilus, lii. 115.

Pan. I heartily beseech you what must I do? Tronid. Even what thou wilt. Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 36.

First, then—A woman will, or won't—depend on 't;
If she will do't, she will; and there's an end on 't.

A. Hill, Zara, Epil.

Will (you, he, etc.), nill (you, he, etc.). See nill1.

will¹ (wil), n. [\langle ME. wille, wylle, \langle AS. willa = OS. willeo, willio, willo = OFries. willa = MD. wille, D. wil = OHG. willo, MHG. G. wille = Ieel. vili = Sw. rilja = Dan. rillie = Goth. wilja, will; from the verb; see will¹, r.] 1. Wish; dewill1 (wil), n. sire; pleasure; inclination; choice.

Man, y am more redy alway
To forgeue thee thi mys gouernaunce
than thou art mercy for to pray,
For my wille were thee to enhaunce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

I thanke God, I had no wille to don it, for no thing that he behighten me.

I wol axe if it hir wille be
To be my wyf, and reule hir after me.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, 1. 270.

They who were hottest in his Cause, the most of them were men oftner drunk then by thir good will sober.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xix.

2. That which is wished for or desired; express wish; purpose; determination.

When Castor hade clanly consayuit his wille,
He onswared hym honestly with orryng a litill.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1918.

Thy will be done. Mat. vl. 10.

There is no greater Hindrance to Men for accomplishing their #W than their own Wilfulness.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 72.

That eternal immutable law in which will and reason re the same.

Burke, Rev. in France.

The wedding guest stood still,
And listens like a three-years child:
The Mariuer hath his will.

Coloridge, Ancient Mariuer, i.

Here was the will, and plenty of it; now for the way.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 4.

3. Wish; request; command.

Tell me now, Mr. Acres, in case of an accident, is there any little will or commission I could execute for you?

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

4. Expressed wish with regard to the disposal s property, or the like, after death; the document containing such expression of one's wishes; especially, in law, the legal declaration of a person's intentions, to take effect after his death. The essential distinction between a will and any other instrument or provision contingent upon death is that a will has no effect whatever until death, and may be freely revoked meanwhile; but a deed which may create or convey an estate in the event of death must take effect as binding the grantor in his life-time. In English law the word will was originally used only of a disposition of real property to take effect at death, the word testament heing then used, as in the Roman and civil law, of a disposition of personal property; hence the phrsae, now redundant, last will and testament. In modern usage the term will does not necessarily imply an actual disposition of property; for an instrument, executed with the formalities required by law, in which the testator merely appoints a guardian for his child, or merely nomlnates an executor, leaving the assets to be distributed by the executor among those who would take by law, is a will. In respect of form, that which distinguishes a written will from other instruments consists in the ceremonies which the law requires for a valid execution, for the sake of guarding against mistake, fraud, and undue influence. Nuncupative wills, however, are not subject to these rulea. These formalities are generally four: (1) The testator must subscribe at the end or foot of the writing. (2) He must do so in the presence of witnesses. In some jurisdictions tire are required. In some jurisdictions three are required. In some jurisdictions a seal is necessary with the testator's signature. One whose testimony as a subscribing witness becomes necessary to prove it can take no gift by the will.

After Chriat had made his will at thi wishes; especially, in law, the legal declara-tion of a person's intentions, to take effect af-

Her last will Shall never be digress'd from. Ford, Broken Heart, v. 3.

O lead me gently up yon hill, . . . And I'll there sit down, and make my will. The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, H. 255).

5. Discretion; free or arbitrary disposal; sufferance; mercy.

3c ar welcum to welde as yow lykez,
That here is, al is yowre awen, to have at yowre wylle &
welde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 836.

He had noe firme estate in his tenement, but was onely a tenaunt at will or little more, and soe at will may leave it.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

But by constreynt and force of the sayde foule chaungeable wether we strake all oure sayles and lay drynynge in the targe acc at Godes walk with the texte mornyinge. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 68.

Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies. Ps. xxvii, 12.

The Prince was so devout and humble that he submitted his Body to be clastised at the Will of Dunstan Abbot of Glastenbury.

**Baker*, Chronicles*, p. 11.

6. The faculty of conscious, and especially of deliberate, action. The will should not be confused (as it is, however, by different writers) with self-control, desire, choice, or attention, although the first and last of these are special modes of volition. Nor is "willing" a table to move automatically across a room an act of will; for experiment shows that effort of this kind, however strenuous, fails to cause even the willer's own hand or foot to move. Normally, the consciousness of action is merged in sensations coming from the member moved; but in cases of anæsthesia the agent is still aware of being in action, and even more or less of what he is doing. This consciousness always involves a sense of opposition, whether in the form of a struggle or of a triumph, or in the negative aspect of a sense of freedom. (See freedom of the will, below.) We are always aware of some resistance, be it only the inertia of our limbs. Willing thus essentially involves perceptive sensation, the reflexio of Thomas Aquinas. (See reflection, 7.) When the read object with which we are in relation is studied with reference to the predicates attributed to it by the senses, the result is experience; but when the predicates we are inwardly inclined to attach to it are studied out, the operation is deliberation, terminating in choice, and commonly followed by acts of will. This cognitive process is the necessary condition of self-control. By a "strong will" is sometimes, and perhaps most correctly, meant great self-control; but more usually a power of bearing down the wills of others by triing them out and by a domination like hypnotism is intended.

Appetite is the Will's solicitor, and the Will is Appetite's controller; what we covet according to the one by 6. The faculty of conscious, and especially of

Appetite is the Will's solicitor, and the Will is Appetite's controller; what we covet according to the one by the other we often reject.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. viil. § 3. Every man is conscious of a power to determine in things which he conceives to depend upon his determination. To this power we give the name of will.

Reid, Intellectual Powers, ii. 1.

7. The act of willing; the act of determining a choice or forming a purpose; volition.

Even actual sins, committed without will, Are neither sins nor shame—much more compell'd. Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

It is necessary to form a distinct notion of what is meant by the word Volition in order to understand the import of the word Will, for this last word properly expresses that power of the mind of which volition is the act. . The word will, however, is not always used in this its proper acceptation, but is frequently substituted for volition, as when I say that my hand moves in obedience to my will.

D. Stewart, Works (ed. Hamilton), VI. 345.

Antecedent will. See antecedent.—At will. (at) At command; in thorough mastery.

He that can find two words of concord cannot find fourer flue or sixe, valesse he have his owne language at will.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 73.

(b) At pleasure; at discretion. To hold an estate at the will of another is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure, and he liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor. See estate at will, under estate.

ge schul wite of zoure sone That ze long haue for-lore leue mc for sothe, & hlm winne a-zen at wille. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2955.

We know more from nature then we can at will commu-cate. Emerson, Nature, lv. nicate.

And if we think of various sensations in parts of our bodies we can produce them at will, and can induce at our pleasure other bodily alterations through emotional excitement.

F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 27.

bodies we can produce them at will, and can Induce at our pleasure other bodily alterations through emotional excitement.

F. H. Bradley, Mind, MIII. 27.

Conjoint will, joint will, mutual wills, legal phrases often used without much discrimination. Especially—(a) A testamentary act by two persons jointly uniting in the same instrument, as their will, to take effect after the death of both. (b) A similar instrument to take effect as to each on his or her death. These two classes are more properly termed joint or conjoint. (c) Wills made in connection by two persons pursuant to a compact, binding each to the other to make the dispositions of property thus declared. (d) Wills made to bequeath the effects of the one first dying to the survivor. These two classes, and particularly the last, are more appropriately termed mutual. The legal effect of such wills is often a matter of doubt.—Factum of a will. See factum.—Freedom of the will, a mental attribute the existence of which is disputed. The phrase is taken in different senses by different thinkers. (a) The power of doing right on all occasions. (b) That freedom of which we have an immediate consciousness in action. This is, however, only the consciousness of being able to overcome some unspecified resistance to some unspecified extent, which implies and is implied in the fact of resistance, and is in fact but an aspect of the scuse of action and reaction. (c) The power of acting from an inward spontaneity, not altogether dominated by motives. This is what most of the metaphysical advocates of the freedom of the will specifically contend for. It is a limitation of the action of causality, even in the material world. Some would restrict the spontaneous power of the mind to making particles swerve without variation of their vis viva; but this is untenable, since the law of action and reaction, which would thus be vitiated, is far more securely proved than that of the conservation of energy, the evidence for which simperfect, while the objections to it are weighty.

Certsinly there be that delight in giddiness, and count it a boudage to fix a belief—affecting free will in thinking, as well as in acting.

Bacon, Truth (ed. 1887).

We thus, in thought, never escape determination and necessity. It will be observed that 1 do not consider this inability to the notion any disproof of the lact of free-will.

Sir B. Hamilton, Works, p. 611.

Good will. (a) Favor; kindness. (b) Sincerity; right in-

Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and strife; and some also of *good will*. Phil. i. 15.

His willest, of his own will; voluntarily.

A thyng that no man wol, his willes, helde. Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 272 (Harl. MS.).

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 272 (Harl. MS.). If will, enmity; unfriendliness. It expresses less than makee. Compare good-will and ill-will.—Inofficious will. See inofficious.—Joint will, mutual wills. See conjoint will.—Officious will. See officious.—Register of wills. See register2.—Roman will, a form of ancient Roman will which in later times was allowed in the Eastern Empire, and generally known as the Roman will, combining something of the form of the mancipatory with the efficacy of the Pretorian testament. See testament. Maine.—Simple will. See simple.—Statute of Wills, the name cacy of the Pretorian testament. See testament. Maine.—
Simple will. See simple.—Statute of Wills, the name commonly designating a British or an American statute regulating the power to make wills; more specifically, an English statute of 1540 (superseded by the Wills Act), by which persons seized in socage were allowed to devise all their lands except to bodies corporate, and persons seized in chivalry were allowed to devise two thirds: sometimes also called the Wills Act.—Tenant at will. See tenant.—To have one's will, to obtain what is desired.—To work one's will, to act absolutely according to one's own will, wish, pleasure, or fancy; do entirely what one pleases (with something).

For the' the Giant Ages heave the bill

what one pleases (with something).

For the diant Agea heave the hill
And break the shore, and evermore
Make and break, and work their will,
What know we greater than the soul?

Tennyson, beath of Wellington.

Wills Act, an English statute of 1837 (7 Wm. 1V. and 1 Vict., c. 26) which repealed the Statute of Wills, and enacted that all property may be disposed of by will. It required wills to be in writing, signed at the foot, and attested by two witnesses, and declared the effect of certain words and phrases in them. The amendment of 1852 (15 and 16 Vict., c. 24) relates to the position of the signature.—With a will, with willingness and earnestness; with all one's heart; heartily.

Mr. Herbert threw himself into the business with a will.

Dickens, Great Expectations, xlv.

Dickens, Great Expectations, xlv.

Dickens, Great Expectations, xlv. will² (wil), v.; pret. and pp. willed, ppr. willing (pres. ind. 3d pers. wills), [\ ME. villen, willien (pret. willede), \ AS. willian (pret. willode), will, demand, desire; cf. AS. wilnian, \ ME. wilnen, desire, wish (see wiln); secondary verbs, from the primitive verb represented by will. The two verbs (will¹ and will²) early became confused, more esp. in eases in which the auxiliary verb was used as a principal verb. iliary verb was used as a principal verb.] I. trans. 1. To wish; desire. [Archaic.]

There, there, Hortensio, will you any wife?
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1, 56.

A great party in the state
Wills me wed to her. Tennyson, Queen Mary, 1, 4.

2t. To communicate or express a wish to; desire; request; direct; tell; bid; order; command.

mand.
Within half an houre after, Mrs. Essex willed the said Hugh to go to Mrs. Ralegh and will her to send the said lady a couple of the best chickens.

Darrell Papers, 1568 (II. Hall's Society in Elizabethan [Age, App. ii.).

Sir Ladron, your sonne and my consin willed me . . . that I should write vnto you the sorrow which I conceined of the sicknesse your Lordship hath had.

Guevara, Letters (fr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 189.

Now here she writes, and wills me to repent.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iii. 4. Gorton and his company . . . wrote a letter to Onkus, willing him to deliver their friend Miantunnomoh, Winthrop, Hist. New England, 11. 158.

3. To determine by act of choice; decide; de-

eree; ordain; hence, to intend; purpose.

All such Buttes and Hoggesheads as may be found to serue we will shalbe filled with Traine Oyle.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 1. 300.

Two things he willeth, that we should be good, and that we should be happy.

Barrow, Sermons, III. iv.

Man in his state of innocency had freedom and power to will and to do that which was well pleasing to God; but yet mutably, so that he night fall from it.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., v. 1.

Man always wills to do that which he desires most, and when he does not feel himself obliged by the sentiment of duty to do that which he desires less.

Manusley, Body and Will, p. 92.

We shall have success if we truly will success—not

We shall have success if we truly will success—not herwise.

O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 118.

4. To dispose of by will or testament; give as a legacy; bequeath: as, he willed the farm to

his nephew. Servants and their families descended from father to son, or were sometimes willed away, the servant being given, within limits, his choice of a master.

The Century, XXXVI, 277.

To bring under the influence or control of the will of another; subject to the power of another's will. [Recent.]

2. To exercise the will.

See how my sin-bemangled body lies, Not having pow'r to will, nor will to rise! Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

He that shall turn his thoughts inwards upon what passes in his own mind when he wills, shall see that the will or power of volition is conversant about nothing but that particular determination of the mind, whereby barely, by a thought, the mind endeavours to give rise, continuation, or stop to any action which it takes to be within its power.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 30.

will³t, a. [Se. also wull; < ME. will, wille, < Icel. rillr (for *rildr), wild: see wild.] Astray; wrong; at a loss; bewildered.

Adam went out ful wille o wan. Quoted in Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 213.

All wery I wex and wyll of my gate.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2369.

And wull and waif for eight lang years
They sail'd upon the ses.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

will³t, v. i. [\langle will³, a.] To wander; go astray; be lost, at a loss, or bewildered. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2359.
willcock (wil'kok), n. Same as willock.
willed (wild), a. [\langle ME. willed; \langle will!, n., +
-cd²] 1. Having a will; determined as to will: -ed².] 1. Having a will; determined as to manuscript usually in composition, as in self-willed, weak-

He is wylled that comynycasyon and trete schold he had.

Paston Letters, 1. 75.

2. Brought under the influence or control of the will of another.

willemite (wil'em-īt), n. [Named after Willem I., king of the Netherlands.] A mineral of resinous luster and yellowish-green or flesh-red color, a native silicate of zinc. It is of rare ocurrence in Europe, but is found abundantly in New Jersey, and there constitutes a very valuable zincore. Trossitie is a crystallized variety containing some manganese.

willer (wil'er), n. [$\langle will^1 + -er^1 \rangle$] 1. One who wishes; a wisher: used in some rare compounds: as, an ill-willer.—2. One who

Be pleased to cast a glance on two considerations—I. What the will is to which, 2. Who the willer is to whom, we must submit.

Barrow, Sermons, II. xxxvi.

The problem can never be solved as long as contact of any sort is allowed between the willer and the willed.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, 11. 10.

willet (wil'et). n. [So called from its ery; ef. pill-will-willet.] A North American bird of the snipe family, the scmipalmated tattler or stone-curlew. Symphemia semipalmata. It is a large, stout tattler with semipalmated toes (see cut under semipalmate), stout bill, bluish feet, and much-



Willet Symphemia semipalmata), in winter plumage.

variegated plumage, especially in summer, the wings being mirrored with white and lined with black; the length is about 16 inches. It abounds in temperate North America, and especially in the United States; it extends north to 56° at least, breeds throughout its range, and winters in the Southern States. Some related tattlers are occasionally mistaken for the species, and called willet by sportsmen. See Symphemia.

Across the dune, curlews, gulls pelicans, water-turkeys, and willets were feeding. Harper's Mag., LXX. 223.

willful, willfully, etc. See wilful, etc. willick, n. A Scotch variant of willock. willie, a. Same as willy!, willie-fisher (wil'i-fishl*ér), n. The common tern or sea-swallow. See cut under Sterna. [Forfar, Scotland.]

An' we'll tak' a right guid willie-waught
For auld lang syne. Burns, Auld Lang Syne. willing (wil'ing), n. [\lambda ME. willing; verbal n. of will!, v.] Inclination; desire; intention.

of will, v.] Inclination; desire; intention.

The evil natures, and the evil principles, and the evil manners of the world, these are the causes of our imperfect willings and weaker actings in the things of God.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 13.

willing (wil'ing), a. [< ME. willing, for earlier willende, < AS. willende, wellende, ppr. of willan, will: see will. Willing in mod. use also represents the ppr. of will².] 1. Favorably disposed; ready: inclined: desirous: as, willing to work; ready; inclined; desirous: as, willing to work; willing to depart.

I shall be willing, if not apt, to learn.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, il. 1.

King Henry, having entred a Throne in a Storm, was willing now to have a Calm.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 157.

If others make easier conditions of blessedness, now wonder if their doctrine be entertained by those who are willing to be happy but unwilling to leave their sins.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

I never hear any thing of the Countess [of Oxford] except just now, that she is grown tired of sublunary affairs, and willing to come to a composition with her lord.

Walpole, Letters, II. 2.

The 21st day Captain Eaton came to an Anchor by us; he was very willing to have consorted with us again.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 133.

2. Volnntary; cheerfully given, granted, done, or borne: as, willing service; willing poverty.

I raise him thus, and with this willing kiss I seal his paron.

Fletcher (and another'), Prophetess, iv. I.

Sad Ulysses' sonl, and all the rest,

Are held with his melodious harmony
In willing chains and sweet captivity.

Milton, Vacation Exercise, 1. 52.

The chief is apt to get an extra share [of the spoils], either hy actual capture, or by the willing award of his comrades.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 542.

3. Characterized by promptness or readiness in action; free from reluctance, laziness, of slowness: as, a willing horse; a willing hand.

Mount the decks, and call the willing wind.

Pope, Odyssey, ix. 655.

4t. In harmony or accord; like-minded. I am perswaded the Devill himselfe was never willing with their proceedings. X. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 22.

=Syn, 1. Minded.—2. Spontaneous, etc. See voluntary. willing-hearted (wil'ing-här"ted), a. Well-inclined; heartily consenting. Ex. xxxv. 22. willingly (wil'ing-li), adv. [< ME. willingly; < willing + -ly2.] In a willing manner. Specifically—(a) of one's own will, choice, or consent; voluntarily; knowingly.

Heer I swere that never willingly

Heer I swere that never willingly
In work ne thought I nil yow disoboye.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, 1, 306.

By labour and intense study, . . . joined with the strong propensity of nature, I might perhaps leave something so written to after-times as they should not willingly let it die. Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

(b) Readily; cheerfully.

Not . . . as it were of necessity, but willingly.

Phile. 14. Proud of employment, willingly 1 go.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 35.

They would willingly have beene friends, or have given any composition they could.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, 11. 90.

willingness (wil'ing-nes), n. 1. The state or character of being willing; free choice or consent of the will; readiness.

I would expend it with all willingness.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 150. Satan o'ercomes none but by Willingnesse.
Herrick, Temptations.

Many brauado's they made, but, to appease their fury, our Captaine prepared with as seeming a willingnesse (as they) to incounter them.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 177.

Sweet is the love which comes with willingness,
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. I.

They one after another declared their conviction of their crrors, and their willingness to receive baptism.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

2t. Good will; readiness.

We, having now the best at Barnet field, will thither straight, for willingness rids way.

||y|1. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 21.

||see cut under Sterna. will-in-the-wisp (will in-the-wisp), n. Same as will-o'-the-wisp.

willow

The one to be willed would go to the other end of the house, if desired, whilst we agreed upon the thing to be done. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, 1, 57, note.

II. intrans. 1. To wish; desire; prefer; resolve; determine; decree.

As will the rest, so willeth Winchester.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 162.
You, likewise, our late gnests, if so you will, Follow us. Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. To exercise the will.

Willie-hawkie (wil'i-hâ'ki), n. The little grebe, Antrin, Ireland.] An' we'll tak' a right guid willie-waught

Willie grebe, Willisian (wil'is-i-an), a. [< Willis (see def.) + -in.] Of or pertaining to Thomas Willis, an end, willis, an end, willie, and not on the brain and nerves. Specifically, in anat.: (a) Noting a remarkable anastomosis of arteries at the base of the brain. See circle of Willis, under circle. (b) Notling the old enumeration of nine pairs of cranial nerves used with dim. effect) + waught.] A hearty draw (wil'i-wâ), n. [Origin obscure.] A sudden, violent squall of wind. Also spelled English anatomist, famous for his researches on the brain and nerves. Specifically, in anat.: (a) Noting a remarkable anastomosis of arteries at the base of the brain. See circle of Willis, under circle. (b) Noting the old enumeration of nine pairs of crsnlal nerves (now counted as twelve pairs).

Willis's disease. Diabetes.

Williwaw (wil'i-wâ), n. [Origin obscure.] A sudden, violent squall of wind. Also spelled willpeave.

Those whirlwind squalls, formerly called, by the sealers in Tierra del Fuego, villiwaus. They may be truly termed hurricane squalls—like those at Gibraltar, in a violent Levanter.

Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 125.

will-less (wil'les), a. [\(\text{will}^1 + \text{-less.} \] 1. Lacking will-power; having no will or volition; not volitional.

A merely knowing, quite will-less being. Du Prel, Philos. of Mystleism (trans. 1889), II. 8.

2. Involuntary.

Your blind duty and will-less resignation. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. xv.

willock (wil'ok), n. [Cf. Sc. willick, a young heron, also the puffin.] The common murre or guillemot, Uria troile or Lonvia troile, a bird of the auk family, abundant on both coasts of the North Atlantic. Also willcock. See cut under murrc². [Local, British.] will-o'-the-wisp (wil'o-the-wisp), n. 1. The

ignis fatuus; henee, any person or thing that deludes or misleads by dazzling, visionary, or evanescent appearances. Also will-in-the-wisp, will-with-a-wisp, and Jack o' lantern.

All this hide and seek, this will-in-the-wisp, has no other meaning than a Christian marriage for sweet Mrs. Belinda.

Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife, v. 3.

Wicked sea-will-o'-the wisp!
Wolf of the shore! dog, with thy lying lights
Thou hast betray'd us on these rocks of thine!
Tennyson, Harold, il. I.

2. A common fresh-water alga, Nostoc com-2. A common fresh-water alga, Nostoc communc: so named from its sudden and seemingly mysterious appearance. See Nostoc. willow¹ (wil'ō), n. and a. [Also dial. willy; < ME. wilowe, wylow, weloghe, wilwe, wilze, < AS. welig = MD. welighe, wilghe, later wilge, D. wilg = MLG. LG. wilge, willow; root uncertain. For other names, ef. sallow² and withy.] I. n. 1. A. T. A. plant of the genus Salix, consisting of trees, shrubs, and rarely almost herbaceous plants. Of the many species a few are of decided economic worth as furnishing osiers (osier willow, crack willow, purple willow).



Black Willow (Salix nigra). I, branch with female ament; 2, male ament; a. capsule, opening; δ_i seed; c, leaf.

low, white willow), or for their wood (crack willow, white willow), or for their bark, which in northern Europe is esteemed equal to oak-bark for tanning. Many are excellent for fixing loose sands, some serve for hedges, while several are highly ornamental. A few plants with some similarity to the willow have borrowed its name. See osier, sallow, and the phrases below.

Now wylous, busshes, bromes, thing that eseth Let plannte. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

2. The wood of the willow; hence, in base-ball and cricket, the bat.—Almond or almond-leafed willow, a moderate-sized tree, Saliz amagdalina, found in wet grounds in the northern Old World, having the leaves white, but not silky beneath. It is much cultivated for basket-making. Also French willow.—Babylonian willow (of Psalm exxxvii.), probably a species of poplar, Populus Euphratica. The weeping willow was once supposed to be the tree, fanney associating its pendiculous branches with the hanging of the harps. The cleander is sometimes selected as the tree. Compare seeping scilons.—Bay willow. (a) Saliz pestadaria, a large production.—Bay willow. (b) Science willow.—Bay the production of the science willow.—Bay the science willow.—Bitter willow. See purple scillon.—Back willow.—Sitter willow. See purple scillon.—Bitter willow. See scillon.—Bitter willow. See scillon.—Gitter willow. See scillon.—Gitter willow. See scillon.—Gitter willow. See scillon.—See see scillon.—See scillon.—See scillon.—See scillon.—See scillon.—Gitter willow. See scillon.—Gitter willow. See scillon.—Gitter willow.

See scillon.—Gitter willow. See scillon.—Gitter willow.—See scillon.—Gitter willow.—Gitter will

II. a. 1. Made of the wood of the willow: consisting of willow.—2. Of the color of the bark of young willow-wood; of a dull yellow-

wood; of a dull yellow-ish-green color.—Willow pattern, a design in ceramic decoration, introduced by J. Turner in his Caughley porcelain in 1780. The design is Chinese in character, but is not exactly copied from any Chinese original. It is always in blue on white or bluish-white ground.—Willow taa See on white or bluish-white ground.—Willow tea. See

willow (wil'o), v. t.; pret. and pp. willowed,



ppr. willowing. [(\circ\vec{v}\vec{u}\)] To beat, as cotton, etc., with willow rods, in order to loosen it and eject the impurities; hence, to pick and clean, as any fibrous material; treat with the willow or willowing-machine.

Fine stuff, such as willowed rope.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 36.

willow (wil'o), n. [Also willy, willey; short for willow-machine or willowing-machine.] A power-machine for extracting dirt and foreign matter from hemp and flax, for cleaning cotton, and for tearing open and cleaning wool preparatory to teaming open and eleaning wool preparatory to spinning. The machines used for these different materials vary in size, but are essentially alike, and consist of a revolving cylinder armed with spikes in a cylindrical casing also armed with spikes. A part of the easing forms a grid or sieve, through which the waste falls by gravity or is drawn by a suction blast. In certain cotton manufactures it follows the opener, or is used in place of it, and is followed by the seutcher. Also called cotton-cleaning machine, devil, opening-machine, willow-machine, and willying-machine.

willow-beauty (wil'ō-bū*ti), n. A British geometrid moth, Boarmia rhomboidaria.

willow-bee (wil'ō-bō), n. A kind of leaf-cut-

willow-bee (wil'ō-bē), n. A kind of leaf-cutting bee Megachile willaghbiella (wrongly willoughbyella), which builds its cells in willows, as originally described by Francis Willughby

willow-beetle (wil'ō-bē"tl), n. Any one of more than a hundred species of beetles which live upon the willow; specifically, a leaf-beetle, Phythodecta ritellinæ, which damages willows in England and on the continent of Europe, its larvæ feeding on the leaves and pupating underground.

willow-cactus (wil'o-kak"tus), n. See Rhip-

willow-caterpillar (wil' ō-kat "er-pil-är), n. Any one of the many different lepidopterons larvæ which feed upon the willow; specifically,

the larva of the viceroy (where see cut), willow-cimbex (wil'ō-sim"beks), n. A very large American saw-fly, Cimbex americana,



whose large whitish larvæ feed on the foliage of the willow, elm, birch, and linden, frequently entirely defoliating large trees. See Cimbex. willow-curtain (wil'ō-ker#tān), n. In hydraul. engin., a form of floating dike made of willow wands, used in western rivers in the United States as a shield against the current, and to

stone-fly; especially, one whose larva is used for bait, as the yellow sally, *Chloroperla viridis* of England, or *Nematura variegata* of the same

eountry. See eut un-der Perla.

willow-gall (wil'ō-gâl), n. Any one of numerous galls upon willow-shoots -leaves, made mainly by gall-midges (Cecidomyiidæ), but often by gall-making saw-flies of the genera Evura and Nematus. Examples of the forner are the pine-cone willowgall of Cecidonyia strobiolides and the cabbage-sprout willow-gall of Cecidonyia salicis-brassicoides. Examples of those made by saw-flies are the willow apple-gall of Nematus salicis-ponnum, the willow egg-gall of Evura salicis-ovem, and the willow bud-gall of Evura salicis-genma.
willow-garden by gall-making sawwillow-garden



(wil'6-giir/dn), n. A sportsmen's name for a swale grown with wil-

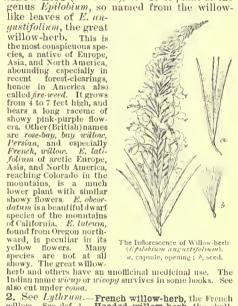
Snipe in the spring not unfrequently take to swampy thickets of black alder, and what are known as "willow gardens," with springy bottoms, for shelter and food.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 161.

willow-ground (wil'o-ground), n. A piece of swampy land where osiers are grown for basketmaking.

willow-grouse (wil'o-grous), n. The willowptarmigan

willow-herb (wil'ō-erb), n. 1. A plant of the genus *Epilobium*, so named from the willow-like leaves of *E. an-*



aso cut inder cond.

2. See Lythrum.—French willow-herb, the French willow. See det. 1.—Hooded willow-herb, the skull-cap, Scutellurin.—Night willow-herb, the evening primorese, Euothera biennis.—Spiked willow-herb, Epilobium angustifolium, formerly E. spicatum.—Swamp willow-herb, Epilobium palustre.

low-herb, Epidobium palistre.
willowing-machine (wil'ō-ing-ma-shēn'), n.
Same as willow?.
willowish (wil'ō-ish), a. [< willow1 + -ish1.]
Resembling the willow; like the color of the willow. I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 5.
willow-lark (wil'ō-lārk), n. The sedge-warbler. Pennant, 1768. (Imp. Dict.)
willow-leaf (wil'ō-lōf), n. One of the clongated filaments of which the solar photosuloro and

filaments of which the solar photosphere appears to be composed, especially in the neighstates as a shield against the current, and to prevent the wearing of the banks.

willow-dolerus (wil'ō-dol''e-rus), n. A small saw-fly, Dolerus arrensis, blue-black in color, found frequently on willows in the United States in May and June.

willowed (wil'ōd), n. [\(\pi\) willow! + -ed².]

Abounding with willows. [Rare.]

ish noctuid moth, Caradrina quadripunctata, a pale mottled species whose caterpillar does much damage to stored grain.

Abounding with willows. [Kare.]

No longer steel-clad warriors ride Along thy wild and willow'd shore.

Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 1.

Willower (wil'ō-er), n. [< willow¹ + -er¹.]

Same as willow².

Willow-fly (wil'ō-fli), n. A pseudoneuropterous insect of the family Perlidæ; any perlid or

coast to Texas and north to Kentucky and Miscoast to Texas and north to Kentucky and Missoulri. Its leaves are narrow and entire, strongly suggesting those of a willow. It grows some 70 feet high, and affords a heavy and strong, rather soft, wood, somewhat used for fellies of wheels and in building. Also peach-oak, sand-jack. See cut under oak.—Upland willow-oak, Quercus Cinerea, a tree reaching 45 feet high, found from Fortress Monroe to Texas on sandy harrens and dry npland ridges. The leaves are somewhat broader than those of the willow-oak, leathery, and white-down beneath. Also blue-jack and sand-jack.

willow-neeler (will 6-pe #ler), n. A machine

and sand-jack.
willow-peeler (wil'ō-pē"ler), n. A machine
or device for stripping the bark from willowwands, as a crotch with sharp edges, through
which the wand is drawn. Also called willow-

strinner.

willow-ptarmigan (wil'ō-tär"mi-gan), n. The common ptarmigan of North America, Logopus albus, having in winter white plumage with a black tail, but no black stripe through the eye: distinguished from rock-pturmigan. Also willow-grouse. The name originally applied to the European bird named L. saliceti.

See datripa and rype?.
willow-sawfly (wil'ō-sâ″fli), n. Any one of
the different saw-flies which breed upon willow, as Cimbex americana, Dolerus arvensis, Xematus rentralis, and a number of others. Phyllæcus integer is a North American species whose larve bore into the young shoots of willow, whence it is specified as the willow-shoot saw-fly. See willow-cimbex and willow-dolerus.

and willow-doterus.
willow-slug (wil'ō-slug), n. The larva of any saw-fly, as Nematus ventralis, which infests willows. That of the species named, more fully called yellow-spotted willow-slug, has some economic consequence in connection with the osier industry.

willow-sparrow (wil'o-sparro), n. Same as willow-warbler. [Local, Eng.]

willow-thorn (wil'o-thôrn), n. Same as sallow warbler.

willow-thorn (wil'ō-thôrn), n. Same as sallow-thorn. See Hippophaë.

willow-warbler (wil'ō-wâr"blêr), n. A small sylvine bird of Europe, Sylvia or Phylloscopus trochilus; the willow-wren. It is about 5 inches long, greenish above, whitish below, and very abundant in summer in the British Islands in woods and copses. See chiftchaft.—Yellow-browed barred willow-warbler. See yellow-browed warbler, under warbler.

willow-weed (wil'ō-wēd), n. 1. One of various species of Polygonum, or knotweed, as P. amphibium, P. Persicaria, or P. lapathifolium. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The purple loosestrife, Lythrum Salicaria.

willow-wort (wil'ō-wērt), n. 1. The common loosestrife, Lythrum Salicaria, or the purple loosestrife, Lythrum Salicaria.—2. A plant of the order Salicineæ, the willow family. Lindley.

the order Saticineæ, the willow family. Lindley. willow-wren (wil'ō-ren), n. The willow-warbler: a common British name and also book-

willowy (wil'ō-i), a. [$\langle willow^1 + -y^1 \rangle$] 1. Abounding with willows.

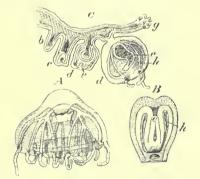
Where willowy Camus lingers with delight! Gray, Ode for Music.

Steadily the millstone hums Down in the willowy vale. Bryant, Song of the Sower.

2. Resembling a willow; flexible; drooping;

pensile; graceful.

Willsia (wil'si-ä), n. [NL., named after one Wills.] A generic name based on medusoids of certain gymnoblastic hydroid polyps, apparent ly coryniform, which produce other medusoids



A, the medusa, with budding stolons. B, a bud developed on a colon; h, its radial canal; ϵ , manubrium. ℓ , a stolon; g, its free end eset with nematocysts; h, ϵ , ϵ , ϵ , ϵ , four budding medusoids, the last early ready to be detached; ϵ and h, as in fig. B.

like themselves by means of proliferating sto-lons; also, a designation of such medusoids. In the example figured the stolons are developed at the bifurcation of each of the four principal radiating canals of the swimming-bell, each stolon ending in a knob with a bunch of thread-cells, and giving rise along one side to a series of buds which successively, from the free end

toward the other end, acquire the character of complete

willughbeia (wil-\(\bar{o}\)-b\(\bar{o}'\) i\(\bar{a}\), n. [NL. (Roxburgh, 1819), named for Francis Willughby, 1635-72, an English naturalist, who wrote on olight, 1619), findined for Francis Wataquag, 1635-72, an English naturalist, who wrote on the nse of sap in plants.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order Apoequaeeæ and tribe Carisseæ. It is characterized by clinbing stems, flowers in dense cymes with a five-parted salver-shaped corolla bearing its stamens near the base of its tube, and followed by a large globose berry with hard pericarp and abundant pulp, in appearance resembling an orange. By its axillary (not terminal) cymes it is further distinguished from the related climbing genus of india-rubber plants, Landolphia, for which the name Williophbeia has also been used. The genus includes 8 or 10 species, natives of India, Malacca, and Ceylon. They are sarmentose shrubs, generally tendril-bearing and climbing to great heights. The leaves are opposite, short-petioled, and feather-veined. The W. clastica of many writers, an india-rubber plant of Borneo, is now classed as Urceda.

will-willet (wil'wil"et), n. [Cf. willet, pillwillet.] 1. Same as pill-willet.—2†. The American oyster-catcher: as, "the will-willet or oyster-catcher," Bartram, Travels (ed. 1791). Lawson, 1709.

son, 1709.

son, 1709.
will-with-a-wisp, n. Same as will-o'-the-wisp, l.
will-worship (wil'wer"ship), n. [A lit. rendering of Gr. εθελοθρησκεία; ζ will3 + worship.]
Worship according to one's own fancy; worship imposed merely by human will, not by divine authority; supererogatory worship.

Which things have indeed a shew of wisdom in will

Let not the obstinacy of our halfe Obedience and will Worship bring forth that Viper of Sedition that for these Foure-score Years hath been breeding to eat through the entrsis of our Peace. Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

will-worshiper (wil'wer"ship-er), n. One who practises will-worship.

Practises will-worship.

He that says "God fished worshipped by an act or ceremony concerning which himself hath no way expressed his pleasure"— is superstitious or a will-worshipper.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, II. iil. 13.

willy (wil'i), a. $[\langle ME, willy, willi (= G, williy, willing); \langle willing + -y^1.]$ 1†. Willing; ready; eager.

All wight men in wer, willy to fight, And boldly the bekirt, britnet there fos. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7713.

Be the whilke ilke man that is willy
May wynne the liffe that laste schall ay.

York Plays, p. 458.

I have assayde zowr suster, and I fonde her never so wylly to noon as sche is to hym, zyf it be so that his londe stande cleer.

Paston Letters, I. 88. stande cleer.

stande cleer. Paston Letters, 1. 88.

2. Self-willed; wilful. Jamieson. [Scotch.]
willy² (wil'i), n. A dialectal variant of willow¹.
willy³ (wil'i), n. [< ME. wilie, < AS. wilige, a
basket made of willow twigs, < welig, a willow:
see willow¹. Cf. weel².] A willow basket; a
fish-basket. [Prov. Eng.]
willy⁴ (wil'i), n. Same as willow².
willyard (wil'yard), a. 1. Wilful; obstinate;
unmanageable.

unmanageable.

"He's a gnde creature," said she, "and a kind; it's a pity he has sae willyard a powny."

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

Eh, sirs, but human nature 's a willful and wilyard thing. Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

2. Shy; awkward; confused; bewildered.

But, oh! for Hogarth's magic pow'r!
To show Sir Bardie's willyart glow'r,
And how he star'd and stammer'd.

Burns, On Meeting with Lord Daer.

[Scotch in both senses.] willying-machine (wil'i-ing-ma-shēn"), n. Same as willowing-machine.

willy-mufty, willie-muftie (wil'i-muf'ti), n.

The willow-warbler. [Local, Eng.] willy-nilly (wil'i-nil'i), a. or adv. 1. Will he or will he not; will ye or will ye not; willing or unwilling. See nill, will²,—2. Vacillating; unwilling. See shilly-shallying.

Someone saw thy willy-nilly nnn Vying a tress against our golden fern. Tennyson, Harold, v. 1.

Also nilly-willy. Also nilly-willy.

willy-wagtail (wil'i-wag'tāl), n. The white or pied wagtail. [Local, Eng.]

willywaw, n. See williwaw.

Wilmot proviso. See provisa.

wilnt, v. [< ME. wilnen, wilnien, < AS. wilnian, < willan, wish, desire: see will', will².] I. trans.

To wish; desire. If she wilneth fro the for to passe, Thanne is she fals, so love here wel the lasse. Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 615.

And wylnest to have alle the World at thi commandement, that schalle leve the with outen faylc, or thou leve it.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 295.

2. To receive willingly; consent or submit to.

To pensunce and to pouerte he mot putte hym selue, And muche wo in this worlde wilnen and suffren. Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 68.

3. To resolve; determine.

If a man have synned longe hifore,
And axe mercy And a mende his mys,
Repente, and wilne to synne no more,
Of that man god gladder is
Than of a child synlees y-bore.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

II. intrans. To have a desire; long (for);

yearn or seek (after).

The cherl . . . higt it hastely to have what it wold gerne, Appeles & alle thinges that childern after wilnen. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 59.

wilningt, n. [Verinclination; will. [Verbal n. of wiln, v.] Desire;

In the beestys the love of hyr lyvynges ne of hyr beeinges ne comth nat of the wilnynges of the sowle, but of the bygynnyngis of nature.

Chaucer, Boëlhius, iii. prose 11.

wilsome¹ (wil'sum), a. [< ME. wilsom; < will' + some. Cf. wilsome².] 1. Wilful; obstinate; stnbborn. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2†. Loved; desirable; amiable.

Thus was the kowherd out of kare kindeli holpen, He & his wilsum wif wel to lluen for ener. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5394.

3. Fat; indolent. [Prov. Eng.]
wilsome² (wil'sum), a. [< ME. wilsum, wilsom, wildsom (prob. after Icel. villusamr, erroneous, false); < wild¹ (cf. will³) + -some. Prob. eonfused with wilsome¹.] 1. Wandering; devious.

Mony wylsum way he rode, The bok as I herde say. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 689.

Allas! what syles that feende
Thus wilsom wayes make vs to wende,
York Plays, p. 144.

2. Doubtful; uncertain.

In erthe he was ordand ay,
To warne the folke that wilsom wore
Of Cristis comyng. York Plays, p. 97.

[Provincial in both senses.] wilsomeness (wil'sum-nes), n. [ME.; \(\circ\) wilsome \(\frac{1}{2} + ness.\)] Wilfulness; obstinacy. Wyclif, Ecclus. xxxi. 40.

Wilson's blackcap, See blackcap, 2 (c), and cut under Myiodiocte

Wilson's bluebird. The common eastern blue-bird of the United States, Sialia sialis (formerly S. wilsani). See cut under Sialia.

Wilson's fly-catching warbler. See warbler, and cut under Myiodioctes.

Wilson's phalarope. See Steganopus (with

Wilson's sandpiper. See sandpiper, and ent under stint. 3.

Wilson's snipe. See snipe1, and ent under Gallinago.

Gallinago.
Wilson's stint. See stint, 3.
Wilson's stormy petrel. See Oceanites.
Wilson's tern. See tern¹ and Sterna (with ent).
Wilson's theorem. See theorem.
Wilson's thrush. See veery (with cut).
Wilt¹ (wilt), r. [Also welt, dial. variants of wilk, welk (= G. welk, withered, verwelken, fade, wither): see welk¹.] I, intrans. 1. To droop or fade as plants or flowers when ent or nlucked: fade, as plants or flowers when cut or plucked;

To will, for wither, spoken of green herbs or flowers a general word.

The frosts have fallen and the flowers are drooping, summer wilts into sutumn.

S. Judd, Margaret, il. 5. 2. To become soft or languid; lose energy, pith, or strength. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. trans. To eause to droop or become languid, as a plant; take the stiffness, strength, the property of the control of

or vigor out of; hence, to render limp and pithless; depress.

Despots have wilted the human race into sloth and im-

She wanted a pink that Miss Amy had pinned on her breast . . . and died, holding the willed stem in her hand.
S. Judd, Margaret, il. 1.

The white wilt² (wilt). The second person singular present indicative of will1.

wiltin carpet. See carpet.
wiluite (wil'ū-it), n. [\langle Wiltoi (see def.) + -ite^2.]

1. A variety of grossular garnet from the Wilui (Vilui) river in eastern Siberia.—2. A variety of vesuvianite from the same locality.

Also viluite.
wily (wi'li), a. [Early mod. E. also wilie, wylie;
\(ME. wily, wyly; \langle wile^1 + -y^1. \] Full of wiles;
subtle; eunning; crafty; sly.

But aboue all (for Gods sake), Son, beware, Be not intrapt in Womens wylie snare. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew, A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw.

Pope, R. of the L., v. 82.

= Syn. Cunning, Artful, Sly, etc. (see cunning!), designing, deceitful, foxy, diplomatic, delusive, insidious.
wily-beguilet, n. The deceiving of one's self in attempting to deceive another: used only in the phrase to play wily-beguile (or wily-beauilu).

They, playing wily beguile themselves, think it enough inwardly to favour the truth, though outwardly they cur-

ry favour.

J. Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc., 1848), I. 375. "Playing wily-beguile": deceiving. A proverbial excession. Vide Ray, Proverbs (ed. 1817), p. 46,
(Note to the above passage.)

Ch. I am fully resolved.

P. Well, yet Cherea looke to it, that you play not now wily beguily your selfe.

Terence in English (1614). (Nares.)

wim (wim), v. [Cf. wimble².] To winnow grain. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
wimberry, n. See winberry.
wimble¹ (wim'bl), n. [Also Se. wimmle, wumil, wummle, wummel; < ME. *wimbel, wymble, wymbyl, *wimmel, ef. MD. wimpel, a wimble, = Dan. vimmel, an auger. = OSw. wimla (Molbech), an auger (not to be identified with Ieel. *veimil, which occurs but once in comp. reimilitia, and which occurs but once in comp. which occurs but once, in comp. reimiltifu, applied to a crooked person, but said by Cleasby plied to a crooked person, but said by Cleasby to mean 'wimble-stick' (tyta, a pin?)); appar. connected with MD. weme, a wimble, wemelen, bore, this verb being appar. connected with wemelen, turn about, whirl, vibrate. The relations of these forms are uncertain. The word is certainly not allied, as Skeat makes it, to Dan. vindel-trappe = Sw. vindeltrappa = G. wendeltreppe, a spiral staircase. G. wendelbohrer, an auger, etc., words connected with the E. an auger, etc., words connected with the E. verb wind: see wind1. From the MD. form is derived OF. guimbelet, gimbelet, guibelet, > MF. gymlet. > E. gimlet, gimblet: see gimlet.] 1t. A gimlet.

Unto the pith a ffrenssh wymb'e in bore, Threste in a braunche of roggy wilde olyve, Threste ynne it faste. Palladius, Ilnsbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

Tis but like the little Wimble, to let in the greater uger. Selden, Table-Talk, p. 26. Auger.

2. In mining, an instrument by which the rubbish is extracted from a bore-hole: a kind of shell-auger. Some varieties of wimble, suitable for boring into soft clay, are called wimble-scoops.—3. A marble-workers' brace for

wimble¹ (wim'bl), v. t. [< ME. wymbelen, wymmelen (= MD. wemelen), bore, pierce with a wimble; from the noun.] To bore or perforate with or as with a wimble.

Thus we se Mars furiouse, thus Greeks enery harbory scal-

ing,
Vp fretting the pilers, warding long wymboled entryes.
Stanihurst, Æncid, ii.

And wimbled also a hole thro' the said coffin. Wood.

wimble² (wim'bl), v. t.; pret. and pp. wimbled, ppr. wimbling. [Perhaps a corruption of winnow.] To winnow. Withat's Dict. (ed. 1608), n 83

p. 83. wimble³† (wim'bl), a. [With excrescent b (as in wimble¹), < Sw. rimmel (in comp. rimmel-kantig), whimsical, giddy, Sw. dial. rimmla, be giddy or skittish (cf. MD. wemelen, turn around, move about, vibrate, etc.), equiv. to vimmra (> vimmrig, skittish, said of horses), freq. of vima, be giddy, allied to Icel. rim, giddiness (> E. whim, with intrusive h: see whim); cf. Dan. vimse, skip about, vims, brisk, quick: see whim.] Active; nimble. whim.] Active; nimble.

He was so wimble and so wight, From bough to bough he lepped light. Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

Buckle thy spirits up, put all thy wits In wimble action, or thou art surprised. Marston, Autonio and Mellida, I., iii. 2.

wimbrel (wim'brel), n. Same as whimbrel,

wimbrel (win'brel), n. Same as whimbrel.
wimming-dust (win'ing-dust), n. Chaff. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
wimple (win'pl), n. [⟨ ME. wimpel, wymple, wymple, wimpil, vimpul, ⟨ AS. *wimpel, found twice in glosses, in the spelling wimpel, wimple, covering for the neck, = D. wimpel, streamer, pendant, = MLG. wimpel. wumpel = OHG. wimpal, a head-cloth, veil, MHG. G. wimpel, head-cloth, banner, pennon (⟩ OF. gaimple, F. guimpe, nun's veil, ⟩ E. gimp: see gimp¹), = Icel. vimpill = Sw. Dan. vimpel, pennon, pendant, streamer.] 1. A covering of silk, linen, or other material laid in folds over the head and round the chin, the sides of the face, and the and round the chin, the sides of the face, and the neek, formerly worn by women out of doors,



Wimple, from a statue of Jeanne d'Evreux, Queen of France, con-sort of Charles IV. The statue probably dates from about 1327. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

and still retained as a conventual dress for nnns. Isa. iii. 22.

Ful semely hir wimpel pinched was.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 151.

Whan she saugh hem com, she roos a-geins hem as she that was corteys and well lerned, and voyded hir wymple.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 361.

White was her wimple, and her veil,
And her loose locks a chaple: pale
Of whitest roses bound.

Scott, L. of L. M., v. 17.

2. A plait or fold. [Seotch.] - 3t. A leese or

2. A plant or fold. [Seoteh.]—31. A loese or fluttering piece of cloth of any sort; a pennon or flag. Weale.
wimple (wim'pl), r.; pret. and pp. wimpled, ppr. wimpling. [< ME. wimplen; < wimple, n.]
I. trans. 1. To cover with or as with a wimple or veil; deek with a wimple; hide with a wimple.

Upon an amblere esily she sat, Ywim,ted wel, and on hir heed an hat As brood as is a bokeler or a targe. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 470.

Fleming . . . fell asleep that night thinking of the nuns who once had slept in the same quiet cells; but neither wimpled nun nor cowled monk appeared to him in his dreams.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 3.

2. To hoodwink. [Rare.]

This wimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 181.

3. To lay in plaits or folds; draw down in folds.

The same did hide Under a vele that wimpled was full low.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 4. II. intrans. 1. To resemble or suggest wim-

ples; undulate; ripple: as, a brook that wimples onward.

Amang the bonnie, winding banks, Where Doon rins, wimplin' clear. Burns, Hailoween.

She wimpled about to the pale moonbeam,
Like a feather that floats on a wind-tossed stream,
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

2t. To lie in folds; make folds or irregular plaits.

prants.

For with a veile, that wimpled every where,
Her head and face was hid, that mote to none appeare.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 5.

wim-sheet (wim'shēt), n. A provincial Eng-

lish form of winnow-sheet.
win¹ (win), v.; pret. won (formerly also wan, still previncial), pp. won, ppr. winning. [< ME. still previncial), pp. won, ppr. winning. [\lambda ME. winnen, wynnen (pret. wan, won, pl. winnen, wonnen, pp. wunnen, wonnen, wunnen), \lambda AS. winnan (pret. wan, won, pp. wunnen), fight. labor, contend, endure, suffer. = OS. winnan = OFries. winna = D. I.G. winnen = OHG. giwinnan, MHG. G. gewinnen, attain by labor, win. conquer, get, = Icel. vinna = Sw. vinna = Dan. vinde (for *vinne), work, toil, win, = Goth. winnan (pret. wann, pp. wunnans), suffer, endure pain; ef. Skt. \sqrt{van}, get, win, also hold dear. From the same root are ult. E. winsome, wean, ween. same root are ult. E. winsome, wean, ween, wone. wont.] I. trans. 1. To acquire by labor, effort, or struggle; seeure; gain.

fruggle; sceure, gare,
To flee I wolde full fayne,
For all this world to wynne
Wolde I not se hym slayne.
York Plays, p. 141.

All you affirm, I know,
Is but to win time; therefore prepare your throats.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 4. We hope our cheer will win ation. B. Janson, New Inn, Prol. Your acceptation.

Man praises man.

Desert in arts or arms

Wins public honor.

We hope our cheer will win

H. Janson, New Inn, Prol.

Cowper, Task, vi. 633.

Specifically—(a) To gain by competition or conquest; take, as from an opponent or enemy; obtain as victor.

The Emperour Alexaunder Aunterid to come;
He wan all the world & at his wille aght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 315.

Those proud titles thou hast won of me.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 79.

Shak, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 79.

King Richard wan another strong hold, . . . from whence ye Monks being expulsed, he reposed there all his store.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 22.

It had been an ancient maxim of the Greeks that no more acceptable gifts can be offered in the temples of the gods than the trophies won from an enemy in battle.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 262.

(b) To earn: as, to win one's bread.

He syneweth nat that so wynneth his fode.

Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 15.

2. To obtain; derive; get: as, to win ore frem

But alle thing hath tyme;
The day is short, and it is passed pryme;
And yet ne wan I nothing in this day.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 179.

In these two places the prisoners are engaged in quarrying and cutting stone: at Borghamn, they win stone on account of the Government; at Tjurko, granite for private contractors.

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 508.

3. To be successful or victorious in: as, to win a game or a battle.

Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran,
In that most famous Field he with the Emperor wan.

Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 314.

He that would win the race must guide his horse Obedient to the customs of the course.

Cowger, Truth, 1. 13.

4. To accomplish by effort; achieve, effect, or execute; succeed in making or doing.

He coulde neuer in one hole daye with a meately good wynde vynne one myle of the course of the water.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on Americs,
[ed. Arber, p. 163).

Thickening their ranks, and wedged in firm array, The close-compacted Britons win their way.

Addison, The Campaign.

5. To reach; attain to; arrive at, as a goal or destination; gain; get to.

Ye wynde inforced so moche and so streyght ayenst vs that our gouernoures sawe it was not possyble for vs to wynne nor passe Capo Maleo.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

Before they could win the lodge by twenty paces, they were overtaken.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Soon they won
The top of all the topful heavius.

Chapman, Illad, v. 761.

And when the stony path began
By which the naked peak they wan,
Up flew the snowy ptarmigan.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 1.

6+. To cause to attain to or arrive at: hence. to bring; convey.

g; convey.

Toax in the toile out of tene broght,

Wan hym wightly away wondit full sore.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8.), 1. 6980.

He sall fordo thi fader syn,
And vnto welth ogayne him win.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

Do that I my ship to haven winne,

Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, 1. 20.

"Sir," quod she, "I knowe well youre will is not for to haue me I-loste," "I know well youre," may, but I-wonne to grete honour."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 671.

7. To gain the affection, regard, esteem, compliance, favor, etc., of; meve to sympathy, agreement, or consent; gain the good will of; gain over or attract, as to one's self, one's side, or one's cause; in general, to attract. r one's cause; in general,

Thy virtue wan me; with virtue preserve me.

Sir P. Sidney.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore to be won.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 79.

His face was of that doubtful kind

That wins the eye, but not the mind. Scott, Rokeby, v. 16.

8. To prevail on; induce.

Cannot your Grace win her to fancy him?

Shak., T. G. of V., iil. 1, 67.

Who eas'ly being won along with them to go,
They altogether put into the wat'ry plain.

Drayton, Polyolbion, 1, 430.

Drayton, Polyolbion, I. 430.

9. In mining, to sink down to (a bed of coal) by means of a shaft; prepare (a bed of coal) for working by doing the necessary preliminary dead-work: also applied to beds of ironstone and other ores. [Eng.] In the United States the word acin, as used in mining, has frequently a more general meaning; it is thus defined in the glossary of the Pennsylvania Survey: "To minc, to develop, to prepare for mining." See winning.

The shaft lat Youkwearmouth) was compared in May

The shaft [at Monkwearmouth] was commenced in May, 1826; it was continued for eight and a half years before the first workable coal was reached; and it was only in April, 1846, twenty years afterwards, that the enterprise was proved successful by the winning of the "Hutton Seam."

Jevons, The Coal Question (2d cd.), p. 68.

Thauh ze be trewe of zonre longe and trewelich wynne, And be as chast as a chyld that nother chit ne fyghteth. Piers Plowman (C), il. 176.

3. To succeed; gain one's end; especially, to be superior in a contest or competition; gain the victory; prove successful: as, let those laugh who win.

So rewe on me, Robert, that no red hane, Ne nenere weene to wynne for craft that I knowe. Piers Plowman (A), v. 251.

Nor is it aught but just
That he who in debate of truth hath won
Should win in arms.

Millon, P. L., vi. 122.

Charles Fox used to say that the most delightful thing in the world was to win at cards.

Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 31.

4. To reach; attain; make one's way; succeed in making one's way: with to. [Obsolete or

Bes wakond and warly; wyn to my chamber,
There swiftly to sweire vpon swete (haloghes),
All this forward to fulfill ye fest with your hond.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 649.

Eh, my rhenmatizy be that bad howiver be I to with the burnin'?

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 3.

I will not be her judge. Perhaps when we win to the greater light we may see with different eyes.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiv.

5. To get; sueceed in getting: as, to win in (to get in); to win through; to win loose; to win up, down, or away; to win on (to get on, either literally or figuratively). [Obsolete or provin-

"Say me, frende," quoth the freke with a felle chere,
"Hoy wan thou in-to this won in wedez so fowie?"

**Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), il. 140.

She hath ynough to doen, hardily, To winnen from hire fader, so trow I. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1125.

Ye canna win in this nicht, Willie,

Nor here ye canna he;
For I've nae chambers out nor in,
Nae ane but barely three.
Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173).

We'll come nae mair unto this place, Cou'd we win safe awa'. King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, III. 381).

Win thro' this day with honour to yourself, And I'll say something for you. Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

To win by a head. See head.—To win in a canter. See canter!.—To win on or upon. (a) To gain favor or influence: as, to win upon the heart or affections.

I at last, unwilling, . . .

Thought I would try if shame could win upon 'em.

B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

You have a softness and beneficence winning on the arts of others.

Dryden. hearts of others.

(b) To gain ground on ; gain upon.

The rabble . . . will in time Win upon power. Shak. Shak., Cor., i. I. 224.

Thus, at half ebb, a rolling sea
Returns and wine upon the shore.

Dryden, Threnodia Angustalis, 1, 140.

win¹† (win), n. Strife; contention.

With al mankin
He haueth nith [envy] and win.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 8.

Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 8. Win² (win), v. t.; pret. and pp. winned, ppr. winning. [Abbr. of wind², v.] To dry or season by exposure to the wind or air: as, to win hay; to win peats. [Scotch and Irish.] Winberry, wimberry (win'-, wim'ber"i), n.; pl. winberries, wimberries (-iz). [Also sometimes whinberry; a dial. form, with shortened vowel, of wincberry.] A whortleberry.

of wincoerry.] A wholetestry.

Here also was a profusion of raspberries, and a blue berry not unlike a large wimberry, but growing on a bush often several feet in height.

J. A. Lees and W. J. Clutterbuck, B.[ritish] C.[olumbia], [1887, xii.

win-bread (win'bred), n. [$\langle win^1, v., + obj.$ bread.] That which carns one's living or one's wealth and advancement, as a mechanical trade, the sword of a soldier of fortune, etc. [Rare.]

The sword of the military adventurer, even of knightly dignity, is sometimes called the gagne-pain or win-bread (wyn-brod), signifying that it is to his brand the soldier must look for the advancement of his fortune.

Hewitt, Auc. Armour, 11. 253.

To win one's blue, one's shoes, one's spurs, the broose, the kern, the toss, the whetstone. See the nouns.—To win the go, to win the prize; be victor; come off first; excel all competitors. [Scotch.]

II. intrans. 14. To strive; vie; contend.

Storm stireth al the se,
Thanne sumer and winter winnen.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 17.

2. To struggle; labor; work. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Thanh 3e be trewe of 3onre longe and trewelich wynne, And be as chast as a chyld that nother chit ne fyghteth.

Piers Plowman (C), il. 176.

Wince¹ (wins), v; pret. and pp. winced, ppr. wincing. [Formerly also winch, wench; < ME. wincen, winsen, wynsen, winchen, wynchen, wenchen, < o' winsen, wynsen, winchen, guincher, guencher, guenchir, gunchir, guincher, guenchir, evade, < O'HG. wenkan, MHG. wenken, G. wanken, wince, totter, start aside; cf. O'HG. wankōn, wanchōn, waver, < winchan, MHG. winken (pret. wank), move aside, nod, G. winken, nod, = E. wink: see wink¹, r.] I. intrans. 1. To shrink, as in pain or from a blow; start back: literally or figuratively.

With iryne so wekyrly, that wynche they never.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2104.

Rubbe there no more, least I winch, for deny I wil not

that I am wrong on the withers.

Lyly, Euphnes and his England, p. 387.

I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word, Nor look upon the iron angerly. Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 81.

Some fretful tempers wince at ev'ry touch; You always do too little or too much. Cowper, Conversation, 1. 325.

Philip winced under this allnsion to his unfitness for tive sports.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, li. 3. active sports. 2t. To kiek.

Ponl, . . . whom the Lord hadde chosun, that long tyme wynside agen the pricke.

Wyclif, Prologue on Acts of Apostles.

3t. To wriggle; twist and turn.

Long before the Child can crawl,
lle learns to kick, and wince, and sprawl.

Prior, Alma, i.

II.+ trans. To fling by starting or kicking. A galled jennet that will winch him out o' the saddle.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 1.

wince¹ (wins), n. [$\langle wince^1, r. \rangle$] The aet of one who winces; an involuntary shrinking move-ment or tendency; a slight start back or aside, as from pain or to avoid pain.

It is the pitcher who will notice the unavoidable wince that is the proof of a catcher's sore hand.

W. Camp, St. Nicholas, XVII. 829.

wince² (wins), n. [A corrupt form of winch¹.]
In dyeing, a simple hand-machine for changing wince² (wins), n. a fabric from one dye-vat to another. It consists of a reel placed over the division between the vats. The fabric, placed over it and turned either way, is transferred from one dye to another. When several vats are placed in line, and contain dyes, mordants, soap-suds, water, etc., a wince or reel is placed between each two, and the combined apparatus becomes a wincing-machine. In such a machine the vats are called wince-pots or wince-pits. Also winch.

wince² (wins), v. t.; pret. and pp. winced, ppr. wincing. [\(\sigma\) wince², n.] In dyeing, to immerse in the bath by turning the wince or winch.

For dark grounds the pieces were finally winced in weak solution of bleaching powder, to rinse the full shade of color.

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 110.

wince-pit, wince-pot (wins'pit, -pot), n. One wince-pit, wince-pot (wins pit, -pot), n. One of the vats of a wineing-machine. See winee². wincer (win'ser), n. [\squares vince1 + -er1.] One who winces, shrinks, or kieks. Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus, Pref. (Latham.) wincey (win'si), n. [Also winsey; supposed to be an abbr. of *linsey-vinsey, which is supposed to be an abbr. of *linsey-vinsey, which is supposed.

to be a riming variation of linsey-woolsey, a word subject to much manipulation.] A strong and durable cloth, plain or twilled, composed of a cotton warp and a woolen weft. Heavy winceys have been much worn as skirtings, and a lighter kind is used for men's shirts. They are sometimes made entirely

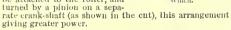
of wool.
winch¹(winch), n. [Also, corruptly, wince, wince, and dial. wink; < ME. winche, wynche, the crank of a wheel or axle, < AS. wince, a winch; prob. orig. 'a bent' or 'a bent handle,' akin to wink¹ and wink¹e, and so ult. to wince¹.] 1. The crank, projecting handle, or lever by which the axis of a revolving machine is turned, as in the common windlass, the grindstone, etc. See cut under Prony's dynamometer.

One of them [musicians] turned the winch of an organ which he carried at his back.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 320.

A kind of hoisting-machine or windlass, in

which an axis is turned by means of a crank-handle, and a rope or chain is thus wound round it is thus wound round it so as to raise a weight. There are various forms of winches. Either the crank may be attached to the extremity of the winding-roller or -axis, or a large spur-wheel may be attached to the roller, and turned by a pulpou on a sens-



There was a coal-mine . . . which he used frequently to visit, going down to the workings in a basket lowered by a winch.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 770.

S. The reel of a fishing-rod.—4. Same as wince².

Gipsy winch. See gipsy-winch.—Spun-yarn winch, a small winch with a fly-wheel, used on board shlp for making spun yarn.—Steam-winch, a winch driven by steam, in common use on steam-vessels for loading and discharging cargo.

winch¹ (winch), v. t. [< winch¹, n.] To hoist or hearl by means of a winch

haul by means of a winch.

He, being placed in a chaire, . . . was winched vp in that chaire, and fastened vnto the maineyard of a galley, and hoisted vp with a crane, to shew him to all.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 11. 128.

winch2 (wineh), v. and n. An obsolete or dialectal form of wince1.

Winchester bushel. See bushel, I.
Winchester gooset. [Also called Winchester pigeon: said to allude to the fact that the stews in Southwark were in the 16th century under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester.] A bube; hence, a person affected with bubo. Shakspere has the phrase "goose of Winchester," T. and C., v. 10. 55. [Old slang.] Winchester gun or rifle. See rifle?. Winchester pint. A measure a little more

wincing, a. [< ME. wynsynge; ppr. of wince1, v.] Kieking; hence, skittish; lively.

Wynsynge she was as is a joly colt. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 77.

wincing-machine (win'sing-ma-shēn"), n. dyeing, an apparatus eonsisting of a series of vats containing dyes, mordants. soap-suds, etc., with a winee or reel between each two. See

Winckel's disease. A disease occurring in infants, the chief symptoms of which are jaundice, bloody urine, and eyanosis. It common-

by terminates fatally in a few days. wincopipet (wing'kō-pīp), n. The searlet pinpernel, Anagallis arvensis. See wink-a-peep.

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which country people call the vincopipe; which if it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair day will follow.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 827.

wind1 (wind), r.; pret. and pp. wound (occasionwinda (wind), r.; pret. and pp. would (cecasion-ally but less correctly winded), ppr. winding. [< ME. winden, wynden (pret. wand, wond, pl. wunden, wonden, wounden, wonde, pp. wunden, wonden), < AS. windan (pret. wand, wond, pp. wunden) = OS. windan = OFries. winda = D. LG. winden = OHG. wintan, windan, MHG. winden, G. winden = Ieel. vinda, turn, wind, = Sw. vinda = Dan. vinde. turn the eyes, squint. Sw. vinda = Dan. vinde, then the eyes, squint.

= Goth. windan (in comp. bi-windan, du-ga-windan), wind; ef. F. guinder, It. ghindare, wind up, \(\) MHG.; root unknown. From the verb wind1 are ult. E. wend1, wand, wander, windas, windlass2, windlass2, windle, etc.] I. intrans. 1.

To move in this direction and in that; change direction; vary from the direct line or course; bend; turn; double.

But evere the heed was left bihynde, For ought 1 couthe pulle or wynde. Rom, of the Rose, 1, 1810.

The yerde is bet that bowen wol and wynde Than that that brest. Chaucer, Troilus, i. 257. So swift your judgments turn and wind.

2. To go in a crooked or devious course; meander: as, the stream winds through the valley; the road winds round the hill.

Whan that this leonesse bath dronke her fille. Aboute the welle gan she for to vynde.

Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 818.

It was difficult to descend into the valley to the north east, in which we returned, and, winding round the vale to the west, came to Beer-Emir.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 63.

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea.

Gray, Elegy. White with its snn-bleached dnst, the pathway winds Before me. Whittier, Pictures, ii.

3. To make an indirect advance; "fetch a compass"; "beat about the bush."

You know me well, and herein spend but time
To wind about my love with circumstance.

Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 154.

You must not talk to him,
As you do to an ordinary man,
Honest plain sense, but you must wind about him.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-llater, ii. 1.

4. To twine; entwine one's self or itself round something: as, vines wind round the pole.—5†.
To twist one's self or worm one's way into or out of something.

O thou that would'st winde into any figment or phantasime to save thy Miter.

Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

6t. To turn or toss about; twist; squirm.

Thou art so lothly and so old also,
And therto comen of so lough a kynde,
That litel wonder is though 1 walwe and wynde,
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 246.

7. To have a twist or an uneven surface, or a surface whose parts do not lie in the same plane, as a piece of wood. - 8t. To return.

Thus girnes the gere in gisterdayes mony,

& wynter wyndes azayn. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 531.

To wind on witht, to follow the same course as; keep

To such as walk in their wickedness, and wind on with the world, this time is a time of wrath and vengeance.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), 11. 221.

To wind up, to come to a conclusion, halt, or end; conclude; finish.

Mrs. Parsons . . . expatiated on the impatience of men generally; . . . and wound up by insinuating that she must be one of the best tempers that ever existed. Dickens, Sketches, Tales, x. 2.

He was trading up to Parsonsfield, and husiness run down, so he wound up there, and thought he'd make a new start.

S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 175.

winding shaft, the shaft in any mine which is used for winding, or in which the ore, coal, etc., are raised or wound (see II., 7) to the surface.

II. trans. 1. To eause to move in this direc-

tion and in that; turn.

Every word gan up and down to wynde,
That he had seyd, as it come hire to mynde.

Chancer, Troilns, ii. 601.

He endeavours to turn and wind himself every way to evade the force of this famous challenge. Waterland.

2. To bend or turn at will; direct according to one's pleasure; vary the course or direction of; hence, to exercise complete control over.

She is the clernesse and the verray light
That in this derke world me wynt and ledeth.

Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 85.

To turn and wind a flery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship,
Shak., 1 Hen. 1V., iv. 1. 109.

3. To turn or twist round and round on something; place or arrange in more or less regular coils or convolutions on something (such as a reel, spool, or bobbin) which is turned round and round; form into a ball, hank, or the like by turning that on which successive coils are placed, or by carrying the coils round it: as, to wind yarn or thread.

You have wound a goodly clew.

Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 188. 4t. To form by twisting or twining; weave; fabricate.

For that same net so cunningly was wound
That neither guile nor force might it distraine.

Spenser, F. Q., H. xii. 82.

5. To place in folds, or otherwise dispose on or around something; bind; twist; wrap.

This hand, just wound about thy coal-black hair.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. I. 54.

Wind the penance-sheet About her! Browning, Count Gismond.

6. To entwist; infold; encircle: literally or figuratively.

Eche gan other in his winges take, And with her nekkes eche gan other wynde. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1, 671.

Sleep thou, and 1 will wind thee in my arms.

Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1, 45.

You talk as if you meant to wind me in, And make me of the number. Beau. and Fl., Laws of Caudy, ii. I.

Mr. Allerton being wound into his debte also upon particular dealings. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 302.

And wind the front of youth with flowers. Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

7. To haul or hoist by or as by a winch, whim, eapstan, or the like: as, to wind or warp a ship out of harbor; specifically, in mining, to raise (the produce of the mine) to the surface by (the produce of the mino) to the surface by means of a winding-engine; hoist. The term wind, as well as draw, is often employed in Great Britain, while hoist is generally used in the United States. In the early days of mining, ore and coal were almost exclusively raised by hand, horse, or steam-power, in buckets or kibbles; at the present time, in both England and the United States, this is done by means of a winding-engine which turns a drum on which a rope (generally of steel wire) is wound and unwound, and by means of which a cage (see cage, 3(d)) is raised or lowered, on which the loaded cars are lifted to the surface, and the empties returned to the pit-bottom. The dimensions of engines, drums, and cages in large mines are sometimes very great, as is also the velocity with which the machinery is moved. Thus, in the Monkwearmouth colliery, Durham, England, the windlug-drums are 25 feet in diameter, the rope weighs 4½ tons, the eage and load 7½ tons; the vertical distance through which the cage is raised is 5-0 yards, and the time occupied in lifting it and discharging the cars is two minutes and four seconds.

The Hollanders...layd out haulsers, and wound them-selues out of the way of vs. Hakluyt's Voyayes, iii. 710. 8. To insinuate; work or introduce insidiously or stealthily; worm.

As he by his bould confidence & large promises deceived them in Eugland that sente him, so he had vound him selfe in to these mens high esteeme hear.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 171.

They have little arts and dexterities to wind in such things into discourse. Dr. H. More.

To contrive by resort to shifts and expedients (to effect something); bring; procure or get by devious ways.

Wee'll hane some trick and wile
To winde our yonger brother out of prison
That lies in for the Rape.
Tournear, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. I.

He with his former dealings had wound in what money he had in ye partnership into his owne hands. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 301.

10t. To circulate; put or keep in circulation.

Amongst the rest of the Plantations all this Summer little was done but securing themselues and planting Tobacco, which passes there as current Siluer, and by the oft turning and winding it some grow rich, but many poore. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 89.

There is no State that winds the Penny more nimbly, and makes quicker Returns [than Luccal,
Howell, Letters, 1. i. 41.

11. To adjust or dispose for work or motion by coiling a spring more tightly or otherwise turning some mechanical device: as, to wind a clock or a watch. See to wind up (f), below.

When he wound his clock on Sunday nights the whirr of that monitor reminded the widow to wind hers.

T. Hardy, Trumpet-Msjor, lii.

To wind a ship, to bring it round until the head occupies the place where the stern was.—To wind off, to unwind; uncoil.—To wind up. (a) To coil up into a small compass, as a skein of thread; form into a ball or coil round a bobbin, reel, or the like. Hence—(b) To bring to a final disposition or conclusion; finish; arrange and adjust for final settlement, as the affairs of a company or partnership on its dissolution. ship on its dissolution.

np on its dissolution. 1 could not wind it [the discourse] up closer. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

The Author, upon the winding up of his Action, introduces all those who had any Concern in it.

Addison, Spectator, No. 357.

Signor Jupe was to "enliven the varied performances at

frequent intervals with his chaste Shakspearian quips and retorts." Lastly he was to wind them up by appearing in his favourite character of Mr. William Button.

Dickens, Hard Times, i. 3.

(c) To tighten, as the strings of certain musical instruments, so as to bring them to the proper pitch; put in tune by stretching the strings over the pegs.

Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute.
Waller, Chloris and Hylas.

Hence, figuratively -(d) To restore to harmony or concord; bring to a natural or healthy condition.

The untuned and jarring senses, 0, wind up, Of this child-changed father! Shak., Lear, iv. 7. 16. (e) To bring to a state of great tension; subject to a severe strain or excitement; put upon the stretch.

They wound up his temper to a pitch, and treacherously nade use of that infirmity.

Ep. Atterbury.

Our poet was at last $wound\ up$ to the height of expectaon.

(f) To bring into a state of renewed or continued motion, as a watch or clock, by coiling anew the spring or drawing up the weights.

When an authentic watch is shown, Each man winds up and rectifies his own. Suckling, Aglaura, Epil.

Hence, figuratively -(g) To prepare for continued invenient, action, or activity; arrange or adapt for continued operation; give fresh or continued activity or energy to; restore to original vigor or order.

Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore year Yet freshly ran he on ten winters more.

That runs for ages without winding-up?

Young, Love of Fame, i. 282.

(h) To hoist; draw; raise by or as by a winch.

Let me see thy hand: this was ne'er made to wash, Or wind up water, beat clothes, or rub floor.

Beau. and FL., Coxcomb, ii. 2.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.

Winding-up Act, in Eng. law, an act providing for the dissolution of joint-stock companies, and the winding up of their affairs; more specifically, 7 and 8 Vict., c. 111 (1844); followed and amended by 9 and 10 Vict., c. 28 (1846); 11 and 12 Vict., c. 45 (1848); 12 and 13 Vict., c. 108 (1849); 13 and 14 Vict., c. 48 (1850); 19 and 20 Vict., c. 47 (1856); 20 and 21 Vict., c. 49, c. 78 (1857); and superseded by The Companies' Act (1862), 25 and 26 Vict., c. 89.

Wind¹ (wind), n. [CME. winde (= MD. MHG. winde, OllG. wintā); from the verb.] A winding; a turn; a bend: as, the road there takes a wind to the south.—Out of wind. free from bends

ing; a turn; a bend; as, the road there takes a wind to the south.—Out of wind, free from bends or crooks; perfectly straight. (Colloq.)
wind² (wind; formerly and still poetically also wind), n. [< ME. wind, wynd, < AS. wind = OS. OFries. D. LG. wind = OHG. MHG. wint, G. wind = leel. rindr = Sw. Dan. vind = Goth. winds, wintlus, wind, air in motion, = W. ywynt

= L. ventus, wind, = Gr. άήτης, a blast, gale, wind, = Skt. $v\bar{a}ta$, wind; lit. 'that which blows,' being orig. from the ppr. (cf. Gr. $a\bar{e}i$) ($a\bar{e}vr$ -), blowing, ppr.) of a verb (Skt. $\sqrt{r\bar{a}}$) seen in Goth. waian, etc., G. wehen, blow, Russ. viciate, blow (> vieterŭ, wind), etc., Lith. wejas, wind, from which is also ult. derived weather: see weather. From the E. wind, besides the verb and the obvious derivatives or compounds, are derived window, winnow, etc.; from the L. are ult. E. vent², ventilate, ventose, etc. (see also vent¹).] Air naturally in motion at the earth's sur face with any degree of veloeity; a current of air as eoming from a particular direction. When the air has only a slight motion, it is called a breeze; when its velocity is greater, a fresh breeze; and when it is violent, a gale, storm, or hurricane. The nitimate cause of winds is to be found in differences of atmospheric density produced by the sun in its unequal heating of different parts of the earth. These original differences of density give rise to vertical and horizontal currents of air which constitute and establish the general atmospheric circulation, and determine permanent belts of relatively high and low pressure over the earth's surface. Differences of pressure, in turn, produce their own differences of density at the earth's surface, and thereby become a secondary cause of winds. The general system of atmospheric circulation, with respect both to surface-winds and to their correlative upper currents, is described under trade-wind. In accordance with the character of their exciting cause, winds may be divided into —(1) constant, the trade-winds and anti-trade winds, which depend upon the permanent difference of temperature between the equatorial regions and higher latitudes; (2) periodic, the monsoons, and land- and sea; (3) cyclonic and anticyclonic, winds associated with or constituting progressive areas of high and low pressure, the ultimate origin of which, especially of those in high latitudes, is not satisfactorily determined; (4) whirlwinds and (certain) squalls, which arise when the air is in a condition of unstable equilibrium, and are developed as a part of the process by which stability is regained (this class includes the most violent winds, such as the tornado), and these occur when the instability is the combined effect of a high temperature and a high humidity, a condition favorable to the development of the greatest possible gradients of density, and hence of the most terrific manifestations of wind; (5) special, winds which logically belong to the preceding classes, but which by re face with any degree of velocity; a current of air as coming from a particular direction. When

And erly on the Tewysday, whiche was seynt Thomas daye, we made sayle, and passed by the costes of Slauony and Hystria with easy wynde.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 9.

By reason of contrary windes we put backe againe to Prodeno, because we could not fetch Sapientia.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 11, 168.

2. A direction from which the wind may blow; a point of the compass, especially one of the cardinal points. [Rare.]

Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain. Ezek, xxxvii, 9

3. Air artificially put in motion by any force or action: as, the wind of a bellows; the wind of a bullet or a cannon-ball (see windage).

Which be disdaining whisked his sword about,
And with the wind thereof the king fell down.

Marlowe and Nashe, Tragedy of Dido, ii. 1.

The whiff and wind of his fell sword.

Shak, Hamlet, ii. 2. 495.

4. Air impregnated with animal odor or scent. . Air impregnated with take the wind of him.

Bacon, Of Counsel.

5. In musical instruments the sound of which is produced by a stream of compressed air or breath, either the supply of air under compression, as in the bellows of an organ or in a singer's lungs, or the stream of air used in sound-production, as in the mouth of an organ-pipe, in the tube of a flageolet, or in the voice.

Their instruments were various in their kind, Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind. Dryden, Flower and Leaf, 1. 357

6. Breath; also, power of respiration; lung-power. See second wind, below.

Ye noye me soore in wastyng al this wynde, For I hauc seide y-noghe, as semethe me. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 79.

My wynde is stoppyd, gon is my brethe. Coventry Mysteries, p. 226.

Woman, thy wordis and thy wynde thou not waste. York Plays, p. 258

If my wind were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent. Shuk., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 104.

How they spar for wind, instead of hitting from the shoulder.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, ii.

7. The part of the body in the region of the stomach, a blow upon which causes a tempoHe pats him and pokes him in divers parts of the body, but particularly in that part which the science of self-defence would call his wind.

Dickens.

8 The wind-instruments of an orchestra taken collectively, including both the wood wind (flutes, oboes, etc.) and the brass wind (trumpets, horns, etc.).—9. Anything light as wind, and hence ineffectual or empty; especially, idle words, threats, bombast, etc.

Nor think thou with wind Of aery threats to awe. Milton, P. L., vl. 282.

10. Air or gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence.

S; Hatture Res.

Knowledge . . .

Oppresses else with surfeit, and soon turns

Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to wind.

Milton, P. L., vii. 130.

11. A disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing.—A capful of wind. See eapful.—A fair wind, a wind that enables a sailing ship to head her course with the sails full.—All in the wind. See all.—A sheet in the wind. See sheet!—Bare wind; See bare!.—Before the wind. See before.—Between wind and water. (a) In that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above the water by the rolling of the vessel or by fluctuation of the water's surface. Any breach effected by shot in this part is peculiarly dangerous. dangerous.

They had a tall man-of-war to convoy them; but, at the first bout, it was shot between wind and water, and forced to make towards land.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 42.

Hence, figuratively -(b) Any part or point generally where a blow or attack will most effectually injure.

Shot him between wind and water.

Beau, and Fl., Philaster, iv. 1.

He had hit his desires in the Msster-vein, and struck his former Jealousie between wind and water, so that it sunk in the instant.

Fannant, Hist. of Edward II. (ed. 1680), p. 11.

Fannant, Hist. of Edward II. (ed. 1880), p. 11.

Broken wind, a veterinary term for a form of paroxysmal dyspnea, which seems to depend on asthma combined with a varying amount of emphysema: also loosely used for other dyspneic conditions. See broken-winded and wind-broken.—By the wind. See byl.—Cardinal winds. See cardinal.—Close to the wind. See close2, adv.—Down the wind. (a) In the direction of and moving with the wind: as, birds fly quickly down the wind. (b) Toward ruin, decay, or adversity. Compare to whistle off, under whistle, v. t.

The near the traveled to it the image to present him in

The more he prayed to it [the image] to prosper him in the world, the more he went down the wind still.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

See head .- Hot winds of the plains, Head to wind. Head to wind. See head.—Hot winds of the plains, sonthwesterly winds in Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, which occur during the summer season, and by their extreme heat and dryness prove exceedingly destructive to vegetation.—How the wind blows or lies. (a) The direction or velocity of the wind. (b) Figuratively, the position or state of affairs; how matters stand at a particular juncture: as, tritles show how the wind blows.

Miss Sprong, her confidante, who seeing how the wind lay, had tried to drop little malicious hints . . . until the old lady had cut them short. Farrar, Julian Home, iv. In the wind, astir; afoot.

Go to, there's somewhat in the wind, I see.

E. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

What the blazes is in the wind now?

Dickens, Oliver Twist.

In the wind's eye, in the teeth of the wind, directly toward the point from which the wind blows; in a direction exactly contrary to that of the wind.—Is the wind in that door?† is that how the case stands? is that the state of affairs?

Thras. I am come to intreat you to stand my friend, and to favour me with a longer time, and I wil make you

sufficient consideration.

Usurer. Is the winde in that doore? If thou hast my mony, so it is; I will not defer a day, an houre, a minute, Greene and Lodge, Looking-Glass for London and Eng.

nony, so it is; I will not defer a day, an houre, a minute, Greene and Lodge, Looking-Glass for London and Eng.

Leading wind. See leading!.—Mountain and valley winds, in meteor, diurnal winds blowing up the sides of mountains and the trough of valleys during the day, and down during the night. They are due to differences of temperature arising from unequal heating and radiation, whereby the air at the summits of hills and mountains is heated during the day to a higher temperature than the air at the same level over the valleys or lowlands, causing a current up the valleys and mountain-sides; conversely, during the night the air at the summit is cooled by radiation to a lower temperature than the air at the same level over the lowlands, causing a downward surface flow of cold air. In narrow valleys this current sometimes attains great strength, as in the case of the Wisper wind of the Rhine.—North wind of California, a dry, desiccating north wind experienced on the Pacific slope of the United States, but especially in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California. When occurring during the growing season, it is exceedingly injurious to vegetation.—On extra or heavy wind. See organ!, 6.—On the wind, as near as possible to the direction from which the wind blows; in the position or trimmed in the manner of a vessel that is sailing "by the wind." Periodic winds. See def. 1.—Plate of wind. See plate.—Red wind, a wind which blasts fruit or corn; a blight. Halliwell.

with red winds. Abp. Sandys, Sermons, p. 103. (Davies.) Robin Hood wind, a wind in which the air is saturated Robin Hood wind, a wind in which the air is saturated with moisture at a temperature near the freezing-point, the moisture rendering it especially raw and penetrating; a thaw-wind.—Running of the wind. See running.—Second wind, a regular state of respiration attained during continued exertion after the breathlessness which had arisen at an earlier stage.—Slant of wind. See slant.—Soldier's wind. See soldier.—Thaw-wind, a wind prevailing during a thaw; in general, since it becomes saturated with moisture at a temperature only a little above freezing, it is peculiarly raw and penetrating.—To beat the wind. See beati.—To break wind, carry the wind, eat up into the wind, gain the wind. See the verbs.—To get one's wind, to recover one's breath; as, they will up and at it again when they get their wind. [Colloq.]—To get the wind on, to get on the windward side of.

All the three Biskainers made toward our ship, which was not carelesse to get the winde of them all.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 111. 198.

To get (take) wind, to get wind of. See get!.—To haulthe wind. See haul.—To have a free wind. See free.—To have in the wind, to be on the scent or trail of; perceive and follow.

A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds. . . . To save his life, he leap'd into the main, But there, alas! he could no safety find, A pack of dog-fish had him in the wind. Sw

To have the wind of. Same as to have in the wind.

My son and I will have the wind of you.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 133.

My son and I will have the wind of you.

Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 133.

To keep the wind. See keep.—Too near the wind, mean; stingy; cheese-paring. [Nsut. slang.]—To raise the wind. See raise!.—To recover the wind of. See recover?.—To sail close to the wind. (a) To sail with the ship's head just so near to the wind as to fill the sails without shaking them; sail as closely spainst the direction of the wind as possible. (b) To border closely upon dishonesty or indecency: as, beware in dealing with him, he sails rather close to the wind. (s) See sail!.—To shake a vessel in the wind. See shake.—To slip one's wind. See slip!.—To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind, to act wrongly or recklessly and in time be visited with the evil effects of such conduct. Hos. viiii. 7.—To take the wind out of one's sails. See sail!.—To take wind, to leak out.—To touch the wind. See touch.—To whistle down the wind, to whistle for a wind. See whistle.—Wind-scale. See scale3.=Syn.

1. Wind, Breeze, Gust, Flaw, Blast, Storm, Squalt, Gale, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado, Cyclone, etc. Wind is the general name for air in motion, at any rate of speed. A breeze is gentle and may be fitful; a gust is pretty strong, but especially sudden and brief; a flaw is essentially the same as gust, but may rise to the force of a squalt; a blast is stronger and longer than a gust; a storm is a violent disturbance of the atmosphere, generally attended by rain, hail, or snow; a squalt is a sform that begins suddenly and is soon over, perlaps consisting of a scries of strong gusts; a gale is a violent and continued wind, lasting for hours or days, its strength being marked by such adjectives as stiff and hard; a tempest is the stage between a gale and a hurricane—hurricane being marked by such adjectives as stiff and hard; a tempest is the stage between a yell ening of the wind at its greatest height, which is such as to destroy buildings, uproot trees, etc. A tornado and a cyclone are by derivation storms in which the wind has a circular or rotatory movement

wind2 (wind), v. t.; pret. and pp. winded (in some uses, erroneously, wound, ppr. winding. [$\langle ME. winden, wynden (= MD. winden = OHG. win(\delta n), expose to the wind, air; <math>\langle wind^2, n. \rangle$ With reference to blowing a horn, the verb $wind^2$, owing to the alternative (poetical) pron. wind, and prob. to some vague association of a horn as being usually curved, with the verb wind¹, has been confused with the verb wind¹, whence the irreg. pret. and pp. wound. It is possible, however, that the irreg. pret. and pp. wound arose out of mere conformity with the other verb, as the pret. rang, pp. rung (instead of ringed), of the verb ring², and the pret. wore, pp. worn, of the verb wcar¹, arose out of conformity to similar forms of the similar verbs sing, swear, etc.] 1. To force wind through with the breath; blow; sound by blowing: as, to wind a horn: in this sense and the three following pronounced wind.

The last Mirsele is the third time of Michaels winding his horne, when God shall bring forth all the Iewes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 221.

Gawain . . . raised a bugle hanging from his neck, And winded it, and that so musically That all the old echoes hidden in the wall Rang out like hollow woods at hunting-tide.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To produce (sound) by blowing through or as through a wind-instrument.

But gin ye take that bugle-horn, And wind a blast sae shrill. Rose the Red, and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 178).

3. To announce, signal, or direct by the blast of a horn, etc. [Rare.]

'Twas pleasure, as we look'd behind,
To see how then the chase could'st wind,
Cheer the dark blood-hound on his way,
And with the bugle rouse the fray!

Scott, L. of L. M., v. 29.

4. To perceive or follow by the wind or scent;

As when two skilful hounds the lev'ret wind, Or chase thro' woods obscure the trembling hind. Pope, Iliad, z. 427.

We winded them by our noses—their perfumes beayed them.

Johnson, Dryden. trayed them.

5. To expose to the wind: winnow: ventilate. 6. To drive or ride hard, as a horse, so as to render scant of wind.—7. To rest, as a horse, in order to let him recover wind.

windage (win'dāj), n. [$\langle wind^2 + -age.$] 1. In gun.: (a) The difference allowed between the diameter of a projectile and that of the bore of the gnn from which it is to be fired, in order to allow the escape of some part of the explosive gas, and to prevent too great friction. (b) The rush or concussion of the air produced by the rapid passage of a shot.

The last shot flying so close to Captain Portar that with the windage of the bullet his very hands had almost lost the sense of feeling.

R. Peeke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 626).

(c) The influence of the wind in deflecting a missile, as a ball or an arrow, from its direct path, or aside from the point or object at which it is aimed; also, the amount or extent of such deflection. (d) The play between the spindle of the De Bange gas-check and its cavity in the breech-screw: it is expressed in decimal parts of an inch, and is measured by the difference between the diameters of the spindle and its cavity.—2. In surg., same as wind-contusion.

windas, windass (win'das), n. [Early mod. E. also windace, wyndace; & ME. windas, wyndas, windasse, a windlass, & MD. windaes, D. windas (> OF. guindas, guyndas, F. guindas), windlass, lit. a 'winding-beam,' = Icel. vindas, a rounded pole which can be wound round, windlass, \langle D. winden = Icel. vinda, wind (= E. wind), + aes = Icel. āss, pole, main rafter, sail-yard, = Goth. ans, a beam. Hence, by confusion with wind-lass¹, the modern form windlass².] 1†. Same as windlass2.

Ther may no man out of the place it dryve For noon engyn of wyndas or polyve. Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 176.

Gete som crosse bowis, and wyndaes to bynd them with, and quarrels.

Paston Letters, I. 82. and quarrels.

2. A fanner for winnowing grain. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

windbag (wind'bag), n. A bag filled with wind; hence, a person of mere words; a noisy, empty pretender. [Slang.] windball (wind'bâl), n. 1. A ball inflated with

air; a balloon.

Generally the high stile is disgraced and made foolish and ridiculous by all wordes affected, counterfait, and puffed vp. as it were a windball carrying more countenance then matter. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 165.

2. In surg., a cause of death or injury formerly supposed to lie in the passage of a projectile in close proximity to the person injured. See wind-contusion.

Where life is destroyed by the influence of the windall.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 279.

wind-band (wind'band), n. 1. A company of musicians who use only or principally wind-in-struments; a brass or military band.—2. The wind-instruments of an orchestra or band taken collectively. See wind², 8.—3. A long cloud supposed to indicate stormy weather. Halli-

well. [Prov. Eng.] wind-beam (wind'bem), n. A beam tying together the rafters of a pitched roof: same as collar-beam.

collar-beam.
windberry (wind'ber"i), n.; pl. windberries (-iz).
The eowberry, Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]
wind-bill (wind'bil), n. In Scots law, an aecommodation bill. See accommodation.
wind-bore (wind'bor), n. 1. The extremity of the suction-pipe of a pump, usually covered with a perforated plate to prevent the intrusion of foreign substances.—2. In mining, same as snore-viece. as snore-piece.

windbound (wind'bound), a. Prevented from sailing by contrary winds; detained by contrary winds: as, windbound ships.

The next day we fasted, being windbound, and could not passe the sound.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, J. 90.

wind-brace (wind'brās), n. See brace1. wind-break (wind'brāk), n. Something to break the force of the wind, as a hedge, a board fence, or a row of evergreen trees; any shelter from the wind.

Under the lee of some shelving bank or other wind-reak. T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 176.

wind-break (wind'brak), v. t. To break the wind of See wind-broken

'Twould wind-break a mule to vie burdens with her.

Ford,

windbroach (wind'broch), n. The hurdy-gurdy or vielle.

Nero, a base blind fiddler, or player on that instrument which is called a windbroach. Urquhart. tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30.

For an old man to pretend to talk wisely is like a musician's endeavouring to fumble out a fine sonata upon a wind-broach. Tom Brown, Works, II. 234. (Davies.)

wind-broken (wind'brô/kn), p. a. Diseased in the respiratory organs; having the power of breathing impaired by chest-disease: as, a wind-broken horse. Also broken-winded.
wind-changing (wind'chān"jing), a. Changeful as the wind; fickle. [Rare.]

Wind-changing Warwick now can change no more. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 57.

wind-chart (wind'chart), n. A chart showing wind-chart (wind'chärt), n. A chart showing the wind-directions at a given time, or the directions prevailing during any period of the year over any region of the earth. Wind-charts for the ocean, of which the "Wind and Current Charts" of the British Admiralty and the "Pilot Charts" of the United States Hydrographic Office are examples, constitute an important aid to navigators.

wind-chest (wind'chest), n. In organ-building, a chest or box immediately below the pipes or reeds, from which the compressed air is admitted to them by means of valves or pallets.

mitted to them by means of valves or pallets. See organ1 and reed-organ.

wind-colic (wind'kel'ik), n. Intestinal pain caused by flatulence.

wind-contusion (wind'kon-tū"zhon), u. In surg., a contusion, such as rupture of the liver or concussion of the brain, unaccompanied by any ex-ternal mark of violence, supposed to be pro-duced by the air when rapidly displaced by the dueed by the air when rapidly displaced by the velocity of a projectile, as a cannon-bull. 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. Also called windage.

wind-cutter (wind'kut"er), n. In organ-building, the upper lip of the mouth of a flue-pipe, against which the stream of air impinges when

against which the stream of air impinges when

the pipe is sounded.

wind-dial (wind'di'al), n. A dial showing the changes in the direction of the wind by means of an index or pointer connected with a windvane.

Vane.

The Wind Dial lately set up at Grigsby's Coffee and Chocolate House, behind the Royal Exchange, heing the first and only one in any publick House in England, and having given great Satisfaction to all that have seen it, and being of Constant use to those that are in any wise Concerned in Navigation.

Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [11, 56.

wind-dog (wind'dog), n. A name popularly applied to fragments of rainbows seen on detached elouds. Also wind-gall. wind-dropsy (wind'drop*si). n. Emphysema;

mpanites.

wind-egg (wind'eg), n. An infecund or otherwise imperfect egg, as one which will produce nothing but wind (gas); a soft-shelled egg, such as may be laid by a lien that is comparatively

old or has been injured. winder ! (win'der), n. [! wind! + $-er^1$.] 1. One who winds, rolls, or coils: as, a bobbin-

They consist of sewing boys, shoe-binders, winders for eavers, and girls for all kinds of slop needlework. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, H. 353.

An instrument or a machine for winding 2. At instrument or a machine for winding thread, etc. (a) A contrivance like a small windlass revolving a spool or reel upon which the thread is wound. (b) A large adjustable frame which can be passed through the opening of a skein and then increased in diameter so as to hold it firmly for winding off. (c) A small stick, strip, or notehed slate upon which thread can be wound: a substitute for a spool or reel.

3. The key or utensil used to wind up the springwork of a wood time increased.

work of a reasting-jack.

To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, slays leave the winder sticking on the jack to fall on their eads.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Cook).

4. A plant that twists itself round others. Winders and creepers; as ivy. briony, hops.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 586.

5. A winding-step of a staircase. winder² (win'der), n. [< wind2 + -cr1.] 1. One who winds or sounds a horn.

Winder of the horn,
When anouted wild-boars routing tender corn
Anger our huntsman.

Keats, Endymion, i.

breath.—3. A fan. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] winder² (win'der), v. t. [\(\) winder², n.; prob. in part a dial. corruption of *winner for win-To fan; clean or winnow with a fan: as,

windfall (wind'fâl), n. [< wind $1 + fall^1$, v.]

1. Something blown down by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or a number of trees in a forest.

When they did spread, and their boughs were become too great for their stem, they became a windfall upon the sudden.

Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

She's nobbut gone int' t' orehard, to see if she can find wind-falls enough for t' make a pie or two for t' lads.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

2. An unexpected piece of good fortune, as an unexpected legacy.

This man, who otherwise beforetime was but poor and needy, by these windfalls and unexpected cheats became very wealthy. Holland, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 1237.

3. The tract of fallen trees, etc., which shows the path of a tornado. - 4. A violent gust of wind rushing from coast-runges and mountains to the sea .- 5. The down-rush of air occurring on the leeward side of a hill or mountain at a distance from its base.

windfall (wind'fâl), a. Windfallen. [Rare.] You shall have leaves and windfall boughs enow, Near to these woods, to roast your meat withal. Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, Queen of Carthage, i. 1. 172.

windfallen (wind'fâ"ln), a. Blown down by the wind.

ne wind.

To gather windfall'n sticks.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 182. windfanner (wind'fan "er), n. Same as wind-

wind-fertilized (wind'fer"ti-līzd), a. In bot., fertilized with pollen borne by the wind, as flowers; anemophilous, as conifers, grasses,

sedges, etc.
windfish (wind fish), n. The fall-fish, or silver ehub, Semotilus bullaris, the largest cyprinoid of eastern North America. See Semotilus.

wind-flower (wind'flou"er), n. 1. A plant of the genus Anemone, chiefly the wood-anemone, A. nemorosa: so called by translation of the classic name of an anemone or other plant anciently name of an anemone or other plant anciently associated with the wind. The wind-loving reputation of this plant appears to have been conferred chiefly by the name. The wind-flower is a small herb, found in Europe, northwestern Asia, and North America, hearing a whorl of three trifoliate leaves and a single delicate white or outwardly pinkish vernal flower. The American pasquedower, A. patens, var. Nuttalliana, bears the name specifically in the western United States.

Bide thou where the poppy blows, With wind-flowers frail and fair. Bryant, Arctle Lover.

2. The marsh-gentian, Gentiana Pneumonanthe. Treas. of Bot.

wind-furnace (wind'fer"nas), n. furnace using the natural draft of a chimney without the aid of a bellows or blower; a nat-ural-draft furnace; a laboratory-furnace provided with a tall chimney.

The crucible is then placed in a wind-furnace, and slowly heated as long as fumes escape.

Wind-gage (wind'gāj), n. 1. An instrument

for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind; an anemometer. See unemometer.—2. An apparatus or contrivance for measuring or indiating the amount of the pressure of the wind in the wind-chest of an organ.—3. Milit., a graduated attachment to the sights of a firearm or cannon by which allowance can be made, in aiming, for the effect of the wind upon the projectile

projectile. wind-gall¹ (wind'gal), n. [$\langle wind^2 + gall^2 \rangle$] Distension of the synovial bursa at the fetlock-joint of the horse, such as may be felt on each side of the tendons behind the joint. Also called puff.

His horse, . . . full of windgalls, sped with spavins.

Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2, 53,

Neither Spavin, Splinter, nor Wind-gall.

Etherege, She Would if She Could, ii. 2.

wind-gall² (wind'gâl), n. [\(\text{wind}^2 + gall^2 \); as in water-gall, weather-gall.] Same as wind-dog.

"Wind-dogs," ... fragments or pieces (as it were) of rainbowa (sometimes called wind-galls) seen on detached clouds.

Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 23.

wind-galled (wind'gâld), a. Having wind-galls. Did you think I was Wind-gall'd? I can sing too, if I please.

Steele, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

wind-gap (wind'gap), n. See gap, 2.
wind-gun (wind'gun), n. Same as air-gun.
Fore'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly,
And pond'rous slugs cut swiftly through the sky.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 181.

2 (win'der). A blow which takes away the wind-hatch (wind'haeh), n. In mining, the opening or place where ore is taken out of the

windhawk (wind'hâk), n. The windhover or

wind-herb (wind'erb), n. See Phlomis.

wind-house (wind'hous), n. A house built partly underground to serve as a shelter or place of refuge in hurricanes.

windhover (wind'huv"er), n. A kind of hawk, the kestrel, Falco tinnunculus or Tinnunculus alaudurius: so called from its hovering in the face of the wind. See kestrel. Also called windbibber, windcuffer, windfanner, windhawk, windsucker, vanner-hawk, staniel, etc.

About as long As the wind-hover hangs in halance.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

windily (win'di-li), adv. With high wind; in a way that betokens wind.

The stars were glittering windily even before this crimson melted out of the east.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iv.

windiness (win'di-nes), n. 1. The state of being windy or tempestuous: as, the windiness of the weather or season.—2. Flatulence.— 3. Tendency to generate wind (gas): as, the windiness of vegetables.—4. Tumor; puffiness: vanity; boastfulness.

The swelling windiness of much knowledge.

Brerewood's Languages, Pref.

winding¹ (win'ding), p. a. [Ppr. of wind¹, v.] 1. Curving; spiral: as, a winding stair.

The staires are winding, having a stately roofe.

Coryat, Crudities, 1. 35.

2. Full of bends or turns: as, a winding path.

The ascent [of mount Tabor] is so easy that we rode up the north side by a winding road.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 64.

Across the court-yard, into the dark Of the winding pathway in the park, Curate and lantern disappear. Longfellow, Baron of St. Castine.

3. Warped; twisted; bent; crooked: as, a wind-

winding (win'ding), n. [\ ME. wyndynge; verbal n. of wind!, v.] 1. A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander: as, the windings of a road or

The degise, endentyng, barrynge, owndynge, palynge, cyndynge or hendynge, and semblahle wast of clooth in anitee. Chaucer, Parson's Tale. vanitee.

They [the ways] were wonderfull hard, all stony and full of windings. Coryat, Crudities, 1. 92.

To follow the windings of this river.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 537). The windings of the marge. Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2. A twist in any surface, so that all its parts do not lie in the same plane; a casting or warping. Gwilt.—Compound winding. When the field magneta of a dynamo are fitted with two colls, one of which is placed in circuit with the armature and external leads, while the other is connected across the terminals as a shunt, the dynamo is said to be compound wond, and the winding compound winding.—Differential winding. See differential.—In winding, warped; out of the straight: applied by joiners to a piece of wood when two of its opposite corners stand higher than the other two.—Out of winding, brought to a plane: said of a surface: a workmen's phrase.—Series winding. A dynamo is said to be series wound, or to have a series with the armature coil.—Shunt winding. When the field-magnet coils of a dynamo are designed for, and connected as, a shunt on the simular coil, the dynamo is said to be shunt wound, and the method of winding shunt winding.

winding² (win'ding), n. [Verbal n. of wind², v.] do not lie in the same plane; a casting or warp-

winding² (win'ding), n. [Verbal n. of wind², v.] A call by the boatswain's whistle.

winding-engine (win'ding-en'gin), n. Any steam-motor employed to turn a drum around which a hoisting-rope is drawn; in a mine, an engine by which the ropes are wound on and unwound from the drums, for raising or lowering the bucket, kibble, or eage on which the mined material is brought to the surface. Also ealled drawing-engine and hoisting-engine. windingly (win'ding-li), adv. In a winding manner; with curves, bends, or turns.

The stream that creeps
Windingly by it. Keats, Endymion, 1.

winding-pendant (win'ding-pen'dant), n. Nant., a pendant hooked at the fore- or main-masthead with its bight secured as far out as necessary on the foreyard or main-yard, and having a heavy tackle, called a winding-tackle, depending from its lower end, used for lifting

heavy weights.
winding-rope (win'ding-rop), n. In mining, the rope which connects the cage with the drum of the winding-engine. Formerly the winding-ropes

were of hemp or manila; at the present time steel wire is chiefly used, and both flat and round ropes are employed. In one of the largest Belgian coal mines, in which the lift is 765 yards, the rope (which tapers toward the bottom) weighs 6 tons.

winding-sheet (win'ding-shet), n. 1. A sheet

in which a corpse is wrapped.

These arms of mine shall be thy winding-sheet;
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy aepuletre.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 114.

2. Solidified drippings of grease from a candle which cling to the side of it and present some resemblance to drapery in its folds and creases. The appearance of this has been fancied to be an omen of death or other misfortune.

He . . . fell asleep on his arms, . . . a long winding-sheet in the candle dripping down upon him. Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 4.

winding-stairs (win'ding-starz), n. A laddershell; a scalaria; a wentletrap. See cut under Sealaria.

The Dutch call these shells winding-stairs.

P. P. Carpenter, Lect. Mollusca, 1861.

winding-sticks (win'ding-stiks), n. pl. In join-ery, two short sticks or strips of wood with parallel edges, placed across the two ends of a board to test its freedom from warps or winds.

winding-tackle (win'ding-tak"l), n. A heavy

tackle for use with a winding-pendant. winding-up (wîn'ding-up'), n. The act of one who winds up, in any sense.

It is curious that in the winding-up of each of these pieces the same expedient is employed.

Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xli.

wind-instrument (wind'in strö-ment), n. A musical instrument the sound of which is produced by a stream of compressed air, usually by the breath. Chief of such instruments is the human voice. Wind-instruments blown by the breath are divided into two classes: vood vind-instruments, including the flute, flageolet, ohee, clarinet, bassoon, English horn, etc.; and brass or metal wind-instruments, including the trumpet, horn, trombone, tuba, ophicleide, etc. Wind-instruments sounded by air mechanically compressed include the pipeorgan and the reed-organ, together with the bagpipe, and, in a certain sense, the Æolian harp. The method of tone-production in all these instruments, except the last, is either the vibration induced in a stream of air by directing it against a sharp edge, as in the flute and in flue-pipes in the organ, or the vibration induced in an elastic tongne or reed in or over an orifice through which a stream of air is driven, as in the voice, the clarinet, and the reedorgan. Sometimes both methods are used in the same instrument, as in the pipe-organ. duced by a stream of compressed air, usually

With a wind instrument my master made, In five days you may breathe ten languages, As perfect as the devil or himself. T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

windlacet, n. Same as windlass1.
windlass1t (wind'las), n. [Early mod. E. also windlass2t (wind'las), n. [Early mod. E. also windlace. windlasse, windlesse, wyndelesse; perhaps \(\text{ME. *windels} (= \text{MLG. windelse, a winding, hurdle-work, LG. windels, a winding, as the winding of a screw, or the ornamental work on a sword-hilt), \(\text{AS. windan, etc., turn, wind: see wind1, and cf. windle.] 1. A winding or turning; a circuit on some exaction in the content of the windlasse. ing or turning; a circuitous course; a circuit.

Hewar that fetteth the wyndelesse in huntyng — hveur. Palsyrave, p. 231.

Amonge theis be appoynted a fewe horsemen to raininge some what abrode for the greater appearance, bidding them fetche a reindlasse a great waye about, and to make all toward one place.

Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 206.

I now fetching a windlesse, that I myght better haue a noote.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 270.

Hence-2. Any indirect, artful course; circumvention; art and contrivance; subtleties.

Thus do we of wisdom and of reach, With *windlasses* and with assays of bias, By indirections find directions out. Shak, Hamlet, ii. 1. 65.

windlass¹† (wind'las), v. [Early mod. E. also windlase; < windlass¹, n.] I. intrans. 1. To take a circuitous path; fetch a compass.

A skilful woodsman by windlassing presently gets a shoot which without taking a compass . . . he could never have obtained. Hammond, Works, IV. 615. (Latham.)

2. To adopt a circuitous, artful, or ennning course; use stratagem; act indirectly or warily

She is not so much at leasure as to windlace, or use craft, to satisfy them. Hammond, Works, IV. 566. (Latham.) II. trans. To bend; turn about; bewilder.

Your words, my friend! (right healthful causties!) blame My young mind marred, whom love doth windlass so. Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, 1, 513).

windlass² (wind'las), n. [Early mod. E. also windles; a corruption of windas, windass, by conthe wheel and axle, used for raising weights, etc. One kind of windlass is the winch used for raising weights, etc. One kind of windlass is the winch used for raising water from wells, etc., which has an axle turned by a crank, and

a rope or chain for raising the weight by being wound round the axle. A simple form of windlass, much used in ships for raising the anchors or obtaining a purchase on other occasions, consists of a strong beam of wood placed horizontally, and supported at its ends by iron spindles which turn in collars or bushes inserted in what are termed the windlass built around a spindle which is journaled in the checks d, d. The pawls are termed the windlass built around a spindle which is journaled in the checks d, d. The pawls are pivoted in the pawl-bits, e, and sustain the strain while the handspikes, which rotate the windlass by being placed like spokes in the holes of the drumheads, are being shifted for any purchase is required. It is furnished with pawls to prevent it from turning backward when the pressure on the handspikes is intermitted. Different arrangements of gearing are applied to a windlass to exert increased power, and steam-windlasses, in which a small steamengine is made to heave the windlass round, have come largely into use. Compare capstan (with cut), and cut under winch.

A handle by which anything is turned; specifically, a wineh-like contrivance for bending the arbalist or crossbow. See *erossbow*.

ing the arbalist or crossbow. See erossbow.

The arblast was a cross-bow, the windlace the machine used in bending that weapon. Scott, Ivanhoe, xxviii., note, Differential or Chinese windlass, a windlass with a barrel differing in diameter in different parts, the rope winding upon the larger and unwinding from the smaller portion. The amount of absolute lift and of the power exerted is determined by the difference in the two diameters of the barrel.—Spanish windlass (naut.), an extemporized purchase made by winding a rope round a roller and inserting a lever in a hitch or bight of the rope. By heaving round the lever a considerable strain is produced.

windlass2 (windlass)

windlass² (wind'las), v. [< windlass², n.] intrans. To use a windlass; raise something as by a windlass.

Let her [Truth] rest, my dear sir, at the bottom of her well; . . . none of our windlassing will ever bring her up.

Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xiv.

II. trans. To hoist or haul by means of a

The stern line began to draw, and the sloop was wind-lassed clear of the stone pile and saved.

The Century, XXXIX. 226.

windle (win'dl), n. [\langle ME. windel, as in comp. zarn-windel, a wheel on which yarn is wound, \langle AS. windel (= MD. windel, a wheel, pulley, roll, cradle, = MLG. windle, a roll, etc.), \langle windle, at c., turn, wind: see windl, and ef. windlassl.] 1. An implement or engine for turning or windless, which will be a windle windl or winding: used in different senses locally.

To force the water . . . with devise of engines and windles up to the top of the hill.

winates up to the top of the hill.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 15.

Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-windles.

Scott, Pirate, v.

From a windle the thread is conducted to the quills.

S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

2. The windthrush or redwing, Turdus iliacus.
See cut 2 under thrush¹. [Devoushire, Eng.]
-3. A dry measure, equal to about 3½ Winchester bushels. The official returns for 1879 showed that it was not then entirely obsolete. It is there stated as 220/58; imperial bushels of wheat, 180/50 bushels of barley, or 220/62.857 bushels of beans.

80 wyndels of barley . . . £40.

II. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App., i.

windlest, n. An obsolete form of windlass2. Coturare

windless (wind'les), a. [$\langle wind^2 + \cdot less.$] 1. Free from or unaffected by wind; calm; unruffled.

A windless sea under the moon of midnight. A windless, cloudless even. William Morris, Sigurd, iii.

2. Wanting wind; out of breath.

Binding his hands and knitting a handkercher about his eyes, that he should not see, and when they had made him sure and fast, then they laid him on until they were windless. Harman, Caveat for Cursctors, p. 96.

windlesset, n. An obsolete form of windlass1. windlestraw (win'dl-strâ), n. [Also Sc. windlestræ; AS. windelstreów, straw for plaiting, destræ; \ As. winderstreon, straw tor platting, \ windel, a woven basket, etc., + streón, etc., straw: see windle and strawl.] 1. The old stalk of various grasses, as the tufted hair-grass, Deschampsia (Aira) eæspitosa, the dog's-tail, Cynosurus cristatus, or Apera (Agrostis) Spica-venti.

Tall spires of windlestrac
Threw their thin shadows down the rugged slope,
Shelley, Alastor.

2. The whitethroat, Sylvia einerca: same as

yackstraw, 5. [Local, Eng.] windlift (wind'lift), n. [A perversion of windlass, windlesse, the second element being made to simulate lift?.] A windlass.

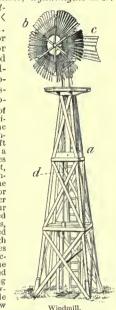
A Wind-lift to heave up a gross Scandal.

Roger North, Examen, p. 354.

windling (wind'ling), n. [\(\vert wind^2 + -ling^1.\)] A branch blown down by the wind. [Prov. Eng.] wind-marker (wind'm\(\vert a^r \)\kie'), n. A movable arrow or other device for showing on a chart the direction of the wind at any point.

windmill (\(\vert wind'\vert mil\)\), n. [\(\left(ME. \vert windmille, \(\vert a \) wind\(\vert a \) in \(\vert a \

A mill or machine for grinding, pumping, or other purposes, moved by the wind; a wind-motor; any form of mo-tor for utilizing the pressure of the wind as a motive power. Two types of machines are used, the horizontal and the vertical. The vertical motor consists essentially of a horizontal shaft called the wind-shaft, with a combination of sails or vanes fixed at the end of the shaft, and suitable gearing for conveying the motion of the wind-shaft to the pump or other machinery. The older types of windmill used four vanes or sail-frames called whips, covered with canvas, arrangements being provided for reefing the sails in high winds. To present the vanes to the wind, the whole structure or tower carrying the windmill was at first turned round by means of a long lever. Later the top of the tower, called the cap, was made movable. Windmills are now made with many wooden yanes forming a disk exposed sure of the wind as a mo-



er, called the cap, was made movable. Windmills are now made with many wooden vanes forming a disk exposed to the winds, and fitted with automatic feathering and steering machinery, governors for regulating the speed, apparatus for elosing the vanes in storms, etc. These improved windmills are chiefly of American invention, and are largely used in all parts of



Old Windmill at Bridgehampton, New York

the United States for pumping water. Horizontal windmills employ an npright wind-shaft, and movable vanes placed in a circle round it, the vanes feathering when moving against the wind.

I saugh him carien a *wind-melle* Under a walshe-note shale. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1280.

2. A visiouary scheme; a vain project; a fancy;

a chimera.

a chimera.

He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with windmills of union to concord Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 102. (Davies.)

To fight windmills, to combat chimeras or imaginary opponents: in allusion to Don Quixote's adventure with the windmills.

windmill-cap (wind'mil-kap), n. The movable upper part of a windmill, which turns to present the sails in the direction of the wind. See wind-

windmill-grass (wind'mil-gras), n. grass, Chloris truncata. of southeastern Australia: so named apparently from its six to ten long spreading flower-spikes.

windmill-plant (wind'mil-plant), n. Same as

telegraph-plant. windmilly (wind'mil-i), a. $[< windmill + -y^1.]$ Abounding with windmills. [Rare.]

A windmilly country this, though the windmills are so damp and rickety. Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxv. windockt, winnock (win'dok, win'ok), n. Same

as window. [Scotch.]

The foirsaidis—wer diverss and syndrie tymes callit at the tolbuith windok.

**Acts James VI. (1581), p. 289. (Jamieson.)

Listening the doors and winnocks rattle, Burns, A Winter Night.

A false spelling of windowlet. windolet, n. A false spelling of windowlet. windoret (win'dōr), n. [A perversion of window, simulating door.] A window.

Nature has made man's breast no windores, To publish what he does within doors. S. Butler, Hudibras, 11. ii. 369.

window (win'do), n. [Early mod. E. windowe; ME. windowe, wyndowe, windoge, windohe (the orig. guttural showing in the Se. windak, winorig. guttural showing in the Se. windak, windock, winnock), \(\) Icel. vindauga (= Norw. vindauga = Dan. vindue for *vindöje, the form vindue being prob. \(\) Icel.), window, lit. 'windeye,' \(\) viudr, wind, \(+ auga, eye: see wind² and eyel, u. The AS. words were cágdura, 'eyedoor,' and cágthyrl, 'eyethirl,' i. e. 'eyehole.' The G. word for window is feaster = Sw. fönster, from the L. \(\) 1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air. In modern buildings this opening is usually fitted with a frame in which are set movable sashes containing panes of glass or other transparent material, the whole frame with the sashes, etc., also being known as the window. Many windows are not designed to be opened. Glass was employed in windows among the ancient Romans, and came into extensive use among other nations in the course of the eleventh century. See cuts under batement-light, multifoil, rose-vindox, and wheel-windox. e, and wheel-window.

Fowerti dais after this Arches windoge undon it ls;
The Rauen ut-fleg, hn so it gan hen,
Ne cam he nogt to the suche a-gen.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 602.

My chambre was
Ful wel depeynted, and with glas
Were al the windows wel y-glased,
Ful clere, and nat an hole y-crased.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 323.

An aperture or opening resembling a window or suggestive of a window.

The windows of heaven.

The windows of my heart, mine eye.

Shak., L. L., v. 2. 848.

Hence -3. In anat., one of two holes in the inner wall of the tympanum, called respectively the oval window and the round window, fenestra ovalis and fenestra rounda. See fenestra.— 4. A cover; a lid.

Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 116.

5. A figure formed by lines crossing one another.

The Fav'rite child, that just begins to prattle, . . . ls very humorsome, and makes great clutter, lle has Windows on his Bread and Butter.

W. King, Art of Cookery.

6t. A blank space.

I will, therefore, that you send note me a collation thereof; and that your said collation have a window expedient to set what name I will therein.

Cranmer, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 249.

Back of a window. See back!—Blind window. See blind!—Clustered window, a window consisting of three or more lights grouped together. Examples are especially frequent in medieval srchitecture.—Coupled windows, dormant window!, false window, fanshaped windows and dormer-veindov.—French window, a window having two sashes hinged at the sides, and opening in the middle.—Goldsmiths' window, a very rich claim in which the gold shows freely. [Mining slang, Australia.]—House out of windowst. See house!.—Jesse window. See Jesse!—Lattice. 2 (with cut).—Low side window. Sane as lychnoscope.—Oriel-window. See oriel (with cut).—Stool of a window. See stool.—Venetian window, a window duty, a tax formerly levied in Great Britain on windows of houses, latterly on all ln excess of six in number. It was abolished in 1851, a tax on houses above a certain rental being substituted. (See also dormer-windor, lancetwindor, rose-windor, wheel-windor.)

Window (win' 'do), r. t. [< window, n.] 1. To furnish with a window or with windows.

Within a window'd niche of that high hall Sate Brunswick's fated chieftiin

Within a window'd niche of that high hall Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 23.

2. To make openings or rents in.

. To make openings ... Your loop'd and window'd raggedness. Shak., Lear, ill. 4. 31.

3. To place in a window.

Wouldst thou be window'd In great Rome and see
Thy master thus? Shak., A. and C., iv. 14.72.

window-bar (win'dō-bār), u. 1. One of the parts of the frame of a window or window-sash.

dow or the shutters of it when closed.—3. A horizontal bar fitted in a window or doorway, to prevent a child from falling through.—4. Lattieework, as on a woman's stomacher.

pl. Lattieework, as on a shake, Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 116.
window-blind (win'dō-blind), n. A blindow-blind (win'dō-blind), n. A blindow-blind (win'dō-blind), n. A blindow-blind (win'dō-blind). screen, or shade for a window. See blind1.
window-bole (win'dō-bōl), n. Same as bole4, 1.

I was out on the window-bole when your and back was turned, and awa' down by to hae a baff at the popinjay.

Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

window-curtain (win'dō-ker"tan), n. Same as

window-frame (win'dō-frām), n. The frame of a window, which receives and holds the

window-gardening (win'dō-gärd"ning), n. The cultivation of plants indoors before a window.

The boxes used in window-gardening are made of a great variety of materials, etc. Henderson, Handbook of Plants. window-gazer (win'dō-gā"zėr), n. An idler; one who gazes idly from a window.

Her sonnes gluttonons, her danghters window-gazers, Guevara, Letters (tr. by flellowes, 1577), p. 304.

window-glass (win'dō-glas), n. Glass suitablo for windows, or such as is commonly used for windows, especially the commoner kinds, as distinguished from plate-glass or other more costly varieties.—Spread window-glass. Same as broad glass (which see, under broad). window-jack (win' dō-jak), n. Same as builders'

jack (which see, under jack).

window-latch (win'do-laeh), A. A eateh or locking-device for holding a window-sash open wind-pox (wind'poks), u. Varieella or chicken-

or shut. window-lead (win'dō-led), n. Same as came3, 2. windowless (win'do-les), a. [\(\sigma\) window + -less.] Destitute of windows.

It is usual . . . to huddle them together into naked walls and windowless rooms.

H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, 1. 377. (Davies.)

I stood still at this end, which, being windowless, was ark.

Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xvii.

The prentices made a riot upon my glass windows the Shrove-Tuesday following.

Dekker and Webster, Northward IIo, iv. 4. A little window.

Shrove-Tuesday following.

Okarlotte Bronté, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Windowlet (win'dō-let), n. [< window + -let.]

If wak'd they cannot see, their eyes are blind, Shut up like windolets.

Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvii.

window-lift (win'dō-lift), n. A strap or a handle by which to raise a window-sash, especially in a carriage or a railway-ear.

window-lock (win'dō-lok), n. A device for fastening the sush of a window so that it eaunot be opened from the outside.

window-martin (win'dō-mair"tin), n. The eommon martin of Europe, Chelidon urbica; the house-martin or window-swallow. See cut un-

window-mirror (win'dō-mir"or), n. A mirror fastened outside of a window and adjustable at any angle, to reflect the image of objects in the street to the view of persons in the room, who may thus see without being seen.

window-opener (win'dō-ōp"nėr), n. A lever or rod by which a window, ventilator, sash, a panel in the raised roof of a railway-car, etc., may be opened and held in any desired posi-

window-oyster (win'do-ois"ter), n. mollusk of the family Placunidæ, Placana placenta. Also window-shell.

window-pane (win'dō-pān), n. 1. One of the oblong or square plates of glass set in a window-frame.—2. The sand-flounder. [New Jer-

window-sash (win'do-sash), n. The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for indows. See sash1

window-screen (win'dő-skrēn), n. Anv device for filling all or part of the opening of a window, particularly if it is ornamental, as the pierced lattices of the Arabs; also, the glass filling of a stained or painted window.

Chartres [cathedral], . . . singularly fortunate in retaining its magnificent jewel-like window-screens.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 304.

window-seat (win'dō-sēt), u. A seat in the recess of a window.

window-sector (win'do-sek"tor), n. plate of metal in the form of a sector of a circle, used to control the movement and position of a window or ventilator in the raised roof of a

railway-ear. E. H. Knight. window-shade (win'dō-shād), n. A contrivance for shutting out or tempering light at a window; a variety of window-blind, usually a piece of holland or similar material, arranged to roll up

-2. A bar of wood or iron for securing a win- on a roller, and to cover the window when pulled out

> window-shell (win'dō-shel), u. Same as window-ouste.

> window-shutt (win'do-shut), n. A windowshutter.

When you har the window-shuts of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the sashes.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Chamber-maid).

window-shutter (win'dō-shut"er), n. A shutter

window-sill (win'dō-sil), n. The sill of a window. See sill, 1.
window-stile (win'dō-stil), n. One of the vertical bars in a window-set. used to darken or secure a window.

tical bars in a window-sash.
window-stool (win'dō-stöl), n. See stool.

windowyt (win'dō-i), a. [\(\sigma window + -y^1.\)] Exhibiting intersecting lines or little crossings like those of the sashes of a window.

Poor fish, beset
With strangling snare, or windowy net.

Donne, The Bait.

windpipe (wind'pīp), n. [Early mod. E. wynd-pype; < wind² + pipe¹, n.] The tube passing from the larynx to the division of the bronchi which conveys the air in respiration to and from See trachea, and cut under mouth. the lungs. wind-plant (wind'plant), n. The wind-flower, Anemone nemorosa. See cut under anemone. wind-pole (wind'pol), n. See the quotation.

Taking, with Dove, north-east and south-west (true) as the wind-poles, all intermediate directions are found to be more or less assimilated to the characteristics of those extremes, as they are nearer one or other.

Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 173.

wind-pressure (wind'presh"ūr), n. 1. The preswind-pressure (wind'presh' π n', π . 1. The pressure of the wind on any object in its path. The pressure of the wind blowing perpendicularly on a flat surface is usually deduced from its velocity by means of the equation P = kA1'2, where P is the pressure in pounds, V the velocity in feet per second, A the area of the surface in square feet, and k a numerical constant whose value for ordinary temperstures and barometric pressures is variously given from 0.0015 to 0.0022.

2. In organ-building, the degree of compression in the compressed air in the storage-bellows and

in the compressed air in the storage-bellows and the wind-chests.

wind-pump (wind'pump), n. A pump moved

wind-record (wind'rek"ord), n. A record of wind velocities or directions; especially, a continuous registration made by an anemograph or self-recording anemometer; an anemogram. windring! (win'dring), a. [Possibly a misreading for winding or wandering.] Winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the windring brooks. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 128.

wind-rode (wind'rod), a. Naut., riding with head to wind instead of to current. Compare tide-rode.

wind-root (wind'rot), n. The plenrisy-root, Asclenias tuberosa.

wind-rose (wind'roz), n. 1. A table or diagram showing the relative frequency of winds blow-ing from the different points of the compass, or the relative amount of total wind-movement for each direction; also, a table or diagram showing the connection between the wind-direction and any other meteorological element: thus, a thermal wind-rose shows the average

tons, a thermal wind-rose shows the average temperature prevailing with winds from different directions.—2. See rose and Rameria.

windrow (wind'rō), n. [Also, corruptly, winrow; \(\sqrt{wind^2 + row^2}, n. \)] 1. A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps; also, sheaves of corn set up in a row one against another in order that the wind may blow between them.—2. A row of peats set up for drying; a row of pieces of turf, sod, or sward cut in paring and burning .- 3. Any similar row or formation; an extended heap, as of dust thrown up by the wind.

Each day's dust, before the next day came, was swept into windrows or whirled away altogether by intermittent gusts charging up the slope from the valley.

The Century, XXXI, 63.

4. The green border of a field, dug up in order to earry the earth to other land to mend it: so called because laid in rows and exposed to the

wind. Ray, Eng. Words (1691), p. 120.
windrow (wind'rō), r. t. [\(\epsilon\) windrow, n.] To rake or put into the form of a windrow.
wind-sail (wind'sāl), n. 1. A wide tube or funnel of canvas serving to convey a current of freely significant the lower parties of a white - 2 of fresh air into the lower parts of a ship. -2. One of the vanes or sails of a windmill.—To trim a wind-sall, to turn the opening of the wind-sail toward the wind.

posite genus Arctotis.
wind-shaft (wind'shaft), n. See windmill, 1.
wind-shake (wind'shak), n. A flaw in the timber of exogenous trees. See shake, n., 7, and anemosis.

If you come into a shop, and find a bow that is small long, heavy, and strong, lying straight, not winding, not marred with knot gall, vind-shake, wem, fret, or pinch, buy that bow of my warrant.

Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 107.

wind-shaked+ (wind'shākt), a. Same as windshaken. [Rare.]

The wind-shaked surge, with high and monstrous mane, Seems to cast water on the burning bear. Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 13.

wind-shaken (wind'shā/kn), a. 1. Driven or agitated by the wind; tottering or trembling in the wind.

He's the rock, the oak not to be wind-shaken.
Shak., Cor., v. 2. 117.

2. Impaired by the action of the wind: as,

wind-shaken timber.
wind-shock (wind'shok), n. Same as wind-shake.
wind-side (wind'sid), n. The windward side. Browning.

Windsor bean, chair, Knight, soap. See bean¹, 2, chair, etc. wind-spout (wind'spout), n. A waterspout,

There is a certain envious windsucker, that hovers up and down, labouriously engrossing all the air with his luxurious ambition, and buzzing into every ear my detraction.

Chapman, Iliad, Pref. to the Reader.

But it would be something too extravagant for the veriest wind-sucker among commentators to start a theory that a revision was made of his original work by Marlowe after additiona had been made to it by Shakespeare.

Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 55.

A crib-biter.

wind-sucking (wind'suk"ing), n. The noise made by a horse in crib-biting.
wind-swift (wind'swift), a. Swift as the wind.

wind-swift (wind'swift), a. Swift as the wind. Therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid wings.

Shak, R. and J., ii. 5, 8.

windthrush (wind'thrush), n. The redwing,

Turdus iliacus. Also called winnard and windle.

See cut 2 under thrush1. [Prov. Eng.]

wind-tight (wind'tit), a. So tight as to prevent the passage of wind or air.

Cottages . . . wind-tight and water-tight.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 46. (Latham.)

wind-trunk (wind'trungk), n. In organ-building, a duct which conducts the compressed air from the bellows to a wind-chest. See cut under organ.

wind-up (wind'np), n. [$\langle wind np : \text{see } wind^1$.] The conclusion or final adjustment and settlement of any matter, as a speech, business, entertainment, etc.; the closing act; the close.

Very well married, to a gentleman in a great way, near Bristol, who kept two carriages! That was the wind-up of the history.

Jane Austen, Emma, xxii.

In ust be ... careful ... to ... have a regular wind up of this business. Dickens, Bleak House, xviii.

windward (wind'ward), a. and n. [\lambda wind + -ward.] I, a. On the side toward the point from which the wind blows: as, windward shrouds.

II, n. The point from which the wind blows: as, to ply or sail to windward.

as, to piy or sail to conducted.

To windward, the pale-green water ran into a whitish sky.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxii.

To get to the windward of one, to get the advantage of one; get the better of one; take the wind out of one's sails.

—To lay or east an anchor to windward, to adopt measures for success or security.

windward (wind'ward), adv. [\(\chi wind^2 + -ward.\)]

Toward the wind: opposed to leeward.

wind-way (wind'wa\(\bar{a}\)), n. 1. In mining, a passage for air.—2. In oraun-building. See pipe!

sage for air. - 2. In organ-building. See pipc1,

wind-wheel (wind'hwel), n. A wheel moved by

the wind and used as a source of power, as in the windmill, wind-pump, etc.

windy (win'di), a. [< ME. windy, windi, < AS. windiy, full of wind, < wind, wind (see wind²), + -y¹.] 1. Consisting of wind; formed by gales.

The windy tempest of my heart.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 86.

2. Next the wind; windward.

Next the wind; windward.

Still you keep o' the windy side of the law.

Shak., T. N., iil. 4. 181.

3. Tempestuous; boisterous: as, windy weather. The windy Seas. Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 5.

4. Exposed to or affected by the wind. The building rook 'ill caw from the windy tall elm-tree.

Tennyson, May Queen, New-Year's Eve.

5. Wind-like; resembling the wind.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 51. Her windy sighs.

Of soft petitions. Shak, K. John, ii. 1. 477.

6. Tending to generate wind or gas in the stomach; flatulent: as, windy food.

This drink is windy, and so is the Fruit [plantain] eaten raw; but boil'd or roasted it is not so.

**Dampier*, Voyages, I. 314.

7. Caused or attended by gas in the stomach or intestines.

A windy colic. Arbuthnot, Aliments.

8. Affected with flatulence; troubled with wind in the stomach or bowels. Dunglison.—9. Airy; unsubstantial; empty; vain.

What windy joy this day had I conceived.

Milton, S. A., l. 1574.

Here's that windy applanse, that poor transitory plea aure, for which I was dishonoured.

Windsor bean, bean1, 2, chair, etc.
wind-spout (wind'spout), n. A waterspout, tornado-funnel, or other form of whirlwind.
wind-storm (wind'strôm), n. See storm.
windstroke (wind'strôk), n. A paralysis of spinal origin in the horse.
windsucker (wind'suk'èr), n. 1. The windhover or kestrel. [Kent, Eng.]

Kistrilles or windsuckers, that filling themselves with winde, fly against the wind evermore.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

A person ready to pounce on any one, or on the point.

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Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

Nashe (Wind) is but a man, and that, volutions all this thing is but a man, and vino = Fg. vinio = F. vin = Slav. O'Blig. Serv. vino = Bohem. vino = Pol. vino = Russ. vino = OIr. fin, Ir. Gael. fion, ζ L. vinum, wine, collectively grapes, = Gr. οἰνος, wine, allied to οἰνη, the vine; cf. L. vitis, the vine, vinea, vine, etc. From the L. vinum are also ult. E. vine, vignette, vinous, vinegar, vintage, vinture, etc.] 1. The fermented juice of the grape or fruit of the vino. Vitie. vine, etc. From the L. vinum are also ult. E. vine, vignette, vinous, vinegar, vintage, vinture, etc.] 1. The fermented juice of the grape or fruit of the vine, Vitis. See Vilis. Wines are distinguished practically by their color, their hardness or softness ou the palate, their flavor, and their being still or effervescing. The differences in the quality of wines depend upon differences in the varieties of vine, and quite as much on the differences of the soils in which the vines are planted, in the exposure of the vineyards, in the treatment of the grapes, and in the mode of manufacturing the wines. When the grapes are just fully ripe, the wine is generally most perfect as regards 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 sherries as found in the market is from 16 to 25 per cent.; in hock, claret, and other light wines, from 7 per cent. Wine containing more than 13 per cent. of alcohol may be assumed to be fortified with brandy or other spirit. Among the most celebrated ancient wines were those of Lesbos and Chios of the Greeks, and the Falernian and Ceeuban of the Romans. Among the principal modern wines are port, sherry, Bordeaux, Burgundy, champagne, Madeira, Rhine, Mosselle, Tokay, and Marsala. The principal wine-producing countries are France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria-Ilungary, Greece, Cape Colony, Australia, and the United States.

That mon much merthe con make, For wyn in his hed that wende. Sir Gavayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 900. He [God] causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man; that he may bring forth food out of the earth, and wine that maketh glad the heart of man.

Ps. civ. 14, 15.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine. Milton, Comus, 1. 47.

2. The juice, fermented or unfermented, of certain fruits or plants, prepared in imitation of wine obtained from grapes: as, gooseberry

wine; raspberry wine. Perhaps you'd like to spend a conple of shillings, or so, in a bottle of currant wine by and by?

Dickens, David Copperfield, vi.

3. Figuratively, intoxication produced by the use of wine.

Noah awoke from his wine.

h awoke from his wine.

Fled all the boon companions of the Earl,
And left him lying in the public way;
So vanish friendships only made in wine.

Tennyson, Geraint.

A wine-drinking; a meal or feast of which wine is an important feature; specifically, a wine-party at one of the English universities.

A death's-head at the wine. Tennyson, Princess, iv. Wines are an expiring institution at Oxford. Except in the form of semi-public festivities, such as Freshmen's Wines or Mods. Wines, they hardly survive.

Dickens's Dict. Oxford, p. 128.

winebibing

5. In phar., a solution of a medicinal substance in wine: as, wine of coca; wine of colchicum.—

6. Same as wine-glass: a trade-term.—Adam's wine. Same as sinc-glass: a trade-term.—Adam's wine. Same as shore-glass: a trade-term.—Adam's wine. Same as shore-glass: a trade-term.—Adam's wine. See in color iron, citrate of iron and quinine with tincture of sweet orange peel and syrup in sherry.—China wine, a name erroneously applied to Chinese samshoo.—Comet wine. See comet.—Concrete oil of wine. Same as stherin.—Cowslip wine. See convetip.—Diuretic wine, a solution of squills, digitalis, juniper, and potassium acetate in white wine.—Flowers of wine. See flower.—Gascon wine. See Gascon.—Gooseberry.—Green wine, a technical name for wines during the first year after making.—Heavy oll of wine. Same as ethereal oil (a) (which see, under ethereal).—High wines. See high.—La Rose wines, good claret of the second quality, resembling in flavor Château La Rose, which is produced in the same district.—Liqueur wine. See liqueur, 1 (a).—Low wine, in distillation, the result of the first run of the still from the fermented liquor or wash. It is about as alcoholic as sherry.—Oil of wine, chereal oil, a reputed anodyne, but used only in the preparation of other compounds.—Palm wine, Same astodyl, 1.—Pelusian wine. See Pelusian.—Quinine wine, sherry with sulphate of quinine in solution.—Rhenish wine, hock, or wine of the Rhine: the old name, now somewhat uncommon except in poetry and fiction. Compare Rhine wine.—Rhine wine, wine produced on the banks of the Rhine; especially the still white wines of that region: formerly known as hock.—Sops in wine. See sop.—Sparkling wine. See sparkle.—Spirit of wine, alcohol.—Steel wine. Same as wine of two.—Stronger white wine, a name used in the formulas of the United States Pharmacopoeia to designate sherry.—Tears of strong wine. See tear?—To drink wine apet, to drink so as to act foolishly.

1 trowe that ye dronken han vyn ape, And that is whan men pleyen with a straw.

Chaucer, Fr 5. In phar., a solution of a medicinal substance

And that is whan men pleyen with a straw. Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 44.

White wine, wine light in color and transparent. Especially—(a) In the British islands, during the eighteenth century and until ahout 1850, almost exclusively Madeira and sherry. (b) More recently in the British islands, and generally in the United States, the much lighter-colored wines of France, as Chablis and Santerne, and the wines of Germany.—Wine of ctrate of iron, a solution of ammonioferric citrate with tincture of aweet orange peel and simple syrup in sherry.—Wine of colchicum-root, a vinous extract of colchicum-root containing 40 per cent, of the active ingredient of the drug.—Wine of colchicum-seeds, a vinous extract of colchicum-seeds, containing 15 per cent, of the active ingredient of the drug.—Wine of iron (vinum ferri of the British Pharmacopeia), sherry with iron tartrate in solution.—Wine of one eart, See earl.—Wine of optium, a solution of two ounces of opium in a pint of sherry, flavored with cinnamon and cloves. Also called Sydenham's laudanum.—Wine of Wales, metheglin; mead. S. Dovell, Taxes in England, IV. 53.—Wine whey, a drink made by mixing wine with sweetened milk. The milk being curdled and separated, either by the wine or in some other manner, the flavored whey forms the beverage.—Wormwood wine. See wormwood.—Yard of wine, See yard of ale, under yard). (See also ginger-wine, rice-wine.) Wine (win.), v.; pret. and pp. wined, ppr. wining. (*wine, n.] I. trans. To fill, supply, or entertain with wine.

To wine the King's Cellar.

Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

To wine the King's Cellar. Howell, Letters, ii. 54. A Philadelphia political club would dine and wine two Free Trade members of Congress. The American, VII. 230.

II. intrans. To drink wine. [Colloq.]

Hither they repair each day after dinner "to wine." Alma Mater, I. 95 (B. H. Hall, College Words and Cus-[toms, p. 491).

wine-bag (win'bag), n. 1. A wine-skin.—2. A person who indulges frequently and largely in wine. [Colloq.]
wineball! (win'bâl), n. [< ME. wyneballe; < wine + ball!.] Same as wine-stone.

Wyyne ballys (wyne balle). . . . Pilaterie, vel pile tar-rree (vel pileus tartarlcus). Prompt. Parv., p. 529.

taree (vel pileus tartarious). Prompt. Parr., p. 529.

wineberry (win'ber*i), n. [\langle ME. wineberie, wyneberye, \langle AS. winberge, grape, \langle win, wine, + berie, berge, berry: see wine and berry!. Hence in variant form winberry.] 1\tau. The

Aftur metc, peeres, nottys, strawberries, wineberies, and ardchese.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

The fygge, and als so the wyne-berye.

Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

2. The red or black currant, or the gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A Japanese species of raspberry recently introduced into the United States.—4. The whortleberry. See winberry.—5. Same as toot-plant.—New Zealand wineberry, wineberry shrub. Same as toot-plant.
winebibber (win'bib'e'r), n. One who drinks much wine; a tippler; a drunkard.

The Son of man is come eating and drinking; and ye say, Behold a gluttonous man, and a winebibber, a friend of publicans and sinners!

Luke vii. 34.

winebibbery (win'bib'er-i), n. The habits or practices of winebibbers.

The secret antiquities and private history of the royal Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

winebibbing (win'bib"ing), n, and a, I, n. The habit of drinking wine to excess; tippling; drunkenness.

II. a. Drinking much wine; toping.

Brussels suited Temple far better than the palaces of the boar-hunting and wine-bibbing princes of Germany. Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

wine-biscuit (wīn'bis"kit), n. A light biscuit served with wine.
wine-blue (win'blö), n. See blue.

wine-bottle (win'bot"l), n. A bottle for hold-

Wine-bottles old, and rent, and hound up. Josh, ix. 4. wine-bowl (win'bōl), n. An elaborate drink-ing-cup, large, and without a stand or stem; a bowl intended for use in drinking wine.

Mazers, or maple wine-bowls, were for centuries in common use in England.

A. P. Humphrey, Art Journal, 1883, p. 182.

Winebrennerian (wīn-bre-nē'ri-an), α . and u. [\(\begin{aligned} \text{Winebrenner} \text{ (see def.)} + -ian. \end{aligned} \] I. a. Pertaining to Winebrenner or to the Winebrennerians: as, Winebrennerian doctrines.

II. n. A member of a Baptist denomination ealled officially the Church of God. It was founded in Pennsylvania by John Winebrenner, a clergyman of the German Reformed Church, and was organized in 1829-30. Its distinctive tenet is that feet-washing is "obligatory upon all Christians."

wine-bush (win'bush), n. A bush or sign marking the presence of a wine-shop or tavern.

There stood near to the tomb a very small hut, also thatched, and declared to be a tavern by its wine-bush.

J. II. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxvi.

wine-carriage (win'kar"āj), n. A ntensil for holding a single bettle of wine, of basket form, but having wheels allowing it to be rolled but having wheets another smoothly along the table.

Smoothly along the table. A strong tight cask, u. A strong tight cask,

wine-cask (win'kask), u. A strong tight cask, made for holding wine for ripening or trans-

wine-cellar (win'sel"är), n. [\langle ME. wyne-celur; \langle wine + cellar.] A cellar, or an inclosed part of a cellar, reserved for the storage of wine. Of a certar, reserved for the storage of wine, Such a place, when used for claret and other light wines, should have an equable temperature, not too warm. On the other hand, Madeira, port, and similar strong wines, as well as spirits, are supposed to improve by exposure to warmer air. They are often kept in a different cellar, or in an upper story of the house.

Thi wyne cdar in colde Septemtrion Wel derk and ferre from bathes, oste, and s Myddyng, cisterne, and thynges everichoon That evel smelle.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17. wine-colored (win'kul"erd), a. Of the color of

red wine; vinaceous. wine-conner (win'kon"er), n. A wine-taster;

an inspector of wines. Compare ale-conner Tasterin . . . A Broker for Wine-marchants, a Wine-unner. Cotgrave.

wine-cooler (wîn'kö"lêr), n. A vessel in which bottled wine is immersed in a cool liquid, as in water containing ice, to cool it before it is drunk. Wine-coolers for use at table are generally of a reversed conical form, and of silver, silver-plated ware, or

wine-drunkt (win'drungk), a. [< ME. wyndrunke; $\langle wine + drunk. \rangle$ Drunken with wine; intoxicated.

Ne wurth thu never so wod, ne so wyn drunke.

Rel. Antiq., I. 178.

wine-fat (win'fat), u. [$\langle wine + fut^2 \rangle$] The vat or vessel into which the liquor flows from wine-fat (win'fat), n.

a wine-press. Isa. lxiii. 2.
winefly (win'fli), n. 1. A small fly, of the genus Piophila, which lives in its earlier stages wine, eider, and other fermented liquors, and even in strong alcohol.—2. Any one of several small flies of the genus *Drosophila*, which breed in decaying fruit, pomace, and mare

wine-fountain (win'foun"tan), u. shaped vessel with cover and fancet: usually a piece of plate, as of silver or of silver-gilt, and characteristic of the eighteenth century.

and characteristic of the eighteenth century, wine-glass (win'glas), n. A small drinking-glass for wine. The name is usually given to that size and shape of glass which is especially appropriated to the wine most in use: thus, in some places, the small glass for sherry will bear this name, and the others be called by special names, as claret-glass or champame-ylass.

wineglassful (win'glas-ful), n. As much as a wineglassful winegl

wine-glass can hold; as a conventional mea-sure, two fluidounces.

wine-grower (win'gro"er), n. One who owns or cultivates a vineyard where wine is produced. wine-growing (win'grö'ing), n. The cultivation of the grape with a view to the making of wine

wineless (win'les), a. [\(\pi\) wine + -less.] Lack-delivery (ing wine; not using, producing, or containing winey, a. wine; nuaccompanied by wine: as, a wineless wineyard) meal.

A vincless weak wine as one may say, that either drink-eth flat and hath lost the colour, or else is much delayed with water. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 560.

You will be able to pass the rest of your wineless life in ase and plenty.

Swift, To Gay, Nov. 10, 1730. The well-known fact that uineless offerings were made to the Muses.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 3.

wine-marc (win'mark), u. In wine-manuf., the refuse matter which remains after the juice has been pressed from the fruit. See mare2

As many [grapes] as have lien among wine-marc, or the refuse of kernels and skins remaining after the presse, are hurtfull to the head.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 1.

wine-measure (win'mezh"ur), n. An old English system of measures of capacity differing from beer-measure, the gallon being about five sixths of the gallon of the latter, and containsixths of the gallon of the latter, and containing only 231 cubic inches. It remained in use until the establishment of the imperial gallon in 1825, and its gallon is the standard of the United States. In winemeasure, I tun = 2 pipes = 3 puncheons = 4 hogsheads = 6 tierces; one tierce = 42 gallons; one gallon = 2 pottles = 4 quarts = 8 pints. See also gill and gallon.

Wine-merchant (win mer chant), n. One who

deals in wines and other alcoholic beverages, especially at wholesale, or in large quantities. wine-oil (win'oil), n. The commercial name for an oil found in a peculiarly rich brandy made from the ferment and stalks left from wine-making. It has a strong flavor of cognac. Also called eognac-oil and huile de mare.

wine-palm (win'pām), n. A palm from which palm-wine is obtained; a toddy-palm. See toddy and toddy-palm. Compare buriti. wine-party (win'pār"ti), n. A party at which

wine-party (win'par"ti), n. A party at which wine is a chief feature; a drinking-party.

There were young men who despised the lads who indulged in the coarse hospitalities of wine-parties, who prided themselves in giving recherché little French dinners.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xv.

wine-piercer (win'per"ser), n. In her., a bearing representing an instrument for tapping easks. It somewhat resembles a gimlet with a heavy handle set crosswise to the shaft.

wine-press (win' pres), u. A press in which the juice is squeezed from grapes.

I have caused wine to fail from the wine-presses; none shall tread with shouting.

Jer. xlviii. 33.

wine-room (win'röm), n. 1. A room in which wine is kept or stored.—2. A room where wine is served to customers; a bar-room.
winery (wi'ner-i), n.; pl. wineries (-iz). [< wine + -ery.] An establishment for making wine.

Several large canneries have been established within ten years, as well as packing establishments for raisins, and wineries.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 186.

wine-sap (win'sap), n. A highly esteemed American apple. wine-skin (win'skin), n.

Wine-skin (win'skin), n. A vessel for holding wine, made of the nearly complete skin of a goat, hog, or other quadruped, with the openings of the legs, neck, etc., secured. Compare bounds of the legs, neck, etc., secured. boruchio, askos.

No man putteth new wine into old wine-skins: . . . but they put new wine into fresh wine-skins.

Mark ii. 22 [R. V.].

wine-sopst (win'sops), n. pl. Same as sops in wine. See sop.

Bring the Pinckes therewith many Gelliflowres sweetc, And the Cullambynes; let us hane the Winesops. E. Webbe, Eng. Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 84.

wine-sour (win'sour), u. A kind of plnm.

wine-stone (wīn'ston), n. A deposit of crude tartar or argol which settles on the sides and bottoms of wine-casks.

wine-taster (win'tās'tér), n. 1. One whose business it is to taste or sample wines.—2. Same as sampling-tube. Compare pipette, 2. wine-treef (win'trē), n. [< ME. wintre, < AS. wintreów, a grape-vine, < wīn, wine, + treów, tree: see wine and tree.] A grape-vine.

Me drempte, ic stod at a win-tre,
That adde waxen buges thre,
Orest it blomede, and sithen bar
The beries ripe, wurth ic war.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. 8.), I. 2059.

wine-vault (win'vâlt), n. 1. A vaulted wineeellar; hence, any wine-cellar, or place for the storage of wines.—2. Generally in the plural, a place where wine is tasted or drunk; often ed as equivalent to turern or "saloon.

wine-warrant (win'wor"ant), n. A warrant to the keeper of a bonded warehouse for the delivery of wine.

winey, a. See winy. wineyardt, n. [< ME. wynyard, winyord, win-zeard, < AS. wingeard, a wineyard, < win, wine,

+ geard, yard: see wine and yard2. Cf. vineyard.] Same as rineyard.

Nimeth & keccheth us, leofman, anon the gunge uoxes, het beoth the erest prokunges thet sturieth the winzeardes. Ancren Kiwle, p. 294.

wing (wing), n. [Formerly also weng; \land ME. winge, wenge, also (with intrusive h) hwinge, whenge, tell-vængr = Sw. Dan. vinge, a wing. The AS. word for 'wing' was fether; ef. L. penna, Gr. $\pi \tau \epsilon \rho \delta \nu$, wing, from the same ult. source: see feather and pen².] 1. In vertebrate zoöl., the fore limb, anterior extremity, or appendage of the seapular arch or shoulder-girdle, corresponding to the human arm, fitted in any way flight or aërial locomotion; or the same limb, however radimentary or functionless, of a member of a class of animals which ordinarihave this limb fitted for tlight. That modificaways: (a) In ornith., by the reduction and consolidation of terminal bones

of the fore limb, the reduction of the free carpal bones to two, a bones to two, a peculiar construc-tion and mecha-nism of the joints, a compaction of the fleshy parts, and an extension of surface by the peculiar tegranen-

the fleshy parts, and an extension of surface by the peculiar tegumentary outgrowths called feathers. (See cuts muler Ichthyornis and pinton!.) Such a limb, in nearly all birds, is serviceable for aerial flight; in a few hirds, as dippers, which fly through the air, also for swimming under water; in some, as penguins, only for swimming in which case the wing is flipper-like of finding; in some, as the ostrich, it serves only as an aid in running; in some, as the emu, cassowary, and apteryx, it is practically functionless; it appears to have been wanting in the moas; it is a weapon of offense and defense in some birds, as the swan, and others in which it is provided with a horny spur; it is terminated with a claw or claws in some birds. The principal feathers of the wing are the remiges, rowers, or flight-feathers, those which are seated upon the hand being the prinaries, those of the thororam secondaries, those of the torarm secondaries, those of the timp hastard quills; the smaller feathers, overlying the bases of the remiges, are collectively known as coverts. (See cut under covert, 6.) The various shapes of birds' wings depend to some extent upon the proportions of the bones, especially those of the pinion (see Macrochives), but mainly upon the development of the terms in technical use are simply descriptive of size, contour, and the like, as long, short, narrow, broad (or ample), pointed, rounded, vaulted, etc., requiring no further explanation. See names of the sets of feathers used above, and phrases helow. (b) In mammal, by the enormous extension of bones of the hand and fingers, npon which, and between which and the body and leg, is stretched an extension of the sea of one of the two lones of the forearm hy extreme reduction of the una. Such is the



Wing of Bat: expansion of skin from the body on to elongated digits. a, shoulder; b, ellow; c, wrist; d, hind foot: 1, small free booked thumb; 2, 3, second and third fingers, lying close together; 4, fourth finger: 5, fifth finger.

two bones of the forearm by extreme reduction of the ulna. Such is the condition of the forealimh of bats, or Chiroptera, which alone are provided with true wings and eapable of true flight; for the so-called wings of various other mammals described as "flying," as the flying-squirrel, flying-phalanger, etc., are more properly parachutes or patagia, and their flight is only a prolonged leap. See ents

thumb: 2, 4, second and third fingers, lying close together; 4, fourth finger: 5, fifth finger.

5, fifth finger.

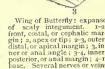
Pteropoditive. (c) In herpet, by a modification of the fore limb comparable to that of a bat's, but peculiar in the enormous extension of an ulnar digit, and its connection with other digits and with the body by an expansion of the integument, as in the extinct flying reptiles, the pterodactyls. (See cut under pterodactyl.) The flying apparatus of certain recent reptiles, as the Draco volans, is a parachute, not a true wing. (d) In ichth., a mere enlargement of the pectoral lins enables some fishes to sustain a kind of flight; and, as the pectoral fins answer to the fore limbs of higher vertebrates, this case comes under the definition of a wing.

2. In cutom, an expansion of the crust of an

2. In cutom., an expansion of the crust of an insect, sufficing for flight, or a homologous expansion, however modified in form or function, or even functionless so far as aërial locomotion is concerned. Such a formation, though a wing by analogy of function with the wing of a vertebrate, is an entirely different structure, having no homology with the fore limb of a vertebrate. It consists of a fold of integrment, supported on a tubular framework of so-called nerves or veins, which may be in communica-

tion with the trachea or breathing-organs, and is consequently a respiratory as well as a locomotory organ. Most insects are provided with functionally developed (thoracic) wings, of which there are usually two pairs (mesothoracic and metathoracic); but both may be entirely sunressed or ally two pairs (mesothoracic and metathoracic); but both may be entirely suppressed, or either pair may be mere rudiments (see cuts under halter³ and Stylops), or the anterior pair may be econverted into a horny ease covering the other pair, as in the great order Coteoptera, where the anterior pair are converted into etylora, and in Orthoptera, in which they become tegmina. (See viny-case.) The form, structure, and disposition of insects wings are very variable, but quite constant in large groups, and therefore a basis of the division of insects into orders, and of their classification: whence the terms Coleoptera, Neuroptera, Lepidoptera, Orthoptera, Diptera, Aptera, etc. See phrases below, and cuts under nervure and venation.

3. In other invertebrates, some part resembling or likened to a wing in form or function; an alate formation, as the expanded lip of a strom-



alate formation, as the expanded lip of a strombus.—4. An organ resembling the wing of a bird, bat, or insect, with which gods, angels, demons, dragons, and a great variety of fabulous beings, as well as some inanimate objects, are conceived to be provided for the purpose of aërial locomotion or as symbolical of the power of omnipresence.

As far as Boreas elaps his brazen wings.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 2.

O, welcome, pure-eyed Faith; white-handed Hope, Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings. Milton, Comus, l. 214.

5. Loosely or humorously, the fore leg of a quadruped; also, the arm of a human being. If Scottish men tax our language as improper, and smile at our wing of a rabbit, let us laugh at their shoulder of a capon.

Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk, II. 445.

6. Figuratively, a means of travel, progress, or passage: nsually emblematic of speed or elevation, but also used as a symbol of protecting care. See under one's wing, below.

Riches . . . make themselves wings. Prov. xxiii. 5.

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings.

Mal. iv. 2.

Thou art so far before
That swiftest wing of recompense is slow
To overtake thee. Shak., Maebeth, i. 4. 17.

To overtake thee, Shake, Macbeth, 1. 4. 11.

This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
To waft me from distraction.

Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 85.

7. The act or the manner of flying; flight, literally or figuratively.

erally or figuratively.

From this session interdict
Every fowl of tyrant wing,
Save the eagle, feather'd king.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle, l. 10.
He [Plato] penetrated into the profoundest mysteries of thought, and was not deterred from speculations of boldest flight and longest wing.

Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 52.

8t. Kind; species. Compare feather, 4. [Rare.] Of all the mad rascalls (that are of this wing) the Abraham-man is the most phantastick.

Dekker, Belmsn of London (ed. 1608), sig. C 3.

9. Something resembling or likened to a wing.

Dekker, Belms of London (ed. 1608), sig. C 3.

9. Something resembling or likened to a wing.

(a) In anat, a part likened to a wing; an ala, or alate part: as, the wings of the sphenoid bone. See ala, 2, and cut under sphenoid. (b) That which moves with or receives a wing-like motion from the action of the sir, as a fan used to winnow grain, the vane or sail of a windmill, the feather of an arrow, or the sail of a ship. (c) In bot., a membranous expansion or thin extension of any kind, such as that of certain eapsules, of samaras, etc.; also, one of the two lateral petalsof a papilionaceous flower. See ala, 1, tetrapterous, and cut under rapilionaceous. (d) In shipbuilding, that part of the hold or space between decks which is next the ship's side, (e) In arch, a part of a huilding projecting on one side of the central or main part. (f) In fort, the longer side of a crown-or hornwork, uniting it to the main work. (g) A leaf of a gate, double door, screen, or the like, which may be folded or otherwise moved back. (h) The laterally extending part of a plowshare, which cuts the bottom of the furrow. (i) In eagin: (1) An extension endwise of a dam, sometimes at an angle with the main part.



(2) A side dam on a river-shore for the purpose of contracting the channel. (3) A lateral extension of an abutment. See wing-wall. E. H. Knight. (j) One of the sides of the stage of a theater; also, one of the long narrow scenes which fill up the picture on the side of the stage. See cuts under stage. (k) One of the two outside divisions of an army or fleet in battle-array: usually called the right wing and left wing, and distinguished from the center.

And this nombre of folk is with outen the pryncipalle Hoost, and with outen Wenges ordeynd for the Bataylle.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 275.

The Earl of Mar the right wing guided.
Battle of Alford (Child's Ballads, VII. 239).

The defence of the artillery was committed to the left ing. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

(l) A shoulder-knot, or small epaulet; specifically, a projecting piece of stuff, perhaps only a raised seam or welt, worn in the sixteenth eentury on the shoulder, at or near the insertion of the sleeve.

I would have mine such a suit without difference, such

ch a wing, such a sleeve.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

stuff, such a wing, such a sleeve.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

(m) A strip of leather or the like attached to the skirt of the runner in a grain-mill to sweep the meal into the spout. (n) The side or displayed part of a dash-board. (o) A projecting part of a hand-seine on each side of the ceutral part, or bag, serving to collect the fish, and lead them into the bag. (p) A thin, broad, projecting piece on a gudgeon, to prevent it from turning in its socket.

10. A flock or company (of plover). W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 533.—Angle of the wing, in ornith., the carpal angle; the bend or flexure of the wing, see shoulder, n., 5.—Anterior wings, in entom., the upper, front, or fore wings, when there are two pairs; the mesothoracie wings, in any case.—Bastard wing, in ornith., sme as adula. See cuts there and under covert.—Bend of the wing. Same as angle of the wing.—Convoluted, deflexed, dentate, digitate, divergent, crect, falcate wings. See the adjectives.—Dragon's wings, see dragon.—Expanse or extent of wing, in 2004, wingspread. See expanse, n., 2, and spread, n., 12.—False wing, in ornith, the bastard wing, alula, or ala spuria. See alula (with cut), and cut under covert.—Flexure of the wing. See flexure.—Folded wings. See fold!, v., Diploptera, Vespidæ, and wasp, 1.—Gray-goose wing!, a feather of a goose as used on an arrow.

Our Englishmen in fight did ehuse The gallant gray goose wing. True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 370).

Inferior margin of a wing, inferior surface of a wing, inferior wings. See inferior.—Inner margin of the wing. See inner.—Length of wing, in ornith, the shortest distance from the flexure or carpal angle to the point of the wing or wing-tip.—Metathoracic wings. See metathoracic.—On or upon the wing. (a) Flying: as, to shoot birds on the wing. The bird

That flutters least is longest on the wing. Cowper, Task, vi. 931.

(b) Figuratively, in motion; traveling; active; busy.

I have been, since I saw you in town, pretty much on the wing, at Hampton, Twickenham, and elsewhere. Gray, Letters, I. 369.

(c) Taking flight; departing; vanishing.

(c) Taking flight; departing; vanishing.

Your wits are all upon the wing, just a-going.

Vanbrugh, Confederacy, iv. 1.

Petiolate wing. See petiolate.—Plane wings. See plane!—Plicate wings. Same as folded wings.—Point of the wing, in ornith, the end of the longest primary. See ving-tip.—Posterior margin of the wing. See posterior.—Posterior wings, in entom., the under or hinder wings, when there are two pairs; the metathoracie wings, in any case.—Reversed, spurious, superior wings. See the adjectives.—Tail of the wing. See tail!.—Tectiform wings, in entom., roof-shaped wings; wings held sloping like the roof of a house when the insect rests.—To clip the wings. See dip?.—To drop to wing. See drop.

To make or take wing, to fly; take flight; depart.

Light thickens: and the erow

Light thickens; and the erow Makes wing to the rooky wood.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 51.

It is a fearful thing
To see the human soul *take wing*In any shape, in any mood.

Byron, Prisoner of Chillon, viii.

Tumid wing. See tumid.—Under one's wing, under one's protection, care, or patronage: with reference to the sheltering of chickens under the wings of the hen, as in the New Testament use.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem, that sleest prophetis and stonyst hem that ben sent to thee, hon oft wold I gedre togidre thi sonys, as an henne gedreth togidre hir chikenys *indir* hir wengs, and thou woldist nat? Wyckif, Mat. xxiii. 37.

hir wengis, and thou woldist nat? Wyclif, Mat. xxiii. 37. Under wings, in entom, the posterior wings, when there are two pairs, more or less overlaid by the upper wings.—Unequal wings. See unequal.—Upper wings, in entom, the anterior wings, when there are two pairs, or their equivalents, as elytra and tegmina, which overlie the posterior wings wholly or partly.—Vertical wings, in entom, wings held upright when the Insect rests, as those of a butterfly; erect wings.—Wing-and-wing, the condition of a ship sailing before the wind with studdingsails on both sides: said also of fore-and-aft vessels (schooners) when they are sailing with the wind right aft, the foresail bnomed out on one side, and the mainsail on the other. Also goose-winged.—Wings conjoined, in her. See vol.—Wings displayed, in her., having the wings expanded: said of a bird used as a bearing.

Wing (wing), v. [< wing, n.] I. trans. 1. To equip with wings for flying; specifically, to feather (an arrow).

feather (an arrow).

Marriage Love's object is; at whose bright eyes He lights his torehes, and calls them his skies. For her he wings his shoulders. B. Jonson, The Barriers.

So the struck eagle, stretch'd upon the plain, . . . View'd his own feather on the fatal dart, And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart. Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 829.

2. Figuratively, to qualify for flight, elevation, rapid motion, etc.; especially, to lend speed or celerity to.

'Foot, all this is wrong!
This wings his pursuit, and will be before me.
I am lost for ever!

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. I.

Ambition wings his spirit. Lust's Dominion, i. 2.

3. To supply with wings or side parts, divisions, or projections, as an army, a house, etc.; flank.

projections, as an army, a transfer they thus directed, we will follow
In the main battle, whose puissance on either side
Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse.

Shak, Rich, III., v. 3. 300.

Close to the limb of the sun, where the temperature and pressure are highest, the hydrogen is in such a state that the lines of its spectrum are widened and winged.

C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 197.

4. To brush or clean with a wing, usually that

of a turkey. RREY.
Shut in from all the world without,
We sat the clean-winged hearth about.
Whittier, Snow-Bouod.

To bear in flight; transport on or as on wings.

I, an old turtle, Will wing me to some wither'd bough. Shak., W. T., v. 3. 133.

His arms and eager eyes ejecting flame,
Far wing'd before his squadron Tauered came.
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, iii.

6. To perform or accomplish by means of wings.

This last and Godlike Act atchiev'd, To Heav'n she wing'd her Flight. Prior, The Viceroy, st. 44.

From Samos have I wing'd my Way.

Congreve, Semele, ii. 1.

He [Rip Van Winkle] looked round, but could see nothing but a crow winging its solitary flight across the mountain.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 52.

7. To traverse in flight.

The crows and choughs that wing the midway air Show scarce so gross as beetles. Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 13.

Not man alone, but all that roam the wood, Or wing the sky, or roll along the flood.

Pope, Esssy on Man, iii. 120.

8t. To carve, as a quail or other small bird.

Wynge that partryche. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Good man! him list not spend his idle meals
In quinsing plovers, or in winging quails.

Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 44.

9. To wound or disable in the wing, as a bird; colloquially, to wound (a person) in the arm or shoulder, or some other not vital part.

What are the odds now that he doesn't wing me? These green-horns generally hit everything but the man they aim at. Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, v. 3.

II. intrans. To fly; soar; travel on the wing.

We, poor unfledged, Have never wing'd from view o' the nest. Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 23.

As the bird wings and sings, Let us ery, "All good things Are ours!" Browning, Rabbi Ben Ezra.

wing-band (wing'band), n. Same as wing-bar. wing-bar (wing bar), n. A colored bar or band across a bird's wing; technically, such a band formed by the tips of the greater or median wing-coverts, or both of these, and placed between the wing-bow and the wing-bay. Such are found in uncounted different birds. See

cut under *solitary*. wing-bay (wing bā), n. The plumage-marking of a bird formed by the secondary feathers of the wing, when the wing is closed and these feathers differ in color from the rest of the plumage: so called because in the black-breasted red game type of coloring this marking is of a bay color. See *speculum*, 3 (b), and first cut bay color. under wing.

wing-beat (wing'bet), n. A wing-stroke; one completed motion of the wing in the act of flying

wing-bow (wing'bo), n. In poultry, and hence in other birds, the plumage-marking on the shoulder or bend of the wing; distinctive coloration of the lesser coverts collectively: thus, in the black-breasted red gamecock the wing-bows are crimson. See cuts under Agelæus and seaegale.

wing-case (wing'kās), n. The hard, horny case or cover which overlies the functional wing of

many insects, especially of Coleoptera; the ely-Inany insects, especially of conspace, the ciperature. In hemipterous insects the wing-cases are technically called hemiclytra. Wing-cases are always the modified for ewings; when these wings are but little modified, as in orthopterous insects, they are called tegmina. See cuts under beetle, etrysalis, clavus, Coleoptera, and katydid. Also wing-cover.

wing-cell (wing'sel), n. In cntom., any one of the spaces between the nerves or veins of the wing. See cuts under nervure, renation, and wing.—Didymous, petiolate, radiated wing-cells. See the adjectives.

wing-compass (wing'kum"pas), n. A compass with an arc-shaped piece which passes through the opposite leg, and is clamped by a set-serew.

wing-conch (wing'kongk), n. A wing-shell. wing-cover (wing'kuv*er), n. In entom., same as teing-case.—Mutilated wing-covers. See muti-

wing-covert (wing'kuv"ert), n. In ornith., any wing-covert (wing knv*ert), n. In ornith., any one of the small feathers which overlie or underlie the flight-feathers of the wing; a covert of the wing. See covert, n., 6 (with cut), tectices, and first cut under wing.—Under wing-coverts. See under wing-Under wing-winged (wingd or wing'ed), a. [{ME. winged, wenged; {wing + -cd².}] 1. Having or wearing wings, in any sense: as, the winged horse (Pegasus); the winged god (Mercury); a winged (feathered) arrow: a winged ship (feathered) arrow: a winged feat; hence, rapid; swift.

Next Venus in his sphear is Malaea sonne, loves messenger, wing-footed Time them farther off doth bear.

Wing-footed Time them farther off doth bear.

Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 322.

(feathered) arrow; a winged ship.

Steer hither, steer your winged pines, All beaten mariners. W. Browne, Syrens' Song. There is also a little contemptible winged creature, an inhabitant of my aerial element.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 28.

2. In her., having wings. Specifically—(a) Noting a bird when the wings are of a different tincture from the body. [Rare.] (b) Noting an object not usually having wings: as, a wingde column.

3. In bot., anat., and conch., alate; alated; having a part resembling or likened to a wing:

as, a winged shell or bone; a winged seed. See ents under sphenoid, wing-shell, and wing, n., (c).—4. Abounding with wings, and hence with birds; swarming with birds. [Rare.]

The wing'd air dark'd with plumes.

Millon, Comus, 1. 730.

5. Moving or passing on or as on wings; swift; rapid.

Ther mighte I seen Wenged wondres faste fleen.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2118.

Come, Tamburlaine! now what thy winged aword.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., il. 3.

With Fear oppress'd,
In winged Words he thus the Queen address'd.

Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

6. Soaring; lofty; elevated; sublime.

How winged the sentiment that virtue is to be followed for its own sake, because its essence is divine!

J. S. Harford, Michael Angelo, v.

He [Emerson] looked far away over the heads of his hearers, with a vague kind of expectation, as into some private heaven of invention, and the winged period came at last obedient to his spell.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 383.

7. Disabled in the wing; having the wing broken.

You will aften recover winged birds as fuli of life as before the bone was broken. Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 16.

Winged bull, an Assyrian symbol of force and domination, of frequent occurrence in ancient Assyrian architectural sculpture, in which pairs of winged human-headed bulls and lions of colossal size usually guarded the portals of



Assyrian Winged Human-headed Bull.

Asynan ringed ruman-neaded but.

Asynan ringed ruman-neaded but.

Asynan ringed ruman-neaded but.

August.

Winged catheter, a soft-rubber catheter from the fenestrated end of which project two proceases which serve to retain the instrument after it has entered the bladder.

Winged elm. See wahoo, 3.—Winged fly, an artificial fly with wings, used by anglers; distinguished from the paimer, which has the form of a caterpillar.—Winged horse, See Pegasus.—Winged leaf, a pinnate or pinnately divided leaf.—Winged Lion. (a) See Lion of St. Mark, under lion. (b) [t. e.] See winged butl, ahove.—Winged pea, a plant of the former genus Tetragonolobus, now forming a section in Lotus. The pod is four winged.

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-Winged petiole, a petiole with a thin wing-like expansion. See cuts under ascidium and Quassia.—Winged pigweed, screw, etc. See the nouns.
wingedly (wing'ed-li), adv. In a winged manner with the house of the control of the control

ner; on, with, or by wings.

Nor with aught elae can our souls interknit Keats, Endymion, i.

winger (wing'er), n. [\langle wing + -erl.] 1. One who or that which wings, in any sense.—2. A small eask or tank for holding water, stowed in the wing of a ship, where the space is much reduced by the approaching lines of the hull. (See wing, n., 9 (d).) Tanks are accurately fitted to the sloping sides of the ship. wing-feather (wing feTH et), n. Any feather

of the wing; especially, a wing-quill, flight-feather, or remex.

wing-fish (wing fish), n. A flying-fish; especially, a flying-gurnard; in the United States, any species of *Prionotus*. See cut under sea-

A short

2. In conch., pteropod. P. P. Carpenter. wing-formed (wing'formd), a. Shaped wing, in any sense; aliform; alate. wing-gudgeon (wing'guj'on), n. A winged shaft of metal

used as a journal for wheels having wood-

wheels having wood-en axles. The wing is inserted into the end of the wood, and is secured firmly by shrinking on heated bands of wrought-from. E. H. Knight.



ron. E. H. Knynt,
wing-handed (wing'han'ded), a. Having
the hands or fore limbs modified as wings; chi-

wing-leafed (wing'left), a. Having pinnate or pinnately divided leaves: as, a wing-leafed palm: eontrasted with fan-leafed.

wingless (wing 'les), a. [{wing +-less.] 1. Having no wings; hence, unable to fly; technically, in zool, apterous; not alate; not winged, in any sense.

Our freedom chain'd, quite wingless our desire, In aense dark-prison'd all that ought to acar. Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 343.

2. In ornith., specifically, having rudimentary wings, unfit for flight; impennate or squamipennate, as any ratite bird or penguin: as, the wingless kiwis (Apterygidæ).

winglessness (wing les-nes), n. The state or character of being wingless.

Winglessness occurs in other insectathrough other causes than those which obtain in Madeira. Nature, XLIII, 410.

winglet (wing'let), n. $[\langle wing + -let.]$ A little wing. Specifically—(a) In ornith., the bastard wing, or alula. (b) In entom.: (1) The slula, a membrane under the base of the elytra of many Coleoptera.

When he took off the winglets, either wholly or partially,

the buzzing ceased.

Kirby and Spence, Entomology, II. 306.

wing-membrane (wing' mem" brān), n. The skin of the wing of a bat; the alar membrane. wing-nervure (wing'ner" vīr), n. In entom, a nervure (which see, with cut).—Uncinate wing-nervures, See uncinate. wing-membrane (wing 'mem' bran), n. The skin of the wing of a bat; the alar membrane.

wing-nervure (wing 'net'"vūr), n. In entom., a nervure (which see, with cut).—Uncinate wingnervures. See uncinate.

wing-net (wing 'net), n. A winged kind of stake-net, used in the St. Lawrence salmon fishery.

uppermost or longest transom in a ship. Also called main transom. See cut under transom. wing-wale (wing 'wäl), n. See wing, n., 9 (d). wing-wall (wing 'wäl), n. One of the lateral walls of an abutument, forming a support and protection to it. E. H. Knight. wingy (wing'i), a. [\lambda wing + -y\lambda \right]. I llaving single.

wing-pad (wing'pad), n. One of the undeveloped, pad-like wings of an active pupa, as of a young grasshopper. See cut under Calopte-

wing-passage (wing'pas"āj), n. Naut., a passage along the sides of a ship in the hold. Thearle, Naval Arch., ¶ 154.

wing-pen (wing'pen), n. An inclosure for salt or ice in the hold of a vessel.

wing-post (wing'pōst), n. A post or messenger which travels on the wing; a carrier-pigeon.

[Rare.]

Probably our English would be found as docible and in-genious as the Turkish pigeona, which carry letters from Aleppo to Babylon, if trained up accordingly. But such practices by these zeing-posts would spoil many a foot-post. Fuller, Worthies, Northamptonshire, II. 498.

wing-quill (wing'kwil), n. In ornith., one of the remiges or flight-feathers. See remex, and cuts under covert, n., 6, and wing, n., 1 (a).

wing-rail (wing'rail), n. On railways, a guard-rail at a switch. E. H. Knight.
wing-scale (wing'skal), n. In entom., same as

squamula, 1 (b).
wingseed (wing'sed), n. See Ptelea and Ptero-

wing-sheath (wing'sheth), n. In entom., same as elytrum, 1. Also wing-case, wing-cover. wing-shell (wing'shel), n. 1. A gastropod of

the family Strom-bidæ: so called from the alate lip of the aperture. See also eut under Strombus. -2. A bivalve of the family Aviculidæ; a hammer-oys-ter.—3. A pteropod or wing-snail.—4†. A wing-case or wing-cover. N. Grew.— False wing-shells, the spout-shells or Aporrhaide. See cuts under Aporrhaides and spout-shell.



Wing-shell (Strombus gigas), one seventh natural size.

footed (wing 144 - 27),
ringed feet; hence, rapid; switt.

Next Venus in his sphear is Malaea sonne,
loves messenger, wing-footed Mercurie.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Wing-shooting
(wing'sho"ting), n.

The act or practice of shooting flying birds.

The act or practice of shooting flying birds. The act or practice of shooting hying.

They (fowling-pieces) were probably intended for wingshooting, but could not have been made until several years
after the invention of the flint lock.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 58.

wing-shot (wing'shot), a. and n. I. a. 1. Shot in the wing. -2. Shot while on the wing. See wing-shooting.

II. n. 1. A shot made at a bird on the wing.
— 2. One who shoots flying birds.
wing-snail (wing'snail), n. A pteropod or seabutterfly. See cuts under Cavolinia and Pneumoderma.

wing-spread (wing'spred), n. The distance from tip to tip of the extended wings, as of a bat, bird, or insect; extent of wing; alar expanse.

wing-stopper (wing'stop"er), n. 1†. A rope having one end elenched to a cable, and the other to the ship's beam.—2. A cable-stopper used in the wings or sides of the hold in old days when rope cables were used.

wing-stroke (wing'strok), n. The stroke or sweep of the wings; a wing-beat. wing-swift (wing'swift), a. Swift of wing; of

rapid flight.

wing-tip (wing 'tip), n. The point of the wing; the apex of the longest primary of a bird's wing. This is often the end of the first primary, which may exceed in length the next one by as much as or by more than the accond surpasses the third. The most pointed wings result from this conformation, and the wing is generally the more rounded the further removed the longest primary is from the first one. A sharp yet strong wing results from the greatost length of the accond or third primary, supported nearly to its end by those next to it on each side; and, in general, two or three feathers, of nearly or quite equal lengths, compose the wing-tip.

wing-tract (wing 'trakt), n. In ornith, the pteryla alaris; that special tract or pteryla upon which grow the feathers of the wing, excepting the scapulars (which are situated upon the lumeral tract). See pteryla, and first ent under wing.

under wing.

Naut., the uppermost or longest transom in a ship. Also

The cranes,
In feather'd legions, cut th' ætheriat plains; . . .
But, if some rushing storm the journey cross,
The wingy leaders all are at a loss.

Rove, tr. of Lucan, v. 1029.

2. Soaring as on wings; aspiring; lofty.

As for those wingy mysteries in divinity, and airy sub-tleties in religion, which have unhinged the brains of hetter heads, they never stretched the pia mater of mine. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. § 9.

Youth's gallant trophies, bright
In Fancy's rainbow ray, invite
His wingy nerves to climb.

Beattle, Ode to Hope, ii. 1.

3. Rapid; swift.

3. Rapid; swift.

With wingy speed outstrip the eastern wind.

Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

wink¹ (wingk), v. [< ME. winken, wink, move the cyclids quickly (pret. wane, wank, wonk), < AS. *wincan (pret. *wane, pp. *wuncen); also ME. winken (pret. winkede), < AS. wincian, wink; = MD. wincken, wencken = OHG, win-

chan, move aside, reel, nod, MHG. winken (pret. chan, move aside, reel, nod, MHG. winken (pret. wank), nod, also totter, reel, wince, G. winken (pret. winkte), nod, make a sign, = Sw. vinka, beckon, wink, = Dan. rinke, beckon; cf. Icel. vanka, wink, rove, = Sw. vanka = Dan. vanke, rove, stroll; akin to AS. wancol, wavering, E. wankle, etc.: see wankle, wench!, wince!, wincle!, etc.! I. intrans. 1. To close and open the eyest. lids quickly; of the eyes, to be opened and shut quickly; blink; nictitate.

Here is three studied, ere ye'll thrice wink.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2. 54.

2. To shut the eyes; close the eyelids so as

Unnethes wiste he how to loke or wynke.

Chaucer, Troilus, i. 301.

A skilfull Gnnner, with his left eye winking, Levels directly at an Oak hard by, Whereon a hundred groaning Culners cry. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, 1.7.

3. To be wilfully blind or ignorant; avoid notice or recognition, as of an annoying or troublesome fact; ignore; connive: often followed by at.

If golde speake for her in the present tense,
The officer deputed for th' offence
Will winck at smale faultes & remit correction.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

You are forc'd to wink and seem content.

Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Eleventh Satire.

We may surely wink at a few things for the sake of the public interest, if God Almighty does; and if He didn't, I don't know what would have become of the country.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, vii.

4t. To close the eyes in sleep; sleep.

For wel I woot, sithough I wake or winke, Ye rekke not whether I flete or sinke. Chaucer, Complaint to Pity, l. 109.

Go to bedde bi tyme, & wynke.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

5. To convey a hint, wish, insinuation, etc., by a quick shutting and opening usually of one

Waryn Wiadome wynked vppon Medc, And seide, "Madame, I am 3owre man, what so my month Iangleth." Piers Plowman (B), Iv. 154. Pacience perceyned what I thougt, and wynked on me to be atilie.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 85.

be stille.

Wink at the footman to leave him without a plate.

Swift.

"Very well, sir," cried the squire, who immediately smoked him, and winked on the rest of the company, to prepare us for the sport.

Goldsmith, Vicar, vii. I blusb to say I've winked at him, and he has winked at me! W. S. Gübert, Gentle Alice Brown.

6. To twinkle; shine with quick, irregular

gleams; flash; sparkle. MS; BASKI; SPARKE.

Whether the Heav'ns incessant agitation,
Into a Star transforming th' Exhalation,
Kindle the same, like as a coal that winkt
On a sticks end (and seemed quite extinct).

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 21.

O for a beaker full of the warm Sonth, Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene, With beaded bubbles winking at the brim. Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

Winking muscle, the sphinter or orbicular muscle of the eyelids, the action of which closes the eye; the winker: technically called palpebratis and orbicularis palpebrarum. See cut under muscle.

II. trans. 1. To close and open quickly: as, to wink the eyelids or the eyes.

Lady Clavering, giving the young gentleman a delighted tap with her fan, uinked her black eyes at him.

Thackeray, Pendennis, xxv.

2. To move, force, or remove by winking: as, to wink back one's tears

wink¹ (wingk), n. [\lambda ME. wink, sleep, = OHG. winch, sideward movement, nod, MHG. winc, wink, G. wink, nod; from the verb.] 1. A quick shutting and opening of the eyelids; especially, such a movement of one eye made as a signal; hence, a hint, insinuation, command, etc., conveyed by or as by winking.

Eternall Father, at whose wink
The wrathfull Ocean's swelling pride doth sink.
Sylicester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.
But why wou'd you ne'er give a Friend a Wink then?
Wycherley, Country Wife, v. 4.

In an instant my coachman took the wink to pursue.

Steele, Spectator, No. 454.

2t. A nap; sleep.

Thenne wakede I of my wink, me was wo with alle That I nedde [had not] sadioker i-slept. Piers Plowman (A), v. 3.

3. The time required for winking once; a very short space of time; a moment: referring usually to sleep.

We never
Slept wink ashore all night, but made sail ever.
Chapman, Odyssey, xvi. 491.

He's harped them all asleep; Except it was the king's daughter Who se wink cou'dns get. The Water o' Wearle's Well (Child's Ballads, 1, 198).

In a wink the false love turns to hate.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. A twinkle; a sparkle; a flash.

A wink from Hesper falling
Fast in the wintry sky
Comes through the even blue,
Desr, like a word from you.
W. E. Henley, Echoes, xl.

Forty winks, a short nap. [Colloq.]

Old Mr. Transome, . . . since his walk, had been hav-lng forty winks on the sofa in the library. George Eliol, Felix Holt, xliii.

To tip one the wink. See tip2.
wink2 (wingk), n. [Short for winkle1.] A periwinkle. See periwinkle2, and first quotation
under wash, n., 13. [Prov. Eng.]

The wink men, as these periwinkle sellers are called, generally live in the lowest parts, and many in lodging-houses. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 78.

wink-a-peep (wingk'a-pēp), n. [As wink-and-peep.] The scarlet pimpernel, or shepherd's weather-glass, Anagallis arvensis: so named from its closing or winking in damp weather and opening or peeping in fair weather. By Bacon called wincopipe (which see). Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]
winker (wing'ker), n. [< wink1 + -er1.] 1. One who winks.

Nodders, winkers, and whisperers.

2. One of the blinders of a horso; a blinker.

3. An eyelash; also, the eye. [Colloq.]—4.
The nictitating or winking membrane of a bird's eye; the third eyelid.—5. The winking mnsele (which see, under wink¹, v.).—6. In an organ, a small bellows, compressed by a spring, attached to the side of a wind-trunk so as to regulate slight variations in the tension of the air late slight variations in the tension of the air within. Also called concussion-bellows.

winker-leather (wing'ker-leth"er), n. dlcry, a glazed piece of heavy leather which forms the outside of a winker or blind.

winker-muscle (wing'ker-mus"l), n. Same as winker, 5.

winker-plate (wing'ker-plat), n. In saddlery, a metallic plate which gives shape and strength to a winker or blinder.

to a winker or blinder.

winker-strap (wing'kėr-strap), n. In saddlery, a strap which holds the winkers in position. It extends downward from the crown-piece of the bridle, and then branches off on either side, and is fastened to the winkers. See cut under harness.

winking (wing'king), n. [< ME. wynkkyngc, wynkynge; verbal n. of wink1, v.] The act of one who winks: often used in the colloquial physical like winking.

phrase like winking—that is, very rapidly; very quickly; with great vigor.

Nod away at him, if you please, like winking!
Dickens, Great Expectations, xxv.

And every Lamp, and every Fire, Did at the dreadful Sight wink and expire.

Coveley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 13.

Nod away at him, if you please, the winking!

Dickens, Great Expectations, xxv.

winkingly (wing'king-li), adv. With winking.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it winkingly, as those do that are purblind.

Peacham, On Drawing. winking-owl (wing'king-oul), n. An Austra-

lian owl, Ninox connivens. winkle¹ (wing'kl), n. [\langle AS. *wincle, in comp.

winkle' wing kl, a. [CAS. attack, in comp., pine-winclan, periwinkles; allied to wink': see wink'2 and periwinkle'2.] Same as periwinkle'2. winkle' (wing'kl), a. A dialectal variant of wankle. Halliwell.

winkle-hawk (wing'kl-hâk), u. [D. winkcl-haak, a rent, tear.] An angular rent made in cloth, etc. Bartlett. Also winkle-hole. [New York.]

winkless (wingk'les), a. [\langle wink1 + -less.] Unwinking. [Rare.]

He advanced to that part of the area which was immediately below where I was standing, fixed on me a wide, dilated, winkless sort of stare, and halted.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 94.

winly (win'li), a. [ME., also wynnelich, \langle As. wynlic, joyous, \langle wyn, joy (see winne), +-lic, E. -ly¹. Cf. winsome.] Joyous; winsome; pleasant; gracious; goodly.

Chefly thay asken Spycez, that vn-sparely men speded hom to bryng, & the wynne-lych wyne ther-with.

Sir Gawajne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 980.

That wynnelych lorde that wonyes in henen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), li. 1807.

winly (win'li), adv. [< ME. wynly, wynli; < winly, a.] 1†. Delightfully; pleasantly.

That was a perles place for sni prince of erthe, & wynli with hele wal was closed al a-bonte.

William of Palerne (E. T. S.), 1.749.

Thane I went to that wlonke, and wynly hire gretis.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3339.

2. Quietly. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

An assimilated form of wilna, winna (win'ä). An assimilated form of wilna, Scotch for will no—that is, will not. winnable (win'a-bl), a. [< win1 + -able.] Capa-

ble of being won.

All the rest are winnable.

Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 18, 1888. (Encyc. Dict.)

winnet, n. and a. I. n. Joy; delight; pleasure.

That and a. 1. 1. 1. 30y, denight, pressure.

Hit is min higte [joy], bit is mi vane,
That ich me drage to mine cunde [kind].

Oud and Nightingale, L. 272.

When I was borne Noye named he me,
And saide thees wordes with mekili wynne.

II. a. Enjoyable; delightful.

Ho wayned me vpon this wyse to your wynne halle. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2456.

winnel, winnel-straw (win'el, -strâ), n. Same as jackstraw, 5. [Prov. Eng.] winner (win'er), n. [< ME. wynner; < win1 + -er1.] One who or that which wins; a sne-

cessful contestant or competitor.

The event

Is yet to name the winner.

Shak., Cymbeline, tii. 5. 15.

winning (win'ing), n. [< ME. wynnynge, wynynge; verbal n. of win'l, v.] 1. The act of one who wins, in any sense.

At the Winning of The wind the winning of the windows.

At the Winning of Tonque [Towques], the King made eight and twenty Knighta, and from thence marched with his Army to Caen.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 172.

If I am not worth the woolng, I surely am not worth the winning!

Longfellow, Miles Standish, iii.

2. That which is won; that which is gained by effort, conquest, or successful competition; earnings; profit; gain: generally in the plural.

The kynge Arthur made be leide on an hepe all the wynynge and the richesse that ther was geten.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), il. 167.

A... gamester, that stakes all his winnings upon every cast.

Addison, Freeholder, No. 40. 3. In coal-mining, a shaft or pit which is being sunk to win or open a bed of coal; an opening of any kind by which coal has been won; a bed of coal ready for mining (see win1, v. t., 9); sometimes, also, a part of a coal-mine, as distinguished from another portion from which it is separated by a barrier.

The South Hetton and Great Hetton pits were also very costly difficult winnings, on account of the quicksand and irruptions of water.

Jevons, The Cosl Question (2d ed.), p. 68.

winning (win'ing), p. a. Successful in contending, competing, attaining, influencing, or gaining over; hence, especially, taking; attractive; charming.

A winning language in your tongue and looks.

Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, ii. 2. Her smile, her apeech, with *winning* sway, Wiled the old harper'a mood away. Scott, L. of the L., ii. 10.

I do find

winning-headway (win'ing-hed"wa), n. In coal-mining, a cross-heading, or one driven at right angles to the main gangways. [North.

winningly (win'ing-li), adv. In a winning man-

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Winningly meek or venerably calm. \\ Wordsworth, Excursion, ii. \end{tabular}$

winningness (win'ing-nes), n. The property or character of being winning.

Those who iosist on charm, on winningness in style, on subtle harmonies and exquisite auggestion, are disappointed in Burke.

J. Morley, Burke, p. 209.

winning-post (win'ing-post), n. A post or goal in a race-course, the order of passing which determines the issue of the race.
winninish (win'in-ish), n. [Amer. Ind.] The
schoodic trout (which see, under trout¹).

Found in Eastern waters under the name of "winninish,"
"grayling," "schoodic trout."

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 160.

winnock, n. See windock.
winnow (win'ō), v. [< ME. winewen, wynewen,
winwcn, windewen, windwen, wyndwe, < AS. windwian, wyndwian, winnow, fan, ventilate (tr. L.
ventilare), with formative -v, < wind, wind, air:
see wind², n., and cf. wind², v. Cf. Icel. vinza,
winnow, with formative -z (-s), < rindr, wind
(see winze¹), and L. ventilare, ventilate, < ventus,
wind (see ventilate). I. trans. 1. To fan; set
in motion by means of wind; specifically to exin motion by means of wind; specifically, to expose (grain) to a current of air in order to separate and drive off chaff, refuse particles, etc.

Ane wummon . . . thet windwede hweate,

Ancren Riwle, p. 270.

Let wyndwe the Askes in the Wynd.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 107.

Behold, he winnoweth barley to night in the threshing.

2. To blow upon; toss about by blowing.

o blow upon; toss about by

Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
Thee aitting eareless on a granary floor,
Thy bair soft-lifted by the vinnowing wind.

Keats, To Autumn.

They set the wind to winnow pulse and grain.

Emerson, Musketaquid.

3. To separate, expel, or disperse by or as by fanning or blowing; sift or weed out; separate or distinguish, as one thing from another.

Bitter torture shall Winnow the truth from falsehood. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 134.

Your office la to winnow false from true.

Cowper, llope, l. 417.

And lets the kind breeze, with its delicate fan, Winnow the heat from out his dank gray halr.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

4. To set in motion or vibratiou; beat as with a fan or wings. [Rare.]

He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky Sails hetween worlds and worlds, with steady wing; Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan Winnows the buxom air. Milton, P. L., v. 270.

5. To wave to and fro; flutter; flap. [Rare.]

The waken'd lav'rock warbling springs,
An' climba the early aky,
Winnocing blythe her dewy wings
In morning's rose eye,
Burns, Now Spring has Clad the Grove in Green.

6. To pursue or accomplish with a waving or flapping motion, as of wings. [Rare.]

After wildly circling about, and reaching a height at which it (the anipe) appears a mere speck, where it winnows a random zigzag course, it abruptly shoots downwards and aslant, and then as abruptly stops to regain its former elevation, and this process it repeats many times.

A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 200,

7. Figuratively, to subject to a process analogous to the winnowing of grain; separate into parts according to kind; sift; analyze or scrutinize carefully; examine; test.

It being a matter very strange and incredible that one which with so great diligence had winnoned his adversaries' writings should be ignorant of their minds.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vl. 6.

Emp. All may be foes; or how to be distinguished, If some be friends?

Bend. They may with ease be winnow'd.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

II. intrans. 1. To free grain or the like from chaff or refuse matter by means of wind.

Winnow not with every wind. Ecclus. v. 9.

Some vinnow, some fan,
Some cast that can
In casting provide,
For seed lay aside.
Tusser, Husbandry, November's Abstract.

2. To move about with a flapping motion, as of wings; flutter.

Their [owls'] ghostly shapes winnowing sllently around in the twilight.

Mrs. C. Meredith, My House in Tasmania, p. 356.

winnow (win'ō), n. [(winnow, v.] That which winnows or which is used in winnowing; a contrivance for fanning or winnowing grain.

How solemnly the pendent lvy-mass Swings in its winnow! Coleridge, The Picture.

They (leaves of the Palmyra palm) are largely employed for making pans, bags, winnows, hats, umbrellas, and for thatching, etc.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 374.

winnower (win 'ō-èr), n. [< ME. winewere, windwere, windcwere; < winnow + -er1.] One who winnows; also, an apparatus for winnowing.

As, in sacred floors of barns, upon eorn-winnow'rs fliea The chaff, drlv'n with an opposite wind. Chapman, 1liad, v. 497.

Threshing machines are popular here, because the grain does not have to run through a winnower.

The Engineer, LXX. 472.

winnowing-basket (win'ō-ing-bās*ket), n. In her., a bearing representing a large flat basket of peculiar form with two handles.

of peculiar form with two handles.
winnowing-fan (win'ō-ing-fan), n. In her.,
same as winnowing-basket.
winnowing-machine (win'ō-ing-ma-shēn"), n.
A machine for cleaning grain by the action of
riddles and sieves and an air-blast; a fanningmachine or fanning-mill. See cut under fan-

winnow-sheet (win'ō-shēt), n. [Also dial. wim-sheet; < ME. wynwe-sehete; < winnow + sheet.] A sheet used or intended for use in winnowing. [Obselete or prov. Eng.]

His wijf walked him with a longe gode, In a cutted cote cutted full heyze, Wrapped in a wonwe schete to weren hire fro weders. Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1. 435.

winrow, n. See windrow. winsey, n. Same as wincey.

Winslow's foramen. See foramen of Winslow,

Winslow's ligament. See ligament of Winslow, under ligament.

winsome (win'sum), a. [\langle ME. winsome, winsom, wynsum, wunsum, \langle AS. wynsum (= OS. wunsam = OHG. wunnisam, wunnosam, MHG. wunnesam, joyful, delightful, \(\lambda\) wyn, joy (see winne), \(\to -\sin \text{un} = \text{E. -some.}\)] 1. That gives or is fitted to give joy, delight, or satisfaction; delightful; pleasing, agreeable, or attractive; charming; winning; sweet.

Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny bonny bride, Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow. The Braes of Yarrow (Percy's Reliques, II. iii. 24).

We almost see his leonine face and lifted brow, ... the clear gray eye, and ineffably sweet and winsome smile.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 58.

2t. Kindly; gracious.

And nil forgete alle his forybeldinges,
That winsom es to alle thine wickenesses.
Early Eng. Psalter (ed. Stevenson), cii. [A. V. ciii. 3].

3. Joyful; cheerful; merry; lively; gay.

I gat your letter, winsome Willie.

Burns, To W. Simpson.

winsomely (win'sum-li), adv. [< ME. *winsom-ly, < AS. wynsumlice; as winsome + -ly².] In a winsome manner.

winsome manner.

O Jock, sae winsomely 'a ye ride,
Wi' baith your feet upo' ae side!
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 86).

winsomeness (win'sum-nes), n. The property
or character of being winsome; attractiveness;
loveliness. J. R. Green. (Imp. Dict.)
winter¹ (win'ter), n. and a. [<ME. winter, wynter, < As. winter (pl. winter or wintru), winter,
also a year, = OS. wintar = OFries. D. LG. winter = OHG. wintar, MHG. G. winter = Icel. vettr,
vittr (for *wintr), mod. vetr = Sw. Dan. vinter
= Goth. wintrus, winter, year; ulterior origin
doubtful. The supposed connection with wind
(as if winter were the 'windy season') is phonetically improbable. Some suggest a connection with OIr. find, white, Old Gaulish Vindoin several proper names.] I. n. 1. The cold
season of the year. Astronomically winter is reckened
to begin in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solatice (about December 21st), and to end
at the equinox in March; but in ordinary apeech winter
complese the three coldest months — December, Jannary,
and February being reckened the winter months in the
United States, and November, December, and January in
Great Britaln. In southern latitudes where corresponds
to the northern ammer. See season.

As an hosebonde hopeth after an hard wynter,
Yf god gyueth hym the lif, to haue a good heruest.

As an hosebonde hopeth after an hard wynter, Yf god gyueth hym the lif, to hauc a good heruest. Piers Plawman (C), xiii. 196.

Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come.

Cant. ii. 11.

2. A year: now chiefly poetical, with implica-tion of a hard year or of frosty age.

a nard year of the was old.

I trowe of thritty wynter he was old.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, 1, 26.

And there I saw mage Merlin, whose vast wit
And hundred winters are but as the hands
Of loyal vassals toiling for their liege.

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Figuratively, a period analogous to the winter of the year; a season of inertia or suspended activity, or of cheerlessness, dreariness, or adversity.

SILY.

Now is the winter of our discontent

Made glorious summer by this sun of York.

Shak, Rich. III., i. 1, 1.

The winter of sorrow beat shows
The truth of a friend such as you.

Cowper, Winter Nosegay.

The last pertion of corn brought home at the end of harvest; or, the state of affairs when all the grain on a farm is reaped and brought under cover; also, the rural feast held in celebra-tion of the ingathering of the crops. [Scotch.]

For now the maiden has been win, And Winter is at last brought in; And syne they dance and had the kirn. The Har'st Rig, st. 136. (Jamieson.)

II. a. Occurring in, characteristic of, or pertaining to winter; wintry.

Youth like summer morn, age like winter weather.

Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, 1. 159.

On a sudden, lo! the level lake, And the long glories of the winter moon. Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

Lime-tree winter moth, an American geometrid moth, Hybernia tiliaria, which greatly resembles in habit the European winter moth, and is an occasional enemy to orchards in the United States, although more commonly found on linden and elm. T.W. Harris.—Winter aconite. See aconite, and cut under Eranthis.—Winter apple, barrley. See the nouns.—Winter assizes, in Eng. law, any court of assize, seeslons of over and terminer, or jail-delivery held in November, December, or January. The Win-

winterberry

ter Assizes Act, 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 57), allows orders in council combining several counties for speedy trial of prisoners at winter assizes.—Winter beer. See Schenk beer, under beer!—Winter hud. Same as statoblast.—Winter chip-Dird, the tree-spurrow, Spizella monticola, which comes luto the United States in the fall, about the time the common chip-bird leaves. See tree-sparrow, 2.—Winter cholera, a form of diarrhea occurring during the winter months as an epidenic, due probably to impurities in the drinking-water: an occasional name.—Winter cough, chronic bronchitis in which the cough appears with the first frosty weather in the autumn and continues as long as the cold weather lasts.—Winter cress. See winter-cress.—Winter crop. See crop.—Winter daffodil, See Sternbergia.—Winter duck. (a) The pictail or sprigtall duck, Dafila acuta. Montagu. (British.) (b) Specifically, Hardad glaciatis, in various parts of the United States. See cut under Hardad.—Winter fallow, see falcon.—Winter fallow, ground that is fallowed in winter.—Winter fallow, ground that is fallowed in winter.—Winter fallow, ground that is fallowed in winter.—Winter fallow, ground that is fallowed in winter or 1842-3.—Winter goose. See goose.—Winter sellent in some of the then western States of the Union in the winter of 1842-3.—Winter goose. See goose.—Winter gull, a gull which appears in winter in a given locality, as the common gull. Larus canus, in England, or the herringgull. Also winter-bonnet, winter men. See kittiwake (with cut).—Winter hawk, the red-shouldered buzzard, Bute of tineatus, common all the year in many parts of the United States: a name due to the fact that the young of this bird was formerly taken as a different species, known as the vinter falcon, Falco (or Buteo) hiematis.—Winter heliotrope.—Winter hematuria, the passage of bloody urine occurring in the winter months, and apparently as the result of cold.—Winter inch, a very annoying pruritua, chiefly of the lower extermities, occurring during the wioter m

And whan the hauene was not able for to dwelle in wynter, full manye ordeyneden counseil for to . . . wynterne in the hauene of Crete. Wyclif, Acts xxvii. 12.

After many dreadfull combates with the ice, and one of the shippes departing from the other, they were forced to winter in Noua Zemla. Purchas, Pligrimage, p. 434.

I went to London with toy family to winter at Soho, in the great square. Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 27, 1689.

II. trans. 1. To overtake with winter; detain during winter. [Rare.]

tain during winter. [Laare.]
They sayled to the 49, degree and a halfe vnder the pole Antartyke; where heinge wyntered, they were inforced to remayne there for the space of two monethes.

R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on Amer[ica, ed. Arber, p. 251).

2. To keep, feed, or manage during the winter: as, delicate plants must be wintered under cover.

Is there no keeping
A wife to one man's use? no wintering
These cattel without straying?
Fletcher, Woman's Prize, ili. 3.

3. To retain during a winter. [Rare.]

To winter an opinion is too tedious.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 5.

winter² (win'ter), n. [Origin obscure; prob.
ult. connected with windle and windle.] 1†. The
part of the old-style hand printing-press which
sustained the carriage.—2. An implement made
to hang on the front of a grate, for the purpose of
keeping warm a tea-kettle or the like. Imp. Dict.
winter.heaten (win'ter-be*ten), q. Oppressed winter-beaten (win'ter-be"/tn). a. Oppressed or exhausted by the severity of winter.

He compareth his carefull case to the sadde season of the yeare, to the frostie ground, to the frosen trees, and to his owne winter-beaten flocke. Spenser, Shep. Cal., January, Arg.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., January, Arg. winterberry (win'tèr-ber"i), n.; pl. winterberries (-iz). A name of several shrubs of the genus Ilex, belonging to the section (once genus) Prinos, growing in eastern North America. The winterberry especially so named is I. retricillata, otherwise called black alder, sometimes distinguished as Virginia winterberry. It bears deciduous leaves, and small white flowers in sessile clusters, followed by abundant shining scarlet berries of the size of a pea, which remain

after the fall of the leaves, rendering the bush very attractive. The bark is regarded as tonic and astringent, has been recommended for fevers, etc., and is a popular remedy for gangrene and ulcers. I. Lævigata, the smooth winterberry, has larger, mostly solitary, earlier ripening berries. I. glabra, the inkberry, belongs to this group. winter-bloom (win'ter-blom), n. The witch-hazel, Hamamelis Virginiana. It blossoms late in the fall and matures its fruit the next season.

winter-bonnet (win'ter-bon"et), n. Same as winter gull (which see, under winter¹). [Local, British 1

winter-bound (win'ter-bound), a. Imprisoned, confined, detained, or hindered by winter.

As the wretch looks o'er Siberia's shore,

When winter-bound the wave is.

Burns, Lovely Davies.

winterbourn, winterbourne (win'ter-born), n. See nailbourne.

The springs and intermittent winter-bournes which rise suddenly at certain seasons in the chalk-districts were thought to be harbingers of pestilence and famine.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., x.

winter-cherry (win'têr-cher"i), n. 1. See al-kekengi and strawberry-tomato.—2. See Sola-num.—3. Same as heartseed. winter-clad (win'têr-klad), a. Clothed for win-ter; warmly clad.

Tattoo'd or wosded, winter-clad in skins.

Tennyson, Princess, ii.

winter-clover (win'ter-klo"ver), n. The partridge-berry, Mitchella repens.
winter-crack (win'ter-krak), n. A small green plum with late-ripening fruit.
winter-cress (win'ter-kres), n. A cruciferous plant, either Barbarea vulgaris or B. præcox, both formerly (and the latter still sparingly) cultivated for winter salad. Both are Old World plants, and the former is very common in North America, though indigenous only in the north and west. This is a stoutish weed with bright-green lyrate leaves and conspicuous yellow racemes, also called yellow rocket, and sometimes (to distinguish it from the water-cress) land-cress. The latter, the early winter-cress (which may be a variety of the former), is cultivated and sometimes spontaneous in southern parts of the United States, there called seuroy-grass.

wintered (win'terd), a. [\langle ME. *wintered, win-tred, \langle AS. gewintrad (?); as winter1 + -cd².]

1. Having seen or endured (many) winters.

& 3ho wass tha swa winntredd wif & off swa mikell elde. Ormulum, l. 453.

The hoary fell
And many-winter'd fleece of throat and chin.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Exposed to winter, especially in a figurative sense; tried by adversity or sorrow.

Their moral nature especially wants the true frigorific tension of a well wintered life and experience.

H. Bushnell, Moral Uses of Dark Things, ix.

3t. Pertaining to or suitable for winter; worn

Wintred garments must be linde. Shak., As you Like it (fol. 1623), iii. 2. 111 (song).

winterer (win'ter-er), n. One who or that which passes the winter in a specified place or manner; specifically, an ex or cow kept to feed in a particular place during winter. Jamieson.

Luxuries denied to the winterer on board ship.

Athenæum, No. 3045, p. 319.

winter-flower (win'ter-flou"er), n. See Chimo-

wintergreen (win'ter-green), n. [= D. winter-green: so called as keeping green through the winter; as winter1 + green.] 1. A plant of the

genus Pyrola, especially P. minor, the minor, the cies in Eng-land, where land, name the chiefly thus applied. P. rotundifolia is sometimes distinguished as false or pear-leafed wintergreen.— 2. A plant of the genus Gaultheria, chiefly G. proaromatic wintergreen eastern North America. This is a little under-



shrub with extensively creeping, usually hidden, stems, and ascending branches which bear evergreen leaves, small white nodding flowers, and scarlet berries which consist of an enlarged fieshy calyx surrounding the capsule. The leaves afford wintergreen-oil (which see), and have also been used as a tea, whence the name tea-berry and nonuntain-tea. The berries are mildly aromatic. New England names are checkerberry and partridge-berry (both, especially the latter, shared with Mitchella repens), and boxberry, other names are deerberry, groundberry, hill-berry, spiceberry, creeping wintergreen, and spring wintergreen.

3. A plant of the genus Chimaphila, especially (1. magailata See snotted mintergreen, below.—

3. A plant of the genus Chimaphila, especially C. maculata. See spotted wintergreen, below.— American, aromatic wintergreen. See det. 2.—Chickwood wintergreen. See Trientalis.—Creeping wintergreen. See det. 2.—False wintergreen. See det. 1.—Flowering wintergreen. See Polygala.—Pear-leafed wintergreen. See def. 1.—Spotted wintergreen, a congener of the pipsissews, Chimaphila maculata, having spotted leaves.—Spring wintergreen. See def. 2.
wintergreen-oil (win'tér-grēn-oil), n. A heavy volatile oil distilled from the leaves of the aromatic wintergreen (see wintergreen, 2). It is medicinally an aromatic stimulant with an astringent property; its chief use, however, is in flavoring confectionery, medicated syrups, etc. Officinally oil of gaultheria.

winter-ground (win'ter-ground), r. t. To cover over so as to preserve from the effects of frost during winter: as, to winter-ground the roots of a plant.

With charitable bill . . . bring thee all this;
Yea, and furr'd moss besides, when flowers are none,
To winter-ground thy corse.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2, 220.

winter-hall, n. [< ME. wyntyr-halle, wyntir-haule; < winter¹ + hall.] A hall used especially in winter.

The utmost Chambur nexte Winter Halle.

Paston Letters, I. 486.

A wyntir haule, hibernium, hibernaculum, hiemscu-Cath. Ang., p. 420.

winter-houset, n. [< ME. wyntyr-howse; < winter1 + house1.] A house used especially in winter.

** **mouse**. J A nouse used especially in winter. **Wyntyr howee or halle . . . Hibernaculum. **Prompt. Porv., p. 530.**

winteridge (win'ter-ij), n. [For *winterage, < winter! + -age.] Winter food for eattle. **Hallivell.** [Prov. Eng.]

wintering (win'ter-ing), n. [Verbal n. of winter!, v.] 1. The act of one who or that which winters in a specified place or manner.

If God so prosper your yourges that you man. **Chicken.**

If God so prosper your voyage that you may . . . obtaine from him [the Prince of Cathay] his letters of priulledge against the next yeeres spring, you may then . . . search and discouer somewhat further then you had discouered before your wintering.

Hakluyl's Voyages, I. 434.

2. Provision of fodder, shelter, etc., for cattle during winter.

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their wintering, and so be ready to fat next summer.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

winterish (win'ter-ish), a. [Early mod. E. also wynterysshe; < winter1 + -ish1.] Of or pertaining to winter; wintry.

Wynterysshe, belonging to the wynter.

Palsgrave, p. 329.

winter-kill (win'ter-kil), v. t. [A back-formation, \(\) winter-killed.] To kill by cold in winter as, to winter-kill wheat or clover. [U. S.] winter-killed (win'ter-kild), p. a. Killed by the

cold of winter, as wheat; impaired in flavor or condition by cold or ice, as oysters; blasted by cold weather, as a plant. [U.S.] winterless (win'ter-less), a. [\(\pi\) winter\(\frac{1}{2}\) + \(\cline{1}\) - \(\lline{1}\) less.] Free from or unaffected by winter; not experi-

encing winter.

The sunny, delicious, winterless California sky.

The Century, XXVI. 200.

winter-lodge (win'ter-loj), n. In bot., the hibernacle of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injury during the winter. It is either a bud or a bulb. Also winter-lodg-

winter-love (win'ter-luv), n. Cold, insincere. or conventional love or love-making. [Rare.]

What a deal of cold business doth a man misspend the better part of life in! in scattering compliments, tendering visits, . . . making a little winter-love in a dark corner.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

winterly (win'ter-li), a. [= G. winterlieh = leel. vetrligr = Sw. Dan. vinterlig; (winterl + -tyl.] Resembling winter; characteristic of or appropriate to winter; wintry; cold and bleak; cheer-level. less.

If 't be summer news, Smile to 't before; if winterly, thou need'st But keep that countenance still. Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 13.

Francis the First of France was one winterly night warming himself over the embers of a wood fire.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 21.

winter-proudt (win'ter-proud), a. Too green and luxuriant or too forward in growth in winter: applied to wheat or the like.

When either corne is winter-prowd, or other plants put forth and bud too earely, by reason of the milde and warme aire.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 2.

aire. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 2. winter-rig (win'têr-rig), v. t. [\(\vert vinter \mathbb{1} + rig \mathbb{1}\), a ridge.] To plow (land) in ridges and let it lie fallow in winter. [Local, Great Britain.] Winter's bark. See \(bark^2\). winter-settle (win'têr-set'\mathbb{1}\), n. [A modernized form of AS. \(\vert vinter \text{set}\), winter seat, winter quarters, \(\vert vinter\), winter, \(+ \set t \mathbb{1}\), seat: see \(set t \mathbb{1} \mathbb{1}\). A winter seat or dwelling; winter quarters: a term belonging to the early history of England. of England.

In 874 the heathen men took their winter-settle in Lindesey at Torkesey. The next year we read how they passed from Lindesey to Repton, and took winter-settle there.

E. A. Freeman, Eng. Towns and Districts, p. 204.

winter-tide (win'ter-tid), n. [\langle ME. winter-tid, wyntertyde (= D. wintertijd = MHG. winter-zit, G. winterzeit = Icel. vetrartith = Dan. vinter-tid), winter-tide; \langle winter $^1 + tide^1, n$.] The winter season; winter. [Obsolete or poetical.]

In Wales it is fulle strong to werre in wynter tyde, For wynter is ther long, whan Somer is here in pride. Rob. of Brunne, p. 240.

Fruits Which in wintertide shall star
The black earth with brilliance rare.

Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

winterweed (win'ter-wed), n. A name of various weeds that survive and flourish through the winter, especially the ivy-leafed speedwell,

Veronica hederæfolia. wintery (win'ter-i), a. See wintry.
wintle (win'tl), r.i.; pret. and pp. wintled, ppr.
wintling. [Var. of wentle.] To twist; writhe;
roll; reel; stagger. [Scotch.]

Tho' now ye dow but hoyt an' hobble, An' wintle like a saumont-coble. Burns, Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

wintle (win'tl), n. [\(\sum \text{wintle}, r. \] A rolling or reeling motion; a stagger. Also, erroneously, whintle. [Scotch.]

He by his shouther gae a keek,
And tumbl'd wi' a whintle
Out-owre that night. Burns, Halloween.

Wintrich's change of tone. In music, an alteration in pitch of the percussion-note obtained from a cavity upon the opening of the mouth: the note becomes londer, higher, and more tympanitic in character.
wintriness (win'tri-nes), n. The character of

being wintry: as, the wintriness of the climate or the season.

wintroust (win'trus), a. [(winter1 + -ous.] Wintry; stormy.

The more wintrous the season of the life hath been, look for the fairer summer of pleasures for evermore. Z. Boyd.

wintry (win'tri), a. [Also wintery; < ME. *winwintry (win tri), α . Also wintery, γ and α try, γ AS. wintrig, wintreg (cf. G. wintericht); as winter $1 + -y^{1}$, 1. Of or pertaining to winter; occurring in winter; peculiar or appropriate to the cold season of the year; cold and stormy.

Ere the clouds gather, and the wintry sky
Descends in storms to intercept our passage.

Rowe, Jane Shore, ti.

Great ice-crystals... gave the vessel a wintery appearance.

C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, 1876, p. 415.

2. Figuratively, cool; chilly; frosty.

She could even smile—a faint, sweet, wintery smile.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ii.

winy (wi'ni), a. [\(\sigma \) wine + -y1.] Characteristic of or peculiar to wine; resembling wine; pertaining to or influenced by wine; vinous. Also winey.

But, being once well chafed with wine, . . . there was no matter their ears had ever heard of that grew not to be a subject of their wine conference.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

They are much like such Grapes as grow on our Vines, both in shape and colour; and they are of a very pleasant Winy taste.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 392.

winze1 (winz), n. [Prob. < *winze, v., winnow, winze¹ (winz), n. [Prob. \lambda "winze, v., winnow, Icel. vinza, winnow, \lambda vindr, wind: see wind², and cf. winnow.] In mining, a vertical or inclined excavation which is like a shaft except that it does not rise to the surface. The winze usually connects one level with another, for the purpose of promoting the ventilation of that part of the workings near to which it is. Winzes also, to a certain extent, serve the purpose of mills or passes, since the stoping is often begun from them, and some time must necessarily elapse before a regular mill can be formed in the deads.

winze² (winz), n. [Ult. identical with wish, prob. through D. rerwenschen, curse, G. ver-

wünscht, accursed: see wish, v.] A curse or imprecation. [Scotch.]

He . . . loot a winze, an' drew a stroke,
Till skin in blypes cam haurlio'
Aff's nieves that night. Burns, Halloween.

winze3 (winz), n. A corrupt form of winch1. wipe2 (wip), n. Same as weep2. E. H. Knight.

wipe¹ (wip), r.; pret. and pp. wiped, ppr. wiping. [< ME. wipen, wypen, < AS. wipiau, wipe, rub, < *wip, a wisp of straw (= LG. wiep, a wisp of straw, a rag to wipe anything with); cf. wisp (a prob. extension of *wip).] I. trans. 1. To rub or stroke with or on something, especially a soft cloth, for cleaning; clean or dry by gently rubbing, as with a towel.

Horn gan his swerd grine.

And on his arme wype.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Sche whypyth his face with her kerchy.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 318.

The large Fra Angelico in the Academy is as clear and keen as if the good old monk were standing there wiping his brushes.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 274.

2. To remove by or as by gently rubbing with or on something, especially a cloth; hence, with away, off, or out, to remove, efface, or

God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes. Rev. xxi. 4.

Rev. xxi. 4.

Sword, I will hallow thee for this thy deed, . . .

Ne'er shall this blood be wiped from thy point.

Shak., 2 Heu. VI., iv. 10. 74.

Why, theu, should I now, now when glorious peace

Triumphs in chauge of pleasures, be wip'd off,

Like a useless moth, from courtly ease?

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. I.

Oh, thou has nam'd a word that wipes away
All thoughta revengeful.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

Heau, and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

Yet here hee smoothly seeks to wipe off all the envy of his evill Government upon his Substitutes and under Officers.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

3. Figuratively, to cleanse, as from evil practices or abuses; clear, as of disadvantage or superfluity.

I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish.

2 Ki, xxi, 13.

4t. To cheat; defraud; trick.

If they by covin or guile be wiped beside their goods, so that no violence be done to their bodies, they ease their anger by abstaining from occupying with that nation until they have made satisfaction.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

We are but quit; you fool us of our moneys In every cause, in every quiddit wipe us. Fletcher, Spaoish Curate, iv. 5.

5†. To stroke or strike gently; tap.

Thenne he toke me by the hande frome the grounde and wyped my face with a rose and kyssed me.

Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

6. To beat; chastise. [Slang.]—7. In plumbing, to apply (solder) without the use of a soldering-iron, by allowing the solder to cool into a semi-fluid condition, and then applying it by wiping it over the part to be soldered by the use of a pad of leather or cloth. See wiping, 2.—
To wipe another's noset, See nose1.—To wipe the (or one's) eye. See eye1.

II. intrans. To make strokes with a rubbing

or sweeping motion.

He comes full upon it, scated upright, with its back against a tree, wiping at the dogs swarming upon it, right and left, with its huge paws.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 205.

wipe¹ (wip), n. [Early mod. E. also wype; < wipe¹, v.] 1. The actor process of wiping clean or dry; a sweeping stroke of one thing over another; a rub; a brush.

He often said of himself, with a melancholy wipe of his sleeve across his brow, that he "didn't know which-a-way to turn."

George Eliot, Felix Holt, viii.

2. A quick or hard stroke; a blow, literally or figuratively; a cut: now regarded as slang.

Since you were the first that layde haud to weapon, the fault is not mine if I haue happened to gine you a wype.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowcs, 1577), p. 235.

To statesmen would you give a wipe, You print it in Italic type. Swift, On Poetry.

3. The mark of a blow or wound; a sear; a brand. [Rare.]

The blemish that will never be forgot;
Worse than a slavish wipe, or birth-hour's blot,
Shak., Lucrece, l. 537.

4. Something used in wiping; specifically, a handkerchief. [Slaug.]

I'm Inspector Field!

And this here warment 's prigged your wipe.

Barham, Iugoldsby Legends, II. 355.

"And what have you got, my dear?" said Fagin to Charley Bates. "Wipes," replied Master Bates, at the same time producing four pocket-handkerchlefs.

Dickens, Oliver Twist, ix.

5. pl. A fence of brushwood. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] -6. Same as wiper, 3.

As the cam, which is a revolving wheel with twelve or fourteen projecting teeth or wipes, revolves.

W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 308.

wiper (wi'per), n. [$\langle wipe^1 + -er^1 \rangle$] 1. One who or that which wipes.

Another movement [of a soldering-machine] carries the

can body across the *uiper*, which removes the superfluous solder.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 297. 2. That on which anything is wiped, as a hand-

towel or a handkerchief.

The wipers for their noses. B. Jonson, Masque of Owls. 3. In mach., a piece projecting generally from a

(0)

a. wiper; b. toe.

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 em-ployed in fulling-mills, stamping-mills, oil-mills, powder-mills, etc. Also wipe.—4. A steel implement for cleaning the bore of a musket, etc. It has two twisted

or a misset, etc. It has two twisted arms, screws on the end of a rannod, and carries a piece of cloth or a bunch of tow. The larger wipers for cleaning cannon are attached to a wooden stick, and are termed worms or sponges. See cut under gun.

wiper-wheel (wi per-hwell), n. A cam-wheel

erving to lift a trip-hammer, a stamp, or the like, allowing it to fall again by its own weight. See ram1.

wiping (wi'ping), n. 1. The act of one who wipes; specifically, a beating; a thrashing; a

wipes; specificarry, a strimming. [Slang.]

Even in the domestic circle one can have a choice of "a towelling," "a basting," "a clouding," ... "a trimming," or "a wiping," when occasion requires.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 153.

2. In plumbing: (a) The removal, with a greased

2. In plumbing: (a) The removal, with a greased eloth, of solder which has been poured upon a joint to heat it before soldering. (b) The operation of shaping with a wooden pad a mass of solder applied to form a wiped joint. Wiping-rod (wi'ping-rod), n. See wiper, 4. Wirdt, wirdet, n. Obsolete variants of weird. Wire¹ (wir), n. and a. [< ME. wir, wyr, < AS. wir, a wire, a spiral ornament of wire, = MLG. wirr, LG. wir, wire; ef. OHG. wiara, MHG. wiere, fine-drawn gold. gold ornament. = Icel. virr. fine-drawn gold, gold ornament, = Icel. virr, wire (cf. Sw. vire, wind, twist); cf. Lith. wela, iron wire, L. viriæ, armlets (seo virole, ferrule).] I. n. 1. An extremely elongated body of elastic material; specifically, a slender bar of metal, commonly circular in section, from the size which can be bent by the hand with some difficulty down to a fine thread. Wire was originally made by hammering, a sort of groove in the anvil serving to determine the size. It is now drawn by powerful machinery, and passed through a series of holes constantly diminishing in size. Wire of square section, flat like a tape, etc., is also made.

Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre.

Piers Plowman (B), ii. II.

Wyre. Filum, vel ferrifilum . . . (filum ereum vel ferreum, P.).

Prompt. Parv., p. 530.

reum, P.). Trompt. Fart, p. 1907. At what period and among what people the art of working up pure gold, or gilded silver, into a long, round hallike thread—into what may be correctly called wire—began, is quite unknown.

S. K. Handbook Textile Fabrics, p. 22.

2t. A twisted thread; a filament.

Upon a courser, startling as the fyr,
Men mighte turne him with a litel wyr,
Sit Eneas, tyk Phebus to devyse.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1205.

3. A quantity of wire used for various purposes, especially in electric transmission, as in case of the telephone, the telegraph, electric lighting, etc.; specifically, a telegraph-wire, and hence (colloquially) the telegraph system itself: as, to send orders by wire.

It is ridiculous to make love by wire.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 301.

Faraday's term "electrode," literally a way for electricity to travel along, might be well applied to designate the insulated conductor along which the electric messenger is despatched. It is, however, more commonly and familiarly called "the wire" or "the line."

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 113.

4. A metallic string of a musical instrument: hence, poetically, the instrument itself.

Sound Lydian reires, once make a pleasing note
On nectar streams of your sweet airs to float.

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. I.
Listening to what unshorn Apollo sings
To the touch of golden wires.

Millon, Vacation Exercise, l. 38.

With wire and with the general wheet the day.

With wire and eatgut he concludes the day, Quav'ring and semiquav'ring care away. Cowper, Progress of Error, 1, 126.

5†. The lash; the scourge: alluding to the use of metallic whips.

f metallic wnips.

Thou shalt be whipp'd with wire.

Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 65. Lol. You may hear what time of day it is, the chimes of

Bedlam goes.

Alib. Peace, peace, or the wire comes!

Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 2.

Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 2.

6. In ornith., one of the extremely long, slender, wire-like filaments or shafts of the plunage of various birds. See wired, wire-tailed, and cut under Videstrelda.—7. pl. Figuratively, that by which any organization or body of persons is controlled and directed: now used chiefly in political slang. See wire-pulling.

Now, however, there was a vacancy, and they [the politicians] scented their prey afar off. The usual manipulation of the wires began, and they were managed with the usual skill.

The Nation, XVI. 330.

8. Apiekpocket with long fingers, expert at picking women's pockets. Hotten. [Thieves' slang.]

He was worth 20l. a week, he said, as a wire—that is, a picker of ladies' pockets.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 410.

A fiber of cobweb, a fine platinum wire, or a line upon glass, fixed in the focus of a telescope, to aid in comparing the positions of objects.—Barbed, beaded, dead wire. See the adjectives.—Binding-wire. See binding.—Compound telegraph-wire, a wire composed of a steel center surrounded by a copper tube, the object being to obtain the necessary conductivity and strength with less material than is required when Iron wire is used.—Dovetail wire, a wire having a wedge-shaped section.—Earth wire, See earth-vire.—Filling the wire, in teleg., putting such a number of stations on one wire that it is occupied during the whole day.—Gold wire, a wire formed of a core of silver covered with gold. It may be drawn out to the fineness of thread.—Ground-wire. Same as earth-wire.—Hollow wire, in goldsmithing, small tubes used for making joints, as in the cases of watches, etc.—Latten, live, phantom wire. See the qualifying words.—Leading-in wire, the wire which makes connection between a telegraph-tine and a telegraph-office.—Open wires, in teleg., exposed or overhead bare wires. Also sometimes used for open circuit.—Saddle wire, a telegraph-wire carried on insulators fixed directly to the tops of the poles.—Taped wires, wires covered with tape for insulation or weather-protection.—Telodynamic wire, a wire used to trausmit force or power, as in giving motion to a machine from a countershaft or from the driving-pulley of an engine.—To pull or work (the) wires. See wire-pulling.—Undertakers' wire, a kind of insulated wire the use of which was at one time authorized by the fire-insurance underwriters for electric-lighting purposes. The name was given because of the defective quality or insulation of this wire and the consequent dauger in its use. [Colloq.]—Wire-coverling machine, a machine for covering wire with a finer wire or with thread.—Wire of Lapland, a shining slender material 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 metted tin, and drawn through a horn with a hole in a line upon glass, fixed in the focus of a telescope, to aid in comparing the positions of ob-

with wires: as, a wire sieve; a wire bird-cage.

IIe did him to the wire-window,
As fast as he could gang.
Fire of Frendraught (Child's Ballads, VI. 180).

Fire of Frendraught (Child's Ballads, VI, 180).

Wire armor. Same as chain-mail. See mail1, 3.—Wire belting, belts or straps for machinery, made of wire instead of leather.—Wire bent. See bent2.—Wire bridge, (a) Same as suspension-bridge. See bridge! (with cut). (b) In elect., a kind of Wheatstone bridge in which two adjacent resistances are formed by a wire which cau be divided in any ratio by means of a sliding contact and a graduated scale.—Wire cables. See cable.—Wire cartridge, a cartridge for a shotgun, having the charge of shot inclosed in a network of wire to concentrate the discharge.

Wire cartridges are woven wire receptacles in which shot are mixed with bone dust. Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 568. are mixed with bone dust. Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 568.

Wire cloth. See cloth.—Wire entanglements, in fort. See entanglement.—Wire fence, gauze, guard, gun. See the nouns.—Wire mattress. See mattress.—Wire rope. See rope!.—Wire-spring coiling-machine, a machine for making spiral metal springs.—Wire stitch. See stitch, 9.—Wire wheel. See wheel!

wire! (wir), v.; pret. and pp. wired, ppr. wiring. [< wire!, v.] I. trans. 1. To bind, fit, or otherwise provide with wire; put wire in, on, around, through, etc.: as, to wire corks in bottling liquors; to wire beads; to wire a fence; to wire a bird-skin, as in taxidermy: to wire a house

a bird-skin, as in taxidermy; to wire a house for electric lighting.

As bats at the wired window of a dairy,
They beat their vans.

Shelley, Witch of Atlas, xvi.

In 1711 the coats used to be wired to make them stick out. J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 151.

Many of the houses built during the past two years were wired when constructed.

Electric Rev. (Amer.), XV. 4.

2. To snare by means of a wire: as, to wire a bird.

Donald Caird can wire a maukin, Kens the wiles o' dun deer staukin'. Seott, Donald Caird's Come Again.

3. To send through a telegraphic wire; send by telegraph, as a message; telegraph: as, wire a reply. [Collog.]

The coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, the canonization of saluts of Rome, were . . . cabled to New York, just as the Washington news is wired to the same place.

Atheneum, No. 2164, p. 207. to the same place.

4. To be wound or bound about like wire; encircle. [Rare.]

But, as the Vine her lovely Elm doth wire, Grasp both our Hearts, and fiame with fresh Desire. Howell, Letters, I. l. 14.

5. In surq., to maintain the ends of (a fractured bone) in close apposition by means of wire passed through holes drilled in the bone.

II. intrans. 1. To flow in currents as thin as wire. [Rare.]

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

P. Fletcher, Purple Island, iv.

2. To communicate by means of a telegraphic wire; telegraph.

I told her in what way I had learned of her accident and her whereabonts, and I added that I had wired to her husband. D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxiii.

To wire away. Same as to wire in. [Slang.]

Nevertheless, in one fashion or snother he "keeps wir-ing away," stopping now and then to listen as well as his throbbing pulses will allow. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 93.

To wire in, to apply one a self closely and perseveringly to anything; press forward; go ahead. [Slang.] wire (wir), n. A corruption of weir. wire-bent (wir'bent), n. Same as mat-grass, 2. wire-bird (wir'berd), n. A species of plover.

[At St. Helena] are a few Wild Goats, a kind of Rock Pigeon, and a species of Plover called the "Wire Bird." W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 657.

w. w. Greener, the Gun, p. 651.

wire-cutter (wīr'kut"er), n. A form of nippers with sharp edges or blades, for cutting wire.

wired (wīrd), a. [< wire + -ed².] 1. In ornith., having wires or wiry feathers: chiefly in composition: as, the twelve-wired bird of paradise. Compare wire-tailed, and see wire¹, n., 6, and cuts under Seleucides, thread-tailed, Trochilidæ, and Videstrelda.—2. In croquet, protected or obstructed by an intownoing wire. obstructed by an intervening wire.

wire-dancer (wir'dan'ser), n. One who dances or performs other feats upon a wire stretched at some distance above the ground. Compare

Mr. Maddox, the celebrated wire-dancer, . . . had also been engaged as an auxiliary to the same theatre.

Baker, Blographia Dramatica (cd. 1811), I. 127.

wire-dancing (wir'dan sing), n. The performance or the profession of a wire-dancer.

Wire-dancing, at least so much of it as I have seen ex-bibited, appears to me to be misnamed; it consiats rather of various feats of balancing, the actor sitting, standing, lying, or walking upon the wire, which at the same time is usually swung backwards and forwards. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 316.

wiredraw (wir'drâ), v.; pret. wiredrew, pp. wiredrawn, ppr. wiredrawing. I. trans. 1. To draw drawn, ppr. wiredrawing. I. trans. 1. To draw (metal) out into wire; especially, to form into wire, as a metal, by forcibly pulling through a series of holes gradually decreasing in diameter.—2. To draw out to greater length; extend in quantity or time; stretch, especially to exceed the product of the pro eess; prolong; protract.

A hungry chirnrgeon often produces and wire-draws his cure.

Burton, Anat. of Mcl., p. 276.

He never desisted from pulling his Beard till he had wiredrawn it down to his Feet.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jernsalem, p. 42.

3. To draw out into excessive tenuity or snbtlety, as a thought, argument, or discourse; spin out, especially by useless refinements, hair-splitting, or the like; render prolix at the expense of force and clearness.

The devil perhaps may want his due if authority be not reviled against, and a long schismatical oration hypocritically stretched out to the rabble of their disobedient and unlicked auditors, who . . . do extol the vapourous matter with a wire-drawn speech and lonting courtesy.

Tom Nash his Ghost, p. 8.

What they call improvement is generally . . . spinning out their Author's sense till 'tis wiredrawn; that is, weak and slender. Felton, On the Classicks (ed. 1715), p. 163.

4. To stretch or strain unwarrantably; wrest; pervert; distort.

You injuriously Wire-draw him to Presbyters, and foist in (Senlores and prapositos) which are farre from the clause and matter. Bp. Hall, Def. of Humb. Remonst., §8.

Nor am I for forcing, or wiredrawing the sense of the text so as to make it designedly foretell the King's death.

South, Scrmona, V. il.

To Wire draw, . . . to decoy a Man, or get somewhat Bailey, 1731. out of him.

6. In the steam-engine, to draw off (steam) by one or more small apertures, materially redu-eing its pressure after the passage.

II. intrans. To follow the profession, practiee, or methods of a wiredrawer; especially, to use unwarrantable methods; pervert; eheat.

Thon hadst land and thousands, which thon apend'st, And flung'st away, and yet it flows in donble. I purchas'd, wrnng, and wire-draw'd for my wealth, Lost, and was cozer'd. Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v.

wiredrawer (wīr'drâ"er), n. [< wiredraw + -er1.] 1. One who or that which draws metal into wire.

Yet they will take upon them to displace a bishop and learned divines, and place in their room weavers and wire-drawers.

Tom Nash his Ghost, p. 9.

Then again they [wires] are nealed the third time, . . . and delivered to the small Wire Drawers.

Ray, Eng. Words (ed. 1691), p. 195.

2. Figuratively, one who spins out unduly; one who earries a matter into useless subtle-ties, with or without perversion of meaning.

Either shut me out for a Wrangler, or cast me off for a firedrawer. Lyly, Euphnes, Anat. of Wit, p. 106. Wiredrawer.

Wiredrawer. Lyly, Euphnes, Anat. of Wit, p. 106.

3. A stingy, grasping person. Halliwell.
Wiredrawing (wir'dra*ing), n. [Verbal n. of wiredraw, v.] 1. The act or art of extending ductile metals into wire. The notal is first hammered into a bar, and then passed successively through a series of holes in a hardened ateel plate, gradually diminishing in diameter until the requisite degree of the ness is attained. Extremely fine gold and platinum wires for the spider-lines of telescope-inferometers are formed by coating the metal with silver, and then drawing it down to a great tenuity through a draw-plate the holes of which are made in a diamond or ruby. The silver is then removed by nitric acid, leaving an almost invisible interior wire, which has been attenuated to a diameter of only 13855 inch.

2. Figuratively, the aet of drawing out an argu-

2. Figuratively, the act of drawing out an argument or a discussion to prolixity and attenua-tion by useless refinements, distinctions, dis-

quisitions, etc.

The counsel on the other side declared that such twisting, such wiredrawing, was never seen in a court of justice.

Macaulay.

Out of all that rubbish of Arab idolatries, . . . rumours and hypotheses of Greek and Jews, with their idle wiredrawings, this wild man of the Desert [Mahomet] . . . had seen into the kernel of the matter.

Carlyle, Hero-Worship, ii.

Wiredrawing-bench, an apparatus for wiredrawing, consisting of a reel on which the wire to be drawn is wound, a draw-plate and stand, and a cone-shaped drum actuated by bevel-graring.

wire-edge (wir'ej), n. A thin, wire-like edge formed on a cutting-tool by over-sharpening it on one side, which causes the edge to turn over

slightly toward the other side.
wire-edged (wîr'ejd), a. Having a wire-edge. The tool to be ground . . . will . . . hecome wire-edged. Campin, Hand-turning, p. 41.

wire-finder (wīr'fīn''dēr), n. A kind of telephonie deteetor employed to find the wires belonging to different eireuits, etc. It has a magnet between the poles of which the wire is held; near the magnet is a short ear-tube with ferrotype disphragm; and a pulsating or interrupted current sent through the wire causes the diaphragm to sound.

Wire-gage (wīr'gāj), n. See gage².

Wire-grass (wīr'grās), n. 1. A species of meadow-grass, Poa compressa, native in the Old World, naturalized in North America. It is sometimes mistaken for the Kentucky blue-grass, Poa pratensis, but is well distinguished by its shorter leaves and smaller dense panicle, and its flattened wiry culms which are decumbent and less tall. Also called English blue-grass.

for the telegraph, telephone, or electric light-

Linemen and wiremen were in great demand in New York last week. Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVII. 286.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense been wiredrawn into blasphemy.

Dryden.

Dryden. the instrument.

wirework

wire-pan (wir'pan), n. A pan with a bottom made of wire cloth, used for baking cake, etc. wire-pegger (wir'peg"er), n. In shoe-manuf., a nailing- or pegging-machine for cutting wire pegs from a continuous wire and driving them

pegs from a continuous wire and driving them into shoe-soles; a wire-nailing machine. Compare pegger and nailing-machine. wire-puller (wir'pùl"er), n. 1. One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet. Hence—2. One who operates by secret means; one who exercises a powerful but seeret influence; an intriguer.

It was useless now to bribe the Comitia, to work with clubs and wire-pullers. Froude, Cæsar, p. 369.

One of the great English political parties, and naturally the party supporting the Government in power, holds a Conference of gentlemen to whom I hope I may without offense apply the American name wire-pullers.

Maine, Pop. Government, iv.

wire-pulling (wir'pul"ing), n. 1. The act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet or other mechanical contrivance. Hence—2. The rousenanical contrivance. Hence—2. The rousing, guiding, and controlling of any organization or body of persons, especially a political party, by underhand influence or management; intrigue, especially political intrigue.

wirer (wir'er), n. [$\langle wire + -er^1 \rangle$] One who wires; specifically, one who uses wires to snare game

game.
The nightly wirer of their innocent hare.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

wire-road (wir'rod), n. Same as wireway. E. H.

Knight.

Knight.

wire-sewed (wir'söd), a. Sewed with wire instead of thread: noting books and pamphlets.

wire-shafted (wir'shaf'ted), a. Devoid of webs for most or all the length of its shaft, as a feather; wired, as a bird. See wire-tailed, and cut under Scleucides.

wire-silver (wir'sil"ver), n. Native silver in slender wire-like forms.

wiresmith (wir'smith), n. One who makes metal into wire, especially by beating or hammering.

Wire was obtained by hammering up strips of metal, and the srtificers thus employed were termed in the trade wire-smiths.

The Engineer, LXVII, 209.

wire-stitched (wīr'stieht), a. Noting pamphlets, etc., that are fastened with wire. wire-straightener (wīr'strāt'ner), n. An ap-

paratus for removing bends from wire, as from that which has been coiled. The wire is pulled foreibly between three or more fixed points not

wire-stretcher (wīr'strech"er), n. A hand-tool for elasping the loose ends of wires in fences and telegraph-wires, for the purpose of holding and drawing them together to make a joint. wire-tailed (wir'tāld), a. Having wiry or wire-

shafted tail-feathers, as the thread-tailed swallow, Uromitus filiferus. See euts under thread-tailed, Trochilidæ, Videstrelda, and Vidua. wire-tramway (wīr'tram'wā), n. Same as wire-way. E. H. Knight.

wire-twist (wîr'twist'), n. A kind of gun-bar-rel made of a ribbon of iron and steel coiled around a mandrel and welded. The ribbon is made by welding together laminæ of iron and steel, or two qualities of iron, and drawing the resulting bar between rollers. E. H. Knight.

wireway (wir'wā), n. A system of transportation by the agency of traveling or stationary

World, naturalized in North America. It is some times mistaken for the Kentucky blue-grass, Pop pratensis, but is well distinguished by its shorter leaves and smaller dense panicle, and its flattened wiry culma which are decumbent and less tail. Also called English bluegrass.

2. A valued forage grass, Eleusine Indica, perhaps native in India, now widely distributed in warm and temperate regions: it is common southward in the United States. It has thick succeinent stems with radiating spikes at the summit. Also crab-grass, yard-grass, and dog's-tail.

3. One of various other grasses, as the Bermuda grass, Cynodon Dactylon (see grass), Sporobolus junceus, and species of Aristida in the southern United States, and Paspalum filiforme in the West Indies.

wiregrub (wir'grub), n. A wireworm.
wire-heel (wir'hēl), n. A certain defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.
wireman (wir'man), n.: pl. wiremen (-men). A man who puts up and looks after wires, as for the telegraph, telephone, or electric lighting.

Fabries made of wire, such as wire gauze and wire cloth, or objects made of wire, such as bird-cages and sponge-racks.

Penned off with netted wirework, in the clear, bright Rhone flood, are places for the swans and ducks. Richardson, A Girdle Round the Earth, xxv.

wire-worker (wir 'wer "ker), n. 1. One who manufactures articles from wire.—2. Same as wire-puller

wire-working (wīr'wer"king), n. 1. The manufacture of wire, or of articles requiring wire.

—2. Same as wire-pulling.
wireworks (wīr'werks), n. pl. and sing. An establishment where wire is made or fitted to some specific use.

wireworm (wir'werm), n. 1. The slender hard-bodied larva of any one of the click-beetles or

bodied larva of any one of the click-beetles or snapping-beetles of the family Elateridæ. Some of these larvæ live under the loose bark of dying trees and in old logs and stumps, while many live underground, and feed on the roots of cereals and on other crops. They remain in the larval state two or more years, and are among the worst enemies of the crops in North America and Europe. Also wiregrub.

2. A myriapod of the genus Julus or of an allied

2. A myriapod of the genus Julus or of an allied 2. A myriapod of the genus Julus or of an alfied genus; a galley-worm. [U. S.]—3. A parasitic worm of sheep, Strongylus contortulus.—Hop-wireworm, Agriotes lineatus. [Eng.]—Wheat-wireworm, Agriotes maneus. See cut above. [U. S.] wire-wove (wir'wo'v), a. Noting a glazed paper of fine quality, used chiefly for letter-paper. wirily (wir'i-li), adv. In a wiry manner; like wire wire

My grandfather, albeit spare, was wirily elastic.

Lander, Imag. Conv., Queen Elizabeth, Cecil, Anjon,
[and Fénélon.

wiriness (wir'i-nes), n. The state or character

of being wiry.
wiring (wir'ing), n. [Verbal n. of wire, v.] 1.
In surg., the holding in apposition of the ends
of a fractured bone by means of wire passed
through holes drilled in the bony substance: a
method employed most frequently in cases of
fractured patella, in which bony union is especially difficult to obtain.—2. In taxidermy,
the setting or fixing of the skin on a wire framework or the insertion of a wire in any member:
as, the wiring of the legs was faulty.

as, the wiring of the legs was faulty.

wiring-machine (wir'ing-ma-shēn"), n. 1. A hand-tool for fastening the wire staples of a Venetian blind to the slats.—2. A bench and tool for securing wire fastenings to soda-water bottles. It holds the cork in position while the fastening is put in place.—3. A tinmen's tool for bending the edges of tin plate over a wirc.

wiring-press (wir'ing-pres), n. A press for wiring pieced tinware. E. H. Knight.

wiriwa, n. [African.] One of the African colies or mouse-birds, Colius senegalensis.

wirkt, wirket, v. and n. Obsolete spellings of

wirry, r. t. An obsolete spelling of worry. Wirsung's canal or duct. The pancreatic duct. wiry (wir'i), a. [< wire¹ + -y¹.] 1. Made of wire; in the form of wire.

Come down, come down, my bonny bird, . . . Your cage shall be of wiry goud,
Whar now it's but the wand.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 20).

For caught, and cag'd, and starv'd to death, In dying sighs my little breath Soon pass'd the wiry grate. Couper, On a Goldfinch Starved to Death in Ris Cage.

2. Resembling wire; especially, tough and flexible; of persons, lean and sinewy.

of persons, lean and send bloom,
Here on its wire stem, in rigid bloom,
Grows the salt lavender that lacks perfume.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 216.

A little wiry sergeant of meek demeanour and strong Dickens, Detective Police.

She was wiry, and strong, and nimble.

Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxvii.

She had a light, trim, wiry figure, especially adapted to those feats of skill which depend on balance.

Whyte Metville, White Rose, II. viii.

Wiry pulse. See pulse!.
wis¹†, a. [< ME. wis, certain, sure, for certain, to wisse, certainly, mid wisse, with certainty; = Icel. riss, certain, = Sw. viss, certain (visst, = 1cel. riss, certain, = Sw. riss, certain (visst, certainly); in AS. D. and G. the word appears with a prefix, AS. gewis = D. gewis = G. gewiss, certain, certainly: seo wis², wis³, iwis.] Certain; sure: especially in the phrases to wisse, for certain, certainly; mid wisse, with certainty.

That wite thu to wisse.

Legend of St. Catherine (ed. Morton), 1. 1543.

wis²†, adv. [Early mod. E. (dial.) wusse; < ME. wis, by apheresis from iwis: see iwis.] Certainly; truly; indeed: same as iwis.

"No, wis," quod he, "myn owen nece dere."

Chaucer, Troilns, ii. 474.

Knowell. Why, I hope you will not a-hawking now, will

you?
Stephen. No, wusse; but I'll practise against next year,
uncle. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

wis3†, v. A spurious word, arising from a misunderstanding of the Middle English adverb iwis, often written i-wis, and in Middle English manuscripts i wis, I wis, whence it has been taken as the pronoun I with a verb wis, vaguely regarded as connected with wit (which has a preterit wist). See iwis, and, for the real verb, see wit1.

Which book, advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home in England, would do a young gentle-man more good, I wiss, than three years' travell abroad. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 65.

Where my morning haunts are he wisses not.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

wisardt, n. and a. An obsolete spelling of wiz-

wisdom (wiz'dum), n. [\langle ME. wisdom, wysdom, wisedom, \langle AS. wisdom, wisdom (= OS. wisdom = OFries. wisdom = MD. wijsdom = OHG. = Orries. visdom = MD. viysdom = OHG. wisdom, wisdom, knowledge, judgment, G. weissthum, knowledge, = Icel. visdomr = Sw. Dan. visdom, wisdom), (vis, wise, + dom, condition: see $wise^1$ and -dom.] 1. The property of being wise; the power or faculty of forming the fittest and truest judgment in any matter presented for consideration; a combination of discernment, discretion, and sagacity, or similar qualities and faculties, involving also a certain amount of knowledge, especially the knowledge amount of knowledge, especially the knowledge of men and things gained by experience. It is often used in a sense nearly synonymous with discretion, or with prudence, but both of these are strictly only particular phases of wisdom. Frequently wisdom implies little more than sound and sober common-sense: hence it is often opposed to folly.

Than seide thei, be comen assent, thei wolde counseile with Merlyn, that hadde grete wisedom.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 95.

The beste wysdom that I Can ys to doe well & drede no man. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), extra ser., i. 68.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is wisdom, and that which perfecteth his work is power.

Hooker.

If you go on thus, you will kill yourself;
And 'tis not wisdom thus to second grief
Against yourself. Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 2.
When I straigned the wisdom of Providence, I only
showed my own ignorance. Goldsmith, Asen.

If old age is even a state of suffering, it is a state of superior wisdom, in which man avoids all the rash and foolish things he does in his youth.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi. 2. Human learning; knowledge of arts and

sciences; erudition. Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians.

Acts vii - 22

The Doctors laden with so many badges or cognisances wisdom. Foxe (Arber's Eng. Gatuer, I. 105).

3. With possessive pronouns used as a personi-3. With possessive pronouns used as a principle of the fication (like "your highness," etc.).

Viola. I saw thee late at the Count Orsino's.

Clown. . . . I think I saw your wisdom there.

Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 47.

Do, my good iools, my honest plous coxcombs, My wary fools too! have I caught your wisdoms? Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 1.

4. A wise saying or act; a wise thing.

They which do eate or drinke, hauping those wisdomes ever in sighte, . . may sussitate some disputation or reasonying wherby some part of tyme shall be saued which els . . . wolde be idely consimmed.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 3.

One of her many wisdoms. Mrs. H. Jackson, Ramona, i.

5. Skill; skilfulness.

5. Skill; skilfulness.

And I have filled him with the spirit of God, in wisdom, and in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship.

Ex. xxxi. 3.

[In Scripture the word is sometimes specifically used, especially in Paul's Epistles, in an opprobrious sense to designate the theosophical speculations (1 Cor. i. 19. 20) or rhetorical arts (1 Cor. ii. 5) current among the Greeks and Romans in the first century; sometimes in a good sense to designate spiritual perception of, accompanied with obedience to, the divine law (Prov. iii. 13; Acts vi. 3). Sometimes (as in Prov. viii.) it has personal attributes assigned to tt.]

Book of Wisdom of Jesus. See Ecclesiasticus.—Book of Wisdom of Solomon, one of the deuterocanonical books of the Old Testament. (See deuterocanonical and Appertypha.) Tradition sscribes its suthorahip to Solomon; but by most modern Protestant theologians it is sttributed to an Alexandrian Jew of the first or second century B. c. The shorter title Wisdom, or Book of Wisdom, is commonly applied to this book, but not to Ecclesiastiens. Abbreviated Wisd.—Salt of wisdom. Same as sal alembroth (which see, under sail.) =Syn. I. Knowledge, Prudence, Wisdom, Discretion, Providence, Forecast, Provision. Knowledge has several steps, as the perception of facts, the accumulation of facts, and familiarity by experience, but it does not include action, nor the

wise

power of judging what is best in ends to be pursued or in means for attaining those ends. Prudence is sometimes the power of judging what are the hest means for attaining desired ends; it may be a word or action, or it may be simply the power to avoid danger. It implies deliberation and care, whether in acting or refraining from action. Wisdom chooses not only the best means but also the best ends; it is thus far higher than prudence, which may by choosing wrong ends go altogether astray; hence also it is often used in the Bible for piety. As compared with knowledge, it sees more deeply into the heart of things and more broadly and comprehensively sums up relations, draws conclusions, and acts upon them; hence a man may abound in knowledge and be very deficient in wisdom, or he may have a practical wisdom with a comparatively small stock of knowledge. Discretion is the power to judge critically what is correct and proper, sometimes without suggesting action, but more often in view of action proposed or possible. Like prudence the word implies great caution, and takes for granted that a man will not act contary to what he knows. Providence looks much further shead than prudence or discretion, and plans and acts according to what it sees. It may be remarked that provision, which is from the same root as providence and prudence, is primarily a word of action, while they are only secondarily so. Forecast is a grave word for looking carefully forward to the consequences of present situations and decisions; it implies, like all these words except knowledge, that one will act according to what he can make out of the future. See cautious, astute, and genius.

I wisdom dwell with prudence, and find out knowledge of witty inventions.

I wisdom dwell with prudence, and find out knowledge of witty inventions.

Prov. viii. 12.

ty inventions. Prov. viii. 12. Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one, Have ofttimes no connexion. Knowledge dwells In heads replete with thoughts of other men; Wisdom in minds attentive to their own. Knowledge, a rude, unprofitable mass, The mere materials with which Wisdom builds, Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place, Does but encumber whom it seems t'enrich. Knowledge is prond that he has learn'd so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

Couper, Task, vi. 88.

Men of gnd dyscretyowne
Suld excuse and loue Huchowne,
That cunnand wes in literature.
Wyntown, quoted in Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.),
[Pref., p. xxv.

This was your providence,
Your wisdom, to elect this gentleman,
Your excellent forecast in the man, your knowledge!
Fletcher, Kule a Wife, iii. 1.

wisdom-tooth (wiz'dom-töth), n. The last molar tooth on either side of each jaw. It appears ordinarily between the ages of 20 and 25, presumably years of discretion (whence the name). Also technically called dens sapientiæ. Also wit-tooth.

It seems to me in these days they're all born with their wisdom-teeth cut and their whiskers growed,

Whyte Metville, White Rose, II. xxvi.

Whyte Metrille, White Rose, II. xxvi.

Wise¹ (wiz), a. [\(\text{ME}. wis, wys, \(\text{AS}. wis = \text{OS}. \text{OFries}. wis = \text{D}. wis = \text{MLG}. wis = \text{OHG}. wis = \text{Incomp. wise} in comp. unweis, unwise), wise; prob. orig. *\(\text{Visa}. \) *\(\text{Witta}. \) *\(\text{Witta}. \) *\(\text{Witta}. \) *\(\text{Vitta}. \) *\(\text dicious, and wrong; possessed of discernment. discretion, and judgment: as, a wise prince; a wise magistrate.

Five of them were wise, and five were foolish

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own harms, which the wise powers
Deny us for our good. Shak., A. and C., il. 1. 6.

A wise man ecepts all fair occasions of advancement; Accepts all fair occasions of advancement,
Flies no commodity for fear of danger,
Ventures and gains, lives easily, drinks good wine,
Fares neatly, is richly cloath'd, in worthiest company,
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii. 2.

I am foolish old Mayberry, and yet I can be wise Mayerry, too.

Dekker and Webster, Northward 110, i. 1. You read of but one wise Man, and all that he knew was, that he knew nothing.

Congreve, Old Bachelor, i. 1.

2. Proper to a wise man; sage; grave; seri-

One rising, eminent,
In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong.

Milton, P. L., xi, 666,

3. Having knowledge; knowing; intelligent; enlightened; learned; erudite.

Bote ther were fewe men so wys that couthe the wei thider,
Bote hustelyng forth as bestes ouer valeyes and hulles,
For while thei wente here owen wille thei wente alle amys.

Piers Plowman (A), vl. 4.
Thou shalbe wisest of wit,—this wete thou for sothe,—
And know all the conyng that kyndly is for men.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2411.

Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise.
Gray, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

4. Practically or experimentally knowing; experienced; versed or skilled; dexterous; enning; subtle; specifically, skilled in some hid-

den art, as magic or divination: as, the sooth-sayers and the wise men.

I pray you tell where the wise man the conjuror dwells.

Peele, Old Wives' Tale.

They are wise to do evil, but to do good they have no Jer. iv. 22.

ge. In these nice sharp quillets of the law, Good faith, I am no wiser than a daw. Shak., I Hen. VI., ii. 4. 18.

5. Religions; pious; godly.

From a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto aslvation.

2 Tim. iii. 15.

6. Dictated, directed, or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious: as, a wise saying; a wise scheme or plan; wise conduct or direction; a wise determination.

The justice . . . Full of *wise* saws and modern instances, Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 156.

May, . . . spite of praise and scorn, . . . Attain the wise indifference of the wise.

Tennyson, Dedication.

Never the wiser, without information or advice; still in utter ignorance.

The Pretender, or Duke of Cambridge, may Loth he landed, and I never the wiser.

Swift, To Miss Vanhomrigh, June 8, 1714.

The seven wise men of Greece, the seven sages. See sage1, n—To make it wiset, to make it a matter of deliberation.

Us thoughte it was noght worth to make it wys.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 785.

Wise woman. (a) A woman skilled in hidden arta; a witch; a fortune-teller.

They call her a wise-woman, but I think her B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2. An arrant witch.

Supposing, according to popular fame,
woman and Witch to he the same.

Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

(b) A midwife. Scott. = Syn. 1. Sagaciona, discerning, oracular, long-headed. See wisdom.—6. Sound, solid, philosophical.

wise² (wīz), n. [< ME. wise, wyse, < AS. wise = OS. wisa = OFries. wis = D. wijs = LG. wise = OHG. wisa, MHG. wise, G. weise = Icel. *vis (in comp. öthruvis, otherwise) = Sw. Dan. ris, way, manner, wise; from the same source as wise¹: see wise¹, and cf. -wise. Doublet of guise.] Way; manner; mode; guise; style: now seldom used as an independent word, except in such phrases as in any wise, in no wise, on this wise.

This Troilus, in wyse of curteysie, This Troilus, in wyse of curteysie,
With hauk on hond and with an luge route
Of knyghtes, rood and dide hire compaynye.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 64.

Ther-vpon a wnue I stood musyng, what vise I sholds parfourme this seid processe.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall) p. 52.

Whan Dodynell herde these tithinges, he seide to hym-self that he wolde do the same wise, and tolde to his prevy counseile that he wolde go to court. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 251.

So turne they still about, and change in restlesse wise.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. R.

1 considered myself as in some wise of ecclesiastical dignity.

Swift, Mem. of P. P.

In any wise, in any way; by any meana.

"Now, for my loue, helpe that I may hir see In eny reise," quod Auferius the kyng; "ffor I canne think right wele that it is ahe." Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1241.

In no wise, in no way; on no account; by no means. Merlin hem comaunded that, as soone as thei were arived at the porte, in no wise that thei tarye not but two dayes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 420.

Ower patrone of the shippe had sent to hym letters at Candy that he shuld toche at the rodes in no wysse.

Torkington, Diaric of Eng. Travell, p. 22.

Torkington, Diarte of Eng. Tracen, p. 1.

He is promised to be wived

To fair Marina; but in no wise

Till he had done his sacrifice.

Shak., Pericles, v. 2. 11.

A simple, ill-bred zealot, exceedingly vain, but in no-ise coveting riches or gain of any sort.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 205.

On this wise, in this way or manner.

Than was it schorter than the assise,
Thrise wroght thai with it on this wise;
Accorde to that werk wald it noght.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

On this wise ye shall bless the children of Israel. Num. vi. 23.

To make wiset, to make pretense; pretend; feign; sham.

Or as others do to make wise they be poore when they be riche, to shunne thereby the publicke charges.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesic, p. 252.

wise³ (wiz), v. t. [\$\lambda\$ ME. wisen, wysen, \$\lambda\$ AS. wisian = OS. wisean = D. wijzen = OHG. wisan, MHG. wisen, G. weisen = Icel. visa = Sw. visa = Dan, vise, show, point out, exhibit; orig. 'make wise or knowing.' 'inform,' from the adj., AS. wis, etc., wise: see wise¹. Cf. wise.] 1. To gnide; direct; lead or send in a particular di-

Ye ken weel eneugh there's mony o' them wadna mind a baubee the *weising* a ball through the Prince himsell. Scott, Waverley, Ivili.

2. To turn; incline; twist.

Weize yoursell a wee easel-ward—a wee mair yet to Scott, Antiquary, vii. that ither stane.

[Now Scotch in both uses.] -wise. An apparent suffix, really the noun wise² used in adverbial phrases originally with a preposition, as in anywise, nowise, likevise, otherwise, etc., originally in any wise, in no wise, in like wise, in other wise, etc.; so sidewise, length-

like wise, in other wise, etc.; so sidewise, lengthwise, etc., in which, in colloquial use, -ways also appears, by confusion with way!.

wiseacre (wī'zā-kèr), n. [= MD. wijssegger, < G. weissager, soothsayer, < weissagen, MHG. wīssagen, OHG. wīzagōn, wīzzagōn, foretell, predict, < wizago, wīzzago, a prophet, diviner (AS. wītega, wītiga, prophet): see witch. The MHG. verb and noun became confused with wīs, wise, and sagen, say, and the E. nour is likewise and sagen, say, and the E. noun is likewise vaguely associated with wise¹.] 1†. A sayer of wise things; a learned or wise man.

Pythagoras learned much, . . . becoming a mighty

2. One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in contempt or irony, a would-be wise person; a serious simpleton or dunce.

There were at that time on the bench of justices many Sir Paul Eithersides, hard, unfeeling, superstitious wise-acres. Gifford, note to B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

wise-hearted (wiz'här"ted), a. Wise; knowing; skilful. Ex. xxviii. 3.
wise-like (wiz'lik), a. Resembling that which is

wise or sensible; judicious; sensible. [Scotch.]

The only wise-like thing I heard anybody say. wiseling \dagger (wiz'ling), n. [$\langle wise^{\mathbf{I}} + -ling^{\mathbf{I}}$.] One who pretends to be wise; a wiseaere.

This may well put to the blush those wiselings that show themselves fools in so speaking.

Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 214.

wisely (wiz'li), adv. [< ME. wisliche, wislike, wisely, < AS. wislice, wisely; as wise¹ + -ly².] In a wise manner; with wisdom, eunning, or skill; judiciously; prudently; discreetly. Prov. xvi. 20.

wisent, a. and v. An obsolete spelling of wizen1. wiseness (wiz'nes), n. [\langle ME. wisnesse, \langle AS. wisness; as wise \(\) + -ness.] Wisdom.

Yet have I something in me dangerous, Which let thy wiseness fear. Shak., Hamlet, v. I. 286.

wiserine (wiz'er-in), n. [Named after D. F. Histr (born 1802), a Swiss mineralogist.] A rare mineral found in Switzerland in minute yellow octahedral crystals. It was long referred to xenotime, but has since been shown to be a

wish (wish), n. [< ME. wisch, wyssche, a var., after the verb, of wusch, < AS. wüsc = MD. wunsch, wensch, b. wensch = OHG. wunsc, MHG. G. wunsch = Ieel. ōsk (cf. Sw. ōnskan = Dan. ōnske), wish, desire; see the verb, and cf. Skt. \(\sqrt{vanch}, \text{who}, \text{the change}, \t sire; sometimes, eager desire or longing.

Behold, I am according to thy wish in God's stead.

Job xxxiii. 6.

Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 93.
The whole essence of true gentle-breeding (one does not like to say gentility) lies in the wish and the art to be agreeable.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, vi.

2. An expression of desire; a request; a petition; semetimes, an expression of either a benevolent or a malevolent disposition toward others.

To wish it back on you. Shak., M. of V., iii. 4. 43.

Delay no longer, speak your wish,

Delay no long, ...
Seeing I must go to-day, ...

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. The thing desired; the object of desire. That faire Lady schal zeven him, whan he hathe don, the first Wyssche that he wil wyssche of erthely thinges.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 145.

You have your wish; my will is even this. Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2, 93.

And yet this Libertine is crown'd for the Man of Merit, as his Wishes thrown Into his Lap, and makes the Happy xit. Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 143.

wish (wish), v. [< ME. wisshen, wysshen, wischen, wuschen, < AS. wÿscan, less correctly wiscan = MD. wunschen, wenschen, D. wenschen = MLG. wunschen = OHG. wunschen, MHG. G. wünschen, wish, desire, = Ieel. æskja (for æskja) = Sw. $\ddot{o}nska$ = Dau. $\ddot{o}nskc$, wish; all orig. from the noun, though the mod. E. word has the vowel of the verb: see wish, n.] I. intrans. To have a wish or desire; cherish some desire, either for what is or for what is not supposed to be obtainable; long: often with for before an object.

They cast four anchors out of the stern, and wished for the day. Acts xxvii. 29.

But if yourself . . .

Did ever . . .

Wish chastely and love dearly.

Shak., All'a Well, i. 3. 218.

This is as good an argument as an antiquary could wish or.

Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 2.

Those potentates who do not wish well to his affairs have shewn respect to his personal character. Addison.

II. trans. 1. To desire; erave; covet; want; long for: as, what do you wish? my master wishes to speak with you.

I goe with gladnesse to my wished rest.

Spenser, Daphnaïda, 1. 282.

The dredfull beast, yeleped crocodile, . . . Before he doth devoure his wished prey, Pitty in outward semblance doth display.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

1 would not wish them to a fairer death.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 49.

They may be Patrons, but there are but few Examplea of Erudition among them. This to be wisht that they exceeded others in Merit, as they do in Birth.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 15.

The Spartan wish'd the second place to galu, And great Ulyases wish'd, nor wish'd in valu. Pope, Iliad, x. 274.

Mortals whose pleasures are their only care First wish to be impos'd on, and then are. Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 290.

Here's news from Paternoster Row;
Ilow mad I was when first I learnt it!
They would not take my Book, and now
I wish to goodness I had burnt it.
F. Locker, Old Letters.

2. To desire (something) to be: with objective predicate.

For the wynde was thanne better in our waye thanne it was at any tyme syns we come frome Jaffe, and was so good that we coude not vysshe it hetter.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

I helieve, as cold a night as 'tia, he could wish himself in Thames up to the neck.

Is it well to wish thee happy? Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. To desire in behalf of some one or something (expressed by dative); invoke, or eall down (upon): as, to wish one joy or luek.

Let them be driven backward and put to shame that

If heaven have any grievous plague in store Exceeding those that I can wish upon thee.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 218.

All joya and hopea forsake me! all men'a malice, And all the plagues they can inflict, I wish it, Fall thick upon me! Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

To recommend; commend to another's confidence, approval, kindness, or eare.

If I can by any means light on a fit man to teach her that wherein she delights, I will wish him to her father.

Shak., T. of the S., i. I. 113.

Sir, I have a kinsman I could willingly wish to your service, if you will deign to accept of him.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

To wish one further. See further. wishable (wish'a-bl), a. [< wish + -able.] Worthy or capable of being wished for; desirable. [Rare.]

The glad wishable tidinges of saluacion.

J. Udall, On Luke iv.

wishbone (wish'bōn), n. The furcula, or merry-thought of a fowl. Also wishing-bone. wishedlyt (wish'ed-li), adv. [\(\chi\) wished, pp. of wish, +-ly2.] According to one's wish. Knolles. wisher (wish'\(\chi\)), n. [\(\chi\) wish + -cr1.] One who wishes wishes.

Wishers were ever fools. Shak., A. and C., iv. 15. 37. wishful (wish'ful), a. [\(wish + -ful. \) Cf. wistwishim (wish rul), a. [wish + -ful. Cl. wishful.] 1. Having or expressing a wish; desirous; longing; covetous; wistful.

From Scotland am I stoln even of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my wishful sight.

Shak, 3 Hen. VI., [ii. 1, 14.]

On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a wishful eye
To Canaan's fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie.
S. Stennett, The Promised Land (Lyra Britaunica, ed. 1867,
[p. 527).

2. Desirable; inviting. [Poetical.]

Many a shady hill, And many an echoing valley, many a field Pleasant and wishful, did his passage yield

Their safe transcension.

Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, 1. 185. Having so wishful an Opportunity, . . . I could not but send you this Friendly Salute. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 4. wishfully (wish'ful-i), adv. 1. With desire;

longingly; wistfully.

And all did wishfully expect the silver-thronéd morn.

Chapman, Iliad, viii. 497.

He looked up wishfully in my uncle Toby's face, then cast a look upon his boy— and that ligament, fine as it was, was never broken.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 10.

2. Desirably; according to one's wishes.

Phe. I doubt now
We shall not gain access unto your love,
Or she to us.
Fid. Most wishfully here she comes.
Middleton, Phenix, iii. 1.

wishfulness (wish'fulnes), n. The state of being wishful; longing.

The natural infirmities of youth,
Sadness and softness, hopefulness, wishfulness.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, iii. I.

wishing-bone (wish'ing-bon), n. Same as wish-

wishing-cap (wish'ing-kap), n. A cap by wearing which one obtains whatever one wishes. wishing-rod (wish'ing-rod), n. A rod the wielding of which obtains one's wishes, or confers

nnlimited power.
wishlyt (wish'li), adv. [\langle wish + -ly^2. Cf. wistly.] Wistly. [Rare.]

ly.] WISHY. [Marc.]

Æacides . . . voishly did intend
(Standing asterne his tall neckt ship) how deepe the skirChapman, Iliad, xi.

lish drew.

Devereux, that undaunted knight.

Who stood astern his ship, and wishly eyed

How deep the skirmish drew on either side.

Mir. for Mags., p. 863.

Sighing (I heard the love-lorn swsin)
Wishness! oh, wishness walketh here.
Polwhele, Wishful Swsin of Devon.

wishtonwish (wish'ton-wish), n. [Said to be Amer. Ind., and imitative.] The prairie-dog Amer. Ind., and imitative.] The prairi of North America, Cynomys ludovicianus. cut under prairie-dog, and compare second cut under owl.

under owl.

The Wishtonwish of the Indians, prairie dogs of some travellers, . . . reside on the prairies of Louisiana in towns or villages, having an evident police established in their communities. . . As you approach their towns, you are saluted on all sides by the cry of Wishtonwish, from which they derive their name with the Indians, uttered in a shrill and piercing manner.

Z. M. Pike, Voyage to Sources of the Arkansaw, etc. [(1810), p. 156.

[(ISIO), p. 156.

[Misunderstood by Cooper as a name for the whippoorwill, it was so used by him in his novel "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," and elsewhere.

"He speaks of the vish-ton-vish," said the scout.

"Well, since you like his whistle, it shall be your signal. Remember, then, when you hear the whip-poor-will's call three times repeated, you are to come into the bushes."

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxii.

wish-wash (wish'wosh), n. [A varied redupl, of wash.] Anything wishy-washy; especially, a thir, sloppy drink. [Colloq.]
wishy-washy (wish'i-wosh"i), a. and n. [A varied redupl, of washy. Cf. wish-wash.] I. a. Very thin and weak; diluted; sloppy; originally result to note lightly depletance, however, ly used to note liquid substances; hence, fee-ble; lacking in substantial or desirable qualities; insignificant: as, a wishy-washy speech. [Collog.]

A good seeman, . . . none of your Guinea-pigs, nor your fresh-water, wishy-washy, fair-weather fowls,

Smollett. (Imp. Dict.)

The wishy-washy, bread-and-butter period of life, Trollope, Barchester Towers, xli.

II. n. Any sort of thin, weak liquor. [Col-

loq.]
wisket (wis'ket), n. Same as whisket.

wislichet, wislokert, adv. Middle English forms of wisely, wiselier (more wisely).
wislyt, adv. [ME., also wysly, wislike; < AS. yewislice, gewisslice, < gewis, certain: see wis², iwis.] Certainly; surely.

I not myself noght wysly what it is, Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1653.

wisp (wisp), n. [< ME. wisp, wsp, wssp, wispe, also wips, an older form (the s being prob. formative); not found in AS.; cf. LG. wiep, a wisp; cf. Norw. vippa, something that skips about, a wisp to sprinkle or daub with, a swape, or machine for raising water, etc., = Sw. dial. vipp, an ear of rye, a little sheaf or bundle; cf. Goth. waips, also wipja, a crown. Wisp has nothing

to do with $whisk^1$: see $whisk^1$.] 1. A handful or small bundle, as of straw or hay; a twisted handful.

A wisp of straw were worth a thousand crowns
To make this shameless callet know herself.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii, 2. 144.
When indeed his admired mouth better deserved the

help of Doctor Executioner, that he might wipe it with a hempen wisp.

Tom Nash his Ghost, p. 8.

of this commission the bare-armed Bob, leading the say with a flaming wisp of paper, . . . speedily acquitted imself.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, l. 13.

2. A whisk, or small broom. - 3. An ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp.

Or like a wise along the marsh so damp,
Which leads beholders on a boggy walk,
He flitted to and fro a dancing light,
Which all who saw it follow'd, wrong or right.

Byron, Don Juan, vii. 46.

We did not know the real light, hut chased
The wisp that flickers where no foot can tread.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. A disease in cattle, consisting in inflammation and suppuration of the interdigital tissues, most commonly of the hind feet. It may be due to the irritation of dirt, to overgrowth of the hoof, or other causes. Also called foul in the foot. Also whisp.

To cure a Bullock that bath the Whisp (that is lame between the Clees).

Aubrey, Misc., p. 138.

5. In falconry, a flight or walk of snipe.=syn.
5. Covey, etc. See flock!.
wisp (wisp), v. t. [< wisp, u.] 1. To brush,
dress, or rub down with or as with a wisp.—2.
To rumple. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
wispent (wis pn), a. [< wisp + -vu².] Formed

of a wisp or wisps.

She hath already put on her wispen garland.

G. Harvey, Pierce's Supercrogation (Brydge's Archaica, [II. 149).

wispy (wis'pi), a. $[\langle wisp + -y^1 \rangle]$ Like a wisp. A pinched, wispy little man.
D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xl.

wishness (wish'nes), n. Melancholy yearning. wisst, v. t. [ME. wissen, & AS. wissian, a var. [Rare.] of wisian, show: see wise³.] Same as wise³.

Gyffe I wirke wronge, whom should me wys be any waye?

York Plays, p. 32.

Thow coudest nevere in love thiselven wysse, How devel maystow brynge me to blysse?

Chaucer, Troilus, i. 622.

Knowest thou ouht a carseynt men calleth seynt Treuthe?
Const thou wissen vs the wey wher that he dwelleth?
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 24. wissent, v. t. See wiss.

issondayt, n. A Middle English variant of Whitsunday.
wist¹. Preterit of wit¹.
wist² (wist), v. A spurious word, improperly used as present indicative (wists) of wit¹.

[Rare.]

But though he wists not of this, he is moved like the great

German poet.

Buckle, Essays (Progress of Knowledge), p. 195. Wistaria (wis-tā'ri-ä), n. [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), named in honor of Caspar Wistur, an American Wistaria (wis-tā'ri-ā), n. [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), named in honor of Časpar Wistur, an American anatomist (1761–1818).] 1. A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe Galegeæ and subtribe Tephrosieæ. It is characterized hy having papilionaceous flowers in terminal racemes, with a smooth style and stamens usually completely diadelphous, and by a coriaceous readily dehiscent legume, the last character separating it from the large tropical Old World genus Milletia. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of North America, China, and Japan. They are lofty climbing shrubs with odd-pinnate leaves, entire festher-veined and reticulated leaflets, and small stipules. The handsome purplish flowers form terminal pendent racemes. They are much cultivated in America, commonly under the generic name (sometimes erroneously Wisteria); in England they are often known as kidney-bean tree, in Australia as grape-flower vine. W. Chinensis, the Chinese, and W. frutescens, the American wistaria, are much used in the United States to cover verandas and walls. The latter is a native of swamp-margins from Virginia to Illinois and southward, and develops its flowers at the same time with the leaves, instead of before them, as in W. Chinensis. W. Japonica, by some thought not a distinct species, is commonly trained in Japan horizontally on trellises over pleasure-seats as an ornamental shade; it sometimes lives more than a century.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.

wistful (wist fül), a. [Prob. for *whistful, based on the older adverb wistly, which is prob. for whistly. The assumption that wistful stands for wishful > *wisful > wistful could not occur in the mod. E. period, particularly with wishful itself remaining in use; but the sense 'longing' ap-

mod. E. period, particularly with wishful itself remaining in use; but the sense 'longing' appears to have arisen in part from association with wishful. It is to be noted that wistful in the earliest instance quoted (Browne) does not mean, as some dictionaries give it, merely 'observant' or 'attentive,' and that its later uses are more or less indefinite, indicating that it was orig. a poetical word, based on some other, which other is prob. wistly for whistly as here

assumed.] 1. Silent; hushed; standing in mute attention.

The artlesse songsters, that their musicke still
Should charme the sweet dale and the uvistfull hill.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 2.

This commanding creature . . . put on such a resignation in her countensnee, and bore the whispers of all around the court with such a pretty uneasiness, . . . until she was perfectly confused by meeting something so wistful in all she encountered. Steele, Spectator, No. 113.

2. Full of thoughts; contemplative; musing; pensive.

Why, Grubbinol, dost thon so wistful seem?
There's sorrow in thy look.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday.

3. Wishful; longing.

Lifting up one of my sashes, [1] csst many a wistful, mel-ancholy look towards the sea. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

No poet has expressed more vividly than Shelley the wistful eagerness of the human spirit to interpret the riddle of the universe. E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 75.

wistfully (wist'ful-i), adv. In a wistful manner; pensively; earnestly; longingly; wishfully.

With that, he fell again to pry
Through perspective more wistfully.
S. Butler, Hudibras, 11. iil. 458.

The captive's miserable solace of gazing wistfully upon the world from which he is excluded. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 112.

Doubtless there is nothing sinful in gazing usistfully at the marvellous providences of God's morsl governance, and wishing to understand them.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 204.

wistfulness (wist'ful-nes), n. The state or property of being wistful.

wistless (wist'les), a. [Irreg. < wist, known: see wit1. Cf. wistful and -less.] Not knowing; ignorant (of); unwitting (of). [Rare.]

Wistless what I did, half from the sheath Drew its glittering blade. Southey, Joan of A Southey, Joan of Arc, i.

wistly (wist'li), adv. [Prob. for whistly, i. e. 'silently,' which sense suits the earliest quotations (cf. "And her eyes on all my motions with a mute observance hung," Tennyson, Loeksley Hall); the change of hw to w is very common in England, and may well have been assisted in this instance by association with with rest. this instance by association with wist, pret. of this instance by association with wist, pret, of wit, and with wish; but to derive wistly from either wist or wish (as if for wishedly) is contrary to sound theory and to the actual use of the word. Wishly in the "Mir. for Mags.," given as the "same as wistly," may be truly wishly, $\langle wish + -ly^2 \rangle$. The same considerations apply to wistful, which appears to stand for *whistful.] Silently; with mute attention; earnestly.

Robyn behelde our comly kynge Wystly in the face. Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 115).

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (China's Burnell Geste of Robyn Hode (China's Breaking it, he wistly look'd on me;
As who should say, "I would thou wert the man
That would divorce this terror from my heart."

Shak, Rich. II., v. 4. 7.

For I'll go turn my tub against the sun,
And visity mark how higher planets run,
Contemplating their hidden motion.

Marston, Satires, v. 171.

wistonwish (wis'ton-wish), n. Same as wish-

wistonwish. (wis ton-wish), n. Same as wishtonwish. Godman; Coues and Allen.
wit¹ (wit), v. Pres. ind. 1st pers. wot, 2d pers.
wost (erroneously wottest, wotst), 3d pers. wot
(erroneously wotteth), pl. wit, pret. wist, pp.
wist (or witen). [A preterit-present verb whose
forms have been much confused and misused forms have been much confused and misused in mod. E., in which, except in the set phrase to wit, it is now used only archaically; early mod. E. also weet, wete, \ ME. weten, witen (pres. 1st pers. wot, wat, 2d pers. wost, wast, 3d pers. wot, woot, wat (also 1st pers. wit, 2d pers. witest, 3d pers. witeth, wites, witez, contr. wit), pl. witeth. weteth (subj. wite, witen), pret. wist, wiste, wuste, sometimes by assimilation wisse, ppr. witand, wittand), \ AS. witan (pres. ind. 1st pers. wāt, 2d pers. wāst, 3d pers. wāt, pl. witon—an old pret. used as present; pret. wiste, pl. wiston), = OS. witan (pres. ind. vēt) = OFries. wita, weta (pres. wēt) = D. weten (pres. weet, pret. wist, pp. geweten) = LG. weten = OHG. wizzan, MHG. wizzen, G. wissen, know (pres. 1 weiss, 2 weisst, 3 weiss, pl. wissen, pret. wusste, pp. gewusst), = Icel. vita (pres. reit, pret. vissa, pp. vitathr) = Sw. reta (pres. reit, pret. vissa, pp. wisst, = reel. vita (pres. ret, pret. visste, pp. vitathr) = Sw. retu (pres. ret, pret. visste, pp. vitat) = Dan. ride (pres. reed, pret. viste, pp. vidst) = Goth. witan (pres. wait, pret. wissa, pp. not found), know: the inf. witan, with short vowel, and sense 'know,' being a later form vowel, and sense allow, being a later long and sense, developed from the pret. and subj. of witan, pret. * $w\bar{a}t$, see, the present $w\bar{a}t$, know, being orig. this pret. * $w\bar{a}t$, saw, 'I have seen'

(see wite¹); Teut. √ wit, see, = OBulg. vidieti = Serv. vidjeti = Bohem. widěti = Russ. vidietí, = Serv. vidjeti = Bohem. viděti = Russ. vidieti, see, = L. vīdēre, see, = Gr. lôēiv, see (perf. o'da. I kuow, = E. wot), = Skt. √ vid, see, perceive. From the verb wit¹ are ult. E. wit¹, n., wit², wise¹, wise² (guise, disguise), wise³, wiss, wisdom, etc., witch, wick¹, wieked, wiseacre, iwis, wis¹, wis², witness, witter, witterly, wizard, etc. (see also wite¹, wite²); from the L. vīdērc are ult. E. visage, vision, risit, visual, etc. (see under vision); from the Gr., idea, idol, idolon, eidolon, etc., and the element -eid- in kaleidoscope, -id in the termination -oid, etc.] To know; be or become aware: used with or without an object, the object when present often being a elause or statement. (a) Present tense: I wot (wote), clause or statement. (a) Present tense: I wot (wote), thou wost (erroneously wottest, votst), he wot (erroneously wotteth); plural we, ye (you), they wit. [Archaic.]

That theles, yit wot I wel also
That ther nis noon dwelling in this contree,
That either hath in heven or helie ybe,
Ne may of it non other weyes witen,
But as he hath herd seyd or founde it writen.

Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 7.

Thei seyn to hir Womman, what we pist thou? She seid to hem, For thei han takun a wey my lord, and I woot not where thei have putt him. Wyclif, John xx. 13.

Dead long ygoe, I wote, thou haddest bin.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

Wottest thou what I say, man? The World and the Child (O. E. Plays, I. 264).

But he refused, and said unto his master's wife, Behold, my master wotteth not what is with me in the house.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 2, 139. I wot well where he is.

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

(b) Preterit tense: I, etc., wist (erroneously wotted). [Archaic.]

Whanne she hadde seld thes thingis, she was turnyd a bak, and syz Jhesu stondinge, and wiste not for it was Jhesu.

Wyclif, John xx. 14.

I whych woted best His wretched dryftes. Sackville, Complaint of Henry, Duke of Buckingham.

He stood still, and wotted not what to do.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

(c) Infinitive: wit (to wit); hence, to do to wit, to cause (one) to know.

For thoughe thou see me hidouse and horrible to loken onne, I do the to wytene that it is made he Enchauntement.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 25.

And first it is to wyt that the Holy Londe, which was delyuered to the xij. tribes of Israell, in parte it was called ye kyngdome of Jude.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

What wit have we (poore fooles) to wil what wil serne

Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 14. And his sister stood afar off to wit what would be done to him.

to him.

Moreover, brethren, we do you to wit of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia.

2 Cor. viii. I.

Now please you wit
The epitaph is for Marina writ.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 31.

The phrase to wit is now used chiefly to eall attention to some particular, or as introductory to a detailed statement of what has been just before mentioned generally, and is equivalent to 'namely,' that is to say': as, there were three present—to wit, Mr. Brown, Mr. Green, and Mr. Black.

Ius Ciuile was the order and manner in old dayes to forme their plees in lawe, that is to with to cite, sunswere, accuse, proue, denie, alledge, relate, to giue sentence, and to execute. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 16.

That which Moses saith, God built a woman, The Talmud interpreteth, He made curles, and he brought her to Adam, to wit with leaping and dancing.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 214.]

(d) Present participle: witting, sometimes weeting (erroneously wotting). Compare unwitting.

Yet are these feet . . . Swift-winged with desire to get a grave,
As witting I no other comfort have.

Shak., I Hen. VI., ii. 5. I6.

(e) Past participle: wist. [Obsolete or archaic.] For harmes myghten folwen mo than two If it were wist. Chaucer, Troilus, i. 615.

The grey border-stone that is wist
To dilate and assume a wild shape in the mist.

Mrs. Browning, Lay of the Brown Rosary.

wit¹ (wit), n. [< ME. wit, wyt (pl. wittes), < AS. wit, knowledge, = OS. *wit in comp. firewit, curiosity, = OFries. wit = MLG. wite, wete = OHG. wizzi, MHG. witze, G. witz, knowledge, understanding, wisdom, = Ieel. vit = Sw. vett = Dan. vid, wit, knowledge; cf. Goth. un-wits. without understanding, foolish, un-witi, ignorance, foolishness; from the verb.] 1. Knowledge; wisdom; intelligence; sagacity; judgment; sagse ment; sense.

"It is but a Dido," quod this doctour, "a dysoures tale. Al the witt of this worlde and wigte mennes strengthe Can nougt confourmen a pees bytwene the pope and his enemys."

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 172.

6950

Many things here among us have been found by chance,

Many things here among us have been found by chance, which no wit could ever have devised.

Sir T. More, Utopla (tr. by Robinson), i.

Had I but had the wit yestreen

That I hae colt the day—

I'd paid my kane seven times to hell

Ere you'd been won away!

The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 125).

I have the wit to think my master is a kind of a knave. Shak., T. O. of V., iii. I. 262.

If a man is honest, it detracts nothing from his merits to say he had the wit to see that honesty is the best policy.

E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 112.

Mind; understanding; intellect; reason; in

the plural, the faculties or powers of the mind or intellect; senses: as, to be out of one's wits; he has all his wits about him.

So my witte wex and wanyed til I a fole were, And somme lakked my lyf allowed it fewe, And leten me for a lorel. Piers Plouman (B), xv. 3.

Who knew the wit of the Lord, or who was his councilour? Wyclif, Rom. xi. 34.

Many youg wittes be drinen to hate learninge before they now what learninge is.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 19.

His wits are not so blunt. Shak., Much Ado, iii. 5. 11.

I am in my wits; I am a labouring man, And we have seldom leisure to run mad. Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

Sir John Russel also was taken there, but he, feigning himself to be out of his Wits, escaped for that Time.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 150.

3t. Knowledge; information.

The Child of Wynd got wit of it,
Which filled his heart with woe.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads,

Let neither my father nor mother get wit, But that I'm coming hame.

The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. II9).

4. Ingenuity; skill.

Vour knyl withe alle your wytte
Vnto youre syll bothe clene and sharpe conserve,
That honestly yee mowe your own mete kerve.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

What strength cannot do, man's wit — being the most forcible engine — hath often effected.

Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 16).

Imagination; the imaginative faculty. [Rare.]

Wit in the poet... is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which . . . searches over all the memory for the species or ideas of those things which it designs to represent,

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, Tó Sir R. Howard.

The keen perception and apt expression of those connections between ideas which awaken

pleasure and especially amusement. See the quotations and the synonyms.

True wit consists in the resemblance of ideas. . . But every resemblance of ideas is not what we call wit, and it must be such an one that gives delight and surprise to the reader. Where the likeness is obvious, it creates no surprise, and is not wit. Thus, when a poet tells us that the bosom of his mistress is as white as snow, there is no wit in the comparison; but when he adds, with a sigh, it is as cold too, it then grows into wit.

Dryden.

Wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. 2.

In wit, if by wit be meant the power of perceiving analogies between things which appear to have nothing in common, he never had an equal.

Macaulay, Bacon. 7t. Conceit; idea; thought; design; scheme;

plan. To senden him into som fer contree Ther as this Jasoun may destroyed be; This was his $w\dot{u}$. Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 1420.

Was't not a pretty wit of mine, master poet, to have had him rode into Puckeridge with a horn before him? Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

At one's wit's end. See end.—Kind witt, See kindl.—The five wits, the five senses; in general, the faculties of the mind. The five wits have been fancifully enumerated as common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, memory.

The deedly synnes that been entred into thyn herte by the wittes.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus. thy five wittes.

thy five wittes.

If thy wits run the wild-goose chase, I have done, for thou hast more of the wild-goose in one of thy wits than . . .

I have in my whole five. Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 77, 78.

Alone and warming his five wits,
The white owl in the belfry sits.

Tennyson, The Owl.

To drive to one's wit's end. See drive.—To have one's wits in a creel.—See creel.—To live by one's wits, to live by temporary shifts or expedients, as one without regular means of living.

Addison sent to beg Gay, who was then living by his wits about town, to come to Holland House.

Macaulay, Addison.

=Syn. 6. Wit, Humor. In writers down to the time of Pope wit generally meant the serious kind of wit.

Serious wit is . . . nelther more nor less than quick wisdom.

Burnet.

Look, he's winding up the watch of hls wit; by and by will strike.

Shak., Tempest, li. 1. 13.

Look, he's winding up the watch of his wit; by and by it will strike.

Shak., Tempest, li. 1. 13.

In more recent use wit in the singular generally implies comic wit; in that sense it is different from humor. One principal difference is that wit always lies in some form of words, while humor may be expressed by manner, as a smile, a grimace, an attitude. Underlying this is the fact, consistent with the original meaning of the words, that humor goes more deeply into the nature of the thought, while wit catches pleasing but occult or farfetched resemblances between things really unlike: a good pun shows wit; Irving's "History of New York" is a piece of sustained humor, the humor lying in the portrayal of character, the nature of the incidents, etc. Again, "Wit may, I think, be regarded as a purely intellectual process, while humor is a sense of the ridleulous controlled by feeling, and coexistent often with the gentlest and deepest pathos" (II. Reed, Lects. on Eng. Lit., II. 357). Hence humor is always kind, while wit may be unkind in the extreme: Swift's "Travels of Gulliver" is much too severe a satire to be called a work of humor. It is essential to the effect of wit that the form in which it is expressed should be brief; humor may be heightened in its effect by expansion loto full forms of statement, description, etc. Wit more often than humor depends upon passing circumstances for its effect.

The best and most agreeable specimen of English humor (it is humar in contrast to any which held-end.)

The best and most agreeable specimen of English humor (it is humor in contrast to wit) which belongs to that period is Steele's Invention, and Addison's use, of the character of Sir Roger de Coverley. . . . The same species of pure, genial, wise, and healthful humor has been sustained in the incomparable "Vicar of Wakefield," and in the writings of our countryman Washington Irving, H. Reed, Lects. on Eng. Lit., II. 369.

While wit is a purely intellectual thing, into every act of the humorous mind there is an influx of the moral nature; rays, direct or retracted, from the will and the affections, from the disposition and the temperament, enter into all humor; and thence it is that humor is of a diffusive quality, pervading an entire course of thought; while wit—because it has no existence apart from certain logical relations of thought which are definitely assignable, and can be counted even—is always punctually concentrated within the circle of a few words. De Quincey.

Dr. Trusler says that wit relates to the matter, humour to the manner; that our old comedies abounded with wit, and our old actors with humour; that humour slways excites laughter but wit does not; that a fellow of humour will set a whole company In a roar, but that there is a smartness in wit which cuts white it pleases. Wit, he adds, always implies sense and abilities, while humour does not; humour is chiefly relished by the vulgar, but education is requisite to comprehend wit.

Fleming, Vocab. Philos.

It is no uncommon thing to hear "He has humour rather than wit." Here the expression commonly means pleasantry; for whoever has humour has wit, although it does not follow that whoever has wit has humour. Humour is wit appertaining to character, and Indulges In breadth of drollery rather than in play and brilliancy of point. Wit vibrates and spirts; humour springs up exuberantly as from a Iountain and ruos on. In Congreve you wonder what he will say next; in Addison you repose on what Is said, listening with assured expectation of something congenial and pertinent.

Small record for Fenerica many abouted line.

Small room for Fancy's many chorded lyre,
For Wit's bright rockets with their trains of fire.
O. W. Holmes, An After-Dinner Poem.

I am not speaking of the fun of the book [Don Quixote], of which there is plenty, and sometimes boisterons enough, but of that deeper and more delicate quality, suggestive of remote analogies and essential incongruities, which alone deserves the name of humor. Lovell, Don Quixote.

wit2 (wit), n. [Prob. another use, and certainly now regarded as another use, of wit¹, n.; ef. spirit, a person of lively mind or energy, from spirit, liveliness, energy; witness, a person who has knowledge, from witness, knowledge. But wit as applied to a person may in part represent, as it may phonetically descend from, the ME. *wit, wet, wite, weote, < AS. wita, weota, also gewita, a man of knowledge, an adviser, counselor, = OF. wita, a witness, = OHG. wizo, a witness; lit. 'one who knows,' with formative a witness, it. one who knows, with formative a-(-an) of agent, \(\chi vitan\), know: see vit^1 , v. This AS, vita appears in the historical term vitenagemot, AS, vitenagemot, wits' moot, moot of counselors,' a council, parliament.] One who has discernment, reason, or judgment; a person of acute perception; especially, one who detects between associated ideas the finer resemblances or contrasts which give pleasure or enjoyment to the mind, and who gives expression to these for the entertainment of others; often, a person who has a keen perception of the incongruous or ludicrous, and uses it for the amusement and frequently at the expense of others.

By providing that choice wits after reasonable time spent in contemplation may at the length either enter into that holy vocation . . . or else give place and suffer others to succeed in their rooms.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

O, sure I am, the wits of former days
To subjects worse have given admiring praise.

Shak., Sonnets, lix.

Shak., Sonnets, 11x.

When I die,
I'll huild an almshouse for decayed wits.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

If you examine the sayings of Charles Lamh, Sydney Smith, and other great wits, you will perceive that what amuses you is the sudden perception of some fine resemblance.

J. F. Clarke, Selt-Culture, p. 145.

wit² (wit), v. i. [$\langle wit^2, n$.] To play the wit; be witty: with an indefinite it.

Burton doth pretend to wit it in his pulpit-libell.

Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 260. (Davies.)

wit3t. See wite2.

witan (wit'an), n. pl. [AS., pl. of wita (ME. wite, weete, wete), a man of knowledge, member of a council or parliament: see wit2.] In Anglo-Saxon hist., members of the witenagemot.

As witan from every quarter of the land stood about his throne, mea reslized how the King of Wessex had risen into the King of England.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 215.

Thou art the mightlest voice in England, man;
Thy voice will lead the Witan.

Tennyson, Harold, ii. 2.

witch¹ (wich), n. [< ME. witche, wichehe, wichche, wiche, a witch (man or woman), < AS. wicca, m., wicce, f. (pl. wiccan in both genders), a sorcerer

wicce, i. (pi. wiccan in both genders), a sorcerer or sorceress, a wizard or witch, = Fries. wikke = LG. wikke, a witch; ef. Icel. vitki, m., a witch, wizard, prob. after AS; prob. a reduction, with shortened vowel and assimilation of consonants (tg > tk > kk, in AS. written cc), of AS. witga, a syncopated form of vitiga, witega, a seer, prophet, soothsayer, magician (cf. deóful-witga, 'idevil prophet', wirgard) (— OHG. wirgage after the consonants) rophet, soothsayer, magician (ci. ueoju-weiga, 'devil prophet,' wizard) (= OHG. wizago, wizzago, a prophet, soothsayer), (*witig, seeing, a form parallel to witig (with short vowel), knowing, witan, know, *witan, see: see wit1, and cf. witty. The notion that *icitch* is a fem. form is usually accompanied by the notion that the corresponding masc. is wizard (the two words forming one of the pairs of mase, and fem. cor-relatives given in the grammars); but witch is historically mase, as well as fem. (being indeed orig., in the AS. form witga, only masc.), and wizard has no immediate relation to witch. Cf. wiseacre, ult. \langle OHG. wizago, and so a doublet of witch. Hence ult. \langle AS. wicca \rangle ME. wikke, wicke, evil, wicked, and wikked, wicked, wicked: see wick⁷ and wicked¹. The change of form (AS. wicca \langle with and wicker). The change of 10th (AS. wicca \langle witga) is paralleled by a similar change in orchard (AS. orceard \langle orceard \langle ortgeard), and the development of sense ('wicked,' 'witched') is in keeping with the history of other words which have become ultimately assistated with the company of the sociated with popular superstitions—supersti-tion, whether religious or etymological, tending to pervert or distort the forms and meanings of words.] 1. A person (of either sex) given to the black art; a sorcerer; a conjurer; a wizard; later and more particularly, a woman supposed to have formed a compact with the devil or with evil spirits, and to be able by their aid to operate supernaturally; one who practises sorcery or enchantment; a sorceress.

"Crneifige," quod a cacchepoile. "I warante hym a witche?" Piers Plowman (B), xviil. 46. There was a man in that citee, who name was Symount, wieche.

Wyclif, Acts viii. 9.

a wicche.

he.

Devil or devil's dam, I'll conjure thee:
Blood will I draw on thee; thou art a witch,
Shak, I Hen. VI., i. 5. 6.

When a Country-wench cannot get her Butter to come, she says, The Witch is In her Churn.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 82.

2. An old, ugly, and crabbed or malignant woman; a hag; a crone: a term of abuse.

Foul wrinkled witch, what makest thou in my sight?

Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 164.

3. A fascinating woman; a woman, especially a young woman or a girl, possessed of peculiar attractions, whether of beauty or of manners; a bewitching or charming young woman or girl. [Colloq.]—4. A charm or spell. [Rare.]

If a man but dally by her feet, He thioks it straight a witch to charm his daughter. Greene, George-a-Greene, p. 262. (Davies.)

5. A petrel: doubtless so called from its incessant flight, often kept up in the dark.—6. A water-witch.—7. The polc, pole-dab, or eraigfluke, a kind of flatfish.—Black witch. Same as ani(which see, with cut). P. H. Gosse. [Jamaiea.]—The riding of the witch. See riding!.—White witch or wizard, a witch or wizard of a beneficent or good-natured diaposition.

Sorcerers are too common; cunning men, wizards, and white-witches, as they eali them, in every village.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 271.

And, like white witches, mischievously good.

Dryden, The Medai, 1. 62.

Witches' Sabbath. See Sabbath, 5.—Witch of Agnesi, in math. a plane curve discussed by Donna Maria Gaetana Agnesi, professor of mathematics in the University of Bologua, who died a nun in 1799. It consists of a straight

line together with a cubic to which that line is the Inflectional asymptote, this cubic having an senode at infinity in a direction perpendicular to the line. If x = 0 is the equation of the line, $(y, o)^2 + 1 = (o(x))$ is that of the cubic. The area of the curve is four times that of the circle having four-pointic contact with the cubic and two-pointic contact with the line. Also called versiera. witch! (wich), v. t. [$\langle ME. witchen, wicchen, wichen, \langle AS. wiccian, bewitch; cf. D. L.G. wikken = Icel. vitka, soothsay, divine; from the noun. Cf. bewitch.] 1. To bewitch; fascinate; enchant.$

Ne schuld he with wiceheeraft be wicehed neuer-more. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 4427.

For she has given me poison in a kisa — She had it 'twixt her lipa — and with her eyes

She witches people.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

Thou hast witched me, rogue.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. To work by charms or witchcraft; effect, cause, or bring by or as by witchcraft. Did not she witch the devil into my son-in-law, when he

killed my poor daughter?
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, v. 2.

And so in one evening Ellery witched himself into the good graces of every one in the simple parsonage; and when Tins at last appeared she found him reigning king of the circle.

H. B. Stove, Oldtown, p. 492.

All round, upon the river's slippery edge,
Witching to deeper calm the drowsy tide,
Whispers and leans the breeze-entangling sedge.
Lowell, Indian-Summer Reverie.

witch² (wich), n. [Also, in comp., wich, wych, weech; < ME. wiche, < AS. wice, the sorb or service-tree; appar. applied to several trees with pendulous branches, \(\text{wican} \) (pp. wicen), bend, yield: see weak. Hence witchen, and in comp. witch-elm, witch-hazel, q. v.] The witch-elm, \(\text{U} \)mus montana.

mus montana.

witch-alder (wich'âl'dèr), n. A low shrub with alder-like leaves, Fothergilla Gardeni (F. alnifolia), of the witch-hazel family, found in Virginia and North Carolina.

witch-ball (wich'bâl), n. A name given to interwoven masses of the stems of herbaceous leaves of the stems of

plants, often met with in the steppes of Tatary. witch-bells, witches'-bells (wich'belz, wich'-ez-belz), n. pl. The harebell, Campanula rotundifolia; also, the bluebottle, Centaurea Cyanus. Britten and Holland. [Provincial, chiefly nus. Bri Scotch.]

witch-chick (wich'chik), n. A swallow: from an old superstition. See swallow-struck. Also

witch-chick (wich'chik), n. A swallow: from an old superstition. See swallow-struck. Also witchuck and witch-hag.
witchcraft (wich'kráft), n. [{ME. wicchecraft, {AS. wiccceræft, wiceræft, witcheraft, { wicea, m., wicee, f., witch, + cræft, craft: see witch and craft]. I. The practices of witches; sorcery; a supernatural power which persons were formerly supposed to obtain by entering into cery; a supernatural power which persons were formerly supposed to obtain by entering into compact with the devil. The belief in witchcraft was common in Europe till the sixteenth century, and maintained its ground with tolerable firmness till the middle of the seventeeuth century; indeed it is not sitogether extinct even at the present day. Numbers of reputed witches were formerly condemned to be burned. One conspicuous outhreak of popular excitement over supposed demoniacsi manifestations took place about 1692 in New Eugland, especially in and near Salem.

There was these an Euchantour in the Contree, that

There was thene an Enchantour in the Contree, that deled with Wycche eraft, that men clepten Takoia.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 132.

Now the arrival of Sir Willism Phips to the government of New-England was at a time when . . . secres of poor people had newly fallen under a prodigious possession devils, which it was then generally thought had been by witchcrafts introduced. C. Mather, Mag. Christ., ii. 13.

2. Extraordinary power; irresistible influence; fascination; witchery.

You have witchcraft in your lips, Kate.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 301.

There's witchcraft in thy language, in thy face, In thy demeanours. Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

The subtle witchcraft of his tongue
Unlocked the hearts of those who keep
Gold, the world's bond of slavery.
Shelley, Rosalind and Helen.

witch-doctor (wich'dok"tor), n. Same as medicine-man. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 820.
witch-elm (wich'elm), n. [Also wich-elm, and archaically wych-elm; also weech-elm; < witch2 + clm. In this word and witch-hazel, the archaic pelling is much affected in modern use.] elm, Ulmus montana, of hilly districts in west-ern and northern Europe and northern Asia: the common wild elm of Scotland, Ircland, and the northern and western parts of England. It is iess tail than the common English elm (*U. campestris*), but is a considerable tree, of picturesque habit, the trunk brsnehing naturally near the base, the leaves broadly ovste. The wood has the fine-grained, tough, and elastic quality of *U. campestris*, and is preferred for bent work,

as in bost-building. In southeastern England a variety of the common elm is also called by this name.

The witch-elm that shades Saint Fillan's Spring.

Scott, L. of the L., i., Int.

Witch-elms that counterchange the floor Of this flat Iswn with dusk and bright.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

witchen (wich'n), n. [Also witchin; a var. of witch2 (with suffix conformed to -en2), \langle ME. wiche, \langle AS. wice, the service-tree: see witch2.] The mountain-ash or rowan, Pyrus aucuparia. [Prov. Eng.]

witchery (wich'er-i), n.; pl. witcheries (-iz). [\(\delta\) witch + -ery.] 1. Sorcery; enchantment; witcheraft.—2. Fascination; charm.

The witchery of the soft blue sky.

Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

witches'-besom (wich'ez-bē"zum), n. Same as witches'-broom.
witches'-broom (wich'ez-bröm), n. A popular name for the broom-like tufts of branches developed on the silver-fir, birch, cherry, and other trees in consequence of the attack of a uredineous fungus, *Peridermium elatinum*. witches'-butter (wich'ez-but'er), n. An alga.

See Nostoc.

witches'-thimble (wich'ez-thim"bl), n. See thimble and Silene.

witchet (wich'et), n. [Origin obscure.] A

rounding-plane.

witch-finder (wich fin der), n. A professional discoverer of witches, whose services were sometimes employed when the persecution of so-called witches was in vogue.

He [Matthew Hopkins] then set up as "Witch Finder Generall," and, on the invitation of several towns, made journeys for the discovery of witches through Essex Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonshire. . . . Supposed witches were urged to confess, and on the strength of their own confession were hanged.

Diet. Nat. Biog., XXVII. 336.

witch-grass (wich grass), n. 1. Same as old-witch grass.—2. The quitch-grass or couchgrass, Agropyrum repens.

witch-hag (wich'hag), n. Same as witch-chick. witch-hazel (wich'hā'zl), n. [Also wich-hazel, wych-hazel; < witch² + hazel. Cf. witch-elm.]

1. The witch- or wych-elm, Ulmus montana, its broad leaves resembling those of hazel. [Prov. Eng.] -2. A shrub or small tree, Hamamelis Virginiana, of eastern North America. It is noticeable for its flowers with four yellow strap-shaped pet-als, appearing when the leaves are falling, the fruit, which is a woody capsule, ripening the next seasoo. The leaves



Branch with Fruits of Witch-hazel (Hamameli: Virginiana), a. male flower: b. fruit.

are broad and straight-veined, wavy-margined. The leaves and bark of witch-hazel abound in tannin, and the bark affords also a reputed sedative application for various cases of external inflammation. The leaves are said to possess similar properties, and an infusion of them is given internally for bowel-complaints and hemorrhages. While witch-hazel is now much in vogue as a cure for bruises and sprains, as also for various internal difficulties, and is even officinally recognized, its real virtue, if any, is still quite in doubt.

Witching (wich ing.), n. [\(\lambde \) ME, wieching, wiech-

witching (wich'ing), n. [< ME. wicching, wicchinge; verbal n. of witch1, v.] The practices of witches; enchantment.

witching (wich 'ing), p. a. 1. Bewitching suited to enchantment or witcheraft; weird. 1. Bewitching:

Tis now the very witching time of night, When churchyards yawn. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 406.

2. Fascinating; enchanting.

Let neither flattery, nor the witching sound Of high and soft preferment, touch your goodness.

Fletcher (and another), Faise Oue, iv. 3.

witch-knot (wich'not), n. A knot or snarl, especially in the hair, supposed to be caused by witch-craft. Compare eif, v., and elf-lock.

If a bewitch-witch (witch', v. If Ent. witeh', v. In Ent. witeh', v. I

O, that I were a witch but for her sake!
Yfaith her Queenship little rest should take;
I'd scratch that face, that may not feele the aire,
And knit whole ropes of witch-knots in her haire.
Drayton, Poems (ed. 1657), p. 253. (Halliwell.)

O wha has loosed the nine witch-knots That were among that ladye's locks?

Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 166).

witch-meal (wich'mēl), n. The powdery pollen of the club-moss, Lycopodium elavatum; lycopode. It is so rapidly inflammable as to have been used in theaters to represent light-

witch-ridden (wich 'rid "n), a. Ridden by

witches; having a nightmare. witch-seeker (wich'se ker), n. Same as witch-

witch-stitch (wich'stich), n. In embroidery, same as herring-bone stitch (which see, under herring-bone).

witchuck (wich'uk), n. Same as witch-chick. witch-wife (wich'wif), n. A woman who practises witchcraft.

In the tenth century we hear of the first instance of a death in England for heresy, in the actual drowning of a witch-wife at London Bridge.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 11.

witch-wolft (wich'wulf), n. A werwolf. Rev.

A college of wit-crackers cannot flout me out of my hn-mour: Dost thou think I care for a satire, or an epigram? Shak., Much Ado, v. 4. 102.

wit-craft! (wit'kraft), n. 1. Mental skill; contrivance; invention. Camden, Remains, p. 144. (Nares.) - 2. The art of reasoning; logic.

Master Secretary Wilson, geuing an English name to his arte of Logicke, called it Witeraft.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 191.

witeIt, v. t. [ME. witen, < AS. witan, see: see wit1. Cf. wite2.] To observe; keep; guard; preserve; protect.

"Pieres," quod I, "I preye the whi stonde thise piles here?"

"For wyndes, wiltow wyte," quod he, "to witen it fram fallynge."

Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 25.

wite2 (wit), r. t. [< ME. witen, wyten, < AS. witan, witian, impute, blame, censure, punish, fine (cf. witnian, punish, edwitan, reproach, wtwitan, reproach: see twit), = Icel. vita, fine, = Goth. weitjan (in idweitjan, reproach (= AS. edwitan), and in fair-weitjan, observe intently); ult. connected with witan, see, witan, know: see wite1, wit1, and cf. twit.] 1†. To impute (to one) as a fault; blame for; blame (that): governing directly a noun or clause, and taking an indirect object in the dative.

And therfore, if that I mysspeke or seye,

Wyte it the ale of Sonthwerk, I yow preye,

Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, 1.33.

Y pray yow . . . not to wyte it me that yam the causer of it that my seyd maister noyeth yow with so manye materes.

Paston Letters, I. 374.

2. To impute wrong to; find fault with; blame; censure. [Now Scotch.]

He gan fowly wyte His wicked fortune. Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 52.

O wyte na me, now, my master dear, 1 garg'd a' my young hawks sing, Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 136).

wite² (wit), n. [Formerly also wight; $\langle ME, wite, \rangle$ wite, \(\lambda\). [Formerly also wight; \(\lambda\) ME, wite, wyte, \(\lambda\) S. wite, punishment, fine, torment, torture, \(=\lor{OS}\), witi \(=\lor{OHG}\), wizi, MHG, wize, punishment, \(=\lor{Icel}\), riti, fine: see wite², r.] 1. Blame; censure; reproach; fault. [Now Scotch.]

For worche he wel other wrong, the wit is his oune. Piers Plowman (A), x. 75.

And but I do, sirs, lat me han the wyte.

Chaucer, Prol. to ('anon's Yeoman's Tale, 1. 400.

"Put na the wite on me," she said,
"It was my may Catherine."

Eorl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 8).

They hae kill'd Sir Charlie Hay, And they laid the wyte on Geordie. Geordie (Child's Ballads, VIII. 93).

2. Punishment; penalty; mulet; fine; in old Eng. criminat taw, a fine paid to the king or other lord in respect of an offense. J. F. Ste-

witchingly (wich'ing-li), adv. In a bewitch-wite³t, v. i. [ME. witen; \langle AS. witan (pret. $w\bar{a}t$), To go.

Ne wite thow noght fra me. Early Eng. Psalter (ed. Stevenson), xxi. 12.

wite⁴†, v. and n. An obsolete form of wit^1 . witeless† (wit'les), a. [$\langle wite^2 + -less \rangle$] Blame-

Ne can Willye wite the witelesse herdgroome.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

witenagemot (wit'e-na-ge-mōt'), n. [AS. witena gemōt, 'counselors' moot': witena, gen. pl. of wita, weota, gewita, a man of knowledge, a counselor; gemōt, moot or meet, assembly, council, parliament: see wit² and moot¹.] In Anglo-Saxon hist., the great national council or parliament, consisting of the king with his dependents and friends and sometimes the mempendents and friends and sometimes the members of his family, the ealdormen, the bishops, and other ecclesiastics. This council, which met frequently, constituted the highest court of judicature in the kingdom. It was summoned by the king in any political emergency, and its concurrence was necessary in many hipportant measures, such as the deciding of war, the levying of extraordinary taxes, grants of land in certain cases, election and (in many instances) deposition of kings. of kings.

The old Germanic tradition, which associated "the wise men" in all royal action, gave a constitutional ground to the powers which the Witenagemot exercised more and more as English society took a more and more aristocratic form; and it thus came to share with the crown in the higher justice, in the imposition of taxes, the making of laws, the conclusion of treaties, the control of war, the disposal of public lands, the appointment of bishops and great officers of state. There were times when it claimed even to elect or depose a king.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 216.

witch-wolft (wich wilt), n. A werwon. Het.

T. Adams, Works, II. 119.

witch-wood (wich wid), n. 1. Same as witchen.

—2. Same as witch-elm.—3. The spindle-tree, witfish (wit fish), n. Same as whitefish.

Euonymus Europæus.

wit-cracker (wit krak "èr), n. One who makes iests: a joker.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 210.

witerlichet, witerlit, adv. See witterly.

witfish (wit fish), n. Same as whitefish.

witfult (wit ful), a. [< ME. witful, witfol, witvol; < wit1 + -ful.] Full of wit, knowledge, or wisdom; wise; knowing; sensible.

Tis passing miraculous that your dal and blind worship should so sodainly turne both sightfull and witfull.

Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

with (with), prep. [\langle ME. with, rarely wit, with (WITH), prep. [\langle ME. with, rarely wit, wid, with, near, among, in company with, also against, along, on, to, from, by, \langle AS. with, against, opposite, = OS. with = OFries. with = Icel. vith, against, by, at, with, = Sw. vid, near, at, by, = Dan. ved, by, at; otherwise in the compar. form wither-, AS. wither- = OHG. widar, MHG. G. wider, against, wieder, again, - Goth withera against toward in front of widar, MHG. G. wider, against, wieder, again,

— Goth. withra, against, toward, in front of;
cf. Skt. vitaram, further, vi., asunder, L. ve.,
apart. Cf. with-, wither1, wither-, withers. With
has largely taken the place of AS. and ME.
mid, with.] 1. Against: noting competition,
opposition, or antagonism: as, to fight with the
Romans (that is, against them); to vie with each

For the most part wise and graue men doe naturally mislike with all sodaine innonations, specially of lawes,

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 86.

The Sasquesahanocks, a mightie people, and mortall

enemies with the Massawomeks.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 182. The rival Moorish kings were waging civil war with each other in the vicinity of Granada.

Irving, Granada, p. 83.

Noting association or connection. Particularly, expressing—(a) Proximity, accompaniment, companionship, or fellowship.

They met at Ispahan (a Citie of Persia), and there Mahomet, falling with his horse, brake his neck.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 279.

The Earl of Northumberland, being advertised thereof, came with a Power, assaulted the Castle, and after two Days Defence recovered it.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 137.

Days Defence recovered it.

The greatest News from Abroad is that the French King with his Cardinal are come again on this Side the Hills.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 20.

The globe goes round from west to east; and he must go round with it.

Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

Come and spend an evening with ns.

Dickens, Cricket on the Ilearth, i.

There with her knights and dames was Guinevere. Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(b) Harmony, agreement, or alliance: as, one color may or may not go with another; to fight with the national troops; to side or vote with the reformers.

He that is not with me is against me. Mat. vii. 30. (c) Combination or composition: as, wine mixed with water. (d) Addition or conjunction: as, England (with Wales), Scotland, and Ireland make the United Kingdom.

Very wise, and with his wisdom very valiant.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 664, quoted in Ahbot's Shakes
[perian Grammar.

licre were seen in profusion the orange, the citron, the fig. and pomegranate, with great plantations of mulberry trees, from which was produced the finest silk,

Irving, Granada, p. 4.

(e) Communication, intercourse, or interaction.

With thee she talks, with thee she moans, With thee she sighs, with thee she groans, With thee she says, "Farewell, mine own." Surrey, State of a Lover.

I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following, but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with you. Shak., M. of V., i. 3.36.

You have to do with other-gness-people now.

Smollett, Roderick Random, xivii.

(f) Simultaneousness.

With every minute you do change a mind. Shak., Cor., i. 1. 186. As a property, attribute, or belonging of;

in the possession, care, keeping, service, or employment of: as, to leave a package with one; to be with the A. B. Manufacturing Co.

We may find Truth with one man as soon as in a Coun-ell. Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

4. Having, possessing, bearing, or characterized by: as, the boy has come with the letter; Thebes, with its grand old walls; Rome, with her seven hills.

A stately ship, . . .

With all her bravery on.

Milton, S. A., 1. 717.

His ministry was with much conviction and demonstration.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 302.

There came into the ahop a very learned man with an erect solemn air.

Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

5. In the region, sphere, or experience of; followed by a plural, among; also, in the sight, estimation, or opinion of: as, a holy prophet with God.

The first of the fre Iaithly was cald Emyneot the mighty, with men that hym knew. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12442. With men it is impossible, but not with God; for with God all things are possible.

I had thought my life had borne more value with you.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

Those Antichthones, which are on the other side of the globe of the earth, are now out of the comfortable reach of the sunbeams, while it is day with ns.

Bp. Hall, Sermons, xxxv.

Such arguments had invincible force with those Pagan philosophers.

His integrity was perfect; it was a law of nature with him, rather than a choice or a principle.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 27.

6. In respect of; in relation to; as regards;

as to: as, have patience with me; what is your will with me? How far am I grown

Behind-hand with fortune!

Reliad-hand with fortune!

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

If we truely consider our Proceedings with the Spanyards and the rest, we have no reason to despayre.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 242.

Thus will it ever be with him who trusts too much to oman.

Steele, Tatler, No. 217.

7. Like; analogously to; hence, specifically, at the same time or rate as; according to; in proportion to.

As if with Circe she would change my shape.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 35.

Their insolence and power increased with their number, and the seditions were also doubled with it.

Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

8. By. Indicating - (at) An agent: as, slain with rob-

Al thus with iewys I [Christ] am dyth, Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 247. Ysiphile, betraysed with Jasonn. Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 266.

And so it was communded to be kept with x noble men; and thei were charged to take goode hede who com to assaien, and yef eny ther were that myght drawen out of the ston.

**Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 100.

lle was torn to pieces with a bear. Shak., W. T., v. 2. 68. At Flowers we were againe chased with foure French en of warre. Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 209. men of warre.

He was sick and lame of the scurvy, so as he could but lie in the cabin-door, and give direction, and, it should seem, was hadly assisted either with mate or mariners.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 131.

(b) An instrument or means; as, to write with a pen; to cut with a knife; to heal with herbs.

Thirle my sonle with thi spere anoon.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

You have paid me, equal heavens, And sent my own rod to correct me with. Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

They had cut of his head upon ye endy of his boat, had not ye man reskued him with a sword.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 98.

And with faint Praises one another damn.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, Prol.

(c) An accessory, as of material, contents, etc.: as, a ring set with diamonds; a ship laden with cotton; a bottle filled with water.

rith water.

Threescore carts laden with baggage.

Coryat, Crndities, I. 23. The chiefe Citie, called St. Savadore, seated upon an exceeding high mountaine, 150, miles from the Sea, verie fertile, and inhabited with more than 100000, persons.

**Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 49.

Valentia... is the greatest part of Spaine; which, if the Histories be true, in the Romans time abounded no lesse with gold and siluer Mines then now the West-Indies, Capt. John Smith, Works, IL 186.

Their armor was inlaid and chased with gold and silver.

1 rving, Granada, p. 5.

With was formerly used in this sense before materials of nourishment, and so was equivalent to the modern on.

To dine and sup with water and bran.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 159.

9. Through; on account or in consequence of; by reason of: expressing cause: as, he trembled with fear; to perish with hunger.

Therefore let Benedick . . .
Consume away in sighs: . . .
It were a better death than die with mocks.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 79.
cow died at Plimouth, and a gost at Boston, with eatIndian corn. Winthrop, Hist. New England, 1. 44. ing Indlan corn. They are scarce able to budge, being stiff with cold.

Dampier, Voyages, 11. iii. 42.

10. Using; showing: in phrases of manner: as, to win with ease; to pull with a will.

Marie ansuerde with Milde steuene:
"A sonde Me cam while er fram heuene."

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

He will not creepe, nor crouche with fained face, Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, 1. 727.

They were directed onely by Powhatan to obtaine him our weapons, to cut our owne throats, with the manner where, how, and when, which we plainly found most true and apparant. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, 1.171.

They contended with all the animosity of personal feel-prescott, Ferd. and Isa., li. 1.

11. From: noting separation, difference, disagreement, etc.: as, he will not part with it on any account; to differ with a person; to break with old ties.

Madam,
The Queene must heare you sing another song
Before you part with vs.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, L. 207).

Heyteood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, 1. 207). With was formerly used in many idloms to denote relations now expressed rather by of, to, etc.

Nobili talker with tales, tretable, alse, Curtas & kynde, curlous of honde.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3835.

He still retains some resemblance with the ancient Cupid.

Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

This pains I took with willingness, though it were much offensive to me, not being accustomed with such poisonous savours.

Good News from New England, quoted in N. Morton's [New England's Memorial, App., p. 370.

Collections were early and liberally made for . . . services in the church, and intrusted with faithful men fearing God.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

What frippery a woman is made up with!

Cumberland, Natural Son, i. 1.

Cumbertand, Natural Son, i. 1.

Away with, See away.—Have with you. See have.—
One with. See one.—To bear, begin, break, dispense, do, go, etc., with. See the verbs.—Together with. See together.—To put up with. See partl.—Warm with. See warm.—With child (OE. mid childe). See child.—With God, in heaven.

1 have been s-fishing with old Oliver Henly, now with God, a noted fisher both for Trout and Salmon.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 127.

With that. (at) Provided that

With that, (at) Provided that.

To worche zoure wil the while my lyf dureth,

With that ze kenne me kyndellehe to knowe what is

Dowel. Piers Plowman (C), xii. 92.

(bt) Moreover.

) Moreover. Beton . . . bad hlm good morwe, And axed of hym with that whiderward he wolde. Piers Plowman (B), v. 307.

(e) Thereupon.

(e) Thereupon.

With that Merlin departed, and the kynge be lefte in grete myssese, and sore a-haisahed of this thinge.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 631.

With the sun. See sun1.—With young. See young.

=Syn. With and by are so closely allied in many of their ness that it is impossible to lay down a rule by which these uses may at all thmes be distinguished. The same may be said, but to a less extent, of with and through.

with?, n. See withc.

with. [ME. with., AS. with., prefix, with, prep., against: see with!] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon erigin, meaning 'against.' It was formerly common, but of the Middle English words containing it only two remain in common use—withdraw and withhold.

Withal (wi-THâl'), adv. and prep. [Early mod. E. also withall, withalle; < ME. withal, withalle, prop. two words, with alle; used in place of AS. mid ealle, with all, altogether, entirely: see with! and all. Cf. at all, under all.] I. adv. With all; moreover; likewise; in addition; at the same time; besides; also; as well. the same time; besides; also; as well.

But-if a man be vertuous withel.

Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tsle, i. 15.

It seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to signify the crimes iaid sgainst him.

II. prep. An emphatic form of with, used after the object (usually a relative) at the eud of a sentence or clause.

These banish'd men that I have kept withal.

Shak, T. G. of V., v. 4. 152.

Stre. My fine fool!

Pic. Fellow crack! why, what a consort

Are we now bless'd withal!

Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii. 2.

We made a shift, however, to save 23 barrels of Rainwater, besides what we drest our Victuals withat.

Dampier, Voyages, 1. 83.

withamite (with am-īt), n. [Named by Sir David Brewster, after Dr. Henry Witham, of Glencoe.] A variety of epidote found at Glencoe in Scotland. It occurs crystallized, and is of vitreous luster and red or yellow color.

Withania (wi-thā'ni-ā), n. [NL. (Pauquy, 1824).] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs, of the order Solanaeeæ and tribe Solaneæ. They are the order Southtees and tribe Southess. They are characterized by having a narrowly bell-shaped corolla with five valvate lobes, and an inflated fruiting calyx more or less closed above the included berry. The 4 species are natives of southern Europe, western and southern Asia, North Africa, and the Canary Islands. They are hoary or woolly shrubs, bearing entire leaves and clustered, almost sessile flowers. For W. coagulans, used for rennet. See cheese-majer. see cheese-maker.

withdraught (with-draft'), n. [(withdraw, after draught.] Withdrawal.

May not a withdraught of all God's favours . . . be as certainly foreseen and foretold?

Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 145. (Davies.)

withdraw (wifu-drâ'), v.; pret. withdrew, pp. withdrawn, ppr. withdrawing. [< ME. withdrawen, withdrazen, wythdrazen (pret. withdrox, withdray), draw, recall, take away; < with-against, opposite, + draw.] I. trans. 1. To draw back, aside, or away; take back; remove.

He doth best that with-draweth hym by day and bi nyate To spille any speche or any space of tyme. Piers Plowman (B), lx. 96.

From her husband's hand her hand Soft she withdrew. Milton, P. L., ix. 386.

I grieve for lite's bright promise, Just shown and then withdrawa.

Bryant, Waiting by the Gate.

I say that this— Else 1 withdraw favour and countenance From you and yours for ever—shall you do. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To recall; retract: as, to withdraw a charge, a threat, or a vow.

Rom. Wouldst thou withdraw it [thy vow]? for what purpose, love?

Jul. But to be frank, and give it thee again.

Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 130.

3. To divert, as from use or from some accustomed channel.

His mynd was alienate and withdrawen, not onely from him who moste loved him, but also from all former delightes and studies.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Arg.

Roads occupy lands more or less capable of production, and also . . . they absorb (or withdraw from other uses) in their construction a large amount of labour.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 27.

4t. To take out; subtract.

Than wythdrawe the yeris oute of the yerls that ben passid that rote.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 45. The word is often used reflexively.

Perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds; . . . from such withdraw thyself. 1 Tim, vi. 5.

such withdraw thyself.

To withdraw a juror, to discharge one from a jury, which is thus left one short of the legal number: a formality resorted to, by consent of the parties or permission of the court, in order to terminate a trial by preventing a verdict, and thus leave the action to proceed to a new trial.

II. intrans. To retire; go away; step backward or aside; retreat.

The day for drede ther-of with-drow and deork by-cam the soune;
The wal of the temple to-eleef euene a two peces

The wal of the temple to-eleef evene a two peces;
The hard roche at to-rof and ryght derk nyght hit semede.

Piers Plowman (C), xxl. 62.

We will withdraw
Into the gallery. Shak., Pericles, ii. 2, 58.

There have been little disputes between the two houses shout coming into each other's house; when a lord comes into the Commons they call out withdraw; that day the moment my uncle came in they all rosred out, Withdraw! withdraw! H. Walpole, To Mann, May 20, 1742.

And what if thou withdraw
In silence from the living, and no friend
Take note of thy departure? Bryant, Thanatopsis.

withdrawal (wifh-dra'al), n. [< withdraw + The act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling.

The withdrawal of the allowance . . . interfered with my plans. Fielding, Tom Jones. (Latham.) Sin comes by withdrawal of the heart from God.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 492.

withdrawer (wifh-drâ'er), n. [< withdraw +

-er1.] One who withdraws. He was not a withdrawer of the corn, but a seller,
Outred, tr. of Cope on Proverbs (1583), fol. 192 b.
[(Latham.)

When poor suitors come to your houses, ye cannot be spoken withdrawing (with-drâ'ing), p. a. Retreat-spoken withdl. Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550. ing. receding ing; receding.

Your hills, and long withdrawing vales.

Thomson, Spring, 1. 68.

withdrawing-room (wiTH-drå'ing-röm), n. [< withdrawing, verbal n. of withdraw, r., + room!]
A room used to withdraw or retire into, formerly generally behind the room in which the family took their meals; later, a parler or reception-room: now abbreviated to drawing-room.

Being in ye withdrawing roome adjoining the bedchamber, his Maty espying me came to me from a greate crowde of noblemen.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 3, 1661.

My withdrawing room, always ready for company, . . . was the pine wood behind my house.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 154.

withdrawment (with-drâ'ment), n. [\langle with-draw+-ment.] The aet of withdrawing or taking back: recall.

The withdrawment of those [papers] deemed most ob-oxious. W. Belsham, Hist. Eng., 1. ii.

withe (with or with), n. [Also wythe, and prop. with; \lambda ME. withe, wythe, wythth, witthe, withthe, \lambda AS. withthe, a var. of withig, a twig, withy: see withy!.] 1. A tough flexible twig, espesee withy!] 1. A tough flexible twig, especially of willow, used for binding things together; a willow- or osier-twig. Judges xvi. 7.

I remember in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's time of England, an Irish rebel, condemned, put up a petition to the deputy that he might be hanged in a withe, and not ln a halter.

Bacon, Custom and Education.

I tied several logs together with a birch withe.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 268.

2. An elastic handle for a cold-chisel, fuller, or the like, which deadens the shock to the work-man's hand.—3. An iron fitted to the end of a boom or mast, and having a ring through which another boom or mast is rigged or secured; a boom-iron.

Lastly comes the wythe, a species of iron cap to support the flying jib-boom.

Luce, Seamanship, p. 81.

4. A wall dividing two flues in a stack of chimneys.—Basket-withe. See Tournefortia.—Hoop-withe. See Rivina.—Serpent withe. See serpent-withe.—White hoop-withe. See Tournefortia.

withe (with or with), r. t.; pret. and pp. withed, ppr. withing. [\(\) withe, n.] To bind with withes

or twigs.

Two bowes, oon blaak and oon white, thai take And bynde and wethe hem so that germynyng Comyxt upp goo. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Stay but a while, and ye shall see him withed, and haltered, and staked, and baited to death.

Bp. Hall, Sermon on Ps. Ixviii, 30.

Bp. Hall, Sermon on Ps. Ixviii. 30.

wither 1† (with'er), adv. [\land ME. wither, \lambda AS.
wither (in comp.). again, against, = OS. wither,
wither, witherc = OFries. wither, withir, wether,
weder, weer = LG. wedder = D. weder. weer =
OHG. widar, MHG. wider, G. wider, against, wieder, again, = Icel. vithr = Sw. Dan. veder = Goth.
withra, against, toward; compar. of with: see
with 1. This adverb was once of considerable
importance in ME. as a wrefix, but it is obsolute importance in ME. as a prefix, but it is obsolete in mod. E., withernam being inerely archaie, and withershins dialectal. The instances of wither as prep., adj., and noun, given as occurring in ME., are rare, and in all of them wither is rather ME, are rare, and in all of them wither is rather to be taken as a prefix. Cf. withers.] Against; in opposition (te): chiefly in composition, as a prefix wither, against. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3386.

wither1, v. [ME. witheren, \langle AS. witheriān (= MD. wederen = OHG. widarōn), go against, resist, \langle wither, against: see wither1, adv.] To go against; resist; oppose. Ormulum, 1. 1181.

wither2 (wifh'er), v. [With change of d to th, as in the orig. noun weather; \langle ME. widder, wydderen, widren, wederen, \langle AS. wedrian, expose to the weather; = MHG. witern, be such and such weather; cf. G. rerwittern, be spoiled by the weather; cf. G. rerwittern, be spoiled by the weather;

weather; ef. G. rerwittern, be spoiled by the weather, deeay, etc., wittern, be such and such weather, breathe, blow, storm; ef. weather, r., a doublet of wither.] I. trans. 1. To cause to become dry and fade; make sapless and shrunken.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat but it withereth the grass.

Jas. i. 11.

Like a blasted sapling, wither'd up. Shak., Rich. 111., iii. 4. 71.

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay for want of animal moisture; eause to lose bloom; shrivol; eause to have a wrinkled skin or shrunken museles: as, time will wither the fairest face.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale. Her infinite variety. Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 240.

3. To blight, injure, or destroy, as by some malign or baleful influence; affect fatally by malevolence; cause to perish or languish generally: as, to wither a person by a look or glance; reputations withered by scandal.

The treacherous air Of absence withers what was once so fair. Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 25.

He withers marrow and mind. Tennyson, Ancient Sage. II. intrans. 1. To lose the sap or jnice; dry and shrivel up; lose freshness and bloom; fade. Shall he not pull up the roots thereof, and cut off the fruit thereof, that it wither? It shall wither in all the leaves of her spring.

Ezek. xvii. 9.

Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath.

Mrs. Hemans, The Hour of Death.

2. To become dry and wrinkled, as from the loss or lack of animal moisture; lose pristine freshness, bloom, softness, smoothness, vigor, or the like, as from age or disease; decay.

A fair face will wither. Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 170. There, left a subject to the wind and rain,
And seorch'd by suns, it withers on the plain,
Pope, Illad, iv. 559.

3. To decay generally; decline; languish; pass awav.

When few dayes faren were, the fre kyng Teutra Wex weike of his wound, & widrit to dethe.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 5301.

And now I wax old,
Seke, sory, and cold,
As muk apon mold
I widder away.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 21.

That which is of God we defend; . . . that which is otherwise, let it wither even in the root from whence it hath sprung.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

The individual withers, and the world is more and more.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

See wither1, adv. wither-. See wither1, adv. wither-band (with 'er-band), n. iron fixed under a saddle nearly over the with-

ers of the horse, to strengthen the bow.
withered¹ (wiffl'erd), p. a. Shriveled; faded.
withered² (wiffl'erd), a. [< wither-s + -ed².]
Having withers (of this or that specified kind). Some with their Manes Frizzled up, to make 'em appear high Wither'd, that they look'd as Fierce as one of Hungess's Wild Boars.

ess's Wild Boars.

Quoted in Ashton's Social Life In Reign of Queen Anne,

[1I. 165.

witheredness (with 'erd-nes), n. A withered state or condition. [Rare.]

Do ye complain of the dead witheredness of good affections?

Bp. Hall, Contemplations, v. 11. Water them as soon as set, till they have recovered their itheredness.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

withering (with 'er-ing), p. a. Blasting; blighting; scorebing: as, a withering glance; a withering wind.

How many a spirit born to bless Has sunk beneath that withering name! Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.

Moore, Lana Rookh, The Fire worshippers.

The attacking column was under a withering fire.

The Century, XXXVI. 250.

Withering cancer, scirrhous cancer in which there is a tendency to shrinkage and atrophy.

withering-floor (wifH'ér-ing-flor), n. The drying-floor of a malt-house: according to the established arrangement, the second floor.

All such [imperfect] grains are apt to become very damaging upon the withering floor. Ure, Dict., III. 187.

witheringly (wifh'er-ing-li), adv. In a manner tending to wither or cause to shrink.

But we must wander witheringly, In other lands to die. Byron, Hebrew Melodies, The Wild Gazelle.

witherite (with'er-it), n. [Named by Werner after W. Withering, an English medical practitioner and scientist (1741-99), who, in 1784, published an analysis and description of a special scientist (1741-99). cimen of this mineral obtained from a lead-mine at Alston Moor in Cumberland, England.] Naat Alston Moor in Cumbertaint, Engrand.] Native barium carbonate. It occurs crystallized, also columnar or granular massive, and has a white, gray, or yellow color. Also called barolite. witherling! the (wiff er-ling), n. [< ME. witherling; < wither! +-ling!.] An opponent, enemy, or adversary.

Grete well the gode.

Grete wel the gode Quen Godild my moder,
And sey that hethene king,
Ihū cristes witherling,
that iche lef and dere
On loude am riued here. King Horn, 1.156.

witherling2+ (with'er-ling), n. [< wither2 + One who or that which is withered or

 $ling^1.$ decrepit. All these braunches of heretikes fallen from the church, the vine of Christes misticall body, seme thei neuer so freshe & grene, bee yet in dede but witherlinges.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 186.

withernam (wifH'er-nam), n. [\langle ME. *withernam, \langle AS. withernam (= G. wiedernahme), re-

taking, reception, < wither, again, + *nām, a taking, seizure: see wither1 and nam2, name2.] In law: (a) An unlawful distress, or forbidden taking, as of a thing distrained, out of the county, so that the sheriff cannot upon the replevin make deliverance thereof to the party distrained. (b) The reprisal of other cattle or goods, in lieu of those unjustly taken, eloigned, or otherwise withholden. The cattle or goods thus taken are said to be taken in withernam. [Now obsolete.]

withe-rod (with'rod), n. A North American shrub, Viburnum eassinoides, a species formerly

included in V. nudum.

included in V. nudum.

withers (with 'erz), n. pl. [Also witters; lit. the parts that are 'against,' the resisting part; \(\) wither1, adv. Cf. G. wider-vist, a horse's withers, \(\) wider, against, + rist, wrist, instep, also elevated part, withers. 1. The highest part of the hack of a horse, between the shoulder-blades and behind the root of the neck, where the mane ceases to grow: as, a horse 15 hands high at the withers. The name is extended to the high at the withers. The name is extended to the same part of some other animals: as, an antelope with high withers; the sacred ox, with a hump on the withers. See cut under horse.

Let the galled jade wince; our withers are unwrung.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 253.

Contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his thers. Swift, Advice to Servants (Groom).

2. The barbs or flukes of a harpoon; the witters: so called by British whalemen.
withershins (wiffer-shinz), adv. [Also widdershins, widdersins, widshins, widdersins, dershins, widdersinnis, widssins, widdershins, wodershins, etc.; according to a common view, lit. 'against the sun,' \langle witherl, against, contrary to, + -shins, -sins, etc., a form of sun, with adverbial gen. -s. More prob. withershins is a corruption of *witherlins, *witherling, \langle witherl + -ling2.] In the opposite direction; hence, in the wrong way. [Scotch.]

Go round it three times widershins, and every time say, Open, door!" Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 248).

And my love and his bonnie ship
Turn'd widdershins about.
The Lowlands of Holland (Child's Ballads, II. 215).

wither-wrung (with 'er-rung), a. [< wither(s) + wrung.] Injured in the withers, as a horse.

The hurt expressed by witherwrung sometimes is caused by the hite of a horae, or by a saddle being unfit.

Farrier's Dict. (Johnson.)

with-got (with-go'), v. t. [< with- + go.] To forgo; give up.

Esau, . . . who . . . did withgo his birthright.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xv.

withhault (with-halt'). A spurious preterit of withhold. Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 9.
withhold (with-hold'), v. t.; pret. and pp. withhold, ppr. withholding. [< ME. withholden, withholden, keep back, hold back; < with-, against, + hold!, v. Cf. withdraw.] I. trans. 1. To hold back; keep from action; restrain; check.

Enforcest thow the to aresten or withholden the swyft-esse and the sweygh of hir turnynge wheel? Chaucer, Boëthius, II. prose 2.

You all did love him once, not without cause; What cause withholds you then to mourn for him? Shak., J. C., ili. 2. 108.

Life, anguish, death, immortal love, Ceasing not, mingled, unrepress'd, Apart from place, withholding time. Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. To keep back; refrain from doing, giving, permitting, etc.: as, to withhold payment; to withhold assent to something.

Withhold revenge, dear God! 'tis not my fault.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 7.

Was it ever denied that the favours of the Crown were constantly bestowed and withheld purely on account of . . . religious opinions? Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3t. To keep; retain; hold; detain.

It [the Lord's Prayer] is short, for it sholde be kend the nore lightly, and for to withholden It the more esily in erte.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

We have herde sey that ye with-holde alle the sow-dioures that to you will come. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 203. 4†. To keep; maintain.

He . . . ran to London unto seynt Poules, To seken him a chaunterie for soules, Or with a bretherhed to been withholde. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 511.

5t. To engage; retain.

To us surgiens aperteneth that we do to every wight the best that we kan whereas we been withholde. Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

II. intrans. To refrain; stay back; hold one's self in check.

They withheld and did no more hurte, & ye people came trembling, & brought them the best provisatous they had. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 104.

He was fled, and so they missed of him; but understood that Squauto was alive; so they withheld, and did no hurt.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 71.

withholder (wifh-hol'der), n. [< withhold + -er1.] One who withholds.

The words are spoken against them that invade tithes and church rights; and that which is there threatened happened to this withholder.

Stephens, Addition to Spelman on Sacrilege, p. 138.

withholdment (wifh-höld'ment), n. [< with-hold + -ment.] The act of withholding. Imp.

Diet.

within (wi-Thin'), adv. and prep. [< ME. within, withinne, withinnen, < AS. withinnan, on the inside, < with, against, with, + innan, adv., in: see in¹.] I. adv. 1. In or into the interior; inside; as regards the inside; on the inside; internally.

Thai thurle a nutte, and stuffe it so withinne
With brymstoon, chaf, and cedria, thees three.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Damascus does not answer within to its ontward appearance.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 118.

It is designed, within and without, of two stories.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 50.

2. In the mind, heart, or soul; inwardly.

You frame my thoughts, and fashion me within.

Spenser, Sonnets, viii.

I am, within, thy love; without, thy master.

T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iv. 11.

Think not the worse, my friends, I shed not tears; Great griefs lament within. Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

3. In the house or dwelling; indoors; at home: as, the master is within.

But at this hour the house doth keep itself; There's none within. Shak., Asyou Like it, iv. 3. 83.

Serv. Your brother, sir, is speaking to a gentleman in the street, and says he knows you are within.

Joseph S. 'Sdeath, blockhead, I'm not within—I'm out for the day.

Sheridan, School for Seandal, iv. 3. From within, from the inside; from the inner place or

We look from within, and see nothing but the mould formed by the elements in which we are incased; other observer a look from without, and see us as living statues.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii. II. prep. 1. In or into the inner or interior

part or parts of; inside of; in the space inclosed or bounded by: as, within the city: opposed to without.

Mount Syon is with inne the Cytee.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 92.

Come not within these doors; within this roof The enemy of all your graces lives. Shak., As you Like it, il. 3. 17.

Accomintious and Passataquack are two connenient Harbours for small Barkes: and a good Country within their craggy clifts. Capt. John Smith, Works, 11. 193.

And now the Kingdom is come to Unity within it self, one King and one People. Baker, Chronicles, p. 78.

ad one People.

Without and eke within
The Walls of London there is Sin.
Howell, Letters, L. vi. 51.

The perilous situation of the Christian cavaliera pent up and beleaguered within the walls of Alhama spread terror among their friends.

Irving, Granada, p. 47. 2. Included or comprehended in.

Extension apprehended is said to be within consciousess. Veitch, Introd. to Descartes a Method, p. ixx. ness.

To save our selves therefore, and resist the common enemy, it concerns us mainly to agree within ourselves.

Milton, True Religion.

When we were come within the sandy hills, we were surprised at the sight of a magnificent tent, where a handsome collation was prepared.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 13.

4. In the course, range, reach, compass, or limits of; not beyond or more than: of distance,

time, length, quantity. (a) Of distance: At or to a point distant less than; nearer than: as, within a mile of Edinburgh.

As sone as Ermones the kyng
Sawe that he was withynne his wepons length,
Anon he smote Att hym with all his strength.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3044.

The piace shewn us for this City consisted of only a few Houses, on the tops of the Mountaios, within about half a Mile of the Sea. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 48.

Not the sage Alquife, the magician in Don Belianis of Greece, nor the no less famous Urganda the sorceress, his wife. . . . could pretend to come within a league of the truth.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

(b) Of time: In the limits or course of; before the expiration of; in: as, he will be here within two hours.

Thow getis tydandis I trowe, within tene dayes, That some trofere es tydde sene thow fro home turnede. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3452.

The grete and olde cytie of Anthyoche, where seynt Petre preched and dyd many myracles, and there he bap-tysed aboue .x.M. men within .vij. dayes. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 48.

We arrived within this hour. Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2. (ct) Not exceeding the space of; during; throughout.

He should maintaine possession in some of those vast Countries within the tearme of sixe years,

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 80.

(d) So as not to exceed or overpass; under; below: as, to live within one's income.

Alle the children that weren in Bethlem, and in alle the eendls of it, fro two zeer age and with yane.

Wyclif, Mat. II. 16.

Tis a good rule, eat within your Stomack, act within your Commission.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 88.

your Commission.

I therefore bid them look upon themselves as no better than a kind of assassins and murderers within the law.

Addison, Tatler, No. 131.

5. In; in the purview, scope, or sphere of action of.

Againe I see, within my glass of Steele, But foure estates, to serue eche country Soyle. Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 57.

Both he and she are still within my pow'r.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

After living for three years within the subtile influence of an intellect like Emerson's.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 27.

6; In advance of; before.

The fifth [time of prayer], two houres within night, here they goe to sleepe.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 292. The fifth [time of prayer], two nones action along to fore they goe to sleepe. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 292. It was seen, several nights together, in the west, about an hour within the night.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 325.

7t. All but; lacking.

I served three years, within a bit, under his honour, in the Royal Inniskillions. Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1. To get within one; See get1.—Wheels within wheels. See wheel1.—Within call, compass, hail, etc. See the nouns.—Within land; inland.

The Pories dwell an hundred miles within Land, are low like the Wayanasses, liue on Pinenuts, and small Cocos as bigge as Apples.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 840.

Within one's hand. See hand. withinforth; (wi-Hhin'forth), adv. [< ME, withinne-forth; < within + forth!.] Within.

The formes that resten withinne-forth.

Chaucer, Boëthius, v, prose 5.

Bewsre of the false prophetes that come to you in the clothinge of shepe, and yet reithinfurth beeu rauenous wolues.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 281.

Withinforth, farther into the firme land, luhabite the Holland, tr. of Pliny, vi. 29.

withinside (wi-Thin'sīd), adv. [\langle within + side1.] In the inner part; on the inside.

A small eval picture of a young lady . . . that was fixed in a pannel within-side of the door.

Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 12.

withnay; (wifth-na'), v. t. [< ME. withnayen; < with- + nay.] To refuse; deny.

Yit if thai withnay
Her fruyt, the fattest roote away thai tere,
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

without (wi-Hout'), adv., prep., and conj. [< ME. withoute, withouten, withute, withuten, wit-ute, wituten, < AS. withūtan (= Icel. vithutan), on the outside of, < with, against, + ūtan, outside, from without: see out.] I. adv. 1. On or as to the outside; outwardly; externally.

Pitch It [the ark] within and without. Gen. vi. 14. The Dukes Palace seemeth to be faire, but I was not in lt, onely I saw it without. Coryat, Crudities, I. 99. 2. Out of doors; outside, as of a room or a

honse. Sir, there's a gentlewoman without would speak with

Sir, there s a gound of Survival your worship.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 3.

Their doors are harr'd against a bitter flont; Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl without. Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, 1. 217.

3. As regards external acts or the outer life; externally.

Without unspotted, innocent within, She feared no danger, for she knew no slu. Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 3.

From without, from the ontside: opposed to from within: as, sounds from without reached their ears.

These were from without
The growing miseries. Milton, P. L., x. 714.

The object of the historian's imitation is not within him, it is furnished from without.

Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh. II. prep. 1. Outside of; at or on the exterior or outside of; external to; out of: opposed to

within: as, without the walls. With in the Cytee and with onde ben many fayre Gardynes, and of dyverse frutes. Mandeville, Travels, p. 123.

Then without the doore, thrice to the South, every one bowing his knee in honour of the fire.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 34. I do not feel it, I do not think of it; it is a thing without me.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fsir, iv. 4.

Their boat was cast away upon a strand without Long dand. Winthrop, Hist. New England, 11. 39.

At such a time the mind of the prosperous man goes, a it were, abroad, among things without him.

Steele, Spectator, No. 19.

I was received . . . with great civility by the superior, who met us without the gate.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 225.

2. Out of the limits, compass, range, reach, or powers of; beyond.

The ages that succeed, and stand far off
To gaze at your high prudence, shall admire,
And reckon it an act without your sex.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, II. I.

As to the Palace of Versailles (which is yet some Miles further, within the Mountainous Country, not unlike Black-Heath or Tunbridge), 'tis without dispute the most magnificent of any in Europe.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 201.

Eternity, before the world and after, is without our each.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

3. Lacking; destitute of; exempt or free from; unconnected with; independent of: noting loss, absence, negation, privation, etc.: as, to be without money; to do without sleep; without possibility of error; without harm.

Thei seyn that, whan he schalle come in to snother World, he schalle not ben with outen an Hows, ne with outen Hors, ne with outen Gold and Sylver.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 253.

Noe times have bene without badd men.

Now, ladies, to glad your aspecta once again with the sight of Love, and make a spring smile in your faces, which must have looked like winter without me.

B. Jonson, Challenge at Tilt.

King John lived to have three Wives. His first was Allce, Daughter of Hubert Earl of Morton, who left him a Widower without Issue.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 74.

Hee gave him wisdome at his request, and riches without asking.

Mitton, Apology for Smeetymuuus.

Having marked the hour of relieving guard, and made all necessary observations, he retired without being discovered. Irving, Granada, p. 29.

The darkness was intense, we were ignorant of the ford and without guides, and were encumbered with nearly two hundred wounded, whom we were unwilling to abandon.

The Century, XLI. 411.

In colloquial language the object is frequently omitted after this preposition, especially in such phrases as to do without, to go without: as, they can give me no assistance, so I must do without.

And nice affections wavering stood in doubt If best were as it is, or best without, Shak., Lover's Complaint, 1. 98.

Cold without. See cold.—Indorsement without recourse. See indorsement.—To go without saying. See go.—Without book, day, dispute, distinction, dreadt. See the nouns.—Without fail. See failt.—Without more bones. See bone!.—Without prejudice, price, reserve. See the nouns.

without more bonds.

III. conj. Without is sometimes used to govern a substantive clause introduced by that, without that thus signifying unless, except; and then, the that being omitted, it obtains the value of a conjunction (like because, while, since, etc.) in the same sense; but it is now rarely, if ever, used thus by careful and correct speakers and writers.

Withoute that she myght have his loue ageyn, She were on don for euere in certayne. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 475.

And it is so sumptuous and so strange a werke that it passeth fer my reason and vuderstoudynge to make any reporte of it, without I shulde apayre the fame thereof.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 79.

He may stay him; marry, not without the prince be will-g. Shak., Much Ado, iil. 3, 86.

We should make no mention of what concerns ourselves, without it be of matters wherein our friends ought to re-joice. Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

I needs must break
These bonds that so defame me: not without
She wills it: would I if she will'd it?
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

without-door (wi-FHout'dor), a. Outdoor; exterior; ontward; external.

Praise her but for this her without-door form. Shak., W. T., il. 1. 60.

withoutet, withoutent, adv., prep., and conj. Obsolete forms of without.
without-fortht (wi-forth), adv. [< ME.

without forth, with-oute forth, withouten-forth; \(\) without + forth \(\). \(\) Without.

Ymagynaciouns of sensible things weeren enpreynted Into sowies fro bodies withoute-forth.

Chaucer, Boëthins, iv. meter 4.

Also rarely used adjectively.

The nythoutforth (var. foreun, p. 33) landys and tenementis of citezens which shalbe mynesters of the cite shalbe bounde to conserue theym sgeynst the Kynge vudamaged for there offyces as there tenementis wythin the citee.

Arnold's Chron. (1502), p. 0.

withoutside† (wi-Thout'sid), adv. [< without + side1.] Outside; externally; on the outside.

Not meeting with him, I fancy'd he had some private Way up the Chimney. . . . So, Sir, I turn'd my Coat here, to save it clean, and up I scrambled; but when I came withoutside, I saw nobody there. Mrs. Centlivre, Marplot, ii. 1.

Why does that lawyer wear black? does he carry his conscience withoutside? Congreve, Love for Love, iv. 6.

withsafet (wifh-saf'), v. [Early mod. E. wythsufe, witsafe, withsave; appar an artificial formation, \(\sigma vith + safe \), in imitation of vouchsafe. There may have been some confusion with withsay, withsay implying 'oppose' and withsafe 'consent.'] I. trons. To make safe; assure.

Now must I seek some other ways
Myself for to withsave.
Wyatt, He Repenteth that He had Ever Loved.

II. intrans. To vouchsafe; deign.

I wythsafe, I am content to do a thyng. Je dalgne. . . . I was wonte to crouche and knele to hym, and I do nat withsafe to looke upon hym. Palsgrave, p. 783.

withsaint. Infinitive of withsay. Chaucer. withsay†(wiPH-sā'), v. t. [ME. withseyen, with-seggen, withsiggen; < with¹ + say¹.] To speak against; contradict; deny; refuse.

That i with-segge,
Ne schal ihe hit biginue,
Til i suddene winne.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1276.

Finally, what wight that it withseyde,
It was for nought. Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 215.

of soch thynge herde I neuer speke, but by youre semblaunte ye seme alle worthi men, and theriere I will in no wise with-sey that ye requere, and be ye right welcome.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), il. 204.

withsayer (wifth-sā'er), n. [ME. withseier; < withsay + -er1.] One who withsays; an oppo-

That he be mygti to much styre in holsum doctryne, and the withseteris to with stonde.

Wyclif, Pref. Ep., p. 63.

withset; (with-set'), v. t. [< ME. withsetten (= G. widersetzen); < with1 + set1, v.] To set against; resist; oppose; withstand.

More-ouer thou hast holi writt that cleerli schewith thee goostil ligt How thou schuldist deedli synne with sett. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

Of God the more grace thou hast serteyn,
If thou with sett the devyl in his dede.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 212.

with-sit, v. t. [ME. withsitten; < with + sit1.] To oppose; contradict; withstand.

Was no beggere so bolde bote-yf he blynde were, That dorst with sitte that Peeres seyde for fere of syre Hunger. Piers Plowman (C), ix. 202.

withstand (with-stand'), v.; pret. and pp. with-stood, ppr. withstanding. [< ME. withstanden, withstonden (pret. withstod. pp. withstonde), < AS. withstandan (pret. withstod, pp. withstan-den) (= Icel. vithstanda; cf. G. widerstehen), resist, withstand, \(\) with, against, \(+ \) standan, stand: see with \(1 \) and stand, \(v \); I. trans. To stand against; oppose; resist, either with physical or with moral force: frequently with an implication of effectual resistance; resist or oppose successfully: as, to withstand the storm.

My goynge graunted is by parlament
So ferforth that it may not be withstonde.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1298.

Wythstande the sermante that praysith the, for ellys he

thynkyth the for to deceyve.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

When Peter was come to Antioch, I withstood him to e face. Gal. ii. 11. Youth and health have withstood well the involuntary

and voluntary hardships of her lot.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.

Poor beauty! Time and fortune's wrong
No shape nor feature may withstand;
The wrecks are scattered all along,
Like emptied sca-shells on the sand.
O. W. Holmes, Mare Rubrum.

=Syn. Resist, etc. (see oppose), confront, face.
II. intruns. To make a stand; resist; show resistance.

All affernyt hit fast with a fyn wyll,
Sanc Ector the honerable, that egerly with stod,
Disasent to the dede, & dornely he sayde
"Ilit is falshed in faythe & of fer cast!"

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 7849.

But Fate withstands, and to oppose the attempt Medusa with Gorgonian terrour guards
The ford.

Milton, P. L., ii. 610.

withstander (with-stan'der), n. [< withstand + -er¹.] One who withstands; an opponent; a resisting power.
withwind (with'wind), n. [Also withwind; < ME. withwinde, withewynde, < AS. withewinde, withwinde (= MD. wedewinde; ef. Icel, vithvindill - Dan rethende) < withthe within a sleving. dill = Dau. vedhende), < withthe, withig, a flexible twig, + *winde, < windan, wind: see withe, withy, and wind¹.] The bindweed, Convolvulus arrensis or C. sepium; occasionally, one of a few other plants.

He bare a burdoun ybounde with a brode liste, In a withewyndes wise ywonnden aboute. Piers Plowman (B), v. 525.

Sea withwind. See sea-withwind. withwine (with'win), n. A corruption of with-

wind.

withy¹ (with'i), n. [〈 ME. withy, wythy, withi. 〈 AS. withig, also withthe (〉 ult. E. with², withe), a willow, = OFries. withthe = MD. weede, D. wede, weede, hop-plant, = MLG. wide, LG. wiede, wied, wede, wide = OHG. wida, MHG. wide, G. weide, a willow, = Icel. vithja, a withy, vith, a withe, vithir, a willow, = Sw. vide, willow, vidja, willow-twig, = Dan. vidje, a willow, osier (the forms showing two orig. types, represented by withy¹ and with², withe, and a variation also in the length of the vowel); cf. Lith. zil-witis, zil-wytis, gray willow, Russ. vitsa, withe, OBulg. viti, string for a heron, viti, twist, braid; L. vitis, vine, Gr. iréa, a willow, a wicker shield; orig. 'that which twines or bends,' ⟨ √ wi, twine, plait, as in L. viere, twine, > vimen, twig, etc.]

New where another hides himself as sly

See where another hides himself as sly As did Actaon or the fearful deer, Behind a withy. J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 170).

The Withy is a reasonable large tree (for some have been found ten feet about). Evelyn, Sylva, i. 20.

2. A withe; a twig; an osier.

With grene wythyes y-bounden wonderlye.

Political Poems, etc. (cd. Furnivall), p. 58.

A kind of oblong vessel made of bark, by the simple contrivance of tying up the two ends with a withy.

Cook, First Voyage, iii. 8.

3. A halter made of withes. -4. In ceram.,

same as twig1, 3.—Gray withy, the sallow or goat willow, Saliz caprea.—Hoop withy. Same as hoop-withe.

withy² (with' i or wi'Thi), a. [\langle withe, with; + -y¹.] Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough.

ngh.

I learnt to fold my net, . . .

And withy labyrinths in straits to set.

P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, i. 5.

Thirsi from withy prison, as he uses,
Lets out his flock.

P. Fletcher, Purple Island, iii.

withy-pot; (with'i-pot), n. A vessel or nest of osiers or twigs.

There were withy-potts or nests for the wild fowle to lay their eggs in, a little above ye surface of ye water. Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 9, 1665.

withywind; (with'i-wind), n. Same as withwind. Minshen.

Whiter Galet then the white withie-winde.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 521.

witjar; (wit'jär), n. [< wit'1 + jar'3, n.] The head; the brainpan; the skull. [Old slang.]

Dr. Hale, who was my good Astolio (you read Ariosto, Jack), and has brought me back my wit jar, had much ado . . . to effect my recovery.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. cxxxlii.

witless (wit'les), a. [Also formerly or dial. weetless; \(\) ME. witles, \(\) AS. *witleás (in deriv. witleást) (= Icel. vitlauss), witless; as wit1 + -less.] 1. Destitute of wit or understanding; the withtess are reflective to the contract of the cont thoughtless; unreflecting; stupid.

But, man, as thou wittlees were, thou lokist euere dounwarde as a beest. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

Raymounde semede sll wittese to deuise, All merueled that gan it aduertise. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2846.

And weetlesse wandered
From shore to shore emougst the Lybick sandes,
Ere rest he fownd. Spenser, F. Q., III. 9. 41.

A witty mother! wittess else her son.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 266.

2. Not knowing; unconscious. [Rare.]

Smilling, all weetless of th' uplifted stroke, Hung o'er his harmless head. J. Baillie. 3. Proceeding from thoughtlessness or folly; not under the guidance of judgment; foolish; indiscreet; senseless; silly.

Fond termes, and witlesse words. Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

Youth, and cost, and willess bravery.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 10.

A beau and withing perish'd in the throng.

Pope, R. of the L., v. 59.

Newspaper witlings. Goldsmith, Retaliation, Postscript. The witlings of Bath, constantly buzzing about him [Mr. Quin] to catch each secent falling from his tongue in order to pass it current for their own, were not content with robbling him of his wit, but more than once attacked his reputation.

Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 52.

witloof (wit'löf), n. [D., lit. 'white-leaf.'] A variety of chicory with large roots, and forming a close head of leaves like that of a Cos lettuce.

a close head of leaves like that of a Cos lettuce.

In Brussels these heads are cooked as a dinner-vegetable. Without is less bitter than the common chicory, and forms an equally good winter salad; its thick stubby root also is as good as the ordinary for mixing with coffee. Also called large-rooted Brussels chicory.

witmonger (wit'mung"ger), n. One who deals or indulges in wit of a poor or low kind; a witling. Wood, Athenae Oxon.

witness (wit'nes), n. [< ME. witnesse, witnisse, < AS. witnes, also ge-witnes (= MD. wetenisse = OHG. gewiznessi), testimony, < *witen, orig. pp. of witan, know, or rather of witan, see, + -ness: see wit¹ and -ness. Cf. forgiveness for *forgivenness.] 1. Testimony; attestation of a fact or event; evidence: often with bear: as, to bear witness.

If he aske as for more witnesse, Who sent to hym and how that I hym knewe, Telle hym it is his sone Generydes. Generydes (E. E. T. S), l. 2382.

If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true.

John v. 31.

John v. 31.

Heaven and thy thoughts are witness.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 32.

The witness of the Wapentake is distinctly against the laimant.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 518. 2. One who or that which bears testimony or

furnishes evidence or proof. Laban said, This heap is a witness between me and thee Gen. xxxi. 48.

Your mother lives a witness to that vow.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 180.

These, opening the prisons and dungeons, cal'd out of darknesse and bonds the elect Martyrs and witnesses of their Redeemer.

Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

3. One who is personally present and sees some act or occurrence, or hears something spoken, and can therefore bear witness to it; a specta-

Neither can I rest
A silent witness of the headlong rage,
Or heedless folly, by which thousands die.
Cowper, Task, Iil. 218.

4t. A sponsor, as at a baptism or christening. He was witness for Win here—they will not be called godfathers—and named her Win-the-fight.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Far, I. I.

5. In law: (a) One who gives testimony on the trial of a cause; one who appears before a court, judge, or other officer, and is examined under oath or affirmation. (b) One whose testimony is offered, or desired and expected. (e) One in whose presence or under whose observation a fact occurred. (d) One who upon request by or on behalf of a party subscribes his name to an instrument to attest the genuineers of its execution: more exactly, an attesting witness or a subscribing witness.

bseribing witness.

He bad hym goo and in no wise to fayle
To the Sowdon, and telle hym the processe,
And he wold be on of his cheff witnesse.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1509.

A perfect act, and absolute in law,
Sealed and delivered before witnesses,
The day and date emergent?

B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

6. In bookbinding, an occasional rough edge on the leaf of a bound book, which is a testimony that the leaves have not been unduly trimmed. that the leaves have not been unduly trimmed.

[Eng.]—Auricular, credible, intermediate witness. See the adjectives.—Hostile witness, a witness who manifests a disposition to injure the case of the party by whom he is called. The party is allowed in such a case to put leading and searching questions such as he could not otherwise put to his own witness, and to contradict his testimony more freely.—Second-hand witness. See second-hand!.—To impeach a witness. See impeach.—Ultroneous witness. See ultroneous.—With a witnesst, with great force, so as to leave some mark as a testimony behind; to a great degree; with a vengeance.

This, I confess, is haste, with a witness.

Latimer.

This, I confess, is haste, with a witness.

Here's packing, with a witness!

Vitlessly (wit'les-li), adv. In a witless manner; without the exercise of judgment; without understanding. Bean. and Fl.

witlessness (wit'les-nes), n. The state or character of being witless; want of judgment, understanding, or consideration.

Wilful witlessness. Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

witling (wit'ling), n. [< wit² + -ling¹.] A pretender to wit; a would-be wit.

Here's packing, with a witness!

Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 121.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 121.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 121.

Witnessen, witnes

The prisoner brought several persons of good credit to tiness to her reputation.

Addison, Tatler, No. 259. witness to her reputation.

2t. To take witness or notice.

Witnesse on him, that any perfit clerk is,
That in scole is gret altercacioun
In this matere and greet disputisonn.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1. 416.

Witnessing clause. Same as testatum.
II. trans. 1. To give testimony to; testify; bear witness of, or serve as evidence of; attest; prove; show.

We purchace, thurgh oure flateryng, Of riche men of gret pouste, Lettres to witnesse oure bounte. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 6958. For I witnesse you, and say in thys place
That he was a trew catholike person.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1529.

Behold how many things they witness against thee.

Methought you said You saw one here in court could witness it. Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 200.

For what they did they had custom for; and could produce, if need were, testimony that would vitness it for more than a thousand years.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

[Witness in this sense is often used in the subjunctive Imperatively or optatively, in many cases with inversion.

perstively or optatively, in many cases with inversion.

Heaven witness,

I have been to you a true and humble wife.

Shak., Hen. VIII., il. 4. 22.

Pilgrims should watch, . . . but, for want of doing so, ofttimes their rejoicing ends in tears, and their sunshine in a cloud; witness the story of Christian at this place.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.]

2. To show by one's behavior; betray as a sentiment.

Capt. Dekings, an anabaptist and one that had witnessed a great deal of discontent with the present proceedings. **Pepys**, Diary, Apr. 15, 1660.

Long mute he stood, and, leaning on his staff, His wonder witness d with an Idiot langh. Dryden, Cym. and Iph., i. 112.

To see or know by personal presence; be a witness of; observe.

This is but a faint sketch of the incalculable calamities and horrors we must expect, should we ever witness the triumphs of modern infidelity.

R. Hall.

What various scenes, and O! what scenes of woe, Are witnessed by that red and struggling beam!

Scott, L. of the L., vi. 1.

My share of the gayety consisted in witnessing the daily appareling of Eliza and Georgianna, and seeing them descend to the drawing-room dressed out in thin muslin frocks and scarlet sashes, with hisr elaborately ringleted.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

4. To see the execution of and affix one's name to (a contract, will, or other document) for the purpose of establishing its identity: as, to witness a bond or a deed.—5. To foretell; presage; foretoken. [Rare.]

=Syn. 3. Perceive, Observe, etc. See seel.
witness-box (wit'nes-boks), n. The inclosure
in which a witness stands while giving evidence
in a court of law.

witnesser (wit'nes-er), n. [$\langle witness + -er^{I} \rangle$] One who gives or bears testimony.

A constant witnesser of the passion of Christ.

T. Martin, Marriage of Priests.

witnessfully! (wit'nes-ful-i), adv. [ME. wyt-nessefully; & witness + -ful + -ly².] By witnesses; with proof; manifestly; publicly.

In this wyse more clerly and more uytnessefully is the office of wise men i-treted. Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 5.

witness-stand (wit'nes-stand), n. The place where a witness, while giving evidence in court, is stationed.

witsafet, v. t. See withsafe. wit-snappert (wit'snap*er), n. One who affects repartee.

Goodly Lord, what a wit-snapper are you!
Shak., M. of V., iii. 5. 55.

witstand; (wit'stand), n. [\langle wits' + stand, n.]
The state of being at one's wits' end; hence, a standstill. [Rare.]

The people be gentle, merry, quick and fine witted, de-lighting in quietness, and, when need requireth, able to abide and suffer nuch bodily labour, Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Renowned, witted Dulcimel, appeare.

Marston, The Fawne, v.

witter, a. [ME. witter, witer, < Ieel. ritr, knowing, < vita, know: see wit1.] Knowing; eertain; sure.

The worth the child [tsaac] witter and war That ther sal offrende ben don. Genesis and Exedus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1308.

[ME. witteren, witeren, < Icel. vitra, make wise, make certain, (vitr, knowing: see witter.] To make sure; inform; declare

I witter the the emperour es entirde into France.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1239.

witteringt, n. [ME., verbal n. of witter, v.] Information: knowledge.

Leue Joseph, who tolde yow this?
How hadde 3e wittering of this dede?
York Plays, p. 142.

witterly† (wit'er-li), adv. [ME.. also witter-liche, witerliche, etc.; < witter + -ly².] Certainly; surely; truly.

I blusshet hom on I waited hom witterly, as me wele thoght, All feturs in fere of the fre ladys.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2428.

witters, n. pl. See withers. witticaster (wit'i-kas-ter), n. [< witty + -c-as-ter as in criticaster.] An inferior or pretended

witticaster (wit'i-kas-ter), n. [< witty + -c-aster as in criticaster.] An inferior or pretended
wit.

The mention of a nobleman seems quite sufficient to
arouse the spleen of our witticaster.

Witton:

Wittol² (wit'ol), n. A dialectal reduction of
whitetail. [Cornwall, Eng.]

wittichenite (wit'i-ken-ît), n. A sulphid of
bismuth and copper, related in form and composition to bournonite. It was first found at

Wittol² (wit'ol), n. A dialectal reduction of
whitetail. [Cornwall, Eng.]

wittollyt, a. [< wittol¹ + -ly¹.] Like or characteristic of a wittol, or submissive cuckold.

Shak, M. W. of W., ii. 2, 283. position to bournonite. It was first found at Wittiehen, Baden.

witticism (wit'i-sizm), n. [\langle witty + -c-ism as and shee herselfe drowned. Parchas, Pilgrimage, p in Atticism, Gallicism, etc.] A witty sentence, wit-tooth (wit'töth), n. A wisdom-tooth. phrase, or remark; an observation characterized by wit.

You have quite undone the young King with your Witticisms, and ruin'd his Fortunes utterly.

Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iii.

Milton, Ans. to Salmasins, iii.

The witty poeta . . . have taken as advantage from the doubtful meaning of the word fire to make an infinite number of witticisms.

Addison, Spectator, No. 62.

Every witticism is an Inexact thought; what is perfectly true is imperfectly witty.

Landor, 1mag. Conv., Diogenea and Plato.

wittified (wit'i-fid), a. [< *wittify (< witty + -fy) + -ed².] Having wit; elever; witty.

Diverse of these were . . . dispersed to those wittified ladies who were willing to come into the order.

Royer North, Lord Guilford, I. 59. (Davies.)

wittily (wit'i-li), adv. [< ME. wittily; < witty

within (wit 1-11), and. [A.B. withing; a with the strong of the strong o

The wittily and strangely cruel Macro.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

(b) With a witty turn or phrase, or with su ingenious and amusing association of ideas; clearly; brilliantly.

In conversation wittily pleasant.

Sir P. Sidney.

It would a little cool the preternatural heat of the flingbrand fraternity, as one wittly calleth them.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, 1, 125.

wittiness (wit'i-nes), n. 1. The character of being witty; the quality of being ingenious or

Wittinesse in devising, . . . pithinesse in uttering. E. K., To G. Harvey (Prefixed to Spenser's Shep. Cal.). 2†. Something that is witty; an ingenious in-

The third, in the discoloured mantle spangled all over, is Enphantaste, a well-concelted wittinesse, and employed in honouring the contr with the riches of her pure invention.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

witting; (wit'ing), n. [Also weeting (and erroneously wotting); < ME. witinge, wetynge; verbal n. of wit1, r.] Knowledge; pereeption.

bal n. of witl, r.] Knowledge; perception.

That were an abnayoun

That God sholde han no partit elere wetynge
More than we men, that han douteous wenynge.

Chaucer, Troilns, iv. 991.

wittingly (wit'ing-li), adv. [Formerly also
weetingly; \land ME. witingly, wetyngly, witindeliche
(= MHG, wizzentliche = leel. vitanliga); \land witting, ppr. of witl, r., + -ly2.] In a witting manner; knowingly; consciously; by design.

the knowingly and wittingly brought will into the world.

tle knowingly and wittingly brought evil into the world.

Sir T. More.

To which she for his sake had weetingly now brought her selfe, and blam'd her noble blood.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. 3. 11.

I would not wittingly dishonor my work by a single falsehood, misrepresentation, or prejudice, though it should gain our forefathers the whole country of New England. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 201.

wittol1+ (wit'ol), n. [Formerly also wittal, wittall (also wittold, with exerciseent d as in cuck-old), orig. witwal, a particular use of witwal, the popinjay: see witwal. This bird was the subjeet of frequent ribald allusions, similar to the ject of frequent ribaid almsions, similar to the allusions to the euckoo which are prominent in the English drama of Shakspere and his contemporaries and which produced the word cuckolit. The addition of the notion of 'knowing' and submitting may be due to the popular association with wit, which produced the etymology $\langle wit^1 + alt. \rangle$ A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a submissive cnekold.

sive cnekold.

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer well; ... yet they are ... the names of flends; but, Cuckold, Wittol, Cuckold! the devil himself hath not such a name!

Shak., M. W. of W., ll. 2. 313.

Fond wit-wal, that wouldst load thy witless head With timely horns, before thy bridal bed!

Bp. Hall, Satires, I. vii. 17.

. . . a wittol wink at his wife's honesty, and too perspicuous in all other affairs.

Burton. Anat. of Mel., p. 44.

There was no peeping hole to clear The wittat's eye from his incarnate fear. Quartes, Emblems, i. 5.

Ful acorded was hit witterly.

Chaucer, Good Women, 1, 2606. wittol' t (wit'ol), v. t. [Also wittal; (wittel), n.] To make a wittol, or contented cuckold, of.

He would wittal me

Her husband was hanged for his witteldly permission and shee herselfe drowned. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 293.

witts (wits), n. pl. Same as tin-wits.

When much pyrites [in tin-bearing rock] is present, it is necessary to make a preliminary concentration, and roast the enriched product (witts) in a furnace.

Energe. Beit., XVI. 466.

witty (wit'i), a. [\langle ME. witty, wity, witiz, \langle AS. witig, wittig (= OS. witiy = OHG. wizzig, MHG. witzee(g), G. witzig = Ieel. vitugr = Sw. vitter = Dan. vittiy), knowing, wise, \(\sqrt{wit}, \) knowledge, wit: see wit1, and ef. witch1.] 1†. Possessed of wisdom or learning; wise; discreet; knowing; artful.

The wyttiour that eny wight is bote yf he worche therafter,
The biterour he shal a-bygge bote yf he wel worche,

Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 219.

A witty man taketh preved thinge, and channge He maketh, that lande from lande be not to strange. Pattadius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Tamb. Are you the witty King of Persia?

Myc. Ay, marry am 1: have you any suit to me?

Tamb. I would entreat you speak but three wise words.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., il. 4.

The deep, revolving, witty Buckingham.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.42.

Upon each shoulder sits a milk-white dove, And at her feet do witty serpents move.

B. Jonson, The Barriers. 21. Exhibiting intelligence or ingenuity; elev-

er; skilfully devised.

Silence in love betrays more wo
Than words, though ne'er so witty;
A beggar that is dumb, you know,
May challenge double pity.
Raleigh, Silent Lover (Ellis's Specimens, II. 224).

Amongst the elder Christians, some . . . in witty torments excelled the cruelty of many of their persecutors, whose rage determined quickly in death.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 91.

3. Possessed of wit; smartly or eleverly facetious; ready with strikingly novel, elever, shrewd, and amusing sayings, or with sharp repartee; brilliant, sparkling, and original in expressing amusing notions or ideas; hence, sometimes, sareastic; satirical: of persons.

who so in earnest veenes, he doth, in mine adulse, sheve himselfe vvitless, or more vvitlie than vvise.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 170.

Sir Ellis Layton, whom 1 find a wonderfut vvity, ready man for sudden answers and little tales, and sayings very extraordinary witty.

Pepps, Diary, 111. 92.

In gentle Verse the Witty told their Flame,
And grac'd their choicest Song with Emma's Name.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully uitty upon the women, . . . has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter.

Addison, Spectator, No. 530.

4. Characterized by or pregnant with wit: as, a witty remark or repartee.

Or rhymes or sangs he'd mak' himsel', Or witty catches. Burns, To J. Lapraik, i.

witwal¹ (wit'wâl), n. [Also witwall, and formerly assimilated wittal; also erroneously whitwall; a var. of woodwal, woodwale: see woodwale. and ef. wittol1.] 1. The popinjay, or green woodpecker, Gecinus viridis. See woodwale, and cut under popinjay.

No sound was heard, except, from far away,
The ringing of the Whitwall's shrilly laughter,
Or, now and then, the chatter of the jay,
That Echo murmur'd after.
Hood, Hannted House, L.

2. The greater spotted woodpecker, Pieus major. See cut under Pieus.

witwal²t, n. See wittol¹.
witwanton† (wit'won"ton), n. [\(\chi wit^1 + wanton. \] One who indulges in idle, foolish, and irreverent fancies or speculations. Also used adieetively.

All Epicures, Wit-wantons, Athëists.
Sytvester, Lacrymæ Lacrymarum. How dangerous it is for wit-wanton men to dance with their nice distinctions on such mystical precipiecs.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 4.

witwanton; (wit'won"ton), v.i. [< witwanton, n.] To indulge in vain, sportive, or over-subtle fancies; speculate idly or irreverently: with an indefinite it.

indefinite it.

Dangerons it is to witwanton it with the majesty of God.

Fuller, Itoly State.

wit-worm† (wit'werm), u. [\lambda wit! + worm.]

One who has developed into a wit. [Rare.]

Ful. What hast thou done
With thy poor innocent self?

Gal. Wherefore, sweet madam?

Ful. Thus to come forth, so suddenly, a witworm?

B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

wive (wīv), r.; pret, and pp. wived, ppr. wiving. [(ME. wiven, < AS. wiftan (= MD. wijren = MLG. wiven), take a wife, < wīf, wife. Cf. wife, r.] I. intruns. To take a wife; marry.

Hanging and wiving goes by destiny.

Shak., M. of V., li. 9. 83.

A shrewd wife brings thee bate, wine not and nene, thrine.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 171. II. trans. 1. To match to a wife; provide

with a wife. An I could get me but a wife, . . . I were manned, horsed, and wived. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 61.

and wived.

Gregory VII. . . . determined . . . that no wived priest should celebrate or even assist at the Mass.

Encyc. Brit., V. 293.

2. To take for a wife; marry. [Rare.]

Should I wive an Empresse,
And take her dowerlesse, should we love, or hate,
In that my bounty equalls her estate.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 79).

I have wived his sister. wivehood (wiv'hid), n. Same as wifehood.

That girdle gave the vertue of chast love, And wivehood true, to all that did it beare, Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 3. wivelesst (wiv'les), a. Same as wifeless.

They, in their wiveless state, run into open abominations.

Homilies, xviii. 01 Matrimony.

wivelyt (wīv'li), a. Same as wifely. Wyuely lone. J. Udatl, On 1 Cor. vii.

wivert (wi'ver), n. [< ME. wivere, wyvere, < OF, wivre, givre, a viper, \langle L. vipera, a viper: see viper. Hence wivern. 1. A serpent.

Jalousye, allas! that wikked wyvere, Thus causeles is cropen into yow. Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1010.

A begga.

May challenge doutor May challenge doutor Maleiyh, Silent Lover (Ellis's Specimens, 1988).

Ingrateful payer of my industries, 1989 and 1

its fore legs and wings, while the hinder part has the form of a serpent with a barbed tail.



Lakes which, when morn breaks on their quivering bed, Blaze like a wyvern flying round the sun.

Browning, Paracelsus.

wives, n. Plural of wife.

wives, n. Plural of wife.
wizard (wiz'ard), n. and a. [Formerly also wisard, wissard; 'ME, wisard, wysard, wysar; prob. an altered form, assimilated initially to the ultrelated wise, for "wishard (preserved in the surnames Wishart, Wisheart, Wisset), < OF, "wischard, prob. orig, form of OF, quischard, quisard, quisard, quisard, guisard, guisar

root, but having no immediate connection with wizard.] I. n. 1†. A wise man; a sage.

Hee that cannot personate the wise-man well among wizards, let him learne to play the foole well amongst diz-

Chamnan, Masone of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

See how from far, upon the eastern road, .
The star-led wisards haste with odours sweet.

Milton, Nativity, 1. 23.

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. See witch1.

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.

against that soul.

If by any Accident they do hear of the Thief, all is ascrib'd to the wonderful Cunning of their H'issard.

Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne,
[I. 121.

No wizards now ply their trade of selling favorable winds to the Norwegian coasters.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 136.

II. a. Magie; having magical powers; enchanting: as, a wizard spell.

Where Deva spreads her wisard stream.

Milton, Lycidas, 1, 55.

wizardly (wiz'ard-li), adv. [\langle wizard + -ly^1.] Resembling a wizard; characteristic of a wizard. [Rare.]

wizardry(wiz'ärd-ri), n. [\(\sin vizard + -ry.\)] The art or practices of wizards; sorcery.

Wizardry and dealing with evil spirits.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xi. 9.

Zet. An old spelling of wise¹, wise².

wizet. An old spelling of wiset, wise.

wizen¹ (wiz'n), a. [Also weazen, and formerly wizzen, wisen; < ME. *wisen, < AS. *wisen = Icel. visinn = Sw. Dan. vissen, withered, dried up; pp. of a lost verb, AS. as if *wisan, dry up. Hence wizen1, v.] Hard, dry, and shriveled; withered.

A gay little wizen old man, in appearance, from the Eastern climate's dilapidations upon his youth and health.

Mme. D'Arblay, Diary**, Dec., 1791.

His shadowy figure and dark weazen face.

Ireing, Sketch-Book, p. 284.

I reaember the elder Mathews, a wizen dark man, with one high shoulder, a distorted mouth, a lame leg, and an irritable manner.

E. H. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, l. i.

wizen¹ (wiz'n), v. t. and i. [Also weazen, and formerly wizzen, wisen; < ME. wisenen, < AS. wisnian, also forwisnian (= Icel. visna = Sw. vissna = Dan. visne), become dry, wither, < *wisen, dried up, wizen.] To become dry or withered; shrivel; cause to fade; make dry. [Scotch] [Scotch.]

O ill befa' your wizzen'd snout!
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 290).

A shoemaker's lad With wizened face in want of soap. Browning, Christmas Eve.

wizen² (wiz'n), n. An obsolete or dialectal form

of weasand. wizen-faced (wiz'n-fast), a. Having a thin,

shriveled face.

The story is connected with a dingy wizen-faced portrait in an oval frame. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 50.

The door . . was slowly opened, and a little blear-eyed, veazen-faced ancient man eame creeping out.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

wizier, n. Same as vizir.

wizzent, a. and n. Same as wizen.
wk. A contraction of week.
wlappet, r. t. [ME. wlappen, var. of wrappen:
see wrap and lap2.] To wrap; roll up.

ge schulen fynde a gong child wlappid in clothis, and put in a cracche.

Wyelif, Luke ii. 12.

wlatet, v. i. and t. [ME. wlaten, \langle AS. wlætian, loathe.] To feel disgust; loathe; abominate.

So the worcher of this worlde wlates ther-wyth
That in the popt of her play he pornayes a mynde.

*Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1501.

Wlatsomet, wlatsomt, a. [< ME. wlatsom, wlatsum, loathsome, abominable. < *wlate (< AS. wlætte), nausea, disgust, +-som, E. -some.] Loathsome; detestable; hateful.

Some; detestable; hateful.

For thoug the soule haue thi lijknes,
Man is but wiatsum erthe and clay.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

Mordre is so vilatsom and abhominable
To God, that is so just and resonable,
That he ne wol nat suffre it heled be.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1. 233.

Whyle the wlonkest wedes he warp on hym-seluen. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2025.

II. n. A fair woman; a fine lady.

Thane I went to that wlonke, and wynly hire gretis, And cho said, "Welcome i-wis! wele arte thow fowndene." Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3339.

W. N. W. An abbreviation of west-northwest.

wo, interj. and n. See woe.
woad (wod), n. [Also dial. wad (and ode); ⟨ ME.
wod, wode, wood, wad, ⟨ AS. wād, waad = OFries.
wēd = D. weede, weed = MLG. wet, weit, weite = OHG. MHG. weit, G. waid, wait = Sw. vejde = Dan. vaid, veid = Goth. *waida (cf. wiz-dila, woad; ML. guaisdium, > OF. waisde, waide, gaide, F. guède = 1t. guado, woad), akin to L. with weld!, which has a var. wold.] A cruciferous plant, Isatis tinetoria, for-

merly much cultivated in Great Britain on account of the blue dye extracted from its pulped and fermented leaves. It and fermented leaves. It is now, however, nearly superseded by indigo, which gives a stronger and finer blue. It is still cultivated in some parts of Europe, and the dye which it furnishes is said to improve the quality and color of indigo when mixed with it in a certain proportion. The ancient Britons are said to have stained their bodies with the dye procured from the woad-plant. No mader, welde, or wood (var.

No mader, welde, or wood [var. wod] no litestere Ne knew. Chaucer, Former Age, l. 17.

But now our soile either will not or . . . may not heare either wad or madder. Harrison, Descrip. of Britain,



[xviii. Admit no difference between oade and frankincense, B. Jonson, Poetaster, fi. 1.

Wild woad. Same as weld1. woaded (wō'ded), a. [$\langle woud + -ed^2 \rangle$.] 1. Dyed or colored blue with woad.

Then the monster, then the man; Tattoo'd or woaded, winter-clad in skins. Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. Produced by means of woad, or by a mixture of wead with other dyes.

Thus I have heard our merchants complain that the set up blues have made strangers loathe the rich wooded blues.

S. Ward, Sermons, p. 77.

woad-mill (wod'mil), n. A mill for bruising

and preparing woad.

woadwaxen (wod'wak"sn), n. The dyers' greenweed, Genista tinetoria. See Genista (with cut).

Y cart y-lade w^t wodevexen to sale. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

wobble, r. and n. See wabble¹.
wobbler, n. See wabbler.
wobbly, a. See wabbly.
wobegone, a. See woebegone.
woc¹t, a. A Middle English form of weak.
woc²t, r. An old spelling of woke, preterit of wake¹.

wod, n. An obsolete or dialectal form of woad, wode 1, n. A Middle English form of wood 1.
wode 2, n. An obsolete spelling of woad.
Prompt. Parv.
wodegeld, n. [ME., < wode, wood, + geld, payment: see wood 1 and geld 2, n.] A payment for

wood.

wodelyt, adv. A variant of woodly.

Woden (wō'den), n. [ME. Woden, \langle AS. Wōden = OHG. Wōden. Wuotan = Icel. Othian, a Teut. deity, lit. thè 'furious,' the 'mighty warrier'; from a root appearing in AS. wōd, mad, furious (see wood2). The AS. Wōden, which would reg. give a mod. E. *Wooden, is present in Wednesday, and in many compound local names, such as Woodnesborough. Wednesbough, Wednesbury, Winsborough, Wisborow, Wednesbird, Wansford, Wanslead, Wansley, etc.] The Anglo-Saxon form of the name of the deity called by the Norse Odin.

Wodenism (wō'den-izm) n. [4, 10]

Wodenism (wē'den-izm), n. [$\langle Woden + -ism. \rangle$] The worship of Woden.

Wodenism was so completely vanquished that even the coming of the Danes failed to revive it.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 9.

wodewalet, n. A Middle English form of wood-

cious, prudent, cuuning (whence the F. surname Guiscard), with suffix -ard, \(\) Icel. rizkr, \(\) wlonk (= OS. wlane), proud, splendid. \(\) I. a. \(\) woe (w\vec{o}), interj. \(\) [Also wo; Sc. wae; \(\) ME. wo, clever, knowing, sagacious, for *ritskr, \(\) vita, know: see wit. Cf. witch!, ult. from the same whyle the wlonkest wedes he warp on hym-seluen. \(\) whyle the wlonkest wedes he warp on hym-seluen. combination $w\bar{a}$ $l\bar{a}$, $w\bar{a}$ $l\bar{a}$ $w\bar{a}$, also $w\bar{a}l\bar{a}$ $w\bar{a}$, alas! lit. woe! lo! woe! (> ult. E. wellaway, welladay) = D. wee = LG. wee = G. weh = Lee. vei = Sw. = D. wee = Id. wee = G. weh = Icel. ver = Sw. ve = Dan. vee = Goth. wai, interj., woe! (cf. OF. ouais = It. Sp. guai, woe! (Teut.) = L. væ, woe! (væ vietis, wee to the vanquished!) = Gr. oi! ovai! woe! ah! oh! an exclamation of pain, etc., out of which the other ness grew. Hence ult. voe, n., wail, and wellaway, welladay; cf. also waiment.] Alas! an exclamation of pain or grief.

Alas and woe! Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 107. Alas and woe!

Shak, A. and C., iv. 14, 107.

Woe (wō), n. and a. [Alse wo; Sc. wae; < ME.

wo, woo, wa, alse wee, the last from AS. weá, pl.

weán, a form not immediately derivable from
the interj. wā, but standing for *wā (*væw-)=
OS. wē (wēw-) = D. wee = LG. wee = OHG. MHG.

wē (wēw-), OHG. also wēwo, m., wēwa, f., G. wehe
= Dan. vee, woe, = Goth. *wai (> It. guajo, pain);
prob. from the interj.: see woe, interj.] I. n.
1. Grief; serrew; misery; heavy calamity.

They, outeast from God, are here condemn'd

They, outeast from God, are here condemn'd To waste eternal days in woe and pain. Milton, P. L., ii. 695.

2. A heavy calamity; an affliction.

One woe is past; and, behold, there come two woes more hereafter. Rev. ix. 12.

Woe is frequently used in denunciations, either with the optative mood of the verb or alone, and thus in an interjectional manner (see woe, interj.).

Woe be unto the pastors that destroy and scatter the sheep!

Jer. xxiil. 1. Woe to the vanquished, voc!

Dryden, Albion and Albanius, i. I.

Woe to the dupe, and voe to the deceiver!

Woe to the oppressed, and voe to the oppressor!

Shelley, Hellas.

It is also used in exclamations of sorrow, in such cases the noun or pronoun following being really in the dative.

Woe is me! for I am undone. Isa. vi. 5.

Wee is me! for I am undone.

Wee was the knight at this severe command.

Dryden, Wife of Bath, I. 108.

An' aye the o'ercome o' his sang

Was "Wae's me for Prince Charlie!"

W. Glen, A Wee Bird cam' to our Ha' Door.

In weal and woe, in prosperity and adversity. Shak,
Venus and Adonis, I. 987.—Woe worth the day. See
vorth!, 3.=Syn. Distress, tribulation, affliction, bitterness, unhappiness; the word is strong and elevated, almost poetical.

II.† a. Sad; sorrewful; miserable; woeful;
wretched.

wretched.

Ofte hadde Horn beo wo
Ac neure wurs than him was tho.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

In this debat I was so wo.

Me thoghte myn herte braste atweyn.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, 1. 1192.

Ile was full wo, and gan his former griefe renew.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 38.

Childe Waters was a roce msn, good Lord, To see faire Ellen swimme! Child Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 208).

woebegone, wobegone (wō' bō-gōn*), a. [Early med. E. woe-begon; < ME. wo-begon, wo-bygon; < woe, wo, n., woe, sorrow, + begone!] Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief or sorrow; also, sorrowful; rueful; indicating woe or distress: as, a woebegone look.

'distress: as, a move of the roots.

Thow farest ek by me, thow Pandarus!
As he that, whan a wight is reo-bygon,
He cometh to him apaas, and seith right thus:
"Thynke nat on smerte and thow shalt fele none!"

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 464.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 464.

Coumfort hem that careful heen.

And helpe hem that ben woo bigoon.

Hymns to l'irgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone,
Drew Prlam's cortain in the dead of night,
Shak, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 71.

Each man looked rnefully in his neighbor's face in
search of encouragement, but only found in its woe-begone
lineaments a confirmation of his own dismay.

Ircing, Knickerbocker, p. 438.

In early use the two words are sometimes separated.

In early use the two words are sometimes separated.

Wo was this wrecched woman tho bigoon.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, 1. 820.

woeful, woful (wō'ful), a. [Se. waeful; \langle ME. woful, woful!; \langle woe + \cdot ful.] 1. Full of woe: distressed with grief or calamity; afflicted; sorrewful.

O verrey goost, that errest to and fro! Whi niltow flen out of the uqfulleste Body that evere myght on grounde go? Chaucer, Trollus, iv. 303.

What now willt thou don, woful Eglentine? To gret henynesse off-fors moste thou incline. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2163.

Weep no more, word shepherds.

Milton. Lycidas, 1. 165.

2. Relating or pertaining to wee; expressing wold², n. See weld¹. wee; characterized by sorrow or wee; deplor-wold³t, woldet. Obsolete forms of would. See able.

. sings extemporally a woeful ditty.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 836.

A Trumpet shall sound from Heaven in woful and terrible Manner.

Howell, Letters, iv. 43,

He [Lord Ranelagh] died hard, as their term of art is here, to express the voful state of men who discover no religion at their death.

O, woeful day! O, day of woe to me!
A. Philips, Pastorals, iv.

3. Wretched; paltry; mean; pitiful.

What woful stuff this madrigal would be

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 418. =Syn. 2. Mournful, ealamitous, disastrous, afflictive, mis-

woefully, wofully (wō'ful-i), adv. In a woeful

Which now among you, who lament so wefully, . . . has suffered as he suffered? V. Knox, Works, Vl., serm. v.

It is a fact of which many seem wofully ignorant.

II. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 484.

woefulness, wofulness (wō'fùl-nes), n. [
ME. wofulnesse; \(\text{woeful} + -ness. \)] The state
or quality of being woeful; misery; ealamity.
Thys day can noght be saad the beninesse mad,
Noght halfe the wofulnesse the eite hauing.

**Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 648.

The lamenting Elegiaek . . . surely is to be praysed, either for compassionate accompanying just causes of lamentation, or for rightly paynting out how weake be the passions of wofulnesse.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 44.

woesome (wō'sum), a. [Se. waesome; < woe + -some.] Woeful; sad; mournful. woe-wearied (wō'wēr'id), a. Wearied out with woe or grief. [Rare.]

My vooe-wearied tongue is mute and dumb, Shak., Rich. 111., iv. 4, 18.

woe-weary, a. [ME. wo-werie; < woe + weary.] Sad at heart.

Wo-verie and wetschod wente ich forth after, As a recheles renke that receheth nat of sorwe. Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 1.

woe-worn (wô'wōrn), a. Worn or marked by woe or grief.

In lively mood he spoke, to wile From Wilfrid's woe-worn cheek a smile. Scott. Rokeby, v. 14.

woful, wofully, etc. See woeful, etc. woiwode, wojwoda (woi'wōd, woi-wō'dḤ), n. Same as voivode.

woke¹†, n. A Middle English form of week¹.

woke² (wōk). Preterit and past participle of

wokent, v. A Middle English form of weaken. wokus (wō'kus), n. [N. Amer, Ind.] A coarse meal made by the Indians of the northwest from the seeds of Nymphwa (Nuphar) polysepalum, the yellow pond-lily of that region. See pond-

Old Chaloquin earried his bag of wokus for food. This is the roasted and ground seeds of the yellow water-lily, and looks something like cracked wheat.

Amer. Nat. Nov., 1889, p. 971.

An obsolete or dialectal form of will. wol¹, r. An obsolete or dialectal form of will¹.
wol², adv. An obsolete or dialectal form of well².
wold¹ (wôld), v. [Formerly also would; also
dial. old; \langle ME. wold, wald, wæld. \langle AS. weald,
wald, a wood, forest, = OS. OFries. wald = D.
woud = OHG. wald, M11G. walt, G. wald, a wood,
forest (\rangle OF. gant, brushwood!), = Icel. röllr
(gen. vallar for "valdar), a field, plain; perhaps
orig, a hunting-ground, considered as 'a possession,' and so connected with AS. geweald (= G.
gewalt = Icol vall), power dominion (wealday) sion,' and so connected with AS. geweald (= G. gewalt=leel, rall), power, dominion, \(weuldlan, etc., rule, possess: seo wield. Cf. Gr. \(\delta \to \text{of o} \) (for \(\text{etc.} \) a grove. Cf. weald. An open trace of country; a down. The wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are high, rolling districts bare of woods, and exactly similar, both topographically and geologically, to the downs of the more southern parts of England. The Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, closely resemble the downs of Kent and Sussex and the wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire in every respect except the geological age of the formations by which they are underlain, which, in the case of the Cotswolds, is a calcarcous rock of Jurassic, and not of Cretaceous age, as is the case with the other-mentioned wolds and downs.

Who sees not a great difference betwixt . . . the Wolds in Lincolnshire and the Fens? Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 259. Each hill and dale, each deepening glen and wold.

Byron, Childe Harold, H. 88.

The notes of the robin and bluebird Sounded sweet upon wold and in wood.

Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 4.

The wolds [of Yorkshire] constitute properly hut one region, sloping from a curved summit, whose extremities touch the sea at Flamborough Head, and the Humber at Ferrihy; but this crescent of hills is cut through by one continuous hollow,—the great Wold Valley from Settrington to Bridlington.

woldestowt. A Middle English form of would-

wolf (wulf), n.; pl. wolves (wulvz). [ME. wolf, pus, of the lupine or thooid series of Canidæ; hence, some similar animal. The common wolf of Europe, etc., is yellowish or fulvous-gray, with harsh strong hair, creet pointed ears, and the tsil straight or nearly so. The height at the shoulder is from 27 to 29 inches. Wolves are swift of foot, crafty, and rspacious, and destructive enemies to the sheep-cote and farm-yard; they associate in packs to hunt the larger quadrupeds, as the deer, the elk, etc. When hard pressed with hunger these packs not infrequently stack isolated travelers, and have been known even to enter villages and earry of children. In general, however, wolves are cowardly and stealthy, approaching sheepfolds and farm-buildings only at dead of night, making a rapid retreat if in the least dis-



Common Wolf (Canis lugus)

turhed by a dog or a man, and exhibiting great eunning in the avoidance of traps. Wolves are still numerous in some parts of Europe, as France, Ilungary, Spain, Turkey, and Russia; they probably eeased to exist in England about the end of the fifteenth century; and in Scotland in the first part of the eighteenth century; the latter date probably marks also the disappearance of wolves in Ireland. The wolves of North America are of two very distinct species. One of these is scarcely different from the European, but is generally regarded as a variety, under the name of C. l. occidentatis. The usual color is a grizzled gray, but it sports in many colors, as reddish and blackish. Mostrains of the American wolf are larger and stouter than those of Europe. The gray wolf is also called the buffaloud, from its former abundance in the buffalorange, and timber-wolf, so distinguished from the prairie-wolf or coyote, Camis latrans, a much smaller and very different animal, which lives chiefly in open country, in burrows in the ground, and in some respects resembles the jackal. (See coyote, with cut.) Yet other wolves, of rather numerous species, inhabit most parts of the world; some grade into jackals (see Thous), others toward foxes (see fox-wolf); and most of them interbreed easily with some varieties of the dog of the countries they respectively inhabit, the dog itself being a composite of a mixed wolf sneestry (see wolf-dog, 2).

A person noted for ravenousness, cruelty, cunning, or the like: used in opprobrium.

Rescued is Orleans from the English wolves. Shak., 1 Hen. VI. (ed. Knight), I. 6. 2.

3. In entom.: (a) A small naked eaterpillar, the larva of *Tinca granella*, the wolf-moth, which infests granarics. (b) The larva of a bot-fly; a warble.-4. A tuberculous excrescence which

a wardle.—4. A tuberchlous exercscence which rapidly eats away the flesh. See lupus1, 3.

A tree that enreth the wolfe with the shauings of the wood groweth in these parts. Hakluyt's Voyayes, I. 364.

If God should send a cancer upon thy face, or a wolf into thy side, if he should spread a crust of leprosy upon thy skin, what wouldst thou give to he but as now thou art?

Jer. Taylor, Iloly Living, ii. 6.

5. In music: (a) The harsh discord heard in certain chords of keyboard-instruments, especially the organ, when tuned on some system of unequal temperament. In the mean-tone system, as usually applied, five intervals in each octave were discordant—namely, $G_2 - F_2$, $B_2 - F_3$, $F_2 - F_3$, $C_2 - F_4$ and $G_2 - C_5$. Under the modern system of equal temperament, the wolf is evenly distributed, and so practically unnoticed. (b) A chord or interval in which such a discord appears. (c) In instruments of the viol class, a discordant or false vibration in a string when stopped at a certain point, usually due to a defect in the structure or adjustment of the

instrument. Sometimes ealled wolf-note.—6. A wooden fenee placed across a ditch in the corner of a field, to prevent cattle from straying into another field by means of the ditch. Halliwell. [Loeal, Eng.]—7. Same as willow? E. H. Knight.—Barking wolf, the coyote or prairiewolf of North America, Canis latrans. See cut under coyote.—Black wolf, a melanistic variety of the common wolf, found in southerly parts of the United States.—Dark as a wolf's mouth or throat, pitch-dark. Scott.—Golden wolf, the Tibetan wolf, Canis taniger. Also called chanco.—Gray wolf. See def. 1.—Indian wolf, acetsin Asiatic wolf, Canis patilipes, somewhat like a jack-al.—Marine wolf, in her. See marine.—Pled wolf. See pied.—Red wolf, is reddish or crythritic variety of the common wolf, found in the United States.—Strand wolf. See strand-wolf.—Tasmanian wolf, a marsupial of Tasmanis, the thylacine dasyure, Thylacinus cynocephatus: same as zebra-wolf. See cut under thylacine.—To crywolf, to raise a false alarm: in allusion to the shepherd boy in a well-known fable.—To have a wolf by the ears, the could neither hold it nor let it go; and, for certain, it bit him at last.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, 11. 2. (Davies.)
To have a wolf in the stomach, to eat ravenously. Halliwell.—To keep the wolf from the door, to keep instrument. Sometimes called wolf-note.— 6.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 2. (Davies.)
To have a wolf in the stomach, to eat ravenously.
Haltiwell.—To keep the wolf from the door, to keep out hunger or want.—To see a wolf, to lose one's voice: in allusion to the belief of the ancients (see Virgil, Ecl. ix.) that if a man saw a wolf before the wolf saw him he lost his voice, at least for a time.

"What! are you mute?" I said—a waggish guest, "Perhaps she's seen a wolf," rejoin'd in jest.

Fawkes, tr. of ldylliums of Theocritus, xiv.

"Our young companion has seen a wolf." said Lady

"Our young companion has seen a wolf," said Lady Hameline, alluding to an ancient superstition, "and has lost his tongue in consequence."

Scott, Quentin Durward, xviii.

White wolf, a whitish variety of the eommon wolf of North America.—Zehra wolf. See zebra-wolf. (See also prairie-wolf, timber-wolf.)
wolf (wilf), v. [\(\lambda\) wolf, n.] I. intrans. To hunt

for wolves.

The stock in trade of a party engaged in wolfing consists in flour, hacon, and stryehnine, the first two articles named for their own consumption, the last for the wolves.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 13.

II. trans. To devour ravenously: as, to wolf

down food. [Slang.] wolfberry (wilf' ber"i), n.; pl. wolfberries (-iz). A shrub, Symphoricarpos occidentalis, of northern North America, in the United States ranging from Michigan and Illinois to the Rocky

Mountains. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament, mainly on account of its white berries, which are borne in axillary and teroinal spikes.

wolf-dog (wulf'dog), n. 1. A large stout dog of no particular variety, kept to guard sheep, eattle, etc., and destroy wolves.—2. A dog bred, or supposed to be bred, between a dog and a wolf. Such hybrids are of constant occurrence among the dogs kept by North American Indians; and instances of the reversion of the dog to the feral state in western North America are recorded.
wolf-eel (wilf'ēl), n. The wolf-fish.

Wolfenbüttel fragments. See fragment. wolfer (wulffer), n. [\(\chi wolf + -er^1\)] One hunts wolves; a professional wolf-killer.

The wild throng of huffalo-hunters, wolfers, teamsters, . . filled the streets. The Century, XXXV. 416. Wolfe's operation for ectropium. See opera-

Wolffia (wolf'i-ii), n. [NL. (Horkel, 1839), named after N. M. von Wolff (1724-84), a German physician.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order Lemnacca, distinguished from Lemna, the other genus, by one-celled anthers and na, the other genus, by one-ceffed aithers and by the absence of roots. The 12 species are chiefly tropical, occurring in Europe, India, Africa, and America, and extending north into the United States; they are commonly globose, sometimes conical or flatish, with a proliferons base, and produce minute flowers from chinks in the surface, each flower consisting of a single stamen or overy without any spathe or other envelop. They are known, like Lemna, as duckment, and are remarkable for their almost microscopic size, being esteemed the smallest

their almost microscopie size, being estremed the smallest of flowering plants.

Wolffian¹ (wul'fi-an), a. Same as Wolfian¹.

Wolffian² (wul'fi-an), a. [⟨ K. F. Wolf! (see det.) + -ian.] Of or pertaining to K. F. Wolf! (1733-94), a German anatomist and physiologist; in anat., physiol., and zoōl., noting certain structures of vertebrated animals. Wolffian bodies, the primordial kidneys or renal organs in all vertebrates, excepting probably the lancelest; the so-called false kidneys, in all the higher vertebrates (Mammalia and Sauropsida) preceding and performing the functions of true kidneys until replaced by the latter, but among Ichthyopsida, as fishes, persisting and constituting the permanent renal organs. Wolffian ducts. See ductus Wolffii, under ductus. Wolffi, under ductus,
wolf-fish (wulf'fish), n. A teleostean acan-

thopterygious fish, Anarrhichas lupus: so called from its ferocious aspect and habits. It is found around the coasts of Great 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 month is armed with strong sharp teeth, the inner series forming blunt grindwolf-fish

ers adapted for crushing the mollusks 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 is largely eaten in Iceland, while the skin is durable, and is manufactured into a kind of shagreen. When taken in a net it attacks its captors ferociously, and unless stunned by a blow on the head is capable of doing great damage with its powerful teeth. Also called sea-cat, catfish, volf-eel, and sea-wolf. See cut under Anarrhichas.

Wolfan' (wul'fi-un), a. [< C. Wolf (see def.) + -ian.] Pertaining to the philosophy of Christian Wolff (1679-1754), which is Leibnitzianism diluted with common sense and dressed as a modified scholasticism, more systematic and

modified scholasticism, more systematic and more Euclidean than that of the middle ages.

more Euclidean than that of the middle ages. Though not profound, Wolff's philosophy met the wants of Germany, which it dominated for about fifty years, beginning with 1724. Also Wolffan.

Wolffan? (wùl'fi-an), a. [< F. A. Wolf (see def.) + -ian.] Pertaining to or promulgated by F. A. Wolf, a German philologist (1759-1824).— Wolfian theory, a theory put forward by Wolf in his "Prolegomena" in 1795, to the effect that the Iliad and Odyssey cannot be the works of one man, Ilomer, 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. The ballads could have been preaerved by the recitation of strolling minstrels.

Wolfianism (wùl'fi-an-izm), n. [< Wolfian! + -ism.] The system of Wolfian philosophy. See Wolfian!

Wolfing (wùl'fing), n. [Verbal n. of wolf, v.]

wolfing (wul'fing), n. [Verbal n. of wolf, v.] The occupation or industry of taking wolves for their pelts. Wolfing is extensively practised in winter in some parts of the United States, as Montana and the Dakotas. The wolves are destroyed chiefly by poisoning with strychnine.

wolfish (wulffish), a. [Formerly also wolvish; \langle wolf + -ish1.] 1. Like a wolf; having the qualities or traits of a wolf; savage; ravening:

as, a wolfish visage; wolfish designs.

Thy desires
Are wolvish, bloody, starved, and ravenous.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 138.

Bane to thy wolfish nature! B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 8. Good master, let it warn you; though we have hitherto pass'd by these man-Tygers, these wolvish Outlaws safely, early and late, as not worth their malice. Brome, Queen's Exchange, ii.

2. Hungry as a wolf is supposed to be; ravenous. [Colloq.] wolfishly (wulfish-li), adv. In a wolfish manner. wolfkin (wulf'kin), n. [< wolf + -kin.] A young or small wolf.

"Was this your instructions, wolfkin?" (for she called ne lambkin). Richardson, Pamela, 1, 144.

Kite and kestrel, wolf and wolfkin.

Tennyson, Bondicea.

wolfling (wulf'ling), n. [$\langle wolf + -ling^1 \rangle$] A young wolf; a wolfkin.

Young children were thrown in their mothers vainly leading: "Wolflings," answered the Company of Marat, who would grow to be wolves."

Carlyle, French Rev., 111. v. 3.

wolf-moth (wulf'môth), n. A cosmopolitan grain-pest, Tinca granella, a small creamy-white moth with brown spots on the wings, whose small white larvæ infest stored graiu. See wolf, 3 (a), and cut under corn-moth.

wolf-net (wulf'net), n. A kind of net used in fishing, by means of which great numbers of fish are taken.

wolf-note (wilf'not), n. Same as wolf, 5 (c).
wolfram (wilf'ram), n. [G. wolfram, given as
"wolf, wolf, + ram, rahm, froth, cream, soot."]
1. A native tangstate of iron and manganese.

11. A flative (fingstate of from and margaries, lts color is generally a brownish or grayish black, and it has a reddish-brown streak. The specific gravity (7.2 to 7.5) is nearly equal to that of metallic iron. It occurs crystallized, also massive with lamellar structure: it is the ore from which the metal tungsten is usually obtained, and is often found associated with tinstone. Also called wolf-

The metal tangsten or wolframium: an improper and now uncommon use.—Wolfram-ocher. Same as tungstite. Wolframate (wulf'rg-mat), n. Same as tung-

wolframic (wulf-ram'ik), a. Of or pertaining to tungsten.

wolframium (wulf-rā'mi-um), n. Same as tungsten, the chemical symbol of which is W, from this word.

this word.

wolfrobe (wulf'rōb), n. The skin or pelt of a wolf made into a robe for use in carriages, etc.

wolf's-bane (wulfs'bān), n. [\langle wolf's, poss, of wolf, + bane1.] A plant of the genus dematum; aronite or monk's-hood; specifically. A lycoctonum, the yellow or yellow-flowered wolf's-bane, also called budger's-, bear's-, or hare's-bane. This tough with the Targeteener [1]. bane. It is found widely in Europe, especially in moun-

tains. Its greenish-yellow flowers have the hood developed like an extinguisher; its poison is less virulent than that of other species.—Mountain wolf's-bane. See Ranun wolveboon (willy bön), u. See Toxicodendron.

wolfsbergite (wulfs'berg-it), n. [Named from Wolfsberg, in the Harz.] Same as chalcostibite. wolf-scalp (wulf'skalp), n. The skin of a wolf's wolf-scalp (wulf skalp), n. The skin of a wolf's head, or a piece of it sufficient for identification, exhibited to elaim the bounty paid for the killing of a wolf in some parts of the United States. wolf's-claws(wulfs'klâz), n. The common elumoss, Lycopodium clavatum: so ealled from the elaw-like ends of the prostrate branches.

elaw-like ends of the prostrate branches.

wolf's-fist (wulfs'fist), n. [\lambda ME. wulces fist, \lambda AS. wulfes fist, a puffball: wulfes, gen. of wulf, wolf; fist, ME. fyst, a breaking of wind: see wolf and fist? Cf. Lycoperdon.] A puffball. See Lycoperdon. Gerard. Also woolfist.

wolf's-foot (wulfs'fut), n. The club-moss, Lycopodium: so named by translation of the generic women.

rie name

wolf's-head (wulfs'hed), n. [\langle ME. wolresheed; \langle wolf's, poss. of wolf, + head.] 1. The head of a wolf.—2\tau. An outlaw.

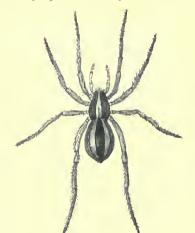
The were his bondemen sory and nothing glad,
When Gamelyn her lord wolves-heed was cryed and maad.
Tale of Gamelyn, 1, 700.

wolfskin (wulf'skin), n. [< ME. wolveskynne; < wolf's, poss. of wolf, + skin.] The skin or pelt of a wolf; also, a rug or other article made of

ot a wolf; also, a rug or other article made of this pelt; a wolfrobe.

wolf's-milk (wùlfs'milk), n. A plant of the genus Euphorbia, particularly E. Helioscopia, the sun-spurge. The name is supposed to refer to the aerid milky juice of these plants.

wolf-spider (wùlf'spī"dèr), n. Any spider of the family Lycosidæ, the species of which do



Wolf-spider (Lycosa punctulata), natural size

not lie in wait, but prowl about after their prey and spring upon it; a tarantula. See Lycoside, and cuts under tarantula, 1. wolf's-thistlet (wulf'oth), n. See thistle. wolf-tooth (wulf 'toth), n.; pl. wolf-teeth (-tōth).

A small supernumerary premolar of the horse, situated in advance of the grinders. There are sometimes four of these teeth, one on each side of each jaw.

Many readers may not be aware that blind horses, even in one eye only, will not get a proper summer coat; and the connexion between wolf-teeth and shying is another of many interesting facts.

Athenæum, No. 3300, p. 120.

wolf-trap (willf'trap), n. In her., a bearing representing a enryed bar having a ring fixed

representing a curved bar having a ring fixed to the center of it. Berry.

woll, r. An obsolete or dialectal form of will¹.

Wollaston doublet. See doublet, 2 (h).

wollastonite (wol'as-ton-it), n. [Named after W. H. Wollaston (1766-1828), an English scientist, the discoverer of the method of working native platinum.] A mineral occurring in table working the work of the method of working native platinum. nlar crystals (hence called tabular spar), also massive, cleavable, with fibrous structure. It has a white to yellow or gray color, and a vitreons to pearly cleavage. It is a silicate of calcium (CaSio₃), and belongs to the pyroxene group.

Wollaston prism. The four-sided glass prism of the camera lucida devised by Wollaston in 1804. See figure under camera lucida.

wolle¹, v. See will¹. Wollent, Obsolete forms of wool, woolen, wollongongite (wol'on-gong-it), n. A kind of kerosene-shale, very rich in oil, found near Wollongong in New South Wales: it was originally described as a kind of hydrocarbon.

wolloper, n. See walloper2

wolveboon (wulv'bon), n. See Toxicodendron. wolveboon (willy bon), n. See Toxicodendron. wolverene, wolverine (will-vé-rén'), n. [Formerly also wolveren, wolverenne, wolverin, wolvering; appar, a French-Canadian name based on E. wolf.] The American glutton, or careajou, Gulo luseus (specifically identical with the glutton of the Old World), a subplantigrade carnivorous mammal of the family Mustelidæ, inhabition pritting and carnivorous mammal of the family mustelidæ, inhabition of the second carnivorous mammal of the family mustelidæ, inhabition for the second carnivorous mammal of the family mustelidæ, inhabition family mustelidæ, inhabition for the second carnivorous mammal of the family mustelidæ, inhabition family ting British America and northerly or mountainous regions of the United States. It is 2 or 3 feet long, of thick set form, with short, stout legs, low ears, subplantigrade feet, husby tail and shaggy pelage of



Wolverene or Carcajou (Gulo luscus).

blackish color, with a lighter band of color on each side meeting its fellow upon the rump. The animal is noted for its voracity, ferocity, and sagacity. In the fur countries, where the wolverene is numerous, it is one of the most serious obstacles with which the trapper has to contend, as it soon learns to spring the traps set for ermine and sable, and devour the bait without getting caught, being itself too wary to be trapped without great difficulty. In these regions, also, caches of provisions must be constructed with special precantions against their discovery and spoliation by wolverenes. The pelt is valuable, and is much used for robes and mats, in which the whitlsh or light-brown areas of the fur present a set of oval or horaeshoe-shaped figures when several skins are sewed together. From its comparatively large and very stout form, together with its special coloration, the wolverene is sometimes called skunk-bear.—The Wolverene State, Michigan.

wolves, n. Plural of wolf.
wolves'-thistlet (wûlvz'this't), n. See thistle.
wolvisht (wûl'vish), a. Au obsolete form of

wolwardt, adv. See woolward. woman (wum'an), n.; pl. women (wim'en). ME. woman, wuman, womman, wumman, wum-mon, altered (with the common change of wi- to wu-, often spelled wo-) from wimman, wimmon, which stand (with assimilation of fm to mm) for the earlier wifman, wifmon, wyfman (pl. women, *wumen, wommen, wummen, wimmen, earlier wifmen, wyfmen), (AS. wifman, wifmon, later mer al men, all men), Ass. al man, al mon have winmon (pl. wifmen, later winmen), a woman, lit. 'wife-man,' i. e. female person, < wif, a woman, female, + man, man, person (masc., but used, like L. homo and Gr. ἀνθρωπος, in the general sense 'person, human being'). The compound wifman is peculiar to AS., but a similar formation appears in the G. weibsperson. It is notable that it was thought necessary to join wif, a neuter noun, representing a female person, to man, a mase, noun representing either a male or female person, to form a word denoting a female person exclusively. The assimilation of fm to mm occurs likewise The assimilation of fm to mm occurs likewise in leman, formerly and more prop. spelled lemman, and in Lammas. The change of initial wito wu-occurs also in AS. widu > wudu > E. wood1, and the spelling of wu-as wo- or woo- to avoid the enmulation of w's or v's (wu-uuw-vvv-occurs in wood1, wood, etc. The difference of pronunciation between the singular woman and the plural women, though it has come to distinguish the singular from the plural, is distinguish the singular from the plural, is entirely aecidental; formerly both pronuucia-tions of the first syllable were in use in both numbers. The proper modern spelling of the plural, as now prouounced, would be wimmen; the spelling women is due to irreg, conformity to the singular woman, which is properly so spelled according to the analogy of wolf, though *wooman, like *woolf, would be better, as being then in keeping with wool, wood1.] 1. An adult female of the human race; figuratively, the female sex; human females collectively. See lady, 5.

Leode [men] nere thar nane,
ne wapmen ne vi/men,
bute westige [waste] paedes.
Layamon, 1. 1110.
That is the Lond of Femynye, where that no man is, but
only alle Wommen.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 143.
Whan the queene vndirstode the a-vow that Gawein
hadde made, she was the gladdest woman in the worlde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii, 483.

And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, Gen. ii. 22.

See the hell of having a false woman! Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2, 305,

Pray, Mr. Neverout, hold your tongue for once, if it be possible; one would think you were a woman in man's cloaths, by your prating. Swift, Polite Conversation, iil. Woman seems to differ from man in mental disposition, chiefly in her greater tenderness and less selfishness; and this holds good even with savages.

Darwin, Descent of Man, 11. 311.

2. The qualities which characterize womanhood; tenderness; gentleness; also, when used of a man, effeminaey; weakness.

But that my eyes
Have more of woman lu 'em thau my heart,

I would not weep.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

3. A female attendant on a person of rank (used in such a connection as to show the special sense intended).

Take it to oon of youre moste secrete woman, and bid hir deliuer it to the firste man that she fyndeth at the issue of the halle.

Sir Thomas Bullen's daughter—
The Viscount Rochford—one of her highness' women.

Shake, Hen. VIII., i. 4. 93.

The Viscount Rochford—one of her highness' women.
Shak, Hen. VIII., i. 4.93.
Churching of women. See church, v.—Lawful woman.
See lawful.—Married Woman's Act, the uame under which are known a number of statutes, both in Great Britain and in the United States (dating about 1850 and thereafter), by which the common-law disabilities of married women as to contracts, property, and rights of action have by successive steps been nearly all removed.—Old woman's tooth. Same as router-plane (which see, under router).—Old-woman's tree. See Quinn.—Single woman. See swalle.—The scarlet woman. See scarlet.—To be tied to a woman's apron-strings. See apronstring.—To make an honest woman of. See honest.—To play the woman, to give way to tenderness or pity; weep.—Wise woman. See wise!.—Woman of the town, a prostitute.—Woman of the world, (a) A married woman. See to go to the world, under world. (b) A woman experienced in the ways of the world; a woman engrossed in society or fashionable life.
Womant (wum'an), v. t. [woman, n.] 1. To aet the part of a woman: with an indefinite it.

This day I should

Haue seene my daughter Silula how she would

Haue womand it. Daniel, llymen's Triumph, lil. 2. 2. To eause to aet like a woman; subdue to

weakness like a woman. I have felt so many quirks of joy and grief That the first face of nelther, on the start, Can woman me unto 't. Shak., All's Well, lii. 2. 53.

3. To unite to, or accompany by, a woman.

I do attend here on the general; And think it no addition, nor my wish, To have him see me woman'd. Shak, Othello, lil. 4, 195.

4. To eall (a person) "woman" in an abusive

She called her another time fat-face, and womaned her most violently. Richardson, Psmela, 11, 268. (Davies.) woman-body (whm'an-bod'i), n. A woman: used disparagingly or in self-depreciation.

[Seoteh.]

It was an awkward thing for a woman-body to be standing among bundles o' barkened leather her lane.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, x.

woman-born (wim'an-bêrn), a. Born of woman. Cowper, Charily, 1, 181. woman-built(wum'an-bilt), a. Built by women.

A new-world Babel, woman-built.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

womanfully (wom'an-ful-i), adv. [$\langle voman + -ful + -ly^2$.] Like a woman: a word humorously employed to correspond with manfully.

For near fourscore years she fought her fight woman-ully. Thackeray, Newcomes, ii.

Anne alone . . . stood up by her father womanfully, and put her arm through his.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlvi.

woman-grown (wum'an-gron), a. Grown to womanhood. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field. woman-guard (wum'an-gärd), n. A guard of

women.

The Princess with her monstrous woman-guard.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

woman-hater (wûm'an-hâ'têr), n. One who has an aversion to women in general; a misogvnist.

This Coarseness [toward women] does not alwaies come from Clowns and Women haters, but from Persons of Fig-ure, neither singular nor Ill Bred. Jeremy Collier, Short Vlew (ed. 1698), p. 171.

womanheadt (wûm'an-hed), n. [< ME. wom-manhede; < woman + -head.] The state or condition of a woman; womanhood.

The quene anon, for verray wommanhede,
Gan for to wepe. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 890.

I shall as now do more for you
Than longeth to Womanhede,
The Nut-Erown Maid.

womanhood (wum'an-hud), n. [< ME. *wam-manhod; < woman + -hood. Cf. womanhead.]

1. Womanly state, character, or qualities; the state of being a woman.

Setting thy womanhood aside.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 139. Her womanhood in. Byron, Don Juan, ix. 71.

Her womanhood
In its meridian. Byron, Don Juan, ix. 71.

2. Women eollectively: womankind.
womanish (wum'an-ish), a. [< woman + -ish!].
Pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for women; feminine; effeminate: often used in a disparaging or reproachful sense when said of men: as, womanish ways; a womanish voice; womanish fears.

Tho wordes and the wommannishe thynges,
She herde hem right as though she thennes.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 694.

Chaucer, Frontas, ty, oca.

In what a shadow, or deep pit of darkness,
Doth womanish and fearful mankind live!
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 5.
He conceals, under a rough air and distant behaviour,
a bleeding compassion and womanish tenderness.

Steele, Spectator, No. 346.

=Syn. Female, Effeminate, etc. See feminine.
womanishly (wum'an-ish-li), adr. In a woman-ish manner; effeminately.

The people weare long haire, in combing whereof they are ucomanishly curious, these hoping by their lockes to be carried into heauen.

Purchas, Pilgrimsge, p. 445.

womanishness (wum'an-ish-nes), n. The state or character of being womanish.

Effeminacy and womanishness of heart.

Hammond, Works IV, 567.

womanizet (wûm'an-iz), r. t.; pret. and pp. nomunized, ppr. nomunizing. [\text{woman} + ize.]
To make effeminate; make womanish; soften. [Rare.]

This effeminate love of a woman doth so womanize a sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

womankind (wum'an-kind'), n. [Also women-kind; \(\) woman + \(\)-kind; contrasted with mankind.] 1. Women in general; the female sex; the females collectively of the human kind.

O despiteful love! unconstant womankind! Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 14.

Teach Woman-kind Inconstancy and Pride. Cowley, The Mistress, Prophet.

"Sair dronkit was she, puir thing, sae 1 e'en put a glass o' sherry in her water-gruel." Right, Grizel, right - let womankind alone for coddling each other."

Scott, Antiquary, ix.

2. A body of women, especially in a household: the female members of a family. [Humorous.]

At last the Squire gracefully allowed the departure of his womenkind, who toated away like a flock of released birds.

Mrs. Craik, Agatha's Husband, xv.

womanless (wium'an-les), a. [< woman + -less.] Destitute of women.

womanlike (wům'an-lík), a. Like a woman; womanly.

Womanlike, taking revenge too deep for a transient
Tennyson, Maud, iil.

womanliness (wum'an-li-nes), n. The charac-

ter of being womanly.

There is nothyng wherein theyr womanlynesse is more honestely garnyshed than with sylence.

J. Udall, On 1 Tim. ii.

womanly (wim'an-li), a. [< ME. wommanlich, wimmonlich; < woman + -ly1.] Characteristic of, like, or befitting a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine; not girlish: as, womunly behavior.

Thus muche as now, O womantiche wyt,
I may out bringe. Chaucer, Troinis, iii. 106.
See where she comes, and brings your froward wives
As prisoners to her womanty persuasion.
Shake, T. of the S., v. 2. 120.
So that, loathed by their husbands and burning with a
comanty spicen, in one night they [the women] massacred
them all, together with their concubines.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 19.
A blushing womanty discovering wave.

A blushing womanly discovering grace.

Donne, Elegy on his Mistress

Will she grow gentler, sweeter, more womanly

= **Syn.** Womanish, Ladylike, etc. See feminine. **womanly** (wum'an-ii), adv. [\(\times \) womanly, a.] In the manner of a woman.

Lullaby can I sing too,

woman-post (wim'an-post), n. A female post

or messenger. [Rare.] But who comes in such haste in riding-robes? What woman-post is this? Shak., K. John, i. 1, 218.

woman-queller (wum'an-kwel"er), n. One who kills women. See manqueller.

Thou art a honey-seed, a man-queller, and a woman-willer. Shak., 2 Hen. 1V., ii. 1. 58.

woman-suffrage (wim'an-suf'raj), n. The exercise of the electoral franchise by women. [Collog.]

woman-suffragist (wum'an-suf"rā-jist), n. An advocate of woman-suffrage. [Colloq.]

woman-tired; (wum'an-tird), a. [< woman + tired, pp. of tire2.] Henpecked. [Rare.]

Dotard! thou art woman-tired, unroosted By thy dame Partlet here. Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 74.

woman-vested (wum'an-ves"ted), a. Clothed like a woman; wearing women's apparel. [Rare.]

Woman-vested as I was, Tennyson, Princess, iv. womb (wöm), n. [E. dial, and Se. wame; < ME. wambe, wombe, < AS. wamb, womb, the belly, = OS. wamba = OFries. wamme = D. wam, belly of a fish, = OHG. wamba, wampa (womba, wamba), MHG. wambe, wampe, later wamme, G. wamme, wampe, belly, lap, = Icel. vömb, belly, esp. of a beast, = Sw. vâm = Dan. vom = Goth. wamba, belly.] 1†. The belly; the stomach.

Mete unto wombe and wombe eek unto mete, Shal God destroyen bothe, as Paulus seith. Chnucer, Pardoner's Tale, 1. 60.

"Man, loue thi wombe," quod Gloteny.

Hymns to l'irgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

An I had but a belly of any indifferency, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe. My wond, my wond, my wond undoes me. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 25.

"Why, Andrew, you know all the secrets of the family."
"If I ken them, I can keep them," said Andrew; "they winns work in my wame like barm in a barrel, I'se warrant ye."

Scott, Rob Roy, vt.

2. The uterus; the hollow dilated museulomembranous part of the female passages, be-tween the vagina and the Fallopian tubes, in which the ovum is received, detained, and nonrished during gestation, or the period intervening between feeundation and parturition: applied chiefly to this organ of the human female and some of the higher or better-known mammalian quadrupeds, the corresponding part of the passages of other animals being commonly called by the technical name uterus. See uterus (with eut), and eut under peritoneum.

That was Sein Johan, in his moder wombe.

Aneren Riwle, 1. 78.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 3.

Ere the sad fruit of thy unhappy womb Had caus'd such sorrows past, and woes to come. Pope, Hiad, xviii. 113.

Hence-3. The place where anything is pro-

That did my ripe thoughts in my brain inhearse,
Making their tomb the womb wherein they grew.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxvi.
The womb of earth the genial seed receives.

Dryden, Georgies, ii. 439.

4. Any large or deep eavity that receives or contains anything.

The fatal cannon's womb. Shak., R. and J., v. 1, 65,

The fatal cannon's womb. Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 65.

As, when black tempests mix the seas and skies,
The roaring deeps in watry mountains rise,
Above the sides of some tall ship ascend,
Its womb they deluge, and its ribs they rend.

Pope, Iliad, xv. 443.

Body of the womb. Same as vorpus uteri (which see,
under corpus).—Falling of the womb. Same as prolapse
of the uterus (which see, under uterus).—Fundus of the
womb, the upper part of the uterus.—Male womb. Same
as prostatic vesicle (which see, under rostatic).—Neck of
the womb. Same as cervix uteri (which see, under cervix).—Prolapse of the womb. Same as pre lapse of the
uterus (which see, under uterus).

Wombt (wöm), v. t. [{ womb, n.}] To inclose;
contain; breed in secret.

Not... for all the sun sees or

tain; breed in secret.

Not... for all the sun sees or
The close earth wombs or the profound seas hide
In unknown fathoms, will I break my oath.

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 501.

wombat (wom'bat), n. [A corruption of the An Australian marsupial mammal of the genus Phuscolomys, as P. wombat or P. ursinus. See cut under Phuscotomys.

womb-brothert (wöm'brufu'er), n. A brother

uterine. [Rare.]

Edmund of Haddam . . . was son to Queen Katherine by Owen Theodor, her second husband, Womb brother to King Henry the Sixth, and Father to King Henry the Seventh.

Fuller, Worthies. (Davies.)

As womanly as can the best.

As womanly as can the best.

Gascoigne, Lullable of a Lover.

Wombed (wömd), a. [$\langle womb + -ed^2 \rangle$] Having a womb, in any sense.

I'll muster forces, an unvanquish'd power; Cornets of horse shall press th' ungrateful earth; This hollow weathed mass shall inly groun, And murmur to sustain the weight of arms. Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. I.

womb-grain (wöm'gran), n. Ergot, or spurred rye (technically called secale cornutum): so called from the effect of the drug upon the

womb-passage (wom'pas/āj). n. The vagina.

See cut under peritoneum.
womb-pipet, n. Same as womb-passage. Cot-

As wel on the bak as on the wombe-side.

as of the astrolabe.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. § 6.

womb-stone (wöm'ston), n. 1. A concretion formed within the uterine cavity.—2, A calcified fibroid tumor of the uterus.

womby† (wö'mi), a. [$\langle womb + -y^1 \rangle$] Hollow; eapaeious. [Rare.]

Caves and womby vaultages of France.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 124.

women, n. Plural of woman.

women, n. Fittal of woman, women's-tree (wim'enz-trē), n. See Sophora. wommant, n. An old spelling of woman. won¹t, wonet (wnn), v. i. [< ME. wonen, wonien, wunien, < AS. wunian, dwell, remain, gewunian, dwell, be accustomed, = OS. wunōn, wonōn = MD. woonen, D. wonen = OHG. wonēn, MHG. wonen, G. wohnen, dwell, = Icel. una, dwell, also enjey, find pleasure in; from the root of AS. winnan, etc., strive after: see win¹. Cf. won¹, n., wont¹.] 1. To dwell; abide.

To gete her love no ner nas he That woned at home than he in Inde: The formest was alway behynde. Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 889.

Dere modir, wonne with vs; ther shal no-thyng you greve.

York Plays, p. 48.

Thenne wonede an hermite faste hi-syde.

Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

He wonneth in the land of Fayeree.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 26.

The wild beast, where he wons In forest wild, in thicket, brake, or den. Milton, P. L., vii. 457.

2. To be accustomed. See $wont^1$.

The clarisse com in to the tur The amiral askede blancheflur, & askede whi hee ne come, Also heo was woned to done.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

A yearly solemn feast she wont to make. Spenser. Her well-plighted frock, which she did won
To tucke about her short when she did ryde,
Shee low let fall. Spenser, F. Q., 111. ix. 21.

They leave their crystal springs, where they wont frame Sweet howers of myrtle twigs and laurel fair. L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 276).

won¹t, wonet (wun), n. [ME., also wonne, woon, < AS. gewuna = OS. giwono = MLG. wone = OHG. gewona = leel. vani, eustem, usage: see won¹, wone, v.] 1. A dwelling; habitation.

Tho gan I up the hille to goon,
And fond upon the coppe a woon.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1166.

Late my lady here
With all her light lenys,
Wightely go wende till her wone.

Fork Plays, p. 273.

Haf ze no wonez in castel walle, Ne maner ther ze may mete & won?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 916.

There the wise Merlin whylome wont (they say)
To make his wonne, low underneath the ground,
In a deepe delve, farre from the vew of day.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 7.

2. A place of resert.

He so long had riden and goon
That he fond in a prive woon
The contree of fairye.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, 1. 90.

3. Custom; habit.

Er it were day, as was hir *wone* to do, She was arisen, and al redy dight. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 182.

His *wonne* was to wirke mekill woo, Aud make many maystries emelle vs. *York Plays*, p. 264.

4. Manner; way.

And when he sey ther was non other wone the gan hire limmes dresse.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1181.

Ne fayre wordes brake neuer bone, Ne neuer schall in no wone. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 45.

Here come noman in there wanes,
And that curre witnesse will we,
Saue an Aungelf like a day anes,
With bodily foode hir fedde has he.

York Plays, p. 106.

won² (wun). Preterit and past participle of

won3t, a. An old spelling of wan1.

wondt. An obsolete preterit of windt. wondet, v. i. [ME. wonden, wanden, AS, wandian, fear. reverence, neglect, \langle windan, wind, turn: see windt, and cf. wendt.] To refrain;

I wille noghte wonde for no werre, to wende whare me likes. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3495.

Love wol luve; for no wight wel it wonde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1187.
Ses now of sorowe, sobur thi chere,
Wond of thi weping, whipe vp thi teris;
Mene the to myrthe, & mournyng for-sake.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3380.

wonder (wuu'der), n. [< ME. wonder, wondir, wounder, wunder, wundur, < AS. wundor = OS. wundar = D. wonder = MLG. wunder = OHG. wuntar, MHG. G. wunder = leel. undr (for "vundr) = Sw. Dan. under, wonder; perhaps akin to Gr. άθρεῖν ("Fαθρεῖν"), gaze at.] 1. A strange thing; a eause of surprise, astonishor admiration; in a restricted sense, a miraele; a marvel, prodigy, or portent.

Whi thow wratthest the now wonder me thynketh.

Piers Piowman (B), iii. 182.

The prophetis seiden with mylde steuene "A song of wondris now synge we."

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

The love of boys unto their lords is strange; I have read wonders of it.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, il. 1.

It is no wonder that art gets not the victory over nature.

Bacon, Physical Fables, iv., Expl.

Bless me! Charles, you consume more tes than all my family, though we are seven in the parlour, and as much sngar and butter—well, it's no wonder you are bilious!

Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, ii.

That emetien which is excited by nevelty, or the presentation to the sight or miud of semething new, unusual, strange, great, extra-ordinary, net well understood, or that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplieableness. Wonder expresses less than astonishment, and much less than anazement. It differs from admiration in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem, or approbation. But wonder sometimes is nearly allied to astonishment, and the exact extent of the meaning of such words can hardly be graduated.

Mount bloode, soule to my lips, taste Hebe's cup; Stande firme on decke, when beauties close-fight's np. Marston, Antonio and Mellida, 1., i. 1.

Wonder is the effect of novelty upon ignorance.

Johnson.

The faculty of wonder is not defunct, but is only getting more and more emancipated from the unnatural service of terror, and restored to its proper function as a minister of delight. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 149.

3. A cruller. [New Eng.]

A plate of crullers or wonders, as a sort of sweet fried cake was commonly called.

H. B. Stowe, The Minister's Wooing, iv.

Bird of wonder, the phenix.—Nine days' wonder, a subject of astonishment and gossip for a short time, gencrally a petty seandal.

For when men han wel cryed, than wol they roune, Ek wonder last but nine nyght (var. days) nevere in toune.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 588.

So ran the tale like fire about the court, Fire in dry stubble a nine days' wonder flared. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Seven wonders of the world, the seven most remarkable structures of ancient times. These were the Egyptian pyramids, the mansoleum erected by Artemisiast Ilalicarnassus, the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Zeus by Phidias in the great temple at Olympia, and the Pharos or lighthouse at Alexandria.—Wondermaking Parliament. Same as Merciless Parliament (which see, under parliament).=Syn. 1. Sign, marvel, phenomenon, spectacle, rarity.—2. Surprise, bewilderment. See def. 2.

Wonder (wuu'der), r. [(ME, wondren group.

wonder (wuu'der), v. [\langle ME. wondren, wondren, wundren, \langle AS, wandrian = D. wonderen = MLG. wunderen = OHG. wuntarön, MHG. G. windern = Ieel. Sw. undra = Dan. undre, wender; from the noun.] I, intrans. 1. To be affected with wonder or surprise; marvel; be amazed; formerly with a reflexive dative.

Ac me wondreth in my witt whi that thel ne preche As Paul the apostel prechede to the peuple ofte. Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 74.

1 wonder to see the contrarieties among the Papists. Coryat, Crudities, I. 41.

Who can but wonder at the fautors of these wonders? Sandys, Travailes, p. 160.

Here more then two hundred of those grim Courtiers stood wondering at him, as he had beene a monster; till Powhatan and his trayne had put themselues in their greatest braveries. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 162.

We cease to wonder at what we understand. Johnson.

2. To look with or feel admiration.

Nor did I wonder at the lily's white. Shak., Sonuets, xcviii.

3. To entertain some doubt or euriosity in reference to some matter; speculate expectantly; be in a state of expectation mingled with doubt and slight anxiety or wistfulness: as, 1 wonder whether we shall reach the place in time: wonderfully

hence, I wonder is often equivalent to 'I should like to know.'

A boy or a child, I wonder? Shak., W. T., iii. 3. 71. To be to be wonderedt, to be a cause for astonish-

It is not to be wondered if Ben Jonson has many such lines as these.

It is not to be wondered that we are shocked. Defoe.

II. trans. 1. To be eurions about; wish te know; speculate in regard to: as, I wonder where John has gone.

Like old sequaintance in a trance,
Met far from home, wondering each other's chance.
Shak., Lucrece, I. 1596.

I have wondred these thirty years what Kings sile.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 50.

Wondering why that grief and rage and sin Was ever wrought.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 294.

2. To surprise; amaze. [Rare.]

She has a sedateness that wonders me still more.

**Mme. D'Arbday, Diary, Oct. 25, 1788.

Wonder† (wun'der), a. [ME., an elliptical use of wonder, n., as in comp.; ef. wonders.] Wonders.

Then sayde the pope, "Alas! Alas!
Modur, this ys to me a wondur case."
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 86. Allas! what is this wonder maladye?
For hete of cold, for cold of hete, I dye.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 419.

wonder (wun'der), adv. [ME., \langle wonder, a.] Wonderfully; exceedingly; very.

onderfully; exceedingly; very.

Ye knowe eke that in form of speche is chaunge
Withinne a thousand yere, and wordes tho
That hadden prys, now wonder nyce and straunge
Us thynketh hem. Chaucer, Troilns, ii. 24.

Wonder pale he waxe, wanting his colour,
For ende hade he none of this grett doloure.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2870.

They were filled with wonder and amazement.

Acts iii. 10.

Acts iii. 10.

Acts iii. 10.

Wondered† (wun'derd), a. [< wonder + -ed².]

Having performed wonders; able to produce wonders; wonderworking. [Rare.]

Let me live here ever;
So rare a wonder'd father, and a wife,
Makes this place Paradise.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 123.

wonderer (wun'der-er), n. [< wonder + -er1.] One who wenders.

wonderful (wun'der-ful), a. [< ME. wonderful, wonderful, wondervol(= G. wundervol); < wonder + -ful.] Of a nature or kind to excite wender er admiration; strange; astonishing; surprising: marvelous.

Who is he that hideth counsel without knowledge? therefore have I uttered that I understood not; things too wonderful for me, which I knew not. Job xiii. 3.

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 1. 39.

They also shewed him some of the engines with which some of his servants had done wonderful things.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

some of his servants had done wonderful things.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

Wonderful Parliament. Same as Merciless Parliament (which see, under parliament) = Syn. Wonderful, Stronge, Surprising, Curious, Unique, extraordinary, marvelous, amazing, startling, wondrons (poetic). Wonderful generally refers to something above the common, and so marvelous, perhaps almost incredible. Strangerefers rather to something beside the common—that is, simply very nnusual or odd, and so exciting surprise or wonder. Anything that excites awe or high admiration, or strikes one as sublime, is wonderful; an unpleasant object may be strange, but would not be called wonderful. That which is unexpected is surprising, but it is not necessarily strange: as, a surprising fact; a surprising discovery in science. Curious is wonderful on a small scale; by its derivation it often refers to an object extremely nice and intricate or elaborate in its details, but also it often conveys the notion of pleasing strangeness and even of rarity: as, a curious bit of mosaic; a curious piece of mechanism; a curious bit of mosaic; a curious piece of mechanism; a curious kind or quality: as, a unique book; a unique sort of person. See eccentric and surprise.

Wonderful (wun' dèr-ful), adv. [< ME. wonderful; < wonderful, a.] Wouderfully; exceedingly: very. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Alas! she comyth wonderfull lyghtly;
Man seith not the hour ne hou he shall dy.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 6159.

Chymistry, I know by a little Experience, is wonderful leasing.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 41.

wonderfully (wun'der-ful-i), adv. [$\langle ME, wonderfully; \langle wonderful + -ly^2.$] 1. In a wonderful manner; in a manner to excite wender er surprise: surprisingly: strangely; remarkably: in collequial language often nearly or quite equivalent to 'very': as, wonderfully little difference.

ge schal se him rise vp and speke, and wondirfully be comfortid and strenkthid therby. Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully ande.

Ps. cxxxix. 14.

2. With wonder or admiration.

Ther dide Gawein soche merveiles in armes that won-dirfully was he he-helden of hem of logres, for he smote down men and horse.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 200.

wonderfulness (wun'der-ful-nes), n. The state

or quality of being wonderful.

wondering (wun'der-ing), n. [< ME. wondring, wundrunge, < AS. wundrung, verbal. n. of wundrinn, wonder: see wonder, v.] Expressing admiration or amazement; marveling.

Swich wondring was ther on this hors of bras That, sin the grete sege of Troye was, Ther as men wondreden on an hors also, Ne was ther swich a wondring as was tho. Chaucer, Squire's Tale, 1, 297.

wonderingly (wun'der-ing-li), adr. In a wondering manner; with wonder: as, to gaze won-

wonderland (wun'der-land), n. [< wonder + land.] A land of wonders or marvels.

Lo! Bruce in wonder-land is quite at home, Wolcot (P, Pindar), Complim. Epistle to James Bruce.

wonderly† (wun'der-li), a. [\langle ME. wonderly, \langle AS. wundorlie (= OS. wundarlie = OHG. wuntarlieh, MHG. G. wunderlieh); as wonder + -ly1.] Wonderful.

In his hed had on ey and no mo,
Moste hleste set, wonderly to se.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1241.

wonderlyt (wun'der-li), adv. [(ME. wonderly, wondyrly, wonderliehe, wunderlich, wonderlyche;
< wonderly, a.] Wonderfully. Hist (with def-it), dat. [Nath. and array, or J. Beaumont, respect, it. 214. Wonderliehe, wunderlich, wonderlyche; derly, a.] Wonderfully. God hath written in those stars above.

Wonderly delivere, and greet of strengthe. Longfellow, Flowers. Chaucer, Gen. Prof. to C. T., 1.84. wondrous (wun'drus), adv. ['wondrous, a.]

This towne of Modona is fayre and wonderly strong, as ferre as we myghte perceyne.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 70.

wonder-mazet (wuu'der-maz), v. t. To strike with wonder; astonish; amaze.

Hee taught and songht Right's rulnes to repaire, Sometimes with words that reonder-mazed men, Sometimes with deedes that Angels did admire. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 51. (Davies.)

wonderment (wun'der-ment), n. [< wonder + -ment.] 1. Surprise; astonishment.

All this wonderment doth grow from a little oversight, in deeming that the subject wherein headship is to reside should be everymore some one person.

"I know nothing o'chnrch. I've never been to church."
"No!" said Dolly, in a low tone of wonderment.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, x.

2. Something wonderful; a wonderful appear-

Those things which I here set down are such as do naturally take the sense, and not respect petty wonderments.

Bacon, Masques and Triumphs (ed. 1887).

wonder-net (wun'der-net), n. In anat., a term translating the Latin rete mirabile, or wonderful net, a network of minute vessels. See rete.

wonder-of-the-world (wun'der-ov-the-werld'),

n. The Chinese ginseng: an alleged translation. See ginseng.

wonderoust (wun'der-us), a. An obsolete form of wondrous.

wonderst, adv. [< ME. wonders, < wonder + adv. gen. -s as in needs, etc.] Wonderfully; wondrous.

Me mette suche a swevenyng That liked me wonders wele. Rom. of the Rose, 1, 27.

[This is the reading of the original edition and of the manuscripts. It has been changed into wonderous in some modern editions, and perhaps correctly.]

wonderslyt, udv. [< wonders + -ly2.] Wonderslyters | [< wonders | wonder

Where suche a solempne yerely myracle is wrought so wondersty in the face of the world.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 134.

wonder-stone (wun'der-ston), n. The name given to a bed occurring in the Red Marl (Triassic) near Wells, England, which is described by Buckland and Conybeare as being "a beautiful breeeia, consisting of yellow transparent erystals of earbonate of line disseminated through a dark red earthy dolomite."

wonderstricken, wonderstruck (wnn'derstrik'n, wun'derstruk). a. Struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise.

Ascanius, wonder-struck to see
That image of his filial piety.

Dryden, Æneid, ix. 394.

Cast his strong arms about his drooping wife, And kiss'd his wonder-stricken little ones. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

wonder-wonder (wun'der-wun'der), n. See Rafflesia.

wonderwork (wun'dêr-wêrk), n. [\langle ME, won- wont¹ \uparrow . Obsolete preterit of won¹. derwore, \langle AS, wundorwore (Stratmann) (= G. wont¹ (wunt), v.; pret. wont (occasionally wunderwerk); as wonder + work, n.] A won- wonled), pp. wont, wonted. [\langle wont¹, a., orig.

derful work or act; a prodigy; a miracle; thaumaturgy.

Such as in strange land
He found in wonder-works of God and Nature's hand.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 10.

wonderworker (wun'der-wer/ker), n. Que who performs wonders or surprising things; a thau-maturgist. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., II. 162. wonderworking (wun'der-wer"king), a. Doing wonders or surprising things. G. Herbert, Country Parson, xxxii.

wonder-wounded (wun'der-wön ded), a. Struck with wonder or surprise; wonderstricken.

What is he whose grief . . . Conjures the wandering stars, and makes them stand Like wonder-wounded hearers? Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 280.

wondrous (wun'drus), a. [Formerly wonder-ous, wonderouse, < wonder + -ous; prob. suggested by marrelous, etc., but in part a substitute for early mod. E. wonders: see wonders.]

wondrous (wun'drus), a. [Formerly wonder-wonderouse, < wonder + -ous; prob. suggested by marrelous, etc., but in part a substitute for early mod. E. wonders: see wonders.]

wondrous (wun'drus), a. [Formerly wonder-wonderouse, | wonderouse, | wo I. a. Of a kind or degree to excite wonder; wonderful; marvelous; strange.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wondrous works.

Ps. xxvi. 7.

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wondrous monument?
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 97.

And yet no Angel envy'd Him his place Who ever look'd upon his wonderous face. J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 214.

In a wonderful or surprising degree; remarkably: exceedingly.

I found you wondrous kind. Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 311. I shall grow wondrous melancholy if I stay long here

without company.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1. wondrously (wun'drus-li), adv. [< wondrous +

-ly².] In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

My lord leans wondrously to discontent.

Shak., T. of A., iii. 4.71. ('loe complains, and wond'rously 's aggriev'd. Glanville, Cloe.

should be evermore some one person.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4. wondrousness (wun'drus-nes), n. The quality of being wondrous.

of being wondrous.

wonet, c. and n. See won!.

wong! (wong), n. [< ME. wong, wang, < AS.

wong, wang, a plain; see wang!.] A plain; a
field; a meadow. [Old and prov. Eng.]

wong²t, n. An obsolete spelling of wang!.

wonga-wonga (wong'gä-wong'gä), n. [Australian.] A large Australian pigeon, Leucosarcia picata, having whito flesh, and much
esteemed for the table.—Wonga-wonga vine.

See Tecoma.

wongert, n. Same as wanger.

woningt, n. [< ME. wununge, wuning, woning, woning, woning, < AS. wunung, dwelling, inner room of a dwelling (= OHG. wonunga, G. wohnung, dwelling), verbal n. of wunian, dwell: see won1.] Dwelling; abode.

His woning was ful fair upon an heeth, Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1, 606.

He signes unto them made
With him to wend unto his wonning neare.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 13.

woning-placet, n. [ME.; < woning + place.] Dwelling-place; habitation.

I wol and charge thee To telle anon thy woning-places.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 6119.

woning-steadt, n. [ME. wonnyng-steed; < woning + -stead.] Dwelling-place.

God will make in yowe haly than his wonnyng-steed.

York Plays, p. 173.

Wonne¹t, r. and n. See won¹.

wonne²t, wonnent. Obsolete forms of won², preterit and past participle of win¹.

wonne³t, adv. and conj. An obsolete form of

wont¹ (wunt), a. (orig. pp.). [< ME. wont, contracted form of woned (= G. gewohnt), pp. of wonen, be accustomed; see won¹.] Accustomed; in the habit; habituated; using or doing eustomarily.

The Kyng of that Contree was wont to ben so strong and so myghty that he helde Werre azenst Kyng Alisandre.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 161.

Our love was new and then but in the spring,
When I was wont to greet it with my lays.

Shak., Sonnets, cli.

pp. of won^1 : see won^1 .] I, intrans. 1. To be accustomed or habituated; use; be used.

When soon the goodly Wyre, that wonted was so high Her stately top to rear, . . . Of Erisiethon's end hegins her to bethink. *Drayton**, Polyolbion**, vii. 256.

The jessamine that round the straw-roof'd cot Its fragrant branches wreathed, beneath whose shade I vonit to sit and watch the setting sun And hear the thrush's song. Southe,

2. To dwell; make one's home.

The king's fisher wonts commonly by the waterside and nestles in hollow banks. Sir R. L'Estrange.

II. Irans. To accustom; habituate.

These, that in youth have wonted themselves to the load of less sius, want not increase of strength according to the increase of their burdens. Rev. T. Adams, Works, 1. 354.

Rather than 1 wou'd break my old Wont.

Etherege, She Would if She Could, v. i.
The heart grows hardened with perpetual wont.

Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

Use and wont. See use1.

wont2t, v. An obsolete form of want1.

Make For hem, yf other water wonte, a lake. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

wont³, n. A variant of want².
won't (wunt or wont). A contraction of wall not—that is, will not.
wonted (wun'ted), p. a. [\langle wont¹ + -ed².] 1.
Accustomed; made or having become familiar by using, frequenting, etc.

The stately lord, which woonted was to kepe
A court at home, is now come vp to courte.

Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 62.

Hepzibah had fully satisfied herself of the impossibility

of ever becoming wonted to this peevishly obstreperous little [shop-]bell. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. Customary or familiar by being used, done, frequented, enjoined, experienced, or the like;

She did her wonted course forslowe.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 16.
To pay our wonted tribute. Shak, Cymbeline, v. 5. 462. To this the courteons Prince
Accorded with his wonted courtesy.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

wontedness (wun'ted-nes), n. The state of being wonted or accustomed; customariness.

Eikon Basilike, p. 163. Wontedness of opinion. wontless (wunt'les), a. [\langle wont1 + -less.] Unaccustomed; unused. [Rare.]

What wouldesse fury dost thou now inspire Into my feeble breast, too full of thee? Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, 1. 2.

He, remembering the past day
When from his name the affrighted sons of France
Fled trembling, all astonished at their force
And ventless valour, rages round the field
Dreadful in anger.

Souther

woo! (wö), r. [Early mod. E. also wo, wow, wowe; < ME. wowen, wozen, < AS. wōgian, in comp. āwōgian, woo; prob. lit. 'bend, ineline.' hence incline another toward oneself, < wōh nence menne another toward onesen, \(\circ\cong v \) one (\(v \circ\cong v \)), bent, curved, crooked; cf. Goth. \(vah s \), bent, in \(eq \text{one} p \). \(un - vah s \), not evooked, blameless; cf. Skt. \(vai ch \), go torthously, be crooked; cf. \(\text{L. vacillare, vacillate, varus, crooked: see \(vacillate, varicose, \text{etc.}\)]. \(\text{I. trans. 1. To court; seek the favor, affection, or love of, especially with \(varepsilon varicose, \text{etc.}\)]. with a view to marriage; solicit or seek in mar-

He woweth hire by meenes and brocage.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 189.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd; She is a woman, therefore to be woo. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 78.

2. To solicit; sue; ask with importunity; seek to influence or persuade; invite; endeavor to prevail upon to do or to grant something.

il upon to do or to grant something.

Having voo'd

A villain to attempt it. Shak, Pericles, v. 1. 174.

I wood her for to dine,
But could not get her.

Phillada fouts me (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 310).

Thee, chauntress, oft, the woods among,
I woo, to hear thy even-song.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 64.

3. To seek; seek to obtain or bring about; act

as if seeking to obtain or bring about.

Some in their actions do woo and affect honour and eputation. Eacon, Honour and Reputation (ed. 1887).

Whose gently-looking beauties only do Inamour Ruln and Destruction veo.

J. Ecaumont, Psyche, v. 6. reputation,

II. intrans. 1. To court; make love; sue in

Go uu Berild swithe, And make him ful blithe, And whan thu farst to vooze, Tak him thine gloue. King Horn (E. E. T. S.), 1. 793.

When a woman 10008, what woman's son
Will sourly leave her till she have prevailed?
Shak., Somets, xli. 2. To ask; seek; solicit.

I pray thee, sing, and let me woo no more. Shok., Much Ado, ii. 3, 50.

Shok., Much Ado, ii. 3. 50.

W00² (wö), n. A Scotch form of wool.

W00³t, n. and a. An old spelling of woe.

W00d¹ (wid), n. [< ME. wode, wude, wod (pl. wodes, wudes), < AS. wudu, orig. widu, a wood, a tree. wood, timber, = MD. MLG. wede, a wood, wood, = OHG. witu, MHG. wite, wood, = Icel. vithr = Sw. Dan. ved. a tree, wood; akin to (according to some, derived from) the Celtic words OIr. fid, Ir. fiodh, a wood, tree (fiodais, shrubbery, underwood), = Gael. fiodh, a wilderness, wood, timber (fiodluach, shrubs), = W. gwydd, trees (gwyddeli, bushes, brakes).] 1. A large and thick collection of growing trees; a forest: and thick collection of growing trees; a forest: often in the plural, with the same force as the

From Ebron Men gon to Bethelem in half a day; for it is but 5 Myle; and it is fulle fayre Weye, be Pleynes and Wodes fulle deletable.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky wood.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 51.

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods.

Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 178.

2. The substance of trees; the hard fibrous substance which composes the body of a tree and its branches, and which lies between the pith and the bark. In dieotyledonous plants the wood is composed externally of the alburuum or sap-wood, and internally of the duramen or hard wood. In monocotyledonous plants, or endogens, the hardest part of the wood is nearest the circumference, while the interior is composed of cellular tissue.

posed of cellular tissue.

3. Timber; the trunks or main stems of trees which attain such dimensions as to be fit for architectural and other purposes. In this sense the word implies not only standing trees suitable for buildings, etc., but also such trees cut into beams, rafters, boards, planks, etc. See timber1.

4. Firewood; cordwood.

To morrow morning bedding and a gown shall be sent in, and wood and coal.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

5. The eask, keg, or barrel, as distinguished from the bottle: as, wine drawn from the wood.

Ordinary clarets from the wood 4s. to 6s. per gallon; good bottled clarets from 3s. or 4s. to 16s. a bottle.

Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 199.

6. The grain of wood.

Rightlie smo[o]thed and wrought as it should, not ouer-[t]whartlie, and against the wood. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 35.

7. In her., three or four trees grouped together, usually represented as rooted in a mound, which is vert, unless otherwise blazoned. Also called hurst.—8. In printing, a wood-block, or wood-blocks collectively, as distinguished from a metallic type or plate of any kind: as, cuts printed from the wood.—9. In music, the wooden wind-instruments of an orchestra taken collectively. See wind², n., 5, wind-instrument, and instrument, 3 (b). Also called wood wind.—10†. Figuratively, a crowd, mass, or collection.

And though my buckler bare a wood of darts, Yet left not I, but with audaeious face I brauely fought.

T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v.

T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. Names of Tribulation, Perseention, Restraint, Long-patience, and such like, affected By the whole family or wood of you.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

Wood is used to signify any miscellaneous collection, or stock of materials, hence some poets intitle their miscellaneous works silvarum libri; and our poet (Ben Jousou), conforming to this practice, calls his the Forest.

Urton, quoted in note to "The Alchemist."

Agalor agila wood. See gadlechus — Agattagd wood.

Upton, quoted in note to "The Alchemist."

Agal or agila wood. See agallochun.—Agatized wood. See agallochun.—Agatized and silicify.—Aloes wood. See agallochun.—Amboyna wood. See kithooca-wood.—Artificial wood, a composition made of paper, paper pulp, glue, sawdust, hemp, albumen, metallic oxids, drying-oils, sulphur, caoutchoue antia-percha, mineral salts, etc. When warm or wet, according to the nature of the particular composition, it is plastic, but in cooling or drying it hardens and acquires properties similar to those of wood.—Brauna wood. See brazil, braziletto.—Castor wood, a name of Magnola glawa.—Caviuna wood, a palisander wood obtained in Brazil from Dalberyla wigna and perhaps some other trees—Champ wood, the wood of the champa and the champak.—Cock of the woods, the capercallile (which see, with cut).—Commissioners of Woods and Forests, a department of the British Government, called more fully the Board of Commissioners of Woods, Forests, fand-revenues, Works, and Buildings, established by 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 1. By 14 and 15 Vict., c. 42, it is di-

vided into a Board of Commissioners of Works and Land revenues, and a Board of Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings. The former have the management of the public works and brildings, to which has been added, by later acts, the care of the royal parks, set. Energe, bet.—Coromandel wood. Same set admentationers of the public wood. Same the royal parks, set. Energe, bet.—Coromandel wood. Same actioners of the public wood of the set of the people's bringing wood to the temple on the day of the set of the people's bringing wood to the temple on the day of the set of the people's bringing wood to the temple on the day of the set of the people's bringing wood to the temple on the day of the set of the people's bringing wood to the temple on the day of the set of the people's bringing wood to the temple on the day of the set of the people's bringing wood to the temple on the day of the set of the set

wood for: as, to wood a steamboat or a loco-motive. [Colloq.]

Many passengers would save a little by helping to "wood the boat": i. e., by carrying wood down the bank and throwing it on the boat, a special ticket being issued on that condition. The Ceatury, XLL 106.

II, intrans. To take in or get supplies of

In this little [islaud] of Mevis, more than twenty yeares agoe, I have remained a good time together, to rod and water and refresh my men.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, 11. 277.

Therefore, as soon as we came to an Anchor at the East end of the Island, we sent our Boat ashore to the Gover-

nour, to desire leave to wood, water, and cut a new Mizen-yard. Dampier, Voyages, 11. i. 174.

wood²† (wöd), a. [Sc. wod, wud; < Mc. woode, wod, wode, < AS. wōd, mad, raging, furious, = Icel. ōdhr, raging, frantic, = Goth. wōds, mad; ef. MD. woed, woede, D. woede, OHG. wuot, MHG. G. wut, wuth, madness; AS. wōd, voice, song, = Icel. ōdhr, song, poetry, mind, wit; proballied to L. vātes, a prophet, bard (one filled with "a fine frenzy"): see vatie. See Woden, Wednesday.] Mad; frantic; furious; angry; enraged; raging. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.] Scotch.]

Ffuerse Ector was fayn of his fyn helpe, And as wode as a wild bore wan on his horse. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 6523.

Now a Monday next, at quarter night,
Shal falle a reyn, and that so wilde and wood
That half so greet was nevere Noeea flood.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 331.

Howard was as wode as a wilde bullok; God sende hym seche wurshipp as he deservith. Paston Letters, I. 341.

Quyriache [Iscariot] sayd, Thou wood hounde [mad dog, margin] thou hist doon to me grete prouffyte [profit]. Ashton's Legendary Hist. of the Cross treprinted from orig. [ed. of Nov. 20, 1483), London, 1887, p. xxxvi.

Franticke companion, lunaticke and wood.

Greene, Orlando Furioso, 1. 984.

For woodt, like anything mad; "like mad."

Yit lat us to the peple seme . . . That wimmen loves us for wood. Chaucer, House of Fame, L 1747.

wood²† (wöd), v. i. [\langle ME. wooden, wodien; from the adj. Cf. weed³.] 1. To act like a madman; rave.

He stareth and woodeth in his advertence.

Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, 1, 467.

2. To be fierce or furious; rage.

Thogh they ne anoye nat the body, yit vices wooden to destroyen men by wounde of thowht.

Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 3.

wood3t, n. An old spelling of woad. Prompt.

wood-acid (wid'as"id), n. Same as wood-vine-

See vinegar. Take 20 pounds terra japonica, 5 pounds of wood-acid, . . . to about 10 barrels of water, or enough of the latter to cover the hides.

C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 607.

wood-agate (wud'ag"āt), n. An agate which shows more or less perfectly the structure of the wood from which it has been derived by a

process of silicification. wood-alcohol (wùd'al"kō-hol), n. See alcohol.
wood-almond (wùd'a"mond), n. A shrub, Hippocratea comosa. See Hippocratea.
wood-anemone (wùd'a-nem"ō-nō), n. The

wood-anemone (wùd'a-nem"ō-nō), n. The wind-flower, Anemone nemorosa.

wood-ant (wùd'ant), n. 1. A large ant, as Formica rufa, which lives in the woods.—2. A white ant, or termite, as Termes flavipes, which lives in the wood of old buildings. See cut under Termes. [U.S.]

wood-apple (wùd'ap"l), n. See Feronia, 1.

wood-ashes (wùd'ash"ez), n. pl. The remains of burned wood or plants.

wood-awl (wùd'ál), n. The green woodpecker, or awl-bird. Gecinus riridis: same as woodwale. See cut under popinjay. [Cornwall, Eng.]

wood-baboon (wùd'ba-bön"), n. The drill; the cinereous or yellow baboon of Guinea, Cynocephalus leucophæus. See drill4.

wood-barley (wùd'bār"li), n. See Hordeum.

wood-betony (wùd'bēt"o-ni), n. See betony.
Also called head-betony and louscwort.

wood-bill (wùd'bil), n. In her., a bearing representing a woodhind (wùd'bīn, -bīnd), n. [Ear-woodbine woodhind (wùd'bīn, -būnd), n. [Ea

etc.

woodbine, woodbind (wùd'bīn, -bīnd), n. [Early mod. E. wodbynde; < ME. woodbynde, woodebynde, woodebynde, wodebinde, wodebinde, wudebinde, wudebinde, wudebinde, unidubindae, unidubindae, is o called because it binds or winds round trees, < wudu, widu, tree, wood, + bindan, bind: see wood! and bind.] The common European honeysuckle, Lonicera Periclymenum, whence the name is more or less exmenum, whence the name is more or less ex-tended to other honeysuckles. L. grata. a species very similar to L. Perichmenum, is designated Ameri-can woodbine. The name is also given to the Virginia ereeper, Ampeloysis quinquefolia.

Aboute a tre with many a twiste Bytrent and writhen is the sonte woodbynde Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1231.

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle Gently entwist. Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 47.

Spanish woodbine, the seven-year vine, or Spanish arbor-vine, Ipomæa tuberosa. See vine. — Wild woodbine, See wild!.

wood-bird (wud'berd), n. A bird that lives in the woods.

Begin these wood-birds but to couple now?

Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 145.

wood-block (wud'blok). n. 1. In engraving, a die eut in relief on wood, and in condition for furnishing impressions in ink in a printingpress; a woodcut. See wood-engraving. The wood commonly used for wood-blocks is box, the blocks being cut directly across the grain. Inferier kinds of wood, such as American rock-maple, pear, plane, etc., are used for coarser work.

2. A print or impression from such an engraved block; a woodcut. Also used attributively in both senses: as, wood-block illustrations. wood-boiler (wud'boi*lèr), n. A vessel adapted

for boiling wood in order to soften it and thus facilitate working.

wood-borer (wud'bōr"er), n. That which bores

wood, as an insect, a crustacean, or a mollusk. Compare Cis, ship-worm, Saperda, and teredo, and other citations under wood-boring.

wood-boring (wud'bor"ing), a. Capable of or eharacterized by boring wood; having the habits of a wood-borer: as, the wood-boring shrimps; wood-boring beetles. See gribble², Limnoria, Cheluridæ, Lymexylon, ship-worm, and teredo.

wood-born (wud'bôrn), a. Born in the woods. [Rare.]

The woodborne people (all before her flat. Spenser, F. Q., I. vl. 16.

wood-bound (wud'bound), a. Encumbered with

wood-bound (who bound), a. Encumbered with tall woody hedgerows. Imp. Diet. wood-brick (who brik), n. A block of wood, of the shape and size of a brick, inserted in the interior walls of a building to afford a hold for

Woodbridge gun. See gun¹.
wood-broney (wud'brō"ni), n. The common ash, Fraxinus excelsior. [Prov. Eng.]
wood-broom (wud'bröm), n. The wild teazel, The common

Dipsacus sylvestris, wood-bug (wud'bug), n. A forest-bug.

woodburytype (wuld'ber-i-tip), n. [Named after Sir Walter Woodbury, the inventor.] 1.

A photomechanical process in which a matrix is produced from a negative on a plate of bichromated gelatin, hardened in alum, and transferred under very heavy pressure to a surtransferred under very heavy pressure to a surface of metal. The resulting plate of metal affords very beautiful prints in the lithographic press. The printing is done in a pigment compounded with gelatin, the impression being hardened and fixed by immersion in a solution of alum. Compare heliotypy.

2. A picture produced by this process.

wood-calamint (wud'kal'a-mint), n. See Calamint)

wood-carpet (wid'kär"pet), n. 1. A floer-covering made of slats or more ornamental wood-carpet (wid'kär /pet). n. shapes of wood of different colors, fastened to a cloth backing. The different pieces of wood are arranged so as to produce the effects of tessellated thors, mosaic-work, etc. Also called in the United States wood

2. A British geometrid moth, Mclanippe rivata, common in the south of England.

wood-carver (wûd'kär"vêr), n. One who carves

The peasants are turners, lapidaries, electro-platers, wood-carrers, and spectacle-makers.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 310.

wood-carving (wud'kär ving), n. 1. The art or process of carving wood.—2. A piece of sculpture in wood.

sculpture in wood.

wood-cell (wid/scl), n. A cell normally entering into the composition of the wood of plants. Wood-cells are one of the regular modifications of prosenchyma, consisting of cell-structures greatly clongated in proportion to their breadth, with very thick walls and usually pointed extremities. When thoroughly lignified, wood-cells take little active part in the metabolism of the plant, their function being mainly to give strength and power of resistance to it. Also called woody fiber. See prosenchyma, tissue, 4, and cut under disk, 4 (c).

wood-charcoal (wud'char kol), n.

woodchat (wud'ehat), n. The red-backed shrike or butcher-bird of Africa and Europe, Lanins rufus. Also called L. auriculatus and by other s. It is occasionally seen in Great Britain in sum-The name is misleading, as the bird is not a chat in names

woodchat-shrike (wud'chat-shrik), n. woodehat

wood-chopper (wild'chop"er), u. One who chops wood; specifically, one who cuts down trees, as a lumberman.

woodchuck¹ (wùd'chuk), n. [Also woodshock, applied to a different quadruped; a corruption, simulating E. wood¹, of wejack, weejack, repr. an Amer. Ind. name, of which the Cree form is rendered otchock by Sir John Richardson.] The

eommonest North American species of marmot, Arclomys monax, a large rodent quadruped of the family Sciuvidæ. It is from 15 to 18 inches long, of very stout, heavy form, with brownish and grayish tints above, and reddish-brown below. It feeds on vegetables of many kinds, burrows in the ground, and hibernates in wheter. Also called ground-hog and chuck. See cut under Arctomys.—Woodchuck day, in popular myth and rural tradition, the day on which the woodchuck first comes out of its hole after its hibernation, this action heing regarded as affording a weather-prophecy. The saying goes that if the woodchuck sees its shadow on that day, it retires to its burrow for six weeks longer, which implies that warm, suushiny weather very early in the spring, or in February, arousing the woodchuck from its torpidity, is likely to be followed by a cold or late season. Also ground-hog day.
Woodchuck² (wid'chuk), n. [Prob. < wood¹ + chuck³, var. of chack³.] The green woodpecker, Geeinus viridis. See cut under popinjay. [Prov. Eng.] eommonest North American species of marmot,

wood-chuck (wud'ehuk), n. In a lathe, a chuck adapted for holding a piece of wood to be oper-

The stoppers are fixed in a hollow wood-chuck by slight blows of a mallet. O'Bryne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 195.

woodcoal (wid'kol), n. Charcoal.

ated on.

woodcock (wid kok), n. [{ ME. wodckoc, wode-kok, woddcocke, { AS. widucoe, a woodcock; as wood! + cock!.] 1. One of two distinct birds of the family Scolopacidæ, closely related to the true snipe (Gallinago). (a) In Europe, Scolopax rusticula (wrongly spelled rusticula), a very common bird of the northerly parts of the Old World, one of the largest and best-known representatives of its family, highly es-



European Woodcock (Scolopax rusticula).

European Woodcock (Scolopas risticular).

teemed as a game-bird, its flesh being delicious, while the thick cover it inhabits and the rapidity of its flight test the nerve and skill of the sportsman. It is migratory, breeding chiefly in the higher latitudes, nesting upon the ground in a dry spot under cover, and laying four eggs. This woodcock is over 12 inches in length, and weighs from 10 to 15 onnees; the plumage is intimately variegated with brown, black, russet, and tawny. It is seldom seen in America, and only as a straggler from Europe. (b) In the United States and Canada, Philohela minor, a bird of the same general characteristics as the former, but smaller, notally under 12 inches in length, and weighing 9 onnees or less; the under parts are whole-colored, and there is a generic difference from Scolopax rusticula in the



American Woodcock (Philohela minor

structure of the outer primaries, three of which are attenuated and abbreviated in Philobela. The sexes are alike in color, but the female is considerably larger than the male, and alone reaches the maximum size and weight above given; the male is usually 10 to 11 inches long, and 16 to 17 in spread, weighing 5, 6, or 7 ounces according to condition. The bill is perfectly straight, 2½ to 3 inches long, and deeply furrowed; it is a very sensitive probe, with which the bird feels for worms in the mud by thrusting it in for its full length. The physiognomy of the woodcock is peculiar, by reason of the shape of the head, and the great size of the dark eyes, as well as their site high up and far hack. The wings are short and rounded, but ample; the tail is very short, rounded, and usually held up; the legs are feathered to the heel, naked beyond; the toes are cleft quite to the base; there is a small hind toe, and the middle toe with its claw is rather longer than the tarsus. The woodcock is to some extent a nocturnal bird. It abounds in most of its range, and is one of the leading game-birds of America; it is found in bogs and swamps, wet woodlands, alder-brakes (sometimes called woodcock-brakes in consequence), and not seldom in quite dry fields, as corn-fields; it is migratory, but erratic and capricious in its movements, and nests throughout its

April (earlier or later according to latitude); they are less pointed than usual among waders, 1½ by 1½ inches in size. of a brownish-gray color, with very numerous and small chocolate-brown surface-spots and neutral-tint shell-spots; the full number is four. The woodcock has a peculiar bleating cry, and sometimes exhibits the curious habit of removing the young from danger by flying off with the chick, which is held in the parent's feet. Also called snipe, with or without qualifying words (see snipe), 1(c)), American woodcock, little woodcock, lesser woodcock, read woodcock, nogswere, bogbrid, timberdoodle, hookumpake, night-peck, night-partridge, shrups, cock (short for woodcock), and Labrador twister.

2. The large black pileated woodpecker, or log-

2. The large black pileated woodpeeker, or logcock, Hylotomus (or Ceophlaus) pileatus. See cut under pileated. [Local, U. S.]

Woodcock . . is applied by backwoodsmen and other country folk to the pileated woodpecker, . . wherever that big red-crested bird of the tall timber is found.

G. Trumbull, Bird Names (1888), p. 151.

In couch., a woodcock-shell: more fully called thorny woodcock. Also called Venus's-comb.—4. A simpleton: in allusion to the facility with which the European woodcock allows itself to be taken in springes or in nets set for it in the glades.

Go, like a woodcock,

Go. like a woodcock,
And thrust your neck i' the noose.
Beau. and Fk., Loyal Subject, iv. 5.
Among us in England this bird is infamous for its simplicity or folly, so that a woodcock is proverbially used for a foolish, simple person.
Willoughby.
Little woodcock. (a) The great or double suipe, or woodcock. snipe, Gallinago major. (British.) (b) The American woodcock, Philohela minor: a hook-name. [U. S.]—Springes to catch woodcocks, arts to entrap simplicity. Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 115.—Woodcock's crosst, penitence for folly. for folly.

Not controversies now are in disputes
At Westminster, where such a coyle they keepe:
Where man doth man within the law betosse,
Till some go croslesse home by Woodcocks crosse.

John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

Woodcock's head. (a) A tobacco-pipe; so called from

the shape.

Sav. O peace, I pray you, I love not the breath of a woodcock's head.

Fastid. Meaning my head, lady?

Sav. Not altogether so, sir; but as it were fatal to their follies that think to grace themselves with taking tobacco, when they want better entertainment, you see your pipe bears the true form of a wood-cock's head.

B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

(b) A woodcock-shell, as Mirrex haustellium, woodcock-eye (wûd'kok-i), n. A snap-hook. E. H. Knight. [Eng.] woodcock-fish (wûd'kok-fish), n. The sea-

woodcock or trumpet-fish, Centriscus (or Macrorhamphosus) scolopar: so called from the long beak, like that of the snipe or woodcock. eut under suipe-fish.

woodcock-owl (wid'kok-oul), u. The short-eared owl, Asio accipitrinus, Otus brachyotus, or Brachyotus palustris: so called from its asso-ciation with the European woodcock. [Local, Eng. and Ireland.]

woodcock-pilot (wid'kok-pī'lot), n. The Europeun gold-crested kinglet, Regulus cristatus: so called as preceding the woodcock in migration. See cut under *goldcrest*. [Local, Eng.] woodcock-shell (wud kok-shel). n. One of several muricine shells which have a long spout or beak, as *Murex tribulus* or *M. tenuispina*; a woodcock, woodcock's head, or Venus's-comb. See cut under Murcr.

woodcock-snipe (wud'kok-snip), n. Same as little woodcock (a) (which see, under woodcock). wood-copper (wud'kop"er), n. See olivenite. wood-corn (wild kern), n. A certain quantity of grain paid by the tenants of some manors in Great Britain to the lord of the manor for the

liberty to pick up dead or broken wood. woodcracker (wid krak er), n. The common European nutcracker or nuthatch, Sitta cæsia or S. european Interacker of Interacts. State cassa or S. european. See cut under Sitta. Plot, Nat. Hist. Oxford, p. 175. (Yarrell.) [Local, Eng.] woodcraft (wid'kráft) n. [< ME. wodcraft; < wood1 + craft1.] Skill in anything which perfains to the woods or forest; skill in the chase, especially in hunting deer, etc.

What were woodcraft without fatigue and without dan-Scott, Quentin Durward, x.

ger? Scott, Quentin Durward, x. wood-crash (wúd'krash), n. A machine, made on the principle of a spring-rattle, used in theaters to imitate the sound of breaking timbers. wood-cricket (wúd'krik"et), n. A kind of cricket that lives in the woods: specifically, Nemobius sylvestris, of Europe. wood-culver (wúd'kul"vér), n. The wood-pigeon or ring-dove. Columba palumbus. Also wood-quest. [Prov. Eng.] woodcut (wúd'kut), n. An engraving on wood, or a print from such an engraving. See wood-engraving.—Woodcut-naper a soft paper of very fine

engraving .- Woodcut-paper, a soft paper of very fine

fiber and smooth face, half-sized or wholly unsized, readily receptive of ink or impression. Sometimes called plate-paper.

wood-cutter (wud'kut"er), n.

wood-cutter (wud'kut'er), n. 1. A person who cuts wood.—2. A maker of woodeuts; an engraver on wood. See wood-engraving.
wood-cutting (wud'kut'ing), n. 1. The aet or employment of entting wood by means of saws or by the application of knife-edge machinery.
—2. Wood-engraving.
wood-dove (wud'dny), n. [(ME, wodedove,

wood-dove (whd'duv), n. [\langle ME. wodedove, wodedowe, woodedowe; \langle wood! + dove!.] The stock-dove, Columba cenas; also, the common wood-pigeon, C. palumbus.

The wode-down upon the spray
She sang ful loude and ciere.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, 1. 59.

wood-drink (wud'dringk), n. A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as of sassafras. wood-duck (wud'duk), n. 1. The summer duck, Aix sponsa: more fully called crested wood-duck;



Wood-duck, or Summer Duck (Aix sponsa), male

and also bridal duck, acorn-duck, tree-duck, woodwidgeon, and widgeon .- 2. The hooded mer-

ganser, Lophodytes cucultatus. Also tree-duck. See eut under merganser. [Western U. S.] wood-eater (wud'ē"ter), n. That which eats wood; a wood-borer; a wood-fretter; specifically a state of the second sec eally, the gribble, Limnoria lignorum. It is very injurious to submerged timber, and occasionally useful in hastening the decay and consequent removal of snags and

wooded (wnd'ed), a. [< wood1 + -cd².] 1. Supplied or covered with wood; abounding in wood: as, land well wooded and watered.

The brook escaped from the eye into a deep and wooded

21. Hence, figuratively, thickly or densely covered; crowded.

The hills are wooded with their partisans.

Beau. and Fl., Bonduca, i. 2.

wood-embossing (wud'em-bos"ing), n. A method of ornamenting flat surfaces of wood in imitation of wood-earving. The wood, softened by steam, is passed between engraved rolls in a wood-earving machine, and impressed with patterns in low relief. Another process burns the design into the wood, by means of heated dies.

wooden (whd'n), a. [Early mod. E. also wodden; $< wood^1 + -en^2$.] 1. Made of wood; eonsisting of wood.

Bardolph and Nym had ten times more valour than this roaring devil i the old play, that every one may pare his nails with a wooden dagger.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4. 77.

I saw the images of many of the French Kings, set in certaine woden cupbords. Coryat, Crudities, 1. 44.

2. Stiff; ungainly; clumsy; awkward; spiritless; expressionless: as, a wooden stare.

It is a sport to see when a hold fellow is out of countenance, for that puts his face into almost shrunken and wooden posture.

Bacon, Boldness (cd. 1887).

3. Dull; stupid, as if with no more sensation than wood.

Who have so leaden eyes as not to see sweet Beauty's

Or, seeing, have so wooden wits as not that worth to know. Sir P. Sydney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 570).

4†. Of the woods; sylvan.

And how the worthy mystery befell Sylvanus here, this wooden god, can tell. Chapman, Gentleman Usher, i. 1.

Wooden brick. Same as wood.brick.—Wooden fuse. See $fuse^2$.—Wooden horse. (a^{\dagger}) A ship.

Milford Haven, the chief stable for his wooden horses. Fuller, General Worthles, vi.

Vpon a wodden horse he rides through the world, and in a merry gale makes a path through the seas.

Breton, Good and Bad, p. 9. (Davies.)

(b) An instrument of military punishment consisting of a heam or timber, sometimes set with sharp points, upon which the culprit was compelled to set astride, having in some instances weights tied to his feet.—Wooden leg, an artificial leg made of wood.—Wooden mill, in genecutting, a circular disk of wood, usually poplar, about 4

inches thick, and cut across the grain, which, when charged with pumice and water, is used for cutting gems en cabochon.—Wooden pavement, a navement or causeway cousisting of blocks of wood instead of stone or the like.

Wooden pear. See pear!.—Wooden screw, a screw of wood such as is used in the clamping-jaw of a carpenters' hench.—Wooden shoe. See sabot.—Wooden spoon. (a) A large spoon made of wood, for mixing salad, and for use in cookery. (b) See spoon!—Wooden tongue. See tongue.—Wooden type, large type cut in wood, used for printing posters, etc.—Wooden wedding. See wedding.—Wooden wedge. See wedge!.—Syn. 1. See leaden. Wood-end (wind'end), n. Same as hood-end. Wood-engraver (wind'en-grā"ver), n. 1. An artist who engraves on wood.—2. In entom., any one of several bark-

one of several bark-

beetles of the genus Xyleborus and allied genera; specifically, X. cælatus. This works



X. cælatus. This works in the cambium layer of pine-trees in the United States in such a way that, on removing the loosened bark, the surface of the wood is seen furrowed in a regular and artistic manner, numerous galleries passing off at right angles from a straight median tunnel.

Wood-engraving (wùd'en-grā"ving), n. 1. The art or process of cutting designs in relief upon blocks of wood, usually box, so that impressions can be made from them with a pigment in a printing-press upon paper or other masions can be made from them with a pigment in a printing-press, upon paper or other material. For cuts of more than 5 or 6 inches square, two or more blocks are firmly secured together. The surface of the smoothed block, which is cut directly across the grain, is prepared for the engraver by rubbing it with pounded Bath brick mixed with a little water, in order to give a hold to the lead-pencil, and the subject is drawn in with pencil or India ink, or is transferred upon the block by photography. The engraver then, by means of gravers, tint-tools, gouges or scrapers, and flat tools or chisels of different sizes, cuts out the design, leaving it in raised lines or dots upon the surface of the block, so that these may receive the ink and yield the desired impression under the action of the press. In such parts of the design as are to be solid black, the engraver leaves the surface of the wood untouched; in such parts as are to be wholly white, he cuts the surface on triefly away; the large number of tones, technically called tints, between these extremes are rendered by cutting out wider or narrower spaces, corresponding to white paper in the print, between the lines or dots left in relief. An engraving is seldom a mere reproduction of the copy; it is a translation, into which the personal element of the engraver enters: thus the engraving may be either superior or inferior artistically to the original. Wood-engraving is technically the opposite of steel- or copperplate-engraving: in the latter the lines out by the engraver form the picture; in the former the parts of the surface left uncut form the picture.

2. A block of wood engraved by the above in a printing-press, upon paper or other mapicture.

2. A block of wood engraved by the above

method, or an impression from such a block. woodenhead (wud'n-hed), n. A blockhead; a thick-headed, dull, or stupid person; a numskull. [Colloq.]
wooden-headed (wud'n-hed/ed), a. Thick-headed; stupid; lacking penetration or discomment.

cernment.

wooden-headedness (wud'n-hed ed-nes), The state or character of being wooden-headed; stupidity. [Colloq.]

I overheard some rather strong language going on within, words such as "wooden-headedness" and "tibs" being used.

Light, Feb. 23, 1889.

woodenly (wud'n-li), adv. In a wooden manstiffly; elumsily; awkwardly; without feeling or sympathy.

Diverse thought to have some sport in seeing how wood-enly he would excuse himself.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, 11. 22.

woodenness (wud'n-nes), n. Wooden character or quality; stiffness; lack of spirit or ex-

as pails and tubs.

wood-evil (wud'e"vl), n. Same as red water (which see, under water).
woodfall (wud'tal), n. A fall or cutting of

timber.

The woodfalls this year do not amount to half that sum of twenty-tive thousand pounds.

Bacon.

wood-fern (wud'fern), n. See Aspidium and

wood-fiber (wid'fi"ber), n. Fiber derived from wood; specifically, the fiber obtained from various species of *Abies*, *Betulu*, *Populus*, *Tilia*, etc., employed as a material for the manufacture of paper-pulp. See wood-paper and wood-

wood-flour (wud'flour), n. Very fine sawdust,

wood-nour, what hours, n. Very line sawdust, especially that made from pine wood for use as a surgical dressing.

Woodfordia (wad-fōr'di-ä), n. [NL. (Salisbury, 1806), named after J. Woodford, author (1824) of

a eatalogue of the plants of Edinburgh.] A genns of polypetalons plants, of the order Lythrarieæ and tribe Lythreæ. It is characterized by black-dotted teaves, a curved tubular calyx, declined stamens, and pilose seeds. The only species, W. forbunda, is a native of India, China, eastern tropical Africa, and Madagascar. It is a much-branched shrub, hoary with grayish hairs, producing round branches and square branchlets, with opposite ovste-lanceolate entire whitlsh leaves. The flowers are scarlet, and crowded into cymose panicles. See dhauri.

wood-francolin (whd/frang/kō-lin), n. One of

wood-francolin (wnd frang kō-lin), n. One of the francolins, Francolinus gularis.
wood-fretter (wnd fret er), n. Something

which frets wood, as an insect; a wood-borer

wood-eater.
wood-frog (wud'frog), n. A frog, Rana sylratica, of the United States.
wood-gas (wud'gas), n. Carbureted hydrogen
obtained from wood.

wood-geldt (whd'geld), n. In old Eng. law, money paid for the privilege of cutting wood within the limits of a forest.

wood-germander (wûd 'jêr-man"dêr), n. Same as wood-sage. See sage². wood-gnat (wûd'nat), n. A British gnat, Culex

wood-god (wud'god), n. A sylvan deity.

The myld wood-gods arrived in the place.

The myld wood-gods arrived in the place. Spenser. Wood-grass (wind'gras), n. The great wood-rush, Luzula sylvatica. [Prov. Eng.] wood-grinder (wind 'grīn' dèr), n. In papermanuf., a machine for grating and grinding wood to make paper-stock. wood-grouse (wind 'grous), n. A grouse that lives in the woods. Specifically—(a) The cock-of-thewoods, or capercaillie (which see, with cut). (b) In the United States, a species of Canace (or Dendragapus), as the Canada grouse, or spruce-partridge, and the dusky pine-grouse. See cut under Canace and second cut under grouse.

wood-hack (wûd'hak), n. [< ME. wodehake; < wood + hack']. A woodpeeker, as the green woodpeeker, Gccinus viridis. See ent under popinjay. [Prov. Eng.] wood-hagger (wud'hag"er), n. A wood-entter.

Let no man thinke that the President and these Gentlemen spent their times as common Wood-haggers at felling of trees.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 197.

wood-hawk (whd'hak), n. Au African hawk of the genus Dryotriorchis: a book-name. wood-hen (whd'hen), n. A ralline bird of the genus Ocydromus, of which there are several



Wood-hen (Ocydromus australis)

species, of New Zealand, New Caledonia, and other Pacific islands, as O. australis, the weka

pression; elumsiness; stupidity.

woodenware (wūd'n-wār), n. A general name for bowls, dishes, etc., turned from solid blocks of wood: often used also of eoopers' work, such colaptine, as Xiphocolaptes emigrans: a bookname. See euts under saberbill and Upucer-

wood-hole (wud'hol), n. A place where wood is stored for fuel.

Leave trembling, and ereep into the Wood-hool here.

Etherege, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

wood-honey (whd'hun'i), n. [< ME. wudehunig, < AS. wuduhunig; as wood1 + honey.] Wild honey. Mat. iii, 4 (ed. Hardwiek). wood-hoopoe (wud'hö'pō), n. A hoopoe of the

family Irrisoridæ; a tree-hoopoe. See eut under Irrisor.

wood-horse (wid'hôrs), n. 1. A sawhorse or sawbnek.

Old Uncle Venner was just coming out of his door, with a wood-horse and saw on his shoulder; and, trudging along the street, he scrupled not to keep company with Phæbe, so far as their paths lay together.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiv.

2. Same as stick-bug, 1.

woodhouse¹ (wid'hous), n. A house or shed wood-layer (wid'lā"er), n. A young oak or in which wood is piled and sheltered from the weather.

or other plants used in hedges.

woodhouse2t, n. An erroneous form of wood-

Foure woodhouses drew the mount 'till it came before the queen, and then the kyng and his compaigne discended

and danneed Bp. Hall, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 239.

wood-ihis (wud'i"bis), n. A large grallatorial bird of the stork kind, Tantalus (or Tuntalops) loculator, which abounds in the wooded swamps and bayous of southerly regions of the United States; hence, any stork of the subfamily Tantalinæ; a wood-stork. These birds are ibises in no proper sense. The speciea named is nearly 4 feet long, and 54 feet ln extent of wings. The adult of both acces is snow-white with black primaries, alula, and tail, with the bald head livid-bluish and yellowish, the very heavy bill dingy-yellowish, the bare legs blue. The weight is 10 or 12 pounds. The young are dark gray, with black-lah wings and tail. These birds are gregarious, neat in large heronries, and lay two or three white eggs of elliptical shape, inerusted with a flaky substance, and measuring 23 by 13 inches. This wood-ibis is known on the Colorado river as the Colorado water-turkey; it occasionally strays to the Middle States, and spreads south in the West Indlea, Central America, and parts of South America. Similar birds inhabit tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. See cut under Tantalus.

woodie (wùd'i), n. A dialcetal form of widdly, itself a dialcetal variant of withy1, 3: applied and bayous of southerly regions of the United

itself a dialectal variant of withy1, 3: applied

humorously to the gallows. [Scotch.]

Half the country will see how ye'll grace the woodie.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxviii. (Encyc. Dict.)

woodiness (wud'i-nes), n. The state or charac-

ter of being woody. Evelyn.

wood-inlay (wud in "lā), n. Decoration by means of the incrustation of one wood in an-

van.

other. Compare tarsia. woodish! (wud'ish), a. [< woodish! -ish!.] Syl-

The many mirthful jests, and wanton woodish sports.

Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 11. (Encyc. Dict.)

wood-jobber (wúd'/job*ér), n. A woodpecker. woodkernt (wúd'/kern), n. 1. A robber who infests woods; a forest-haunting bandit. *Holland.*—2. A boor; a churl.

The rich central pasture lands were occupied by the class; the surrounding poorer solls were almost desolate or roamed by a few scattered wood-kerne.

Fortnightly Rev., XL. 200.

wood-kingfisher (wud'king "fish-er), n. A kingfisher of the genus Dacelo in a broad sense; a

wood-knife; (wud'nit), n. A short sword or wood-knife; (wud'nit), n.

wood-knifet (wud'nif), n. A short sword or dagger, used in hunting and for various purposes for which the long sword was too cumbrous brous.

He pulld forth a wood kniffs,
Fast thither that he ran;
He brought in the borea head,
And quitted him like a man.
The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 14).

woodland (wud'land), n. and a. [< ME. wodeland, wodelond, < AS. wuduland; as wood! + land!.] I. n. Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or for timber.

Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,

Here earth and water seem to strive again. And Agamentiens lifts its blue
Disk of a cloud the woodlands o'er.
Whittier, The Wreck of Rivermouth.

= Syn. Woods, Park, etc. See forest.

II. a. Of, peculiar to, or inhabiting the woods; sylvan: as, woodland echoes; woodland songsters.

The woodland choir.

I am a woodland fellow, sir, that always loved a great re, Shak., All's Well, iv. 5. 49.

Woodland caribou, woodland reindeer, the common caribon of North America, as found in wooded regions, and as distinguished from the barren-ground reindeer, which occurs beyond the limit of trees. See cut under caribou. woodlander (wud'lan-der), n. An inhabitant

Every friend and fellow-woodlander.

Keats, Endymion, ii.

woodlark (wud'lärk), n. A Luropean lark, Alanda arborea, of more decidedly arboreal habits than the skylark, to which it is closely nables than the skylark, to which it is closely related. It differs from the latter chiefly in being somewhat smaller, with shorter tail and more marked variegation of the colors, but its song is quite different. The nest is placed on the ground, and the eggs are four or five in number, of a white color spotted with reddish-brown. The woodlark is migratory, and widely distributed at different seasons. It is common in some parts of Great Britain, but rare in Scotland. See cut under Alauda.

wood-leopard (wud'lep ard), n. A beautiful white black-spotted moth, Zeuzera pyrina, the larva of which lives in wood; the wood leopardmoth. This insect has been discovered in the United States since the definition of leopard-moth was published in this dictionary

woodless (wud'les), a. [\langle wood! + -less.] Without timber; untimbered.

wood-lily (wūd'lil"), n. 1. The lily of the valley, Convallaria majalis; locally (from a re 1. The lily of the

nus Trillium.

wood-liverwort (wud'liv"er-wert), n. A lichen, Sticia pulmonaeea, which frequently grows on trees. See cut under apothecium.

wood-lock (wud'lok), n. In ship-building, a piece of hard wood, close fitted and sheathed with copper, in the threating or score of the

with copper, in the threating of score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising. Thearle, Naval Arch., ¶ 233. wood-lonse (wid/lous), n. 1. Any terrestrial isopod of the family Oniscidæ. The common sopod of the family Oniscuæ. The common wood-louse of England is a species of Oniscus. Also called hog-louse, sow-bug, slater, etc. See cuts under Isopoda and Oniscus.—2. A termite, or white ant, as Termes flavipes; any member of the Termitidæ. See out under Termes. [Local, U. S.]—3. Any one of the small whitish species of the pseudoneuropterous family Psocidæ, found in the woodwork of houses; the deathwatch; a book-louse. See book-louse, Psocide, and cut under death-watch.—4. Same as woodlouse-milleped.

woodlouse-milleped (wud'lous-mil"e-ped), n. A milleped of the family Glomeride.

woodlyt(wöd'li), adv. [<ME. woodly, wodly, wodliehe; <woodle-ty-left [woodly, wodly, wodl

Whan he wigtli s.wok woodli he ferde, Al to-tare his a tir that he to-tere migt. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3884.

Therwith the fyr of jelousye upsterte Withinne his brest, and hente him by the herte So woodly that he lyk was to biholde. The box-tre or the asshen dede and colde. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 443.

woodman (wud'man), n.; pl. woodmen (-men). [Early mod, E. woodmen; \lambda wood! + man.] 1. An officer appointed to take care of the king's woods; a forester. Cowell.—21. A woodsman; a hunter.

Am I a woodman, ha? Speak I like Herne the hunter? Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 30.

'Tis dangerous keeping the Fool too long at Bay, lest some old Woodman drop in By chance, and discover thou art but a Rascal Deer.

Etherege, Love in a Tub, v. 4.

3. One who fells timber.

Forth goes the woodman, leaving unconcerned The cheerful haunts of man, to wield the axe And drive the wedge in yonder forest drear. Cowper, The Task, v. 41.

War-woodman of old Woden, how he fells
The mortal copse of faces! Tennyson, Harold, v. 1.

wood-march (wûd'märch), n. An umbelliferous plant, a species of sanicle, Sanicula Europæa, Gerard, Herball.

wood-measurer (wid'mezh"ūr-er), n. In Scot-

land, a timber-merchant. wood-meeting (wud'mē"ting), n. A Mormon

wood-mill (wud'mil), n. A polishing-wheel made of a disk of mahogany, used, after the

roughing-mill, to smooth surfaces of alabaster and the like.

wood-mite (wud'mīt), n. Any mite or aearine of the family Oribatidæ; a beetle-mite.

woodmonger! (wud'mung ger), n.

seller: a tumber- or timber-merchant.

The House is just now upon taking away the charter from the Company of Wood-mongers, whose frauds, it seems, have been mightily laid before them.

Pepys, Diary, III. 29s.

wood-mouse (wid'mous), n. A mouse that wood-mouse (whd'mous), n. A mouse that habitually lives in the woods. Specifically—(a) In Enrope, the long-talled field-mouse, Mus sylvaticus. (b) In the United States, any one of several species of white-footed mice or deer-mice of the genus Vesperimus, of which V. americanus is the principal one. See Vesperimus, vesper-mouse, and cut under deer-mouse.

wood-naphtha (whd'naf'tha), n. The commercial name of the mixture of light hydrogenbous distilled from wood.

woodness! (wold'nes), n. [< ME. woodnesse, wodnesse, < AS. wōdnes, madness, fury, insanity (Bosworth), = MD. woodenisse = OHG. wotnissa (Stratmann); as wood2 + -ness.] Insanity methods. ity: madness.

Yet saugh I woodnesse laughing in his rage. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1153.

Festus selde with greet voice: Paul, thou maddist, many ttria turnen thee to woodness. Wyclif, Acts xxvi. 24. lettris turnen thee to woodness.

wood-nightshade (wùd'nīt"shād), n. Bittersweet, or woody nightshade. See nightshade.

wood-note (wud'nōt), n. A wild or natural musical tone, like that of a forest-bird, as the wood-lark, wood-thrush, or nightingale.

Or sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's child, Warble his native wood-notes wild. Milton, L'Allegro, 1. 134.

semblance in the racemes), the wintergreen, wood-nut (wud'nut), n. The European hazel-Pyrola minor. [Eng.]—2. A plant of the genut, Corylus Avellana. nut, Corylus Avellana. wood-nymph (wud'nimf), n. 1. A goddess of

the woods; a dryad.

By dimpled brook and fountain-brim
The wood-nymphs, deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep.
Milton, Comus, 1, 120.

2. The humming-bird Thalurania glaucopis.—3. One of several zygenid moths, of the genus



Beautiful Wood-nymph (Eudryas grata), natural size.

Eudryas, as E. grata, the beautiful wood-nymph, and E. unio, the pearl wood-uymph. The larvæ of both of these species feed on the vine

in the United States. wood-offeringt

(wúd'of"er-ing), n. Wood burnt on the altar.

We east the lots among the priests, the Levites, and the people for the wood offering. Neh. x. 34.



Pearl Wood-nymph (Endryas unio), natural size.

wood-of-the-holy-crosst, n. [Trans. of L. lignum sanetæ erucis.] A name once given to the mistletoe, Viscum album, from its reputed vir. tue in helping the infirmities of old age. Treas. of Bot.

wood-oil (wid'oil), n. 1. See gurjun. - 2. Same as tung-oil.—3. A product of the satinwood, Chloroxylon Swietenia.

wood-opal (wud'o "pal), n. Silicified wood; wood-opal (whd'ō"pal), n. Silieffed wood; opalized wood. It is found in great abundance in many parts of the world, but especially in the auriferous gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California, where extensive forests have been exposed by hydraulic mining, in which the trunks of the trees have been converted into amorphous silica, or opal, which usually contains a small percentage of water, although this is not considered as being essential to its composition. Also called xylopal. See fossil wood (under wood), and silicify.

Wood-owl (whd'oul), n. The European tawny or brown owl. Surmium aluco, or a similar spe-

or brown owl, Syrnium aluco, or a similar species, as the barred owl of the United States. They are carless owls, of medium to large size, the species of which are numerous and live in the woods of most parts of the world. See cut under Strix.

wood-paper (whd/pā/pér), n. A trade-name for paper made in part or in whole of pulp pre-

pared by chemical and mechanical means from pared by chemical and mechanical means from wood. The wood employed is usually poplar, though pine, fir, basswood, and beech are largely used. By the mechanical process the wood is ground to fine powder suitable for pulp, and by the chemical process the wood, cut up into small pieces, is digested with various chemicals to free it from the sap and other uscless matter, to bleach it, and to reduce it to fine, loose pulp. See pulp-digester, wood-grinder, and paper.

wood-gremer, and proper.
wood-parenchyma (wid 'pa - reng"ki - mä), n.
A combination of wood or fiber usually classed as parenchyma, but intermediate between this as parenchyma, but intermediate between this and prosenchyma. Each fiber consists of three cells, one of which has flattened ends, while the other two, attached to these ends, are pointed.

wood-partridge (wid'pär"trij), n. The Canada grouse. See grouse, wood-grouse, and cut under Canace. [Local, U. S.]

wood-pavement (wid 'pāv" ment), n. Pavement composed of blocks of wood: first used in London in 1830.

in London in 1839.

wood-pea (wud'pē), n. See peal. wood-peat (wud'pēt), n. Peat formed in for-ests from decayed wood, leaves, etc. Also called forest-peat

woodpeck! (wid'pek), n. The woodpecker. Nor wood-pecks, nor the swallow, harbour near.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgies, iv.

Any bird of the woodpecker (wùd'pek"er), n. large family Pieidæ, of which there are numerous genera and some 250 species, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world. They are picarian and seansorial birds, having the toes arranged in pairs, two before and two behind (except, of course, in the three-toed genera: see Picoides), and cut under Tien); the tail-feathers rigid and acuminate, to assist in climbing; the bill hard and chisel-like, adapted for boring wood (whence the name); and a remarkable structure of the palatal and hyoidean bones and salivary glands. (See cuts under salivary and sauropaathous.) The tongue is capable, in most species, of being thrust far out of the mouth, and is lumbriciform. (See cut under sayittilingual.) The plumage as a rule is variegated in intricate patterns of coloration, and usually includes bright, rich, or striking tints. Insects constitute most of their food; their eggs are white, and are laid in holes they dig in trees; their voice is harsh and abrupt. They are of great service to man by destroying large family Picidæ, of which there are numersincitum. (See att under santifilingual). The planage as a rule is variegated in intractor patterns of coloration, and issually includes right, rich, or string tints. Insects constitution in the coloration, the planage is a rule is variegated in intracts patterns of the coloration and assually includes right, rich, or string tints, the coloration and another patterns of the coloration and another patterns of the coloration and another patterns of the coloration and of some time called Piens strickland; but distinct from strickland's woodpecker in having the upper parts of a nuiform light brown color and the spots of the under parts guttiform. Haryitt, Ibis, 1866, p. 115.—Audubon's woodpecker, the snall southern form of the hairy woodpecker (which see), named Pieus audubon's by Dr. James Trudeau in 1837, without reference to the prior homonym.—Ayres's woodpecker, Colaptes qurest of Andubon (1830), C. hybridus of Baird (1858), Pieus hybridus curatomexicanus of Sundeval (1866), names covering the remarkable flickers of western North America, especially of the upper Missouri and adjacent regions, which present every step of the intergradation between the yellow-shafted and the red-shafted flickers (C. auratus and C. mexicanus; the so-called hybrid woodpecker. The coloration is so unstable that it often varies on right and left sides of the same specimen. The case is unique, and its interpretation continues in question by ornithologists.—Baird's woodpecker, (a) The Cuban ivorybill, Campophilus beirdl, named by J. Cassin, in 1863, in compliment to Spencer Fillerton Baird (1823–1887). (b) The Californian woodpecker, Var. A, Brachypteruss erythronotus, of Ceylon. Latham, 1782.—Bengal woodpeckers, the numerous members of the restricted genus Pieus (= Dendrocopus; see under great black woodpeckers, the numerous members of the tryotid woodpeckers, the numerous members of the Creation of the Pieus and the Argentine of Sphyropieus Hyroides; the thyroid woodpeckers, the adult fermale of the thyroid woodpecker, the adult ferm Cassin in 1863.—Carolina woodpecker, var. A. Melanerpes or Centurus radiolatus, peculiar to Jamaica. Latham,
1752.—Carolina woodpecker, var. B, the red-bellied
woodpecker. Latham, 1752.—Collared woodpecker.
Asyadesans torquatus; Lewis's woodpecker.—Crawfurd's woodpecker, a bird so named by Gray in Griffith's
Cuvier (1829), now called Thriponax craepfurd, and supposed to be found near Ava in Burma, but known only
from a drawing executed by a native artist for Mr. Crawfurd, Jr.—Crimson-breasted woodpecker, the monotypic Geocoloptes obvaceus (also Picus arator), of South
Africa, 91 to 10 inches long, much varied with olivaceous
and reddish tints. Lutham, 1753.—Crimson-rumped
woodpecker, Mesopicus yestfan, the goertan or pic vert Africa, 9) to 10 inches long, much varied with olivaceous and reddish tints. Lethum, 1783.—Crimson-rumped woodpecker, Mesopicus goodna, the gootton or pic vert du S'n'iyal of early French writers, a West African species, sinches long, of a golden-olive color above, with searlet rump and upper tail-coverts, and otherwise much variegated.—Cuban woodpecker, Nesoceleus fernanding, and Cuban ficher, 114 to 12 inches long, above olive-black barred with yellow, and confined to Cuba.—Downy woodpecker, Picus

(Dendrocopus) pubescens, a small black and white species, 6 or 7 inches long, one of the commonest woodpeckers of eastern parts of North America, and among those popularly called sapsucker (which see). It is exactly like the hairy woodpecker, except in size, and an having the lateral tailfeathers barred with black and white, instead of being entirely white. There is no such difference between the two as the terms downy and hairy would seem to imply. This species corresponds in the United States to the lesser spotted woodpecker of England.—Gairdner's woodpecker, Picus pubescens gairdneri, the western subspecies of the downy woodpecker, having few if any white spots on the black wing-coverts, and in some localities the belly smoky-gray: dedicated by Audubon in 1839 to Dr. Meredith Gairdner, a Scotch naturalist.—Gila woodpecker, the saguaro or pitahaya woodpecker. See cut under pitahaya.—Gilded woodpecker. (a) An American flicker of the genus Colaptes, as the golden-winged woodpecker, C. aurotus. See cut under flicker? (b) Specifically, one of these, C. chrysoides, of Arizona, Lower California, and southward, which resembles the common flicker in the body, tail, and wings, but has the head as in the Mexican flicker.—Golden-shafted, golden-winged, gold-winged Woodpecker, and the control of the genus Colaptes, as the golden-winged woodpecker, C. auratus. See cut under Richer?. (b) Specifically, one of these,
C. chrysoides, of Arizona, Lower California, and southward,
which resembles the common flicker in the body, tail, and
wings, but has the head as in the Mexican flicker.
Golden-shafted, golden-winged, gold-winged woodpecker, the common flicker, Colaptes auratus.—Grayleaded woodpecker, Gerius canue, a popinjay of nearly
all Europe and much of Asia. Pennau. 1785, and more
fully gray-headed green woodpecker (Edwards, 1747).—
Grayson's woodpecker, the ladder-backed woodpecker
of the Tres Marias Islands off the Pacific coast of Mexico,
named after Col. A. J. Grayson by Lawrence, in 1874, Picus scalaris, var. graysoni.—Great black woodpecker
of the Tres Marias Islands off the Pacific coast of Mexico,
named after Col. A. J. Grayson by Lawrence, in 1874, Picus scalaris, var. graysoni.—Great black woodpecker
of the Tres Marias Islands off the Pacific coast of Mexico,
named after Col. A. J. Grayson by Lawrence, in 1874, Picus scalaris, var. graysoni.—Great black woodpecker
of the Tres marias, in northerly latitudes through the Pacific Control of the Color of the Color
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three-toed woodpecker, the bird figured under Tiga (which see).—Ladder-hacked three-toed woodpecker, Picoules americanus, marked by the characters indicated in the name, 8 to 9 inches long, common in northerly er, Procases americanus, marked by the characters mich ended in the name, 8 to 9 inches long, common in northerly parts of NorthAmerica.—Ladder-backed woodpeckers, those small black-and-white-spotted woodpeckers whose upper parts are regularly barred crosswise with black and white, as the Texan woodpecker and related forms. Coues.—Larger red-crested woodpecker, the pileated woodpecker. Catesby, 1731.—Largest white-billed woodpecker. Catesby, 1731.—Largest white-billed woodpecker. Catesby, 1731.—Largest white-billed woodpecker. Catesby, 1731.—Lesser black woodpecker (Latham, 1782), the homonym of two different species of South American woodpeckers. Melancryes rubrifroms and M. cruentatus.—Lesser spotted woodpecker, Picus (Dendrocopus) minor, ranging through nearly all Europe, much of Asia, and parts of Africa. It is one of the woodpeckers common in Great Britain, where it corresponds to the downy woodpecker of the United States. It is 6 inches long, of black and white color in intricate pattern, the male with a red hindhead.—Lewis's woodpecker, Asyndesmus torquatus of Cones, originally Picus loverer, Captain Meriwcher Lewis, United States army. It inhabits western North America, chiefly in mountainous parts of the United States, and is generically distinct from

woodpeckers in having the plumage of the under parts hair-like by reason of disconnection of the barbs of the feathers. It is 10 to 12 inches long, greenish-black with bronze luster, a patch of velvety crimson feathers on the face, the under parts and a coliar round the neck hoary-gray, heightened to rose or lake-red on the belly. Also called collared and bristle-bellied woodpecker. Lineated woodpecker, Ceophlæus or Dryocopus (formerly Picus) lineatus, of Central and South Americs, of rather large size (14 inches long), crested with crimson, and otherwise resembling the pileated woodpecker, to which it is nearly related.— Little brown woodpecker, to which it is nearly related.— Little brown woodpecker, to which it is nearly related.— Little brown woodpecker, to list in the peninsula, 43 inches long. Lathem, 1781.—Magellanic woodpecker, Ipocrantor magellanicus, s monotypic species of Chili and Patagonia, 15 inches long, mostly blueblack with searlet crested head.— Malaccan woodpecker, Chrysophlegma malaccensis, of the Malay countries, Sumatra, and Borneo. It is one of a group of about 8 Oriental species of this genus. Latham, 1782.—Manilla green woodpecker, the Cape woodpecker by a geographical blunder). Latham, 1782.—Maria's woodpecker, sung hairy woodpecker, named Picus martine by Andubon in 1839 sfter a Miss Maria Martin.—Masked woodpeckers, the genus Xenopicus. Coues, 1884.—Narrow-fronted woodpecker, Melanerpes formictorus angustifrons, a variety found in Lower California, having not the forehead but the white frontal stripe narrower than usual.—Nublan woodpecker, the leading species of a group of about 12 species composing the Ethiopian genus Campothera; C. nublea, of Abyssinia and south to equatorial Africa. Latham, 1782.—Nuchal woodpecker, a western variety of the sapsucker, Sphyropicus varius nuchalis, showing more red on the head, and thus an approach to S. ruber.—Nuttall's woodpecker, resu (Dendrecopus) nuttalli, the ladder-backed woodpecker, a western variety of the Sapsucker, Sphyropicus varius nucha originally described in 1760 by Brisson as pic at Cap at Banne Espérance, and the female the same year by the same as pic verd de Benyal, whence the Linnean (1766) Picus aurantius and Picus benyalensis. The same bird served also as the type of Malherbe's genus Brahmapicos, dedicated to the leading personage of the Hiodu Trimurti. rectal authors and retas beingheits. The Same Did served also as the type of Malherbe's genus Brahmapicos, dedicated to the leading personage of the Hiodu Trimurti.—Phillips's woodpecker, a young hairy woodpecker, so named as a distinct species in 1839, by Audubon, after Benjamin Phillips, F. R. S.—Pileated woodpecker, the black log-cock of North America, Hylotomus or Dryotomus or Phlwotomus or Ceophlous pileatus, originally Picus pileatus. See cut under pileated.—Pole-backed three-toed woodpecker, Picoides americanus dorsalis, having a long white stripe lengthwise down the middle of the black back, of the Rocky Mountain region of the United Statea.—Raffles's woodpecker, Gauropicoides rofflesi, a monotype inhabiting Tenasserim, the Malay peninaula, Sumatra, and Borneo, originally named Picus rafflesii by Vigors, in 1831, after Sir Stamford Raffles. The upper parts are mostly uniform golden-olive.—Rayed woodpecker, one of the zebra-woodpeckers, Picus or Centurus or Zebrapicus striatus, of Hayti and San Domingo. Latham, 1782.—Red-bellied woodpecker, Centurus carolinus, one of the zebra-woodpecker, Centurus, but having the whole head, neck, and breast carmine-red in both sexes.—Red-checked woodpecker (of Edwards, 1764, Celeus undatus, a crosted Amazonian species of a genus of 14 species peculiar to the Neotropical region.—Red-cockaded woodpecker, Melanerpes erythrocephalus: so named by Catesby in 1781. See cut under Melanerpes.—Red-shaft-ed woodpecker, the Mexican flicker, Colaptes mexicanus.—Red-throated woodpecker, formerly described as Melanerpes rubriyularis (Sclater).—St. Lucas woodpecker, leaded rebacked woodpecker, formerly described as Melanerpes rubriyularis (Sclater).—St. Lucas woodpecker, leaded er-backed woodpecker, formerly described as Melanerpes ed woodpecker, the Mexican flicker, Colaptes mexicanus.—Red-throated woodpecker, the adult male of the thyroid woodpecker, formerly described as Melanerpes rubrigularis (Sclater).—St. Lucas woodpecker, the ladder-backed woodpecker of Lower California: a local race called Picus scalaris leucasanus.—Sap-sucking woodpeckers, the trne sapsuckers of the genus Sphyropicus (which see, with cut).—Smallest spotted woodpecker, the downy woodpecker. Catesby, 1731.—Strickland's woodpecker, Picus (Dendrocopus) strickland; of southeastern Mexico, dedicated in 1845 by Malherbe to Hugh E. Strickland, principal author of the Stricklandian code of nomenclature in ornithology. It is 7½ inches long, has the back and rump barred with blackish-brown and whitish, the under parts white, fully streaked with black.—Superciliary woodpecker. See superciliary.—Texan woodpecker, the ladder-backed woodpecker of Texas to Arizona and southward to Yucatan, Picus (Dendrocopus) scalaris, 5% to 6% inches long, having the upper parts regularly barred crosswise with white and black. Also called Texas sopsucker.—Three-toed woodpecker, any species scalaris, 5, to 6, inches long, having the upper parts regularly barred crosswise with white and black. Also called Texas sapsacker. — Three-toed woodpecker, any species of several different genera of Picine, in which the first digit (inner hind toe) is lacking. This peculiarity recurs in genera otherwise very close to those in which the feet are normally yoke-toed, so that the species which exhibit it do not form a group by themselves. The three-toed genera are Picoides, Gauropicoides, Gecinulus, and Tiga (see cut under Tiga). The same peculiarity marks the genus Sasia among the Picunninx.—Thyroid woodpecker, Sphyropicus thyroideus, a remarkable sapsucker of western North America, the opposite sexes of which differ so much that they have been placed in separate genera, and repeatedly described as different species, called brownheated, red-throated, Williamson's, etc., woodpecker, Picus thyroideus (Cassin, 1851). Colaptes thyroideus, Picus natuliæ (Malherbe, 1854). Centurus natuliæ, Picus villiamson's (Newberry, 1857), Mclanerpes thyroideus, M. rubrigularis, etc. The length is 9 to 9 in ches, the extent 16 to 17; the adult male is glossy blue-black, with scarlet throat, an some other markings white: the female is only continuously black in a shield-shaped area on the breast, otherwise barred closely and regalarly with black and white or whity-brown, the head uniform hair-brown, the quills marked with white some to pairs. wise barred closely and regularly with black and white or whity-brown, the head uniform hair-brown, the quills mark-ed with white spots in rows of pairs. The sexual differ-ences begin with nestlings as soon as they are fledged, con-trary to one of the broadest rulles in ornith-logy — namely, that, when the adults of opposite sexes differ decidedly in

color, the young makes resemble the female, and acquire their distinctive markings at maturity only.—Tricolor was proposed to be considered genus gray rabbit of the United States, Lepus sylvationary as the red-headed. See circuited genus gray rabbit of the United States, Lepus sylvationary as the red-headed. See circuited genus gray rabbit of the United States, Lepus sylvationary as the red-headed. See circuited genus gray rabbit of the United States, Lepus sylvationary as the red-headed. See circuited genus gray rabbit of the United States, Lepus sylvationary as the red-headed. See circuited genus gray rabbit of the United States, Lepus sylvationary as the red-headed. See circuited genus gray rabbit of the United States, Lepus sylvationary and the seem of the see

wood-pewee (wud'pē"wē), n. A tyrannuline, or little olivaceous flycatcher, of the genus Contopus, the species of which are numerous Contopus, the species of which are numerous in the warmer parts of both Americas. The common wood-pewee, C. virens, is the most abundant of its tribe in the woodlands of many parts of North America. It resembles the water-pewee, or pewit flycatcher (compare ents under Contopus and pewit), but is smaller (only 6 or 8) inchea long, and 10 or 11 in extent), with extremely small feet, and broad flat beak; the feet and upper mandible are black; the lower mandible is usually yellow; the eyes are brown; the plumage is olive-brown shove, below dingy-whilish tinged with yellow and shaded with the color of the back, especially across the breast and along the sides. The nest is flatly saddled on a horizontal bough, stuccoed with lichens; the eggs are four or flye in number, creamy-white, marked with reddish-brown and illac apots usually wreathed shout the larger end. The note is a long-drawn querdlous whistle of two or three sylables, imitated in the word pewee. The western woodpewee is C. v. richardson.

Wood-pie (wud'pī), n. The woodpecker: so called with reference to the spotted plumage:

wood-pie (wùd'pī), n. The woodpecker: so called with reference to the spotted plumage: locally applied to the greater and lesser spotted woodpeckers, Picus major and P. minor, and the green woodpecker, Gecinus viridis. See cuts under Picus and popinjay. [Local, British.] wood-pigeon (wùd'pij'on), n. 1. The woodculver, wood-quest, cushat, or ring-dove, Columba palumbus; also, sometimes, the stockdove, C. anus. [Eng.]—2. In the western United States, the band-tailed pigeon, Columba fasciala. This is one of the few American piecus United States, the band-tailed pigeon, Columba fasciala. This is one of the few American pigeons congeneric with an Old World type (that figured under white-crowned being another). It is a large stout species (16 inches long and about 27 in extent), the adult unale having the head, neck, and under parts vinuceous, fading to white on the crissum, the sides of the neck iridescent, a sharp white half-collar on the back of the neck (whence also called white-collared pigeon), the tail marked with a light terminal and dark subterminal bar (whence band-tailed pigeon), the bill yellow tipped with black, the feet yellow with black clawa, and a red ring round the eye. It is of common but irregular distribution, chiefly in woodland, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, feeds mainly on mast, nests in trees and bushes, and lays (as usual in this family) two white eggs.

Woodpile (wud pil), n. A stack or pile of wood, especially of wood for fuel.

And, take it in the autumn, what can be pleasanter than

And, take it in the autumn, what can be pleasanter than to apend a whole day on the sunny side of a barn or a rood-pile, chatting with somebody as old as one's self?

Hacthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

wood-pimpernel (wud'pim"per-nel), n. A European species of loosestrife, Lysimachia nemorum, somewhat resembling the common pimpernel.

wood-puceron; (wid'pū"se-ron), u. [\langle wood]
+ F. puceron, \langle puce, OF, pulce = It, pulce,
\langle L. puler, flea.] A kind of aphis or plant-

fouse. Wood-pulp (wind'pulp), n. Wood-fiber reduced to a pulp, either mechanically or chemically, for use in the manufacture of paper. Aimost any wood may be used; the amount of cellulose varies from \$3.41 per cent. in oak to 56.99 per cent. in fir. The easily worked woods are preferred, cottonwood and other peplars being largely used in North America. The amount thus consumed in America and continental Europe is very large.

tage. Compare rood-paper.

wood-quail (wud'kwal), n. Any bird of the genus Rollulus; a roulroul. See cut under Rollulus.

wood-quest (wud'kwest), n. The ring-dove, Columba palumbus: same as queest.

Me thought 1 saw a stock-dove, or wood-quist, I know not how to tearme it, that brought short strawes to build his nest on a tall cedar. Lyly, Sapho and Phaon, iv. 3. (Nares.)

Asiatic Russia, more fully named sweet woodruff. It has a creeping rootatock aending up erect atems, the leaves whorled, chiefly in eights, the flowers small, white, in loose cymes. The plant, from the presence of coumarin, is scented like the sweet vernal-grass and sweet-clover, and in parts of Europe it is used to flavor the spring beverage called May-drink (which see). Woodruff is sometimes found growing near German settlements in the United States. The name is extended to the other species of Asperula-Dyers' woodruff, Asperula tinctoria, of Europe, whose roots sometimes serve in place of madder.—Quinsy-woodruff. Same as quinsywort.—Sweet woodruff.

wood-rush (wud'rush), n. [$< wood^1 + rush^1$] A plant of the genus Luzula: also called glant of the genus Lazula: also called glantworm-grass. The field wood-rush, Luzula campestris, is an extremely common low plant of Europe and North America, having clusters of brown chaffy flowers appearing early in spring: in Great Britain it is locally called blackhead or cuckoo-grass and chimney-sweeps. A larger species, L. sylvatica, has the names wood-blades and wood-grass.

wood-sage (wud'sāj), n. See sauc2. wood-sandpiper (wud'sand/pi-pèr), n. A common tattler of Europe and much of the Old World, Totanus glareola, of the family Scolopa-



Wood-sandpiper (Totanus glareola).

cidæ, nearly related to the redshank and greenshank, and also to the American solitary sand-

wood-sanicle (wind'san"i-kl). n. See sanicle. wood-saret, n. A kind of froth seen on herbs; wood-saret, ".
euekoo-spit.

The froth which they call woodscare, being like a kind of spittle, is found but upon certain herbs, . . . as lavender, . . . sage, etc. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 497.

wood-saw (wúd'så), n. Same as buck-saw. See euts under saw. wood-sawyer (wud'sa // yer), n. In entom., same

as sawuer, 4.

wood-screw (wúd'skrö), n. A screw specially made for use in fastening together parts of wooden structures or structures of wood and metal. The modern wood-screw has generally a conical point, like that of a gimlet. See cuts under countersink, screw, and screw-thread.

wood-serej (wild'ser), n. and u. [Also wood-seer; < wood! + serv!, scar!.] I. n. The time when there is no sap in a tree. Tusser, May's Husbandry, st. 6.

II. a. Dry; barren.

The soil . . . is a poor wood-sere land, very natural for the production of oaks especially.

Aubrey, Misc., p. 211. (Davies.)

Wood's fusible alloy. See alloy.

woodshed (wud'shed), n. A shed for keeping wood for fuel.

She looked so much like one of Elfie's own little dolls which she had thrown into the woodshed, out of the way, that she felt ashamed.

St. Nicholas, XVIII. 288.

Some of these canoes are large enough to earry from twenty to twenty-five persons. Simmonds.

wood-slave (wud'slav), n. A Jamaican lizard, Mabouya uyilis.

woodsman(wudz'man), n.; pl. woodsmen(-men). One who dwells in or frequents the woods, as a wood-cutter, sportsman, hunter, or the like.

The sturdy woodsman.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxv.

Things that are common to all woodsmen.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 202.

An Owl and a Duck will resort to the same nest-box, set

up by a acheming woodsman for his own advantage, Encyc. Brit., III. 772.

The log was white birch. . . . Woodsmen are at a loss to account for its intense and yet chaste flame, since the bark has no oily appearance.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 23.

Wood's metal. See metal.

wood-snail (wud'snāl), n. A common snail of Great Britain, Helix nemoralis.

wood-snake (wud'snak), n. Any serpent of the family Dryophidæ.

wood-snipe (wud'snip), n. 1. The European woodeock, Scalapax rusticula: so called as distinguished from the common snipe of England (Gallinago media). See first eut under woodcock. [Local, Eng.]

The *cood-snipe* was considered a stupid bird.
St. James Gazette, March 14, 1887. (Encyc. Dict.)

2. The American woodcock, Philobela minor. See second cut under woodcock. [Virginia.] wood-soot (wid'sut), n. Soot from burnt wood. It has been found useful as a manure.

Wood's operation for inguinal hernia. See

wood-sorrel (wud'sor"el), n. A plant of the genns Oxulis. The common wood-sorrel is O. Acetosella. This is a low stemless species, found in damp deep shade through the north temperate zone. Its peduncles bear single delicate flowers, the petals white with light-reddish veins. It has the old or local names alleluia, cuckoobread, stabwort, etc., and it is regarded by some as the original Irish shannock. The violet wood-sorrel, O. rio-lucca, is a similar somewhat smaller American plant with violet petals, growing in less shaded ground. (See cut under Oxalic.) O. corniculata, the yellow wood-sorrel having slender leafy branching stems which are creet or procumbent, with small yellow flowers, grows nearly everywhere. The leaves in this genus contain oxalic acid, and have a sourish taste. Several Mexican and South American species yield edible tuberous roots. (See oca and arraeacha.) Several exotic species are cultivated in greenhouses, as O. purpurata, var. Boucie, with abundant flowers of a deep rose-color, O. flowa with yellow flowers, and O. rersicolor with flowers calibiliting a pluk exterior when closed, white within, opening only in sunshine: these are all from the Cape of Good flope.

wood-sour (wid'sour), n. [Also wood-sore, wood-sour wood-sorrel (wud'sor"el), n. A plant of the ge-

wood-sour (wid'sour), n. [Also wood-sore, wood-sower.] The wood-sorrel, Oxalis Acetosella: sometimes, the common barberry, Berberis vul-[Prov. Eng.]

wood-spack (wind'spak), n. Same as wood-spite.

wood-spirit (wild'spir'it), n. Same as pyroxylic

wood-spirit (whd spir it), n. Same as pyroxytic spirit. See pyroxylic.
wood-spite (whd spit), n. [\lambda wood! + spite, var. of speight.] The green woodpecker, Geeinus viridis. Also wood-spacel. Williaghby, Ray. See cut under papinjay. [Prov. Eng.]
wood-spurge (whd spirj), n. See spurge?.
wood-stamp (whd stamp), n. A stamp, engraved or carved in wood, for impressing figures or colors on fabrics.

or colors on fabries.

wood-star (wud'stär), n. 1. A humming-bird wood-walker (wud'wa ker), n. A book-name wood-star (wùd'stär). n. 1. A humming-bird of the genus Calothorax, as C. calliope.—2. The Bahaman sheartail, a humming-bird, Doricha crelynæ, common in New Providence and Andros islands. See sheartail.

wood-still (wùd'stil), n. A turpentine-still. wood-stone (wùd'stōn), n. l'etrified wood; especially, silicified wood, such as that from Antigua, the desert of Cairo, etc.

wood-stork (wùd'stōrk), n. A stork of the subfamily Tantalinæ, more commonly and less corfamily Tantalinæ.

wood-stork (wûd'stork), n. A stork of the subfamily Tantalinæ, more commonly and less correctly ealled wood-ibis. See cut under Tantalus. wood-stove (wûd'stôv), n. A stove specially adapted for burning wood, as distinguished from a coal-stove, gas-stove, etc. wood-strawberry (wûd'stâ"ber-i), n. See

woodsucker (wud'suk"er), n. The green woodpecker, Geeinus viridis. Compare supsucker. See ent under popinjay. [New Forest, Eng.] wood-swallow (wid'swol"ō), n. The Anglo-Australian name of any bird of the family Artamidæ; a swallow-shrike (which see, with

wood-swift (wind'swift), n. Tho moth Epialus

wood-swift (wid swift), n. The morn replaces sylvinus. See swift1, 7.
woodsy (wid'zi), n. [< woods, pl. of wood1, +
-y1.] Belonging to or associated with woods; peculiar to or characteristic of woods: as, a woodsy stream; a woodsy flavor. [U.S.]

Harry, Tina, Esther, and I ran up and down and in and about the piles of wood that evening with a joyous satisfaction. How fresh and spicy and woodsy it smelt! I can smell now the fragrance of the hickory, whose clear, olly bark in burning east forth perfume quite equal to cinuamon.

H. B. Stove, Oldtown, p. 485.

Woodsy and wild and lonesome, The swift stream wound away. Whittier, Cobbler Keezer's Vision.

woodtapper (wud'tap"er), n. A woodpecker. Also woodtopper. [Prov. Eng.] wood-tar (wud'tär), n. Tar obtained from

See tur1.

wood-brush (wid'thrush), n. 1. The mistle-thrush. [Local, Scotland.]—2. In the United States, Turdus (Hylocichla) mustelinus, a beautiful thrush of a russet hue above, passing into olivaceous on the rump and tail, the under parts pure white or faintly tinged with buff on the breast, with a profusion of arrow-headed the breast, with a profusion of arrow-headed blackish spots. It is r_i^{\dagger} to 8 inches long, and about 13 in extent. It abounds in copses and woods of eastern parts of the United States, is an exquisite songster, and nests in bushes or low trees, laying four or five robin-blue eggs without spots, $1_{r_0}^{\dagger}$ inches long by γ_0^{\dagger} inch broad. It is migratory, breeds throughout its range, and is rather southerly, not going north of New England. It is the most strongly marked species of its subgenus. The name is sometimes extended to the several species of the same subgenus (Hylocichla), as the hermit-thrush, the oliveback, the veery, and others. Also locally called voodrobin.

in.

To her grave sylvan nooks
Thy steps allure us, which the wood-thrush hears
As maids their lovers', and no treason lears,
Lowell, To Whittier.

Wood-tick (wud'tik), n. 1. Any tick of the family Ixodidæ. See Ixodidæ, tick², and eut under Acarida.—2. A small insect which ticks in the woodwork of houses; the death-watch. See cut under death-watch.

Wood-tin (wud'tin), n. A nodular variety of cassiterite, or tin-stone, of a brownish color and fibrous structure, and somewhat resembling dry wood in appearance.

Woodtopper (wud'top"ér), n. Same as woodtapper.

wood-tortoise (wud'tôr"tis), n. See tortoise. wood-vetch (wud'vech), n. See vetch.

wood-tortoise (wùd'tôr"tis), n. See tortoise.
wood-vetch (wùd'vech), n. See vetch.
wood-vine (wùd'vin), n. The bryony.
wood-vinegar (wùd'vin"ē-gär), n. See rinegar.
wood-violet (wùd'vī"ō-let), n. 1. Same as hedge-violet.—2. The bird's-toot violet.
wood-wagtail (wùd'wag"tāl), n. See wagtail.
woodwale (wùd'wāl), n. [Alse woodwall, and formerly woodwele, woodwele; also witwall, q.v.;
< ME. wudewale, wodewale (= MD. weduwuel, weedewael = MLG. wedewale = MHG. witewal, (t. wittewal); < wood! + -wale (uncertain).]
The woodhack; a woodpecker, as the yaffle.
Wodewale, bryd. idem and reynefowle (or wodabake)

Wodewale, bryd, idem quod reynefowle (or wodehake) supra et lucar. Prompt. Parc., p. 531.

In many places were nyghtingales,
Alpes, fynches, and veodewales.

Rom. of the Rose, 1, 658.

The wodewale beryde als a belle, That all the wode abowte me ronge. Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I, 98).

The woodweele sang, and wold not cease,
Sitting upon the spraye.
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne (Child's Ballads, V. 160).

of any of the gibbons, as members of the genus Hulobates.

woodwall (wud'wâl), n. Same as woodwale. wood-warbler (wud'wâr"bler), n. A bird which wood-warbler (wud war), n. Same as woodwate.
wood-warbler (wud wâr"bler), n. A bird which
warbles in the woods. Specifically—(a) In Great
Britain, the yellow willow-warbler, or wood-wren, Sylvia
or Phylloscopus sibilatrix (the Sylvia sylvicola of some
anthors), a small migratory species of the subtamily Sylviinæ, or true warblers, common to much of Europe and
northern Africa. See cut nnder wood-wren. (b) In the
United States, a bird of the beantiful and extensive family
Mniotilidæ or Dendræcadæ, the American warblers, as distinguished from the Old World Sylviidæ; especially, a bird
of the genus Dendræca, of which more than 20 species inhabit the United States. The beanty and variety of this
genus are displayed to best advantage in the woodland
of the eastern United States, where the numerous species
are conspleuous ornaments of the forest seene. In most
parts of the United States the wood-warblers are migratory birds, coming with great regularity in the spring,
each in its own time, abounding for a season, and then
passing on to reappear in even greater profusion during
the autumn. See varbler, where all the species that have
English names are defined.

woodward (wùd'wârd), n. [< ME. wodeward;
</p>

woodl + wardl, n. Hence the surname Woodward.] A forester; a landreeve.

She [a forest] hath also her peculiar Officers, as Forseter. Vendouw Reconference and the paster. The Menter of the surname was the state. The start was the surname was the state.

The conference of the surname was the state of the surname was the state.

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She [a forest] hath also her peculiar Officers, as Foresters, Verderers, Regarderers, Agisters, &c. Whereas a Chase or Park hath only Keepers and Woodwards.

Hovell, Letters, iv. 16.

The wood-ward, who watched the forest, could claim every tree that the wind blew down.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 317.

Woodwardia (wnd-wär'di-ä), n. [NL (Smith, 1790), named after Thomas J. Woodward, an English botanist.] A

small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the chain-ferns, mostly natives of ferns, mostly natives of north temperate regions. They are large ferns with pinnatifid or pinnate fronds, and linear or oblong sori which are sunk in eavities of the frond, arranged in a chain-like row parallel to the midribs of the pinne. The indusium is fixed by its outer margin to the fruiting veinlet, and covers the eavitylike alid. Of the 6 species 3 are found in North America. See also cut under sorus.

woodwardite (wud'-wurd-it), n. [Named af-ter Dr. S. P. Woodward (1821-65).] A hydrous sulphate of copper, oc-curring in concretionary forms of a blue actor forms of a blue color, found in Cornwall, England.

woodwardship (wùd'ward-ship), n. [$\langle wood-ward + -ship$.] The office of woodward.



Chain-fern (Woodwardia Virginica).

a, pinnule, showing the fruit-dots (sori).

Also Mr. Hungerford has engrossed the above spoils and 60 more trees at 4/by connivance of Mr. Inkpen, who sold him the woodwardship of that manor for 33/4.

Darrell Papers (H. Hall's Soelety in Elizabethan Age,

wood-wasp (wud'wosp). n. 1. A European so cial wasp, or paper-wasp, Vespa sylvestris, which hangs its nest in a tree.—2. A wasp which burrows in wood, as certain species of Crabronide. The female, by means of her strong broad mandi-bles, exeavates cells in the sand or in rotten timber, in which she deposits her eggs, with larve or insects as food for her progeny when hatched. These insects are extreme-ly active in their habits, and fond of the nectar of flowers. The larger species are marked with yellow rings, while those of the smaller are generally black. See cut under Crubro.

3. A horntail; any member of the *Vroceridæ* (or *Siricidæ*), the larvæ of all of which are wood-borers; a tailed wasp, as Urocerus or Sirex

wood-wax (wud'waks), n. [Also wood-waxen, and woadwaxen (simulating woad); < ME. wodewere, \(\lambda\) AS. wuduweaxe, \(\lambda\) wood, \(\psi\) weax, wax (?).] Same as woudwaxen.

wood-waxen (wud'wak"sn), u. Same as wood-

woodweelet, woodwelet, n. Obsolete forms of

wood-widgeon (wid'wij"on), n. See widgeon,

wood-wool (wud'wul), n. Fine shavings made

wood-wool (wud'wui), n. Fine snavings made from pine wood, specially prepared and used as a surgical dressing.
woodwork (wud'werk), n. Objects, or parts of objects, made of wood; that which is produced by the carpenters' or joiners' art; generally applied to details rather than to complete

structures: as, the woodwork of a house (that is, the inner fittings, etc.).

A young man has some reason to be displeased when he finds the girl of his heart hand in hand with another young gentleman in an occult and shady recess of the recod-work of Brighton Pier.

The rich painting of the wood-work was beginning to Iade.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 128.

woodworker (wud'wer"ker), n. 1. A worker in wood, as a earpenter, joiner, or cabinet-maker.

— 2. A power-machine for jointing, molding, squaring, and facing wood. It is made adjustable, and has various attachments for work of different kinds.—Universal woodworker, a combina-tion machine for working in wood, so made that the two sides can work independently or in concert, as may be desired. Such machines are adapted for a great variety of work, as chamfering, graining, tenoning, crosseutting, and mitering. E. H. Knight.

wood-worm (wind werm), n. A worm, grub, or larve that is head in wood.

larva that is bred in wood.

woodwoset, n. [Also, corruptly, woodhouse; < ME. woodwose, wodewose, wodewose, wodewose, woodwyse, wowyse; < AS. wudewāsa, a man of the woods, a faun or satyr, < wudu, wood, + *wāsa, prob. 'a being;' < wesan, dial. wosan. be: see was.] A wild man of the woods; a satyr or faun. Representations of woodwoses often appear in herally we support are aldry as supporters.

Wodwos, that woned in the Knarrez [rocks]. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 721. In he schokkes his schelde, schountes he no lengare; Bot alles unwyse wodewyse he wente at the gayneste, Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3818.

Some like brute beasts grazed upon the ground, some went naked, some roamed like woodwoses.

Sir T. Wilson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 464).

wood-wren (wud'ren), n. 1. Either one of two small woodland birds of Europe, belonging to the subfamily Sylviinæ. (a) The willow-warbler or willow-wren, Phylloscopus trochius. (b) The true woodwarbler, or yellow willow-wren, Phylloscopus sibilatrix:



Yellow Wood-wren (Phylloscopus sibilatrix),

the preferable use of the name. The two species, though quite distinct, are much alike and often confounded. Neither is a wren in a proper sense.

2†. A supposed species of true wren, described by Audubon in 1834 as Troglodytes americanus, but not different from the common house-wren of the United States. of the United States.

wood-wroth (wöd'rôth), a. Angry to the extent of madness. [Seotch.]

When he saw her dear heart's blood,
A' wood-wroth waxed he.

Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Allingham's Ballad-Book).

woodwyset, n. See woodwose. woody (wud'i), a. [Early mod. E. also woodie, woddy; < ME. wody. wod, woody; < wood! + -y!.] 1. Abounding with wood; wooded: as, woody land; a woody region.

It is all worldy, but by the Sea side Southward there are sands like downes.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 277.

Oft in glimmering bowers and glades
He met her, and in secret shades
Of woody Ida's inmost grove.

Milton, II Penseroso, 1. 29.

A slanting ray lingered on the woody crests of the preci-plees that overhung some parts of the river, giving greater depth to the dark-gray and purple of their rocky sides. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 438.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the woods; dwelling or situated in the woods; peculiar to a wood or forest; sylvan; woodland; woodsy.

All the Satyres scorne their woody kind.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 18.

The Brachmanes, which he in his Indian tranels had found in a woodie solitarinesse.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 367.

3. Consisting of or containing wood: ligneous: as, the woody parts of plants.

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass, sowthistle, and hemlock, Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philos., ix.

4. Peculiar to or characteristic of wood: as, a woody seent or flavor .- Glandular woody fiber.

See glandular.—Woody fiber, the fiber of wood. See vegetable fibers (under piber), wood-cell, and woody tissue, below.—Woody layers. See layer.—Woody mullen!, the Jerusalem sage, Phlomis fruticosa.

the Jerusalem sage, Phlomis fruitcosa.

Verbesco, wooll-blade, torche-herbe, lung-woort, haresheard, french-sage, higtaper, or wooddi-mullein. Florio.

Woody nightshade. See nightshade, 1 (a).—Woody stem, in bot., a stem of a hard or woody nature, which lasts for many years, as the trunks of trees.—Woody tissue, in bot., vegetable tissue composed chiefly of wood-cells. See wood-cell and tissue, 4.

Wooer (wö'er), n. [Early mod. E. also wower; \lambda ME. wowere, wowar, woweare, wouwere, \lambda ME. wowere, wowar, wooes ewool.] One who woos. (a) One who courts or solicits in love; a

who woos. (a) One who courts or solicits in love; a anitor

autor.
"By my feith, frere," quod I, "ze faren lyke thise woweres
That wedde none wydwea but forto welde here godia."
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 71.

I'll mark no words that smooth-faced wooers say.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 838.

(bt) One who promotes the marriage of another; a match-Wowar, or he that wowythe for another. Pronuba,

paranimphus.

Prompt. Parv., p. woof (wöf), n. [Altered, by initial conformity with weare, weft, web, from oof, \land ME. oof, \land AS. \overline{owef}, \overline{owef}, \overline{awef} aweb, contr. to \overline{ab}, woof, \land \overline{awef} awef an in pp. $\tilde{a}wefen$, weave, $\langle \tilde{a}$ -+ wefan, weave: see a- 1 and weave 1 .] 1. The thread that is earried by the shuttle and is weven into the warp by being passed back and forth through successive sheds, or partings made in the warp or lengthwise threads by the action of heddles; the threads that run from side to side of a web; the weft.

The placing of the tangible parta in length or transverse, as in the warp and the woof of textile, is more luward or more outward.

Bacon, Nat. Hiat.

2. Texture; cloth: as, a pall of softest woof.

There was an awful rainbow once in heaven: We know her woof, her texture; she is given In the duli catalogue of common things.

Keats, Lamia, ii.

His movements were watched by hundreds of natives, . . . an exceedingly tall race, almost naked, . . . the women cinctured with a woof of painted feathers or a deerskin apron.

Bancroft, Hist, U. S., I. 34.

woofy (wö'fi), a. $[\langle woof + -y^1 \rangle]$ Having a texture; dense: as, a woofy cloud. J.

woohoo (wö-hö'), n. The sail-fish: same as boohoo? (where see cut).
wooingly (wö'ing-li), adv. In a wooing man-

ner; enticingly; with persuasiveness.

Heaven's breath Smells wooingly here. Shak, Macbeth, i. 6, 6,

A Middle English form of week1. wookt, n. wool (wul), n. [Formerly also wooll; Se. woo; < ME. woll, wolle, wulle, (AS. wull, wul = OFries. wolle, ulle = D. wol = LG. wulle = OHG. wolla, MHG. G. wolle = Icel, ull = Sw. ull = Dan. uld = Goth. wulla, wool (Teut. *wolla, assimilated from *wolna), = OBulg. vlima = Lith. wilna = Russ volna = L. villas shagay hair wollas. Russ. rolna = L. villus, shaggy hair, vellus, a fleece, wool, = Skt. ūrnā, wool; lit. a 'covering. formed, with suffix -na, from a root seen in Skt. rar, eover. Connection with Gr. εριον, wool, είρος, wool, οίκος, woolly, shaggy, thick, etc., is doubtful.] 1. The fine, soft, curly hair which forms the fleece or fleecy coat of the sheep and some other animals, as the goat and alpaca, in fineness approaching fur. The wool or fleece of the sheep furnishes the most important material for clothing in all cold and temperate climates. The felting property from which wool derives its chief value, and which is its special distinction from hair, depends in part upon the kinks in the shaft or fiber, but mainly upon the scales with which the surface is imbricated. These scales are minute, from about 2,000 to nearly 4,000 to the inch, and whorled about the stem in verticils; the stem itself is extremely slender, being less than one thousandth of an inch in diameter. Wool is kept soft and pliable by the wool-oil, commonly called yolk. In different animals wool shades by imperceptible degrees is to hair; and that of the sheep simply represents an extreme case of the most desirable qualities, namely, flueness, kinkiness, and scallness of the fiber, together with its length, strength, and luster, and the copiousness of the fleece, which consists entirely of wool, without thair; in all of which particulars the wool of the different breeds of sheep varies to a degree. (Coropare def. 2) Wool when shorn is divided into two classes, short wood, or carding-wool, seldom exceeding a length of 3 or 4 inches, and long wood, or combing-wool, varying in length from 4 to 8 Inches, each class being abublivited into a varlety of sorts, according to the fineness and soundness of the staple. The finest wools are of short staple, and the coarser wools usually of long staple. Wools which unite a high degree of theness and softness with considerable length of staple bear a high price. English-bred sheep produce a good, strong combing-wool, that of the Scotch breeds being somewhat harsher and coarser. The floest carding-wools were formerly exclusively obtained from Spain, the native country of the merino sheep, and at a later period extensively from Germany, where that breed had been successfully introduced and cultivated. Immense flocks of merinos are now reared in Australia, North and South America, and South Africa. fineness approaching fur. The wool or fleece of the sheep furnishes the most important material for clothing in

6971 A lytylle Lomb with outen Wolle, Mandeville, Travels, p. 264.

And softe wolle our book seith that she wroghte, To kepen her fro slouthe and ydelnesse. Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 1721.

Wool is a modified form of hair, distinguished by its slender, soft, and wavy or curly structure, and by the highly imbricated or serrated surface of its filaments.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 653.

2. The fine, short, thick underfur or down of any animal, as distinguished from the longer and stiffer hairs which come to the surface of the pelage. Most hairy animals have at least two coats, one of long and comparatively straight, stout, stiff hairs, the other of wool. See underfur.

In that Contree ben white Hennes withouten Fetheres; ut thei beren white Wolle, as Scheep don here. Mandeville, Travels, p. 208.

Eye of newt and toe of frog.
Wool of bat and tongue of dog.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 15. 3. The short, erisp, enrly or kinky hair of the head of some persons, as negroes; humorously, the hair of any person's head. [Colloq.]

From a strsnge freak of nature, not unusual in these Virginian mountains, his knotty reod was of a pale tancelor. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 203.

4. Any light, downy, fleeey, or floeculent substance resembling wool. (a) The dense furry or woolly coat of many insects, as the pubeacence covering the moths known as millers, that on various caterpillars, that spun by various larve for a case or eccoon, etc. Secretions of various insects are very nicely graded from a solid waxy consistency through various frothy states to a light dry fleecy condition resembling wool: see wax-insect, spittle-insect, and woolly aphis (under woolly). In another large class of cases the apun-out secretion is gosamer, cohweb, or true silk. See these words, and silkworm. (b) In bot.: (1) A sort of down or pubescence, or a clothing of dense curling hairs, on the surface of certain plants. (2) The fiber of the cotton-plant, commonly called cotton-wool.

Angora wool, the wool of the Angora goat, from which angora is made.—Berlin wool, a kind of fine dyed wool nsed for worsted-work, knitting, etc. It is harder and closer than zephyr-wool.—Camel's wool, mohair.—Cape wool, a somewhat inferior variety of wool brought from the Cape of Good flope.—Carding-wool, wool of abort fiber worked upon a carding-machine. It is distinguished from combing-wool, which has a long fiher and is prepared from combing-wool, which has a long fiher and is prepared. 4. Any light, downy, fleecy, or floceulent subwool, a somewhat inferior variety of wool brought from the Cape of Good Hope.—Carding-wool, wool of short fiber worked upon a carding-machine. It is distinguished from combing-wool, which has a long fiber and is prepared for apinning by combing.—Dyed in the wool, tinged in the fiber; hence, permanent; lasting; not liable to fade or change; thorough; out-and-out: as, a dyed-in-the-wood democrat. [U.S.]—Fleece-wools. See fleece, I.—German wool. Same as Berlin wool.—Glass wool, a mass of fine filaments of glass forming together a cotton-like substance similar to mineral wool.—Great cry and little wool, much cry and little wool, much cry and little wool, much cry and little wool.

And so his hyghnes shal have theroff but as hadd the man that sherid is hogge, much errye and litill well.

Sir John Fortescue (c. 1475), On the Governance of land, x., quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI.

But if you compare his threatenings and his after-affections you would say of them, as that wise man shearing his hogs: Here is a great deal of cry, but a little wool.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 477.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 477.

Hamburg wool, one of the varieties of German or Berlin wool made for fancy work.—Hand-washed wool, wool washed before the sheep were shorn.—Holmgren's wools, skeins of wool of different colors used as tests for color-blindness.—Laid wool, wool from sheep which had been smeared with tar and butter as a protection from the rigor of winter.—Leviathan wool. See leviathan.—Long wool. See def. 1.—Mineral wool. See mineral.—More squeak than wool, more noise than substance. [Collon.]

For matter of title he thought there was more than wool. Roger North, Lord Guilford, II, 17. than wool. Royer North, Lord Guilford, II. 17. (Davies.) Philosopher's wool, philosophic wool. See philosophic.—Pine-wool, pine-needle wool. See pine-needle.—Seoured wool. See scour!.—Shetland wool, a thin hairy undyed and very tenacions and strong worsted, spun in the Shetland Islands from the wool of the native sheep, and very extensively used in the knitting of fine shawla and other garments. Energe. Brit., XIV. 127.—Spanish wool, wool impregnated with rouge.—To pull the wool over one's eyes, to deceive or delude one; throw dust in one's eyes; prevent one from seeing clearly in any way.—Wool-bundling machine, a machine for compressiog and tring fleeces into bundles; a fleece-folder or wool-wool which has not been cleaned either before or after shearing. (See also cinder-wool, cotton-wool, dead-wool, lamb's-wool, skin-wool, skay-wool.)
Wool (wul), r. t. [\(wool, n. \)] To pull the hair

wool (wil), v. t. [$\langle wool, n. \rangle$] To pull the hair of, in sport or anger; rumple or tousle the hair of. [Colloq., U. S.] wool-ball (wul'bal). n. A ball of wool, espe-

cially such as is found in the stomach of sheep and other animals, wool-bearing (wul'bar"ing), a. Producing

wool; having a fleece, as the sheep.

wool, having a neede, as the sheep.
wool-bladet, n. A plant, apparently the mullen. See quotation at woody mullen (under mondu).

wool-burler (wûl'bêr"lêr), n. One w wool or woolen cloth. See burl¹, r. t. One who burls

wool-carder (wul'kär"der), n. One who eards

them parallel preparatory to spinning. See $card^2$ and $carding^2$.

wool-cleaner (wil'kle"ner), n. A machine for beating, shaking, and cleaning wool previous to seonring and dyeing; a wool-duster or wool-

wool-comber (wul'komer), n. One employed

in wool-combing. wool-combing (wul'kō"ming), n. The act or process of separating the fibers of wool, especially long-fibered wool, and laving them parallel as in wool-earding. See comb¹ and combing. lel as in wool-earding. See comb¹ and com woold (wöld), v. t. [With excrescent d,

woelen, wind, wrap, = OHG. wuolen, MHG. wuelen, G. wühlen, stir, move, wallow, etc.; ef. wallow¹.] Naut., to wind; particularly, to wind (a rope) round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for the purpose of confining and supporting them.

woolder (wöl'der), n. [< woold + -erl.] 1.
Naut., a stick used in woolding.—2. In ropemaking, one of the pins passing through the top,

and forming a handle to it. See top³, 2. wool-driver (wul'drī"ver), n. One who buys wool in different parts of a sheep-raising country, and brings it for sale to the woolen-mill or market. [Great Britain.]

wool-dryer (wul'dri"er), n. A machine for dry-

ing wool which has been washed, dyed, etc. wool-duster (wul'dus"ter), n. A machine for removing impurities from wool by means of heaters

wool-dyed (wul'did), a. Dyed in the wool—that is, before spinning or weaving: as wooldued eloth.

woolen, woollen (wul'en), a. and u. [\lambda ME. wollen, wullen, \lambda AS. wyllen (= OHG. wullin, MHG. G. wollen), woolen, \lambda wul, wool, + -en2: see wool, n.] I. u. 1. Made of wool; consisting of wool: as, woolen eloth. Bucon.

On a poure beggar put a scherte, And wollen wedys that warm will last. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

2. Of or pertaining to wool: as, woolen manufactures.—3. Clad in the rough, homespun serges of former times, as opposed to the silk, velvet, and fine linen of the wealthier classes; hence, coarse; boorish; rustic; vulgar.

Woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats. Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 9. Woolen-back satin, astin of which the back is composed of linsey-woolsey: it is durable and not liable to crease, Dict. of Needlework.—Woolen plush, a plush with a woolen pile.—Woolen velvet, a general name for a woolen cloth with velvet texture. See astrakhan, beaver!, Utrecht relvet (under velvet), and velvet.

II. n. Cloth made of wool, or chiefly of wool:

an abbreviation of woolen cloth.

I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lie in the woollen. Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 33.

The pre-existence under concrete forms of the woodlens, silks, and cottons we wear, we can trace some distance back.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 93.

woolen-cord (wul'en-kord), n. A kind of corduroy, or ribbed stuff, of which the face is wholly of wool.

woolen-draper (wûl'en-dra#per), n. in woolen cloths of different kinds; especially, a retail dealer in woolens for men's wear.

woolenette, woollenette (wil-e-net'), n. woolen + dim. -ctte.] A trade-name for a variety of woolen cloth.

woolen-matelassé (wul'en-mat-las "a), Woolen eloth woven with flowers and other patterns in a light matelassé silk. It is nsed for women's outer garments.

woolen-printer (wûl'en-prin#têr), n. One who prints woolen cloth, such as flannel, with eolored patterns

woolen-scribbler (wůl'en-skrib"lêr), n. Same as wool-scribbler.

wool-extract (wul'eks"trakt), n. Wool recovered from mixed fabries of wool and eotton by subjecting them to a chemical process which destroys the cotton.

wool-fat (wûl'fat), n. 1. Same as suint.—2. A fatty substance obtained from wool and used as a basis for ointments; lanolin.
woolfell (wûl'fel), n. [\langle wool + fell3.] The skin of a wool-bearing beast with the fleece still

The duties on wool, sheepskins, or woolfells, and leather, exported, were . . . payable by every merchant, as well native as stranger.

Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

In 1333 the merchants granted ten shillings on the sack and woolfells, and a pound on the last, but this also was regarded as illegal, and superseded by royal ordinance.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 277. wool. See wool-earding.

wool-carding (wûl'kär"ding), n. The process of separating the fibers of wool and laying woolfist! (wûl'fist), n. Same as wolf's-fist.

ly to the indulgence of idle fancies or to any foolish or fruitless pursuit. The almsion is proba-bly to the practice of gathering the tufts of wool to be found on bushes and hedges, necessitating much wanderfound on bushes and ing to little purpose.

His wits were a wool-gathering, as they say, and his head busied about other matters. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 189

I crost the water in my gown and slippers,
To see my rents and buildings of the Bankside,
And I am slipt clean out of ken, fore-god,
A vool-gathering.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 302).

What! I think my wits are a wool-gathering to-day.

Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

wool-grass (wûl'grâs), n. A rush-like plant, Eriophorum cyperinum (Scirpus Eriophorum), common in low grounds through the eastern half of North America. It grows from 2 to 5 feet high, bearing at the summit a spreading and drooping panicle of very numerous small heads which are woolly with the rusty tortuous bristles of the flowers.

I am particularly attracted by the arching and sheaf-like top of the wool-grass. Thoreau, Walden, p. 331.

wool-grower (wul'gro"er), n. One who raises

wool-growing (wal/gro*ing), a. Producing sheep and wool: especially noting a tract of eountry

wool-hall (wul'hal), n. A market-building or exchange devoted to the business of woolenmerchants.

wool-head (wul'hed), n. Same as buffle1 (which

wool-nead (will ned), n. Same as bujile! (which see, with cut). G. Trumbull, 1888. [Currituck Sound, North Carolina.]
woollen, woollenette. See woolen, woolenette.
woolliness (wul'i-nes), n. A woolly character or quality; the state of being woolly in fact or

appearance; pubescence; flocculence. woolly (wul'i), a. [$\langle wool + -y^{\text{I}}.$] 1. Consisting of wool; fleecy: as, the woolly coat of the sheep, of a young scal, etc.—2. Resembling wool; exhibiting woolliness; having the appearance of wool: as, woolly hair; woolly

When clouds look woolly, snow may be expected.

Abercromby, Weather, p. 114.

3. Clothed or covered with wool, or something like it; pubescent; flocculent.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands.

Shak., M. of V., i. 3, 84.

A. In bot., covered with a pubescence of long and soft hairs like wool; lanate; tomentose.— White woolly currant-scale. See white1.—Woolly aphis, a plant-louse of the family Aphididæ and either of the subfamilies Lachninæ and Pemphiginæ. Many of them seerete a white filamentous substance resembling wool. Schizoneura langera is the woolly root-louse of the apple, or the American blight of Great Britain and the British colonies. See Lachninæ, Pemphiginæ, Pemphigus, root-louse, and Schizoneura (with cut).—Woolly bear the larva of any arctiid moth which is densely clothed with woolly hairs, as that of the tiger-moth; a member of the Ursinæ. See cuts under bear? Eurpepia, and tigernoth.—Woolly beard-grass. See beard-grass.—Woolly chetah, the south African form of the chetah or hunting-leopard, which differs in some respects from that of India, has been described as a distinct species (Felis lanea), and is also called Guegardus or Cynædurus jubatus, var. Lanew. The fur is somewhat woolly, and the spots are brown instead of black.—Woolly elephant, the hairy mammoth. Elephas primigenius. See mammoth.—Woolly indri, the woolly lemur. See indri.—Woolly lemur, the Madagascar Indris laniger.—Woolly louse, a woolly plant-louse, see cut under Schizoneura, as S. lanigera; a woolly plant-louse, see cut under Schizoneura.—Woolly macaco, the Madagascar Lemur mongoz.—Woolly maki, the woolly lemur.—Woolly monkey, any South American monky of the genus Lagothrix. See cut under Lagothrix.—Woolly pastinum, a name riven in the East Indies to a kind of red orpiment or sulphid of arsenic.—Woolly ragwort. See ragwort.—Woolly rhinoceros, the tichorhinus. This is the best-known fossil rhinoceros, and the one whose remains, like those of the woolly elephant, have been found in Siberia, embedded in ice. The species was two-horned, with the anterior horn of great size, and had a coat of pelage; it was widely distributed in northerly latitudes of Europe and Asia, and existed from the Miocene period.—Woolly rogeneural building burposes, woolly-ha 4. In bot., covered with a pubescence of long

mg purposes, woolly-haired (whl'i-hard), a. 1. Woolly-headed, as a person or race of men; ulotrichous. See *Ulotrichi*.—2. Having the pelage more or less woolly or fleecy; woolly, as a beast.

from the woolly hair of his head. [Colloq.] woolly-headed (whl'i-hed"ed), a. Woolly-haired or ulotrichous, as a person.—Woolly-headed thistle. Same ss friar s-crown. wool-mill (whl'mil), m. A building where the column of wooll and the column of the column

spinning of wool and the weaving of woolen cloth are carried on.

cloth are earried on.

woolmonger (whi/mung/ger), n. A dealer in wool. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

wool-moter (whi/mo/ter), n. A person employed in picking wool and freeing it from motes and impurities.

wool-needle (whi/ne/dl), n. A blunt needle with a large long eye, used for wool-work or woosted work.

worsted-work.

wooloid (wul'oid), n. [$\langle wool + -oid$.] titious kind of wool prepared by chemical processes from cows' and buffaloes' hair, largely used in the United States in making ingrain

carpets. [A trade-name.] wool-oil (wul'oil), n. The secretion of the sebaceous glands of the sheep, which greases the flecce; lanolin: popularly called yolk. Compare wool-fat.

wool-oiler (wul'oi ler), n. An attachment to

a wool-carding machine for adding oil to the

wool to prevent the fibers from becoming felted together in the process of spinning.

woolpack (wul'pak), n. [< ME. wolpak; < wool + pack¹, n.] 1. The package in which wool was in former times done up for transportation and sale; specifically, a bundle or bale weighing 240 pounds.

Two gentlemen making a marriage between their heirs ver a woolpack. Dekker and Webster, Northward IIo, i. 1. over a woolpack.

Enforcing asack as big as a wool-pack into rooms at the first too narrow for your arm, when extended by their instruments: so that often they make the very decks to stretch therewith.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 12.

A cannon-ball always doth mischief in proportion to the resistance it meets with, and . . . nothing so effectually deadens its force as a woolpack. Fielding, Amelia, x. 4.

As wool-packs quash the leaden ball. Shenstone, Progress of Taste, i

2. In her., a bearing representing a sort of cushion usually having four tufts at the corners.—3. Cirro-cumulus cloud; a cloud made up of rolled masses, with a fleecy appearance. -4. A concretionary mass of crystalline limestone in the beds of earthy and impure calcareous rock of which the Wenlock limestone is These concretionary masses vary in size from a few inches up to 80 feet in diameter. Also called ballstone.—Woolpack corded, in her., a bearing representing a bale tied round with cords in several places.

wool-packer (wul'pak#er), n. 1. One who puts

up wool for the market, as into woolpacks. Sec woolpack .- 2. A table having various arrangements for collecting loose wool or fleeces into bundles ready for tying and otherwise prepar-

ing for transportation.

wool-picker (wul'pik"er), n. A machine for freeing wool from foreign matters by beating it with rapidly revolving blades; a wool-cleaner.

wool-powder (will'pon der), n. Powder or dust obtained by scraping very dry wool. It is used for mosaic powder-work, wall-papers, etc. woolsack (will'sak), n. [< ME. neollesack; < wool + sack | n.] 1. A sack or bag of wool.—
2. A cushion stuffed with wool, especially that or which the learner when the sack | wool | on which the lord chancellor sits in the House of Lords. It is a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with green cloth.

He [Warren Hastings] was then called to the bar, was informed from the woolsack that the Lords had acquitted him, and was solemnly discharged.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an Act of Parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool; and, that this source of our national wealth might be kept constantly in mind, woodsacks were placed in the House of Peers, whereon the Judges sat. Brewer, Dict. Phrase and Fable.

In front of the throne were the woodsacks on which the judges sat, and the table for the clerks and other officers of parliament.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 425.

woolsack-piet (wûl'sak-pî), n. A kind of pie onec to be had at "The Woolsack," a rather low ordinary and public house in London.

Her grace would have you eat no more Woolsack pies.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

wool-sale (wûl'sāl), n. A periodical public sale of wool in London, Melbourne, and other places where large quantities of wool are of-

wool-scribbler (wúl'skrib"lêr), n. A machine for combing wool and forming it into thin, downy, translucent layers, preparatory to spinning. Simmonds.

wool-gathering (whl'gath#er-ing), n. The act woolly-head (whl'i-hed), n. A negro: so called of gathering wool: usually applied figurative-from the woolly hair of his head. [Colloq.]

1. A material made of cotton and wool, as distinguished from linsey, which is made of linen and wool. Dict. of Needlework.

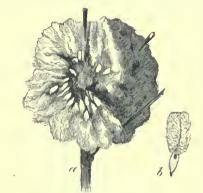
Who could possibly have substituted chance for fate here? unless he thought his verses were to sell by the foot, no matter for the stuff, whether linsey or woodsey.

Bentley, On a Late Discourse of Free-Thinking, liv.

2. Same as linsey-woolsey, 1. wool-shears (wûl'shērz), n. sing. and pl. Shears of the kinds used for shearing sheep, consisting of two sharp-pointed blades so connected by a spring at the back of the handles that they remain open when not in use. The blades are closed and brought into contact for entting by the hand of the operator. See cuts under sheepshears.

wool-sorter (wul'sôr"tèr), n. One who sorts wool; especially, one skilled in dividing wool into lots according to its quality, as length and fineness of fiber. - Wool-sorters' disease, blood poisoning, probably anthrax (although there is not sloways an external lesion), occurring in those engaged in handling and sorting alpaca, mohair, and other varieties of similar wools which have not been previously disinfected. See

wool-sower (wůl'sō"er), n. A woolly manycelled cynipid gall occurring on white-oak twigs in the United States, and made by the gall-fly Andricus seminator. This gall is round,



a, Wool-sower gall, made by Andricus seminator; b, an individual cell (the gall is composed of many such cells).

usually an inch or more in diameter; the woolly material with which the cells are surrounded is rose-colored early in the season, but becomes rusty-brown toward the middle of the summer.

wool-sponge (wul'spunj), n. A kind of bathwool-staple (wul'sta"pl), n. 1. A city or town where wool was formerly brought to the king's staple for sale .- 2. The fiber or pile of wool. staple2, 7.

wool-factor. 1. A dealer in wool; a wool-factor.

They bought the foreign wool directly from the importer, and the native in the fleece, or from the wool stapler.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxii.

A sorter of woel.

woolstock (wul'stok), n. [\langle wool + stock1, n.]
A heavy wooden hammer with a broad smooth face, employed in dressing woolen cloth.

woolward; (wil'wärd), a. and adv. [Early mod. E. wolward; (ME. wolward, wolleward, wulward; lit. 'against wool,' i. e. with the skin against wool; \langle wool + -ward.] With wool as clothing, especially next the skin: apparently always with the idea of doing penance by wearing an irritating and uncomfortable garment. -To go woolward, to west uncomfortable clothing; specifically, to do penance, especially by wearing woolens next the skin.

And wortes flechles wronghte & water to drinken, And werchen & wolward you as we wrecches vsen. Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1. 788.

Barefote and wolwarde I have hyght

Thyder for to go.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

I have no shirt; I go woolward for penance.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 717.

Poor people fare coarsely, work hard, go wolward and Buston, Anat. of Mel., p. 526. woolward-going (wul'ward-go"ing), n.

act of one who goes woolward. Fasting, watching, woolward-going, pilgrimage, and all hodily exercise must be referred unto the taming of the

flesh only Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 80.

Woolwich gun. See gun1. wool-winder (wil/win/der), n. A person employed to wind wool or make it up into bundles to be packed for sale.

wool-work (wûl'wêrk), n. Needlework imitating tapestry, usually done on canvas with Berlin wools. The name is sometimes given to other forms of embroidery with wools .- Mosaic

other forms of embroidery with wools.—Mosaic wool-work. See mosaic!

woom (wöm), n. [Origin obscure.] A tradename for the fur of the beaver. There are four sorts—silvery, pale, white, and brown.

woon! (wön), n. [< Burmese vun, a burden.]

An administrative officer; a governor: as, myo-woon, chief governor; ye-woon, water-governor, transport high ministrative or works. ernor; woon-gyre, high minister, or member of the conneil of state.

The most arbitrary confiscation of their goods by every petty Woon who flourished one gold umbrells.

J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 36.

woon²t. A variant of wone², won², won⁴. woontt, v. An obsolete form of wont¹. Spenser. woorali, woorara, woorari (wö'ra-li, -rä, -ri), n. Sonth American arrow-poison: same as curari. Also wourali, wourari.

Upon the application of a stimulus . . . contractions will still take place after the animal has been poisoned by woorara, which is known to paralyze the motor set of nerves.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 116.

woorst, a. An obsolete form of worst.
wooset, n. An earlier form of noze.

The aguish woose of Kent and Essex.

Howell, Vindleation, 1677 (Harl. Mise., VI. 129).

A variant of wost, second person singular indicative present of wit1.

woosyt, a. An earlier form of oozy.

What is she else, but a foul neony Marsh?
Drayton, Polyolhion, xxv. 205.

woott, A Middle English form of wot. See wit1, v. wootz (wöts), n. [Supposed to be an orig. error or misprint, perhaps for *wook, repr. Canarese ukku (pron. wukku), steel.] The name given to steel made in India by fusing iron with earbonaceous matter. This is done in small crucibles holding a pound or two of the Iron, and the wood selected to furnish the carbon to the metal is always that of Cassia auriculata, which is cut into small pieces, the same being done with the Iron, and the whole covered by one or more green leaves, usually of a species of Convolculus, the crucible being then covered with a lid of elay. A number of these crucibles are pisced together in a hole dug in the ground, and heated in a charcoal-fire urged by a pair of bellows made of ox-hide, the blast being kept up for three or four hours. The steel thus obtained is hard in temper, and requires much eare in working. This is the oldest method of making steel of which anything definite is known, having been in use, without change, for an indefinite length of time, and being, as generally believed, original with the Hindus.

WOP (wop), v. l.; pret. and pp. wopped, ppr. wopping. Same as whop.

Old Osborne was highly delighted when Georgy wopped steel made in India by fusing iron with earbona-

Old Osborne was highly delighted when Georgy wopped her third boy . . . In Russell Square.

Thackeray, Vanity Falr, Ivi.

wopent. An obsolete strong past participle of

wops (wops), n. [A variant of waps for wasp.] A wasp or hornet. Also wopps. [Prov. Eng.] worble (wôr'bl), n. Same as wabble2 or war-

worct, worcht. Middle English forms of work.

Worcester porcelain. See porcelain¹. worchert, n. A Middle English form of worker. word¹ (werd), n. [Early mod. E. also woord; \(\) ME. word, wurd, word (pl. word, wordes), \(\cap AS.\) word (pl. word) \(=\OS.\) word \(=\OS.\) word, word, word, word, word (pt. word) \(\sigma\) S. word \(\sigma\) Of ries, word, werd, with \(\sigma\) LG, word \(\sigma\) OHG, MHG, G, wort \(\sigma\) leel, orth (for *rord) \(\sigma\) Sw. Dan, ord \(\sigma\) Goth, ward, a word, \(\sigma\) Lith, wardas, a name, \(\sigma\) L. verbum, a word, verb; orig. 'a thing spoken'; ef. Gr. tiper, speak, ερείν, question, ρήτωρ, speaker, etc. (see rheter). Doublet of rerb.] 1. A sound, or combination of sounds, used in any language as the sign of a conception, or of a conception together with its grammatical relations; the smallest bit of human language forming a grammatiest bit of human language forming a grammatical part of speech; a vocable; a term. A word may be sny part of speech, as verb, noun, particle, etc.; it may be radical, as love, or derivative, as lover, lovely, loveliness, or an inflected form, as loves, lovel; it may be simple, or compound, as love-sick. Anything is a word that can be used as an individual member of a sentence, and that is not separable into parts usable independently and coordinately in making a sentence. A word is a spoken sign that has arrived at its value as used in any language by a series of historical chauges, and that holds its value by virtue of usage, being exposed to such further changes, of form and of meaning, as usage may prescribe. The conception involved in a word may be of any grade, from the simplest, as one, to the most derived and complicated, as political, and the grammatical relations involved may also be of any degree, from true to untruthfulness, or from (Latin) and to another.

Geffray the letters after breke and rayd,

Geffray the letters after breke and rayd, Fro wurde unto word, Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1, 3187.

Sixe wordes out of which all the whole dittie is made, euery of those sixe commencing and ending his verse by course.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 72.

Words are but the current tokens or marks of popular

notions of things.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.215. Words are sensible signs necessary for communication, Locke, Human Understanding, III. ii. I.

The deeper and more complex parts of human nature can be exhibited by means of words alone.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Words, which are a set of elickings, hissings, lispings, and so on, mean very little, compared to tones and expression of the features. O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

2. The letter or letters or other characters, written or printed, which represent such a vocable: as, a word misprinted.—3. Speech; talk; discourse; conversation; commonly in the plural.

Whan Melior that make mayde herd Alisaundrines wordes,

sche was gretly gladed of hire gode bi-hest.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 600.

I would not, in plain terms, from this time forth,

Have you so slander any moment's leisure
As to give words or talk with the Lord Hsmlet.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 134.

The Men began to murmur against Captain Swan for perswading them to come this Voyage; but he gave them fair words.

Dampier, Voyages, 1. 282. Can there be no sympathy without the gabble of words?

Lamb, Quakers' Meeting.

4. Saying; remark; expression: as, a word of

comfort or sympathy; a word of reproach. Him wil I cheare with chaunting al this night; And with that word she gan to cleare hir throate, Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arher), p. 88.

5. A symbol of thought, as distinguished from thought itself; sound as opposed to sense.

The majority attend to words rather than to things.

Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), i. § 74.

Life is short, and conversation apt to run to mere ords.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, ii. To modern society Antinomiaus and Socinisms are but words, are but ancient history. N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 23.

Intelligence; information; tidings; report: without an article, and used only as a singular: as, to send word of one's arrival.

The noblist of nome that neuer man adouted,
The neorde of your wekes & your wight dedis,
And the prise of your prowes passes o fer!

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S), 1, 1098.

I'll send him certain word of my success.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4, 89.

Word is to the kitchen gane,
And word is to the lin',
And word is to the lin',
And word is to the noble room,
Amang the ladyes a'.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, 111, 116).

I did give them an account dismayed them all, and word as carried in to the King. Pepys, Diary, II. 440. was carried in to the King. 7. An expression of will or decision; an in-

junction; command; order.

Sharp's the word; egad, I'll own the thing. I'anburgh, The Mistake, iii. 1.

In my time a father's word was law. Tennyson, Dora. 8. A password; a watchword; a war-cry; a signal, or term of recognition, even when consisting of several words.

Advance our standards, set upon our foes Our ancient word of courage, fair Saint George, Inspire us with the spleen of flery dragons! Shak., Rich. III., v. 3, 349.

1 have the word; sentonel, do thou stand; Thou shalt not need to call, I'll be at hand. Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

Let the word be: Not without mustard; your erest is

very rare, sir.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humonr, iii. 1. A brief or pithy remark or saying; a prov-

erh; a motto. The old word is "What the eye views not, the heart les not."

Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, xi. § 5.

10. Affirmation; promise; obligation; good faith; a term or phrase implying or containing an assertion, declaration, assurance, or the like, which involves the faith or honor of the utterer of it: with a possessive: as, I pledge you my word; on my word, sir.

They are not men o' their words. Shak., Lear, lv. 6, 106,

Madam, I dare pass my word for her truth.

Beau. and Pl., King and No King, ii. 1.

Doll. Alas, Master Allum, 't is but poor fifty pound!

All. If that he all, you shall upon your word take up so much with me; another time I'll run as far in your books.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ilo, ii. 1.

Old as I am, I take thee at thy word.

Dryden, Conquest of Granada, II., ii. i.

I hope you'l think it no way improper, and must beg of you it may be done, because my word's at stake.

E. Gibson, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 230.

Our royal word upon it,
He comes back safe. Trunyson, Princess, v.

11. Utterances or terms interchanged expressive of anger, contention, or reproach: in the plural, and often qualified by high, hot, hard, Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 46.

She and I had some words last Sunday at church, but I think I gave her her own. Swift, Polite Conversation, i. Ilsving had some words with Bemoy, he stabbed him with his dagger to the heart, so that he fell dead without uttering a word.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 102.

He and I Had once hard words, and parted. Tennyson, Dora. 12. In theol.: (a) [cap.] The Son of God; God as manifested to man: same as Logos.

Thou, my Word, begotten Son, by thee
This I perform.

Milton, P. L., vii. 163.

(b) [cap. or l. c.] The Holy Scripture, or a part of Scripture: as, the Word of God, or God's Word.

The excellency of this Word is so great, and of so high dignity, that there is no earthly thing to be compared unto it.

Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. V1., 1549.

For, when tribulation or persecution ariseth because of the Word, by and by he is offended. Mat. xiii. 21.

Deliuered in Six Sermons at Steeple-Ashton in Wiltshire by George Webbe, Preacher of the Word and Pastor there.

The Practice of Quietness (1615).

The sword and the word! do you study them both, maser parson?

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 1. 44.

A play upon words. See pluy1.—At short wordst. See short.—A word and a hlow, a threat and its immediate execution; hastiness in action: also used adjectively.

I find there is nothing but a word and a blow with you.

Swift, Polite Conversation, i. (Davies.)

A Napoleon-like promptitude of action, which the unlearned operatives described by calling him "a word-and-a-blow man."

Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong, iv. (Davies.)

By word of mouth. See mouth.

Howbeit, this matter may be easily remedied, if you will take the pains to ask the question of Raphael himself, by word of mouth, if he be now with you.

Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 8.

"This," he said, "is not a court in which written charges are exhibited. Our proceedings are summary, and by word of mouth."

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Fallacy in words. See semilogical fallacy, under fallacy—God's Word. Same as the Word of God, below.—Good word, favorable account or mention; expression of good opinion; commendation; praise: as, to speak a good word for one.

Where your good word cannot advantage him,

Where your good werd cannot advantage him, Your slander never can condamage him.

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 42.

Hard words. (a) Words not easy to spell, pronounce, or define correctly. (b) Hot, angry, or reproachful words. See def. 11, and the quotation there from Tennyson.—Homophonous words. See homophonous.—Household word. See household.—In a word, in one word, in one brief, pithy phrase; briefly; to sum up; in short.

In a word, for far behind his worth
Comes all the praises that I now bestow,
He is complete in feature and in mind.
Shak, T. G. of V., H. 4. 71.
In a word, to be a fine gentleman is to be a generous and a brave man.
Steele, Spectator, No. 75.

Here, in a word—and it is a rare instance in my life— I had met with a person thoroughly adapted to the situa-tion which he held. Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 27. In word, in speech only; hence, in mere profession or

Let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth.

1 John iii. 18.

and in truth.

1 John in. 18.

Mind the word. See mind1.—Precatory words. See precatory.—The Comfortable Words. See comfortable.

The Word of God, the Bible; the Scriptures. This use is rejected by the Society of Friends, who limit the phrase to the meaning given in def. 12 (a).

An account of a personal pressure brought to hear upon Fisher by the King, who pointed out to him that his obe-dience was limited by the condition "so far as the Word of God allowed." Nineteenth Century, XXVI, 885.

God allowed." Ameteenth Century, AAY 1, 850.

To be as good as one's word. See good.—To break one's word, to break wordt, See break. To eat one's words. See eat.—To have a word with a person, to have some conversation with him.

The Iriar and you Must have a word amon.

Shak, M. for M., v. 1, 364.

To have the words fort, to act as spokesman for.

Our hoste hadde the wordes for us alle.

Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, 1, 67.

To make words. See make1.—To pass one's word. See pass.—Word and endt, from beginning to end; every.

thing.
Of al this werk he tolde hym worde and ende.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 702.

Word for word, in the exact words or terms; verbatim;

And he wrote in hys booke worde for worde like as he m tolde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 259.

Court. Do you read on then.—
Free. [Reads.] . . .
Court. Word for word.
Etherege, She Would if She Could, iv. 2.

I shall set it [a letter] down word for word as it came to e. Steele. Spectator, No. 17.

Who with the News to Procris quick repair'd, Repeating Word for Word what she had heard, Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Word of command, word of honor, words of inheritance, words of limitation. See command, etc.—Words of institution. See institution, 8 (a).=Syn. 1. Phrase, etc. See term.
word¹ (werd), v. [< ME. worden, wordien; < word¹, n.] I. trans. 1. To express in words;

In the most generous terms.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

The apology for the king is the same, but worded with greater deference to that great prince.

Addison.

2. To ply with or overpower by words; talk. If one were to be worded to Death, Italian is the fittest Language, in regard of the Flueney and Softness of it.

Howell, Letters, 1. i. 42.

3t. To flatter; cajole.

lle words me, girls, he words me, that I should not Be noble to myself. Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 191.

4. To make or unmake by a word or command. [Rare.]

nothing again.

II. intrans. To speak; talk; converse; dis-

And tho that wisely wordeden and wryten many bokes Of witte and of wisdome with dampned soules wonye. Piers Plowman (B), x. 428.

Thus wording timidly among the fierce:
"O Father! I am here the simplest voice,"

**Keats, Hyperion, ii.

To word it, to wrangle; dispute; contend in words. He that descends not to word it with a shrew does worse any beat her.

Sir R. L'Estrange. than beat her.

word²t, n. An erroneous form of ord.
word-blind (werd'blind), a. Deprived of the visual memory of the signs of language. Unable, as a result of disease, to read, though possibly retaining the ability to speak, write, and understand spoken words.

M. de Capdeville noted the curious fact that word-blind ersons are sometimes able to read manuscript but not rint.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, 111. 43.

word-blindness (werd 'blind "nes), n. through disease, of the ability to read, although the faculties of speaking, writing, and under-standing spoken words may remain unimpaired.

standing spoken words may remain infinite word-book (werd'būk), n. [$< word^1 + book >$ after D. woordenboek = G. $w\"{o}rterbuch = Ieel$. $ortha-b\bar{o}k = Sw$. ordbok = Dan. ordbog.] A book containing werds with their explanations, arranged in alphabetical or other regular order; a vocabulary; a dictionary; a lexicen.

If no other bookes can be so vvell perfected, but still some thing may be added, hovy much less a Word-booke?

Florio, 1t. Dict. (1598), To the Reader, p. [13].

word-bound (werd'bound), a. Restrained or restricted in speech; unable or unwilling to express one's self; also, bound by one's word or promise.

Word-bound he is not;
J. Baillie. He'll tell it willingly.

word-building (werd'bil"ding), n. The formation, construction, or composition of words. word-catcher (werd'kach"er), n. One who cavils at words.

Each word-catcher, that lives on syllables. Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 166.

word-deafness (werd'def"nes), n. Loss, through disease, of the ability to understand speken language, although the sounds are heard and the faculties of reading and speaking may be

worder (wer'der), n. [< word!, v., + -er!.] A speaker. Whitlock. [Rare.] wordily (wer'di-li), adr. In a verbose or wordy

wordiness (wer'di-nes), n. The quality of being wordy or of abounding with words.
wording (wer'ding), n. [Verbaln. of word!, v.]

1. The style or manner in which something is expressed; the form of words used in expressing some thought, idea, or the like; diction; phraseology.

It is believed the wording was above his known style and orthography.

Milton. and orthography.

2. Expression, or power of expression; lan-

Things for which no wording can be found.

Keats, Endymion, iv.

wordish (wer'dish), a. $[\langle word^1 + -ish^1 \rangle]$ Verbal; wordy.

An image of that whereof the Philosopher bestoweth but a woordish description. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 33.

wordishness (wer'dish-nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being wordish.—2. Verbosity; prolixity.

The truth they hide by their dark wordishness.
Sir K. Digby, Bodies, Prefatory Verses.

wordle (wer'dl), n. [Origin obscure.] One of the pivoted adjustable cams which form the threat of a drawhead-die through which wire or

lead pipe is drawn. E. H. Knight. wordless (werd'les), a. [\langle ME. wordles (= Ieel. orthlauss, orthalauss); \langle wordl $^+$ + -less.] 1. Silent; speechless.

Wordlesse he was, and semede sicke.

Isle of Ladies, 1. 516.

ller joy with heaved-up hand she doth express, And, wordless, so greets heaven for his success. Shak., Lucrece, l. 112.

2. Unexpressed in words.

or vividly.

Wordlesse answere in no toun
Was tane for obligatioun,
Ne called surety in no wise.

Isle of Ladies, 1. 889.

Silent people often get insane. It is not safe to have too many dealings with vordless thoughts.

Noctes Ambrosianse, April, 1832.

The mem-Rare.]

Against him . . . who could word heaven and earth at of nothing, and can when he pleases word them into thing again.

South, Sermons, X. v.

South, Sermons, X. v.

South, Sermons, X. v.

word-painter (werd'pan"ter), n. has the power of graphic or vivid description in depicting seenes or events; one who displays picturesqueness of style.

word-painting (werd pan ting), n. The act of describing or depicting in words graphically

word-picture (werd'pik"tur), n. A graphic or vivid description of any scene or event, so that

wordsman! (werdz'man), n. [\langle words, pl. of word!, + man.] One who attaches undue importance to words, or who deals in mere words; one skilled in the use of words; a verbalist. [Rare.]

Some speculative wordsman.

wordsmanship (werdz'man-ship), n. [\(\) wordsman + -ship.] Knowledge or eemmand of words; fluency in speech or writing.

word-spite (werd'spit), a. Expressing spite;

abusive.

A silly, yet feroclous, wordspite quarrel between Otho and Hugh-le-Grand. Sir F. Palgrave, Norm. and Eng., II. 561.

word-square (wèrd'skwar), n. See squarel, 15. 10. wordstrife (wèrd'strif), n. Disputing about words; logomachy. Bp. Haeket, Abp. Williams, ii. 107. (Davies.)

Wordsworthian (werdz'werthi-an), a. and n. [< Wordsworth (see def.) + -ian.] I. a. Pertaining to the English poet William Wordsworth (1770-1850), or to his style.

II. n. An admirer or a follower of the poet

Wordsworth.

The Wordsworthians were a sect who, if they had the enthusiasm, had also not a little of the exclusiveness and partiality to which sects are liable.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 201.

Wordsworth's flower. See Ranunculus. wordy¹ (wer'di), a. [\langle ME. woordy (= Icel. orthigr); \langle word¹ + -y¹.] 1. Given to the use of many words; verbose.

A wordy orator . . . making a magnificent speech to the people, full of vain promises. Steele, Spectator, No. 443. 2. Full of words; wordish.

We need not lavish hours in wordy periods.

Philips, The Briton.

The wordy variance of domestic life: The tyrant husband, the retorting wife. Crabbe, Works, I. 159.

3. Consisting of words; verbal.

A silent, but amused spectator of this wordy comhat. Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, iv.

wordy²†, a. An obsolete Scotch form of worthy. wore¹ (wor). Preterit of wear¹, wore²†, v. An obsolete variant of were. See

wore³t, r. t. [ME. woren, < AS. wōrian, weary, fatigue, wander.] To weary; fatigue. See weary¹, a. Ancren Riwle, p. 386. woreldt, n. An obsolete form of world.

work (werk), v.; pret, and pp. worked or wrought, ppr. working. [< ME, worken, werken, wirker, also assibilated worchen, wurchen, werchen, waralso assibilated worden, wurehen, werehen, warehen, wirehen (pret. wroutte, wroutte, wroutte, wrotte, pp. wrought, wrougt, wroght, wrozt, wrott), AS. wyrean, wirean, werean (pret. worlte, pp. geworlt) = OS. wirkean = OFries. werka, wirtsa = D. werken = MLG. werken, worken, LG. werken = OHG, wirehen, wurchen, MHG. wirken, würken, G. wirken = Icel. yrkja (for ryrkja) = Dan. virke = Goth. waurkjan, work; a secondary verb. associated with the noun <math>work,

from a Tout. \sqrt{werk} , \sqrt{work} , = Gr. *έργεω, perf. έργα, work, ρέζεω (for *Γρεγρίω), do (ef. έργω, a work, όργανω, instrument, organ), = Zend \sqrt{vrz} , verez, work; ef. Pers. warz, gain, profit, habit, etc. From the Gr. words of this root are ult. E. erg, energy, organ, etc., and the second element in metallurgy, theurgy, etc., chirurgeon, surgeon, etc.] I. intrans. 1. To put forth effort for the accomplishment of something; exert one's self in the performance of some service; labor; toil; strive: as, to work ten hours a day.

But whi the werwolf so wrouzt wondred thel sile, & whi more with the king than with any other.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4035.

We commanded you that, if any would not work, neither would be eat. 2 Thes. iii. 10.

My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me work, and says such baseness
Had never like executor. Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 12.

His labor more than requited his entertainment; for he wrought among us with vigor, and either in the meadow or at the hay-rick put himself foremost.

Goldsmith, Vicar, viii.

2. To act; operate; carry on or perform a function; operate effectively; prove practicable: as, the pump will not work; a plan or system that works well; the charm works.

Louse thi lippes a-twynne & let the gost worche.

Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

But once the circle got within,
The charms to work do straight begin,
And he was caught as in a gin.

Drayton, Nymphldis.

Soon as the potion works, their human countenance, The express resemblance of the gods, is changed. Milton, Comus, 1. 68.

Love never fails to master what he finds, But verks a different way in different minds.

Dryden, Cym. and Iph., I. 465.

You may make everything else out of the passions of men except a political system that will verk.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 158.

3. To ferment, as liquors.

This experiment would be transferred unto other wine and strong beer by putting in some like substances while they work.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 782.

4. To be agitated or in a state of restless move-

ment or commetion; seethe; toss; rage.

Calm is the sea; the waues worke lesse and lesse.

Surrey, Complaint by Night of Loner Not Beloued.

The dog-star foams, and the stream boils,
And curls, and works, and swells ready to sparkle.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

The inward wretchedness of his wicked heart, he says, began to be discovered to him, and to work as it had never done before; he was now conscious of sinful thoughts and desires which he had not till then regarded.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 22.

5. To make way laboriously and slowly; make progress, become, or get with exertion and difficulty: generally followed by an adjective, or by an adverb of direction, as along, down, into, out, through, up, etc.: as, to work loose; to work out; to work up.

Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds
Of good and ill, which should work upward first?

Dryden.

After midnight . . . the wind worked gradually round . . and blew directly in our teeth.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunheam, I. i.

6. To earry on systematic operations in some department of human activity, especially as a means of earning a livelihood; be regularly en-gaged or employed in some operation, trade, profession, or business: as, to work in brass or

They that work in fine flax . . . shall be confounded.

Sea-faring men, who long have wrought In the great deep for gain. M. Arnold, Balder Dead. To do something; specifically, to be empleyed in handiwork, as in knitting, sewing, or embroidery.

"I always think it is such a waste of time to sit out of doors or listen to reading without working." "But I can't work," said Archie, "except mending, and that I detest." Mrs. Annie Edwards, Archie Lovell, xxx.

8. To blossom, as water; become full of some vegetable substance. See the quotation.

Vegetable substance. See the quotation.

Nearly all the ponds, rivers, and lakes work, or what is generally called "blossom," some waters once and some twice during the summer months. A vegetable substance that grows on the bottom, and during the summer the seed or bloom, breaks loose from the bottom and floats in the water. The leaves of the blossoms are of the same weight as the water, so that some kinds do not come to the top and float but float about in the water, giving the water a thick oily appearance. Very few fish are caught when the water is in blossom.

Seth Green.

To work at arm's length. See arm's length.—To work at case. See case².—To work double tides. See tide¹.
—To work free. See free.—To work off, to be evacuted or eliminated, as poison from the system, by the bowels or kidneys.—To work on or upon. (a) To act or operate upon; exert a force or active influence upon; affect.

A mark, and a hope, and a subject for every sophister in religion to work on.

Donne, Letters, xc.

We were now at a great loss, not knowing what course to take, for we tempted him [an Indian] with Beads, Money, Hatchets, Macheats, or long Knives; but nothing would vork on him.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 13. (bt) To rely on.

f) To rely on.
"I schal, sire," seide the child, "for saufliche y hope I may worde on 30ur word to wite him fro harm."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 257.

To work with, to endeavor to influence, as with reasoning, entreaty, etc.; strive with in order to influence in some particular way; labor with.

From your assur'd destruction, had he met you.

Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 1.

=Syn. Act, Work, etc. See act.
II. trans. 1. To prepare by labor; manipulate: as, to work soil or clay.

Fiste lande ydounged moist and wel ywrought Onyons desire.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

When special pains are taken to "work the butter" thoroughly, thus more effectually getting rid of the water and buttermilk, it keeps for a much longer period in a "sweet" condition.

Science, XVI. 71.

2. To convert to use by labor or effort; operate: as, to work a quarry; to work a scheme.

The head member of the company that worked the mines was Mr. Peter Garstin, and the same company received the rent for the Sugar Loaf. George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

As the claim was worked back, the long tom was extended by means of sluice hoxes, until a dozen or more miners were shoveling dirt into them on both sides. The Century, XLH. 140.

3. To make; form; fashion; executo; mold.

A mong other, a wonderfull gretnesse that be rygtht Curiusely veroth and arn fyne gold garnyshed over all with stones of gret Pryse. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

That was one of the famous cups of Tours, verought by artin Dominique. Scott, Quentin Durward, iv. Martin Dominique.

Here is a sword I have acrought thee.

William Morris, Sigurd, ii.

4. To decorate or ornament, as with needlework; embroider.

She hath a clout of mine,

Wrought with good Coventry.

Phillada fouts me (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 311).

You shall see my verought shirt hang out at my breeches;
you shall know me. Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

Ay, I have lost my thimble and a skein of Coventry blue I had to work Gregory Litchfield a handkerchief.

B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

A shape with amice wrapp'd around, With a wrought Spaniah baldric bound, Like pilgrim from beyond the sea. Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 26.

A damask napkin wrought with horse and hound.

Tennyson, Audley Court.

5. To do, perform, or accomplish; bring about: effect; produce; cause: as, to work mischief; to work a change; to work wonders.

A felle man in fight, fuerse on his enimys,
And in hatell full bigge, & myche bale irroght.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3971.

Allas! wreechis, what haue we vrought?
To byggly blys we bothe wer brought.

York Plays, p. 30.

Fork Plays, p. 50.

Than he taught hir ther a pley that she wrought after many tymes, ffor he taught hir to do come a grete river ouer all theras her liked. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 312.

For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. 2 Cor. iv. 17.

Changes were wrought in the parts.

Bacon, Physical Fables, i., Expl

Not long after there fell out an unexpected Accident, that suddenly wrought the Lords Confusion.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 110.

The emancipation is observed, in the islands, to have urrought for the negro a benefit as sudden as when a thermometer is brought out of the shade into the sun.

Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

6. To put or set in motion or action: as, to work one's fingers.

The mariners all 'gan *work* the topes, Where they were wont to do. *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, v.

They are every one of them dead dolls, wooden, worked with wires.

Kingsley, Hypatla, xiii.

with wires. Kingsley, Hypatla, xiii.

Nodding in a familiar manner to the coachman, as if any one of them would be quite equal to getting on the box and working the team down street as well as he.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

7. (a) To direct the action or movements of: manage; handle: as, to work a sawmill.

Mere personal valour could not supply want of know-ledge in building and working ships. Arbuthnot.

(b) In music, to handle or treat (a voice-part or a theme).—8. To bring by action or motion into some particular state, usually indicated by an adverb or adverbial adjunct, as in, out, over, up, etc. See phrases below.

Practice all things chiefly at two several times, the one when the mind is best disposed, the other when it is worst disposed; that by the one you may gain a great step, by the other you may work out the knots and stonds of the mind.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 296.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains Of rushing torrents and descending rains, Works itself clear, and as it runs refines.

Addison, Cato, i. 6.

9. To manage or turn to some particular course or way of thinking or acting by insidious means; influence in some respect by plying with arguments, urgings, threats, bribes, etc.; prevail on or gain over; induce; persuade; lead: as, to work the committee; to work the

There is noe hope that they will ever be wrought to serve faythfully agaynst theyr old frendes and kiusemen.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

1 will try his temper;
And, if I find him apt for my employments,
I'll work him to my ends.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

The Clergy being thus brought on, on the nine and twentieth of April, the Cardinsi came into the House of Commons, to work them also. Baker, Chronicles, p. 270.

Many of the Jews were wrought into the belief that Herod was the Messias. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

10. To excite by degrees; bring into a state of perturbation or passion; provoke; agitate.

Some passion
That works him strongly.
Shak, Tempest, iv. 1. 143.
Sir Lucius has wrought me to it. He has left me full of rage—and I'll fight this evening, that so much good passion mayn't be wasted.

Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

11. To succeed in effecting, attaining, or making; win by labor; achieve: as, to work a passage through something.

Through winds and waves and storms he works his way.

Addison, Cato, i. 3.

Some months afterwards Amory made his appearance at Calcutta, having worked his way out before the mast from the Cape.

Thackeray, Pendennis, xxv. from the Cape.

from the Cape. Thackeray, remainles, Ax..

We passed heavily laden junks slowly reorking their way upstream amidst what to any but the Chinese would have appeared insurmountable difficulties.

The Century, XL1. 729.

12. To endeavor; attempt; try.

By reason she was fast in the latch of our cable . . . she could not cleare her selfe as she urought to doe.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, H. 43.

13. To operate on, as a purgative or other drug; purge.

drug; purge.

Every time it operates, it carries off a Distemper; but if your Blood's Wholesome, and your Body Sound, it will work you no more than the same quantity of Ginger bread.

Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne,

[11, 106.

14. To ply one's trade, calling, vocation, or business in; carry on operations in or on; as, to work a district in canvassing for a publication. [Colloq.]

I've worked both town and country on gold fish. I've served both Brighton and Hastings. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, 11, 91.

Mayhew, London Labour and London root, 11, 31,

As a general rule, the "casual ward" of a workhouse, so far from being the temporary refuge of deserving poor, is a place of rendezvous for thieves and prostitutes and other vagahonds of the lowest class, gangs of whom work allotted districts, and make their circuits with as much regularity as the Judges.

A. Doyle, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 293.

The first day I started alone to explore the forest with gun and dog, leaving my friends to work the river.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII, 632.

15. To exact labor or service from: keep busy or employed: as, he works his horses too hard.

Tritil the year 1820, the people in Great British had been forbidden to combine. Their only power against employers who worked them as many hours a day as they dared, and paid them wages as small as they could, who took their children and looked them up in unwholesome factories, was in combination, and they were forbidden to combine.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 80.

16. To solve: as, to work a sum in arithmetic or a problem in algebra. [Colloq.]—17. To cause to ferment: said of anything which is put cause to ferment: said of anything which is pin into a liquid for that purpose.—To work an observation. See observation. To work a traverse. See traverse sailing, under sailing.—To work in. (a) To intermix, as one material with another, in the process of manufacture or the like; weave or stir in: as, he worked the good yarn in with the bad. (b) To cause to enter or penetrate by repeated efforts; as, the wire was slowly worked in.—To work into. (a) To introduce artfully; insinuate: as, he easily works himself into confidence by his plansibility. (b) To change or alter by gradual process or influence.

This imperious man will work us all

This imperious into pages.
From princes into pages.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2, 47.

To work off, to get rid of; free or be freed from, or from the effects of; discharge; evacuate: as, to work off the effects of a debauch.—To work one's passage, to give one's work or services as an equivalent for passage-money.—To work one's will. See will!—To work out. (a) To effect or procure by continued labor or exertion; accomplish. complish.

Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling.

Phil. ii. 12.

Who can hide,
When the malicious Fates are bent
On working out an ill intent?
Wordsworth, The Waggoner, iv.

O lift your natures up: Embrace our aims: work out your freedom. Tennyson, Princess, ii.

(b) To elaborate; develop; reduce to order; study out.

She [Itsly] did not work out the basilican type for herself; she left it to others to do that for her, and consequently never perfectly understood what she undertook or why it was done. J. Feryusson, Hist. Arch., I. 428.

The minerals, which are now in the British Museum, were worked out by Mr. Davies of that establishment.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XLI. 406.

(c) To solve, as a problem.

Mat. M,— Malvolio; M,— why, that begins my name— Fab. Did not I say he would work it out? Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 139.

(d) To erase; efface; remove.

(a) To erase; remove.

Tears of joy, for your returning spilt,

Work out and expiate our former guilt.

Dryden, Astrea Redux, l. 275.

(e) To exhaust: as, to work out a mine or quarry.—To work

out a day's work (naut.), to compute a ship's position

from the course and distance sailed.—To work the twig.

See twig!.—To work up. (a) To excite; stir up; raise;

It is no very hard Matter to work up a heated and devout Imagination to the Fancy of Raptures and Ecstasies and Mystical Unions. Stillingfleet, Sermons, 111. iii.

We cannot but tremble to consider what we are capable of being *wrought up* to, against all the ties of nature, love, honour, reason, and religion. Steele, Tatler, No. 172.

They [the Moslems] work themselves up to such agonies of rage and lamentation that some, it is said, have given up the ghost from the mere effect of mental excitement.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

(b) To use up in the process of manufacture or the like; expend in any work: as, we have worked up all our mate-

The industry of the people works up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture. Swift. (c) To expand; enlarge; elaborate: as, to work up a story or an article from a few hints.

or an article from a rew lints.

We have read of "Handkerchief Moody," who for some years persisted in always appearing among men with his face covered with a handkerchief—an incident which Hawthorne has worked up in his weird manner into the story of "The Minister with the Black Veil."

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 454.

(d) To master by careful study or research: as, to work up a theme. (e) To achieve or attain by special effort: as, to work up a reputation for one's self. (f) Naut., to discipline or punish by setting at an unnecessary or hateful job, like scraping the anchor-chain. Such a piece of work is called a working-up job.—To work water. See the quotation.

Water is also frequently carried over from the hoiler with the steam. When this occurs the hoiler is said to prime, or to work water.

Forney, Locomotive, p. 170.

prime, or to work water. Forney, Locomotive, p. 170.

Work (werk), n. [< ME. work, werk, ware, wore, were, were, < AS. weore, wore, were = OS. OFries. D. werk = LG. wark = OHG. werch, werah, MHG. were, G. werk = leel. Sw. verk = Dan. værk = Goth. ga-waurki; ef. Gr. έργον, work: see work, r.] 1. Effort or exertion directed to the accomplishment of some purpose or end; expenditure of strength, energy, etc.; toil: labor: striving. toil; labor; striving.

Fie upon this quiet life! I want work. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 118.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind Appointed. Milton, P. L., iv. 618

inted,
Herc, work enough to watch
The Master work, and catch
Hints of the proper craft,
Browning, Rabhi Ben Ezra,

Opportunity of expending labor (physical 2. Opportunity of expending labor (physical or mental) in some useful or remunerative way, especially as a means of earning a livelihood; employment: something to do: as, to be out of work: to look for work.—3. That upon which one is employed or engaged, and in the accomplishment of which labor is expended or some operation performed; a task, undertaking, enterwise or waiget. terprise, or project.

If it would please Him whose worke it is to direct me to speake such a word over the sea as the good old woman of Abel did over the wall in the like exigent.

X. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 33.

The great work of erecting a way of worshipping of Christ in church fellowship.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 160.

To her dear Work she falls; and, as she wrought, A sweet Creation followed her hands. J. Beaumont, Payche, iii. 61.

4. Something accomplished or done; doing; deed; achievement; feat; performance.

Thei knoulechen wel that the Werkes of Jesu Crist ben gode, and his Wordea and his Dedes and his Doctryne by his Gospelles weren trewe, and his Meracles also trewe, Mandeville, Travels, p. 134.

It is a damned and a bloody work;
The graceless action of a heavy hand,
If that it be the work of any hand.
Shak, K. John, iv. 3. 58.

A people of that beastly disposition that they performed the most secret worke of Nature in publique view.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 323.

Once more,
Act a brave work, call it thy last adventry.
B. Jonsan, Epigrams, exxxiii.

It would be easy to multiply illustrations of the difference between . . . the philosophy of words and the philosophy of works.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

5. pl. In theol., acts performed in obedience to the law of God. According to Protestant theology, such works would be meritorious only as they constituted a perfect and complete observance of the law; according to Roman Catholic theology, such works, if proceeding from grace and love, are so far acceptable to God as to be truly deserving of an eternal reward. See supererogation.

And 3 if I shal werke be here werks to wynne me heueue, And for here werks and for here wyt wende to pyne, Thanne wrouzte I vnwisly with alle the wyt that I lere!

Piers Plowman (A), xl. 268.

For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God: not of works, lest any man ahould hoast.

Eph. ii. 9.

67. Active operation; action.

Where pride, fulnesse of bread, and abundance of idlenesse set them on worke against God.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

7. Ferment: trouble. [Rare.]

Tokay and Coffee cause this Work Between the German and the Turk.

Prior, Alma, iil.

8. That which is made or manufactured; an article, fabric, or structure produced by expenditure of effort or labor of some kind, whether physical or mental; a product of nature or art.

The work some praise,
And some the architect. Milton, P. L., i. 731. Hence, specifically—(a) That which is produced by mental labor; a literary or artistic performance; a composition: as, the works of Addison; the works of Mozart. See

ория. You are rapt, sir, in some work, some dedication To the great lord. Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 19.

To the great lord.

No other Poet that 1 know of [save Ben Jonson], in those days, gave his Plays the pompous Title of Works; of which Sir John Suckling has taken notice in his Sessions of the Poets. . . . This puts me in mind of a Distick directed by some Poet of that Age to Ben Johnson: Pray, tell me, Ben, where does the myst'ry lurk? What others call a Play, you call a Work; which was thus answer'd by a Friend of his:
The Author's Friend thus for the Author say's, Ben's Plays are Works, when others Works are Plays.

Langbaine, Eng. Dramatick Poets (1691), p. 264.
When I contemplate a modern library, filled with new

When I contemplate a modern library, filled with new works in all the bravery of rich gilding and binding.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 165.

(b) An engineering structure, as a building, dock, embankment, bridge, or fortification.

And now ye Sarrasyns haue taken vp the stones of the same tumbe and put theym to the werkes of theyr Muskey.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 52.

1 will be walking on the works. Shak., Othello, iii. 2. 3.

Don Guzman, . . . who commanded the sortie, ought to have taken the work out of hand, and annihilated all therein.

Kinysley, Westward Ho, ix.

Frail were the works that defended the hold that we held with our lives.

Tennyson, Defence of Lucknow.

(c) Design; pattern; workmanship.

Ther ys a gret Chalis of fine gold of Curius werke.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

Let there be three or five fine cupolas in the length of it, placed at equal distance, and fine coloured windows of several works.

Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

All his followers likewise were, in their faces, in part All firs followers thew use were, in their laces, in the or in whole, painted, . . . some with crosses and other antick works. Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New Eng[land's Memorial, p. 355.

(d) Embroidery; ornamental work done with the needle;

1 am glad I have found this napkin.
. . . 1 Il have the work ta'en out,
And give t Iago. Shσk., Othello, iii. 3, 296.

I never saw any thing prettier than this high Work on your Point D'espaigne. Ethereye, Man of Mode, iii. 2.

9. An establishment for manufacturing, or for performing industrial labor of any sort; generally in the plural, including all the buildings, machines, etc.. used in the required opera-tions: as, iron-works: hence the plural is used as a collective singular, taking then a singular article: as, there is a large glass-works in the

They have a Salt Work, and with that salt preserve the they take.

**Capt. John Smith, Gen. Hist. Virginia [(Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 285.)

Whereupon he gott a patent of the king (Cha. I.) for an allum vorke (which was the first that ever was in England), which was worth to him two thousand pounds per annum, or better.

Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Chaloner).

10. In mech.: (a) The product of a force by the component displacement of its point of application in the direction of the force; or, if this is variable, the integral of all successive this is variable, the integral of all successive infinitesimal such products for any motion of the point of application. The work is thus the same whatever be the velocity of the motion or the mass moved, so long as the force and the displacement are the same. Thus, if an electrified body is moved by an electrical force along a horizontal surface, the work is the same whatever the mass of the body moved. But if the same electrical force moves the body for the same distance but upward against gravity, less work on the whole is done, since the force of gravity undoes a part of the work which the electrical force performs. Negative work, or work undone, is also called resistant work, in contradistinction to motor work. The total work performed upon a particle is equivalent to the kinetic energy it loses. If a force is resisted by friction, the same amount of work is done as if it were not resisted; for, though the resultant force upon the mass moved is less by the amount of the friction, so that less work is done upon the mass as a whole, yet heat is produced, and the particles receive displacements in the direction of the action of friction, the work done in the displacement of sensible masses, as opposed to work done in the displacement of sensible masses, as opposed to work done in the displacement of sensible masses, as opposed to work done in the displacement of sensible masses, as opposed to work done in the displacement of the confined gases is reduced by a proportional amount, and heat is said to be transformed into mechanical work. We have thus arrived at the immensely important conclusion that no heat-engine can convert into vork a greater infinitesimal such products for any motion of

We have thus arrived at the immensely important conclusion that no heat-engine can convert into work a greater fraction of the heat which it receives than is expressed by the excess of the temperature of reception above that of rejection divided by the absolute temperature of reception.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 482.

(b) The negative of the work as defined above. In this sense a ball shot upward is said to do work by removing itself from the attracting earth. Both these uses of the word work were introduced by Clausius, first in

German.]
11. In physics and chem., the production of any physical or chemical change. For example, if a body is heated, the effects are said to be the internal work of increasing the kinetic molecular energy—that is, increase of temperature—of change of volume, cohesive elasticity and the external work involved in its expansion, and hence overcoming the surrounding atmospheric pressure. An example of work in the chemical sense is that done when a chemical compound is decomposed, as by an electrical current in electrolysis. See further under energy, 7.

12. In mining, ores before they are cleaned and dressed.—13. pl. The mechanism or effective part of some mechanical contrivance, such as a watch.—14. Manner of working; management; treatment.

It is pleasant to see what work our adversaries make with this innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticka, and sometimes the bishops. . . were not so wise as they should have been.

Stillingfiect.

with this innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticka, and sometimes the bishops . . . were not so wise as they should have been.

Accommodation works. See accommodation.—Advanced works, works placed beyond the covered ways and glacis of a permanent fortification, but in defensive relations with it. When placed beyond the range of small arms such works are termed detached works.—Agra work, an inlay of hard stones, such as agates and carnelians, and other costly materials in white marble, made at Agra in British India.—Bareilly work, woodwork decorated in black and gold lacquer, made in the Northwestern Provinces of India.—Beaten work. See beaten.—Berlin work, fancy work on canvas in Berlin wools or worsted.—Best work. See best.—Bone-work. Same as bone-lace.—Carnul work, decoration by means of lacquer painted with flowers in slight relief on a green ground, gold being freely used: from Carnul, or Kurnul, a town of India.—Cashmere work, a kind of metal-work in which copper or brass is deeply engraved, and the engraved lines are filled wholly or in part with a black composition like nielle; small raised flowers of white metal are then applied to the surface in connection with the design engraved upon the body of the piece.—Combed-out work. See combl.—Covenant of works. See comenut.—Damascene work, a variety of Indian embroidery distinguished by a free use of chain-stitch, usually in gold and silver mixed with colored silk on colored grounds.—Dinged work. See dingl.—Drawn and cut work, decorative work often associated with embroidery. In the more claborate sorts, a network of threads is fastened down upon a piece of linen lawn, the pattern is stitched (usually in buttonhole-stitch) upon the lawn, and after its completion the threads of the network and some of those of the lawn are pulled out and parts of the lawn cut away.—Embossed-velvet work. See velvet.—External work. See internal work, below.—False work. See false.

There are voices and a sound of tools, and we come to a wooden staging, or false

Fancy, fat, frosted work. See the adjectives.—Gnarled work. Same as gnarling.—Granulated work. See yranulated.—Hammered work. See hammerl.—

Workability

Hiroshima Work, fine decorative metal-work made in Japan, in which various ornamental appliances are combined. The name is derived from the town of Hiroshima, where much of the finest has been made.—Holbein work, a kind of embroidery done in modern times in initation of decorative bordera and the like shown in paintings of Holbein and other artists of histime. The design is in outline without filling in, and consists of borders and other patterns of slight serolls, zigzags, etc. It is worked especially with thread on washable material, and has the advantage of showing alike on both sides.—Honeycomb work. See honeycomb.—Incrusted work. See incrust.—Internal work, in physics, work done in or among the molecules of a body upon change of temperature, as in increasing their velocity, changing their relative position, etc.: contrasted with external work, that done sgainst external forces as the body changes in volume.—Irish work. See Irish!.—Lacertine work. See locertine.—Laid work. See loy!.—Lap-jointed work. Same as clincher-work.—Lean, lump, madras, mechanical, meshed work, see the qualifying words.—Madeira work, embroidery in white thread upon lawn or cambric, made in the island of Madeira, and of remarkable fineness of execution.—Monghyr work, Indian decorative earving in black ebony, inlaid with ivory.—Moradabad work, decorative work in metal in which two plates of different metals are soldered together and then engraved on one side in deep incisiona, so as to show the one metal through the incisions in the other. In another or-pearl.—Mounted work. See mounted.—Mynpuri work, an inlay of wood with brass and other metals similar to niello.—Mother-of-pearl work. See mounted.—Mynpuri work, an inlay of wood with brass and other metals similar in its character to hull, practised in India in recent times.—Mysore work, decoration by painting in vivid opaque colors on a brilliant ground composed of translucent green lacquer laid upon tin-foil.—Niello-work. See niello.—Nulled work. See nutl.—Out of work. (a)

There rises a fearful vision of the human race evolving machinery which will by-snd-hy throw itself fatally out of work.

George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xvii.

There rises a fearful vision of the human race evolving machinery which will by-snd-hy throw itself fatally out of work. George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xvii. (b) Without employment: as, he was out of work and iil.—Phrygian work. See Phrygian.—Pierced work. See phrygian.—Pierced work. See pierced.—Pitched work. See phrygian.—Pierced work. See piechl.—Plaited string work, pounced work, process work, public works. See pated, pouncedl, ctc.—Punctured work. See puncture.—Raised work. See raisel.—Random work. See random.—Reisner work from its inventor, Reisner, a German of the time of Louis XIV.], a kind of inlaid cabinet-work in which woods of contrasted colors are employed, designs being formed in woods lighter or darker than the ground; marquetry.—Reticulated work. See reticulated.—Rubbed work. See rub.—Russian-tapestry work, rustic work, Saracenic work. See Russian, ctc.—Side of work, in coal-mining. See man-of-war, 2.—Sikh work, decorative work done by the Sikhs of northern India, especially embossed work in thin copper done with the hammer and punch.—Sindh work, decoration produced by laying upon wood several strata of lacquer in different colors, and afterward cutting through the lacquer to various depths, as in engraving on onyx.—Spanish work, embroidery of simple character, such as that done upon pillow-cases and table-cloths: a term of the seventeenth century.—Spiritual and corporal works of mercy. See mercy.—Stamped work. See stamp.—Swedish work. See Savedish.—Tabular work. Sen as table-work.—Tamil work, ornamental metal-work, containing much filigree, made in Ceylon, especially in the northern part of the island.—Tessellated work. See tessellated.—Tied work, a kind of fancy work by which fringea are made of worsted, silk, or other fiber or cord. The cords are fastened and grouped together by a process like netting, producing a sort of knotted fringe.—To have one's work cut out. (a) To have one's work prepared or prescribed. (b) To have all that one can do. [Slang.]—To He to one's work. See lie!—To have

Mr. Canning made very short work of poor Mr. Erskine.

H. Adams, Gallatin, p. 394.

Mr. Canning made very short work of poor Mr. Erskine.

M. Adams, Gallatin, p. 394.

To run the works. See run1.—Turkey work, rugs or carpeting brought from the East: the phrase was in use as late as the seventeenth century.—Upper works (naut.). Same as dead-works.—Vienna work, decorative work in leather, including ornamental utensils of that material, with patterns in slight relief and impressed.—Viza-gapatam work, an inlay of ivory, horn, and other materials in wood. The work is on a small scale, and is applied to the decoration of movable furniture, tea-caddies, chess-boards, etc.—Work and turn, in printing, a form of type arranged to print two copies by turning the sheet.—Work of art. See art2.—Works of supererogation. See superrogation. (See also gingerbread-work, piquework, spider-work.)=Syn. I. Work, Labor, Toil, Drudgery, occupation, exertion, business. Work is the generic term for exertion of body or mind; it stands also for the product of such exertion, while the others do not. Labor is heavier; the word may be qualified by strong adjectives: as, confinement at hard labor. We may speak of light work, but not of light labor. Toil is still heavier, necessarily involving weariness, as labor does not. Drudgery is heavy, monotonous labor of a servile sort.

All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble.

All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble.

Carlyle, Past and Present, iii. 4.

He had been so far that he almost despair'd of getting back again; for a Man cannot pass thro' those red Mangroves but with very much labour.

Dampier, Voysges, I. 156.

With burden of our armour here we sweat. This toil of ours should be a work of thine, Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 93.

The every-day cares and duties which men call drudg-ery are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time. Longfellore, Ksvanagh, xlii.

workability (wer-ka-bil'i-ti), n. [< workable + -ity (see -bility).] Practicability; feasibleness.

The workability of compnlsory notification would depend on the general practitioners. Lancet, 1890, II. 21.

workable (wer'ka-bl), a. [\langle work + -able.]

1. That can be worked, or that is worth work-1. That can be worked, or that is worth working: as, a workable mine; workable eoal. The term workable, as applied to coal, has two meanings: one refers to the maximum limit of depth, the other to the minimum limit of thickness of the bed or beds. In the Report of the English Royal Commission appointed in 1866, the limit of workable depth was taken as 4,000 feet, that of thickness at 1 foot. But no coal has yet been worked to so great a depth as that, and it has only very rarely happened that a seam of less than 2 feet in thickness has been actually mined.

Clay . . . soft and workable. Ascham, Toxophilus, ii. I apprehend that the Commissioners [the English of 1866] placed the limit of thickness as low as 12 inches because their inquiries were not in that connection directed to the question what amount of coal would ultimately be found commercially workable; It was the simple physical limits which they were chiefly regarding.

Marshall, Coal: its Hist. and Uses, p. 307.

2. Practicable; feasible: as, a workable scheme for lighting the streets.—3. Capable of being stirred or influenced.

These have nimble feet, forward affections, hearts work-ble to charity. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 410. able to charity.

4. Capable of being set at work.

At the time of taking the last census there were very nearly seven millions of wives and children of a workable, age still unoccupied.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 358.

workableness (wer'ka-bl-nes), n. Practicable-

ness; feasibility.

That fair trial which alone can test the workableness of my new scheme of social life.

J. S. Mill, Socialism.

workaday (werk'a-dā), n. and a. [Formerly also workyday. Cf. workday.] I, t n. A working-day.

Trade, I cashier thes till to-morrow; friend Onion, for thy sake I finish this workiday.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 3.

We find a great Deference paid to Saturday Afternoon, above the other worky-Days of the Week.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 145.

II. a. Working-day; relating to workdays;

plodding; toiling.

Your face shall be tann'd

Like a sailor's worky-day hand.

Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

Work-a-day humanity.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, iv. This is a workaday, practical world, and . . . we must face things as they are. The Century, XXXIX. 630.

work-bag (werk'bag), n. A small bag of some textile material, formerly carried by women, and used to contain their needlework. The term was often used for the reticule.

The lawful fine of the pledged work-bag of the king's O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxiv.

work-basket (werk'bas"ket), n. A basket used by women either to hold the implements for sewing, as needles, thread, seissors, or thimble, in which ease the basket is small, or to hold partly made garments, articles needing repair, etc., for which use the basket is large and has a wide opening.

On the table is . . . Elizabeth's workbasket.
Rhoda Broughton, Alas, xxxiv.

work-box (werk'boks), n. A box used by women to hold their materials for sewing and the needlework itself when not too bulky

Here, lately shut, that work-box lay;
There stood your own embroidery frame.

F. Locker, The Castle in the Air.

workday (wèrk'dā), n. and a. [< ME. werkdai, werkedai, werkedai, werkedai, workday, working-day, < AS. weore-dæg (= G. werk-lag, werkel-tag = Icel. verkdagr); as work + day¹.] I. n. A working-day; a week-day.

For a-pon the werkeday

Men be so bysy in vche way,
So that for here ocupacyone
They leue myche of here denocyone.

Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priesta (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1005.

II. a. Of or pertaining to a working-day or

working-days.

Allow me my triends, my treedom, my rough companions, in their work day clothes. Thackeray, Philip, vi.

worked-off (werkt'ôf'), a. In printing, noting a form of type from which a required edition has been printed.

worker (wer'ker), n. [< ME. *worker, woreher; < work + -er1.] I. One who or that which works; a laborer; a toiler; a performer; a deer.

False apostles, deceitful workers. 2 Cor. xi. 13. Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping some-

thing new: That which they have done but carnest of the things that

they shall do. Tennyson, Locksley Hall.
With co-partnership between employer and employed, the worker would feel he was more nearly the equal of the capitalist.

N. A. Rec., (XLII, 615.

of various social hymenopterous and a few other insects, as bees, ants, and termites, which collects pollen, makes honey, builds or fabricates cells or a nest, stores up food, cares for the young, herds and milks the aphids kept as eows, and performs other services for the community of which it is a member. Among bees the worker is distinguished from the queen and the drone, or the perfect female and male. Among ants certain of the workers are specialized and specified as soldiera; these make war and capture slaves. See cuts under Apidæ, Atta, Monomorium, Termes, and umbrella-ant. 3t. Maker; ereator.

And therfor in the worcher was the vyce, And in the covetour that was so nyce.

Chaueer, Complaint of Mars, 1. 261.

4. In a carding-machine, one of the urchins, or small card-covered eylinders.—5. A leather-workers' two-handled knife, used in scraping

worker-ant (wer'ker-ant), n. A working ant. See worker,

worker-bee (wer'ker-be), n. A working bee.

worker-bobbin (wer'ker-bob'in), n. In lace-making, one of the bobbins that are kept passing from side to side, as distinguished from a hanger-bobbin, the thread of which is left stationary while the other threads pass over and

worker-cell (wer'ker-sel), n. One of the cells of a honeycomb destined for the larva of a worker-Eggs are laid in these first, afterward in bee.

workfellow (werk'fello), n. One engaged in the same work with another. Rom. xvi. 21. work-folk, work-folks (werk'fok, werk'foks), Persons engaged in manual labor; workpeople.

Oversee my work-folks,
And at the week's end pay them all their wages,
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

workful (werk'fui), a. [<ME. workvol; <work + -ful.] Full of activity and work; laborious; industrious. [Rare.]

You saw nothing in Coketown but what was severely orkful. Dickens, Hard Times, 1. 5.

workgirl (werk'gerl), u. A girl or young wowho works or is engaged in some useful manual employment.

There are men and women working perpetually for every other possible class, but none for the workyirl.

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 371.

In the establishment were seated nine workgirls, Lancet, 1890, II. 951.

work-holder (werk'hôl"dêr), n. A device for helding a fabrie in a convenient position for needlework. It consists usually of spring-jaws for holding the material, and a clamp for securing the holder to the edge of a table. Compare sewing-bird.

workhouse (werk'hous), n. [{\late ME. werkehowse, AS. weore-h\u00fcs}; as work + house!, n.] I.

A house in which work is carried on; a manu-

Protogenes . . . had his workhouse in a garden out of town. Dryden, Obs. on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

But, indeed, that which most surprised me in the Louvre was the Attellier or Work-house of Monsieur Gerardon: he that made Cardinal Richelier's Tomb, and the Statua Equestris designed for the Place de Vendosme.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 43.

2. A house in which able-bodied paupers are 2. A house in which able-bodied paupers are compelled to work; a poorhouse. Under the old poor-laws of England there was a workhouse in each parish, partaking of the character of a bridewell, where indigent, vagrant, and idle people were set to work, and supplied with food and clothing, or what is termed indoor relief. Some workhouses were used as places of confinement for rogues and vagabonds, who were there confined and compelled to labor; whilst others were large almshouses for the maintenance and support of the poor. In the United States the workhouses or poorhouses are sometimes under the charge of the county, sometimes under

the 1 inted states the workhouses or poorhouses are sometimes under the charge of the county, sometimes under that of the town or township.

Our Laws have wisely determin'd that Work-houses are the best Hospitals for the Poor who are able to help themselves.

Stillingfeet, Sermons, 11. vii.

A miser who has amassed a million suffers an old friend and benefactor to die in a vork-house, and cannot be questioned before any tribunal. Macanday, Gladstone on Church and State.

This poor old shaking body has to lay herself down every night in her *workhouse* bed by the side of some other old woman with whom she may or may not agree.

Thackeray, On some Carp at Sans Souci.

workhouse-sheeting (werk'hous-she"ting), n. Stout twilled cotton cloth, used for the roughest service, and occasionally as a ground for embroidery.

working (wer'king), n. [ME. werking, werk-ynge, warkynge, worchinge; verbal n. of work,

2. In entom., the neuter or undeveloped female, v.] 1. Action; operation: as, the workings of fancy.

Thei ben square and poynted of here owne kynde, bothe aboven and benethen, with outen worehinge of mannes houd.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 158.

For mankind they say a Woman was made first, which by the working of one of the gods concedued and brought forth children. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, 1.95.

The working of my own mind is the general entertainment of my life. Steele, Spectator, No. 4.

The proposition does not strike one; on the contrary, it seems to run opposite to the natural workings of causes and effects.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 5.

The head which owns this bounteous fall of hazel curls is an excellent little thinking machine, most accurate in its working.

Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, xxxv.

2. Method of operation; doing.

Al his werking uas but fraude and deceit. Chaucer, Cauon's Yeoman's Tale, 1. 356.

3. Fermentation: as, the working of yeast .-4. pl. The parts of a mine, quarry, or openwork in which, or near which, mining or quarrying is actually being earried on. The abandoned portions of a mine are generally designated as "old workings," and in Cornwall as the "old man."

The men hurried from different parts of the workings to be out of the way of an impending blast.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, i.

Close to the mouth of the Kennet, gravel has been extracted for many years, as shown by the old workings.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 590.

5. The process which goes on in water when it blossoms. See work, r. i., 8.—Batch-working, in teleg., a system of working in which every station in turn sends several (usually five or more) messages at a time, before giving place to another station.—Closed-circuit working, that method of operating telegraph-lines to which the battery-circuit is always closed throughout the line, except when broken by the operation of the sending-key during the transmission of messages.—Double-current working. See double.—Line-current working, that method of operation in which the receiving instruments on a telegraph-circuit are worked directly, without the intervention of a relay.—Open-dirouit working, that method of operating a telegraph-circuit in which the battery is not in contact with the line between messages.—Open working. Same as openwork, 3.—Single working, in teleg., the sending of messages in one direction only at one time.—Up-and-down working, on a telegraph-circuit, the transmission of messages alternately between stations at the opposite ends of a line.
working (we'r king), p. a. [Ppr. of work, v.] The process which goes on in water when it

working (wer'king), p. a. [Ppr. of work, v.]
I. Active; busy.

I know not her intent; but this I know, He has a working brain, is minister To all my lady's counsels. Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 2.

Tora, Love 8 sacrince, in: 2.

Ile was of a middle stature; strong sett; curled haire; a very working head, in so much that, walking and meditating before dinner, he would eate up a penny loafe, not knowing that he did it. Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Fuller).

2. Engaged in physical toil or manual labor as a means of livelihood; laboring: as, working people. Compare working-man.—3. Connected with the carrying on of some undertaking or business: as, working expenses, working-beam (wer'king-bem), n. In mach.

See beam, 2 (i). working-class (wer'king-klas), n. A collective name for those who earn their bread by manual labor, such as mechanics and laborers: gener-

ally used in the plural. working-day (wer'king-dā), n, and a. I. n. 1. Any day on which work is ordinarily performed, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays.

D. Pedro. Will you have me, lady? Beat. No, my lord, unless I might have another for working-days; your grace is too costly to wear every day. Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 341.

That part of the day which is devoted or allotted to work or labor; the period each day in which work is actually carried on: as, a working-day of eight hours.

II. a. Relating to days on which work is done, as opposed to Sundays and holidays; hence, plodding; laborious.

0, how full of briers is this working-day world! Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 12.

working-drawing (wer'king-drawing), n. A drawing or plan, as of the whole or part of a structure or machine, drawn to a specified scale, and in such detail as to form a guide for the construction of the object represented.

working-face (wer'king-fas), n. See face1,

working-house (wer'king-hous), n. A workshep; a factory.

In the quick forge and working-house of thought.
Shak., Hen. V., v., Prol., 1. 23.

working-man (wer'king-man), n. A laboring man; one who earns his living by manual labor.

- Working-men's party, any political party organized in the interests of working-men. Such parties are also often called labor-reform parties. working-out (wer'king-out'), n. In music, that section of a werk or movement which follows the exposition of the themes and precedes their recapitulation, and which is devoted to the development of fragments, or medifications of them, in a comparatively free and unsystem-

working-party (wer'king-par"ti), n. A party of soldiers told off for mechanical or manual work, as in the repair of fortificatious, or the

building of a eauseway or a bridge. working-plan (wer'king-plan), n.

working-drawing.

working-point (wer'king-point), n. In mach., that part of a machine at which the effect required is produced.

quired is produced.
working-rod (wer'king-rod), n. Same as pontil.
work-lead (werk'led), n. [Tr. G. werkblei.] In
metal., the lead as it comes from the smeltingfurnace, still centaining a small percentage of impurities (to be removed by softening or re-fining) and the silver which the ere originally mning) and the silver which the dre originally centained, and which is separated from the lead by pattinsenization (see *Pattinson process*, under *process*) and subsequent cupellation. The word is the literal translation of German Werkblei, designating what is called in English (by Percy and others) blast furnace lead.

workless (werk'les), a. [\langle work + -less.] 1. Without work; not working; nnemployed: as, a lazy, workless fellow. [Rare.]—2. Without works; not carried out or exemplified in works. Sir T. More, Works, p. 411. Vdle worklesse faith.

workman (werk'man), n.; pl. workmen (-men). unskilled; a worker; a toiler; specifically, an artificer, mechanic, or artisan; a handicrafts-

man.
Worthi is the werkmon his hure to haue.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 92.

The work of the hands of the workman with the ax.

As a work-man never weary,
And all-sufficient, he his works doth carry
To happy end.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

As for matter to build with, they want none; no more doe they workmen; many excellent in that Art, and those Christians, being inticed from all parts . . . to work in their Arsenals.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 40.

2. In general, one who works in any department of physical or mental labor; specifically, a worker considered with especial reference to his manner of or skill in work—that is, work his manner of or skill in work—that is, workmanship.—Employers and Workmen Act. See employer.—Master workman. See master!.—Workman's
candlestick, a simple candlestick consisting of a horizontal stem pointed at one end to be driven into a wall,
and supporting at the other end a nozle or socket.

Workmanlike (werk'man-lik), a. [< workman + -like.] Like or worthy of a skilful workman;
hence, well-executed; skilful.

Workmanlike (werk'man-lik), adv. [< workmanlike, a.] In a workmanlike manner.

They de jagge their fiesh, both legges, armes, and

They . . . doe iagge their flesh, both legges, armes, and hodies, as workemanlike as a jerkinmaker with vs pinketh a ierkin.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 111. 504.

workmanly (werk'man-li), a. [< workman + -ly¹.] Skilful; workmanlike. In most of the houses the roofes are couered with fine

gold, in a very workemanly sort.

Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 33.

workmanly (werk'man-li), udv. [\(\sigma \) workmanly, n a skilful manner; in a manner worthy of a competent workman.

The chappel [in Calicut] is on every syde ful of painted The chapper [in Cancuty is on enery syde but of painted deuyls; and in enery corner thereof sytteth a deuyll made of copper, and that so workenandy handeled that he semeth like flaming fire, miserably consuming the soules of men.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on Amer[ica, ed. Arber, p. 17).

And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep, So workmanly the blood and tears are drawn.

Shak., T. of the S., 1nd., ii. 62.

A notable great Cup of siluer curiously wrought, with verses granen in it, expressing the histories workmanly set out in the same.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 377.

workmanship (werk'man-ship), n. [< ME. werkmanshipe; < workman+-ship.] 1. The art or skill of a workman: as, his workmanship was of a high order.—2. The execution or finish shown in anything made; the quality of anything made; the availance or the thing with reference to the excellence or the reverse in its construction or execution.

Geverse In its consection.

A gorgeous girdle, curiously embost
With pearle and precious stone, worth many a marke;
Yet did the workmanship faire passe the cost.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 15.

The workmanship [of sculptures of Wells Cathedral] is comparatively coarse and sketchy, and far removed from the delicacy of French carving. C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 287.

3. The product or result of the labor and skill ef a workman.

The mysterie of the waxe, the only workemanship of the bonie Bee, was left to lighten the Catholike Church. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 352.

What more reasonable than to think that, if we be God's workmanship he shall set this mark of himself upon all reasonable creatures?

Tillotson.

workmaster (werk'mas"ter), n. 1. The author, designer, preducer, or performer of a work, especially of a great or important work; a skilled workman or artificer.

What time this worlds great Workmaister did cast To make al things such as we now behold. Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, 1. 29.

Thy desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great Work-master, leads to no excess.

Millon, P. L., iii. 696.

2. A superintendent of work.

A rich work-master,
That never pays till Saturday night!
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 1.
work-mistress (werk'mis"tres), n. A female

author, designer, preducer, or performer of any

Dame Nature (the mother and workemistriese of all hings). Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 1. (Richardson.)

work-people (werk'pe"pl), n. People engaged in work or labor, particularly in manual labor.

The back-door, where servants and work-people were usually admitted. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii. work-roller (werk'rō"ler), n. In a knitting-machine, a weighted roller which winds up the work automatically as it is completed. E.

H. Knight.

workroom (werk'rom), n. A room for working in, especially one in which women are em-

workshop (werk'shop), n. A shop or building where a workman, mechanic, or artificer, or a number of such, carry on their work; a place where any work or handieraft is carried on.

Supreme heauty is aeldom found in cottages or work-nops. Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles, Ostig.

Workshop Regulation Act, a British statute of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict, c. 146) which regulates the hours of labor of women and children.

worksome (werk'sum), a. [< work + -some.]
Industrious; diligent.

So, through seas of blood, to Equality, Frugality, worksome Blessedness, Fraternity.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. vi. 6.

work-stone (werk'sten), u. In metal., in the ore-hearth (used in smelting lead ores), a flat plate of east-iron connected with and slop-ing down from the front edge of the hearthing down from the front edge of the hearth-bottem. It has a raised border, and a groove running down the middle from the upper to the lower edge, down which the lead is conducted as it flows from the hearth-bottom during the reduction of the ore. Work-stones and hearth-bottoms are sometimes east in one piece, and some-times separately. See ore-hearth. work-table (werk'tā"bl), n. A table or stand containing small drawers, or, in some cases, a receptacle like a work-box covered by a mov-able top, the whole intended for the use of

receptacle like a work-box covered by a movable top, the whole intended for the use of women engaged in sewing. A common form of work-table of the last century and later had a large bag hanging from, and forming the bottom of, the lowermost drawer, or, in other words, a large work-hag made accessible by pulling out the under drawer.

Workwoman (werk'wun"an), n.; pl. workwomen (-wim"en). A woman who does manual laber for a living: not usually applied to brain-work-ers. See workman.

See workman.

ers. See workman.

workydayt (wèrk'i-dā), n. and a. An obsolete form of workulay.

world (wèrld), n. [< ME. world, worlde, wurld, werld, weorld, world, world, werld, weorld, weorld, weorld, world, world, world, world, world, world, world, weorld, weorld, world, world, world = MLG. weerld, werld = OHG. weralt, MHG. werelt, welt, G. welt = Icel. veröld = Sw. verld = Dan. verlden (for *repleque) (Goth not recertled), the world, the *rerlden) (Goth. not recorded), the world, the *rerlden) (Goth. not recerded), the world, the generation of men; an orig. compound, whose elements, later merged in one and lost from view (the word, owing to the unusual conjunction of consenants, having undergone different contractions, represented by the ME. word, etc., and the G. well), are represented by AS. wrr (= Goth. wair), man, + yldo, age (\lambda cald, old): see werl and eld, old. The word has taken on extended applications; the sense of 'the earth' is not found in AS.] 1†. An age of man: a generation. man; a generation.

If any Prince or Romane Consul did chaunce to make any lawe either necessarie or very profitable for the people, they did was for custome to intitle that law by the name of him that did inuent and ordeine the same, for that in the worldes to come it might be knowen who was the author therof.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowea, 1577), p. 18. 2. Any state or sphere of existence; any wide seene of life or action: as, a future world; the world to come.

Yet tell me this, will there be no alanders, No jealousies in the other world; no ill there? Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay, Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way. Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 170.

3. The system of created things; all created existences; the whole creation; the created universe: a use dating from the time when the earth was supposed to be the center and sum of everything.

How oure ladi went out of this werde.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

For god that al by-gan in gynnynge of the worlde, Ferde furst as a fust, and gut is, as ich leyue. Piere Plowman (C), xx. 112.

Fior all the gold that euer may bee, Firo hethyn unto the worldis ende, Thom bese neuer betrayede for mee. Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

All the world's a stage. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 139. World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever, Locke.

Shaftesbury conceived the relation of God to the World as that of the soul to the body.

Fowler, Shafteabury and Hutcheson, p. 106.

4. The inhabitants of the earth and their coneerns or interests; the human race; humanity; mankind; also, a certain section, division, or class of men considered as a separate or independent whole; a number or body of people united by a common faith, cause, aim, object, pursuit, or the like: as, the religious world; the Christian world; the heathen world; the political, literary, or scientific world; the world of letters.

Then saide the lew that al this herde,
"criste, thou art saulour of this werde!"

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 175.

Philaster. You are abus'd, and so is she, and I.

Dion. How you, my lord?

Philaster. Why, all the world's abus'd
In an unjust report. Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

1 have not loved the world, nor the world me.

Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 113.

There is a constant demand in the fashionable world for

Ye think the rustic cackle of your bourg

Ye murmur of the world.

Tennyson, Geraint.

Tennyson, Geraint.

The earth and all created things upon it; the terraqueous globe.

Men may well preven be experience and sotyle compassement of Wytte that, 3if a man fond passages be Schippes that wolde go to serchen the World, men myghte go be Schippe alle aboute the World, and aboven and benethen.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 180.

So he the world

Built on circumfluous waters calm.

Milton, P. L., vii. 269.

6. That which pertains to the earth or to this present state of existence merely; secular affairs or interests; the concerns of this life, as opposed to those of the future life.

Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him.

1 John ii. 15.

The world is too much with us; late and soon, Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.

Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, 1. 33.

7. A particular part of the globe; a large portion or division of the globe: as, the Old World (the eastern hemisphere); the New World (the western hemisphere); the Roman world.

Europe knows,
And all the western world, what persecution
Hath rag'd in malice against us.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 1.

8. Public life; life in seciety; intercourse with one's fellows.

Hence-banished is banish'd from the world.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 19.

Happy is she that from the world retires.

9. Any celestial orb or planetary body, especially considered as peopled, and as the seene of interests kindred to those of mankind. But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth, Unhurt amidst the wars of elements, The wreck of matter, and the crash of worlds.

Addison, Cato, v. 1. The lucid interspace of world and world. Tennyson, Lucretius.

10. The part of mankind that is devoted to the affairs of this life or interested in secular affairs; those concerned especially for the in-terests and pleasures of the present state of existence; the unregenerate or ungodly part of humanity.

I pray not for the world, but for them which thou has given me.

11. The ways and manners of men; the praetiees of life; the habits, eustoms, and usages of society; social life in its various aspects.

"Tia not good that children should know any wickedness; old folks, you know, have discretion, as they say, and know the world.

Shak., M. W. of W., il. 2.134.

ne world.

Shake, St. W. of W., II. 2015.

The girl might pass, if we could get her
To know the world a little better.

(To know the world! a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls, and plays).

Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Mr. Beauclerk was very entertaining this day, and told us a number of short stories in a lively, elegant manner, and with that air of the world which has 1 know not what impressive effect.

Boswell, Johnson, an. 1779.

In had seen the world, and mingled with society, yet retained the strong eccentricities of a man who had lived niuch alone.

12. A course of life; a career.

Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the world njustly.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

13. The enrrent of events, especially as affecting the individual; eireumstances or affairs, particularly those closely relating to one's self. How goes the world with thee?

Shak., Rich. III., ili. 2. 98.

Any system of more or less complexity or development, characterized by harmony, order. or completeness; anything forming an organic whole; a microcosm.

Man is one world, and hath
Another to attend him.

G. Herbert, The Temple, Man.
Dreams, books are each a world; and books, we know,
Are a substantial world, both pure and good.
Wordsworth, Personal Talk.

15. Sphere; domain; province; region; realm: as, the world of dreams; the world of art.

How it [moral philosophy] extendeth it selfe out of the limits of a mans own little world to the gouernment of families, and maintayning of publique societies.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 31.

Will one beam be less intense, When thy peculiar difference Is cancell'd in the world of sense? Tennyson, Two Voices.

16. A great number or quantity: as, a world of people; a world of words; a world of meaning. Compare a world, below.

He holt aboute him alwey, out of drede, A world of folk, as com him wel of kynde, The fressheste and the beste he koude fynde. Chaucer, Troilus, iil. 1721.

I can go no where
Without a world of offerings to my excellence.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

There must a world of ceremonies pass.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Being lead through the Synagogue into a privat house, I found a world of people in a chamber. Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 15, 1645.

It coat me a world of woe. Tennyson, The Grandmother.

17. Used in emphatic phrases expressing wonder, astonishment, perplexity, etc.: as, what in the world am I to do? how in all the world did you get there?—Above the world. See above.—All the world. (a) Everybody.

ne world. (a) Everybody.

All the wordle anon wenten hym sgain,
Men, wemen, children, of ech side moste and leste.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1, 4838.

"Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd.

Shak., Lear, ti. 2, 160.

(b) The sum of what the world contains; everything: as, she is all the world to me. Compare the whole world, below.

For enl werk that he wrongt seththe i wol it hold, ne wold i it were non other at the world to hane.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 457.

All the world and his wife, everybody; sometimes, everybody worth speaking about; also, an ill-assorted mass. [Humorous.]

Miss — Pray, madam, who were the company?

Lady Smart. Why, there was all the world and his wife.

Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

All the world and his wife and daughter leave cards.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, 1. 17.

All the world to a hand-sawt. See hand-saw.—Archetypal world. See archetypal.—A world, a great deal: used especially with a comparative force.

deal: used especially with a comparative force.

The a world to see,

How tame, when men and women are alone,

A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew.

Shak., T. of the S., H. 1. 313.

In the mills the boys are dressed in tronsers a world too big, father's or grandfather's lopped off at the knees and all in tatters.

The Century, XL1. 490.

Axis of the world. See axis1.—Ectypal world. See ectypal.—External world. See externat.—For all the world, from every point of view; exactly; precisely; entirely.

For al the world swiche a wolf as we here seigen, It semeth rigt that selue bi semblant & bi hewe.

William of Pulerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3501.

William of Pulerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3501.

He was, for all the world, like a forked radish.

Shak, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 334.

Man of the world. See man.—Noëtie world. See
noëtie.—Prince of this world. See prince.—The New
World. See new.—The Old World, the eastern hemisphere, comprising Europe, Asia, and Africa: so called from
being that in which civilization first arose.—The other
world. See other!.—The whole world, the sum of what
the world contains; the representative or equivslent of all
worldly possessions: as, to gain the whole world.—The
world's end, the remotest part of the earth; the most
distant regions.—To earry the world before one. See
carry.—To go to the world; to get married.

Thus ages every one to the world but!: ... I may sit in

Thus goes every one to the world bnt1; . . . I may sit in a corner and cry heigh-ho for a husband.

Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 331.

Hence the expression woman of the world (that is, a married woman), used by Andrey in "As you Like it."

I hope it is no dishonest desire to desire to be a woman of the world.

Shak., As you Like it, v. 3. 5.

To make a noise in the world. See noise.—Woman of the world. See woman. See also to go to the world, above.—World without end, to all eternity; eternally; nuceasingly; also used attributively, meaning 'never-ending,' as in the quotation from Shakspere.

or dare I chide the world-without-end honr, Whilst I, my sovereign, watch the clock for you. Shak., Sonnets, Ivii.

This man . . . thinks by talking world without end to make good his integrity.

Milton.

=Syn. 5. Globe, etc. See earth1. world† (werld), v. t. [$\langle world, n$.] To introduce into the world; give birth to.

Like Lightening, it can strike the Child in the womb, and kill it ere 'tls worlded, when the Mother shall remain unhurt.

Feltham, Resolves, i. 59.

worlded (werl'ded), a. Containing worlds.

The fires that arch this dusky dot—
You myriad-worlded way. Tennyson, Epilogue. world-hardened (wêrld'här#dnd), a. Hardened

by the love of worldly things.
worldhood; (werld'hud), n. [< world + -houd.]
A worldly possession. [Rare.]

Content yourselves with what you have already, or else seek honest means whereby to increase your worldhoods.

Henry VIII. of Eng., quoted in I. D'Israell's Amen. of

[Lit., I. 363 world-language (werld'lang gwaj), n. A language used by or known to the civilized world.

Jericzek was already well versed in the two classical and four great modern world-languages. Athenæum, No. 3226, p. 256.

worldliness (werld'li-nes), n. [< ME. werldlinesse, werdlinesse; < worldly + -ness.] The state or character of being worldly; worldly eonduct. Jer. Taylor.

You may call your way of thinking prudence. 1 call it sinful worldliness. Thuckerny, Philip, xviii.

worldling (werld'ling), n. [< world + -ling1.] One who is worldly; one devoted to the affairs and interests of this life.

A foutre for the world and worldlings base! Shak., 2 Hen. 1V., v. 3. 103.

Worldlings, whose whimp ring folly holds the losses Of honor, pleasure, health, and wealth such crosses.

Quarles, Emblems, t., Epig. 6.

worldly (werld'li), a. [\langle ME. worldly, worldlich, wurldlic, weoreldlike, \langle AS. weoruldlic; as world +-ly¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to the world or the present state of existence; temporal; earthly.

With all my worldly goods I thee endow.

Book of Common Prnyer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

Repose you here in rest, Secure from worldly chances and mishaps? Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 152.

2. Secular: opposed to monastic.

May men fyndefreligioun In worldly habitacloun. Rom. of the Rose, 1, 6226.

3. Devoted to, interested in, or connected with this present life, and its cares, advantages, or pleasures, to the exclusion of those of a future life; desirous of temporal benefit or enjoyment merely; earthly, as opposed to heavenly or spiritual; carnal; sordid; vile: as, worldly lusts, cares, affections, pleasures; worldly men.

To live secure, Worldly or dissolute. Milton, P. L., xi. 803. Interest, pride, and worldly honour. Dryden. (Johnson.)

Interest, pride, and worldly honour. Dryden. (Johnson.)

Syn. I. Mundane, terrestrial, sublunary.—1 and 3.

Worldly, Secular, Temporal, Enrithly, Earthy, Unspiritual, Carnal. Worldly means of the world, in fact or in spirit, in distinction from that which is above the world; as applying to mind, it indicates a pleasure in the things that belong to the external life and a disregard of spiritual even intellectual pleasures; it is opposed to spiritual, expressing positively what unspiritual expresses negatively.

Secular is opposed to sacred or to ecclesiastical; as, there are six secular days in the week; the secular arm. Secular and temporal are rarely used in a bad sense. Temporal is opposed to spiritual or eternal; as, lords temporal; merely temporal concerns. Earthly has, like wordly, the sense of mundane, but in the sense of mispirituality it suggests more of grossness or groveling, a thought which is carried still further by earthy, although earthy is not often used in that sense. Carnal suggests that which belongs to the gratification of the animal nature; it ranges from the merely unspiritual to the sensual. See sensual and temporal. worldly (werld'li), adv. [< ME. *uorldliche, wordliche, werdliche, weorutdliche; < worldly, a.] In a worldly manner; with relation to this life. In a worldly manner; with relation to this life.

Snbverting worldly strong and worldly wise By simply meek.

Milton, P. L., xii. 568. By simply meek.

worldly-minded (werld'li-mīn"ded), a. Having a worldly mind; devoted to temporal pleasures and concerns.

worldly-mindedness (werld'li-min/ded-nes), n. The state or character of being worldly-minded. Bp. Sanderson.
worldly-wise (wêrld'li-wīz), a. Wise with reference to the affairs of this world.

You then beheld things not as a worldly-wise man, but as a man of God.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 87.

world-old (werld'old), a. As old as the world; very old; reaching back through the ages. world-richet, n. [ME., $\langle world + riche$.] The kingdom of this world; the earth.

For, as of trouthe, is ther noon her liche Of al the women in this worlde-riche. Choucer, Anelida and Arcite, 1, 77.

world-wearied (werld'wer"id), a. Tired of the

world-wide (werld'wid), a. As wide as the world; extending over or pervading all the world; widely spread; as, world-wide fame; specifically, in zoogeog., cosmopolitan; noting such habitat, or the fact of such distribution, but not the species or individuals themselves

which inhabit all parts of the world.

worm (werm), n. [< ME. worm, wurm, wirm, werm, < AS. wyrm, a worm, snake, dragon, = OS. wurm = D. LG. worm = OHG. MHG. G. wurm, worm, insect. snake, dragon, = leel. ormr (for *vormr) = Sw. Dan. orm (for *vorm) = Goth. waurms, a worm, = L. vermis; cf. Gr. ρόμος, ρόμοξ (* Ερόμος), a wood-worm; et. Lith. kirmis, worm, = OBulg. ehräri = Russ. cherrä, worm, = OIr. cruim, a worm (cf. Ir. cruimh, a maggot, w. pryf, worm), = Skt. krimi. worm (whence ult. E. crimson, carmine, q. v.). From the L. vermis are ult. E. vermin, vermicule, vermeil, etc.] 1. In popular language, any small creeping creature whose body consists of a number of movable joints or rings, and whose limbs are very short or entirely wanting; any vermiform animal.

Nowe pike oute mongthes, attercoppes, wormys, And butterflie whoos thoste engendryng worme is. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

(a) Any annelid, as the earthworm, lobworm or lugworm, leech, etc. See the distinctive names.

Worms have played a more important part in the history of the world than most persons would at first suppose. In almost all humid countries they are extraordinarily numerous, and for their size possess great muscular power.

Dorwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 305.

Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 305.

(b) Any helminth, whether parasitie or not, as a flatworm, brain-worm, fluke-worm, roundworm, tapeworm,
pinworm, hairworm, threadworm, spoonworm, longworm,
whirl-worm, guinea-worm, etc. See such words, and vinegar-vel. (c) One of several long slender verniform echinoderms, as some holothurians and related forms. See I'ermiformin, and cuts under Sympta and trepang, (d) Some
small or slender acarine or mite, or its larva, as the worm
found in schaceous follicles. See comedo and Demodex.
(c) A myrlapod; a centiped or milleped; a gally-worm. (f)
The larva, gruh, maggot, or caterpillar of many true hexapod insects: as, hag-worm; boll-worm; book-worm; wireworm; sod-norm; snake-worm; joint-worm; silkworms.
See the compounded and otherwise qualified names.

The larve of the bee-moth are frequently but improp-

The larvæ of the bee-moth are frequently but improperly so called. Indeed when worms are spoken of by the ordinary beckeeper, the larvæ of the bee-moth are almost always meant.

Phin, Diet. Aplenlure, p. 78.

always meant. Phin, Dict. Aplentture, p. 78.

(g) The adult of some true insects whose hody is long and tlexible, as a glow-worm. (h) One of several long stender crustaceans with short legs or none, which attach to or hurrow in other animals, hore into wood, etc., as some kinds of fish-lice, certain isopods (as the gribble), certain amphipods (as the wood-shrimp), etc. (i) One of some vermiform mollusks, as a teredo or shipworm, or a wormshell. See cuts under shipworm and Vermetus. (j) A small lizard with rudimentary legs, or none, as a blindworm or slow-worm. (kt) A serpent; a snake; a dragon. For a modern instance in composition, see worm-snake, 1.

He (Safan)

He [Satan] . . .
Wente in to a wirme, and tolde one a tale.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1, 321.

Hast thou the pretty worm of Nilus there, That kills and pains not? Shak., A. and C., v. 2, 243.

Here will be subject for my snakes and me. Cling to my neck and wrists, my loving worms. B. Jonson, Foetaster, Ind.

2. Technically, in zoöl., any member of the Linnean class Vermes, or of the modern phylmm or subkingdom of the same name; any turbellarian, planarian, nemertean, platyhelminth, nemathelminth, trematoid, cestoid, nematoid, chætognath, gephyrean, annelid, etc. By some authorities the rotifers and polyzoans are brought under this head. See *Vernes*, and the various words noted in 1 (a) (b), above.

3. A person or human being likened to a worm as an object of scorn, disgust, contempt, pity, and the like: as, man is but a worm of the dust.

Vile worm, thou wast o'erlooked even in thy birth.

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 87.

Hence—4. Figuratively, of inanimate objects, something that slowly, silently, or stealthily eats, makes, or works its way, to the pain, injury, or destruction of the object affected: used emblematically or symbolically. (a) Corruption, decay, or dissolution; death itself.

decay, or dissolution; death resent.

Thus chides she Death—

"Grim-grinning ghost, earth's worm, what dost thon mean,
To stifle beauty and to steal his breath?"

Shak, Venus and Adonis, 1. 933.

My days are in the yellow leaf;
The flowers and fruits of love are gone;
The worm, the canker, and the grief
Are mine alone!
Rugan (In his Thirty-sixth Bi

Byron, On his Thirty-sixth Birthday.

(b) An uneasy conscience; the gnawing or torment of conscience; remorse.

the worm of conscience still begnaw thy soul!

Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 222.

The true value. Beatrice.

The true value,

Tak't of my truth, is near three hundred ducats.

De Flores. 'Twill hardly buy a capcase for one's conseience though,

To keep it from the worm.

Widdleton and Pouley Change Viscolity.

Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iii, 4.

5. In anat., some vermiform part or process of an animal's body. (a) The vermis of the cerebellum. See vermis. (b) The vermiform cartilage of a dog's tongue. See lytta.

tta.

There is one easy artifice
That seldom has been known to miss;
To snarl at all things, right or wrong,
Like a mad dog that has a worm in 's tongne.

S. Butler.

6. Anything thought to resemble a worm in appearance, or in having a spiral or curved movepearance, or in having a spiral or curved movement. (a) The spiral part of a corkscrew or of a woodserew. Also wormer. (b) A rod having at the end a double spiral as if two corkscrews were combined, used in withdrawing the cartridge or wad from the barrel of a gun. Also wormer. Compare wadhook. (c) The spiral pipe in a still, through which the vapor to be condensed is conducted. See distillation, 2, and cut under petroleum-still. (d) A spiral tool with a sharp point, used to hore soft rock. E. II. Knight.

7. pl. Any disease or disorder arising from the presence of parasitic worms in the intestines or

presence of parasitic worms in the intestines or presence of parasitic worms in the intestines or other tissues; helminthiasis.—Clover-hay worm. See clover.—Cystic worm. See clover.—Double worms, the genus Diplozoön. See cut under syzygy.—Gotthard worm, Dochmius intestinalis: so called because of the large number of cases of anemia among the workers on the St. Gotthard tunnel, caused by the presence of this parasite. See tunnel-disease.—Idle wormst. See idle.—Intestinal worm. (a) A worm having itself an intestine; an enteric or enterate worm; a cavitary. (b) A worm parasitic in the intestine of another animal, as a tapeworm, threadworm, pinworm, etc.—Leaf-bearing worms. See Phyllodocidæ.—Mugá worm, a kind of silkworm, Antherwa assama. assama.

Silk cloth is made from the cocoons of the mugá worm. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 225.

Enege. Brit., XIV. 225.

Palm worm, the larva of one of the palm weevils, Rhymchophorus (Calandru) palmarum, and doubtless of any similar species, as R. (C.) cruentatus, found in the heart of the cabbage-palm. It is a large white worm, often eaten in South America, the West Indies, and elsewhere, known as the gru-gru, and by the French name ver palmiste. It is said to taste like almonds.—Parenchymatous worms, the Parenchymata.—Plaited worms, the Aspidogasteridæ.—Rack-and-worm gear. See rack1, 6.—Reshta worm, braumedus (or Fidaru) medinensis. See cut under Fidaria.—Ringed, star-mouthed, tailed, vesicular worms. See the adjectives.—White-rag worm. Same as lurg.—Worm gearing. Same as wormgear.

worm (werm), r. [= D. wurmen, torment one-self, vex oneself, worry, work hard; cf. G. wür-men, crawl, wriggle, be lost in thought, also tr. tease, grieve, wurmen, worm, worry; from the noun.] I. intrans. 1. To move like a worm; go or advance as a worm; crawl or creep sinuously; wriggle; writhe; squirm: as, to worm along.

"I little like that smoke, which you may see worming up along the rock above the canoe," interrupted the . . . scout.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xx.

They wormed through feet of the rifle-pits. wormed through the grass to within forty or fifty the rifle-pits. The Century, XXIX. 139.

2. To work or act slowly, stealthily, or secretly.

When debates and fretting jealousies bid worm and work within you more and more, Your colour faded. G. Herbert, The Temple, Church-Rents and Schisms.

II. trans. 1. To effect by slow, stealthy, or insidious means: as, to worm one's way along. In this sense also, reflexively, of slow, insidious, or insinuating progress or action: as, he wormed himself into fa-

I was endeavoring to settle some points of the greatest consequence; and had wormed myself pretty well into him, when his under secretary came in—and interrupted all my scheme.

Swift, Journal to Stella, Aug. 1, 1711. Specifically -2. To extract, remeve, expel, or

take away by underhand means persistently continued: generally with out or from.

It is a riddle to me how this story of oracles hath not wormed out of the world that doubtful conceit of spirits and witches.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 30.

They find themselves wormed out of all power. Swift.

Who've loosed a guinea from a miser's chest, And wormed his secret from a traitor's breast. Crabbe, Works, I. 196.

3t. To subject to a stealthy process of ferreting out one's secrets or private affairs; play the spy upon.

I'll teach you to worm me, good lady sister,
And peep into my privacies, to suspect me.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

4. To free from worms.

Wormes in the earth also there are, but too many, so that, to keepe them from destroying their Corne and Tobacco they are forced to worme them cury morning, which is a great labour, else all would be destroyed.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 116.

Another strange gardener . . challenges as his right the hinding or unbinding of every flower, the clipping of every bush, the weeding and worming of every bed, both in that and all other gardens thereabout.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*, vi.

5. To remove the charge, etc., from, as a gun, by means of a worm. See worm, n., 6 (b).—6. To remove the worm or lytta from the tongue of, as of a dog: supposed to be a precaution

against madness.

Is she grown mad now?

Is her blood set so high? I'll have her madded!

I'll have her worm'd! Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

I'll have her worm'a! Fietener, riigrim, iv. 1.

I made it up with him by tying a collar of rainbow ribband about his neck for a token that he is never to be wormed any more. II. Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 3, 1743.

The men repaired her ladyship's cracked china, and assisted the laird in his sporting parties, wormed his dogs, and cut the ears of his terrier puppies. Scott

To remove the beard of (an oyster or mussel).-8t. To give a spiral form to; put a thread

Grow'n more cunning, hollow things he formeth, He hatcheth Files, and winding Vices wormeth, He shapeth Sheers, and then a Saw indents, Then beats a Blade, and then a Lock invents.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The Ilandy-Crafts.

9. Nant., to wind rope-yarns, spnn yarn, or similar material spirally round (a rope) so as to fill the spaces between the strands and ren-

der the surface smooth for parceling and serving. See cuts under parceling and serving-mal-

wormal (wôr'mal), n. Same as warble³.
worm-bark (wêrm'bark), n. See cabbage-tree,
2, and Andira.

crop, Sedum album, given on account of its worm-like leaves.
wormgut (wêrm'gut), n. Same as silkworm

worm-burrow (werm'bur"o), n. A fessil worm-

cast; a scolite or helmintholite.
worm-cast (werm'kast), n. 1. The cylindrical casting of a worm; the slender tubular mass of earth voided by the common earthworm after digestion.

The worm-casts which so much annoy the gardener by deforming his smoothshaven lawns.

E. P. Wright, Animal Life, p. 575.

2. The fossil cast, mold, or track of a worm or some vermiform creature; a helminthite or helmintholite; a worm-burrow.

worm-cod (werm'kod), n. See cod². worm-colic (werm'kol"ik), n. Intestinal pain

worm-conc (werm kol'ik), n. Intestinal pain due to the presence of worms.
worm-dye (werm'di), n. Same as vermeil.
worm-eat (werm'et), v. t. [A back-formation, from worm-eaten.] 1. To eat into, gnaw, bore, or perforate, as is done by various worms, grubs, maggots, etc.; eat a way through or into. See worm-eaten.—2. To affect injurious-ly impairs or dectively by any ellow invidious.

ly, impair, or destroy by any slow, insidious process.

Leave off these vanities which worm-eat your brain.

Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 10. (Davies.) worm-eatt (werm'et), p. a. Same as worm-

caten.

Worm-eat stories of old times. Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iv. 6. worm-eaten (werm'ē"tn), p. a. [\langle ME. *werm-eten, wermethe; \langle worm + eaten.] 1. Eaten into by a worm; gnawed, bored, or perforated by worms of any kind; abounding in wormholes; wormy: as, worm-eaten timber, fabrics,

We see the corne blasted, trees stricken downe, floures fall, woode vormeaten, cloath denoured with moathes, cattell doe ende, and menne doe die.

Guevara, Letters (tr. hy Hellowes, 1577), p. 192.

Concave as a covered goblet or a worm-eaten nut. Shak., As you Like it, Ili. 4. 27.

2. Old, worn-out, or worthless, as if eaten by worms. *Raleigh*, Hist. World (ed. 1687), p. 58. worm-eatenness (werm'e"tn-nes), n. The state of being worm-eaten, or as if worm-eaten; de-

worm-eater (werm'e"ter), n. A bird or other animal that habitually eats or lives upon worms; specifically, the worm-eating warbler of the United States, Helmintherus vermivorus. See worm-eating and Vermivora. Edwards; La-

worm-eating (werm'e"ting), a. Habitually eating worms; feeding or subsisting npon worms; vermivorous; in ornith., noting a number of American warblers of the genera Helmintherus and Helminthophaga (formerly Vermivora), and specifying the worm-eater, Helmintherus vermivorus, a common species of the eastern United

wormed (wermd), a. [$\langle worm + -ed^2 \rangle$.] Affected by worms; gnawed, bored, or otherwise injured by worms; worm-eaten; wormy.

Occasionally the wood [mahogany] which has been floated in tropical seas is found to be badly wormed or attacked by marine borers.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 288.

tacked by marine borers. Energe. Erit., XV. 288.

Wormer (wer'mer), n. 1. Same as vorm, 6
(a) and (b).—2. An angler who fishes with worms for bait; a worm-fisher. [Colloq.]

Worm-fence (werm'fens), n. A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails at an analysis of the rails at an analysis of the rails.

gle upon one another; a snake-fence.

They had reached the corner of the old worm-fence where the new school-mistress had reined her horse.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 124.

worm-fever (werm'fe"ver), n. A feverish condition in children which is attributed to the

presence of intestinal parasites. worm-fisher (werm'fish'er), n. One who fishes with worms for bait.

worm-fowlt (werm'foul), n. pl. [$\langle ME. werm-foul; \langle worm + fowl^{1}.$] Birds which live on

"I for werm-foul," seyde the lewd kokkow.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1, 505.

worm-gear (werm'ger), n. In mach.. a gear-wheel of which the teeth are so formed that they are acted on and the wheel is made to revolve by a worm or shaft on which a spiral is turned—that is, by an endless screw. See cuts under Hindley's screw (at screw), steam-engine, and odometer.

worm-grass (werm'gras), n. 1. Same as pink-root, 2.—2. An old name of a species of stonecrop, Sedum album, given on account of its

gnt. See gut, n., 4.
worm-hole (werm'hōl), n. The hole or track
made by a worm, as in timber, fruit, etc.

To fill with worm-holes stately monuments.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 946. worm-holed (werm'hold), a. Perforated with

worm-holes. Like sound timber wormholed and made shaky. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 212.

Wormian (wôr'mi-an), a. Of or pertaining to Olans Worm, a Danish physician and scientist (1588-1654).—Wormian bones, See bonel. wormil (wôr'mil), n. Same as wormal. See

wormil (wôr'mil), n.

worming-pot (wer'ming-pot), n. In pottery, a device for placing bands, stripes, or other or naments in color upon pottery. It consists of a vessel from which the color issues through quill-like tubes in a continuous stream as the ware is revolved in a lathe.

worm-larva (werm'lär"vä), n. The larva of a worm; the larval stage of one of the Vermes. worm-like (werm'lik), a. Resembling a worm in shape or movement; vermiform; vermicu-

lar; spiral or spirally twisted.

wormling (werm'ling), n. [= Icel. yrmlingr;
as worm + -ling¹.] A little worm; hence, a weak, mean creature.

O dusty wormling? dar'st thou striue and stand With Heav'ns high Monsrch? wilt thou (wretch) demand Count of his deeds?

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture. wormodt, n. A Middle English form of worm-wood. Wyelif.

worm-oil (werm'oil), n. Same as warmseed-oil.

wormpipe (werm'pip), n. The worm of a still.

The gas then io its passage through the worm-pipe of the condenser (which is always surrounded with cold water) is condensed.

Ure, Dict., IV. 727.

worm-powder (werm'pou"der), n. A powder used for expelling worms from the intestinal canal or other open cavities of the body.

canal or other open cavities of the body.

worm-punch (werm'punch), n. A small, rather slender punch, used by coopers for clearing ont worm-holes in staves or heads of casks, for the purpose of stopping the holes with wooden plugs to prevent leaking.

worm-rack (werm'rak), n. A rack gearing with a worm-wheel. The teeth are set obliquely, corresponding in obliquity with the pitch of the worm. See cut under rack1, 6.

worm-safe (werm'saf), n. A locked chamber containing a hydrometer, and attached to the worm of a still in such manner that a fractional part of the liquor distilled trickles into it from

part of the liquor distilled trickles into it from the worm. The mean specific gravity of the liquor is indicated by the hydrometer.

wormseed (werm'sēd), n. 1. Same as santonica.

See santonica and santonin.

Worme-seede [cometh] from Persia. Haktuyt's Voyages, II. i. 278.

2. The fruit of the American herb Chenopodium ambrosioides, especially var. anthelminticum, which is often reckoned a distinct species; also, which is often reckoned a distinct species; also, the plant itself. The seed is an officinal as well as a popular vermifuge. It yields wormseed-oil (which see), and is also given in the form of a powder. Distinguished as American wormseed; also called Mexican tea.

3. The treacle-mustard, Erysimum cheiranthoides, or primarily its seed, which was formerly a popular vermifuge in England. Also treacle-

a popular vermituge in England. Also treatele-wormsted.—American wormseed. See def. 2.—Bar-bary wormseed, the heads of species of Artemisia grow-ing in Syria and Arabia, used like santonica.—Levant wormseed. See santonica.—Oil of wormseed. See all and wormseed.—Spanish wormseed, a chenopodia-ceous plant, Satola (Hatogeton, Caroxylon) tamariscifolia, or particularly its seed, which is used as an anthelminic. —Treacle-wormseed.—See def. 3.

wormseed-mustard (werm'sed-mus"tärd), n. See mustard.

wormseed-oil (wern/sēd-oil), n. A volatile oil obtained from wormseed. It is probably with-

out active medicinal properties.

worm-shaft (we'rm' shaft), n. The serew-threaded shaft which engages the teeth of a worm-gear or worm-wheel.

worm-gear or worm-wheel.
worm-shaped (werm'shapt), a. Ilaving the form of a worm; vermiform; vermicular.
worm-shell (werm'shel), n. A mollusk of the family Vermetidæ, or its shell: so called from the long twisted or vermiform shape of the shell. See cut under Vermetus.
worms'-meat (wermz'met), n. Food for worms; dead flesh. [Rare.]

Already, girl; and so is she and he;
We are all worms'-need now.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

worm-snake (werm'snak), n. 1. A blindworm; a worm-like angiostomatous or seolecophidian snake of the suborder *Typhlopoidea*; a groundsnake, as Carphophis (or Celuta) amæna.-2.

Same as snakeccorm.

worm-tea (werm'te), n. A decoction of some plant, generally a bitter plant, used as an anthelmintic

worm-track (werm'trak), n. Same as worm-

wormul (wôr'mul), n. Same as warhle3, worm-wheel (werm'hwêl), n. A wheel which gears with an endless or tangent serew or worm, receiving or impurting motion. By this means a powerful effect with a diminished rate of motion is communicated from one revolving shaft to another. See tangent screw (under tangent), endless screw (under endless, with cut); also cuts under Hindley's screw (at screw) and under steam-engine.

wormwood (werm'wid), n. [$\langle ME, wormwod,$ an altered form, simulating $worm + wood^{\dagger}$, of the earlier vermode, vermod, wormod, $\langle AS \rangle$.

T. B. Atdrich, Lander, wermod = MD, wermod, wermod, wermot, wer-wornal, wornil (wôr'nal, -nil), n. Same as mode, wermede, warmot, warmode, etc., = OHG. mode, wermede, warmot, warmode, etc., = OHG.
werimuota, weramôte, wermnota, wormnota,
MHG. wermuot, wermièle, G. wermuth (> F.
rermout), wormwood; formation uncertain: appar. lit. 'keep-mind,' preserver of the mind,
from a supposed belief in its medicinal virtues
(so hellebore was ealled in AS. rēdeberge, preservative against madness), (AS. weriam (= D. weren, weeren = MHG. weren, G. wehren, etc.), defend, protect, keep, + mod, mood, mind: see wear² and mood¹.] A somewhat woody perennial herb, Artemisia Absinthium, native in Enrope and Asiatic Russia, found in old gardens

and by roadsides in North America. This plant is proverbial for its bitterness, and was in medicinal use among the ancients. It is of a highly tonic property, and is still used in Europe for weak digestion; it was formerly employed for internitents and some other troubles, and was once regarded as a vermifuge. It is very largely consumed, with a few other species, in preparing the absinthe beverage of the French. (See absinthe and absinthium (with cut)). The name is extended to the genus, or particularly to species closely related to this; various species have their own names, as southernwood, mugwort, tarragon, suntonica, and sage-brush.

The source Almanude, & wermode, & feyn greeke.

The soure Almaunde, & wermode, & feyn greeke, Frote hem yfere asmoche as wol suffice. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 199.

These for frenzy be speedy and a sovereign remedy, A speedy and a sovereign remedy, The bitter wormwood, sage, and marigold. Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

Figuratively—2. Bitterness.

Weed this wormwood from your fruitful brain.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 857.

Sir, with this truth
You mix such vormwood that you leave no hope
For my disorder'd palate e'er to relish
A wholesome taste again. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

His presence and his communications were gall and wormwood to his once partial mistress. Scott, Kenilworth, xi.

Wormwood to his once partial mistress.

Scott, Kenilworth, xi.

Biennial wormwood, Artenisia biennis, a weed of the interior northern United States, now spreading esstward. It grows from 1 to 3 feet high, and has once-ortwice-pinnatifid leaves, with numerous small greenish heads crowded in their axils.—Oil of wormwood, a volatile oil distilled from the common wormwood, a volatile oil distilled from the common wormwood, and less bitter than the common wormwood. (a) Artenisia Pontica, an Oil World species, more aromatic and less bitter than the common wormwood, preferred in Roman medicine, but now scarcely used. (b) By transference of the name, the common ragweed, Ambrosia artenisisishia, a bitter plant with foliage dissected somewhat like that of an artenisia.—Salt of wormwood. Sealt!.—Sea wormwood, Artenisia argentea, a silvery silky shrub of Madelra.—Tartarian wormwood. Same as sautonica, 1.—Tree-wormwood, Artenisia arborescens, an creet tree-like species found on rocky shores and islands of the Mediterranean.—Wild wormwood wine, wine which has received a bitter taste from having artenisia steeped in it. Compare vernaouth. Wormwood-moth (we'rm' wuid-môth), n. A rare British noctuid, Cucullia absinthii. Itls gray with black spots, and its larva feeds on wornwood.

Wormwood-moth (werm' wiid-moth), n. A rare British noctuid, *Cucullia absinthii*. It Isgray with black spots, and its larva feeds on wormwood. It is found chiefly in Devonshire and Cornwall.

Wormwood-pug (werm' wiid-pug), n. A British geometrid moth, *Enpithecia absinthiala*, whose

larva feeds upon wormwood.

wormy (wer'ni), a. [\(\sigma \) morm + -y\]. 1. Containing a worm; full of worms; infested or affected with worms; lousy, as fish; measly, as pork; worm-eaten, as timber, fruit, etc.

Damned spirits all . . . Already to their wormy beds are gone.

Shak. M. N. D., iii. 2, 384.

2. Worm-like; low; meau; debased; groveling: earthy.

Sordid and wormy affections.

Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, xxxvii. (Latham.)

3. Associated with earthworms, and hence with the earth or the grave; gloomy or dismal as the grave. [Rare.]

A weary wormy darkness

worn (worn), p. a. [Pp. of wear¹, r.] 1. Impaired or otherwise affected by wear or use.

As she trode along the foot-worn passages, and opened one crazy door after another, and ascended the creaking stair-case, she gazed wistfully and fearfully around. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

2. Spent; passed.

This is but a day, and 'lis well worn too now.

B. Jonson, Epicoene, iv. 2.

3. Wearied; exhausted; showing signs of care, illness, fatigue, etc.

Thy worn form pursues me night and day, Smiling reproach.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

The old worn world of hurry and heat, Lowell, Invitation.

Lead the *worn* war-horse by the pluméd bier — Even his horse, now he is dead, is dear. *T. B. Aldrich*, Lander.

wormal. See warble³.
worn-out (worn'out), a. 1. So much injured by wear as to be unfit for use: as, a worn-out cont or hat.—2. Wearied; exhausted, as with

The worn-out clerk Brow-beats his desk below.

Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

3. Past; gone; removed; departed.

This pattern of the worn-out age.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1350.

Pehor also, and Bael-pehor, and the rest, whose Rites are now rotten, and the memorie worne out.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 97.

looking person; a fright; a bugbear; a scareerow.

What a worrierow the man doth look!
Naytor, Reynard the Fox, 39. (Davies.)

[Scotch in both uses.]

worrier (wur'i-er), n. [$\langle worry, v., +-er^1.$] One who worries or harasses (himself or others); one who is given to worrying or who harasses with anxious forebodings.

The worriers of souls, J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 229. worriless (wnr'i-les), a. [< worry + -less.] Free from worry.

The professor, leading a comparatively congenial and uroridess life, is a deeper sleeper and a less frequent dreamer [than the teacher]. Science, XIII. S8.

worriment (wur'i-ment), n. [$\langle worry + -ment.$] Trouble; anxiety; worry. [Colloq.] worrisome (wur'i-sum), a. [$\langle worry + -some.$] Causing worry or annoyance; troublesome.

I must give orders . . . that you come in at once with that worrisome cough of yours.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlv.

worrit (wur'it), r. t. and i. [Also worret; a dial. form, with excreseent t, of worry, r.] To worry. [Collog. or slaug.]

Colloq. or staug. J I don't tell everything to your papa. I should only wor-Thackeray, Phillip, xxiv. rit hlm and vex him.

Why, father, how you keep on warriting!
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. vii.

worrit (wur'it), n. [\langle worrit, v.] Worry; annoyance; vexation. [Colloq. or slang.]

"Mrs. Richards's eldest, Miss!" said Susan, "and the worrit of Mrs. Richards's life!"

Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxiii.

worry (war'i), v.; pret. and pp. worried, ppr. worrying. [< ME. *worryen, wirryen, wyryen, wirien, worowen, worewen, wirwen, *wurzen, < AS, wyrgan, found in comp. āwyrgan, harm, = OFries. wergia, wirgia = MD. worghen, D. worgen, wurgen = MLG. LG. wargen = OHG. wurgan, MHG. G. würgen, strangle, suffocate, choke; ef. AS. wearh, weary, wery, a wolf, outlaw (wyrgen, f., she-wolf, in comp. grundwyrgen), = MHG. ware = Icel. vargr, wolf, outlaw, accursed person; cf. AS. wyrgan, wyrigan, wergian, wergean, > ME. warien, curse; see warry, v., warriangle, etc.] I, trans. 1. To choke; suffocate. [Now only Scotch.]

His owen kynde briddis, That weren anoyed in his nest and norished ffull ille, And well ny *yworewid* with a wronge leder. Richard the Redeless, iii. 72.

The reek will worrie me.

Loudoun Castle (Child's Ballads, VI. 256).

2. To seize by the throat with the teeth; bite at or tear with the teeth, as dogs when fighting; kill or injure badly by repeated biting, tearing, shaking, etc.: as, a dog that worries sheep; a terrier worries rats.

Wolues that wyryeth men, wommen, and children. Piers Plowman (C), x. 226.

A hell-hound that doth hunt us all to death; That dog that hath his teeth before his eyes, To worry lambs, and lap their gentle blood. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 50.

3. To tease: trouble: harass with importunity or with care and anxiety; plague; bother; vex; persecute.

If departed of his own accord, like that lost sheep (Luke 15. 4, &c.), the true church either with her own or any borrowd force vorries him not in again, but rather in all charitable manner sends after him. Milton, Civil Power.

Let them rail,
And worry one another at their pleasure. Rowe.

The ghastly dun shall worry his sleep.

O. W. Holmes, Reflections of a Proud Pedestrian.

To worry down, to swallow or put down by a strong effort of the will. [Colloq.]

She worried down the tea, and atc a slice of toast. $E.\ E.\ Hale,$ Ten Times One, iv.

To worry the sword, in fencing, to fret one's opponent by small movements in rapid succession which seem about to result in thrusts or feints. The object is to disconcert him until his guard becomes open or weak, and a thrust can be delivered with effect. = Syn. 3. Pester, Plague, etc.

ee tease), disturb, disquiet. **II.** intrans. 1. To choke; be suffocated, as by something stopping the windpipe. [Obsolete

or Scotchil

And worried on the tail.

Marquis of Huntley's Retreat (Child's Ballads, VII. 270).

Ye have fasted lang and worried on a midge.

Ramsay's Scotch Proverbs, p. 82. (Jamieson.)

2. To fight, as dogs, by seizing and biting at each other; be engaged in biting, shaking, or mangling with the teeth.—3. To be unduly anxious and careful; give way to anxiety; be over-solicitous or disquieted about things; borrow trouble; fret.

Sensitive people, those who are easily wounded and diacouraged, are most apt to norry when affairs go wrong, and yet they are just those whom worry will harm the most and who will lose the most in life by indulging in it.

Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 141.

To worry along, to get along by constant effort; keep on in spite of petty difficulties and anxieties. [Colloq.]

By and by, if I can worry along into tolerable strength,
I am going off—say in mid-winter—to the south of lagland.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, 11, 431.

worry (wur'i), n.; pl. worries (-iz). [\langle worry, v.] 1. The act of worrying or biting and mangling with the teeth; the act of killing by biting and shaking.

They will open on the scent . . . and join in the worry as savagely as the youngest hound.

Lawrence*, Sword and Gown, life.

2. Harassing anxiety, solicitude, or turmoil: perplexity arising from over-anxiety or petty annoyances and cares; trouble: as, it is not work but worry that kills; the worries of housekeeping.

Among over-burdened people extra trouble and worry imply, here and there, break-downs in health, with their entailed direct and indirect sufferings.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 51.

worrying (wur'i-ing), p. a. Teasing; troubling; harassing; fatiguing: as, a worrying day.

Grave is the Master's look; his forehead wears
Thick rows of wrinkles, prints of worrying cares.
O. W. Holmes, The School Boy.

worryingly (wur'i-ing-li), adv. [$\langle worrying + -ly^2 \rangle$] In a worrying manner; teasingly; + -ly².] In harassingly.

worschipent, v. A Middle English form of

worse (wers), a. compar. [1. compar. worse; early mod. E. also warse, wars; \langle ME. wors, wurse, wirse, werse, wors, wers, \langle AS. wirsa, wyrsa, = OS. wirsa = OFries. wirra, werra = MHG. wirser = Icel. verri = Sw. värre = Dan. værre = Goth. wairsiza, worse; with compar. snffix (lost or assimilated in the later forms, but appearing in the Goth. wursiza), prob. from a Teut. root appearing in OHG. werran (G. wirren), twist, entangle, confuse (> OHG. werra, confusion, broil, war), perhaps allied to L. verrere (pret verri, pp. versus), whirl, toss about, drive, sweep along. Cf. war1, and see war2 (Sc. waur, etc.), along. Cf. war¹, and see war² (Sc. waw, etc.), ult. a doublet of worse. Cf. worser. II. superl. worst, < ME. worste, werste, warst, < AS. wyrsta, wyrsesta, also by assimilation wyrresta, = OS. wirsista = OHG. wirsisto, wirsesto, contr. wirst = Icel. verstr = Sw. värst = Dan. værst, worst, superl. of the preceding. The s belongs to the root.] 1. The comparative of bud, evil, ill; more bad, evil, ill, unfortunate, or undesirable or less valuable or perfect: more unfavorable or less valuable or perfect; more unfavorable or unsuccessful; less well in health, or less well off in worldly circumstances. See bad, evil, and ill.

Me think the wers part is mine; to take the fleashe if I assay, then the blode wil ryn a-way; for-done ze haue me with zour dome, Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

Men . . . [who] unneth can speake one hole sentence in true latine, but, that wars is hath alt leroyuge in derision.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 13.

She . . . was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse.

What were thy lips the worse for one poor kiss?
Shak., Venus and Adonia, 1. 207.

Sir Oliver S. You have had no opportunity of showing your talents

your talents.

**Moses. None at all; I hadn't the pleasure of knowing his distresses till he was some thousands worse than nothing.

**Sheridan*, School for Seandal, iii. 1.

Sherman, values for the But what gave rise
To no little surprise,
To body seemed one penny the worse!

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, 1, 212.

Sometimes used substantively in the sense of something less good, desirable, fortunate, favorable, etc. Thus bad hegins and worse remains behind.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 179.

Ah, farewell,
Lest of mine eyes thou shouldst have worse to telt
Than now thou hast.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, H. 307.

2. In logic, having, as a proposition, a character which, if belonging to one of two or more premises, must also belong to the conclusion. Thus, a negative is held to be worse than an affirmative proposition, and a particular worse than a universal. On the same principle, a spurions proposition is taken as in a second degree of particularity.—The worse, the less desirable part or share; disadvantage; defeat; loss: hence, to put to the worse, to defeat or discomfit; to have the worse, to fare badly: come out of any contest or business worse fare badly; come out of any contest or business worse

than hefore.

The folk of Troie hemselven so misleden
That with the wors at nyght homward they fielden.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 49.

Longe it endured that oon cowde not sey whiche party at the werse.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ili. 459. had the werse. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ili. 459.
His enemyes preusiled and put his hoste to the worse,

he being sore wounded.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 17.

And Judah was *put to the worse* before Israel; and they ed every man to their tents. 2 Ki. xiv. 12.

I cannot tell who had the worse.

Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 420). Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 420).

Worse (wers), adv. eompar. [I. compar. worse,

KE. wors, wurs, wers, etc.,

AS. wyrs = OS.

wirs = MLG. wers = MHG. wirs = Icel. verr =
Goth. wairs, worse; with compar. suffix, lost
in the adv. (as with bet1): see worse, a. II.
superl. worst,

ME. worst, werst,

AS. wyrst =
Icel. verst = Sw. värst = Dan. værst, worst,
superl. of worse: see above.] 1. In a more evil,
wicked severe or disadvantoreous manner; in wicked, severe, or disadvantageous manner; in a way that is less good, desirable, or favorable.

We will deal worse with thee than with them.

Gen. xix. 9.

He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere, 111-faced, worse bodied, shapeless everywhere.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 20. O Master Mayberry! before your servant to dance a Lancashire hornpipe! it shews worse to me than dancing does to a deaf man that sees not the fiddles.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

2. In a less or lower degree; less.

Thou shalt serve me: if I like thee no worse after dinner, I will not part from thee.

Shak., Lear, i. 4. 44. 3. Less favorably or agreeably.

Then this they take worse than his working of miracles, or his working upon the Sabbath, That he would say that God was his Father.

Donne*, Sermons, xviii.

4. With more severity, intensity, etc.; in a greater degree.

That honorable grief lodged here which burns Worse than tears drown. Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 112.

worset (wers), v. [\langle ME. wersen, wursen, worsen, ⟨AS. wyrsian, become worse, ⟨ wyrsa, worse: see worse, a.] I. intrans. To become worse.

Werihede, thet maketh thane man weri and worsi uram aye to daye.

Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

II. trans. To worst; put to disadvantage; discomfit.

Wespons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes.

Milton, P. L., vi. 440.

worsen (wêr'sn), v. [= Icel. versna; \langle worse + -en1. Cf. worse, v.] I. intrans. To grow worse; deteriorate. [Rare.]

All the changing volitions of daily life, bettering or worsening as we advance in years.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 70.

II. trans. 1. To make worse; cause to de-

It is still Episcopacie that before all our eyes worsens and sluggs the most learned and seeming religions of our Ministers.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

The working-men are left to foolish devices, and keep versening themselves; the best heads smong them forsake their born comrades, and go in for a house with a high door-step and a hrass knocker. George Eliot, Felix Holt, v.

2. To obtain advantage of. Southey. [Rare.] worser (wer'ser), a. and adv. [< worse + -er3; a double compar. form (like lesser), due to the fact that worse (like less) is not obviously a compar. form.] An old and redundant comparative

of worse,
I cannot hate thee worser than I do.
Shak., A, and C Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 90,

Fools! they their worser Thraldom still retain'd! Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Thou 'rt worser than a hog.

J. Baillie. worsett, n. and a. An old variant of worsted. worship (wer'ship), n. [< ME. worship, wor-shipe, worshippe, worshepe, worschip, wurship, wurschipe, wirschip, wurthshipe, worthschipe, wartschipe, werschip, warthschipe, worthschepe, worthschepe, worthschipe, wurthschipe, warthschipe, warthschipe, warth, worth, honorable, +-scipe (> E. ship): see worth², a., and -ship.] 1. Honor; dignity; distinction; worthiness; honorable character or condition; good name; credit.

Brynges wyues into wondur thaire worship to lose; And ertes ay to euyll ende & ernyst by the last. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2942.

worship

That were to me grete wurship, yef I sholde dye for my orde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), 1. 66.

Upon paine of my life, this young knight shall come o great worship.

Sir T. Malory, Mort d'Arthure, III, xxxli.

Keep smooth your face, and still maintain your worship With Berinthia. Shirley, Maid's Revenge, il. 3.

2. The ontward recognition of merit; reverence; respect; deference.

Then shalt thou have worship in the presence of them that ait at meat with thee.

Luke xiv. 10.

Knighthood Is a Dignity, but Esquires and Gentlemen

are but Names of Worship.

Guillim, Display of Heraldry (1724), ii. 266.

Kings are like stars: they rise and set, they have The worship of the world, but no repose. Shelley, Hellas.

3. Specifically, the reverence and homage which is or ought to be paid to God or a deity; adoration, sacrifice, praise, prayer, thanksgiving, or other devotional acts performed in honor of the Supreme Being or a god, and as part of religion.

Nor are mankind simply content with this mock-worship of God, but also impose and father it upon him, as if he had chose and ordained it.

Bacon, Physical Fables, il., Expl.

The sllies, after conquering together, return thanks to God separately, each after his own form of worship.

Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

The happiest man is he who learns from nature the sson of worship.

Emerson, Nature, p. 75.

4. Fervent esteem, admiration, or devotion; adoration.

"Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship.
Shak, As you Like it, iii. 5. 48.
Loyalty, Discipleship, all that was ever meant by Heroworship, lives perennially in the human bosom.

Cartyle, Boswell's Johnson.

5. Praise; glorification; celebration.

And therfore thei don gret Worschipe thereto, and kepen it [an oak tree] full beayly. Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

I made hire to the worshipe of my lord: . . .
Thus semeth me that Nature wolde seye.

Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 26.

Thai honurd the mount of csluary, In wirschip of the cros namely. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

6. A title of honor used in addressing certain magistrates and others of rank or station. Abbreviated wp.

My father desires your worship's company.

Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 271.

Dap. Is this the cunning mso?

Face. This is his worship.

Dap. Is he a doctor?

Face. Yes.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

House (or place) of worship. $(a\dagger)$ A house or place of distinction. As sche hadde seyn hused [nsed] in places of worschip.

Paston Letters, 111. 314.

(b) A church or chapel; a place devoted to the worship of God.

It is very probable that the Church of Kirkdale was considered in Doomsday-Book as the place of worship be-longing to that manor. Archæologia, V. 197.

Worship of images, See image-worship.

worship (wer'ship), v.; pret. and pp. worshiped, worshipped, ppr. worshiping, worshipping. [King worshiped, worship schupen, worshepen, wurschepen, worssipien, wirschapen, worthsehipen, wurthschipen, wurthsupen, worthsehipen, wurthschipen, wurthschipen, worthspien; < worship, n.] I, trans. 1t. To honor; respect; regard with reverence, respect, er deference.

He was a frynde to my fader, & a fyn louer, Worshippit hym on allwise & his will did. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5278.

Therfore oughte Men to worshipe it and holde it more worthi than any of the othere. Mandeville, Travels, p. 14.

2. To show respect to; treat with consideration or honor; pay one's respects to.

I grette the goode mon as the gode wyf me taugte, And afterward his wyf, I worschupet hem bothe, And tolde hire the tokenes that me i-taugt were. Piers Plouman (A), xi. 168.

Wee suffered to see the most noble queene of the world for to bee shamed openly, considering that her lord and our lord is the man of most worship in the world, and the most christned; and hee hath alway xcorshiped us all in all places.

Sir T. Malory, Mort d'Arthure, III. cix.

To love one maiden only, cleave to her,
And worship her by years of noble deeds,
Until they won her.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

3. Specifically, to adore; pay divine honors to; show reverence to, with supreme respect and veneration; perform religious service to.

Weiteration; personn rengels in the lie is fader of fei that formed ow alle
Bothe with fel and with face, and zaf ow fyue wittes,
Forte worschupen him therwith, while ze beoth heere.

Piers Plowman (A), i. 15.

Thou shalt worship no other god. Ex. vvviv 14 The Kotas worship two silver plates, which they regard as husband and wife; they have no other deity.

Sir J. Lubbock, Orlg. of Civilisation, p. 217.

4. To love or admire inordinately; devote one's self to; aet toward or treat as if divine; idolize: as, to worship wealth or power.

With beuded knees I daily worship her.

Carew, A Cruel Mistress.

Rose of the Gardea! such is woman's lot;

Worshipp'd when blooming; when she fades, forgot.

Moore, Rose of the besert.

Crown thyself, worm, and worship thine own lusts!

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=Syn. 3. Adore, Worship, Reverence, etc. See adorel.
II. intrans. 1. To perform acts of adoration; perform religious service.

Our fathers worshipped in this mountain. John iv. 20. And Æthiopia spreads abroad the hand, And worships. Courper, Task, vi. 813.

2. To love or admire a person inordinately. Was it for this 1 have loved, and waited, and worshipped in silence?

Longfellow, Miles Standish, iii.

In silence? Longfellow, Miles Standish, iii.

worshipability (wer ship -a - bil'i - ti), n. [< worshipable + -ity (see - bility).] Worthiness of worship, or of being worshiped. Coleridge. [Rare.] (Imp. Dict.)

worshipable (wer'ship-a-bl), a. [< worship + -able.] Capable of or worthy of being worshiped. Coleridge. (Imp. Dict.)

worshiper, worshipper (wer'ship-er), n. [< ME. worschipere; < worship + -er1.] One who worships; especially, one who pays divine honors to any being; an adorer.

Ontlast thy Deity?

Ontrast un, Delty? uay, thy worshippers.

Tennyson, Lucretius.

worshipful (wer'ship-ful), a. [< ME. worship-ful, wurshipful, worthssiprol; < worship +-ful.]

1. Claiming respect; worthy of honor on account of character, dignity, etc.; honorable.

But worshipful chanouns religious, Ne demeth uat that I sclaundre your hous, Although my tale of a chanoun be. Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 439.

He was oou of the wurshipfullest meu of all the coutre.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 5.

I was born of worshipful parents myself, in an ancient milly.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 350.

2. Specifically, a respectful epithet of address. especially to magistrates and corporate bodies;

also, in freemasonry, specifying a certain official rank or dignity.

worshipfully (wer'ship-ful-i), adv. [< ME. worshipfully; < worship+ful+dy2.] 1. Honorably; creditably.

Hee is a gentleman wel and worshipfully borne and

bredde. Quoted in Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Fore-[words, p. ix,

This woman [Shore's wife] was born in London, worship fully (rlended, honestly brought up, and very well married. Sir T. More, Rich. 111. (Int. to Utopia, p. lxxxiii.).

Then Sir Lavaine did well and worshipfully;
He bore a knight of old repute to the earth.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Reverentially; respectfully; deferentially. The Iewes had parfyte knowlege that this Ioseph had so worshypfully brought the body of cryst in erthe.

Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

After all their communications there at that tyme, he [the mayor] shall be veorshipfully accompanyed, with a certein of the scid hous, home to his place.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 414.

See that she be buried worshipfully.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

worshipfulness (wer'ship-fulnes), n. The state or character of being worshipful.
worshipless (wer'ship-les), a. [\(\chi \) worship + \(-\ellow \) Destitute of worship or of worshipers. [Rare.]

How long by tyranta shall thy land be trod? How long thy temple worshipless, O God? Byron, On Jordan's Banks.

worshiply† (wer'ship-li), adr. [< ME. *worshiply, wurchyply; < worship + -ly².] Honorably; respectfully; becomingly; with becoming respect or dignity.

My Lord Chanceler wold that my master schuld be beryed wurchypty, and C. mark almes done for hym.

Paston Letters, I. 494.

worshipper, n. See worshiper.
worship-worthyt (wer'ship-wer"Thi), a.
Worthy or deserving of honor or respect; worshipful.

Then were the wisest of the people worship-worthy.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 126.

worst (werst), a. and u. [See worse.] I. a. superl. The superlative of bad, evil, or ill; bad in the highest degree, whether morally, physi-

Of alle wymnanne

Wurst was Godhild thanne;

For Murri heo weop sore,

And for horn gute more.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Speak to me as to thy thinkings,
As thou dost ruminate, and give thy worst of thoughts
The worst of words.

Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 132.

The worst fellow was he,

Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 94).

Corrupted freemen are the worst of slaves.

Garrick, Prol. to the Gamesters.

II. n. That which is most evil or bad; the most bad, severe, aggravated, or calamitous thing, part, time, or state: usually with the: as, in the worst of the storm; to get the worst of a contest; to see a thing at its worst; to do

Take good heart, the worst is past, sir. You are disposeest. B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 8.

I did the worst to him I loved the most.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 381.

At (the) worst, in the most evil, severe, or undesirable state; at the greatest disadvantage.

Things at the worst will cease, or else climb upward
To what they were before. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2. 24.

A man leaveth things at worst, and depriveth himself of means to make them better.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 313.

If the worst comes to the worst, if things are in their worst possible condition; if things become so bad that nothing else can be done.

He live my owne woman, and if the worst come to the worst, I had rather proove a wagge then a foole.

Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

To put to the worst, to inflict defeat on; overthrow en-tirely.

Who ever knew Trnth *put to the worst* in a free and open neounter?

Milton, Areopagitica. encounter?

worst (werst), adv. [See worse, adv.] In a manner or to a degree the extreme of bad or evil; most or least (according to the sense of the

When thou didst hate him worst. Shak., J. C., iv. 3.106. worst (werst), v. [Appar. \langle worst, a., like from the boiled mash.

worse, v., \langle worse, a.; but prob. rather a var. of
worth¹ (werth), v.i. [\langle ME. worthen, wurthen,
worse, with exercescent t after s, due to association with worst, a., or with the pret. worsed of
worthen, pp. worden, also wurthen, worthen),
worse, v.] I. trans. To get the advantage over
\[
\langle AS. weorthan, wurthan, wyrthan (pret. wearth,
\]
\[
\langle AS. weorthan, wurthan, wyrthan (pret. wearth,
\]
\[
\langle AS. weorthan, worthan, wyrthan (pret. wearth,
\]
\[
\langle AS. weorthan, wyrthan (pret. wearth,
\]
\[
\langle AS worst (werst), v. [Appar. < worst, a., like worse, r.] I, truns. To get the advantage over in a contest; defeat; overthrow.

He challenged Cupid at wrestling, and was worsted.

Bacon, Fable of Pan.

I'll assure you, George, your rhetoric would fall you here; she should worst you at your own weapons.

Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, ii. 1.

=Syn. To beat, discomfit, foil. overcome.
II. intrans. To grow worse; deteriorate; worsen. [Rare.]

Anne haggard, Mary coarse, every face in the neighbour-hood worsting, . . . had long been a distress to him. Jane Austen, Persuasion, l.

worsted (wus'ted), n, and u. [< ME. worsted, worsted (wis'ted), n. and a. [< ME. worsted, worsted, worsted, worsted; so ealled from Worsted, now Worstead, in Norfolk, where it was first manufactured; < AS. Wurthestede, < wurth, wworth, estate, manor, + stede, stead, place: see stead.]

I. n. 1. A variety of woolen yarn or thread, spun from long-staple wool which has been combed, and in the spinning is twisted harder than is usual. It is knitted or woven into stockings, earpets, etc.

Of double worstede was his semi-cope.

Of double worstede was his semi-cope.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 262.

Item, j. hallyng of blewe worstet, contaying in lenthe xlij. yerds, and in bredthe iiij. yerds.

Padon Letters I 480. Paston Letters, I, 480.

If a tenant carried but a piece of bread and cheese to eat by the way, or an inch of versted to mend his stockings, he should forfeit his whole parcel.

Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

2. Woolen yarn for ornamental needlework 2. Woolen yarn for ornamental needlework and knitting. The principal varieties are Berlin wool; zephyr-wool, which is very soft, and of which there are several grades, as single zephyr, double zephyr, split zephyr; Andalusian wool, which is tightly twisted; Shetland and Pyrenean, which are of finer qualities; and leviathan, which is very full and soft, and designed for embroidery on coarse canvas.— Hamburg worsted, an inferior quality of Hamburg wool, or an imitation of it.

II. a. Consisting of worsted; made of worsted varn: a.s. worsted stockings.—Worsted braid.

varn: as, worsted stockings.—Worsted braid, braid for dress-trimming and similar purposes, including that made of ordinary wool, and of alpaes, mobalr, and the like.—Worsted damask. See damask, 1 (c).—Worsted yarn. See yarn!.

Worsted-work (whs'ted-werk), n. Work done with worsted agreed the property of the work of t

with worsted; especially, needlework done with threads of soft loose wool upon open cauvus, the threads of the canvas guiding the worker, who counts them or the openings.

worth

cally, financially, or otherwise: as, the worst wort¹ (wert), n. [< ME. wort, wurt, werl, wirte, sinner; the worst disease; the worst evil that ean befall a state or an individual.

Ot alle wymmanne

Wurst was Godhild thaune;
For Murri heo weop sore, And for horn gute more.

And for horn gute more.

WICK (wert), n. [< ME. wort, wurt, werl, wirte, werl, wirte, werl, wirte, wirte, also in dim. form, p. wortel ed. wurzsla, wurstland, wirte, werl, wirte, werl, wirte, wirte, wirte, also in dim. form, p. wortel ed. wurzsla, wirte, wir also in dim. form. D. worter = Ong. warrang, MHG. G. wurzel, root. Cf. root! and radix.] A plant; herb; vegetable. Wort is very frequent in old botanical names of plants, as in bone-, bishop-, blood-, cole., liver., lung-, mead-, mug-, rib-, spear-, stilch-wort, etc. See colewort, liverwort, etc.

Laboreres that have no lande to lyue on but her handes Deyned nougt to dyne a-day nygt-olde wortes.

Piers Ptowman (B), vi. 310.

In a bed of wortes atille he lay.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 401.

He drinks water, and lives on wort leaves.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

It is an excellent pleasure to be able to take pleasure in worts and water, in bread and onions.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 699.

wort² (wert), n. [\langle ME. wort, worte, \langle AS. wyrte (in comp. max-wyrte, lit. 'mash-wort'), wort, new beer, = MD. worl, wort, new beer, = LG. worl = G. wärze, wort, spice, seasoning, = Icel. $virtr = Sw. virt = Norw. vyrt, vort, wort, \langle AS. wyrt, etc., root: see wort^1.] 1. The infusion of malt which after fermentation becomes beer.$

Cley maad with hors or mannes heer, and oile Of tartre, alum, glas, herm, wort, and argoile. Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 260.

2. An infusion of malt, formerly used in seurvy

and as a dressing to foul uleers.—Setting the wort. Same as pitching, 4.
wort³ (wert), n. Same as whort.
wort-condenser (wert'kon-den ser), n. In brewing, a surface-condenser used to condense the warper vising from most in the condense the vapor rising from wort in the process of boiling. E. H. Knight.

wort-cooler (wert'kö"ler), n. In brewing, an apparatus for cooling wort; specifically, a series of pipes through which cold water or other re-

or pipes through which cold water or other re-frigerant is passed while the wort is allowed to trickle over the exterior to cool it. wort-filter (wert'fil"ter), n. In brewing, a fil-tering apparatus for separating the clear liquor

pl. wurdon, pp. gc-worden), beeome, be, = D. worden = OHG. werdan, MHG. werden, G. werworden = OHC, werden, MHG, werden, G, werden = Ieel, vertha = Sw, varda = Dan, vorde = Goth, wairthan, become, = L, vertere, turn, verti, turn into (see verse¹). Hence ult, weird, and the suffix -ward.] 1†. To be or become.

"Daris," he sede, "ihe wurthe ded Bute if thu do me summe red." King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

Sane 30w fro myschaunee,
And 3ine 30w grace on this grounde good men to worthe.

Piers Plowman (B), viii. 61.

When thow wost that I am with hire there,
Worth thow upon a courser right anon.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1011.

2. To happen; betide: now used only in the archaic imprecative phrases wee worth the day, the man, ctc., in which worth is equivalent to be to, and the noun is in the dative.

3if i wrong seie any word wo worth me cuer, William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 4118.

We worth that herb also that doth no boote!
We worth that beaute that is routheles!
We worth that wyght that tret ech under foote!
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 344.

What will worth, what will be the end of this man!
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Son of man, prophesy and say, Thus saith the Lord God, Howl ye, Woe worth the day! Ezek. xxx. 2.

Woe worth the chase, wow worth the day, That costs thy life, my gallant gray!

Scott, L. of the L., i. 9.

To worth oft, to heed; pay attention to.

Wel worthe of dremes ay this olde wyves, And treweliche, ek augurye of thise foweles. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 379.

worth² (werth), a. [\langle ME. worth, b. weard = OS. werth = MD. weerd, ward, D. waard = MLG. wert = OHG. werd, MHG. wert, G. wert, eommonly misspelled werth = Leel. verthr = Sw. $v\ddot{a}rd = Dan, vard, worth, = Goth, wairths, adj.,$ worthy; prob. not, as some suppose, $\langle worth^1, r.$, there being no connection of sense. It may be an orig. pp. with formative $(-h)^2 = -d^2$; but the root is uncertain. Hence $worth^2$, n., worthy, worthful, worthship > worship, etc.] 1†. Worthy; honorable; esteemed; estimable.

The more that a man con, the more worth he ys.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 364.

He . . . accounts himselfe both a fit person to do the noblest and godliest deeds, and much better worth then to deject and defile with such a debasement and such a pollution as sin is, himselfe so highly ransom'd.

Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

2. Having worth, esteem, or value in a given degree; representing a relative or comparative worth (of): used generally with a noun of mea-surement dependent directly upon it without a preposition.

A byrd in hand, as some men say, is worth ten flye at large, Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Specifically—(a) Having a specified value in money or exchange; representing under fair conditions a price or cost (of); equivalent in value to: expressing either actual market value, or value obtainable under favorable or just conditions.

Schal no denel at his deth-day deren him worth a myte.

Piers Plowman (A), viii. 54.

A score of good ewes may be worth ten pounds. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 57.

(b) Possessed of; having eatate to the value of; possessing: as, a man worth five millions.

To ennoble those

That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble,

Shak., Rich. 111., i. 3. 82.

Poor Rutilus spends alt he's lVorth,
In hopes of setting one good Dinner forth.

Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

(e) Having a specified moral value or importance; estima-ble or esteemed in a given way; reaching a certain grade of excellence.

But I remain'd, whose hopes were dim,
Whose life, whose thoughts, were little worth.
Tennyson, In Memorism.

3. Entitled to, by reason of excellence, importance, etc.; meriting; deserving: having the same construction as in sense 2: as, the eastle is worth defending; the matter is not worth notice.

Me, wretch more worth your vengeance.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1. 11.

Pray thee, let him alone; he is not worth thy auger.
Fletcher, Spauish Curate, i. 1.

If what one has to say is worth saying, he need not beg pardon for saying it. O. W. Holmes, Over the Teacups, xii.

pardon for saying it. O. W. Holmes, Over the Teacups, xii.

Not worth a continental, a hair, a leek, a maravedi, a rap, a snap, etc. See the nouns.—The game is not worth the candle. See candle.—To be worth one's salt. See salt!.—Worth the whistle. See whise.

Worth while. See whie!

Worth? (werth), n. [< ME. worth, werth, wurth, wrth, also worlhe, wurthe, werthe, < AS. weorth, wurth = OS. werth, werd = D. waarde = OHG. werd (> Lith. werlas, OBulg. vredu?), MHG. werl, G. wert, werth = Icel. verth = Sw. värde = Dan. værd = Goth. wairths, value; from the adj.: see worth?, a.] 1; Honor; dignity.

L will do what worth

I will do what worth Shall bid me, and no more, Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Wee read sometimes of two Bishops in one place, and had all the Presbyters there beene of like worth we might perhaps have read of twenty.

Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

2. Worthiness; excellence of character; excellency; merit; desert: as, a man of great worth.

I dispute it not, His worth forestals exception. J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 254.

I know your *corths*,
And thus low bow in reverence to your virtues.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

Old letters, breathing of her worth, Tennyson, Mariana lu the South

3. Value; importance; excellence; valuable or desirable qualities: said of things.

Sirable qualities: Sau or the same of the

A beautiful object may have a worth for feeling independent of mere contemplation.

Mind, XII. 629.

4. Value, especially as expressed in terms of some standard of equivalency or exchange: as, what is his house worth? the worth of a commodity is usually the price it will bring in market, but price is not always worth.

"For ofte haue I," quod he, "holpe zow atte barre, And zit zeue ze me neuere the worthe of a russhe." Piers Plowman (B), iv. 170.

A crown's worth of good interpretation.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 99.

If I had but in my pocket
The worth of one single pennic,
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 233).

5. That which one is worth; possessions; substance; wealth; riches.

He that helps him take all my outward worth.

Shak., Lear, iv. 4. 10.

In good worth, in good part; without displeasure or

It becometh me to take it in good worth; I am not better an he was. Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549. =Syn. 2 and 3. Merit, etc. See desert2 .- 4. Value, Cost,

etc. See price.
worthful (werth/ful), a. [< ME. wurthful, worthvolle, < AS. weorthfull, valuable, < weorth, worthsee worth? and -ful.] Full of worth; worthy. Marslon

Those high-born dames and worthful females whom Margaret the queen had drawn about her.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 272.

Penang and Singapore in the Straits of Malaeca, Hong Kong on the route to Canton and Shanghai, are all very worthful. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 373.

worthily. (wer'THi-li), adv. [$\langle ME. worthilehe$, worthily; $\langle worthy + -ly^2 \rangle$] 1. In a worthy manner; honorably; with due dignity, reverence, or respect; reverently.

Worthili bire he wolcomed wen he hire mette.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4290.

2. Excellently; rightly; becomingly; suitably; fittingly.

Thou and thy meaner fellows your last service
Did worthily perform. Shak., Tempest, iv. I. 36.
He that hath begun so worthily,
It fits not with his resolution
To leave off thus, my lord.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

3. Deservedly; justly; according to merit.

They would not leave their sins, . . . therefore their destruction came worthily upon them.

Latimer, Sermous and Remains (Parker ed.), p. 51.

Had the gods done so, I had not now
Worthily term'd them merciless to us!
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 100.

He found out the author, one Dyer, a most crafty fellow and his ancient Maligner, whom he vorthily punished.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 228.

You worthily succeed not only to the honours of your ancestors, but also to their virtues.

Dryden, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded. of Fables. I affirm that some may very worthily deserve to be hated. South, Sermona.

worthiness (wer'thi-nes), u. [\langle ME. worthinesse, worthynesse; \langle worthy, a., +-ness.] The quality of being worthy; honor; excellence; dignity; virtue; merit; desert.

After we shull returne hem for to socoure, for grete pite it were yef thei were deed or taken in so tendre age, for thei ben of high valoure and grete worthynesse.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 197.

The prayers which our Saviour made were, for his own worthiness, accepted.

Hooker.

I see, even in her looks, gentry and general worthiness.

E. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1. See worth? n

worthless (werth'tes), a. [\(\cong \text{worth}^2 + \cdot \text{-less}; \langle \text{AS. wurthleás, \(\curr \text{uurth}, \text{ worth}, + \cdot \text{-leás}, \text{E. -less.} \]

1. Of no value or use; valueless; useless.

Silvia is too fair, too true, too holy, To be corrupted with my worthless gifts, Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 6.

'Tis but a worthless world to win or lose.

Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 40.

We read how men sell themselves to a certain Personage, and that Personage cheats them. He gives them wealth; yes, but the gold pieces turn into northless leaves.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papera, On a Pear-tree.

2. Lacking in or destitute of worth, dignity, excellence, or merit; mean; contemptible.

Some worthless stave of thine I'll slay.
Shak., Lucrece, 1. 515. Habits of dissimulation and falsehood, no doubt, mark a man of our age and country as utterly worthless and abandoned. Macaulay, Machiavelli.

The mode of genesis of the worthy and the worthless seems the same. W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 552.

3. Unworthy; not deserving.

A peevish schoolhoy, worthless of such honour. Shak., J. C., v. 1, 61.

Her boons let foolish Fortune throw On reorthless heads; more glorious 'tis by far A Diadem to merit than to wear. J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 149.

Worthless they are of Cæsar's gracious eyes.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1. =Syn. 1. Unserviceable, unprofitable.—2. Base, vile, deprayed, graceless, trashy, trumpery, flimey, tinsel, trifling, paltry, frivolous.

worthlessly (werth'les-li), adv. In a worthless

worthlessness (werth'les-nes), n. The state or character of being worthless.

worthlyt (werth'li), a. [ME. worthely, wurth-livhe; \(\sqrt{worth}^2 + -ly^1 \)] Worthy; excellent.

What schulde the mone ther compas clym, & to enen wyth that worthly ly3t
That schynez vpon brokez brym?
Alliterative Poems (cd. Morris), i. 1071.

worthy

But onely the worthely warke of my wyll In my sprete sail enspyre the mighte of me. York Plays, p. 2.

worthy (wer'thi), a. and n. [< ME. worthy, worthi, wurthy, wurthi, worthy (not found in AS.), = OS. wirthig = MD. weerdigh = MLG. werdig = OHG. wirdig, MHG. wirdee, G. würdig, worthy, = Ieel. verthugr = Sw. värdig = Dan. værdig; as worth? + -y¹.] I. a. 1. Having worth; of high standing or degree; honorable; worshipful; excellent; deserving of honor, respect, praise, mention, attention, or the like; valuable; noble; estimable; virtuous; meritorious: noting persons and things.

Therfore whan the Sondan wills around converted.

Therfore whan the Soudan wille avance on worthi Knyghte, he makethe him a Amyralle, Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

The meate worthiest thes brethren gan take, Vnto the eastel convelng thaim certayn. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1823.

Salust is a wise and worthy writer.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

I have done thee worthy service.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 247.

Against him Mauritins performed worthie attempts, which made way vnto him for the Roman Empire.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 359.

A really worthy life depends not only on the vividness and constancy of the ruling moral idea, but also on its volume and contents.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 148.

2t. Of high rank or social station.

And though that he were worthy, he was wys, And of his port as meek as is a mayde. Chaucer, Geu. Prol. to C. T., l. 68.

3. Deserving; meriting: sometimes followed by of before the thing merited or deserved, sometimes by an accusative directly, and sometimes by an infinitive.

3e, sire, bote I pertly vndo that I haue the profred, I am worthi muche blame; what mal I seize more? Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Now trewly ye be worthy to have grete blame, for youre peple have moche losse hadde seth ye wente from the bataite.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 404.

Worthy the owner, and the owner it.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 64.

Shak, M. W. of W., v. 5. 64.

Oh, thou hast open'd

A book in which, writ down in bloody letters,
My conscience finds that I am worthy of

More than I undergo!

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

Epaminondas, amongst the Thebana, is worthy of note and memory, even to our ages and those that shall succeed us.

Ford, Line of Life.

Friends! we have liv'd too long. I never heard Sounds such as these, so worthy to be feared. Couper, Needless Alarm. When we consider a right or a wrong action as done by another person, we think of that person as worthy of moral approbation or reprobation.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 130.

4. Well-deserved.

Doing worthy vengeance on thyself, Shak., Rich, III., i. 2. 87.

5. In keeping with the standing, character, dignity, etc. (of); fit; fitted; proper; suited; suitable: with of, for, or an infinitive clause.

Whan a werkman hath wrongte thanne may men se the sothe, What he were worthi for his werke and what he hath de-

What he were assured:
serued:
And nougt to fonge bifore for drede of disalowynge.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 139.

Worthy for an empress' love. Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4.76.

Wert thou a subject worthy of my sword, Or that thy death, this moment, could call home My banish'd hopes, thou now wert dead; dead, woman! Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

If your parts be worthy of me, I will conntenance you. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. I.

White gloves, and linen worthy Lady Mary!

Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. 1. 164.

After the greatest consociation of religious duties for preparation, no man ean be sufficiently worthy to communicate.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 313.

Foemen worthy of their steel. Scott, L. of the L., v. 10.

Worthlest of blood, in law, a phrase applied to males, as opposed to females, in the succession to inheritance. See tanistry.

II. n.; pl. worthies (-Thiz). 1. A person of eminent worth; one distinguished for serviceable and estimable qualities: as, Fuller's "History of the Worthies of England."

Thou thyselfe dost now repute
The wort[h]iest wort[h]y of the race of Brute.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

What do these worthies
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations? Milton, P. R., iii. 74.

At the first appearance of my work, its aim and drift were misapprehended by some of the descendants of the Dutch worthies.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 13.

2. A local celebrity; a character; an eccentric: as, a village warthy. [Humorons or eollog.]—3. Anything of worth or excellence.

In her fair cheek,
Where several worthies make one dignity.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 236.

The nine worthies. See nine. worthy! (we'r'Hi), v. t. [< ME. wurthen, wor-

thien, wurthien, < AS. weorthian, wyrthian, wurthian (= OHG, werdon, G. würdigen = Icel. virtha = Goth. wairthon), value, \(\sqrt{worth}, worth. \) see worth?, a.] To render worthy; exalt.

Put upon him such a deal of man,
That worthied him. Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 128.

wortle (wer'tl), n. 1. A draw-plate, or the aperture in such a plate through which wire is drawn.

drawn.

The wire [of manganese steel], owing to its hardness, breaking into short lengths when being pulled through Science, XII. 286.

2. One of a series of metal collars through which a cylinder or plug of lead is sometimes drawn in the manufacture of lead pipe. The worties are of graduated sizes, and the lead is passed from one through that next smaller, till the pipe has acquired the desired

wort-refrigerator (wert're-frij"e-ra-tor), n. A wort-cooler.

wortwalet (wert'wal), n. [Origin obseure.] A

Pipitula, the skinne growing at the fingers ends about the nayle, ealled of some the wortwales, or linereages.

Florio, 1598.

woryst, n. An old variant of worsted. wosbird, n. 1. Same as whore's-bird. [Slaug.] "Imp'dent old wosbird!" says he, "I'll break the bald ad on un."

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

2. A wasp. Wright. [Prov. Eng.] woset, n. A form of woose for coze.

head on un.

woset, n. A form of woose for noze. wostt. Second person singular indicative pres-

ent of with.

wot (wot). First and third persons singular in-

dicative present of wit1.

wought, u. An obsolete variant of waw1.

Fatte reed of myre yground and tempered tough, Let daube it on the wough on iche asyde. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

wouket, n. A Middle English form of week1.

Wyclif.
woul, v. i. Same as waul!

would (wud). Preterit and past subjunctive of

would-be (wùd'hē). a. and n. [\(\chi would + be^1\), expressing wish or desire in such expressions as "he would be thought rich," "he would be considered smart."] I. a. Wishing to be; vainly pretending to be; desirous of being or of being considered: as, a would-be philosopher. [Collect] [Collog.]

The would-be wits and can't-he gentlemen. Byron, Beppo, st. 76.

II. n. A vain pretender; one who affects to be something which he really is not.

A man that would have foil'd at their own play A dozen would be's of the modern day. Couper, Conversation, I. 612.

wouldert (wud'er), n. [Irreg. \(\superstandard would + -cr^1. \)] A wisher; one given to use the word would optatively. Latham. [Rare.]

The olde proverbe is exceeding true,
"That these great wishers, & these common woulders,
Are never (for the moste part) good householders."

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. 8.), p. 103.

wouldingt (wud'ing), n. [Irreg. < would + -ing1.]

A Woulfe's Bottle.

Emotion of desire; impulse; inclination.

It will be every man's Interest. to subdue the exorbitancies of the flesh, as well as to continue the wouldings of the spirit.

Hammond. (Richardson.)

wouldingness! (wiid'ingnes), n. Velleity; willingness, Hammond, Works, 1, 23.

Woulfe's apparatus. An apparatus consisting of a series of three-necked bottles (called Woulfe's bottles) connected by suitable tubes, used

for washing gases or saturating liquids therewith. Watts' Dict. of Chem.
wound¹ (wönd or wound), n. [< ME. wound. [< ME. wound, wounde, winde, winde, wonde, \(\lambda\) AS, wind \(\to\) OS, winde, winde \(\to\) OF ries, winde, unde \(\to\) DIG, wonde, \(\to\) AS, winde \(\to\) OS, winde \(\to\) OIG, winde, \(\to\) MIG, \(\tau\), winde, \(\to\) a wounde, \(\to\) wonde, \(\to\) wond, \(\to\) leel, and (for "rand) \(\to\) Dan, rande, \(\to\) a wound; from an adj., \(\to\) ME, wind, \(\lambda\) AS, wind \(\to\) D, ge-wond

ed; possibly orig. pp. (in -d2) of the verb which appears in AS. winnan (pp. wunnen), strive, fight, suffer: see win¹, v. The historical pron. is wound, parallel to that of ground, found, sound, bound, etc.] 1. In surg., a solution of continuity of any of the tissues of the body, involving also the skin or mucous membrane of the part, caused by some external agent, and not the result of disease.

I, lately caught, will have a new made wound, And captive-like be manacled and bound. Marlowe, tr. of Ovid's Elegies, ii.

2. In medical jurisprudence, any lesion of the body resulting from external violence, whether accompanied or not by rupture of the skin or accompanied or not by rupture of the Skin or mucous membrane—thus differing from the meaning of the word when used in surgery. Great difference of opinion, however, appears in the way in which the word is interpreted when occurring in criminal statutes. Some authorities have held that it necesarily implies the use of a hard or solid instrument other than the hand or fist; others, that it necessarily implies the breaking of the skin beyond the cuticle or outer membrane.

3. A breach or hurt of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants.—4. Figuratively, injury; hurt; harm: as, a wound given to credit or reputation, feelings, etc.: often specifically applied in literature to the pangs of love.

Alas, poor shepherd! searching of thy wound,
I have by hard adventure found mine own.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4. 44.

The wounds of conscience, like other wounds, though generally received in public, must always be healed in private.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, L. x.
They will endeavour to give my reputation as many wounds as the man in the almanack. Swift, Tritical Essay.

5†. Plague.

That was in the dismal
That was the ten woundes of Egipte.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, 1, 1207.

That was the ten voundes of Egipte.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1207.

6. In her., a roundel purpure.—Contused wound, a bruising of the soft parts, with perhaps little laceration of the skin, produced by a blow from a blunt body; the bruise of ordinary language.—Dissection-wound, a poisoned wound received while dissecting or performing an autopsy, by which septic material is introduced. Also called dissecting rounds and post-morten wound.—God's wounds, See swounds and zounds. Gunshot-wound, a lacerated wound caused by a bullet or other missile discharged from a firearm: technically called vulnus sclopeticum.—Incised wound, a clean-cut wound made by a knife or other sharp instrument; the cut of ordinary language.—Lacerated wound, a wound caused by tearing rather than cutting; any laceration of soft parts.—Open wound, an operation-wound in which the integuent is widely incised, as distinguished from a subcutaneous wound in which the skin-opening is small.—Operation-wound, a wound made by the surgeon in the course of an operation, as distinguished from one occurring accidentally.—Poisoned wound, a wound into which some poisonous matter is introduced in the act of wounding, as a dissection-wound, the bite of a venomous reptile, or the sting of a poisonous insect.—Punctured wound, a narrow deep wound made by a sharp-pointed hody, such as a needle or a rapier.

Wound! (wönd or wound), r. [{ ME. roundern. needle or a rapier.

wound' (wönd or wound), r. [< ME. wounden, woundien, wunden, wundien, wunden, wondien, < AS. wundian = 011G. wuntön, MIIG. wunden, G. verwunden, wound; from the noun.] I. trans. 1.

To hurt by violence; cut, slash, or lacerate; in the standard or the injure; damage: as, to wound the head or the arm; to wound a tree.

Ther eche wounde and kylde other.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 159. He was wounded for our transgressions. Isa, liii, 5,

"Tis not thy cause; Thou hast no reputation wounded in 't. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

2. Figuratively, to cause injury or harm to; specifically, of persons, to hurt the feelings of;

My wretched heart, wounded with had betide,
To crane his peace from reason is addrest.

Greene, Francesco's Sonnet (Works, ed. Grosart, VIII. 169).

When ye sin against the brethren, and wound their weak consciences, ye sin against Christ. 1 Cor. viii, 12.

onsciences, ye sin against Christ. 1 Cor. viii. 12.

The pangs of wounded vanity seemed to him [Johnson] idiculous. Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

II. intruns. To inflict hurt or injury, either

physically or morally.

This courtesy

Wounds deeper than your sword can, or mine own.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 1.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike.

Pope, trol, to Satires, 1, 203.

wound2 (wound). Preterit and past participle of wind1

woundable (won'- or woun'da-bl), a. [< wound1 +-able.] Capable of being wounded; liable to injury; vulnerable.

So woundable is the dragon under the left wing. Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. i. 5.

= OHG. wunt, G. wund = Goth. wunds, wound- wounder (wön'der or woun'der), n. [ME. ed; possibly orig. pp. (in $-d^2$) of the verb which wounder; wound $+ -er^1$.] One who or that which wounds.

wound-fever (wond'fe"ver), n. A fever, probably mildly septic in its nature, which sometimes occurs after receiving a wound, whether accidental or made during an operation: in the latter case also called surgical fever.

wound-gall (wönd'gâl), n. A gall made on the stem of the grape-vine by an American weevil, Ampeloglypter scsostris. See vine-gall.
woundily (woun'di-li), adv. [< woundy2 + -ly2.]
Woundy; excessively. [Colloq. or humorous.]
They look woundily like Frenchmen.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

Richard Penlake repeated the vow, For woundily sick was he. Southey, St. Michael's Chair.

wounding (wön'- or woun'ding), n. [Verbal n. of wound1, v.] Hurt; injury. Gen. iv. 23. woundless (wönd'- or wound'les), a. [< wound1 + -less.] 1. Free from hurt or injury.—2. Invulnerable; ineapable of being wounded.

Hit the woundless air. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1, 44.

3. Unwounding; harmless.

Turne thee to those that weld the awful crowne, To doubted Knights, whose woundlesse armour rusts. Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

Not a dart fell woundless there. Southey, Joan of Arc, viii. woundwort (wönd 'wert), n. [\(\) wound \(\) A plant of the genus \(Stackys, \) particularly either of two species occurring in Great Britain, \(S. \) pulustris, the marsh or clown's woundwort, and \(S. \) Germanica. The name alludes to a supposed vulnerary property. \(\) = 2. The kidney-vetch, Anthyllis vulneraria, and oc-The kidney-vetch, Anthyllis vulneraria, and oc-easionally other plants.—Clown's woundwort. Same as clownheal.—Knight's woundwort, the water-soldier, Stratiotes atoides. See Stratiotes.—Saracen's woundwort. See Saracen's comfrey, under Saracen. woundworth (wönd'werth), n. A composite plant, Liabum Brownei. [West Indies.] woundy! (wön'di or woun'di), n. [< wound! + -y!.] Causing or inflicting wounds. [Rare.]

A boy that shoots From ladies' eyes such mortal woundy darts Hood, Love.

woundy² (woun'di), a. [Of doubtful origin; perhaps a colloq. use of woundy¹; cf. whopping, terrible, and other words of intensity, used as emphaties.] Excessive. [Colloq.]

Indeed there is a woundy luck in names, sirs, And a main mystery. B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2. A woundy hinderance to a poor man that lives by his la-our. Sir R. L'Estrange.

woundy² (woun'di), adv. [\(\text{woundy}^2, a. \] Execution \(\text{colloq.} \]

A woundy brag young vellow.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, l. 2.

Gad, says I, an you play the fool and marry at these years, there's more danger of your head's aching than my heart.—

Ite was woundy angry when 1 gav'n that wipe.

Congreve, Love for Love, iv. 13.

Travelled ladies are woundy nice. J. Baillie.

wourali, wourari (wö'ra-li, -ri), n. Same as woorali, woorari. See eurari.
wourali-plant (wö'ra-li-plant), n. The plant which yields wourali. See eurari.
wournilt, n. Same as warble3.
woutt, n. Same as voutt, an old spelling of vault1.

wou-wou, n. Same as wow-wow.
wove (wov). Preterit and occasional past participle of weave¹.
woven (wo'vn). Past participle of weave¹.
wow (wou), interj. An exchamation of pleasure, surprise, or wonder.

O whan he slew his berry-brown steed, Wow but his heart was sair! King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

And, wow! Tam saw an unco sight!

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

wowe't, wowert. Obsolete forms of woo, wover. wowe't, n. A Middle English form of waw'. wo-weriet, a. See woc-weary. wowf (wouf), a. [Cf. waff'3.] Wild; deranged; disordered in intellect. [Scotch.]

He will be as wowf as ever his father was

Scott, Pirate, ix.

wow-wow (wou'won), n. [Native name.] 1. The active gibbon of Sumatra, Hylobates agilis. Also wou-won, ungaputi, and oungha.—2. The silvery gibbon of Java, Hylobates leuciseus. Also wow-wow wow wow.

won-won, wan-wan, wn-wah, woxt, woxet, r. i. Obsolete forms of war!. woxent. Old preterit and past participle of

wp. A contraction of worship.

wpful. A contraction of worshipful. wrack¹ (rak). n. [Also wreek (also rack): < ME. wrak, wree, wree, something east ashore, a kind of seaweed, also shipwreek (> F. varech, seaweed cast ashore, pieces of a wrecked ship east ashore); partly \langle AS. wræc, banishment, exile, misery; partly \langle D. LG. wrak, or Icel. rek (for *vrck), also reki, anything drifted or driven ashore, = Sw. vrak, wreck, refuse, trash, = Dan. rrag, wreck. Wrack¹ is a doublet of wreck¹; it is also spelled in some uses ruck, while on the other hand $rack^1$ was sometimes spelled wrack. Indeed the whole series of words, wrack, wreck, Indeed the whole series of words, wrack, wreck, rack, reck, wretch, etc., were formerly much confused in spelling. See wreck!.] 1. That which is east ashore by the waves. Specifically—(a) Seaweed east ashore. 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 shorea of the British islands are F. resiculosus and F. nodosus. See sea-wrack, 2, and cut under Fucus. (b) Wreckage.

2†. The destruction of a ship by winds or rocks or by the force of the waves: shipwyreck. See

or by the force of the waves; shipwreck. See mreck1. Ring the alarum-bell! Blow wind! come wrack! Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 51.

Nay, some of them . . . run ashore before the pursuer, glad that with wrack of ahip and losse of goods they may prolong a despised life. Sandys, Travailea (1652), p. 2.

3. Destruction: ruin.

Forgetting shame's pure blush and honour's wrack.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 558.

Nor only Paradise Nor only Paradise In this commotion, but the starry cope of heaven perhaps, or all the elements At least had gone to wrack, disturb'd and torn With violence of this conflict. Milton, P. L., Iv. 994.

Moaning and wailing for an helr to rule After him, lest the realm should go to wrack. Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

Cart-wrack, various large algo thrown up by the sea. [Scotch.]—Kelp-wrack, Fucus nodosus.—Lady-wrack, Fucus resiculosus. See cut under Fucus.
wrack¹ { (rak), v. t. [\(\pi rack, n. \) Cf. wreck¹, v.]
To destroy; make shipwreck of; wreck.

What profits it the well built ship to ride
Vpon the surging billowes of the maine,
II, ere it iornies end it doth attaine,
Sea wrackt it perish in the raging floud?

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

Oh, what a second ruthless sea of woes Wracks me within my haven!

Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, l. 1.

wrack², n. A variant of rack³. wrack³†, v. t. An obsolete missp Cowley, Davideis, iii. An obsolete misspelling of rack1.

wrackful; (rak'ful), a. [\langle ME. wrakeful, wrak-ful; \langle wrack1 + -ful. Cf. wreekful.] Ruinous; destructive.

What wanton horrors marked their urackful path! Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 6.

wrack-grass (rak'gras), n. Same as grass-

wracksomet (rak'sum), a. $[\langle wrack^1 + -some.]$ Ruinous; destructive.

Nor bring the wracksom engine to their wall. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, ii.

wrain-staff (rān'staf), n. Same as wring-staff. wraith (rāth), n. [Appar. an altered form due to some confusion of the dial. warth, an apparition: supposed to have been orig. a guardian spirit. < Icel. rörth (gen. rarthar), a ward, guardian; cf. Norw. rarde, a beacon, pile of stones, rardyvle, a guardian or attendant spirit said to go before or follow a man, also considered as an omen or a boding spirit: see ward1.] An apparition in the exact likeness of a person, supposed to be seen before or soon after the person's death; in general, a visible spirit; a specter; a ghost.

Who held him for some fleeting uraith,
And not a man of blood and breath,
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 28.

In 1799 a traveller writes of the peasants of Kirkend-brightshire: "It is common among them to fancy that they see the wraths of persons dying, which will be visible to one and not to others present with him."

E. B. Tytor, Prim. Culture, I. 405.

Then glided out of the joyous wood
The ghastly Wraith of one that I know.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii.

wrakt, wraket, n. and r. Old spellings of wrack1.

wramp (ramp), n. [Origin obscure.] A sprain. wran (ran), n. A dialectal form of wren.

The wran! the wran! the king of all birds.
Quoted in N. and Q., 1st ser., XII. 489.

wrang¹ (rang, locally vrang), a., n., and adv. An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of wrong.

wrang². An obsolete or provincial preterit of

wrangle (rang'gl), v.; pret. and pp. wrangled, ppr. wrangling. [< ME. wranglen; a freq. form connected with LG. wrangen, wrangle, Dan. rringle, twist, entangle, and ult. with wring: see wring.] I. intrans. 1. To dispute; argue noisily or in a quarrelsome manner; brawl; altercate.

I am ready to distrust mine eyes, And wrangle with my reason. Shak., T. N., iv. 3. 14.

I have been atoning two most wrangling neighbours.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

Tho' among ourselves with too much Heat
We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate.

Prior, To Boileau Despreaux (1704).

2. To engage in discussion and disputation; argue; debate; hence, formerly, in some universities, to dispute publicly; defend or oppose a thesis by argument.

The Philosophers, as they scorne to delight, so must they bee content little 10 moone; sauing wrangling whether Vertue bee the chiefe or the onely good; whether the contemplatine or the active life doe excell.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 41.

Then, in the scale of reas ning life, 'tis plain,
There must be, somewhere, such a rank as man:
And alf the question (wrangle e'er so long)
1a only this, if God has placed him wrong.

Pope, Essay on Man, 1. 49.
yn. 1. To bicker, spar, jangle. See quarrel1, n.

= Syn. 1. To bicker, spar, jangle. See quarrell, n.
II.† trans. To contest or dispute, especially in the usually brawling manner of the schools. Sir Philip, while they wrangle out their cause, let us gree. Brome, Northern Lass, v. 8.

wrangle (rang'gl), n. [\(\text{wrangle}, v. \) An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.

I have found the court of assistants usually taken up in little *wrangles* about coachmen, and adjusting accounts of meal and small-beer.

Swift, Proposal for giving Badges to Beggars. =Syn. Squabble, Altercation, etc. (see quarrel1), contro-

wrangler (rang'gler), n. [< wrangle + -cr1.]

1. One who wrangles or disputes; a debater; especially, an angry or noisy disputant.

True, true, ever at odda: They were the common talke of the towne for a paire of wranglers.

Brome, Sparagua Garden, i. 1.

Frome, sparagus darden, 1. I.

You should be free and pleasant in every answer and behaviour, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation than like noisy and contentious avranglers.

Watts, Improvement of Mind, 1. xiii. § 20.

I hurn to set th' imprison'd vranglers free,
And give them voice and utt'rance once again.

Couper, Task, iv. 34.

As thy great men are fighters and wranglers, so thy mighty things upon the earth and sea are troublesome and intractable incumbrances. Landor, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

2†. A stubborn opponent or adversary.

Tell him he hath made a match with such a wrangler That all the courts of France will he disturb'd With chaces.

Shak., Hen. V., l. 2. 264. That all the c

3. In Cambridge University, one who has attained the first class in the elementary division of the public examination for hours in pure and mixed mathematics, commonly called the mathematical tripos, those who compose the second rank of honors being designated senior optimes, and those of the third order junior optimes. The student taking absolutely the first place in the mathematical tripos used to be called the senior urangler, those following next in the same division being respectively termed second, third, fourth, etc., uranglers. But in the final examination now, to which only wranglers are admitted, the names are arranged in divisions alphabetically. The name is derived from the public disputations in which candidates for degrees were until recent times required to exhibit their powers. Compare tripos.

Maule was senior wrangler and senior medallist at Cambridge, and is a lawyer. Greville, Mcmoira, Jan. 2, 1831.

wranglership (rang'gler-ship), n. [< wrangler + -ship.] In Cambridge University, the position or rank of a wrangler.

wranglesome (rang'gl-sum), a. [\(\text{wrangle} \) + -some.] Contentious; quarrelsome. Hulli-[wrangle

wrangling (rang'gling), n. [< ME. wranglinge, wranglinge; verbal n. of wrangle, v.] Disputation; especially, contentious argumentation.

Much verangling they had, but at last they confirmed him according to promise eight shares of Land; and so he was dismissed of his charge, with shew of fauour and much friendship. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 132.

We may read what urangling the Bishops and Monks had about the reading or not reading of Origen.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

wrangoust (rang'us), a. A Scotch form of

wrap1 (rap), r.t.; pret. and pp. wrapped or wrapt, ppr. wrapping. [E. dial. transposed warp; <

ME. wrappen, also wlappen (with l for r), \gt E. lap: see lap^3 , and cf. envelop, develop.] 1. To roll or fold together, as a pliable or flexible object: usually with the preposition around (or round) or about: as, to wrap paper about a

This said, he took his mantle's foremost part, He gan the same together fold and wrap. Fairfax Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams Bryant, Thanatopais.

2. To envelop; surround; cover by winding something round in folds; muffle: often with up: as, to $wrap\ up$ a child in its blanket; to wrap the body in flannels.

As a welgh woful he wrapped him ther-inne, For no man that he met his mornyng schuld knowe. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 746.

The Sarazinea wrappen here Hedes in white lynnene othe.

Mandeville, Travela, p. 109.

I, . . . wrapp'd in mist
Of midnight vapour, glide secure.
Milton, P. L., ix. 158.

The mother . . . Then brought a mantle down and wrapt her in it. Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To cover and fasten securely, as in paper or pack-sheet, in order to protect from injury or injurious exposure, as in transit or during storage, or in order to conceal: generally with up: as, to wrap up an umbrella or a book to send by express; to wrap up one's things in a hundle.—4. To conceal by involving or enveloping; hide in a mass of different character; cover up or involve generally.

In these fewe lines 1 haue wrapped vp the most tedious art of Grammer.

Aschann, The Scholemaster, p. 27. part of Grammer.

The evil which is here wrapt np.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 117.

Wrapping up Religion in strange figures and mysterious non-sense, which the Egyptiana were so much given to. Stillingfleet, Sermona, 1. iil.

Wrapped up in. (a) Bound up with or ln; comprised or involved in; entirely associated with or dependent on.

His [Leontine's] young wife (in whom all his happiness was wrapt up) died.

Addison, Spectator, No. 123.

(b) Engrossed in or with; entirely devoted to: as, she is wrapped up in her son; he is wrapped up in his studies.

O then, O, first for your own royal sake,
And next for ours, wrapp'd up in you, heware
Of his Designa in time. J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 152.

The state pedant is wrapt up in news, and lost in polices.

Addison, Spectator, No. 105.

(c) Comprised or involved in, as an effect or consequence. **wrap**¹ (rap), n. [\(\sqrt{wrap}^1, r. \)] An article of dress intended to be wrapped round the person, as on a journey; a wrapper. In the plural, the word is applied collectively to all coverings used, in addition to the usual clothing, as a defense against the weather, as cloaks, shawls, scarfs, and railway-rugs.

Mra. Aleshine . . . was sitting in her bonnet and wraps, ready to start forth. F. R. Stockton, The Dusantes, iii. $\mathbf{Wrap}^2\dagger \text{ (rap)}, v. t. \quad \text{A misspelling of } rup^2.$

The least of these delights, that you devise, Able to wrape and dazzle human eyes. Peele, Arraignment of Paris, ii. 2.

Wrapp'd in amaze, the matrons wildly stare. Dryden, Eneid, v. 840.

wrappage (rap'āj), n. [< wrap1 + -age.] 1. The act of wrapping.—2. Anything which wraps, or is used for wrapping; collectively, things used as wraps or wrappers.

It seems somehow the very central essence of us, Song; as if all the rest were but *urappages* and hulls!

Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, iii.

Hence was the need, on either side, of a lie To serve as decent wrappage.

Browning, Ring and Book, iv. 523.

To-morrow this sheet . . . shall be the wrappage to a bar of soap, or the platter for a heggar's broken victuals.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi., note.

wrapper (rap'ér), n. [$\langle wrap^1 + -cr^1 \rangle$] 1. One who wraps.—2. That in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; an outer covering: as, newspaper wrappers.

As aoon as such a number of books are perfected, the surplus of the various signatures are thrown aside for wrappers and other official uses.

Rev. W. Tooke, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 430.

Specifically—(a) The loose and detachable cover of paper put about a book bound in cloth to preserve its freshness; sometimes, incorrectly, the sewed or pasted cover of a pamphlet. (b) Tobacco-leaf specially suited or prepared for covering cigars: distinguished from filter. See filter¹, 4.

Sumatra tobacco consists of large, strong, flexible leaves, which are imported into this country solely for the purpose of making cigar wrappers. The Nation, XLVIII. 379.

3. A loose garment meant to envelop the whole, or nearly the whole, person: applied to both indoor and outdoor garments, such as dressing-gowns, overcoats, and shawls. At certain times the name is used of some special form of garment, though for outdoor garments wrap is much more usual.

Nitella . . . was always in a wrapper, nightcap, and slippers when she was not decorated for immediate show.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 115.

Similar mantles, not assumed as wrappers for extra warmth or protection against the weather, were in general use at ceremonies and festivals. Encyc. Brit., VI. 465.

She wore a dismal calieo wrapper, which made no compromise with the gauntness of her figure.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 137.

4. An undershirt. [Colloq. or trade use.] — 5. In Fungi, same as rolva. wrapping-paper (rap'ing-pa"per), u. See pa-

wrapping-silk (rap'ing-silk), n. See silk.
wrap-rascal (rap'ras'kal), n. [< wrap + obj.
rascal; a humorous term, like hap-harlot.] A
loose greatcoat worn by people of elegance
about 1740, in supposed imitation of the coarse coats of the poorer people; hence, any surtout or long outer garment.

His dress was also that of a horse-dealer—a close-huttoned jockey-coat, or *terap-raseat*, ss it was then termed, with hnge metal buttons, coarse blue upper stockings, called boot-lose, because supplying the place of boots, and a slouched hat. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiii.

The driver, by means of a wraprnscal, had covered a great part of the rags of his lower garment.

Thackeray, Irish Sketch-Book, xix.

wrasse (ras), n. [Also, better, wrass; said to be < W. gwrachen, the W. name for the fish being gwrachen y môr.] An aeanthoptorygian tele-ost fish of the family Labridæ; any labrid, or labroid fish, having thick fleshy lips, strong sharp teeth, and usually brilliant coloration. sharp teeth, and usually brilliant coloration. See parrot-fish (with ent). They are carnivorous salt-water fashes of littoral habita, launting chiefly rocky shores, and many of them are esteemed food-fishes. The species to which the name applies as a book-name are very numerous; but those of which varasse is actually spoken are chiefly the British species, as the ballan-wrasse and the red wrasse. (See cut under Labrus.) In America the best-known wrasses (though not so called) are the common cunner, the tautog, and the fathead. See cuts under these words.—Comber wrasse, Same as comber3, 2.—Cook wrasse, the striped wrasse, Labrus mixtus.—Ctenold wrasses, wrasses with ctenoid scales; the Chembabride.—Cycloid wrasses, wrasses with cycloid scales; the Cycloidwide.—Servellan wrasse, Sume as merettips, 3.—Small-mouthed wrasse, Centrolabrus exidetus. (See also ballan-vrasse, rainbon-vrasse.)

wrasse-fish (ras'fish), n. A wrasse. See Labrus (with eut).

wrastle (ras'l), r, and u. An obsolete or dia-

lectal form of wrestle. wrath (räth, sometimes råth), u. [\langle ME. wrathwrath (rath, sometimes rath), ". [Nath writhe, wrathe, wrethe, wrethe, wrethe, wrethe, also erroneously wraugth, < AS. (ONorth.) wræththo, wrætho (= Icel, reithi (for *vrcithi) = wrething, wreth (a rectifict (for vertical) = gry; froward; peevish.

Sw. Dan. vrede), anger, wrath, < wrâth, angry.
wroth: see wroth. Wrath is thus the nonn of wroth. The historical pron. is räth, which is also almost or quite universal in the United States.]

1. Fierce anger; vehement indignations of the wroth and wrath and wrath and wrath and wrath and wrath and wrath angry.

States.]

1. Fierce anger; vehement indignations of the wroth and wrath angry.

Wrath (a rectific peevish.)

With this speche the cook wex wroth and wrath.

Wrawfull, a. [ME., < wraw + -ful.] Peevish;

angry. tion; rage.

Yet in his *teraugth* this thought he ener among:
If he shuld avenge hym sodenly,
All his pepill wold say he did hym wrong,
Generydex (E. E. T. S.), I. 1373.

Wraththe of children is ouercome soone.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Then boyling Wrath, stern, cruell, swift, and rash, That like a Boar her teeth doth grinde and gnash. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

2†. Heat; impetuosity.

They are in the very writh of love, and they will together; clubs cannot part them.

Shak, As you Like it, v. 2, 44.

The effects of anger; the just punishment of an offense or erime; vengeance. Rom. xiii. 4.

-To ponr out vials of wrath. See rial.=Syn. 1. Anger, l'exation, Indignation, etc. (see mger!).

wrath (räth), a. An obsolete (in early modern use erroneous) form of wrath.

Whereat the Prince full wrath his strong right hand In full avengement heaved up on hie. Spenser, F. Q., 1V. viii. 43.

Oberon is passing fell and wrath. Shnk., M. N. D., ii. 1. 20.

wrath (räth), r. [< ME. wraththen, wrathten, wrathten, wrathten, \(\sigma\) As gerrāthian (= OS, wrāthian (= OS, wrāth) be augry, \(\sigma\) wrāth, augry; see wroth and wrath, n.] I, intrans. To become wroth or augry; manifest auger.

Than the worthy at his wife verathet a little, And hlamyt the burde for hir bold speche. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8.), 1. 8442.

And appere in hus presence whyle liym pleye lyketh, And yf he wratthe, we move be war and hus way rounce. Piers Plovinna (C), l. 189

II. trans. 1. To make wroth or angry; eause wrath or anger in; anger; enrage.

1 wol not wrathe him, also mote I thryve.

Chaucer, Prol. to Maneiple's Tale, l. 80.

And that es drede perfite in vs and gastely when we drede to wrethe God in the leste syne that we kane knawe and flese it als venyme.

Hnupole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

2. To be angry with; exhibit anger or wrath to.

Whi wraththist thou me? y greue thee nougt. Whi art thou to thi freend vnkinde? Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 161.

wrathful (räth'ful), a. [< ME. wrethful, wrethrol, wrathful; < wrath, n., + -ful.] 1. Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed.

Strong men, and wrathful that a stranger knight Should do and almost overdo the deeds Of Lancelot. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Expressive of or prompted or characterized by wrath or anger; raging; impetuous; furious: as, wrathful passions; a wrathful eountenance.

How now, lords! your wrathful weapons drawn Here in our presence? Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 237.

Like Lightning, swift the wrathful Faulchion flew.

Pope, Iliad, x. 524.

3. Executing wrath; serving as the instrument

3. Executing wiater, of wrath. [Rare.]
Whiles we, God's wrathful agent, do correct
Their proud contempt that beats His peace to heaven.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 87.

Shak., K. John, H. 1. 87.

=Syn. 1. Indignant, resentful, exasperated, irate.

wrathfully (räth'fül-i), adv. [< ME. wrethfully;

<wrathful + -ly².] In a wrathful manner; with anger; angrily.

Then thes Paynymes wrethfully ther thens Whent, leaying anon ther stourdy uiolens. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2218.

Kill him boldly, but not wrathfully. Shnk., J. C., ii. 1. 172.

wrathfulness (räth'fùl-nes), u. The character or state of being wrathful; vehement anger.
wrathily (rä'thi-li), adv. [< wrathy + -ly²,]
With wrath or great anger; angrily. [Collog.]

The master wrnthily insisted.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, Posson Jone.

perverse, angry, fierce; cf. wro, a corner.] Angry; froward; peevish.

Tre troubleth a man, and accidic maketh hym hevy, thoghtful, and wrawful. Chaucer, Parson's Tale. wrawlt, r. i. [Prob. a var. of wawl, waul.] To ery as a eat; waul; whine; moan.

The brutish Storke and Elephant, yea, and the wralling cat.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 293.

cat.
Cats that wrawling still did cry.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 27.

wrawnesst, n. [< ME. wrawnesse, perverseness, peevishness; < wraw + -ness.] Anger; peevishness; frowardness.

wraxling (raks'ling), a. A dialectal form of wrastling for wrestling. Davies. [Prov. Eng.]

As long as there 's a devil or devils, even an assor asses, in the universe, one will have to turn out to the reveille now and then, wherever one is, and satisfy one's θυμός, rage, or pluck, which Plato averreth (for why, he'd have heen a urazling man, and therefore was a philosopher, and the king of 'em) to be the root of all virtue.

C. Kingdey, Life, II. 53. (Davies.)

wrayt (rå), r. t. [\lambda ME. wreyen, wreien, wrezen, \text{Gaw, vermin-like, things sacred, no laws give} \text{Gaw, vermin-like, things sacred, no laws give} \text{To your devouring.} \text{Chapman, Odyssey, ii. 223.} \text{Qodysey, ii. 223.} \text{Wreakless\$\frac{1}{2}\$, a. An erroneous spelling of reckaccuse, betray. Cf. bewray.] 1. To reveal;

Thou shalt upon thy trouthe swere me heere That to no wight thou shalt this conseil wreye. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 317.

The work urrayes the man.

Mir. for Mags., p. 82. (Nares.)

ray. Hense! tyte, but thou the hye, With double her schall thou dye, That wreyes hym on this wise. York Plays, p. 150.

wret, v.t. Same as wry^2 .

Melechmanser . . . on a Day pleyed at the Chesse, and his Swerd lay besyde him; and so befelle that on wratthed him, and with his owne propre Swerd he was slayn.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 37.

Merekal (rek), v. t. [Formerly also wreck; < ME. wrecken (pret. wrak, wrek, pl. wrecken, pp. wrecken, wroken, wroke, wreke), < AS. wrecan (pret. wræv, wroken, wroke, wroken, w pp. wrecen), wroke, wreke), A.S. wrecan (pret. wreke), pp. wrecen), wreak, revenge, punish, orig. drive, urge, impel, = OS. wrecan = OFries. wreka = D. wreken, repel, toss, also wreak vengeanee, = OHG. rehhan, MHG. rechen, G. rächen, revenge, etc., = Ieel. reha (for wreka), drive, there were the survey wreak. thrust, repel, toss, also wreak, = Sw. vrāka, reject, refuse, throw, = Dan. vrage, reject, = Goth. wrikan, persecute, ga-wrikan, avenge; cf. Lith. wargti, suffer affliction, wargas, affliction, OBnlg. Russ. *vragu*, enemy, foe, persecutor; L. *vergere*, bend, turn, incline (see *verge*²), we gere, bend, then, include (see wrge), wrgere, press, urge (see wrge), $Gr. \varepsilon lop \varepsilon w$, repel, $Skt. \sqrt{varj}$, turn, twist.] 1. To revenge; avenge: with either the offense or the person offended as the object. [Obsolescent.]

Now tyme, by ony trauthe, to take it on hond, To mene vs with manhode & our mys wreke. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1750.

Thogh his bowe be nat broken, He wol nat with his arwes been *yncroken* On thee ne me, ne noon of our figure. Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogsn, 1. 26.

To send down Justice for to wreak our wrongs. Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 51.

Grant me some knight to do the battle for me, Kill the foul thief, and *vereak* me for my son. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To execute; inflict: as, to wreak vengeance on an enemy.

Working that malice on the creatures heere, which he could not there so easily verecke on their Creator.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

On me let Death wreak all his rage.

Milton, P. L., iii. 241.

No Roman fleet came to wreak the Imperial revenge on the German shore. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 121.

wreak¹+ (rēk), n. [< ME. wreke, wrake, wreche (= D. wraak); < wreak¹, v.] 1. Revenge; vengeanee; furious passion; resentment.

For syn thou take no wreke on me. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 105.

Political Poens, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 105.

I drede of thyo unhappe,
Lest for thy gilt the wreehe of Love procede
On alle hem that hen hore and rounde of shape,
That ben so lykly folk in love to spede.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, l. 30.
Our writings are,
By any envious instruments that dare
Apply them to the guilty, made to speak
What they will have to fit their tyrannous wreak.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 3.

If revenge
And unexpected wreak were ever pleasing,
Or could endear the giver of such blessiogs,
All these I come adorn'd with.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, Iv. 1.

2. Punishment.

Therto we wreched wommen nothyne konne When us is wo, but sitte and wepe and thynke; Our wreche is this oure owen wo to drynke. Chnucer, Troilus, ii. 784.

wreak²t, r. An erroneous spelling of reck. wreaker (rē'ker), n. [< ME. wreker, wrekeer (= MD. wreker), avenger; < wreak¹, v., +-cr¹.] One who wreaks.

One who wreaks.

The stork, the wrekere of avouterye.
Chaweer, Parliament of Fowls, 1, 361.

Infernal Furies eke, ye wrenkers of wrong, ...
Receive these words, and eke your heavy power
Withdraw from me.
Surrey, Æneld, iv.
If we let sin alone, his kingdom flourisheth; if we strike
at him, and hit not the bough he sits on, we move him
not; if we do, we are judged partial, personal, and wrenkers of our own spleen.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, 1, 465.

The dooth allethyng with snoy, and with wrnwnesse, alak. Wreakful; (rek'ful), a. [Also wreekful; \langle ME. lesse, and excusacioun. Chaucer, Parson's Tale. wrakeful; \langle wreak + -ful.] Revengeful; an-

What thing is love? It is a power divine, That reigns in us, or else a *wrenkful* law. *Greene*, Sonnetto.

Working wrenkefull vengeance on my Foea.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 32 (fol. 1623).
Wreakless't (rēk'les), a. [< wreak' + -less.]
Unpunished; unavenged.

You still urenkless live,
Gnaw, vermin-like, things sacred, no laws give
To your devouring. Chapman, Odyssey, ii. 223.

wreath (rēth), n. [\langle ME. wrethe, wræthe, \langle AS.

wræth, a twisted band, bandage, \(\sigma vr\tithau\) (pret. wr\tith), writhe, twist: see writhe.] 1. A twisted band; something twisted, as a flowering branch, into a circular form; especially, a sort of crown made of natural or artificial flowers sewed to a stem, or of thin metal-work, filigree, or the like; a garland; a chaplet.

A wrethe of gold arm-greet, of huge wighte, Upon his heed, set ful of stones brighte. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1, 1287.

With bruised arms and wreaths of victory.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 110.

[He] afterward attain'd
The royal Scottish wreath, upholding it in state.

Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 61.

With wreaths of grace he crowns my conquering brows, Quarles, Emblems, v. 3.

A lnte she held; and on her head was seen
A wreath of roses red, and myrtles green.
Pal. and Arc., l. 1128.
Round the sufferer's temples bind
Wreaths that endure affliction's heaviest shower,

And do not shrink from sorrow's keenest wind.

Wordsworth.

2. In her.: (a) A garland or diadem for the head.
(1) A chaplet of flowers or leaves, the general character heing described in the blazon. (2) A sort of twist or heavy cord composed of the chief color and the chief metal in the achievement. It is not often used as a bearing, but is placed upon or above the helmet to receive the crest. It is



Wreath, as worn at the end of the 14th century: the origin of the heraldic wreath borne under the crest and seeming to support it. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

then shown edgewise, and resembles a short piece of stout rope, and should show three turns of the metal and three of the color, beginning at the dexter side with the metal. Such a wreath may also be borne on the head of a nan or a woman. It is then represented in perspective as in nature.

(b) The tail of a wild boar: mentioned in the blazon only when of a different tineture from the rest of the bearing.—3. Something resem-bling a twisted band; something narrow, long, and circular, of slightly irregular outline.

To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll In dusky wreaths.

As wreath of snow, on mountain-breast, Slides from the rock that gave it rest.

Scott, L. of the L., vi. 27.

A wreath of airy daneers hand-in-hand
Swung round the lighted lantern of the hall.

Tennysan, Guinevere.

4. A defect in glass, consisting of a wavy ap-

4. A defeet in glass, consisting of a wavy appearance, due to want of uniform density. This defeet is most common in flint-glass.—5. The trochal disk of a rotifer with its fringe of cilia. See cuts under Rotifera and trochal.—Civic wreath. See civic.—Purple wreath. See Petrea.—St. Peter's wreath. Same as Italiau may (which see, under may 4).

—Wreath circular, in her, a wreath shown fully, not edgewise or in perspective, forming, therefore, a complete circle. It is in this form that a wreath is generally shown when used as a bearing.

Wreath. **e. See wreathe**.

Wreath-animalcule (rēth'an-i-mal*/kūl), n. An

wreath-animalcule (rēth'an-i-mal/kūl), n. An

wreathe (really v.; pret. and pp. wreathed (pp. also wreathen), ppr. wreathing. [Also wreath; \lambda ME. wreath, \lambda .] I. trans. 1. To twist; form by twisting.

Of them the shepheard which hath charge in chief Is Triton, blowing loud his wreathed horne. Spenser, Colin Clout, 1. 245.

Two chains of pure gold . . . of wreathen work.
Ex. xxviii. 14.

An adder
Wreathed up in fatal folds.
Shak, Venus and Adonis, 1. 879.

And in the arm'd ship, with a well-areath'd cord,
They straitly bound me. Chapman, Odyssey, xiv. 485.
They killed a man which was a first-horne, arreathing his head from his hodie, and embalming the same with salt and spices.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 137.

2†. To writhe; contort; distort.

Then walks off melancholic, and stands rereathed, As he were pinned up to the arras, thus. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

Impatient of the wound, He rolls and *vreathes* his shining body round. *Gay*, Rural Sports, i.

3. To form into a wreath: adjust as a wreath or circularly; cause to pass about something.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had *wreathed* itself.

Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 109.

Then he found a door
And darkling felt the sculptured ornament
That wreathen round it made it seem his own.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. To form or make by intertwining; also, to twist together or intertwine; combine, as several things into one, by twisting and intertwin-

From his slack hand the garland wreathed for Eve Down dropp'd. Milton, P. L., ix. 892.

5. To surround with a wreath or with anything twisted or twined; infold; twist, twine, or fold round.

Each wreathed in the other's arms.

Shak., Tit. And., il. 3. 25.

Dusk faces with white silken turbans wreathed.

Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

And with thy winding ivy wreathes her lance.

Dryden, Æneid, vii. 549.

B'reathed in smoke the ship stood out to sea.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead, iii.

6. To form or become a wreath about; eneir-

In the Flow'rs that wreathe the sparkling Bowl Fell Adders hiss.

Prior, Solomon, ii.

Wreathed column, in arch., a column so shaped as to present a twisted or spiral form.

II. intrans. 1. To take the form of a wreath;

hence, to mingle or interlace, as two or more things with one another.

A bow'r

Of wreathing trees.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ix. 85.

2. In milling, to hug the eye of the millstone so closely as to retard or prevent its descent: said of flour or meal.

wreathen (re'THn), p. a. [ME. wrethen, var. of writhen, pp. of writhe: see writhen. In present use wreathen is regarded as a poetical form for wreathed, pp. of wreathe, v. Wreathed; twisted; specifically, in her., having many coils or circular curves, as a serpent when the body is eoiled in different parts of its longth.

The hegge also . . . With sicamour was set and eglater Wrethen in fere so wel and cunningly.

Flower and Leaf, 1. 57.

wreather (re'Ther), n. One who or that which wreathes, twists, or twines.

Wreather of poppy buds and weeping willows!

Keats, Sleep and Poetry

wreath-shell (rēth'shel), n. Any member of the wreath-shell (reth'shel), n. Any member of the Turbinidee, and especially of the genus Turbo. The species are numerous, and some of them highly ornamental when polished. See cutsunder Turbo, Imperator, and operculum.

wreathy (re'thi), a. [< wreath + -yl.] 1.
Twisted; curled; spiral. Sir T. Browne.—2.
Surrounded or decked with a wreath or with something recomblings a wreath

something resembling a wreath.

Shake the wreathy spear. Dryden, Æneid, iv. 438.

wrecchet, wrecchedt. Middle English forms of wretch, wretched.
wrechet, n. See wreak!
wreck! (rek), n. [< ME. wrak, wrek, wrec, < AS. wree, expulsion, banishment, exile, misery (= D. wrak, wreek, = Icel. rek (for vrek), also reki. anything drifted or driven ashore, = Sw. vrak, wreck anything drifted or driven ashore, = Sw. vrak, wreak wreck. refuse, trash, wreck, = Dan. vrag, wreck). \lt wrecan = lcel. rcka, etc., drive: see $wreak^1$, and ef. $wrack^1$, a doublet of $wreck^1$.] 1. The destruction, disorganization, disruption, or ruin of anything by force and violence; dilapida-tion: as, the wreck of a bridge; the wreck of one's fortunes.

Hence grew the general wreck and massacre.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 135.

The wreck of matter and the erush of worlds Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. That which is in a state of wreck or ruin, or remains from the operation of any destroying agency: as, the building is a mere wreck; he is but the wreck of his former self.

But still the brave old soul held on, making the most of the ureek of life, now drifting alone to the Hslands of the Blessed. Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

Naught remains the saddening tale to tell, Save home's last wrecks—the cellar and the well! O. W. Holmes, Island Ruin.

3. The partial or total destruction of a vessel at sea or in any navigable water, by any aceident of navigation or by the force of the elements; shipwreck.

Go, go, begone, to save your ship from wreck, Which cannot perish, having thee on board. Shak., T. G. of V., i. I. 156.

4. A vessel ruined by wreek; the hulk and spars, more or less dismembered and shattered, of a vessel cast away or completely disabled by breaching, staving, or otherwise breaking.

In the statute of Westminster the first [3 Edw. I., c. 4], the time of limitation of elaims given by the charter of Henry II. is extended to a year and a day, . . . and it enacts that, if a man, a dog, or a cat escape alive, the vessel shall not be adjudged a wreck. Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

enacts that, if a man, a dog, or a case sespe anive, the vesser shall not be adjudged a wreek. Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

5. That which is cast ashore by the sea; shipwreeked property, whether a part of the ship or of the eargo; wreekage; in old Eng. common law, derelict of the sea cast upon land within the body of a country, and not in the possession of the owner or his agents. Wreek, or more fully wreek of the sea, was at common law applied only to wrecked property cast by the sea upon the land; and this included things grounded—that is, not floating at the time of seizure, although in a position where the tide would float them again. All such property was originally the perquisite of the crown, or of its tenant the lord of the manor; but in course of time an exception was made of wrecks from which any living thing escaped to land, in which case a presumption that an owner would appear arose and the property was preserved for a year and aday, after which if no claim was established the right of the crown was recognized. Wreeked matter floating was within the jurisdiction not of the common-law courts, but of admiralty, and known as derelict, or derelict of the sea. This too was a perquisite of the crown, claimed under the name of a droit of admiralty. Such matter was classed as futsam, jetsum, and lagan or ligan (which see). In the United States the right to derelict for which the owner does not appear is in the Federal government; the right to wreek for which he does not appear is in the State to whose coast it comes, subject usually in either case to the right of the rescuer of it to a compensation known as salvage.

6. Seaweeds east ashore by storms; wraek.—

Commissioners of wreeka (in Maine, Maseachusetts, and Rhode Island), receivers of wrecks (in Great Britain, one of a triain), wreck-masters (in New York and Texas), officers whose duty it is to take charge of wrecked property on the part of the coast for which they are appointed, and preserve it for the owner, or, if unclaimed, for the state.—Wreeke c 5. That which is cast ashore by the sea; ship-

wreck' (rek), v; pret. and pp. wrecked, ppr. wrecking. [$\langle wreck^{\dagger}, n. \rangle$] I. trans. 1. To eause the wreek of, as a vessel; suffer to be ruined or destroyed in the course of navigation or management: said specifically of the person under whose charge a vessel is at the time of its wreck, and usually implying blame, even in ease of misfortune.

Friends, this frail bark of ours, when sorely tried, May urcek itself without the pilot's guilt, Without the captain's knowledge.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To cause the downfall or overthrow of; ruin; shatter; destroy; bring into a disabled or ruinous condition by any means: as, to wreck a railroad-train or a bank; to wreck the fortunes of a family.

Weak and envy'd, if they should conspire
They wreek themselves, and he hath his desire.

Daniel, Civil Wars, iii. 17.

The meeting-houses of the Dissenters were everywhere recked.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. To involve in a wreck; imperil or damage by wreek: as, a wreeked sailor; wreeked cargo.

Here I have a pilot's thumb.

H'reck'd as homeward he did come.

Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 29.

The spurious tea-men are also the buyers of urrecked tea-that is, of tea which has been part of the salvage of a recked vessel.

Mayhew, Landon Labour and London Poor, 11. 151.

Like golden ripples hasting to the land To wreck their freight of sunshine on the strand. Lowell, Legend of Brittany, i. 33.

II. intrans. To suffer wreek or ruin. [Rare.] Rocks, whereon greatest men have oftest wreck'd.

Milton, P. R., ii. 228.

wreck 2 (rek), r. and n. An obsolete form of

wreckage (rek'āj), n. [$\langle wreck^{\dagger} + -age$.] 1. The act of wreeking, or the state of being wrecked.

Wreckage and dissolution are the appointed issue.

*Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 2.

2. That which remains of or from a wreck of any kind; wrecked material in general.

any kind; wreeked material in general.

Only a few years ago, the procession of the fat ox remained, . . . a real piece of wreekage from vanished civilizations.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 247.

Littered above the pavement with the wreekage and refuse of the market. W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 61.

wreck-chart (rek'ehärt), n. A ehart showing the location and date of wreeks on any coast, as an aid in avoiding them or as a guide in sourching for them

searching for them. wrecker (rek'er), n. [$\langle wreck^1 + -er^1 \rangle$] 1. A person who purposely causes a wreck or wreck-

age of any kind, or a person who commits depredation upon such wreckage. Specifically—(a) One who lures a ship to destruction on a dangerous coast by false lights or signals, or otherwise, for the purpose of plunder, or one who makes a business of watching for and plundering wrecked vessels. Such wreckers formerly abounded in many parts of the world, sometimes including whole communities in favorable localities.

Those mad days of the Buccaneers and their nominally more respectable descendants, the Wreckers, are gone. Amer. Jour. Psychol., 11. 522.

(b) One who causes the wreck or ruin of anything; one who Isys snares or uses artful or dishonest means to cause physical, financial, or moral wreckage; as, a train-wrecker (on a railroad); a bank-wrecker; the wrecker of another's character.

A person employed in recovering wreeked or disabled vessels, or eargo and other property from such vessels, on account of the owners. underwriters, or other persons legitimately coneerned; also, a vessel employed in this service.

wreck-fish (rek'fish), n. The stone-bass, cernier, cherna, or cherne, Polyprion cernium. See

Polyprion, and ent under stone-bass.
wreck-free (rek'fre), a. Exempted from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods and vessels.

This privilege was granted to the Cinque Ports by a charter of Edward I.

wreckful (rek'ful), a. [\langle wreck! + -ful. Cf. wrackful.] Causing wreck; producing or involving destruction or ruin. [Archaie and populated] etical.]

The southern wind with bracklsh breath Dispersed them [the ships] all amongst the wreckful rocks.

Marlowe and Nashe, Tragedy of Dido, 1. 2.

O, how shall summer's honey breath hold out Against the wreckful slege of hattering days? Shak., Sonnets, lxv.

A summer mere with sudden wreckful gusts From a slde-gorge. Tennyson, Harold, iii. 1. From a alde-gorge.

wrecking-car (rek'ing-kür), n. A car provided with means and appliances for clearing wreckage or other obstructions from a railroad-track. Sometimes it is a long platform-car fitted with a small derrick and a house at one end. [U.S.] wrecking-instrument (rek'ing-in"strë-ment),

n. Same as pocket-relay.
wrecking-pump (rek'ing-pump), n.

steam-pump (rek ing-pump), n. A special steam-pump of great capacity, used in freeing sunken or damaged vessels from water.

wreck-master (rek'mas"ter). n. 1. A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, etc., cast ashore from a wreck. See under wreck, n.—2. A person appointed by owners or salvors to take charge of a wrecked ship or cargo. wreck-wood (rek'wid), n. Wood or timber from wrecked vessels.

There stood upon it, in these days, a single rude house of uncemented stones, approached by a pier of wreckwood.

R. L. Stevenson, Memoirs of an Islet.

Wredin's test. Absence of a certain gelatinous matter from the middle ear of the fetus, taken as evidence that a child has breathed and therefore had been born alive.

wren (ren), n. [Also dial. wran; < ME. wrenne, wranne, a wren. < AS. wrenna, wrænna, a wren.] A very small migratory and insectivorous sing-ing-bird of Great Britain and other European countries, with a slender bill and extremely short tail, and of dark reddish-brown coloration varied with black, inhabiting shrubbery, and belonging to the family Trogladytidæ; hence, any member of this family, and, with a quali-fying term, one of various other small birds of different families, as certain warblers, kinglets, fying term, one of various other small birds of different families, as certain warblors, kinglets, etc. See the phrases below. Wren originally specified the bird technically known as Sylvia troglodyles, Troglodyles parvalus, T. vulgaris, T. vuropeus, Anothira troglodyles, Accommunis, etc., the only member of its genus and family found in Europe. It is only about four inches long, very active and sprightly, with a pleasing song at times, and a characteristic habit of carrying the short tall cocked up. This little bird figures extensively in English folklore, and has a host of local, provinctal, or familiar names with creu expressed or implied, as bobby, cutty, kitty, jenny, salty, scuty, tiddy, tidley, tity, also our hady of Heaven's hen, etc. This wren is a northerly type, and one of several species of the restricted genus Troglodyles (or Anorthora), as T. funigatus of Japan, T. alascensis of Alaska, and the well-known winter wren of North America, T. hiemalis, which is so near the English wren as to be by some naturalists regarded as only a variety. (See cut under Troglodyles.) In the United States the commonest wren, and the one which plays there the part taken by the English wren in Europe, is the house-wren, T. action or T. domesticus, which abounds in most parts of North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, runs into several geographical races, and is represented in Mexico and warmer parts of America by several other varieties or congeneric apecies. The common house-wren in settled districts attaches itself closely to man, and nests by preference in nooks and erannies of outhouses, though it is more retired and wood-loving in other regions. It trills a hearty and voluble song, and lays numerous (from 6 to 10) pinkish-

white eggs very heavily spotted with brown, in the large mass of rubbish which it carries into its hole for a nest. This wren is migratory, and in many purts of the United States its presence is complementary to that of the winter wren. Certain wrens of North America, of the genus Cristothorus (and its section Teluatotyles), inhabit marshes and low wet shrubbery, and are known as marsh-wrens, and low eye shrubbery, and are known as marsh-wrens, and thee generic names, marsh-wren, and tule-veren.) Various others, chiefly of southern regions of the l'nited States, and thence southward, as the great Carolina and Bewick's, are of the genus Thryothorus (which see, with cut). Others are the rock-wrens, canon-wrens, and carus-wrens, of the genera Salphottes, Catherpes, and Campulorhynchus. (See the compound and technical names, with cuts.) All these belong to essentially Nectropical types, which have but few outlying forms in the United States, though richly represented by very numerons species of various genera in the warmer parts of America (as those above named. Thryophitus, Uropsila, Henicorhina, Cyphorhins, and Microcerculus). The wens above noted are all properly so called (Troglodytidæ): with the exceptions named, they are all American. The qualified application of wren to various small birds of both hemispheres. Including some of other families than Troglodytide, is given in the plurases following.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.

Shak., Macheth, iv. 2. 9.

The most diminutive of birds, will fight, Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.

Shak, Macbeth, iv. 2.9.

Alaskan wren. See def. above.—Bay wren, Cinnicerthia unirufa, of the United States of Colombia.—Bewilch's wren. See Thryothorus.—Black wren, the hedge-sparrow. Accentor modularis: a misnomer. See cut under Accentor. [Ireland.]—Blue wren. Same as superb warbler (which see, under word)er).—Cabot's wren, Thryothorus albinucha, of Yucatan.—Cashmere wren, Thryothorus albinucha, of Yucatan.—Cashmere wren, Troplodytes neglectus, confined to the hills of the said country.—Chestunt wren, Thryophilus castaneus, of Panana.—David's wren, Spelwornis troplodytoise, of the mountains of western Szechnen.—Fan-tailed wrens, the Canapylorhynchine. See cut under Campulorhynchius.—Farce wren, a dark variety of the common wren found in the Farces and Iceland.—Firecrested wren, the fire-crested kinglet, Regulus ignicapilus, closely resembling the golderest.—Floridian wren, a variety of the great Carolina wren found as a local race in Florida.—Golden-crested wren found as a local race in Florida.—Golden-crested wren found as a local race in Florida.—Golden-crested wren, the golden-est (Rugulus statupa.—Golden-crowned wren, the golden-est of Europe, Regulus cristatus. See cut under golderest.—Golden wren, gold wren, (a) The willow-warbler, Phylloscopus trochilus, (b) The golderest. [Eng.]—Hill-wrens, various small wren-like or timeline birds of the hill-country in India, as of the genera Procypga, Tesia, at the above the genera Procypga, Tesia, at the above the genera Procypga, Tesia, and the above the general Procypga, Tesia, and the above the gen

wren, www.averen, wood-wren.)
wren-babbler (ren'bab"ler), n. A babbler of
small size or otherwise resembling a wren: indiscriminately applied to various such timeliine hirds. See Aleippe, 2, babbler, 2, hill tit
(under tit2), hill-wrens (under wren), tit-babbler,
and Timelia with period of the second timelia.

and Timelia, with various cuts.

wrench (reach), n. [Also dial. wrinch;
ME. wrench, wrenche, also unassibilated wrenk, wrenke, wrink, \ AS. wrenc, wrence, guile, fraud, deceit (the orig, physical sense being preserved in mod. E., but not recorded in ME. and AS.), = MHG, ranc, quick movement, motion, G, rank, trick, artifice, intrigue, G, dial, also crookedness; from the root of wring; cf. mod. E. wrong, a. and n., in the metaphorical senses, ult. from the root of wring.] 1†. A crooked or tortnous action; a fraudulent device; a trick; a deceit; a strafagem.

His wyly wrenches thou ne mayst nat flee.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, 1. 70.

For it ledes a man with wrenkes and wyles,

And at the last it hym begyles.

Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 1360, quoted in Reli[gious Pieces (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

2. A violent twist or turn given to something; a pulling awry: a sudden twisting out of shape place, or relation: used of both material and immaterial things: as, to sprain one's foot by a wrench; the change was a great wrench to his feelings.

If one straine make them not confess, let them be stretched but one wrench higher, and they cannot be silent.

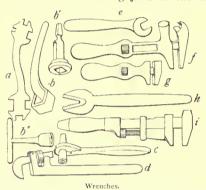
Bp. Hall, The Ark and Dagon.

There are certain animals to whom tenacity of position is a law of life—they can never flourish again after a single wrench.

George Eliot, Mill on the Flosa, iii. 1.

I might chance give his meaning a wrench, He talking his patois and I English-French. Lowell, Black Preacher.

3. A sharp turn; specifically, in coursing, the turning of a hare at less than a right angle. Energe. Brit., VI. 515.—4. In mathematical physics, a force, or variation of force, tending to give a body a twist about an imaginary or real serew. -5. A tool consisting essentially of a bar of metal having jaws at one end



a, machinists' wrench; δ, wagon-wrench; δ', socket-wrench for t-stock; δ'', socket-wrench with cross-handle, also called key-rench; c, bed-wrench; a', pipe-wrench; c, machine-wrench; ζ, com-nation wrench, comprising a hanuner and a pipe-wrench; β, flat ocket screw-wrench; λ, allgator-wrench; β, screw-wrench.

adapted to eatch upon the head of a bolt or a nut, or to hold a metal pipe or rod, so as to turn it. Some wrenches have a variety of jaws to suit different sizes and shapes of nuts and bolts, and others, as the monkey-wrench, have an adjustable inner jaw.

6†. Means of compulsion. [Rare.]

resolved to make his profit of this businesse of Naples as a wrench and means for peace.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 90.

wrench (rench), v. [< ME. wrenchen, wrench, twist, turn, < AS. wrencan, deceive, = MHG. G. renken, G. (ver)renken, dislocate, twist, sprain; from the noun.] I, trans. 1. To twist or turn about with effort or violence; give a sudden twist to; hence, to distort; pervert; turn awry.

Now there can not be in a maker a fowler fault then . . . to wrench his words lo helpe his rime.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.

I am well acquainted with your manner of wrenching the true cause the false way. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 120. 2. To injure or pain by a twisting action; produce a distorting effect in or upon; distort: sprain: as, to wrench one's ankle.

Through the space
Of twelve ensuing days his frame was wrenched,
Till nature rested from her work in death.
Wordsworth.

To pull or draw with torsion; extract by twisting or tortuous action; hence, to wrest foreibly or violently.

Wrench his sword from him. Shak., Othello, v. 2. 288. To wrench it [a fixed opinion] out of their minds is hardly less difficult than pulling up an oak.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

II. intrans. To have or undergo a wrenching motion; turn twistingly. [Rare.]

Let not thy venturions Steps approach too nigh Where, gaping wide, low steepy Cellars lie; Should thy Shoe ureneh aside, down, down you fall, And overturn the seelding Huekster's Stall. Gay, Trivia, iii. 123.

wrench-hammer (rench'ham"er), n. A hammer fitted with a moyable jaw so that it ean

also serve as a spanner.

wrench-handle (rench'han'dl), n. A doublearmed wrench for use with dies in cutting
threads and similar work. E. H. Knight.

wrenning (ren'ing), n. [\lambda wren + -ing.] The
act or sport of stoning a wren to death on St.

memoration of the martyrdom of the saint.

wrenning-day (ren'ing-dā), n. St. Stephen's day, on which wrenning is practised in the north of England.

wren-tit (ren'tit), n. A bird, Chamæa fasciata, peculiar to California, of uncertain relations, usually made the type and sole member of a family Chamæidæ: so ealled from its uniting, to some extent, the habits of a wren and of a

to some extent, the habits of a wren and of a titmouse. It is about 6 inches long, with very ahort rounded wings, a long tail, the beak somewhat like that of a titmouse, the plumage remarkably soft and loose, of a dark-brown color, paler below, and the eye white. See Channea (with cut). Also called ground-tit.

Wrest (rest), v. [< ME. wresten, wrasten, wræsten, < AS. wræstan, twist forcibly (cf. AS. wræst, firm, strong, = Icel. reista, wrest; cf. Dan. vriste, wrest); prob., with formative -t (-tht) -st), < writhan (pret. wrāth), writhe, twist: see writhe, and cf. wreath!. Cf. also wrist, wrestle.]

I. trans. 1. To twist or turn; especially, to deflect, as from the existing or normal state. deflect, as from the existing or normal state, character, course, or significance: now used chiefly of immaterial things.

And finaly he gan his herte wreste
To trusten hire, and tok it for the beste.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1427.

Frest once the law to your authority:
To do a great right do a little wrong.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 215.

The chemists have abaurdly, and too literally, wrested and perverted the elegance of the term microcosm.

Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. To remove, obtain, or bring by er as if by twisting or wringing; extract or pluck with much effort; wring; wrench.

Thay . . . wrast out myn yzen.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morria), iii. 80.

In May, whan the nightyngale
Wrestes out her notes musycall as pure as glas.

Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

Industrious people wresting a wholesome living out of lat stern environment. Froude, Sketches, p. 92. that stern environment.

II.+ intrans. To wrestle; contend; strive. Thei... wrested against the truth of a long time. Bp. Gardiner, Of True Obedience, fol. 33. (Encyc. Dict.)

wrest (rest), n. [< ME. wrest, wreste, wrast; from the verb.] 1; A twist; a writhing.

First to the ry3ht honde thou shalle go, Sitthen to the left honde thy neghe thou cast; To hom thou boghe withouten wrast.

Rabees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

2†. A tortnous action; distortion; perversion; hence, a ruse; a stratagem. Compare wrench,

Than shall we wayte tham with a wrest, And make all wast that thei haue wroght. York Plays, p. 133.

3. An instrument of the wrench, screw-key. or spanner kind; specifically, a key or small wrench for tuning stringed musical instruments, as the harp or piano, by turning the pins to which the strings are fastened. See tuning-hammer, and tuning-key (under key1).

The Minstrel . . . wore around his neck a silver chain, by which hung the wrest, or key with which he tuned his harp.

Scott, Ivanhoe, xliii.

4. The partition in an overshot wheel which determines the form of the buckets. E. H.

wrest-beer (rest'ber), n. A kind of beer which, according to Selden, was kept in cellar for a year to mature.

In brewing of Wrest-Beer, there's a great deal of business in grinding the Mault. Selden, Table-Talk, p. 81.

wrest-block (rest'blok), n. In the pianoforte, wrest-block (rest blok), u. In the plant a wooden block, often made of several pieces, a wooden block, often made of several pieces. It is of into which the wrest-pins are driven. great importance in securing permanence of tune and sonority of tone. Also called pin-

tune and sonority of tone. Also called pinblock, back-block, wrest-plank.

Wrester (res'ten), n. [< wrest + -erl.] One who wrests or perverts.

Wrestle (res'l), v.; pret. and pp. wrestled, ppr. wrestling. [Also formerly or dial. wrastle, Se. warstle: < ME. wrestlen, wrastlen, wrastlen, wrastlen, wrystellen, < AS. wrwstlian, wrestle (rare), the form more commonly found being wraxlian (> ME. wraxlen, wrastlen) = OFries, wraxlia = MD. wrastlen, worstelen = MLG. wrostelen, worstelen, LG. wrostelen, worstelen, to writhe; wriggle; squirm; struggle, as with the limbs.

Petrius peyned hymsore to a-rise and turned wrastelinge;

Petrius peyned hymsore to a-rise and turned wrastelinge; but all that availed not. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 655.

From hence the river having with a great turning compasse after much irestling ootten out towards the North.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 279. (Davies.)

And aye she warsled, and aye she awam, Till she swam to dry land. The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 200).

To struggle in a hand-to-hand contest; strive, as for some advantage or for mastery, with bodily strength and adroitness; specifically, to struggle, as two persons striving to throw each other to the ground, especially in a contest governed by certain fixed rules.

For many a man that may not stonde a pul,
It liketh hym at wrastelyng for to be.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 165.

Wrothely thai wrythyne and wrystille togederz.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1141.

And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day.

Gen. xxxii. 24.

You have wrestled well, and overthrown More than your enemies. Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 266.

Each one may here a chooser be, For room ye need not urastle.

Drayton, Nymphidia.

Hence -3. To contend in any way, as in a struggle for mastery; maintain opposition er resistance, especially against a moral foc or force; strive.

I persuaded them, if they loved Benedick, To wish him urestle with affection, And never to let Beatrice know it. Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 42.

Put on the whole armour of God that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil, for we arrestle not against flesh and blood but against spiritual wickedness.

Eph. vi. 12.

Twill be some pleasure then to take his Breath, When he shall strive, and wrestle with his Death.

Cowley, Davidels, I.

4. To deal, as with a tremblesome duty; apply one's self vigorously; grapple: as, to wrestle with a knotty problem; to wrestle with a distasteful task. [Colloq.]—5. Hence, to devote one's self earnestly to prayer; pray. [Cant.]

My reverend Clergy, look ye say
The beat of thanksgiving ye ha'e,
And warstle for a aunny day.

Scott, Carle, now the King'a Come, ii.

II. trans. 1. To contend with in wrestling: as, I will wrestle you for so much. [Colloq.]

—2. On a cattle-range, to throw for the purpose of branding, as an animal. [Slang, western U.S.]

A fire is built, the irons heated, and a dozen men dismount to, as it is called, wrestle the calves.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 861.

wrestle (res'l), n. [Also dial. wrastle; < wrestle, r.] A bout at wrestling; a wrestling-match.

r.] A bout at wresting, a crestle the giant catching aloft, with a terrible hugg broke three of his ribs.

Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

If he had gone out for a few days with his sinewy cousins in the country, and tried a wrastle with one of them, he would have quickly found that his body was a pretty slim affair.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 5.

wrestler (res'ler), n. [< ME. wrastlare, wrestler; < wrestle + -er1.] 1. One who wrestles; specifically, one who makes a practice of wrestling, as a professed athlete.

Was not Charles, the duke's *wrestler*, here to speak with the?

Shak., As you Like it, 1. 1. 94.

2. One who wrestles cattle on a range. [Slang, western U. S.]

The calf-wrestlers, grimy with blood, dust, and sweat, work like beavers. T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 861. wrestling (res'ling), n. [Verbal n. of wrestle, r.] The act of trying to threw another person to the ground; the act of two persons contending which shall throw the other to the ground and overpower bim. Wrestling, as a game subject to special rules, is of great antiquity. It was held in high esteem by the Greeks, and their youth were taught it by special masters as part of the public education. In its highest and simplest form it was the fifth of the five tests of the pentathion. In this contest the wrestlers wrestled standing and naked, any hold being allowed, and three falls constituting victory. Wrestling, in combination with boxing, formed the ardnons and dangerous contest known as the pancrativan—a contest much more resembling a fight to a finish than an athletic contest. A third form of wrestling, which does not seem to have come down to modern times, consisted in interlocking the fingers, pushing the palms of the hands together, and twisting the joints and wrists, without the assistance of any other member or of any hold of the body. The highest and purest form of Greek wrestling does not appear to have been transplanted to Rome, although the more contentions and cruel pancratium—a sport more nearly allied to the Roman gladiatorial spirit—was introduced there by Caligula, and became very popular.

Go not to the wrastelinge, ne to scholynge at cok.

Go not to the wrastelinge, ne to scholynge at cok.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

wrest-pin (rest'pin). n. In the pianoforte and harp, a steel pin driven into the wrest-block or frame, around which one end of a string is wound, and by turning which the string may

be tuned; a tuning-pin. The upper part of the pin la aquare in section, so as to be turned by a tuning-ham-mer or key. See cut under harp.—Wrest-pin piece, in the planotorte, a metal plate through which the wreat-pins are acrewed into the wrest-block. wrest-plank (rest'plangk), n. Same as wrest-block.

wretch (rech), n. and a. [\langle ME. wrecche, wrechehe, wræcche, wrehche, \langle AS. wrecca, wræcca, wreca, outcast, exile (= OS. wrekkio, an adventurer, outcast, exile (= OS. wreckio, an adventurer, warrier, = OHG. wreccho, reccho, a banished man, exile, stranger, adventurer, MHG. G. reche, a warrior, hero, giant), lit. 'one driven out'; ef. wræc, exile, \(\sqrt{wrecan}, \) drive out, banish, persecute, avenge, wreak: see wreak!] I. n. 1. A very miserable person; one who is in a state of desperate unhappiness or misfortune, or is exposed to unavoidable suffering or disgrace.

I wrecche, which that wepe and waille thus, Waa whylom wyf to King Capaneua. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 73.

Fly, ye Wretches, fly, and get away, for your King is aln. Baker, Chronicles, p. 15.

The poor wretch, half dead with fear, expected every moment to fall by the bloody hands of the Djawi,

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 590.

2. A sorry or contemptible creature; a despi-cable person: a term of opprobrium applied to one who has incurred condemnation by misconduct, and often used on slight occasion and with little intended force.

Fie on thee, wretch! 'tia pity that thou livest
To walk where any honest men resort.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 27.

Does not every dowager in London point to George Fitz-Boodle as to a dissolute wretch whom young and old ahould avoid?

Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

3. Body; creature; thing: used (in some manner that indicates the intention) of a person regarded with some degree of kindly or ironical commiscration, or, when genuine words of endearment seem inadequate, with tender sympathy or passion, or even with admiration.

Excellent *wretch!* Perdition eatch my soul, But I do love thee! Shak., Othello, fil. 3. 90.

Poor wretch was never frighted so.

Drayton, Nymphidia, st. 27.

Come forth, Fond wretch, and know thyaelf and him aright. Shelley, Adonais, xlvii.

II. a. Miserable; wretched.

Thu wrecche wiht. Owl and Nightingale, 1, 556,

wretchcock+, n. See wretchock.
wretched (rech'ed), a. [\ ME.wretched, wreehed,
wriched, wretched, miserable; \ \ wretch + -ed^2.
For the form, cf. wicked^1.] 1. Suffering from
or affected by extreme misery or distress; deeply afflicted; miserable; unhappy.

Thir wormes ete that wreche [var. wreched] manne. Old Eng. Metr. Homilies (B), 1. 215. (Morris and Skeat.)

I am, my lord, a wretched Florentine.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 158.
O wretched husband of a wretched wife!

Born with one fate, to one unhappy life!

Pope, Iliad, xxii. 608.

All his life long he had been learning how to be wretched, as one learns a foreign tongue.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

2. Characterized by or causing misery or unhappiness; very afflicting, annoying, or uncomfortable; distressingly bad in condition or relation: as, the wretched condition of a prison; wretched weather; a wretched prospect.

Unhappy, wretched, hateful day! Shak., R. and J., iv. 5, 43.

It was not merely during the three hours and a half which Uncle Sam claimed as his share of my daily life that this wretched numbness held possession of me.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 39.

The wretched business of warfare must finally become obsolete all over the globe.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 151.

Of miserable character or quality: despicable; contemptible; reprehensible; strongly objectionable: used of persons or things: as, a wretched blunderer or quibbler; a wretched quibble; wretehed stuff.

Safe where no critics damn, no duns molest, Where wretched Withers, Ward, and Gildon rest. Pope, Dunciad, i. 296,

At war with myself and a wretched race.

Tennyson, Maud, x. 2.

4. Worthless; paltry; very poor, mean, inefficient, unsatisfactory, unskilful, or the like: as, a wretched poem; a wretched cabin; a wretched defense or piece of work.

Affected noise is the most wretched thing That to contempt can empty scribblers bring. Roscommon, Translated Verse.

=Syn. 1. Forlorn, weebegone. - 3. Vile, sorry, shabby, pitiful.

wretchedheadt, n. [< ME. wrecchedhede; < wretched + -head.] Misery; wretchedness. Rob. of Gloucester, p. 102.
wretchedly (rech'ed-li), adv. [< ME. wrecchedliche; < wretched + -ly².] In a wretched or worthess manner; miserably; contemptibly;

Thei lyven fulle wrecched liche; and thei eten but ones in the day, and that but lytille, nouther in Courtes ue in other places.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 251.

Nor yet by kindly death she perished;
But wretchedly before her fatal day.

Surrey, Æneid, iv. 930.

The defenses of Plymonth were wretchedly insufficient, Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

He touches on the wretchedly careless performances of Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 268. early comedy.

wretchedness (rech'ed-nes), n. [< ME. wrec-chednesse; < wretched + -ness.] 1. The state or condition of a suffering wretch; a wretched or distressful state of being; great misery or af-

Is wretchedness deprived that benefit, To end itself by death? Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 61.

2. Wretched character or quality; distressing, reprehensible, or despicable nature; aggravated or aggravating badness of any kind.

Thy kynde is of so lowe a wrechednesse
That what love is thou eanst not seen ne gesse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 601.

The gray wretchedness of the afternoon was a fit prelude to Barra. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 782.

3+. That which is wretched or distressingly bad: wretched material, conduct, or the like; anything contemptible or despicable; wretched stuff

Yet hath this bird by twenty thousand fold Levere in a forest that is rude and cold Goon ete wormes and swich wrecchednesse. Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 67.

=Syn. 1. Affliction, Grief, Sorrow, etc. See affliction. wretchfult (rech'ful), a. [\lambda wretch + -ful. Cf. wreakful and wrackful.] Wretched. Wyelif. wretchlesst, wretchlesslyt, etc. Misspellings of retchless, retchlessly, etc., variants of reckless, recklessly, etc.

The product of these is a wretchless spirit: that is, an aptness to any unworthiness.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 728.

Cursed are all they that do the Lord's busines wretch-sly. Tract, an. 1555 (Strype's Cat. of Originals, No. 44).

The Devil doth thrust them either into desperation, or into wretchlessness of most unclean fiving, no less perilons than desperation.

Thirty-nine Articles (Amer. Revision, 1801), xvii.

wretchockt, wretchcockt (rech'ok, rech'kok), n. [Appar. \(\superscript{vrctch} + -ock\) or $cock^1$, n., used as dim.] A stunted or abortive cock; the smallest of a brood of domestic fowls; hence,

any puny or imperfect creature. The famous imp yet grew a wretchock [in some editions, wretch-cock] . . . though for seven years together he was earefully carried at his mother's back.

B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

wrethe1t, c. A Middle English form of wreathe.

wrethe²t, v. A Middle English form of wrath. wrethe³t, v. An obsolete form of writhe. wreyet, v. t. An old spelling of wray. Chau-

wrick (rik), v. [< ME. wricken, < MD. wricken, D. wrikken = LG. wrikken, move to and fro, = Sw. vricka = Dan. vrikke, move, turn, wriggle, sprain. Cf. wrig, wriggle, wry1.] To twist; turn. [Prov. Eng.]

wrick (rik), n. [\langle wrick, v.] A sprain.
wriet, v. t. A variant of wry2.
wrigt (rig), v. i. and t. [Early mod. E. wrygge;
a var. of wrick. Cf. wriggle.] To wriggle.

The bore his tayle wrynges, His rumpe also he frygges Agaynst the hye benche! Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, 1, 177.

Worms Do wrigge and wrest their parts divored by knife. Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, H. ii. 37.

wriggle (rig'1), v.; pret. and pp. wriggled, ppr. wriggling. [Formerly also wrigle, riggle; \leq D. wriggelen = LG. wriggeln; freq. of the verb represented by wrig, wrick.] I. intrans. 1. To move sinuously; twist to and fro; writhe; squirm; wiggle.

Cumberland acknowledged her merit, after his fashion, by biting his lips and uriggling in his chair whenever her name was mentioned.

Macaulay, Mme. D'Arblay.

2. To move along sinuously, or by twisting and turning the body, as a snake, an eel, or a worm; hence, figuratively, to proceed by shifts and turns; make way by sinnous or crooked means: as, to wriggle out of a difficulty.

We may fear he'l wrigte in
Twixt him and us, the prime man in her favour.

Brome, Queens Exchange, i.

It is through these gaps that the people barely wriggle.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 15. II. trans. To cause to wriggle; twist and shake slightly and quickly; effect by wrig-

gling. Their tayls with eroompled knot twisting swashlye they verified. Stanthurst, Eneid, ii.

When you wait behind a chair at meals, keep constantly wriggling the back of the chair, that the person behind whom you stand may know you are ready to attend him.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

The Pi-Utes rriggled their way out through the passages in the rocks. The Century, XLI. 649.

wriggle (rig'l), n. [\(\text{wriggle}, v. \) 1. The motion of one who or that which wriggles; a quick twisting motion or contortion like that of a worm or an eel.

They [dapper men] have always a peculiar spring in their arms, a wriggle in their bodies, and a trip in their gait.

Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

He was a person of sinnous, snake-like presence, and seemed capable of shedding his complete attire by means of one deft wriggle.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 223.

2. Something showing the effect of wriggling or sinuous action; a sinuosity or contortion; a wrinkle. [Rare.]

Minor folds and uriggles [in rocks] are frequent.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 11.

wriggler (rig'lèr), n. [\(\) uriggle + -er\(\).] 1.

One who or that which wriggles; specifically, one of the active larve, as of mosquitos, seen in stagnant water. Also wiggler.—2. A person who are the processing mother description and the content of the process. who practises wriggling methods; one who proceeds by sinuosity or trickery.

wriggling (rig'ling), n. [Verbal n. of wriggle,

wrighting (rig ling), n. [Verbal h. of wrighte, v.] Same as wrighte, wrighte, wrighte, wright (rit), n. [(ME. wrighte, wrihte, wright, write, < AS. wyrhta (= OS. wurhtio = OHG. wurhto), a worker, wright, < AS. wyrht, gewyrht (= OS. wurht = OHG. wurht, wuraht, a work, deed), < wyrean, etc., work: see work,] One whose occupation is some kind of One whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; an artificer; a workman, especially a constructive workman. As a separate word it originally signified, as it still does in Scotland and some parts of England, a carpenter or any worker in wood. It is common in composition, as in cartreright, walnuright, wheel wright, mill wright, ship wright, etc., and, in a somewhat figurative sense, playwright.

He was a wel good wrighte, a carpentere.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 614.

All the laid-on steel

Can hew no further than may serve to give the timber

th' end
Fore-purpos'd by the skilful wright.
Chapman, Iliad, xv. 379. Wrightia (ri'ti-ä), n. [NL. (R. Brown, 1811), named after William Wright, a physician and botanist in Jamaica.] A genus of plants, of the order Apocynacea, tribe Echitidea, and subtribe order Apocynaccæ, tribe Echitideæ, and subtribe Parsonsieæ. It is characterized by having a corollatube usually short and bearing on the throat five or more seales and an exserted cone of anthers, and by seeds furnished with a tuft of bairs at the base and with broad convolute cotyledons. There are about 12 species, natives or small trees, with long loose branches, opposite feather-veined leaves, and red, white, or yellowish salver-shaped flowers, commonly in terminal cymes. W. antidysenterica, small tree, the source of conessi bark (see bark²), in India a leading remedy for dysentery, is now classed under Holarrhena. For W. linctoria, see palay, 1, and ivorytree.

wrightin (ri'tin), n. Same as concessive.
wrightryt (rit'ri), n. [ME., < wright + -ry (see
-cry).] The business of a wright.

Now assay wille I How I can of wrightry. Townelcy Mysteries, p. 26.

wrimplet (rim'pl), v. and n. Same as rimple.

I holde a forme within a wrimpled skin.
G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne.

wrinch; (rinch), u. and v. An obsolete vari-

ant of wrench.

These devout Prelates for these many years have not ceas't in their Pulpits wrinching and spraining the text.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

wrine¹t (rin), r. t. Same as wry².
wrine² (rin), n. [Appar, a particular use of rine¹, a ditch, trench, spelled in imitation of wrinkle.] A wrinkle. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
wring (ring), r.; pret. and pp. wrung (formerly sometimes wringed: wrang, the original preterit, is now only provincial), ppr. wringing. [< ME. wringen (pret. wrang, wrong, wronge, pl. wrungen, wrongen, pp. wrangen, wronge), < AS.

wringan (pret. wrang, pp. wrungen), press, strain, wring, = D. wringen = LG. wringen, twist together, = OHG. ringan, MHG. G. ringen, wring, struggle, wrestle, wrest, = Goth. *wrig-gan, indicated by the deriv. wruggō, snare; ef. Sw. vränga, distort, wrest, pervert, Dan. vrin-gle, twist, tangle (vringel-hornet, having twisted horns); prob. connected with wrick, wrig, wryl. Hence ult. wrangle, wrong, etc.] I. trans. 1. To twist in the hands, as something flexible; twist or flex forcibly: as, to wring clothes after washing, to force out the water; to wring a friend's hand in cordial greeting: often with

Mark how she wrings him by the fingers. Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

Just help me uring these [clothes] out, and then I'll take 'em to the mangle. Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, viii.

2. To twist out of place, shape, or relation; bend or strain tortuously or twistingly: as, to wring a mast; to wring the neck of a chicken.

His neck in twa I wat they hae wrung, Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 84).

My spirit yearns to bring
The lost ones back—yearns with intense desire,
And struggles hard to uring
Thy bolts apart, and pluck thy captives hence,

Regard The P

Bryant, The Past.

3. To turn or divert the course or purport of; distort; pervert. [Archaic.]

Octavio was ever more wrong to the worse by many

and sundry spites.

Ascham, To John Asteley. (Encyc. Dict.)

Or else they would straine us out a certaine figurative Prelat, by wringing the collective allegory of those seven Angels into seven single Rochets. Milten, Church-Government, i. 5.

To affect painfully by or as if by some contorting or compressing action or effect; torture; rack; distress; pain.

Wee know where the shoo wrings you.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Oh, Portius! didst thou taste but half the griefs That wring my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly Addison, Cato, i. 1.

5. To force out, as a fluid, by twisting or contorting pressure; extract or obtain by or as if by a squeezing flexure; hence, to squeeze out in any way; extort: as, to wring water from clothes; to wring a reluctant consent from a person: often with out.

He hath, my lord, wrung from me my slow leave By laboursome petition. Shak., Hamlet, i. 2, 58. The English government now chose to wring money out of Cheyte Sing.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

To wring off, to force off or separate by wringing.

The priest shall . . . wring off his head. Lev. i. 15. To wring out. (a) To force or squeeze out by twisting. He . . . thrust the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of the fleece.

Judges vi. 38.

(b) To free from a liquid by twisting or compression: as, to wring out clothes.

And the Cabalists . . . say that Eves sinne was nothing but the wringing out of grapes to her husband.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 19.

To wring the (or one's) hands, to manifest pain or distress by clasping the hands tightly together, with or without a twisting motion.

So efter that he longe hadde hyre compleyned, His hondes wronge, and seyde that was to seye. Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1171.

She urings her Hands, and beats her Breast, Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

Under emotion we see swayings of the body and wringings of the hands,
II. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVIII. 11.

II. intrans. 1. To writhe; twist about, as with anguish; squirm; suffer torture.

Lat him eare and wepe and wringe and waille, Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, 1, 1156.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience To those that wring under the load of sorrow, Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 28.

Such as are impatient of rest,
And wring beneath some private discontent.

Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1. 2. To pinch; pain.

A faire shooe wrings, though it be smoothe in the wear-g. Lyly, Euphnes and his England, p. 474.

3t. To force one's way by pressure.

Thus out at holes gonne wringe Every tyding streight to Fame, Chaucer, House of Fame, 1, 2110.

wring (ring), n. [\langle ME. wringe, wrynge. \langle AS.

*wringe, in win-wringe, a wine-press, \langle wringan, press, wring: see wring, v.] 1. A wringer or presser; a wine-press or cider-press. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And erly sette on werkyng hem the wrynge. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

2+. Action expressive of anguish; writhing.

The sighs, and tears, and blubbers, and wrings of a dis-pusolate mourner. Bp. Hall, Contemp., iv. 24. consolate mourner.

wringer (ring'er), n. [< ME. wringer; < wring + -er1.] 1. One who wrings, as clothes.

Itis washer and his wringer. Shak., M. W. of W., t. 2. 5. 2. An apparatus for forcing water from anything wet; especially, a utensil for laundry purposes, in which, however, the clothes are not wring or twisted, but are passed between two or more adjustable rollers which press strongly against each other.—3. An extortioner. wringing-machine (ring'ing-ma-shen"), n. A

machine for pressing moisture from something; especially, a clothes-wringer.

wringing-wet (ring'ing-wet), a. So wet as to require wringing; so wet that water may be wrung out.

A poore fisherman, . . . with his clothes wringing-wet.

Hooker, Sermon on Jude.

wring-staff (ring'staf), n. A strong bar of wood used by shipwrights in bending planks and binding them in place. Also wrain-staff.
wrinkle¹ (ring'kl), n. [< ME. wrinkli, wrinkle, wrinele, wrynkyl, < AS. *wrinele (Somner) = MD. wrinekel, wrynekel, a wrinkle; a dim. form, perhaps from the root of wring, v. The Icel. heraka = Sw. rynka = Dan. rynke, a wrinkle, appear to be of different origin: see $ruck^2$.] A slight ridge in or raised line on a surface caused by contraction, folding, puckering, or rumpling; a line of corrugation, generally one of a series, either regularly or irregularly disposed; a crease: as, wrinkles in a garment, or in an old man's face; wrinkles (small corrugations) in a

Ock.

Wrynkyl or playte in clothe. Plica.

Prompt. Parc., p. 534.

With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come, Shak., M, of V., i. 1, 80.

A glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle.

wrinkle¹ (ring'kl), v.; pret. and pp. wrinkled, ppr. wrinkling. [= MD. wrinckelen, wrynckelen; from the noun.] I. trans. To form wrinkles in; contract, fold, or pucker into small ridges and furrows or creases; corrugate; crease.

Hollow eye and wrinkled brow.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1, 270.

Within the surface of the fleeting river
The wrinkled image of the city lay.
Shelley, Evening.

So yeliow as she was, so wrinkled, so sad of mien!

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

No care may wrinkle thy smooth brow.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, 1, 157.

II. intrans. To become contracted into wrinkles: shrink into furrows and ridges; be marked with wrinkles.

When high in the field the fern-leaves wrinkle

And brown is the grass where the mowers have mown.

R. W. Gilder, Lyrics, Song of Early Autumn.

Mrs. Putncy was a small woman, already beginning to trinkle. Howells, Annie Kilburn, iv.

wrinkle² (ring'kl), n. [A particular use, orig. slang, of wrinkle¹, n. According to Skeat, it is a dim. of ME. wrink, wrenk, < AS. wrene, a trick: see wrench, n.] A short pithy pieco of information or advice; a valuable hint; a bit of useful knowledge or instruction; a good idea; a trick; a point; a notion; a device. [Colloq.]

They are too experte in love, having learned in this time of their long peace every wrinckle that is to be seene or imagined.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 389.

Philip, when thou goes courtin', come t'me, and a'll give thee many a wrinkle. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

oh, you are up to this wrinkle, are you?

Wrinkle-beaked (ring'kl-bekt), u. Having a wrinkled, snleate, or ridged and furrowed bill: specifying one of the anis, Crotophaga sulcirostris. This bird is common in parts of Texas, and then through much of South America. See any under the wrist is the hand produced in certain nervous diseases by a sudden forcible hending back of the wrist.

tris. This bird is common in parts of Texas, and thence through much of South America. See cut under ant. wrinkled (ring'kld), a. In zoöl., marked with parallel and somewhat irregular raised lines; having wrinkles; rugose: corrugated.—Wrinkled hornbill, the bird Cranorhinus corrugatus, whose high carinated casque is laterally corrugated.

carnated casque is laterally corrugated.

wrinkling-machine (ringk'ling-ma-shēn"), n.

A machine for forming transverse wrinkles on the upper leathers of boots and shoes.

wrinkly (ringk'li), a. [< wrinkle1 + -yl.]

Somewhat wrinkled; having a tendency to be wrinkled; puckered; creased.

His old *wrinkly* face grew quite blown-ont at last Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 18.

Mrs. Waule . . . giving occasional dry *wrinkly* indications of crying.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxii.

Wrisbergian (ris-ber'gi-an), a. [< Wrisberg: soe def.] Of or pertaining to, or named after, H. A. Wrisberg (1739–1808), a German anatomist: noting various anatomical parts, commonly described in English as of Wrisbery, or Wrisberg's, not Wrisbergian.

Wrisberg's abdominal brain. The solar plexus of the sympathetic nerve.

Wrisberg's cartilage. See cartilage of Wris-

berg, under eartilage.
Wrisberg's ganglion. See cardiac ganglion of Wrisberg, under ganglion.

Wrisberg's nerve. See nerve of Wrisberg, un-

der nerre

wrist (rist), n. [Early mod. E. also wreast, wrest; \langle ME. wrist, wriste, also wirste, wyrste, \langle AS. wrist (usually in comp. hand-wrist) = OFries. wrist, riust, wirst, werst (hond-wriust, wirst) wrist (rist) 'hand-wrist,' fot-wriust, 'foot-wrist,' instep) = LG. wrist = MHG. rist, riste, G. rist (G. dial. frist), hand- or foot-joint; cf. G. wider-rist, withers of a horse (see withers), = Icel. rist = Sw. Dan. vrist, instep; with formative -t (-tht > -st), < writhen, twist, writhe: see writhe, and cf. wrest.] 1. That part of the fore limb or of. wrest.] 1. That part of the fore limb or arm which comes between the forearm and the hand, and by which the latter is joined or jointed to the former; the wrist-joint; technically, the carpus, or the carpal articulation. The wrist is the first segment of the manua, and its skeleton consists in man of seven carpal bones, together with a sesamoid bone (the pisiform) on the ulnar side, these eight bones being disposed in two rows of fore each, proximal and distal. The whole set of bones, their articulations with one another and with the radius, ulna, and the several metacarpals, together with the ligaments and other associated soft parts, are included in the term wrist. The motions of the wrist as a whole upon the forearm include all the movements of flexion, extension, abduction, and circumduction, together with the ulnar; but the motion of the individual carpal bones upon one another is slight, and that between the distal carpals and the metacarpals is still less. In most other animals than man, the movements of the wrist are more restricted. The term is extended to the corresponding joint of the fore limb of the manuals, birds, and reptiles. Thus the so-called knee of the horse's fore leg is anatomically the carpus or wrist. See carpus, and cuts under hand, pisiform, and scapholunar.

Little Preston was found there with both his hands cut off by the presents.

Little Preston was found there with both his hands cut off by the wreasts. W. Patten, Ex. into Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, 111, 128).

2t. The ankle or the instep.

Then he put on the old man's hose,
Were patch'd from knee to wrist.
Robin Hood Rescuing the Widow's Three Sons (Child's Bal-

flads, V. 264) 3. In mach., a stud or pin projecting from the side of a crank, wheel, or other moving part, and forming a means of attachment to a con-

necting-rod leading to some other part of the

necting-rod leading to some other part of the mechanism. Also called wrist-pin.—Bridle wrist, in the manage, the wrist of the horseman's left hand. Compare bridle-hand.—Twist of the wrist. See twist.—Wrist touch, in pianoforte-playing, a stroke or touch which proceeds from the wrist rather than from the tingers alone or from the whole forearm. wristband (rist'band, colloq. riz'band), n. That band or part of a sleeve, especially of a shirt-sleeve, which covers the wrist. The wristbands sewed on to shirt-sleeves were formerly continued with a flare over the upper part of the hand, serving the purpose of the separate stiff culfs buttoned to the narrow wristbands now in use. In the times of more claborate dressing such wristbands were often very long, and alorned with rich lace or fine embroidery.

With that the hands to pocket went,

With that the hands to pocket went, Full wristband deep. Vanbrugh, Æsop, ii. 1.

He . . . wore very stiff collars, and prodigiously long wrist-bands.

Dickens, A Rogue's Life, i. (Household Words.)

back of the wrist.

wrist-drop (rist'drop), n. Inability to extend the hand, owing to paralysis of the extensor muscles in the forearm. It is commonly associated with lead-poisoning. Also called drop-

The case of chronic lead poisoning, with its accompanying wrist-drop, caused by the paralysis of the extensors.

Amer. Anthropologist, I. 68.

wrister (ris'ter), n. A covering for the wrist; a wristlet. [Local, U. S.]

A neighbor, come to tea, was crocheting wristers for her ardian.

The Century, XXVI. 624.

wristfall (rist'fâl), n. A deep ruffle of various materials, usually lace, falling from a wrist-

band or the lower part of a sleeve. See fall1, n., 8.

Men and women alike were in Puritan dress. Some, however, had discarded the lace wristfalls and neckbands.

A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, iii.

wrist-guide (rist'gīd), n. Same as chiroplast. wrist-joint (rist'joint), n. The carpal joint proper; the radiocarpal articulation, by which the hand as a whole moves upon the forearm: chiefly used as applied to man. See earpus, wrist, and radioearpal articulation (under radio-

wristlet (rist'let), n. [< rerist + -let.] 1. A

2. A handcuff. [Humorous or slang.]

Two or three of the party wearing black dresses instead of grey, with leg irons as well as wristlets, to show that they were bad-conduct men.

Daily Telegraph, Dec. 31, 1881. (Encyc. Dict.)

wrist-link (rist'lingk), n. A link with con-

whether connected with an eccentric-rod or with a valve-rod.

wrist-plate (rist'plāt), n. 1. A plate which oscillates on a central pivot, and from the face of which project one or more crank-pins or -wrists for the connection of rods or pitmans.—

2. Specifically, a plate used in some kinds of antomatic cut-off engines. It has a reciprocating rotary motion on a central pivot, and is actuated through a limited arc by the rod of an eccentric on the crank-wrists, which give it its name. Two of these wrists are respectively connected with rods that actuate the rocker-arms of two separate oscillating plug-valves, for introducing steam into the cylinder on opposite sides of the piston alternately. The other two wrists are similarly connected to independently operating exhaust-valves.

steam into the cylinder on opposite sides of the piston alternately. The other two wrists are similarly connected to independently operating exhaust-valves.

Writ¹ (rit), n. [< ME. writ, wryt, wrytt, wrytt, < AS. ge-writ, writ, a writ, writing, or scripture (= OHG. riz, a letter, MHG. riz, G. riss, a rent, a tear, ritze, a wound, a scratch. = Icel. rit, a written are reconstructions. Goth. write a write of the riting of the script. writ, writing, penmanship, = Goth. verits, a stroke, a point), \(\sigma vritan\), \(\sigma vritan\), etc., write: see verite.]

1. That which is written; a writing: used especially of the Bible, with holy or sucred, often

capitalized as a title.

Wherfore thei conne meche of *Holy Wrytt*, but thei undirstonde it not but aftre the Lettre.

Manderille, Travels, p. 136.

O cursed Eld! the cankerworme of verits,
How may these rimes, so rude as doth appeare,
Hope to endure? Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 33.
This city [Cæsarea] is remarkable in sacred writ upon
several accounts. Poeceke, Description of the East, 11. i. 60.

2. In law, a precept under seal, in the name of the people, or the sovereign, or other competent legal authority, commanding the officer or other person to whom it is addressed or issued other person to whom it is addressed or issued to do or refrain from doing some specified act. In early times, when the pleadings and proceedings generally in actions were oral, writs were, as the name implies, the written parts of an action (besides judgments in courts of record), it being for obvious reasons required that the warrant by which a person or his property might be seized, or his conduct controlled under penalty of contempt, should be expressed in writing and attested by the name and seal of the government.

3. A formal instrument or writing of any kind.

Folded the writ up in form of the other, Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 51.

Barons by writ. See baron, 1.—Close writs. See close?.—Indorsed writ. See indorse.—Judicial writ, a writ issued by the court, as distinguished from an original writ.—Optional writ. See optional.—Original writ.

(a) The writ formerly required to be issued from Chancery, under the seal of the sovereign, before the commencement of an action in a court of common law: so called to distinguish it from judicial writs, or writs issued by the court in which the action was thus brought, in the course of prosecuting the action. (b) In the United States, a mandatory precept issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, by the authority and in the name of the State or commonwealth, under the seal of the court from which it issues, hearing teste of the chief justice of the court, if he is not a party, and signed by the clerk of the court, if he is not a party, and signed by the clerk of the court, in most of the States it has been superseded by a smmmons, issued by the plaintiff's attorney, giving such notice and requiring the defendant to plead. See also original writ, under original.—Peremptory, Præmunientes, pre-

rogative writ. See the qualitying words.—Service of a writ. See service.—Ship writ, in Eng. hist., a writ issued in the name of the crown imposing the tax known as ship-money (which see): notably one of such writs issued under Charles I. which led to Hampden's opposition. They were declared illegal by 16 Car. I., c. 14 (1640).—The writ runs. (a) The writ is expressed in terms of or including: as, the writ runs in the name of the people. (b) The writ is legally capable of enforcement: as, the writ of subpena runs throughout the state. (c) The writ is practically capable of enforcement: as, "When lawlessness has yielded to order; when the Queen's verit runs; when the edicts of the civil courts are obeyed; . . and when sedition is trampled under foot—then, and then only, is there some chance for the development of remedial measures." (Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 557.)—To serve a writ. See to serve a process, under serve.—To serve a writ of attachment. See to serve an altachment, under serve!.—Twelve-day writ, in Eng. law, a writ allowed by 18 and 19 Vict., c. 67, in actions on bills and notes if brought within six months after maturity, warning defendant to appear within twelve days, otherwise judgment would go against him.—Vicontiel writs. See vicontiel.—Writ of account. See action of account, under account.—Writ of assistance, besaylet, capias, certiorari, consultation, dower, error, estrepement. See assistance, etc.—Writ of execution. See execution, 3 (b).—Writ of habeas corpus, inquiry, mandamus, possession, privilege, prohibition, protection, recaption, restitution, right, spoliation, subpena, etc. See habeas corpus, inquiry, tec.—Writs of extent. See exeluti, 3 (b). writ² (rit). An obsolete form of the hird person singular present indicative (for writeth), and an obsolete or archaic form of the base son singular present indicative (for writeth) and an obsolete or archaic form of the past participle, of write.

writability (rī-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [< writable + -ity (see -bility).] Äbility or disposition to write. [Nouee-word.]

You see by my writability in my pressing my letters on you that my pen has still a colt's tooth left. Walpole, Letters, IV. 455. (Davies.)

writable (ri'ta-bl), a. [\(\text{write} + -able. \)] Capable of being written; such as might be set down in writing. [Rare.]

The talk was by no means writable, but very pleasant.

Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, II. 168. (Davies.)

writative (ri'ta-tiv), a. [Irreg. (after talkatir) (writ(e) + -atire.] Disposed or inclined to write; given to writing. [Nonce-word.]

Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less ritative. Pope, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.

write (rīt), v.; pret. wrote (obs. or dial. wrate, archaie writ), pp. written (obs. or archaic writ, forenale writ), pp. written (obs. or arenale writ, formerly erroneously wrote), ppr. writing. [\leq ME. writen (pret. wrot, wroot, wrat, pl. writen, write, pp. writen, write — with short i), \leq AS. writan (pret. wrāt, pl. writon, pp. writen), write, inscribe, orig. score, engrave, = OS. writan, cut, injure, write, \pm OFries, $writa \pm$ D. rijten, tear, split, \pm LG. $riten \pm$ OHG. rizan, cut, tear, split, draw, delineate, MHG. rizen, G. reissen, tear, \pm Icel. rita, scratch, cut, write, \equiv Sw. rita, draw, delineate. = Goth. *wreitan (in deriv. writs, a stroke or point made with a pen), write. Hence I. trans. 1. To trace or form upon the surface of some material (a significant characacter or characters, especially characters constituting or representing words); set down, in a manner adapted for reading, with a pen, peneil, style, or anything with which marks can be made; inscribe: as, to write a word on paper; to write one's name with the finger in sand.

Aboven, In the Dust and in the Powder of the Hilles, thel wroot Lettres and Figures with hire Fingres. Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

They . . . whose names are not written in the book of

The Greek metropolitan has a very fine manuscript of the Pentateuch, supposed to have been wrote about the year eight hundred.

Poeceke, Description of the East, II. ii. 38.

There is a Book
By scraphs writ with beams of Heavenly light.
Cowper, Sonnet to Mrs. Unwin.

2. To cover with writing; trace readable char-

acters over the surface of. eters over the surface of.

And it [the roll] was written within and without,
Ezek, il. 10.

There will she sit in her smock till she have writ a sheet of paper. Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 135.

3. To express or communicate in writing; give a written account of; make a record of, as something known, thought, or believed: as, to write one's observations; he wrote down all he could remember. Sometimes, in this and the next sense, the verb is followed by a dative without its sign: as, write me all the news.

Thanne sit he down and writ in his dotage That wommen kan nat kepe hir mariage.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 709.

Is it not written, My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer? Mark xi. 17.

All your better deeds
Shall be in water writ, but this in marble.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

I chose to write the Thing 1 durst not speak,

Prior, Solomon, ii.

4. To set forth as an author, or produce in writing, either by one's own or another's hand; compose and produce as an author.

Write me a sonnet. Shak., Much Ado, v. 2, 4, When you writ your Epigrams, and the Magnetic Lady, ou were not so mad.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 16. you were not so mad.

5. To designate by writing; style or entitle in writing; record: with an objective word or phrase.

O that he were here to write me down an ass!
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2. 78.

They belonged to the armigerous part of the popula-lation, and were entitled "to write themselves Esquire."

De Quincey, Bentley, i.

To record; set down legibly; engrave.

There is written in your brow . . , honesty and contancy.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 162.

The history of New England is written imperishably on the face of a continent.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 228.

To write down. (a) To set down in writing; make a record or memorandum of.

Having our fair order written down.

Shak., K. John, v. 2. 4. It was the manner of that glorious eaptain [Casar] to write down what scenes he passed through

Steele, Spectator, No. 374. (b) To write in depreciation of; injure by writing against: as, to write down a play or a financial undertaking; to write down an actor or a candidate.

Without some infusion of spite it seems as if history could not be written; that no man's zeal is roused to write unless it is moved by the desire to write down.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 110.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 110.

To write off, to cancel by an entry on the opposite side of the account or bill: as, to write off discounts; to write off bad debts.—To write out. (a) To make a copy or transcription of; especially, to make a perfect copy of, after a rough draft; record in full: as, when the document is written out you may send it off. (b) To exhaust the capacity or resources of by oxcessive writing: used reflexively: as, that author has written himself out.—To write up. (a) To bring up to date or to the latest fact or transaction in writing; write out in full or in detail: as, to write up an account or an account.book; to write up a fire or a celebration for a newspaper. (b) To attempt to elevate in estimation or credit by favorable writing; commend to the public; puff: as, to write up a new play or a candidate.—Written law. See law!

H. intrans. 1. To be acquainted with or practise the art of writing; engage in the formation of written words or characters, either

mation of written words or characters, either occasionally or as an occupation: as, to write in school; to write as a lawyer's clerk.

He can write and read and east accompt.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2, 92.

2. To express ideas in writing; practise written composition; work as an author, or engage in authorship.

When I wrate of these deulees, I smiled with my selfe, thinking that the readers would do so to.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 84.

Like Egyptian Chroniclers,

Who write of twenty thousand Years.

Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xii. 2.

Herodotus, though he urote in a dramatic form, had ttle of dramatic genius.

Macauday, History.

3. To conduct epistolary correspondence; communicate by means of letter-writing; convey information by letter or the like; as, to write to a distant friend; write as soon as you arrive.

I go. Write to me very shortly.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4, 428.

write (rit), n. [\langle write, v.] Writing: chiefly in the phrase hand of write. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

We trust you will call back yourself from errors and heresies advisedly which you have maintained rashly, and set forth by word and write busily.

Harding to Jewell, in Bp. Jewell's Works (Parker Soc. ed.), 111 - 804

It was a short, but a well-written letter, in a fair hand furite. Galt, Annals of the Parish, I. (Davies.)

writee (ri-té'), n. [\(\lambda\) write + \(\cdot e^{ris}\). A person to or for whom something is written; a reader as contrasted with a writer. [Oceasional.]

And, indeed, where a man is understood, there is ever a proportion betwixt the writer's wit and the writer's.

Chapman, Iliad, xiv., Com. (ed. Hooper).

write-of-hand (rit'ov-hand'), n. Handwriting: the art of writing. [Vulgar.]

"A could wish as a'd learned write-of-hand," said she, "for a've that for to tell Christopher as might set his mind at ease."

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii. (Davies.)

writer (ri't'er), n. [\langle ME. writere, \langle AS. writere (= Icel. ritari); as write + - cr^1 .] 1. A person who understands or practises the art of writing; one who is able to write; a penman.

My tongue is the pen of a ready writer. 2. One who does writing as a business; a professional scribe, scrivener, or amanuensis:

used specifically in England of clerks to the former East India Company, and of temporary copying clerks in government offices; in Scotland, loosely, of law agents, solicitors, attorneys, etc., and sometimes of their principal clerks.—3. A person who writes what he composes in his mind; the author of a written paper or of writings; an author in general; a literary producer of any kind: as, the writer of a letter; a writer of history or of fietion.

Tell prose uriters stories are so stale That penny ballads make a better sale.

"I love," said Mr. Sentry, "a critic who mixes the rules of life with annotations upon writers."

Steele, Spectator, No. 350.

[For other uses of the word, see letter-writer, 2,

For other uses of the word, see letter-writer, 2, and type-writer.]

Ship's writer. See ship.—The writer, the author of this writing; the writer hereof: used elliptically by a writer with reference to thimself, to avoid saying I.—Writer of the tallies. See tally1, 1.—Writers' cramp, an occupation-neurosis occurring in those who write much, especially in a contracted hand. It affects at first usually only those muscles which are directly concerned in the production of writing movements, but, if the act is persisted in, the neighboring muscles may also share in the disturbance. The affection may manifest itself under one of four forms or a combination of them—namely, paralytic, in which weakness in the fingers or even absolute inability to hold the pen is experienced; spastic, in which the attempt to write excites clonic or tonic contractions of the fingers; tremulous, in which the hand shakes so while writing that the letters formed are indistinguishable; and sensory, in which the effort to write causes severe pain, tingling, or other abnormal sensations in the hand and at times in the forcarm also. The symptoms vary greatly in different individuals, usually, however, increasing in severity as long as the attempt to use a pen is persisted in. The use of steel pens and metal penholders is supposed to increase the liability to the affection. Also called seriencers' cramp or palsy, writers' palsy or paralysis, and graphospasm.—Writers to the signet. See signet. 1.

Writeress (n' t'er-es), n. [k writer + -ess.] A female writer or author. [Humorous.]

Remember it henceforth, ye writeresses, there is no such ord as authoress. Thackeray, Misc., ii. 470. (Davies.) word as authoress. writerling (rī'ter-ling), n. [(writer + -ling1.] A petty or sorry writer or author. [Rare.]

Every writer and writerling of name [in France] has a salary from the government.
W. Taylor, 1802 (Robberds's Memoir, 1, 420). (Davies.)

writership (vī'tėr-ship), n. [\(\text{writer} + \text{-ship} \)]
The office or employment of a writer in some official capacity.

writhe (vī\text{Th}), v.; pret. and. pp. writhed, ppr. writhing. [\(\text{ME}\), writhen, pp. writhen (pret. wroth, wroth, wreth, pl. writhen, pp. writhen (with short i), wrethen), \(\text{AS}\), writhan (pret. wr\text{ath}, pp. writhen), twist, wind about, \(\text{Oll G}\), r\text{iden}, \(\text{C}\), with \(\text{Plane}\), with \(\text{C}\), writhen (pret. wr\text{ath}, pp. writhen, \(\text{G}\), twist, wind about, \(\text{Oll G}\), r\text{iden}, \(\text{C}\), writhen \(\text{C}\), with \(\text{C}\), wr\text{Iden}, \(\text{G}\), \(\text{C}\), \ lcel. rītha = Sw. rrida = Dan. rride, wring, twist, turn, wrest. Hence ult. wreath, wrest, wrist.] I. trans. 1. To turn and twist about; twist out of shape or position; wrench; con-

The stortes [grape-stalks] softe in handes wol that take And writhe hem, and so writhen wol that lete Hem honge and drie awhile in sonnes hete. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

Sa suld we wryth all syn away, That in our breistis bred. The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII, 151).

The desolate little shanty was plainly to be seen among the naked and writhen boughs of the orehard.

The Atlantic, LVIII. 389.

2. To wrest perversely; wrest; pervert.

The reason which he yieldeth showeth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are writhed.

Hooker.

3. To wrench; wring; extort. [Obsolete or archaie.1

The nobility hesitated not to follow the example of their sovereign in writhing money from them by every species of oppression. Scott, Ivanhoe, vi. (Imp. Diet.)

II. intrans. To move or stir in a twisting or tortuous manner; twist about, as from pain, distress, or stimulation.

The poplar writhes and twists and whistles in the blast. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 185.

Supposing a case of tyranny, the Tuscans will wriggle under it rather than writhe; and if even they should writhe, yet they will never stand erect.

Landor. She writhed under the demonstrable truth of the char-

acter he had given her conduct.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

The writhing worm . . . failed to allure the scaly brood.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, i.

writhe (rifil), n, [$\langle writhe, v. \rangle$] 1. A contortion of form or features, as from pain or other emotion; an act of writhing. [Rare.]

Perhaps pleasure is the emotion evidenced by the silent writhe with which Jim receives this piece of information.

R. Broughton, Alas, xvi.

2. The band of a fagot. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

writhelt, writhlet (rith'l), v. t. [Freq. of writhe; cf. G. dial. wrideln, twist together.] To wrinkle; shrivel; distort.

This weak and writhled shrimp.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 8. 23. Cold, writhled etd, his life-sweat almost spent.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iv. 35.

writhen (rifh'en), p. a. Obsolete or archaic past participle of writhe.
writheneck (rifh'nek), n. Same as wryneck, 3.
writhingly (rifhing-li), adv. In a writhing manner; with writhing. [Rare.]

anner; with writing.
"Oh!" turning over writhingly in her chair.
R. Broughton, Belinda, xxx.

writhlet, v. t. See writhel.
writing (rī'(ting), v. [\lambda ME. writing, writunge
(cf. Icel. ritning); verbal n. of write, v.] 1. The
recording of words or sounds in significant characters; in the most general sense, any use of or method of using letters or other conventional symbols of uttered sounds for the visible preservation or transmission of ideas; specifically as distinguished from printing, stamping, incision, etc., the act or art of tracing graphic signs by hand on paper, parchment, or any other material, with a pen and ink, style, pencil, or any other instrument; also, the written characters or words; handwriting; chirography.

We have, thus, in this inscription at Abou-Symbul a cardinal example of Greek writing as it was used by the Ionian and Dorian settlers in Asia Minor and the islands about the beginning of the sixth century B. C. T. Newton, Art and Archeol., p. 101.

Roman writing — capital, uncial, half-uncial, and cursive — became known to the Western nations, and in different ways played the principal part in the formation of the national styles of writing.

Energe. Brit., XVIII. 155.

2. The state of being written; recorded form or expression: as, to put a proposition in writing; to commit one's thoughts to writing. In law the expressions in writing and written are often construed to include printed matter as well as manuscript.

Ther [in Candia] was lawe fyrst put in wrytyng.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 19. Then Huram the king of Tyre answered in writing.

2 Chron. ii. 11.

3. That which is written, or in a written state; a record made by hand in any way; a paper or instrument wholly or partly in manuscript; an inscription.

The writing was the writing of God, graven upon the tables.

Ex. xxxil. 16.

Whosoever shatt put away his wife, let him give her a Mat. v. 31. writing of divorcement.

1 accepted of the Offer, and Writings were immediately rawn between us.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 513.** drawn between us.

4. A production of the pen in general; a literary or other composition; any expression of thought in visible words; a scripture.

I know not whether it cause greater pleasure to reade their writings, or astonishment and wonder at the Nation. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 176.

The later Greek and Latin uritings occasionally contain maxims [concerning war] which exhibit a considerabte progress in this sphere. Lecky, Europ. Morals, 11. 273.

5. The expression of thought by written words; the use of the pen in conveying ideas; literary

It is to the credit of that age [eighteenth century] to have kept alive the wholesome tradition that Writing, whether in prose or verse, was an Art that required training at least, if nothing more.

Lowell, New Princeton Rev., II. 156.

Direct or independent writing. Same as pneumatography, 1.—Writing obligatory. Same as obligation

writing-book (ri'ting-bûk), n. A blank book for practice in penmanship; a copy-book. writing-box (ri'ting-boks), n. A small box containing a set of the materials used in Chinese

or Japanese writing. See writing-set, 2. writing-cabinet (ri'ting-kab"i-net), n. A piece of furniture in which a writing-desk is combined with drawers or cupboards, shelves for books, or other appliances. writing-case (ri ting-kas),

taining materials and affording facilities for writing; a kind of portable writing-desk. writing-chambers (ri'ting-cham'berz), n. pl.

Writing-chambers (n' ting-enam" berz), n. pt. Rooms or offices occupied by a lawyer and his clerks, etc.; a law office.

Writing-desk (n' ting-desk), n. 1. A writing-table, especially one in which the whole or a part of the top is sloping, and the space below the top is occupied with drawers, pigeonholes, or shelves; sometimes there is also a raised frame or case of drawers, shelves, or pigeon-holes. Compare writing-table and escritoire.— 2. A portable writing-case, usually made of

wood and of moderate size, closing up tightly for security and convenience, and fitted to con-tain stationery of all sorts, papers on file, writ-

writing-folio (rī'ting-fō"liō), n. A cover for writing-paper, etc., usually having leaves of blotting-paper within it, which serve as a pad for writing on.

writing-frame (11'ting-fram), n. A frame for the use of blind or partially blind persons in writing, made to hold the sheet of paper firmly, and furnished with an adjustable guide for the formation of lines.

writing-ink (ri'ting-ingk), n. See ink1, 1. writing-machine (rī'ting-ma-shēn"), n. A typewriter

writing-master (rī'ting-mas"ter), n. 1. One who teaches the art of penmanship.—2. Tho yellow bunting, Emberiza citrinella: so named from the irregularly scribbled lines on its eggs. Also called scribbling or writing lark, for the same reason. See cut under yellowhammer. [Local, Eng.]

writing-paper (rī'ting-pā"pèr), n. Paper finished with a smooth surface, generally sized, for writing on.

writing-reed (rī'ting-rēd), n. See reed1. writing-school (rī'ting-skōl), n. A school or an academy where handwriting or calligraphy is taught.

writing-set (rī'ting-set), n. 1. A set of small objects, necessary or useful, designed for a library-table, as inkstand, pen-tray, rack for pens, case for paper and envelops, portfolio holding blotting-paper, candlesticks, etc., and sometimes larger articles in which two or more of the above are combined. These objects are often made to correspond in material and de-

often made to correspond in material and design.—2. A set of the boxes, ink-stone, waterpot, etc., used in Chinese and Japanese writing, often of lacquer, or mounted in metal.

writing-table (ri'ting-tā"bl), n. 1. A table fitted for writing upon, sometimes differentiated from a writing-desk, as being a piece of furniture for the library rather than for the hyginges office.—24. A table to a table back business office.—2†. A tablet; a table-book.

He asked for a writing-table, and wrote, saying, His name Luke i. 63.

The author defies them and their writing-tables.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, il. 2.

Knee-hole writing-table, a writing-table having a square or arched opening by which the knees of the person using it are accommodated under the surface upon which he writes, but with drawers, closets with pigeonhotes, or shelves, etc., on one or both sides. Also knee-hole desk.

writing-telegraph (ri'ting-telegraf), n. Any telegraphic system in which the message is automatically recorded; more commonly, a telegraphic apparatus by means of which the record of the message reproduces the hand-writing of the sender—for example, the telautograph.

written (rit'n). Past participle of write. wrixlet, v. t. [ME., < AS. wrixlian, exchange.] 1. To exchange.—2. To envelop; wrap; confound.

What whylenes, or wanspede, wryxles our mynd? Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 9327.

wrizzled (riz'ld), a. [Prob. a form of writhel, writhle, confused with grizzled.] Wrinkled; shriveled.

Her wrizled skin, as rough as maple rind.

Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 47.

wrizzled [var. wrinkled] visage.

Gay, Wine, 1. 9.

His wrizzled [var. wrinkled] visage. wroghtet, wrohtet. Middle English forms of wrought, preterit and past participle of work.

wrokent, wroket. Obsolete past participles of wreak1

wrong (rông), a. and n. [Se. wrang; I. a. \ ME. wrong, wrang, \ AS. *wrang (not found as adj.) (= MD. wrangh, wranck, D. wrang, bitter, harsh, sharp (of acids), = Icel. rangr, wry, wrong, unjust, = Sw. vrâng = Dan. vrang, wrong), \(\langle wringan \) (pret. wrang): See wring, \(v.\), and II. Cf. E. tort, wrong, ult. \(\lambda \) L. tortus, twisted. II. \(n. \lambda \) ME. wrong, wrang, \(\lambda \) late AS. wrang \(= \text{MD. wrongh, wronch, wrong: see I.} \) I. \(a. \text{1} \). (Prooked; twisted; wry. \(Wyclif. \)

His hec [an eagle's] is get hiforn wrong, Thog hise limes senden strong. Reliquiæ Antiquæ, 1. 210.

2. Not right in state, adjustment, or the like; not in order; disordered; perverse; being awry or amiss.

1've heerd my aunt say as she found out as summat was wrong wi' Nancy as soon as th' milk turned bingy.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

3. Deviating from right or truth; not correct or justifiable in fact or morals; erroneous; perverse: as, wrong ideas; wrong courses.

If his cause be wrong, our obedience to the king wiper the crime of it out of us. Shak., Hen. V., tv. 1. 138.

For modes of faith tet graceless zeatots fight, His can't be wrong whose life is lu the right. Pope, Essay on Man, ill. 306.

It is a wrong, egotistical, savage, unchristian feeling, and that is the truth of it. Thackeray, Waterloo.

Men's judgments as to what is right and wrong are not perfectly uniform. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 558. 4. Deviating from that which is correct, proper, or suitable; not according to intention, requirement, purpose, or desire: as, the wrong side of

a piece of cloth (the side to be turned inward).

He call'd me sot,
And told me I had turn'd the urong side out.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 8.

I observe the Moral is vitious; It points the wrong way, and puts the Prize into the wrong Hand.

Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 210.

I swear she's no chicken; she's on the wrong side of thirty, if she be a day.

Swift, Polite Conversation, t.

Were their faces set in the right or in the wrong direction?

Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

5. In a state of misconception or error; not correct in action, belief, assertion, or the like; mistaken; in error.

I am always bound to you, but you are free.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

You are wrong, sir; you are wrong. I have quite done with you. Be under no mistake upon that point.

W. Besant, St. Katharine's, il. 28.

Wrong is in all senses the opposite and correlative of

right.

In the wrong box. See box2.—Wrong font, said of a printers' type, etc., that is not of the proper size or face for its position. Abbreviated w. f.=Syn. 2. Unfit, unsuitable, inappropriate, inapposite.—3. Immoral, inequitable, unfair.—4. Incorrect, faulty.

II. n. 1. That which is wrong, amiss, or erroneous; the opposite of right, or of propriety, truth, justice, or goodness; wrongfulness; errone ovid.

ror; evil.

And the abusyng of your Offyce, . . . And your fats glosing of the wrang, Sali noeth mak yow to rax beir lang.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), 1. 131.

A free determination Twixt right and wrong. Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 171.

The weak, against the sons of spoil and wrong, Banded, and watched their hamlets, and grew strong. Bryant, The Ages, st.

Those who think to better wrong
By working wrong shalt seek thee wide
To stay thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 34.

2. Wrong action or conduct; anything done 2. Wrong action or conduct; anything done contrary to right or justice; a violation of law, obligation, or propriety; in law, an invasion of right, to the damage of another person; a tort: as, to do or commit wrong, or a wrong.

For that Percevale ly Galoys was accused with grete wronge for the deth of the same hoot, like as an Ermyte hit tolde after that hadde seyn all the dede.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 475.

Cease your open urongs!
Cannot our Bishops scape your slanderous tongues?

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

It is probable that a man never knows the deep anguish of conscious wrong until he has had the courage to face in solitude its naked hideousness.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 154.

3. Harm or evil inflicted; damage or detriment

suffered; an injury, mischief, hurt, or pain imparted or received: as, to do one a wrong. To forgive wrongs darker than death or night.

Shelley, Prometheus, iv.

4. A state of being wrong or of acting wrongly; an erroneous or unjust view, attitude, or procedure in regard to anything: chiefly in the phrase in the wrong.

phrase in the wrong.

They were neither of them dissatisfied with the knight's determination, because neither of them found himself in the wrong by it.

Addison, Spectator, No. 122.

When People once are in the wrong,
Each Line they add is much too long.

Prior, Alma, iii.

It is I who ought to be angry and unforgiving; for I was in the wrong.

Thackeray, De Fintbus.

Abandonment for wrongs. See abandonment.—In the wrong. See def. 4.—Private wrong. See private.
—To have wrong. (at) To have or be on the wrong side; be wrong, or in the wrong.

When I had wrong and she the right, She wolde alwey so goodely Forgeve me so debonairty. Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1282.

(b) To suffer the infliction of wrong; have wrong treat-

Cæsar has had great wrong. Shak., J. C., iii. 2, 115. To put in the wrong, to cause to appear wrong or in error; give a wrong character to or representation of: as, your remarks put me, or my sentiments, in the wrong. = Syn, 1 and 2. Sin, Iniquity, etc. Sec erime.

Wrong (rông), adv. [{ wrong, a.}] In a wrong manner; not rightly; erroneously; incorrectly;

amiss; ill.

The right divine of kings to govern wrong.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 188.

To go wrong. See go.

Your strong possession much more than your right, Or else it must go wrong with you and me. Shak., K. John, i. I. 41.

wrong (rông), v. l. [\(\) wrong, n.] 1. To do wrong to; treat unfairly, unjustly, or harmfully; do or say something injurious or offensive to; injure; harm; oppress; offend.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to haunt my house. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 73.

2. To be the cause of wrong or harm to; affect injuriously; be hurtful to; in an old nautical use, to take the wind from the sails of, as a ship in line with another to windward.

All authoritie being dissolved, want of government did more *verony* their proceedings than all other crosses what-soever. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 267.

It la play is good, though wronged by my over great expectations, as all things else are. Pepps, Diary, I. 149. To use the seaman's phrase, we were very much wronged by the ship that had us in chase.

Smollett, Roderick Random, lxv.

3. To be in the wrong in regard to; view or consider wrongly; give an erroneous seeming to; put in the wrong, or in a false light.

Thy creatures wrong thee, O thou sov'reign Good!
Thou art not leved because not understood,
Cowper, Happy Solitude—Unhappy Men (trans.).

Thy friendship thus thy judgment wronging
With praises not to me belonging.
Scott, Marmion, iii., Int.

wrong-doer (rông'dö"er), n. 1. One who does wrong, or commits wrongful or reprehensible acts; any offender against the moral law.

Especially when we see the wrong-docr prosperous do we feel as if the injustice of fortune ought to be redressed. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 10.

2. In law, one who commits a tort or trespass;

wrong-doing (rông'dö"ing), n. The doing of wrong; behavior the opposite of what is right; blameworthy action in general.

wronget, wrongent. Middle English forms of wrung.

wrongeoust, a. An old spelling of wrongous. wronger (rông'ér), n. [< wrong + -er1.] One who inflicts wrong or harm; an injurer; a misuser.

Hold, shepherd, hold! learn not to be a wronger Of your word. Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 3. Caitiffs and wrongers of the world. Tennyson, Geraint.

wrongful (rông'ful), a. [< ME. wrongful; < wrong, n., + -ful.] Full of or characterized by wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair: as, a wrongful taking of property.

I am so far from granting thy request
That I despise thee for thy wrongful suit.

Shak., T. G. of V., Iv. 2. 102.

=**Syn**. See wrong, a. wrongfully (rông'fùl-i), adr. In a wrong manner; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justice; unjustly: as, to accuse one wrongfully; to suffer wrongfully.

Accusing the Lady Hero wrongfully. Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2, 51.

wrongfulness (rông'fùl-nes), n. The quality of being wrong or wrongful; injustice. wronghead (rông'hed), a. and n. [< wrong +

wronghead (rông'hed), a. and n. [< wrong + head.] I. a. Same as wrongheaded. [Rare.]

This Jealous, waspish, wrong-head, rhyming race, Pope, Imit. of Horace, II, ii, 148.

II. n. A wrongheaded person. [Rare.] wrongheaded (rong'hed'ed), a. [\$\'uronghead\' + -cd^2.\$] Characterized by or due to perversity of the judgment; obstinately opinionated; misguided; stubborn.

A veronyheaded distrust of England. Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 436.

wrongheadedly (rong'hed"ed-li), adr. In a wrongheaded manner; obstinately; perversely.

He [Johnson] . . . then rose to be noder the care of Mr. Hunter, the head-master, who, neverding to his account, was very severe, and wrongheadedly severe. Bosnell, Johnson, an. 1719.

wrongheadedness (rong'hed'ed-nes), n. state or character of being wrongheaded; perversity of judgment.

There is no end of his misfortunes and wrongheadedness!
Walpole, Letters, 11, 280.

heart or sensibility; not right or just in feeling. wrongheartedness (rông' här" ted-nes), n. The state or character of being wronghearted; perversity of feeling.

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Wrong-headedness may be as fatal now as wrong-heart-lness. The Century, XXIX. 910.

wrongless (rông'les), a. [< wrong, n., + -less.]

Void of wrong. [Rare.]
wronglessly (rông'les-li), adv. Without wrong or harm; harmlessly. [Rare.]

He was . . . honourably courteous, and wronglessly diant.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

wrongly (rông'li), adv. [< ME. wrongliche; < wrong + -ly2.] In a wrong or erroneous manner; unjustly; mistakenly.

Thou . . . wouldst not play false, And yet wouldst wrongly win. Shak., Macheth, i. 5. 23.

wrongminded (rông'min"ded), a. Having a mind wrongly inclined; entertaining erroneous or distorted views.

wrongness (rông'nes), n. [\langle ME. wrongnesse; \langle wrong, a., + -ness.] 1; Crookedness; wryness; unevenness. Prompt. Parr., p. 534.—2. The state or condition of being wrong or errowrongness (rông'nes), n. neous; heinousness; faultiness.

The best have great wrongnesses within themselves, which they complain of, and endeavour to amend.

Butler, Analogy of Religion. (Latham.)

The wrongness of murder is known by a moral intuition.

II. Spencer, Data of Ethica, § 14.

wrongous (rông'us), a. [Also wrongous; \langle ME. wrongous, for earlier wrongwis, wrangwis (= Sw. vrångvis), wrong, iniquitous; \langle wrong + wise². Cf. rightcous.] 1t. Wrongful; unjust; improved. improper.

Nor on no verongous man.

Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 77).

2. In Scots law, not right; unjust; illegal: as. wrongous imprisonment.

Every wrong must be judged by the first violent and wrongous ground whereupon it proceeds.

James I., To Bacon, Aug. 25, 1617.

wrongously; (rông us-li), adv. [Also wrongeons-ly; < ME. wrongously; \ wrongous + -ly2.] Unjustly; wrongfully; unfairly.

Here haue we done and shewid curtessy, Where to veroagously ufllanous ye doo,
To thys noble damicel and lady.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1857.

wronski's theorem. See theorem.
wroott, r. An old spelling of root².
wrott. An old spelling of wrote¹.
wrote¹ (rōt). Preterit and obsolete or vulgar past participle of write.
wrote²t, r. A Middle English form of root².
tight as a soughe wroteth in everich ordure, so wroteth hire heartes in the stynking ordure of synn. hire beautee in the stynkyng ordure of synn.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

wroth (rôth), a. [< ME. wroth, wrooth, < AS. wrāth, angry (= OS. wrēth = D. wreed, ernel, = leel. reithr = Sw. Dan. vred, angry); prob. orig. 'twisted.' perverse (= MHG. reit, reit, eurled, twisted), < wrāthan, pret. wrath, twist, writhe: see writhe. Hence ult. wrath, u.] Excited by wrath; wrathful: indignant; angry; wrath; well twintightijuste. rarely used attributively.

Revel and trouthe, as in a low degree, They been ful wrothe al day, as men may see. Chaucer, Cook's Tale, 1, 34.

In enery thyng thanne was he grevid soore, And more wrother thanne he was before. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1568.

Sir Aldingar was wrothe in his mind, With her hee was never content. Sir Aldingar (Child's Ballads, 111, 244).

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. Gen. iv. 5.

wroth! (rôth), v. i. [ME. wrothen, var. of wrathen; see wrath, v.] To become angry; be wrathful; rage.

Again Melusine wrothed he ful sore, That to hir sayd moch repref and velony. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), t. 1254.

wrothful (rôth'ful), a. An erroneous form for

The knight, yet wrothfull for his late disgrace, Flercely advaunst his valorous right arme. Spenser, F. Q., H. xi. 34.

wrothly (rôth'li), adv. [< ME. wrothli; < wroth + -ly².] Wrathfully; angrily.

Whan william saw life wepe, wrothit he seide, "For seynt mary lone, madame, why make ye this sorwe?" William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 3683. Wrought (rât), p. a. [Pp. of work.] Worked, as distinguished from rough: noting masonry, carpentry, etc.

wronghearted (rông'hir"ted), a. Wrong in wrought-iron (rât'i"ern), n. Iron that is or heart or sensibility; not right or just in feeling. may be wrought into form by forging or rolling, and that is eapable of being welded; malle-

able iron. See *iron*. wrung (rung). Preterit and past participle of

wring.
wring.
wryl (ri), v.; pret. and pp. wried, ppr. wrying.
[(ME. wrien, wryen, (AS. wrigian, drive, tend, turn, bend. Cf. wriek, wrig, wriggle. Hence wryl, a., awry.] I. intrans. 1. To turn; bend; wind; twist or twine about, with or without change of place.

How well a certain wrying I had of my neck became me. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

The first with divers crooks and turnings wries.

P. Fletcher, Purple Island, v.

2. To swerve or go obliquely; go awry or astray; deviate from the right course, physically or morally.

And she sproong as a colt doth in the trave, And with her heed she wryed faste awey. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1, 97.

No manere mede shulde make him wrye, for to trien a trouthe be-twynne two sidis. Richard the Redeless, ii. 84.

How many ... murder wives much better than themselves For wrying but a little! Shak., Cymbeline, v. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1, 5,

II. trans. 1. To turn; twist aside.

Soone thei can ther hedys a way wrye, And to faire speche lightly ther crys close. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 63.

2. To give a twist to; make wry; writhe; wring.

Using their wryed countenances, instead of a vice, to turn the good aspects of all that shall sit near them.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 4.

Guests by hundreds — not one caring
If the dear host's neck were wried.

Browning, In a Gondola.

3. Figuratively, to pervert; alter.

They have wrested and wryed his [Christ's] doctrine, and like a rule of lead have applied it to men's manners.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Rohinson), i.

Ill slant eyes interpret the straight sun, But in their scope its white is wried to black Swinburne, At Eleusis.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.] wry¹ (ri), a, and a. [\langle wry¹, v. Cf. awry.]]
a. 1. Abnormally bent or turned to one side in a state of contortion; twisted; distorted; askew.

With fair black eyes and hair and a wry nose.

B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry. lle calls them [the clergy] the Saints with Screw'd Faces

and wry Mouths.

Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 232. 2. Crooked; bent; not straight. [Rare.]

Losing himself in many a wry meander.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, 1. 2.

3. Devious in course or purpose; divarieating; aberrant; misdirected.

tte's one I would not have a wry thought darted against, illingly.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

willingly. E. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Every ury step by which he imagines himself to have declined from the path of duty affrights him when he reflects on it.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xv.

To make a wry face or mouth, to manifest disgust, displeasure, pain, or the like, by distorting or puckering up the face or mouth.

You seem resolved to do credit to our mystery, and die Vou seem resolved to do error mouths.

like a man, without making very mouths.

Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxiv.

II. n. A twisting about, or out of shape or course; distortion; a distorting effect. [Rare or prov. Eng.]

He [the loact] looks so innocent, you make full sure to prog him well, in spite of the way of the water.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

Wry²†, v. t. [⟨ ME. wryen, wrien, wreen, ⟨ AS. wreen, *wrihan, ONorth. wria (pp. wrigen), eover, clothe. Cf. rig².] To cover; clothe; cover up; cloak; hide.

Wry [var. wre] the gleed, and hotter is the fyr. Chaucer, Good Women, 1, 735.

But of his hondwerk wolde he gete Clothes to *wryne* hym, and his mete, Rom. of the Rose, 1, 6684.

With floode gravel let diligence hem wrie, And XXX dayes under that hem kepe, Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

wrybill (ri'bil), n. A kind of plover, Anarhyp-chus frontalis, of New Zealand, having the bill

bent sidewise. See second ent under plorer, wry-billed (rī'bild), a. Having the bill awry or bent sidewise: as, the wry-billed plover. See

second cut under *plorer*.

wryly (rî'li), adv. [< wryl + -ly².] In a wry, distorted, or awkward manner.

Most of them have tried their fortune at some little lottery-office of literature, and, receiving a blank, have chewed upon it harshly and veryly.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, I.

W. S. W. An abbreviation of weight.

Wicht. An obsolete form of which!

wrymouth (rī'mouth), n. In ichth.: (a) Any fish of the family Cryptacanthodidæ (which see). The common wrymouth is Cryptacanthodidæ (which see). The common wrymouth is Cryptacanthodes maculatus, a spotless variety of which is the ghost fish, specified as C. inornatus. It is a blennioid of slender eel-like form, normally profusely spotted, found not very commonly on the Atlantic coast of North America.

The cod-fish, the cunner, the sea-raven, the rock-eel, and the wry-mouth, which inhabit these brilliant groves, are all colored to match their surroundings.

Science, XV. 212.

(b) The electric ray, torpedo, or numb-fish. See cuts under Torpedinidæ and torpedo.

wry-mouthed (ri'moutht), a. 1. Having a erooked mouth; hence, unflattering.

A shaggy tapestry: . .

Instructive work! whose very-mouth'd portraiture
Diaplay'd the fates her confessors endure.

Pope, Dunciad, ii. 145.

2. In conch., having an irregular or distorted aperture of the shell. P. P. Carpenter.
wryneck (rī'nek), n. I. A twisted or distorted neek; a deformity in which the neek is drawn to one side and rotated. See torticollis.—2.
A spasmodie disease of sheep, in which the head is drawn to one side.—3. A scansorial piearian bird of the genus Iyax(Junx, or Yunx), allied to the woodpeckers, and belonging to the same family or a closely related one: so called from the singular manner in which it can twist the neek, and so turn it awry. The common wry-neek of Europe is I. (I. or Y.) torquilla; there are sev-eral other similar species. These birds have the toes in pairs, the bill straight and hard, the tongue extremely



Common Wryneck (Iynx torquilla)

long, alender, and extensile, and most other characters of the true *Picidw* or woodpeckers; but the tail-feathers are soft, broad, and rounded at the ends, and not used in climbing. The wryneck is migratory and insectivorous, and its general habits are similar to those of woodpeckers. and its general habits are similar to those of woodpeckers. It has a variety of names pointing to its arrival in the British Islands at the same time as the cuckoo, as cuckoo's food, footman, knare, leader, maid, mate, messenger, marrow, whit, etc. It is also called writheneck and snakebird, from the twisting of its neck; long-tongue and tonguebird, from its long tongue; emmet-hunter, from feeding on ants; pea-bird, weet-bird, from its cry; turkey-bird, nilebird, and slab, for some unexplained reasons.

Even while I write I hear the quaint queak, queak, queak of the wryneck.

Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, 1. 62.

The wryneck will tap the tree, to stimulate the insect to run out to be eaten entire.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 35.

wry-necked (rī'nekt), a. Having a wry or dis-

torted neck.

When you hear the drum,

And the vile squealing of the wry-neck'd life.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 5. 30.

[By some this is understood as an allusion to the bend of the fifer's neck while playing upon his instrument; by others (less probably) to an old form of the flute, called the flute-abee, having a curved mouthpiece like the beak of a bird at one side.]

A fife is a wry-neckt musician, for he always looks away from his instrument.

Barnaby Rich, Irish Hubbub (1616). (Furness.)

wryness (ri'nes), n. The state of being wry or

wrytt, wrytet, wrythet. Obsolete spellings of writ¹, write, writhe.

W. S. An abbreviation of writer to the signet.

See signet.

wud (wud), a. A Scotch form of wood². wudder (wud'er), v. i. See wuther. wudet, n. A Middle English form of wood¹.

wulfenite (wul'fen-it), n. [Named after Baron von Wülfen or Wülfen (1728-1805). an Austrian scientist.] Nativo lead molybdate, a mineral of a bright-yellow to orange, red, green, or

brown color and resinous to adamantine luster. It occurs in tetragonal crystals, often in very thin tabular form, also granular massive. Also called yellow lead ore. will. An obsolete or dialectal form of will, will².

wummel, wummle, n. Seoteh forms of wimble1. See won1.

wunt, v. i. See won1. wungee (wun'jē), n. [E. Ind.] A variety in India of the muskmelon, Cucumis Melo, sometimes regarded as a species, *C. cicatrisatus*. It is of an ovate form, about 6 inches long.

wurali, wurari, n. Same as eurari.
wurdt, n. An old spelling of wordl.
wurmalt (wer'mal), n. Same as wormal.
wurrus (wur'us), n. [< Ar. wars, a dyestuff similar to kamila.] A briek-red dye-powder, somewhat like dragon's-blood, collected from

wurset, wurst. Old spellings of worse, worst. Würtemberger(wer'tem-berg-er; G. pron. vür'tem-berg-ger), n. [< Würtemberg (G. Württemberg) (see def.) + -er^1.] An inhabitant of Würtemberg, a kingdom of southern Germany.

Würtemberg siphon. See siphon. wurth; An old spelling of worth, worth? wurtzilite (wert'sil-it), n. [Named after Dr. Henry Wurtz, of New York (b. 1828).] A kind of solid bitumen found in the Uintah Mountains, Utah. It has a deep-black color and brilliant lus-ter, and breaks with a concholdal fracture. It is elastic when slightly warmed, and in boiling water becomes soft

wurtzite (wert'sīt), n. [After C. A. Wurtz (1817-1884), a French chemist.] Sulphid of zine occurring in hexagonal crystals, isomorphous with greenockite. Sulphid of zinc is accordingly dimorphous, the common form, sphalerite or zinc-blende, being isometric. Also called spiauterite. Wirzburger (werts' berg-er; G. pron. viirts' burger), n. Wine made in the neighborhood of the

ger), n. Wine made in the neighborhood of the city of Würzburg, in Bavaria. This name is often given to the wines more properly called Leisten-wein and Stein-wein, and to the famous "wine of the Holy Ghost." wus1, v. i. See wis3.

wus21, n. A Middle English form of woose, ooze.

Hee wringes onte the wet was and went on his gate.

Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 712. wuther (wuth'er), v.i. [Also wudder; perhaps ult. \langle AS. $w\bar{o}th$, a noise, ery, sonnd.] To make a sullen roar, as the wind. [North. Eng.]

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.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxiii.

from time to time the wind wuthered in the chimney at his back.

R. L. Stevenson and L. Osbourne, The Wrong Box, vi.

There was also a withering wind sobbing through the arrow wet streets.

A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, iv.

wuther (wuth'er), n. [Also wudder; < wuther, v.] A low roaring or rustling, as of the wind. [North, Eng.]

1 felt sure . . . by the wuther of wind amongst trees, denoting a garden outside. Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xvi.

wuzzent (wuz'ent), a. A dialectal (Seoteh) form of wizened.

An I had ye amang the Frigate-Whins, wadna I set my ten talents in your wuzzent face for that very word! Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

wuzzle (wuz'l), r. t.; pret. and pp. wuzzled, ppr. wuzzling. [Origin obscure.] To mingle; mix; jumble; muddle. [New Eng.]

Wyppyl-tret, n. A Middle English form of whippel-tree.

H. B. Stove, Oldtown, p. 63.

Wyandotte (wi'an-dot), n. [From the American Indian tribal name Wyandotte.] An American variety of the domestic hen, of medium size and compact form, hardy, and valuable for eggs and for the table. The silver wyandotte, the wyvert, n. See wiver.

Wyppyl-tret, n. A Middle English form of whippel-tree.

Wyst, wyset, a. Old spellings of wise1. Chaucer.

Wyte, n. See withe.

Wyvet, r. An old spelling of wire.

Wyvet, n. See wiver.

Wyvert, n. See wiver.

Wyvert, n. See wiver.

typical variety, has every feather white in the middle and heavily margined with black, except the black tall-feathers and primaries, the hackle (and in males the saddle), which is white striped with black, and the white wing-bows of the males. The golden wyandotte replaces the white of the silver variety by orange or deep-buff; and the white wyandotte is pure-white. The combs are rose, legs yellow and earlibes ref.

and ear-lobes red.

h (wich), n. See wick4. wych (wieh), n.

wych-elm, wych-hazel, n. See witch-elm, witch-

Wyclifite, Wycliffite (wik'lif-it), a. and n. [Also Wiclifite, Wickliffite; \land Wyclif, etc. (see def.), + -ite².] I. a. Of or pertaining to John Wyclif or de Wyclif (a name also written Wiclif, Wickliffe, Wyckliffe, and in various other ways re-flecting the varying orthography of his time, properly in modern spelling Wickliff), an English theologian, reformer, and translator of the Bible from the Vulgate (died 1384).

II. n. One of the followers of Wyelif, com-

mouly ealled Lollards. Wyeli's doctrines, propagated in his lifetime and later by open-air preachers called "poor priests," largely coincided with the later teachings of Luther.

wydet, a. An old spelling of wide.

wydewhert, adv. See widewhere. wyet, n. See wie. wye² (wi), n. The letter Y, or something resembling it.

wyert, n. In her., same as viure.
wyft, n. An old spelling of wife.
Wykehamist (wik'am-ist), n. [< Wykeham
(see def.) + -ist.] Ä student, or one who has
been a student, of Winchester College in England, founded by William of Wykeham (1324–1404), Bishop of Winehester and Chancellor of England, as a preparatory school for New College at Oxford, also founded by him. Also nsed attributively.

It may reasonably be hoped that this is not Wykehamist reek.

Athenæum, No. 3303, p. 212.

We notice a complaint that Wykehamists obtained an undue proportion of the university prizes.

The Academy, No. 873, p. 56.

wylet, n. An old spelling of vile¹.
wylie-coat (wi'li-köt), n. [Sc.; also spelled vyle-cot, wilie-coat; first element uncertain.] A flannel garment worn under the onter elothes; an under-vest or under-petticoat.

wylot, n. An old spelling of willow.

wynt, n. An old spelling of wine.

wynt, n. An old spelling of wine.

wynd! (wind), n. [Another spelling and use of wind!, n.] An alley; a lane; especially, a narrow alley used as a street in a town. [Seotch.]

The wynds of Glasgow, where there was little more than a chink of daylight to show the hatred in women's faces,

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxvli.

wynd2+, n. A Middle English spelling of wind2. wyndast, n. An obsolete spelling of windas.

wyndast, n. An obsolete spetting of windus.
wyndewet, wyndowet, wyndwet, wynewet, r.
Middle English forms of winnow.
wyndret, r. An unexplained verb, probably
meaning 'to attire' or 'to adorn,' found in the

following passage:

It nedede nought

To wyndre hir or to peynte hir ought.

Rom. of the Rose, 1. 1020.

wynkt, n. A Middle English spelling of winkt. wynn (win), n. [Origin obscure.] A kind of timber truck or earriage. Simmonds.

wynth. A contraction of windeth, third person singular indicative present of wind.

wypet, n. [< ME. wipe, wype, a bird, < Sw. Norw. ripa = Dan. vibe, lapwing; perhaps so called from its habit of fluttering its wings (cf. Vanellus), from the verb represented by Sw. vippa, rock, see-saw, tilt: see whip¹. imitative; cf. weep².] A lapwing. Otherwise

Wype, bryde or lspwynge. Upupa. Prompt. Parv., p. 530.

wypert, n. Same as wiper. wyppyl-tret, n. A Middle English form of





1. The twenty-fourth letter and nineteenth consonantsign in the English alpha-

cise, *xile (eksercize, eksil). But usage does not follow the rule with exactness, and many outlivated speakers disregard the distinction altogether, pronouncing everywhere alike *ks (or kz). In any case, the sign X is superfluous in English, as it was in Latin and in Greek; it denotes no sound which is not fully provided for otherwise. In old English it was sometimes used for sh, as in xal = shadl.

2. As a numeral, X stands for ten. When hid horizontally (%), it stands for a thousand, and with a dash over it (\(\frac{X}{2}\)) it stands for thousand, and with a dash

normality (X), it stands for ten thousand, over it (\overline{X}) , it stands for ten thousand, 3. As an abbreviation, X. stands for *Christ*, as in Xn. (Christian), Xmas. (Christmas). -4. As a symbol: (a) In *ornith*., in myological formulas, the symbol of the semitendinosus musele. H. Garrod. (b) In math.: (1) [l, e] In algebra, the first of the unknown quantities or variables. (2) [l, e] In analytical geometry, an abscissa or other rectilinear point-coördinate. (3) In mechanies, the component of a force in the direction of the axis of x.-5. Originally, a mark on brewers' casks; hence, a name given to ale of a certain quality. Compare XX, XXX.-xn function. See function.

xanorphica (zā-uôr'fi-kā), n. A musical instrument, resembling the harmonichord and the tetrachordon, invented by Röllig in 1801. the strings of which were sounded by means of little bows

Xantharpyia (zan-thär-pī'i-ii), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray), ζ Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + NL. Harpyia, q. v.] A genus of Pteropodidæ. X. amplexicandata is a fruit-bat of the Austromalayan subregion.

xantharsenite (zan-thär'se-nit), n. [⟨Gr. ξω-θός, yellow, + E. arsenite.] A hydrated arsenate of manganese, occurring in sulphur-yellow massive forms xantharsenite (zan-thär'se-nit), n. sive forms. It is found in Sweden, and is re-

lated to chondrarsenite. **xanthate** (zan'thāt), n. [$\langle xanth(ic) + -ate^1$.] A salt of xanthic acid.

xanthein (zan'thē-in), u. [⟨Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + -c-in².] That part of the yellow coloring matter in flowers which is soluble in water, as distinguished from xanthin, which is the insoluble nart.

xanthelasma (zan-thệ-las'mặ), n. [NL.. < Gr. ξαιθός, yellow, + ελασμα, a plate.] Same as ranthoma.

Xanthia (zan'thi-ä), n. [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), ζ Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] A genus of moths, of the family Orthosiidæ, having slender porrect Xanthia (zan'thi-ä), n. palpi, and mostly yellow or orange fore wings undulating along their exterior border. It comunualiting along their exterior border. It comprises about 30 species, and is represented in Europe, Asia, North and South America, and the West Indies. X. Intrago is the sallow moth of Europe. Its larva feeds when young on catkins of willow, later on bramble and plantain.

Xanthian (zan'thi-an), a. [(Gr. Ξάνθος, Xunthus (see def.).] Of or belonging to Xanthus, an ancient town of Lycia in Asia Minor.—Xanthian sculptures, a large collection of sculptures, chiefly sepulchral, from Xanthus and the neighboring region, preserved in the British Museum. The collection includes the reliefs from the so-called Harpy tomb. See Harpy

monument, under harpy. **xanthic** (zan'thik), a. [⟨ Gr. ξανθός, yellow, +
-ic.] Tending toward a yellow color; of or ic.] Tending toward a yellow color; of or relating to xanthin; yellow, referring to the color of the urine.—Xanthic acid, the general name of the esters or ether-acids of thiosulphocarbonic acid, as ethyl xanthic acid, CSO.C.2H5.SH, a heavy, oily liquid with a penetrating smell and a sharp, astringent taste, many of whose salts have a yellow color.—Xanthic calculus, a urinary calculus composed in great part of calculus, a urinary calculus composed in great part of taste, many of whose salts have a yellow color.— Xanthic calculus, a urinary enlculus composed in great part of xanthin.—Xanthic flowers, flowers which have yellow for their type, and are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue. Those flowers of which blue is the type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into yellow, have been termed cyanic flowers.— Xanthic oxid, xanthin.—Xanthie-oxid calculus. Same as xanthic calculus.

Xanthic exid, xanthin.—Alternative satisfies as xanthic exiculus.

xanthid; (zan'thid), n. [\langle Gr. $\xi av\theta \delta c$, yellow, $+ -id^2$.] A compound of xanthogen.

xanthin, xanthine (zan'thin), n. [Also zanthin; \langle Gr. $\xi av\theta \delta c$, yellow, $+ -in^2$, $-iuv^2$.] One of severe all substances, so named with reference to eral substances, so named with reference to their color. Especially—(a) That part of the yellow coloring matter of flowers which is insoluble in water. (b) The yellow coloring matter contained in madder. (c) A gaseous product of the decomposition of xanthates. (d) A complex body, $C_5H_4N_4O_9$, related to uric acid, occurring normally in small quantity in the blood, urine, and liver, and occasionally in urinary calculi. It is a white dimorphous body, and combines with both acids and buses. Xanthin calculus. Same as xanthic calculus

xanthinuria (zan-thi-nū'ri-ä), n. Gr. φυρου, urine.] The excretion of xanthin in abnormal quantity in the urine. Also xanthin in abnormal quantity in the urine. Also xanthuria, Xanthispa (zan-this'pä), n. [NL. (Baly, 1858), Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + Nl. Hispa, q. v.] A genus of leat-beetles, of the family Chrysomelidæ, erected for the single species X. cimicalidæ, from Cayanno. coides, from Cayenne.

xanthitane (zan'thi-fān), u. [\(\sigma\) Gr. \(\sigma\) with low, \(+\) (titun(ic).] An alteration-product of the sphene (fitanite) from Henderson county, North Carolina. In composition it is analogous to the clays, but contains chiefly titanic acid instead of silica.

**xanthite (zan'thit), n. [\langle Gr. \(\xi\)avbog, yellow, + -ite^2.] A variety of vesuvianite found in limestone near Amity, New York.

Xanthium (zan'thium), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), ζ Gr. ξάνθον, a plant, said to be X. strumarium, and to have been so named because its infusion turned the hair yellow; ⟨ξανθός, yellow.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ* and subtribe Ambrosice. It is characterized by unisexual flower-heads, the male with a single row of separate bracts,



Upper Part of the Stem with the Flower-heads and Leaves of Cockle-hur (Vanthium strum). a, staminate flower; b, pistillate flower; c, involucre, inclosing two pistillate flowers.

the female armed with numerous hooked prickles. Twenty-one species have been described, perhaps to be reduced to four; they are mostly of uncertain, perhaps of American, origin, but are now widely naturalized throughout warm regions. They are coarse weedy annuals with alternate

leaves which are lobed and closely tomentose, or arc coarsely toothed and greenish. The small monoccions flower-heads are solitary or clustered in the axils; in the fertile heads the fruit forms a large spiny bur containing the achenes. The species are known as cockle-bur, or as clot-bur; 3 occur in the United States, only 1 of which is a native, X. Canadense, which varies near the coast and the Great Lakes to a dwarf variety, cchinatum, known as seaburlock; of the others, X. spinosum, the spiny clot-bur, thought to be a native of Chili, is armed with slender yellowish trifid spines in the axils; and X. strumarium is the common species of Europe. In England it is known as ditch-bur, burneed, house-bur, and small burdock.

xanthiuria (zan-thi-ū'ri-ä), u. Same as xan-

Xantho (zan'thō), n. [NL. (Leach, 1815), \langle Gr. ξ art θ ig, yellow.] A genus of brachyurous erustaceans, of the family Cimeridx, with numerous species. Also Xanthus,

Example 2. Sandardas. The hardware and the carbox (zan-thō-kār'pus), a. [$\langle Gr. \xi a v \theta \phi_c$, yellow, $+ \kappa a \rho \pi \dot{\phi}_c$, fruit.] In bot., having yellow fruit.

Manthocephalus (zan-thō-sef'a-lus), n. [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), ⟨Gr. ξαιθός, yellow, + κεφαλή, head.] A genus of Icteridæ, or American blackbirds, having as type the common yellow-headed blackbird of the United States, first described by Bonaparte in 1825 as Icterus icterocephalus, and now known as X. icterocephalus. This large blackbird, of striking aspect, abounds in North America



Yellow-headed Blackbird (Nantherethalus icterocethalus), male.

from Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin westward, extending north into the British possessions, and south into Mexico. The male is jet-black, with the whole head and reck brighty-ellow, except the black lores and a black space about the base of the bill; there is a large white wing-patch, and usually there are a few yellow feathers on the thighs and vert. The length is from 10 to 11 inches, the extent 16½ to 17½. The female is smaller and chiefly brownish. This blackbird nests in marshy places, and lays from three to six eggs of a grayish-green color spotted with reddish brown. Also called Xonthosomus.

Xanthochelus (zan-thō-kē'lus), n. [NL. (Chevrolat, 1873), \langle Gr. $\xi a v b \phi_s$, vellow, $+ \chi \eta \ell \dot{\eta}$, a claw.] A genus of snont-beetles, of the family Carculionide and subfamily Cheonine, having wings and somewhat prainose elytra. contains less than a dozen species, distributed from Egypt to Siberia.

Xanthochlorus (zan-thō-klō'rus), n. [NL. (Loew, 1857), ζ Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + χ'ωρός, greenish-yellow.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family Dolichopodidæ, comprising 4 small rust-colored species with yellow wings, of which 3 cm. European and Lie Noeth Args. of which 3 are European and 1 is North American. Leptopus is a synonym.

ican. Leptopus is a synonym.

Xanthochroa (zan-thok'rō-ā),n. [NL.(Schmidt, 1846), ⟨Gr. ξαιθόχροος, with yellow skin, ⟨ξαιθός, vellow, + χροιά, χρόα, the skin.] A genus of beetles, of the family Œdomeridar, comprising 7 species, of which 3 are European, 1 is South American, and 3 are North American. They are small slender beetles with contignous middle coxa, one spurred front tibia, and deeply emarginate eyes.

Xanthochroi (zan-thok'rō-ī), u. pl. [NL.. pl. of xauthochrons; see xanthochrons.] In chnool., one of the five groups into which some

anthropologists classify man, comprising the blond type, or fair whites.

The Xanthochroi or fair whites —tall, with almost colourless skin, blue or grey eyes, hair from straw colour to chestnut, and skulls varying as to proportionate width — are the prevalent inhabitants of Northern Europe, and the type may be traced into North Africa and eastward as far as Hindostan. On the south and west it mixes with that of the Melanoehroi, or dark whites, and on the north and east with that of the Mongoloids.

E. B. Tylor, Eneyc. Brit., II. 113.

xanthochroia (zan-thǫ-kroi'i), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + χροιά, the skin.] A yellow discoloration of the skin resulting from pigmentary changes. Also xanthopathia, xantho-

xanthochroic (zan-thō-krō'ik), a. [< xanthochro-ous + -ic.] Same as xanthochroous.

That distinction of light- and dark-haired populations and individuals which anthropologists have designated xanthochroic and melanochroic.

A. Winchell, N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 254.

xanthochroöus (zan-thok'rō-us), a. [< NL. *xanthochrous, < Gr. ξανθόχροος, yellow-skinned, < ξανθός, yellow, + χρόα, skin, eolor.] Yellow-skinned; of or pertaining to the Xanthochroi.
xanthocon, xanthocone (zan'thō-kon, -kōn), n. [< Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + κόνις, dust.] An arsenio-sulphid of silver, of a dull-red or elove-brown eolor, occurring in hexagonal tabular carrestals.

color, occurring in hexagonal tabular crystals, but commonly in crystalline reniform masses. When reduced to powder it becomes yellow

(whence the name). Also zanthoconite. **xanthocreatine** (zan-thō-krē'a-tin), n. [\langle Gr. $\xi a v \theta \delta c$, yellow, $+ \kappa \rho \epsilon a c$ ($\kappa \rho \epsilon a \tau$ -), flesh, $+ -ine^2$.] A basic nitrogenous substance found in museu-

Same as xanthocreatine.

Same as xanthocyanopsy (zan*thō-si-an'op-si), n. [ζ Gr. ξανθος, yellow, + κέανος, dark-blue, + όψως, appearance.] Color-blindness in which the ability to distinguish yellow and blue only is present, vision for red being wanting.

Xanthocycla (zan-thō-sik'lä), n. [NL (Baly, 1875), ζ Gr. ξavθε, yellow, + κύκλος, a ring, circle.] A genus of beetles, of the family Chrysomelidæ, agreeing somewhat with Euphitræa somelidæ, agreeing somewhat with Euphitræa in sternal structure, but with punctate-striate elytra, and different hind thighs. The type is X. chapaisi from India. The genus is supposed to be synonymous with Amphimela (Chapuis, 1875).

**Xanthoderma* (zan-thō-dèr'mā), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + δέρμα, the skin.] Yellowness of the skin from any eause; xanthochroia.

**Xanthodes* (zan-thō'dēz), n. [NL. (Guenée, 1852), ⟨Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + εἰδος, form.] A genus of noctuid moths, of Guenée's family Acontidæ comprising a few species inhabiting southidæ comprising a few species inhabiting southidæ.

nus of nocting moths, of Guenee's family Acon-tidæ, comprising a few species inhabiting south-ern Europe, Asia, and Africa, whose metamor-phoses are unknown. The fore wings are en-tire, usually rounded, and pale-yellow in color,

with red or violet-brown markings.

with red or violet-brown markings. **xanthodont** (zan'thō-dont), a. [⟨Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + ὁδούς (όδοντ-) = E. tooth.] Having yellow teeth, as a rodent. The enamel of the front surface of the incisors in rodents is, as a rule, of some bright color into which yellow enters, mostly orange or of a still more reddened tint, furnishing a notable exception to the white teeth of most manimals, the piceous or reddish-black teeth of most shrews being another exception to the rule.

xanthodontous (zan-thō-don'tus), a. [< xan-thodont + -ons.] Same as xanthodont.
xanthogen (zan'thō-jen), n. [< Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + -γενής, producing: see -gen.] A hypothetical radical formerly supposed to exist in xanthic acid and its compounds.

Xanthogramma (zan-thō-gram'ä), n. [NL. (Schiner, 1860), < Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + γρόμμα, mark, letter.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family Syrphide, elosely allied to the genus (Syrphius, and comprising 3 European and 5 North American species. They are large, almost naked flies, of a metallic black color broken with yellow spots and bands. The larve probably feed on plant-like

Xantholestes (zan-thô-les'têz), n. [NL. (R. B. Sharpe, 1877), ζ Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + ληστής, a robber: see Lestes.] In ornith., a genus of Philippine flycatchers, inhabiting the island of Panay. X. panayensis is the only species, 4½ inches long, olive-yellow above and bright-yellow below. Xantholestes (zan-thô-les'tēz), n. low helow

Xantholinus (zan-thō-li'nus), n. [NL. (Serville, 1825), ⟨ Gr. ξαιθός, yellow, + NL. (Staphy)linus.] A genus of rove-beetles or Staphylinidæ, of universal distribution, and compris-ing about 100 species, distinguished chiefly by the long terminal joint of the maxillary palpi.

They are found under dead leaves, stones, and moss; but a few European species are myrmecophilous, living in the nests of Formica rufa and F. fuliginosa.

Xantholites (zan-thō-li'tēz), n. [NL. (Etheridge), ζ Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + λίθος, stone.] A genus of fossil crustaceans from the London

xanthoma (zan-thō'mā), n. [NL, ζ Gr. ξαν-θός, yellow, + -oma.] Ä connective-tissne new growth in the skin, forming soft yellow patches, either flet (σαντίλουσα γίνουσα). either flat (xanthoma planum) or tuberculated (xanthoma tuberosum). The former is especially apt to occur on the eyelids, being then called xanthoma palpebrarum. Also called vitiligoidea and xanthelasma.

xanthomatous (zan-thom'a-tus), a. [< xanthoma(t-) + -ous.] In pathol., of or pertaining to xanthoma: as, the xanthomatous diathesis. **xanthomelanous** (zan-thō-mel'a-nus), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \xi a \nu \theta \delta c$, yellow, + $\mu \epsilon \lambda a c$ ($\mu \epsilon \lambda a v$ -), black.] Noting a type or race of men. See the quotation.

The Xanthomelanous, with black hair and yellow, brown, or olive skins. Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 153.

Xanthonia (zan-thō'ni-ā), n. [NL. (Baly, 1863), ζενθός, yellow.] A genus of chrysomelid beetles, comprising 4 species, all North American. X. stevensi and X. villosula feed on the leaves of the black walnut.

xanthopathy (zan-thop'a-thi), n. [\langle Nl. xanthopathia, \langle Gr. $\xi a \nu \theta \delta c$, yellow, $+ \pi \acute{a} \theta \circ c$, disease.]

Same as xanthochroia.

Xanthophæa (zan-thō-fē'ā), n. [NL. (Chaudoir, 1848), $\langle \xi a v \theta \delta c$, yellow, $+ \varphi a \iota \delta c$, dusky.] A genus of beetles, of the family Carabidæ, comprising 2 species, one from Australia and the other from Oceanica.

lar tissue and occasionally in urine, occurring in the form of yellow crystalline plates. xanthocreatinine (zan "tho-kro-at'i-nin), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \xi a \nu \theta \delta c, \nu e \rangle$] A yellow xanthocreatinine (zan "tho-kro-at'i-nin), n. coloring matter derived from the retina. yellow, + - φανης, < φαίνεαθαι, appear.] A yellow coloring matter derived from the retina.

xanthophyl, xanthophyll (zan'thō-fil), n. [(Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + φίνλον, leaf.] In bot., the peculiar yellow coloring matter of autumn leaves, due to the decomposition of chlorophyl. Its chemical composition and the processes of

Its chemical composition and the processes of its formation are not well known. See chlorophyl, chrysophyl. Also called phylloxanthin. xanthophylline (zan-thō-fil'in), n. [< xanthophylline (zan-thō-fil'in), n. [< xanthophylline (zan-thō-fil'it), n. [As xanthophylline (zan-thō-fil'it), n. [As xanthophylline (zan-thō-fil'it), n. [As xanthophylline in crusts or implanted globules in talcose schist: found in Zlatoust in the Ural. Walnewite is a variety in distinct tabular crystals. Xanthophyllite is closely allied to scyberlite (clintonite), and these species, with chloritoid, ottrelite, etc., constitute the clintonite group, or the brittle micas.

xanthopicrin (zan-thō-pik'rin), n. [< Gr. \$av-

xanthopicrin (zan-thō-pik'rin), n. [$\langle Gr. \xi av-\theta \delta g, yellow, +\pi u\kappa \rho \delta g, bitter, +-in^2$.] In chem., a name given by Chevallier and Pelletan to a yellow coloring matter from the bark of Xan-thoxylum Caribæum, afterward shown to be identical with berberine.

xanthopicrite (zan-thō-pik'rīt), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \xi av-\theta \delta c$, yellow, $+ \pi \iota \kappa \rho \delta c$, bitter, $+ -itc^2$.] Same as xanthopicrin.

xanthopous (zan'thō-pus), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \xi a \nu \theta \delta \varepsilon, \text{yellow}, + \pi o \nu \varepsilon (\pi o \delta -) = \text{E. } foot.$] In bot., having a yellow stem.

xanthoproteic (zan-thō-prō'tō-ik), a. [< xan-thoprote(in) + -ic.] Related to or derived from xanthroprotein.—Xanthoproteie acid, a non-crystallizable acid substance resulting from the decomposition of albuminoids by nitric acid.

tion of albuminous by intric acid. **xanthoprotein** (zan-thō-prō/tō-in), n. [\langle Gr. $\xi av\theta bc$, yellow, + E. protein.] The characteristic yellow substance formed by the action of hot nitric acid on proteid matters.

xanthoproteinic (zan-thō-prō-tē-in'ik), a. [xanthoprotein + -ic.] Related to xanthopro-

**xanthopsin (zan-thop'sin), n. [As **xanthops-y +-in².] Yellow pigment of the retina.

xanthopsydracia (zan-thop-si-drā'si-ä), [NL., $\langle \operatorname{Gr}. \xi a \nu \theta \delta \varphi, \operatorname{yellow}, + \psi \nu \delta \rho a \xi, \operatorname{a blister}.$] The presence of pustules on the skin.

Xanthoptera (zan-thop'te-rä), n. [NL. (Sodoff-sky, 1837), ζ Gr. ξαιθός, yellow, + πτερόν, wing.] A genus of noctuid moths, of Guenée's family

Anthophilidae, compris-ing a few American species, distinguished by the presence of a subeellular areole on the fore wings. X. semi-crocea feeds in the larval state on the leaves of



Xanthoptera ridingsi.

the pitcher-plant (Sarracenia). The larva is a scml-looper, and is beantifully banded with white and purple or lake-

cine (zan-thō-puk'sin), \dot{n} . [$\langle \text{ Gr. } \xi a \nu \theta \delta \varsigma, \text{ yellow, } + puc-c(oon)+-ine^2.$] alkaloid An found in Hydrastis Canadensis. Xanthopygia



Xanthoptera semicrocea

a, egg, natural size indicated at side; b, larva, dorsal view; c, one of its appendages, enlarged; d, larva, side view; c, pupa within cocoon; f, moth with closed wings; g, moth with expanded wings.

(zan-thō-pij'-i-ä), n. [NL. (Blyth, 1849, (Blyth, 1847), and Zanthopygia, Blyth, 1847), ζ Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + πυγή, rump.] A genus of Old World flycatchers or Muscicapidæ, ranging from Japan and China to the Malay peninsula and the Philippines. There are 4 species, of 2 of which the males have the rump yellow (whence the name), the throat and breast yellow, and the tail black. These are K. tricolor and K. narcissina. X. cyanomelæna is chiefly blue and black in the male. X. fuliginosa (see water-



Water-robin (Xanthopygia fuliginosa)

robin, under robin!, 3) is different again, and is the type of two other geners (Rhyacornis and Nymphæus). X. narcissina has given rise to the generic name Charidhylas; and X. cyanomelæna to that of Cyanoptila.

Xanthopygus (zan-thō-pī'gus), n. [NL. (Kraatz, 1857), ⟨Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + πυγή, rump.] A genus of American rove-beetles, eomprising I North American species, X. cacti, and about 15 species from South America, eharacterized by having the marginal lines of the acterized by having the marginal lines of the thorax distinct in front, the inner well defined.

thorax distinct in front, the inner well defined. **xanthorhamnine** (zan-thō-ram'nin), n. [\langle Gr. $\xi an\theta b c$, yellow, $+ \dot{p} \dot{o} \mu \nu o$, buckthorn (see Rhamnus), $+ \dot{e} \dot{o} \mu \nu o$, buckthorn (see Rhamnus), $+ \dot{e} \dot{o} \dot{e} u \dot{o} \dot{o}$ yellow coloring matter contained in the ripo Persian or Turkish berries and in Avignon grains. See Persian berries, under Persian under Persian.

Xanthornus (zan-thôr'nus), n. [NL. (P. S. Pallas, 1769; Scopoli, 1777; generally miscredited to Cuvier), prop. *Xanthornis, ζ Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + όρνις, bird.] A large genus of Ieteridæ: strietly synonymous with Ieterus of Brisson (1760). Most of the American correspondent of the American correspondent

yellow, + δρικ, bird.] A large genus of Icteriae x: strictly synonymous with Icterus of Brisson (1760). Most of the American caronges, orioles, hangnests, or troopials have at some time been placed in this genus. Also called Pendulinus. See cut under troopial.

Xanthorrhiza (zan-thō-rī/zā), n. [NL. (Marshall, 1789), ⟨Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + ρίζα, root.]

A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order Ranunculaeeæ, tribe Helleboreæ, and subtribe Cimicifugeæ. It is characterized by regular racemose flowers with five or ten stamens, and five or ten carpels which become follicles in fruit. The only species, X. apiifolia, is a native of the United States, growing on shaded mountain-banks from Pennsylvania and western New York to Kentucky and southward. It is a dwarf shrub with its stem yellowish within, bearing pinnately decompound leaves and pendulons compound racemes of brownish-purple flowers with petaloid sepals and small glandlike petals. Its yellow rootstock secures it the name of shrub-yellowroot (which see); this and the bark are intensely bitter, and afford a simple tonic of minor importance.

Xanthorrhœa (zan-thō-rē'ā), n. [NL. (Smith, 1798), so called from the red resin of some species; ⟨Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + ροία, a flow, ⟨ρείν. flow.] A genus of liliaeeous plants of the tribe Lomandreæ. It is characterized by bisexnal flowers with distinct and bartly glumaeeous perianth-segments.

How.] A genus of inflaceous plants of the tribe Lomandreæ. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with distinct and partly glumaceous perianth-segments, and a three-celled ovary with few or several ovules in each cell. The 11 species are all Australian; they produce a thick rhizome commonly growing up into an arborescent woody trunk, covered or terminated by long linear rigid crowded brittle leaves. The numerous small flowers are densely compacted in a long cylindrical terminal spike.

Aredresin exndes from X. hastilis and other species, known as acaroid gum, or Botany bay resin. See acaroid gum (under acaroid) blackboy, and grass-tree.—Xanthorrhœs resin. Same as acaroid resin (which see, under acaroid) Xanthosis (zan-thō'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. ξαιθός, yellow, + -osis.] In pathol., a yellowish discoloration, especially that sometimes seen in eagerous tumors eancerous tumors.

Xanthosoma (zan-thō-sō'mä), n. [NL. (Sehott, 1832), ζ Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + σωμα, body.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order Araceæ, tribe Colocasioideæ, and subtribe Colocasieæ. It is characterized by corlaceous sagitate or pedate leaves, by two- or three-celled ovaries acparate below but dilated and united above, forming betries in fruit which are included within the spathe-tube, and by anatropous ovules with an inferior micropyle, mostly attached to the partitions. There are about 20 apecies, natives of tropical America. They are herbs with a milky juice, producing a tuberous rootstock or thick elongated caudex. They bear long thick petiolate leaves; the flowerstalks are usually short, often numerons, and produce a spathe with an obloog or ovoid convolute tube which bears a boat-shaped lamins and enlarges in fruit. The spadix is shorter and included; the fertile and densely flowered lower part is separated by a constriction from the clongated male section. X. atrovirens is known in the West Indies as kale, and X. peregrinum (perhaps the same as the last) as taya; for X. sagittifolium, see tannier.

xanthospermous (zan-thō-spér'mus), a. [⟨Gr. ξaνθός, yellow, + σπέρμα, seed.] In bot, having yellow seeds; yellow, + σπέρμα, seed.] In bot, having yellow seeds; yellow, + δρεθος, yellow, + ταινία, a band: see tænia.] A genus of beautiful butterflies, of the nymphalid subfamily Morphinæ, containing only the species X. busiris, from Malacea, where it was discovered by A. R. Wallaee.
Xanthoura, n. See Xanthuru. Araceæ, tribe Colocusioideæ, and subtribe Colo-

Xanthoura, n. See Xanthura.
xanthous (zan'thus), a. [ζ Gr. ξανθός, yellow, +-ons.] Yellow: in anthropology and ethnography specifying the yellow or Mongolioid type of mankind.

or manking.

The second great type, the Mongolian or Nanthons or "yellow." W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 316. **xanthoxyl** (zan-thok'sil), n. A plant of the former order Nanthoxylarcæ (now the tribe Nanthoxyleæ). Lindley. **Xanthoxylaceæ** (zan-thok-si-lā'sō-ō), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < Xanthoxylum + -acce.]

A former order of plants, equivalent to the present tribe Nanthoxyleæ. ent tribe Xanthoxylea,

Xanthoxyleæ (zan-thok-sil'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Nees and Martius, 1823), < Xanthoxylum +-eæ,] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order Ru-A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order Rutaccæ. It is characterized by regular flowers with free spreading petals and stamens, usually an annular or pulvinate disk, from two to five carpels each with two ornies, and a straight or arcuate embryo commonly with flat cotyledons. It includes 25 genera, mainly tropical, 14 of which are widely separated monotypic local genera. See Xanthoxylum (the type) and Pentaceras.

Xanthoxyloin (zan-thok-sil'ō-in), n. [< Xan-thoxylum +-in²] A nentral principle extracted from the bark of the prickly-ash, Xanthoxylum Americanum,

Americanum.

Xanthoxylum (zan-thok'si-lum), n. [NL. (Philip Miller, 1759), altered from the Zauthoxylum of Linnæus, 1753, and of Plukenet, 1696, the name of some West Indian tree; applied to this from the yellow heartwood; $\langle Gr. \xi ar\theta b c_{\zeta} \rangle$ the name of some West Indian tree; applied to this from the yellow heartwood; \land Gr. \(\frac{\partition}{2} \) genus of plants, of the order \(Rutacexe \), type of the tribe \(Xanthoxy-lexe \). It is characterized by alternate pinnate leaves, by polygamons flowers with from three to five imbricate or induplicate petals and three to five stamens, and by a fruit of one to five some what globose and commonly two-valved carpels. There are about 110 species, widely distributed through tropical and warm regions; nearly 50 occur in Brazil, many others in the West Iodies, Mexico, and Central America, and 5 in the United States. They are trees or alrubs, sometimes armed with straight or recurved prickles. The leaves are commonly odd-pinnate, rarely reduced to one to three leaflets; the leaflets are entire or crenate, oblique, and pellucid-dotted. The flowers are small, usually white or greenish, commonly in crowded axillary and terminal panicles. The fruit is usually aromatic and pungent, with a glandular-dotted pericarp. The bark, especially that of the roots, is powerfully stimulant and tonic, and often used for rheumatism, to excite salivation, and as a cure for toothache; it contains a bitter principle (berberine) and a yellow coloriog matter; in the West Indies it is esteemed an antiayphilitic. Three species in the United States are small trees, of which \(X\). Critoroum (\(X\). Cariborum) is the satinwood of Florida, the West Indies and the Bermudas, its wood, used in the manufacture of small articles, having at first the odor of true satinwood. \(X\). Fagara (\(X\). Flerota \() is the wild line of Florida and western Texas, extending also through Mexico to Brazil and Peru, and has been also known as \(Fagara\) from the west indies, (See wild line, under lines). \(X\). Emargination (\(X\). Sapindoides), known as \(Icariborum \) is produces a hard heavy reddish-brown wood, known as \(savin \) or ironwood in the West Indies, (See wild line, where it is a shrub with cortaceous shining leaves. The 2 ot



1, branch with male flowers; a_i branch with fruits and leaves; a_i male flower; b_i female flower; c_i fruits.

a, branch with male flowers; ε, branch with fruits and leaves; ε, male flower; ε, female flower; ε, fruits.
as pepperwood. For X. Caribæum, see prickly yellow-wood, under yellow-wood. The other species of the West Indies are there known in general na yellow-wood and as fustic, several producing a valuable wood; in Jamaica X. coriaca is also known us yellow mastwood, and X. spinifex as rame-gaat (which see); in Australia X. brachyacanthum is used for cabinet-work; in Cape Colony X. Capense is known as knobwood (which see); 6 other woody species occur in the Hawaiian Islands, all there known us heae. The fruit of many tropleal species is used as a condiment and also medicinally, as X. piperitum, the Japanese pepper and X. schinifolium (X. Mantschuricum), the anise-pepper of Chiba. The Chinese bitter pepper, or star-pepper, X. Daniellii, is now referred to the genus Evodia. X. nitidum is in China a valued tebrifuge, and X. alatum a sudorific and anthchmintic; the leaves of the latter are used as food for silkworms, its fruit in India as a condiment, and its seeds as a fish-poison.
Xanthura (zan-thū'rā), n. [NI. (Selater, 1862, after Xanthoura, Bonaparte, 1850), ⟨ Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + οἰρά, tail.] Λ genus of beautiful American jays, having the tail more or less yellow; the green jays, as X. luxnosa, of the Rio Grande region and southward. These resplendent birds vie with any of the blue jays in color, and are of very unusual hues for this group. The species named is yellowish-green, bright-yellow, greenish-blue, jate-black, and hoary-white in various parts; it is not created.



Rio Grande Jay (Xunthura luxuosa).

The length is 11 or 12 inches, the extent 14½ to 15½. It nests in bushes, and lays usually three or four eggs of a greenish-drab color marked with shades of brown. Another and still more richly colored species is the Peruvian jay, X. pacas.

xanthuria (zan-thū'ri-ā), n. Same as xanthi-

Manthyris (zan'thi-ris), n. [NL.(Felder, 1862), prop.*Nanthothyris, ζ Gr. ξανθές, yellow, + θυρίς, window.] A genus of bombycid moths, of the family Arctiidæ, comprising one or more species from South America.

Xantus gecko. See gecko.
Xantusia (zan-tū'si-ā), n. [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1852), named after L. J. Xantus de Vesey, who collected extensively in California and Mexico.]
The typical genus of Xantusiidæ.

Americanum is a shruh found from Massachusetts and Virginia to Minnesota and Kansas and X. Clava-Herculis is a small tree ranging from Virginia southward, also known a small tree ranging from Virginia southward, also known eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus Xantusia, having the parietal bones distinct and the supratemporal fossæ roofed over.

xd. A contraction of ex div. (which see). **xebec** (zō'bek), n. [Also sometimes zebec, zebeck, shebec, shebeck; = F. chebec = Sp. jabeque = Pg. chaveco, xaveco = It. sciabecco, also zambecco; said to be \ Turk, sumbeki; ef. Pers. Ar.

sumbuk, a vessel.] A small three-masted vessel, for-merly much used by the Algerine corsairs, and now in use to some extent Mediterranean commerce. It dif-



free from the felucea chiefly in
having several square sails as well as lateen sails, while
the latter has only lateen sails.

Our fugitive, and eighteen other white slaves, were put on board a *xebec*, carrying eight six-pounders and sixty men. Sumner, Orations, I. 252.

men. Sumner, Orations, I. 252.

Xema (zē'mā), n. [NL. (Leach, 1819): a made word.] A genus of Laridæ; the fork-tailed gulls. X. sabinei is the only species. This gull is 13 or 14 inches long. The adult is snowy-white, with extensive slaty-blue mantle, the outer five primarica black tipped with white, the head hooded in slate-color with a jet-black ring, the feet black, and the bill black tipped with yellow. The forking of the tail is shout one inch. This remarkable and heautiful gull inhabits arctic America both coastwise and interiorly, and strays irregularly southward in



Fork-tailed Gull (Xema subinei)

winter, though it is not often seen in the United Stutes. It has been taken in the Bermudas, in Feru, and in Enrope. The nest is made on the ground; the egs are three in number, measuring 13 by 14 inches, and of a brownisholive color sparsely splashed with brown. The awallow-tailed gull (see *raddor-tailed*) has sometimes been wrongly referred to this genus.

wenacanthine (zen-a-kan'thin), a. and n. I. a. Of or relating to the Xenacanthini.

II. n. One of the Xenacanthini.

II. n. One of the Xenacanthini.

Xenacanthini (zen-a-kan-thi'nī), n. pl. [NI., ζ Gr. ξένος, strange, + ἀκανθα, spine, + -inī.]

An order of fossil selachians. They had the notochord rarely if ever constricted, neural and hemal arches and spines long and slender, and pectoral fins with long segmented axis. The order includes many extinct fishes which flourished in the seas of the Carboniferous and Permian periods, and which have been referred to the families Pleuracanthidæ and Cladodoutidæ.

Xenaltica (zē-nal'ti-kā), n. [NI. (Baly, 1875), ζ Gr. ξένος, strange, + Nl. Haltica, q. v.] A genus of beetles, of the family Chrysomelidæ, having the four anterior tibiæ with a small spine and the hind tibiæ with a double spine. The two known species are from Old Calabar and Madagascar. The genus is supposed to be synonymous with Myrcina (Chapuis, 1875).

Xenarthral (zē-nār'thral), a. [ζ Gr. ξένος, strange, + ἀρθρον, a joint.] Peculiarly or strangely jointed, as a mammal's vertebræ; having certain

having eertain accessory articulations of the dorsolumbar vertebra, as the American edeuthe tates: the opposite of nomar-thral. Gill, 1884. **xenelasia** (zen-ē-lā'si-ij), *u*. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ξενηzaoia, the expulsion of strangers, an alien act,



Xenarthral Articulation of Twelfth and Thirteenth Dorsal Vertebrue of Great Aut-eater (Hyrmecophaga fubata), side view, two thirds natural size.

two thirds natural size.

uz, prezygapophysis, with uz', additional anterior articular facet; /z, postzygapophysis, with /z', /z', additional parterior articular facets; /u, metapophysis; /r, facet for articulation of capitellum of rib; /z, the same for tubercle of rib.

 $\xi \ell v \sigma_{\ell}$, a stranger, terior articular facets; m, metapophysis: ϵ_{ℓ} , facet for articulation of capitellum of the $\ell \ell$ the same for tubercle of rib. $v \epsilon v \nu (\ell Z a_{\ell})$, drive.] A Spartan law or alien act which prohibited strangers from residing in Sparta without permission.

xenia, n. Plural of xenium.
xenial (zē'ni-al), a. [⟨ Gr. ξενία, hospitality, ⟨ ξένος, Ionie ξείνος, a guest, also a host, in Homer a friendly stranger.] Pertaining to hospitality, or to the rights, privileges, standing, or treatment of a guest, or to the relations between a guest and his host; specifically, noting such relations, etc., in Greek antiquity.

Again, it is curious to observe that the xenial relation was not less vivaciona than that of blood. The tie of blood anbsists in the second generation from the common ancestor; and Diomed and Glancus similarly own one another as \(\xi_{e}circ_{0}\) because two generations before Enens had entertained Bellerophon.

Gladstone, Studies on Homer, II. 460.

Xenichthyinæ (zē-nik-thi-ī'nē), n. pl. [NL., \ Xenichthys + -inæ.] A subfamily of Sparidæ, typified by the genus Xenichthys, having the dorsal fin deeply emarginate, the vomer toothed, and all the teeth villiform in narrow bands.

Xenichthys (zē-nik'this), n. [NL (Gill, 1863). ζ Gr. ξένος, strange, + ἰχθνς, a fish.] A genus of sparoid fishes, typical of the Xenichthyinæ,

of sparoid fishes, typical of the Xenichthyinæ, as X. californiensis. This queer lish is of a silvery color with continuous dusky stripes along the several rows of scales on the upper part of the body, and is found from San Diego southward.

Xenicidæ (zē-nis'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \Xenicus + -idæ.] A family of non-oscine (elamatorial or mesomyodian) passerine birds, typified by the genus Xenicus. and confined to New Zealand. Also called Acanthisittidæ. They were formerly supposed to be creepers, warblers, nuthatches, or wrens, and classed accordingly, but are now placed in the vicinity of the Old World ant-thrushes and related forms (Pittidæ, etc.). There is only one intrinsic syringomyon; the sternum is single-notched on each side behind; the nasal bones are holorhinal, the maxillopalatines are slender, and the vomer is broad, with anterior emargination; the tarsi are not laminiplantar; the primaries are ten, with the first about as long as the second, and the rectrices are ten. Acanthisitta chloris (the citrine warbler of Latham, 1783) is a short-tailed creeper, quite like a nuthatch in appearance and habits; the species of Xenicus resemble wrens. See Xenicus.

See Xenicus.

Xenicus (zen'i-kus), n. [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1855), ⟨ Gr. ξενικός, of a stranger, ⟨ ξένος, a stranger.] The name-giving genus of Xenicidæ. It contains two species. X. longipes is the long-legged warbler of Latham (1783), remarkably like a wren in appearance and habits; the other species is X. gilviventris of Julius Haast.

Menisma (zē-nis'mā), n. [NL. (Jordan, 1876). ζ Gr. ξένυσμα, amazement, ζ ξενίζειν, snrprise, make strange, ζ ξένος, strange.] A genus of eyprinodonts, or a subgenus of Fundulus, whose dorsal fin is high and begins opposite or slightly behind the anal. Two species inhabit tributaries of the Lower Mississippi. See cut under studfish

studism.

xenium (zē'ni-um), n.; pl. xenia (-ä). [NL., ζ
Gr. ξένιον, usnally in pl. ξένια, a gift to a guest
from his host, neut. of ξένιος, of a guest, ζ ξένιος,
a guest, stranger.] In classical antiq., a present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign am-

bassador.

Xenocichla (zen-ö-sik'lä), n. [NL. (Hartlaub, 1857), ζ Gr. ξένος, strange, + κίχλη, a thrush.]

An extensive genus of Ethiopian birds, conventionally referred to the Timeliidæ, and also called Blcda, Pyrrhurus, Bæopogon, and Trichites. Fitten species are described; they differ much from one another. Some have often been put in such genera as Pycnonotus, Criniger, or Trichophorus, and all are called by the name bubbul, in common with other birds more or less nearly related. X. icteria is the yellow-browed bulbul; X. flavicoliis, the yellow-throated; X. tephrokema, the ashy-throated; X. senina, the red-billed; X. supdactyla (the type of the genus, from Senegambia to Gaboon), the chestnuttailed; X. scandens, the pale; X. albigularis, Ussher's; X. indicator, the honey-guide; X. Leucopleura, the whitebellied; X. notata, the yellow-marked; X. canicapilla, the gray-headed.

Xenocratean (zē-nok-rā-tē'an), a. [ζ Venocra-

Xenocratean (zē-nok-rā-tē'an), a. [\(\sum \text{Xenocratea}\) (see def.).] Pertaining to the doctrine of Xenocratean (ze-nok-ra-te'an), a. [Annocrates (see def.).] Pertaining to the doctrine of Xenocrates, a Greek philosopher, who was the head of the Academy, the second after Plato. He is known to have been a voluminons and methodical writer, adhering pretty closely to his master's teachings, but inclined to the doctrines of the Pythagoreans. He held that the ideas were numbers, and that all numbers were produced from 1 and 2.

Xenocratic (zen-ō-krat'ik), a. Same as Xenocratics

Xenocrepis (zen-ō-krē'pis), n. [NL. (Förster, 1856), Gr. $\xi \xi \nu o c$, strange, $+ \kappa \rho \eta \pi i c$, a half-boot.] A genns of hymenopterous parasites, of the chaleid subfamily *Pteromalinie*, having thirteen-jointed antennæ with two ring-joints, the stigmal club small, and the marginal vein thick-ened. The species are European.

Xenodacnis (zen-5-lak'nis), n. [NL. (Cabanis, 1873), (Gr. & Fivoc, strange, + NL. Dacuis, q. v.] A genus of guitguits or Carebida. The type is X. pucina of Peru, 4) inches long, the male of a nearly uni-

form dull purplish-blue, the wings and tail blackish edged with blue. The form is peculiar among the guitguits, the bill having a parine shape, though no nasal briatles.

xenoderm (zen'ō-derm), n. [<NL. Xenoderma.]

A wart-snake of the subfamily Xenodermating.

Xenoderma (zen-ō-der'mā), n. [NL. (Reinhardt), ζ Gr. ξένος, strange, + δέρμα, skin.]
The typical genus of Xenodermatinæ, with granular scales, simple urosteges, and no frontal nor parietal plates. The genus has also been

placed in Nothopsidæ. Also Xenodermus.

Xenodermatinæ (zen-ō-der-ma-tī'nē), n. pl.
[NL., < Xenoderma(t-) + -inæ.] A subfamily of Acrochordidæ or wart-snakes, represented by

the genus Xenoderma. Also Xenodermina, xenodermine (zen-ō-der'min), a. [< Xenoderma + -ine¹.] Of or pertaining to the Xenodermatinæ.

Xenodermus (zen-ō-der'mus), n. [NL.] Same as Xenoderma.

xenodocheum, xenodochium (zen "ō-dō-kō'um, -ki'um), n.; pl. xenodoehea, xenodochia (-ij). [LL. xenodochium, \langle Gr. $\xi \varepsilon vo\delta o \chi \varepsilon iov$, a place for strangers to lodge in, a hotel, \langle $\xi \varepsilon vo \zeta$, a stranger, + δοχείον, a receptaele, ζ δέχεσθαι, receive.] 1. In classical antiq., a building for the reception of strangers.—2. In modern Greek lands, a hotel; an inn; also, a guest-house in a monastery.

xenodochy (zē-nod'ō-ki), n. [\langle Gr. ξ evo δ o χ ia, the entertainment of a stranger, \langle ξ evo ξ , a stranger, + δ o χ η , a receiving, \langle δ exe ξ evo ξ a, receive.] 1. Reception of strangers; hospitality.—2. Same

as xenodocheum.

xenogamy (zē-nog'a-mi), n. [ζ Gr. ξένος, strange, + γάμος, marriage.] In bot., cross-fer-tilization—that is, the impregnation or fecundation of the ovules of a flower with pollen from another flower of the same species, either on the same or (usually) on a different plant.

the same or (usually) on a different plant. **xenogenesis** (zen- $\bar{0}$ -jen'e-sis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\xi \ell \nu \rho c$, stranger, + $\gamma \ell \nu \nu \epsilon \rho c$, birth.] The generation of offspring which pass through an entirely different life-cycle from that of the parents, and never exhibit the characters of the latter: a mode of biogenesis supposed by Milne-Edwards to occur, but not proved to have any existence in fact.

The term Heterogenesis... has unfortunately been used in a different sense (than that of the offspring being altogether and permanently unlike the parent), and M. Milne-Edwards has therefore substituted for it Xenogen-Milne-Edwards has therefore substituted for it A obega-esis, which means the generation of something foreign. Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 353.

xenogenetic (zen[#]ō-jē-net'ik), a. [< xenogenesis (-et-) + -ic.] Of the nature of or pertaining to xenogenesis.

I have dwelt upon the analogy of pathological modifi-cation, which is in favour of the *xenogenetic* origin of mi-crozymes. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons (ed. 1871), p. 370.

xenogenic (zen-ō-jen'ik), a. [< xenogen-y + -ic.] Same as xenogenetic.

xenomenia (zen-ō-mē'ni-ä), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ξένος, strange, + μηνιαία, menses.] A loss of hlood occurring at the time of the menstrual flow elsewhere than from the uterus, and taking the place of the regular flow; vicarious menstruation. Compare $stigma^1$, 4.

Xenomi $(z\bar{e}$ -no'mi), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. $\xi \epsilon vo_{\zeta}$, strange, + $\dot{\omega}_{\mu o \zeta}$, shoulder.] A suborder of fishes, resembling the Haplomi, but distinguished by peculiarities of the pectoral arch (whence the name). It consists of the family Dalliidæ alone. See ent under Dallia.

xenomorphic (zen-ō-môr'fik), α. [ζ Gr. ξένος, strange, + μορφή, form.] In lithol., noting the mineral constituents of a rock when they are bounded by planes not formed as the result of their own molecular structure, but the result of their contact with other minerals also forming constituents of the same rock, which having erystallized first have impressed their form on those adjacent to them: the counterpart of

idiomorphie. Also called allotriomorphie. **xenomous** (zē-nō'mus), a. [< NL. Xenomi.]

Peculiar in the structure of the pectorals, as the Alaskan blackfish; of or pertaining to the

Xenopeltidæ (zen-ō-pel'ti-dē), n. pl. Acnopeltia (2en-o-per ti-te), n. pt. [ND., Xenopeltis + -idæ.] A family of colubriform Ophidia, represented by the genus Xenopeltis. They have no supraorbital or postorbital bone, have a coronoid bone, premaxillary teeth, and gastrosteges, and have no radiments of hind limbs.

Xenopeltis (zen-ō-pel'tis), n. [NL. (Reinwardt, 1827), \langle Gr. $\xi \dot{\varepsilon} roc$, strange, $+\pi \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \tau \eta$, a shield.] The typical genus of *Xenopeltidæ*, having the lower jaw produced, the teeth very fine, and no

anal spurs. X. unicolor, formerly Tortrix xenopeltis, is a singular snake of nocturnal and carnivorous habits, found in Malaysia and some other regions.

Xenophanean (zē-nof-a-nē'an), a. [\ Xenophanes (see def.).] Pertaining to the doctrines of Xenophanes of Colophon, the founder of the of Xenophanes of Colophon, the founder of the Eleatie school of philosophy. He seems to have been the first of the Greeks to propound a monothelstic doctrine, probably of a pantheistic character; but he did not go to the length of denying the reality of the manifold, as Parmenidea and his followers did.

Xenophora (zē-nof'ō-rā), n. [NL. (Fischer von Waldheim, 1807), also Xenophorus (Philippi, 1847), < Gr. ξένος, strange, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. bear¹.] The typical genus of Xenophoridæ, so



Xenophora pallidula, side view, reduced.



Xenophora pallidula, lower view, reduced.

called from their carrying foreign objects attached to the shell. Formerly also called Pho-

tached to the shell. Formerly also called Phorus (a name too near the prior Phoru in entomology). See also cut under carrier-shell.

Xenophoridæ (zen-ō-for'i-de), n. pl. [NL., \(\lambda \) A family of tamioglossate gastropods, typfied by the genus Xenophoru: formerly called Phoridæ (a name preoccupied in entomology). They are known as carrier-belle carried to the carried state and default and mineral confiderations. shells, conehologists, and mineralogists. See cuts

under earrier-shell and Xenophora. **xenophoroid** (zē-nof'ō-roid), a. and n. I. a. Of or relating to the Xenophoridæ.

II. n. Any member of this family. **xenophthalmia** (zen-of-thal'mi- $\frac{1}{2}$), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\xi \dot{\epsilon} v o \zeta$, strange, $+ \dot{\delta} \phi \theta a \dot{\epsilon} \mu i a$, ophthalmia.] Conjunctivitis excited by the presence of a foreign body.

Xenopicus (zen-φ-pī/kus), n. [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), ζ Gr. ξένος, strange, + L. pieus, a woodpecker.] An isolated genus of North American woodpeckers, based on the Pieus albolarvatus of Cassin, and characterized by the structure



White-headed Woodpecker (Nenopicus albola

of the tongue and hyoid bone, in which is seen an of the toligite and hy old bone. In which is seen as approach to that of *Sphyropieus*. The body is black, without spots or stripes; the head is white, with a scarlet nuchal crescent in the male; the wings are blotched with white; the length is about 9 inches, the extent 16. This remarkable woodpecker inhabits the mountains of California, Oregon, and Washington, where it is common in

pine woods. **Xenopodidæ** (zen-ō-pod'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Xenopus (-pod-) + -idæ.] A family of African aglossal er tengueless toads, typified by the genus Xenopus: same as Dactylethridæ. They are related to the American Pipidæ, but have upper teeth and some long tentacular processes on the head. **Xenops** (zē'nops), n. [NL. (Hliger, 1811), < Gr. ξένος, strange, + ωψ, face, appearance.] A genus of Dendrocolaptidæ, or South American tree-creepers, characterized by the short, com-



Xenops genibarbis.

pressed, and upturned bill, and ranging from Mexico to southern Brazil. There are 2 distinct species. *X. genibarbie* has the back ollvaceous and the belly streaked; in *X. rutilans* the back is rufous and the belly is not streaked. They are very small birds, 4 or 5 inches long, both with a white check-stripe. **Xenopterus** (zē-nop'te-rus), n. [Nl., < Gr. ξέ-νος, strange, + πτερόν, wing, fin.] A genus of plectognath fishes, of the family *Tetrodontidæ*,



A'enopterus naritus

characterized by the infundibuliform nostrils and the peculiarity of the dermal ossifications. They inhabit the Indian archipelago. X. naritus is a typical example.

xenopterygian (zē-nop-te-rij'i-an), a. and n. I. a. Having the characters of or pertaining to

 I. a. Having the characters of or pertaining to the Xenopterygii.
 II. n. A fish of this suborder.
 Xenopterygii (zē-nop-te-rij'i-i), n. pt. [⟨ Gr. ξένος, strange, + πτέρυξ, wing (fin).] A suborder of teleocephalous fishes, represented by the family Gobiesocide, and characterized by the development of a complicated suctorial organ in the pectoral region. The xenopterygians had usually been placed with the lump-fishes and smalfishes, in consequence of their common possession of a sucking-disk, which, however, is formed differently in the present suborder, being chiefly developed from the skin of the breast, in connection with the ventral fins. They are mostly fishes of oblong or lengthened conform shape, with scaleless skin and spheless fins, one posterior dorsal fin, more or less nearly opposite the anal, and the sucker either entire or divided. They are small fishes, most common lu tropical and warm temperate seas between tidemarks, adherent to rocks. There are fo genera and 25 or 30 speedes, as Gobiesox reticulatus, abundant in tide-pools on the Pacific coast of the United States.

Xenopus (zen 'ō-pus), n. [NL. (Wagler, about 1830), ⟨Gr. ξένος, strange, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. foot.] The typical genus of Λenopodiciae. There are several species, all of tropical Africa, as X. kævis. They are called clared toads.

Xenorhina (zen -ō-rī'nā), n. [NL. (Peters, the development of a complicated suctorial or-

A. Revis. They are called claimed loads.

Xenorhina (zen-ō-rī'nā), u. [NL. (Peters, 1863), < Gr. ξένος, strange, + μίς (μν-), nose, snout.] A genus of batrachians, peculiar to New Guinea, typical of the family Xenorhinidæ. The species is X. argrephala.

Xenorhina (zen-ō-rīn'i-dē), u. μl. [NL., < Venorhina + μla] A pamily of Dangara har

Xenorhina + -idæ.] A family of Papuan batrachians, represented by the genus Xenorhina. Xenorhipis (zen-ō-ri'pis), n. [NL. (Le Conte, 1866), ζ (tr. ξένος, strange. + μπίς, also μίψ, wickerwork.] A genus of bmprestid beetles,

containing the single species X. brendeli, from Illiuois, remarkable in that the male antennæ are flabellate, a unique structure in the family Buprestidæ. Xenorhynchus (zen-ē-ring'kus), n.

(Bonaparte, 1855), ⟨Gr. ξένος, strange, + ρύγχος, beak.] A genus of storks or Cicontinæ, representing the Indian and Australian type of jabirus. X. australis is the black-necked stork

(which see, under stork). **Xenos** ($z\bar{e}$ 'nos), n. [NL. (Rossi, 1792), \langle Gr. $\bar{\xi}\ell$ - vo_{ζ} , strange.] A genus of parasitic coleopters, of the family Stylopidx, having four-jointed anef the family Stylopidæ, having four-jointed antenme and four-jointed tarsi. The species are found in middle and southern Europe and in North and South America. They are among the most remarkable of insects, and the genus is historically notable as containing the earliest known attepsipters. Also, and preferably, Xenus.

Xenosauridæ (zen-ō-sâ'ri-dē). n. pl. [Nl., < Xenosaurus + -idæ.] A family of American eriglossate lacertillans, related to the Iyuanidæ,

based on the genus Xenosaurus.

Xenosaurus (2en- $\tilde{\phi}$ -sa'rus), n. [NL. (Peters, 1861), ζ Gr. $\xi \dot{\epsilon} v \sigma \zeta$, strange, $+ \sigma a \bar{\nu} \rho \sigma \zeta$, a lizard.] The typical genus of $Xenosaurid\mathscr{R}$, based on X. grandis, a Mexican lizard about 10 inches long

xenotime (zen'ō-tīm), u. [⟨ Gr. ξενότιμος, favoring strangers, $\langle \xi i v o \xi, \text{strange}, + \tau \iota \mu \dot{\eta}, \text{henor.} \rangle$ A native phosphate of yttrium, having a yellowish-brown color, and crystallizing in squares, ectahedrons, and prisms. It resembles zircon in form, but is inferior in hardness.

Xenotis (zē-nō'tis), n. [NL. (Jordan, 1877), also Xenotes, ζ Gr. ξένος, strange, + οὐς (ἀτ-), ear.] A genus of centrarchoid fishes, very near in which it is sometimes merged Lepomis, in which it is sometimes merged, but having very short, weak, and flexible gill-rakers, and no palatine teeth. species are X. megatotis, X. marginatus, and X. bombifrons, of the United States, the first-named known as the long-eared sungish. This is 6 inches long, highly colored, and abounds in many parts of the United States.

Xenurine (zē-nū'rin), n. and u. [< Xenurus + -incl.] I. n. An armadillo of the genus Xenurus; a kabassou. In these forms of Dasypodias the buckler is more zoniferous than in the true dasypodines, and the tail is nearly naked; the feet are also somewhat peculiar in the proportions of the metacarpals and phalanges.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the genus Xenurus. Xenurus (κο-nū'rus), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ξένος, strange, + οὐρά, tail.] 1†. In ornith., same as Alectrurus. Boie, 1826.—2. In mammal., a genus of armadillos, named by Wagler in 1830; the xenurines or kabassous. There are 2 species,



X. unicinetus and X. hispidus, which inhabit tropical America, and burrow with great ease underground.

Xenus (zē'nus), n. [NL.: see Xenos.] 1. lu entom., same as Xenos.—2. In ornith., same as Terekia (where see cut). J. J. Kaup, 1829.

Xeocephus (zē-os'ē-fus), n. [NL. (Bonaparte, 1834), and Xeocephalus (G. R. Gray, 1869), and [NL. (B. Show, 1870)].

Zeocrphus (R. B. Sharpe, 1879); formation uncertain.] A genus of Muscicapidæ, confined to the Philippines. X, rufus of Luzon is 7 linches long, and mostly of a chnamon color. X. cinuamomeus of Basilan is similar, with a white belly. X. cinuamomeus of mostly of a grayish cobalt-blue, 8} inches long, and found in Palawan.

xerafin (zer'a-fin), n. [Also xeraphine, xerapheen, zeraphin, also, as Pg., xerafim; & Pg. xerajme, zerapini, also, as rg., zerapin; Yg. zera-fim, xarafim, < Ar. askrafī (ef. skarāfī, noble), applied prop. to the gold dinar, but also to the gold mohur; < skarīf, noble: see skerīf.] An Indo-Portuguese silver coin formerly current in Goa. About 1835 it was worth 75 United States cents.

States cents.

**xeransis* (zē-ran'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. \$\(\text{Spavov}\), a drying up, parching, < \$\(\text{spaine}\); quevev, dry up: see xerasia.] In pathol., siccation; a drying up.

Xeranthemum (zē-ran'thē-mum), n. [NL.]

Xeranthemum (zē-ran'thē-mum), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called from the scarious involucre; ζ(Gr. ξηρός, dry, + ἀνθ μων, flower.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe Cynaroideæ and subtribe Carlineæ. It is characterized by

long-stalked solitary flower-heads with the outer flowers small, two-lipped, and neutral, the liner ones bisexual and slightly five-cleft, and by free filaments and chaffy aristate pappus. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of the Mediterranean region. They are hoary erect branching annuals, without spines, bearing alternate leaves which are narrow and entire. The scarious inner bracks of the showy flower-heads are rose-colored or whitish; from their permanence V agrange the next frequently cultivated. permanence, X. annuam, the most frequently cultivated specles, is known as annual everlasting or immortelle. **xerantic** ($z\bar{e}$ -ran'tik), a. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr}. \xi \eta \rho a \nu \tau \iota \kappa \dot{\phi} \zeta, \langle \bar{\xi} \eta - \bar{\xi} \eta \rangle c$

xerantic (2e-ran tik), a. [\ Gr. ξηραίτικος, \ ξηραίτικος \ γεραίτικος \ γεραίτικ

νειν, dry, ζ ξηρός, dry.] A disease of the hair, characterized by excessive dryness and cessation of growth.

Xerobates (zē-rob'a-tēz), n. [NL. (Agassiz), \langle Gr. $\xi\eta\rho\dot{\rho}_{\zeta}$, dry, + $\beta\dot{a}\tau\eta_{\zeta}$, one that treads, \langle $\beta\dot{a}iv\epsilon v_{\gamma}$ go.] A genus of tortoises, so called from inhabiting the dry pine-barrens of the southern United States: now often merged in

southern United States; now often merged in Testudo. X. or T. eurolina is the common gopher. See gopher, 3.

Xerocollyrium* (zē^κrō-ko-lir'i-um), n. [Ll... < Gr. ξηροκολλούριον, a dry or thick eye-salve, < ξηρός, dry, + κολλούριον, eye-salve: see collyrium.] A dry cellyrium or eye-salve: **Xeroderma* (zē-rō-der'mii), n. [Nl., < Gr. ξηρός, dry, + δέρμα, skin.] Ä mild form of iehthyosis, in which the skin is dry and harsh in consequence of diminished activity of the sudorific and sebaceous glands. Also called dermatoxerasia and druskin.—Xeroderma nigmentosum.a and sentectors giantes. Also varied to manager rasia and dryskin.—Xeroderma pigmentosum, a disease of the skin, heginning usually in childhood, characterized by areas of capillary dilatation and pigment deposit, followed by localized atrophy of the skin alternating with small patches of hypertrophied epithelium.

xerodermia (zē-rō-der'mi-ä), n. [NL.] Same as xeroderma.

as revouerma. **xerodes** $(z\hat{e}-r\hat{o}'(\hat{e}z), n. [NL.. < Gr. <math>\xi\eta\rho\omega\delta\eta\varsigma$, dryish, dry-looking, $(\xi\eta\rho\delta\varsigma, dry, +\epsilon i\delta\varsigma, form.]$ Any tumor attended with dryness.

xeroma (zē-rō'mā), n. [< Gr. ξηρός, dry, + -oma.] Same as xerophthalmia. xeromyrum (zē-rom'i-rum), n. [NL., < Gr. ξη-

ρόμυρου, a dry perfume, < ξηρός, dry, + μυρου, perfume, ointment.] A dry ointment. xerophagy (ze-ref'a-ji), n. [< LL. xerophagia, <

Gr. $\xi\eta\rho\phi\phi\alpha_i$ ia, the eating of dry food, abstinence, $\xi\eta\rho\phi c$, dry, $+\phi\alpha\gamma\epsilon i\nu$, eat.] The habit of living on dry food, especially a form of abstinence, as in the early church, in which only bread, herbs,

in the early church, in which only bread, herbs, sult, and water were consumed.

Xerophil (zē'rō-fil), n. [< Gr. ξηρός, dry, + φίλειν, love.] In bot., a plant of Alphonse de Candolle's second "physiological group" in his natural system of geographical distribution. The plants of this group, like those of the first group, the megatherms, require a hot climate, but, unlike the latter, are adapted to one of great dryness only. They are chiefly found between latitudes 20° and 35° seuth and north of the equator, and embrace among the most characteristic families the Zygophyllacere, Cactaceæ, Artocarpeæ, Proteaceæ, and Cyccalaceæ. Compare megatherm, mesotherm, maintenderm, and hekistotherm.

Xerophilous (zē-rof'i-lus), a. [NL., < Gr. ξηρός, dry, + φίλεῖν, love.] Loving dryness: in botany

dry, + \(\rho \lambda \epsilon ve.\)] Loving dryness: in botany noting plants which are in various ways peculiarly adapted to dry, especially to hot and dry

larly adapted to dry, especially to hot and dry climates, as by possessing coriaceous leaves, succulent stems, etc.; specifically, belonging to the group of xerophils. See xerophil. xerophthalmia (xē-rof-thal'mi-ä), n. [NL., < LL. xerophthalmia, < Gr. ξηροφθανμά, dryness of the cyes, < ξηρός, dry. + ὁφθανμός, eye.] A dry form of conjunctivitis, resulting in a thickening and skin-like condition of the conjunctiva. Also xeroma, and xerosis of the conjunctiva.

mg and skin-like condition of the conjunctiva. Also xeroma, and xerosis of the conjunctiva.

Xerophyllum (zē-rō-il'um), n. [NL. (Richard, 1803), so called from the harsh dry leaves; ⟨Gr. ξηρός, dry, + φίλλον, leaf.] I. A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe Nartheeiæ. It is characterized by crowded linear radical leaves, towers with three styles, and a loculleidal capsule. The 3 species are natives of the United States, and are known as turkeybæard. They are perennials, with a short thick woody rhizome, tall erect unbranched stem, and a great number of harsh rigid elongated leaves, usually forming a conspicuous basal tuft, and also numerous along the stem, but much smaller and thinner, finally diminished into bristles. The flowers are white and very showy, forming a long terminal raceme which is at first densely pyramidal or oblong and becomes afterward greatly elongated. X. setifolium, the eastern species, is a native of pine-barrens from New Jersey to Georgia; the western, X. Douglasii, with a smaller raceme, occurs from the Columbia river to Montana; the raceme of X. tenax, of California, is fragrant and dense, becoming over a foot in length.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.

Xerosis (Zē-rō'sis), n. [NL, ⟨Gr. ξήρωσις, a drying up, ⟨ξηρός, dry: see xerusia.] Same as xerunsis.— Xerosis of the conjunctiva.

ransis.—Xerosis of the conjunctiva. Same as xerophthalmia.

ness of the mouth, xerotes (ze ro-tez), n. [NL., Gr. \$7/por4s, xerotes (ze drv.] In med., a dry habit or disness, ζ ξηρός, dry.] In med., a dry habit or disposition of the body. **xerotic** (ze-rot'ik), a. [ζ xerotes + -ic.] Char-

acterized by dryness; of the nature of or pertaining to xerotes or xerosis.

taning to xerotes or xerosis. **xerotribia** (zē-rō-trib'i-ā), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\xi\eta\rho\sigma\rho\rho\beta$ ia, dry rubbing, \langle $\xi\eta\rho\delta c$, dry, + $\tau\rhoi\beta\epsilon\nu\nu$, rub.] Dry friction. **xerotripsis** (zē-rō-trip'sis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\xi\eta\rho\delta c$, dry, + $\tau\rhoi\psi\nu c$, rubbing, \langle $\tau\rhoi\beta\epsilon\nu\nu$, rub.] Same as

xerotribia.

Xerus (ze'rus), n. [NL. (Hemprich and Ehrenberg), so ealled from the character of the fur; < Gr. ξηρός, dry.] Agenus of African ground-squir-



African Ground-squirrel (Xerus rutilans)

rels, having dry, harsh fur, which in some cases rels, having dry, narsh fur, which in some cases is bristly and even spiny. They are of more or less terrestrial and fossorial habits, like spermophiles. The species are few. The best-known is X. rutilans, 11 inches long, the tail 9 more, and of a reddish-yellow color above, paler or whitish below. The red-fnoted is X. erythropus.

Xestia (zes'ti-\(\tilde{a}\)), n. [NL. (H\(\tilde{a}\))bner, 1816), \(\lambda\) Gr. \(\xi_{\infty}\)eroto for the color of the

scrape.] 1. A genus of noctuid moths, of the family Orthosiidæ. Three species are known, two from Europe and one from North America.

—2. A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Cerambyeidæ, named by Serville in 1834. About a dozen species are known, all South American.

American.

Xestobium (zes-tō'bi-um), n. [NL. (Motschulsky, 1845), ⟨ Gr. ξεστός, smooth, dry, + βιοῦν, live.] A genus of bark-boring beetles, of the family Ptinidæ, having the prosternum very short and the tarsi broad. Three species are described from Europe, and three from North America. X. affine breeds in dead maple-stumps in the United States.

Ximenia (zī-mē'ni-ā), n. [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Francisco Ximenes, a Spanish naturalist, who wrote in 1615 on medicinal plants.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order Ola-A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order conciner and tribe Olacce. It is characterized by flowers with the calyx persistent unchanged, the petals inwardly bearded, the stamens in number more than double the petals and each bearing an oblong or linear anther. There are 5 species, natives chiefly of the tropics, one widely dispersed through both the Old and New Worlds, one Polynesian, and one South African. They are shrubs or trees, smooth or tomentose, often armed with spinescent heavy hear alternate entire leaves, often in branches. They bear alternate entire leaves, often in clusters. The flowers are whitish, larger than in most of the order, and arranged in short axillary cymes. X. Americana, a native of the West Indies, Florida, and Mexico, is known as tallow-nut (which see), in Florida as hop-plum and vidul time, and in the West Indies as mountain-plum, waaside plum, and false sandalwood.

Xiphiadidæ(zif-i-ad'i-dē), u. pl. See Xiphiidæ². **Xiphiana** (zif-i-a'(nē), n. pl. See Xiphiaæ². **Xiphias** (zif'i-as), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), \langle L. xiphias, \langle Gr. $\xi\iota\phi\iota\alpha\varepsilon$, a swordfish, a sort of eomet, \langle $\xi\iota\phi\iota\varepsilon$, sword.] 1. The typical genus of Xiphiidæ, now restricted to swordfishes without teeth or ventral fins, and thus exclusive out feeth or ventral fins, and thus exclusive of the sailfishes and spear-fishes (Histiophorus and Tetrapturus). The dorsal fins are two, the first high and falcate, and the second very small and situated on the tail, opposite the small second anal. In younger individuals, however, teeth are present, and the two dorsals are connected, so that the banner is more like that of a sailfish. The first anal resembles the first dorsal, but is smaller and less falcate; the pectorals are moderate and falcate. The caudal keel is single; the skin is rough an anked, or in the young has rudimentary scales. X. gladius is the common sworldish, widely dispersed in both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, attaining a weight of 300 or 400 pounds, with the sword a yard long. It is dark-bluish above, dusky below, with the sword blackish on top. See cut under swordfish.

2. In astron.: (a) A constellation made by Pe-

cut under secondish.

2. In astron.: (a) A constellation made by Petrus Theodori in the fifteenth century, in the south pole of the ecliptic, and now named Dorado. (b) [l. c.] In older authors, a swordshaped comet.

genus of orthopterous insects, of the family Acridiidæ, or forming a family Xiphiceridæ. They are very large strong grasshoppers with crested pronotum and ensiform antennæ. About 25 species have been described, mainly from South Americs. Others are found in Mexico, the West Indies, Australia, Jsva, China, and Corea. Also Xiphocera (Burmeister, 1838).

Xiphiceridæ (zif-i-ser'i-dē), v. pl. [NL. (S. H. Scudder, as Xiphoceridæ), < Xiphicera + -idæ.] A family of short-horned grasshoppers, founded on the genus Xiphicera, and containing some half dozen genera of large trongial and sub-

half-dozen genera of large tropical and sub-

Tail-dozen genera of large tropical and subtropical forms.

Xiphidion (zī-fid'i-on), n. [NL. (Serville, 1831), also Xiphidium (Agassiz, 1846), erroneously Xyphidium (Fieber, 1854); ⟨Gr. ξιφίδιον, dim. of ξίφος, sword.]

1. In entom., a genus of orthopterous insects, of the family Locustidæ, synonymous in part with Orchelinum. They are slender long-horned grasshoppers which lay their eggs in the pith of plants, thus sometimes damaging cereals, especially

2. In ichth., a genus of blennioid fishes: so called by Girard in 1859. Being preoccupied in ento-mology, the name has been changed to Xiphister (which see).

Xiphidiontidæ (zī-fid-i-on'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., irreg. \(\times \) Xiphidion + -idæ.] A family of fishes, the gunnels or gunnel-fishes: same as Muræ-See rock-cel.

Xiphidiopterus (zī-fid-i-op'te-rus), n. [NL. (Reichenbach, 1853), Gr. ξιφίσον, dim. of ξίφος, sword, + $\pi \tau \epsilon \rho \delta v$, wing.] A genus of spurwinged plovers, of which the West African X. alliceps is the type. It is a remarkable bird, being the only one of these plovers presenting the combination of wattles and spurs and only three toes (see *spur-winged*); in consequence, it has been placed in five different genera



White-crowned Lapwing (Xiphidiopterus albiceps).

It is known as the black-shouldered and white-crowned lap-wing, and these color-marks are quite distinctive. It is a very rare bird, originally described by Gonld from the

Niger. **Xiphidiorhynchus** (zī-fid"i-ō-ring'kus), n.

[ÑL. (Reichenbach, 1845), ⟨ Gr. ξφίσιον, dim. of ξίφος, sword, + ρίγχος, snout.] An Australian genus of wading birds, resembling both stilts and avosets. The species is X. pectoralis. See stilt, n., 6. Also called Leptorhynchus and Cladorhynchus.

[NL. (sc. musculus), < A muscle which in some xiph(oid) + humerus.] A muscle which in some animals passes from the xiphoid cartilage to the proximal end of the humerus.

Xiphiidæ¹ (zi-fī'i-dē), n. pl. In mammal. See

Xiphiidæ² (zi-fī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \ Xiphias + idæ.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus Xiphias; the swordishes. It has included forms now placed in Histophoridæ. Exclusive of these, it is the same as Xiphiinæ. Also Xiphioidæ, Xiphioidæ, Xiphiioidæ, Xiphiidæ, and Xiphianæ. See cut under

xiphiiform (zif'i-i-fôrm), a. Same as xiphioid2. Xiphiiformes (zif'i-i-for'inēz), n. pl. [NL., \langle Xiphiias + L. forma, form.] Same as Xiphiidæ². Xiphiinæ (zif-i-i'nē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Xiphiias + -inæ.] A subfamily of Xiphiidæ, represented by the true swordfishes alone, without teeth or ventral fins. See cut under swordfish. **xiphioid**¹ (zif'i-oid), a, and n. In mammal. See

xiphioid² (zif'i-oid), a, and n. [\(\text{Xiphias} \dagger)

-oid.] I. a. Resembling the swordfish; related to the swordfish; belonging to the Xiphiidæ, or having their characters. Also xiphiiform.

II. n. A member of the family Niphiidæ.

xerostomia (zē-rō-stō'mi-ā), n. [NL. < Gr. Xiphicera (zī-fis'e-rā), n. [NL. (Latreille, xiphiplastral (zif-i-plas'tral), a. [< xiphipl stantively.

The imperfect left xiphiplastral.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 511.

xiphiplastron (zif-i-plas'tron), n.; pl. xiphiplastra (-trä). [NL., < Gr. ξίφος, a sword, + E. plastron.] The fourth lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle; one of the pair of terminal pieces of the plastron in *Chelonia*, called *xiphisternum* by some. See cuts under *plastron* and Chelonia.

Xiphister (zī-fis'ter), n. [NL. (Jordan, 1879), \langle Gr. ξέφος, sword.] A genus of blennioid fishes, the type of which is the nus of blennioid fishes, the type of which is the species called Xiphidion mucosum by Girard. This is found along the coast from Monterey to Alaska, reaching the length of 18 inches, and is sbundant about tide-rocks, where it feeds on seaweeds. X. rupestris is a smaller but similar fish, found with the preceding; and a third member of the genus, of the same habitat and still smaller, is X. chirus.

Xiphisterinæ (zī-fis-te-rī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Xiphister + -inæ.] In Jordan and Gilbert's elassification, a subfamily of Bleuniidæ, typified by the genus Xiphister.

fied by the genus Xiphister.

xiphisternal (zif-i-ster'nal), a. [< xiphisternum +-al.] 1. In anat., of the nature of the xiphi-sternum, or last sterneber of the sternum; pertaining to the xiphisternum; ensiform or xiphoid, as a cartilage or bone of the breast-bone.

Dissect out the *xiphisternal* cartilage of a recently-killed frog, and remove its membranous investment (perichondrium). *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Blology, p. 128.

2. In Chelonia, xiphiplastral. See cuts under Chelonia and plastron.

xiphisternum (zif-i-stèr'num), n.; pl. xiphisternum (zif-i-stèr'num), n.; pl. xiphisternum (-nä). [NL., prop. xiphosternum, \langle Gr. ξ ίφος, sword, + σ τέρνον, breast-bone.] 1. The hindmost segment or division of the sternum, corresponding to the xiphoid appendage or ensiform cartilage of man. It is of various shapes in different animals, sometimes forked or double, there being a right and a left xiphisternum, as in some lizards. It succeeds the segment or segments called the mesosternum. See cuts under mesosternum and sternum.

2. The xiphiplastron of a turtle. See second ent under Chelonia.

Xiphisura (zif-i-sū'rä), n. pl. [NL. (orig. erroneously Xyphosura (Latreille), later Xyphisura, Xiphiura, Xiphosura (which see), and prop. Xiphura), noting the dagger-like telson of the king-crab; \langle Gr. $\xi i \phi o \zeta$, sword, $+ o i \rho \acute{a}$, tail.] In Latreille's classification, the first family of his Pæcilopoda, contrasted with his Siphonosloma, and containing only the genus Limu-Compare Synziphosura. See cuts under

horseshoc-crab and Limulus.

Xiphiura (zif-i-ŭ'rä), n. pl. See Xiphisura.

Xiphius (zif'i-us), n. In mammal. See Ziphius.

Xiphocera, Xiphoceridæ. See Xiphicera, Xiphi-

Xiphocolaptes (zif"ō-kō-lap'tēz), n. [NL. (Lesson, 1840), < Gr. ξίφος, sword, + *κολαπτής, taken for κολαπτήρ, a chisel: see Dendrocolap-tes.] A genus of Dendrocolaptidæ, including some of the largest piculules, having the bill much compressed and moderately long (not much compressed and moderately long (not half as long again as the tarsus). It includes about a dozen species of tropical America, averaging a foot long, which is large for this family, as X. albicollis, etc. xiphodidymus (zif-ō-did'i-mus), n. [< Gr. \(\xi\)-\(\rho\)-c, sword, + \(\delta\)iovuo\(\rho\), twin.] Same as xiphopa-

Xiphodon (zif'ō-don), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), ζ Gr. $\xi \phi \phi \varsigma$, sword, + $\dot{\phi} \dot{\phi} \dot{\phi} \dot{\varsigma}$ ($\dot{\phi} \dot{\phi} \dot{\phi} \dot{\tau}$) = E. tooth.] A genus of fossil artiodaetyl mammals, of Eocene age and small size, now referred to the Dichobunidæ.

and Microtherium.

Xiphodontus (zif- $\bar{\phi}$ -don'tus), n. [NL. (Westwood, 1838), $\langle \text{Gr. } \bar{\xi} i \phi o c, \text{ sword, } + \delta \delta o i c (\delta \delta \delta v \tau -) = \text{E. } tooth.$] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Lucanidæ, having but one species,

N. antilope, from South Africa, remarkable for its long sword-like mandibles. **xiphoid** (zī'foid), a. and n. [\langle Gr. ξιφοειδής, sword-shaped. \langle ξίφος, sword, + είδος, form.] I. a. Shaped like or resembling a sword; ensignment form.—Xiphoid appendage, appendix, or cartilage, the xiphisternum. See cartilage, and cuts under mesosternum and sternum. Also called xiphoid process.—Xiphold bone, in ornith, the occipital style of the cormorant and some related birds; a long sharp dagger-like or ensiform ossification in the nuclail ligament, attached to the occipit by its base, and pointing backward.

Xiphoid ligament, a small ligament connecting the enaitorm eartilage or xiphisternum with the cartilage of the seventh rib on either side.—Xiphoid process. (a) In anat., the ensiform appendage of the sternum; the xiphisternum. See cuts under mesosternum and sternum. (b) The telson of a crustacean, as the king-crab. See cut under horseshoe-crab.

II. n. The ensiform or xiphoid cartilage in man, or its representative in other animals.

see xiphisternum, 1.

xiphoides (zī-foi'dēz), n. [NL.] In unut.,
same as xiphoid.

xiphoidian ($z\bar{i}$ -foi'di-an), a. [$\langle xiphoid + -ian.$]

xipholitain (zi-for dain), a. [Υπημοια + -tan.] In anat., same as xiphoid.
xiphopagus(zi-fop'a-gus), n.; pl. xiphopagi(-jī).
[NL., \(\text{Gr. ξίφος}, \text{sword}, + πάγος}, \text{that which is fixed or firmly set.} \) In teratol., a double monster connected by a band extending from the ensiform eartilage to the umbilieus. The Signal of the standard of the same and the standard of the same and the same as xiphoid. amese twins constituted a xiphopagus. xiphodidumus.

Xiphortus(zī-fof'ō-rus), n. [NL. (Haeckel, 1848), \langle Gr. ξφοφόρος, also ξφηφόρος, bearing a sword, \langle ξίφος, sword, + φέρειν = E. bear¹.] In ichth., a genus of cyprinoids, having in the male the lower rays of the candal fin prolonged into a sword-shaped appendage, sometimes as long as all the rest of the fish. The anal fin of the male is also modified into an intromittent organ, having one or two enlarged rays with hook-like processes. A enrious fish of this genus is X. helteri of Mexico.

Xiphophyllous (zif-ō-fil'us), a. [< Gr. ξίφος,

sword, + φίλλον, leaf.] In bot., having ensiform

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Xiphorhamphus (zif-φ-ram'fus), n. [NL. (Blyth, 1843), ζ Gr. ξίφος, sword, + ράμφος, beak.] 1. A genus of timeline birds of the

beak.] 1. A genus of timelline birds of the eastern Himalayas. X, superciliaris, the only apecies, is 7½ inches long. The general color above is olivaceous-brown; over the eye is a white streak, but most of the plumage is of sober shades of ashy and rufous. See Xi-phorhynchus, 2.

2. A genus of fishes. Müller and Trosehel, 1844. Xiphorhynchus (zif-6-ring'kus), n. [NL. (Śwaiuson, 1827, also Ziphorhynchus, 1837). < Gr. ξίφος, sword. + ρύχτος, snout.] 1. A genus of South American dendroeolaptine birds, named from the long, thin, and much-curved bill: the from the long, thin, and much-curved bill; the From the long, thin, and much-curved bill; the saberbills, as X. procurves. This tree-crceper is 10 inches long, and mainly of a fulvous color, the head blackish with pale shaft-spots. The genus ranges from Costa Rica to southern Brazil and Bolivia, and contains 4 other species—X. trochilirostris, X. lafresnayanus, X. pusillus, and X. pucherani. In the last-named the bill is shorter and less curved, and there is no such white spot under the eye as all the rest have. See cut under saberbill.

2. A different genus of birds, named by Blyth in 1842 in the form Xiphirhynchus, and changed by him in 1843 to Xiphorhamphus.—3. A genus

by him in 1843 to Xiphorhamphus.—3. A genus of Dryophidæ, or wood-snakes: so ealled from the acute appendage of the snout. X. langaha is the langaha of Madagascar. (See cut under langaha.) This genus was named by Wagler in 1830, but the name is preocepled in ornithology.

4. A genus of fishes. Agassiz, 1829.

Xiphosoma (zif-ō-sō'mii), n. [NL. (Spix), < Gr. ξίφος, a sword, + σωμα, body.] A genus of large serpents, of the family Boidæ, or boas. X. caninum is the dog-headed boa of South America.

xiphosternum (zif-ō-stér'num), n. Same as

xiphisternum. [Rare.]
Xiphosura (zif-ō-sū'rā), n. pl. [NL., irreg. < Gr. ξώρος, sword, + οὐρά, tail.] Same as Xiphisura: in this form, in Lankester's elassification, brought under Arachnida as one of three orders cycs, sword, + δυρά, tail.] Same as Xiphisura:

in this form, in Lankester's elassification, rought under Arachnida as one of three orders the other two being Eurypterina and Trilobitæ; rigaded under the name Delobranchia.

phosuran (zif-ō-sū'ran), a. and n. [< Xipho-tara + -an.] I. a. Öf or pertaining to the Tiphosura, as a horseshoe-erab.

II. n. A member of the group Xiphosura; a iphosure (zif'ō-sūr), μ. One of the Xiphosura, and qualities or degrees of strength, phosure (zif'ō-sūr), μ. One of the Xiphosura. the other two being Eurypterina and Trilobitæ) brigaded under the name Delobranchia.

xiphosuran (zif-ö-sū'ran), a, and n. [< Xiphosura + -an.] I, a. Of or pertaining to the Xiphosura, as a horseshoe-crab.

Xiphoteuthis (zif-ō-tū'this), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ξίφος, sword, + τευθίς, squid.] A genus of belemnites, characterized by a very long, narrow, deeply chambered phragmacone. Only a single species is known, from the Lias. Belemnitidæ.

Xiphotrygon (zif-ō-tri'gon), n. [NL. (Cope. 1879), (Gr. ξίφος, sword, + τρογών, a sting-ray.] In ichth., a genus of clasmobranchiate fishes, of the family Trygonidæ.

Xiphura (zi-fū'rā), n. pl. The more proper form of Xiphisura.

Yarrell designated the "oecipital style" of Shufeldt as the xiphoid bone. Science, III. 404.

Xiphoid bone. Science, III. 404.

Xiphoid ligament, a small ligament connecting the endagger, as the king-erab; of or pertaining to the Xiphosura or Xiphura; xiphosuran. See eut under horseshoe-erab.

(b) Xiphydria (zī-fid'ri-ä), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1802) Gr. ξιφύδριον, a kind of shell-fish, \ ξίφος, sword.] In entom., a notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family Uroceridæ, or typical of a family Xiphydriidæ, having the ovipositor con-



White-horned Camel-wasp (Xiphydria albicornis), female, twice natural size.

siderably exserted, the neek elongate, and eersiderably exserted, the neek elongate, and eertain peculiar venational characters. Ten North American and three European apecies are known. X. cametus and X. dromedarius are British species, known as camet-wasp is X. albicornis. They are found commonly in willows and hedges. Also Xyphydria, Xyphidria. Xiphydriidæ (zif-i-dri'i-dē), n. pt. [NL., also Xiphydriidæ (Leach, 1819), Xiphydriada, Xyphydriites, etc.; < Xiphydria + -idæ.] A family of hymenopterous insects, named from the genus Xiphydria, now merged in Vroceridæ. Xirichthys (zi-rik'this), n. Same as Xyrichthus.

Xirichthys (zī-rik'this), n. Same as Ayrichthys. De Kay, 1842. X-leg (eks'leg), n. Knock-knee. [Rare.]

xoanon (zo'a-non), n.; pl. xoanu (-nā). [ζ Gr. ξόανον, a earved image, ζ ξέειν, serape, carve, especially in wood.] In auc. Gr. art, a work seulpture of the most ancient and primitive elass, rudely formed in wood, the eyes being generally represented closed, and the limbs, generally represented closed, and the limbs, when indicated at all, extended stiffly. The examples of these statues, representing detics, which were preserved in Greek historic times, were looked upon with much veneration as divine gifts fallen from heaven; they were sausly closked with precious stuffs and rich embroideries. No specimen aurvives, but representations of these old works are found on painted vases. The term is sometimes applied attributively to primitive statues in stone advanced but little beyond the wooden prototypes, as the zoanon statue discovered by the French in Delos. See cut under palladium.

Xolmis (zol'mis), n. [NL. (Boie, 1828); also Nolmus (Swainson).] A genus of South American tyrant-flycatchers: a synonym

American tyrant-flycatchers: a synonym both of Tanioptera and of Fluvicola.

wonaltite ($z\bar{o}$ -nal'tit), n. [$\langle Nonalta$ (see def.) + $-itc^2$.] In mineral, a hydrous silicate of ealeium, occurring in massive form of a white or bluish-gray color. It is found at Tetela de Xonalta in Mexico.

Xorides (zor'i-dez), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1809).]
A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the ichneumonid subfamily *Pimplinæ*, or giving name to an unused family *Xorididæ*, having the face narrowed, the cheeks tuberculate behind the eyes, and the tibiæ and tarsi long and slender.

xiphosure (zif'ō-sūr), n. One of the Xiphosura, as a herseshoe-crab.

xiphosurous (xif-ō-sū'rms), a. [\langle Xiphosura + \rangle xiphosurous (xif-ō-sū'rms), a. [\langle Xiphosura + \rangle xiphoteuthis (zif-ō-tū'this), a. [NL., \langle Gr. \rangle serape, smooth, polish.] A genus of molesticopy, sword, \rangle + $\tau e v \theta i c$, squid.] A genus of behavior of the Xiphosura tensor or the brewers' easks. Compare X, 5.

Xya (zī'ii), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1809), \langle Gr. \rangle is erape, smooth, polish.] A genus of molesticopy, sword, \rangle the Xiphosura tensor of the Xiphosura tensor or the brewers' easks. Compare X, 5.

Xya (zī'ii), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1809), \langle Gr. \rangle is erape, smooth, polish.] A genus of molesticopy is expected in the property of the Xiphosura tensor or the brewers' easks. Compare X, 5.

having filiform ten-jointed antenme and fossorial front legs. The species are mainly tropical; but one is European and one (X. apicalis) is North American. Also called Tridactylus and Rhipipteryx.

Xyela (zī-ē'lii), n. [NL. (Dalman, 1819), \ Gr. \\ \xiv\tilde{\gamma}\eta, a plane or rasp. \ \xiv\tilde{\xi}\eta, serape.] A genus of saw-flies, of the hymenopterous family Tenturedinides, giving name to the subfamily Xyetinæ, and having the fourth and following joints of the antenna long, slender, and filiform. The species are small and have a remarkably long ovipositor. One North American and three European species are

known. The generic name has recently been ascertained to be a synonym of Pinicola (Brébisson, 1818).

Xyelinæ (zī-e-lī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Xyela + -inæ.] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family Tenthredinidæ, founded on the genus Ayela, and having the antennæ nine- to thirteen-jointed, irregular, third joint very long,

teen-jointed, irregular, third joint very long, anterior wings with three marginal and four submarginal cells, and ovipositor long. Also Xyelidæ, Xyelidæs, Xyelidæs, Xyelidæs, Xyelidæs, Xyelidæs, eal. Woodcoal: in distinction from lithanthrax.

Xyleborus (zī-leb'ō-rus), n. [NL. (Eichoff, 1864), Gr. ξυληβόρος, eating wood, ζ ξίλου, wood, + βορός, devouring.] A notable genus of barkboring beetles, of the family Scolytidæ, having the antennal funicle five-jointed, the club subthe antennal funicle five-jointed, the club subthe antennal funicle five-jointed, the club subthe antennal funielo five-jointed, the elub subglobose and subannulate, the tarsi with the first three joints subequal and simple, and the tibiæ with the outer edge eurved and finely serrate. About 75 species are known, of which 14 finhabit North America. X. dispar is common to Europe and North America. It is known in the United States and Canada as the pin-borer, shot-borer, and pear-blight beetle. See these words, and cuts under pin-borer and wood-engrager.

xylem (zī'lem), n. [Irreg. \(\) Gr. \(\) \(\) Gr. \(\) \(\) wood.] In \(\) bot., that part of a fibrovascular bundle which contains duets or tracheids - that is, the woody part, as distinguished from the phloëm, or bast part. Compare phloëm. See protoxy-

lem, leptoxylem.

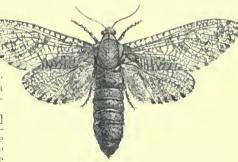
lem, leptoxylem. **xylene** (zi'lēn), n. [⟨ Gr. ξi'λον, wood, + -ene.]

Any one of the three metameric dimethyl benzines C₆H₄ (CH₃)₂. They are volatile, inflammable liquids obtained from wood-spirit and from coal-tar. Also xylol, xylole. **Xylesthia** (zi-les'thi-fi), n. [NL. (Clemens, 1859), ⟨ Gr. ξi'λον, wood, + i σθίειν, eat.] A peculiar genus of North American tineid moths, allied to Oelseyleipurgia and Hamistrag of the

allied to Ochsenheimeria and Hapsifera of the European fauna. X. pruniramiella, the type, feeds as a larva upon the black-knot of the plum (Sphæria morbosa), and the larva of X. clemensella feeds upon dead

locust-timber. **Xyletinus** (zil-e- $\mathfrak{f}i'$ nus), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1829), irreg. $\langle \operatorname{Gr}, \mathfrak{f}i'$ zor, wood, + NL. Ptinus, q. v.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Ptinidæ*, comprising about 30 species, and very widely distributed. The elytra are striate and the antennæ serrate with joints nine to eleven, not elongate. Seven species occur in North America, as *X. pubescens*.

Xyleutes ($z\bar{\imath}$ -tū'tēz), n. [NL. (Hübner, 1816), \langle Gr. $\xi \nu \lambda \epsilon i \varsigma$, a wood-cutter, \langle $\xi i \lambda \alpha v$, wood.] A



Common Locust-borer (Aylentes robiniae), female, natural size.

genus of moths, of the family Cossidæ. X, robinia is the common locust-borer of the United

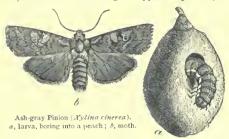
nize is the common locust-borer of the United States. See also cut under carpenter-moth, **xylharmonica** (zil-hiir-mon'i-kij), n. [\langle Gr. \(\xi\)\)\(\xi\)\(\xi\)\(\xi\ A genus of leguminous trees, of the tribe Eumimosew. It is characterized by a broadly falcate compressed woody two-valved pod with transverse obovate seeds. The only species, X. dotabriformis (formerly Ingazylocarpa), is a tall tree of tropical Asia, producing a hard wood and hearing brimmate leaves of only two pinns, these with four or five pairs of large leadets and an odd one. The small pate-green flowers are condensed into globose heads which form terminal racemes or axillary clusters. It is known as the ironwood of Pegn, or by its Burmese name, pyengadu (which see).

xylidne (zil'i-uii), n. Same as xyloidine.

Xylina (zil'i-uii), n. [Nl. (Treitschke, 1826), < Gr. \$\vec{v}\$ixteo, of wood, < \$\vec{v}\$ivo, wood.] A genus of noctuid moths, giving name to the Xylinidæ, and having the male antenne simple, the pro-

and having the male antenne simple, the pro-boscis short, the body robust, and the fore wings rounded at the apex. The larve usually live on trees, and the pupe are subterranean. The genus is represented in all parts of the world, and the species number about 50.

of which 8 are European and about 20 North American. X. cinerea, of the United States, is called the ash-gray pinion, and its larva bores into green apples and peaches, and



feeds upon the foliage of various trees. Three of the British

species are fancifully named respectively the conformist, X. furcifera (X. conformis), the nonconformist, X. lambda, and the gray shoulder-knot, X. ornithopus.

Xylinidæ (zī-lin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Guenée, 1852), \(Xylinu + -idæ. \)] A family o' noctuids, named from the genus Xylina, many of which

named from the genus *Nylina*, many of which are known as shark-moths. They have the antenne almost always simple, well-developed palpi, thorax robust, wings oblong, with longitudinal markings, and somewhat plicated when at rest, giving the insect an elongated appearance. The family includes about 20 genera. **xylobalsamum** (z̄i-l̄ō-lal'sa-mum), n. [⟨ L. xylobalsamum ⟨ Gr. ξυλοβόλσαμον, the wood of the balsam-tree, ⟨ ξίλον, wood, + βάλσαμον, balsam.] 1. The wood, or particularly the dried twigs, of the balm-of-Gilead tree, Commiphora (malulsamum). The wood is heavy, pinkish, and fra-Opabulsamum. The wood is heavy, pinkish, and fragrant. A decoction of it, as also of the fruit (carpobalsamum), is given in the East as a carminative, etc.

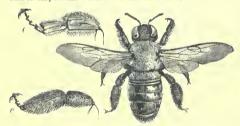
2. The balsam obtained by decoction from this

wood. **Xylobius** (zī-lō'bi-us), u. [Nl., \(\sigma\) Gr. \(\sigma\) rood + \(\beta\) foc, life.] 1. A genus of beetles, of wood, + \(\delta \circ \circ \), life.] 1. A genus of beetles, of the family \(Euenemid \alpha \), named by Latreille in 1834, and containing two European species. Also called *Xylophilus*.—2. A genus of fossil chilognath myriapods. Duwson, 1859. **xylocarp** ($z\bar{z}'|\bar{o}$ -kärp), n. [ζ Gr. $\xi i \lambda o v$, wood. $+ \kappa a \rho \pi \bar{o} \zeta$, fruit.] In bot., a hard and woody

xylocarpous (zī-lō-kār'pus), a. [As xylocarp + -ous.] Having fruit which becomes hard or -ous.]

xylochlore (zī'lō-klōr), n. [⟨Gr. ξίλον, wood, + χλορός, greenish-yellow.] An olive-green crystalline mineral, closely resembling apophyllite. if not a variety of it.

Xylocopa (π̄-lok'ō-pā), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1802), ζ Gr. ξέλου, wood. + -κοπος, ζ κόπτειν, cut.] An extensive genus of solitary bees, containing many of those large species known as varpenter-bees. They resemble bumblehees, from which they differ in having the abdomen usually naked, and in important venational characters. Their burrows



Virginian Carpenter-bee $(Xylocopa\ virginia)$, ϵ , hind tarsus of female carpenter-bee; ϵ , hind tarsus of bumblebee.

are formed in solid wood, and their cells are separated by partitions usually made of agglutinated sawdust, and provisioned with pollen. Six species occur in Europe and nine in North America. X. violacea is the common European species, and X. vieginica the common one in the United States. See also carpenter-bee (with cut).

Witted States. See also corpenter-bee (with cut).
Xylocopus (xī-lok'ō-pus), n. [NL. (Cabanis, 1863), ζ (ir. ξίγαν, wood, + -κοπος, ζ κόπτεν, cut.] A genus of woodpeckers, such as Picus minor and P. major, respectively the lesser and greater spotted woodpeckers of Europe: generally considered a synonym of Picus proper. See Dendrocopus, 2, and cut under Picus.

xylogen (zi'lō-jen), n. [(Gr. zi'.av, wood, +-)r1995, producing.] 1. Same as liguin.—2. Wood
or xylem in a formative state.

wylograph (zi/lō-grāf), n. [ζ Gr. ξέλω, wood, + γράφω, engrave, write.] 1. (a) An engraving on wood. (b) An impression or print from a wood-block. In both senses the term is most commonly applied to old work, especially to that of the very earliest period.—2. A mechanical copy of the grain of wood, executed by a method of nature-printing, and used as a

surface decoration. The wood to be copied is treated chemically so that the grain remains in relief and serves to give an impression in a suitable pigment.

xylographer (zi-log'ra-fer), n. [xylograph-y+-erl.] An engraver on wood, especially one of the earliest wood-engravers, as of the fifteenth century.

xylographic (zī-lō-graf'ik), a. [< xylograph-y -ie.] Of or pertaining to xylography; cut in or on wood.

Some of these changes of form, otherwise inexplicable, some of these changes of form, otherwise inexpirance, since they are from simpler and easier forms to others more complicated and seemingly more difficult, can be readily accounted for by the fact that the runes were essentially a xylographic script.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 221.

xylographical (zī-lō-graf'i-kal), a. [< xylo-

Same as xylographic. graphic + -al.]

xylographical (zī-lō-graf'i-kal), a. [⟨xylo-graphic+-al.] Same as xylographic.

Xylographus (zī-log'ra-fus), n. [NL. (Dejean, 1834): see xylograph.] A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Cioidæ, distinguished mainly by the structure of the legs. About a dozen species are known, most of which are South American. Two, however, are from southern Europe, one is from Algeria, and one from Madagascar.

xylography (zī-log'ra-fi), n. [= F. xylographie; ⟨Gr. ξίλον, wood, + -γραφία, ⟨γράφειν, engrave, write. Cf. ξυλογραφείν, write on wood.] 1. Engraving on wood: a word used only by bibliographers, and chiefly for the woodent work of the fifteenth century.—2. A process of decorative painting on wood. A selected pattern or design is drawn on wood and is then engraved, or the design is reproduced on zine by the ordinary method. An electrotype cnat is taken from the woodcut or zine plate, and smooth surfaces of wood are printed from the electrotype, under a regulated pressure, with pigments prepared for the putpose. The color penetrates the wood, leaving no outside film, and after heing French polished, or covered with a fluid enamel, the wood may be washed, scrubbed, or even sandpapered without destroying the pattern. Ure.

xyloid (zī'loid), a. [⟨Gr. ξυλοειδής, like wood,

xyloid (zī'loid), α. [⟨Gr. ξυλοειδής, like wood, ⟨ξύλον, wood, + είδος, form.] Woody; of the nature of, resembling, or pertaining to xylem or wood; ligneous.

or wood; ligneous.

xyloidine (zī-loi'din), n. [As xyloid + -ine².]

An explosive compound (C₆H₉NO₇) produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch or woody fiber. It somewhat resembles guneotton in its nature. Also called xylidine.

xylol, xylole (zī'lol, zī'lōl), n. [⟨ Gr. ξίλον, wood, + L. aleum, oil.] Same as xylene.

xyloma (zī-lō'mi), n.; pl. xylomata (-ma-tā).

[NL., ⟨ Gr. ξίλον, wood, + -oma.] In bot., a seleriotoid body in certain fungi which produces sporgganous structures in its interior.

sporogenous structures in its interior.

sporogenous structures in terror. (Smith, 1798), so called from the woody apple-like fruit; $\langle \text{Gr. } \xi i \lambda \sigma v, \text{ wood.} + \mu \bar{\eta} \lambda \sigma v, \text{ apple.} \rangle$ A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Proteuceæ* and of apetalous plants, of the order Proteaccæ and tribe Grevillecæ. It is characterized by opposite leaves, densely spicate flowers, an ovary with two ovules laterally affixed, and a hard, nearly indehiseent, somewhat ovoid fruit. The 5 species are all Australian. They are trees or tall shrubs, with opposite entire or apiny-toothed leaves. The flowers are of medium size, sessile in pairs under the bracts of a dense spike, which is commonly perfect below, but in the upper part sterile. The spikes are opposite or axillary, or crowded into a terminal cluster which finally becomes lateral. X. ppriforme, the woodenpear tree of New South Wales, is remarkable for its fruit, which is exactly like a common pear in size and shape, but attached by the broad end and composed of a hard woody substance difficult to cut; when ripe it splits lengthwise, discharging a flat winged seed. The tree grows from 20 to 40 feet high, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, producing a dark-reddish wood, used in cabinet-work.

Xylomiges (zī-lom'i-jēz), n. [NL. (Guenée,

Xylomiges ($z\overline{1}$ -lom'i- $\overline{j}\overline{e}z$), n. [NL. (Guenée, 1852, as Xylomyyes), $\langle Gr. \xi \nu \lambda \rho \mu \gamma \eta \zeta$, mixed with wood, $\langle \xi i \lambda \rho v$, wood, $+ \mu \iota \gamma \nu i \nu a\iota$, mix.] A genus of noetuid moths, of the family Apamidæ, com-

Xylonomus (zī-len'ō-mus), n. [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), ⟨Gr. ξὐλον, wood, + νέμειν, graze, feed.] An important genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the ichneumonid subfamily Pimilian in the subfamilian in the subfami pling, having very long legs and antenna, and the marginal cell of the fore wing extending nearly to the apex of the tore wing extending nearly to the apex of the wing. The species are rather large, are wide-spread, and are parasitic upon the larve of the larger wood-boring beetles, such as the Cerambyoidæ; 15 are known in Europe, and 9 have been described from the United States. **xylopal** (zī-lō'pal), n. [⟨ Gr. ξύλοr, wood, + oπά//νος, opal.] Same as wood-opal. **Xylopaga**! (zī-lot'cas), n. [NI. (Turton)

Xylophaga¹ (xī-lof'a-gā), n. [NL. (Turton, 1822), (Gr. ξείνου, wood-eating, ζξίνου, wood, + φαγεῖν, eat.] 1. A genus of boring bivalves,

of the family Pholadida, as X. dorsalis.-2. [l. e.] A member of this genus.

Xylophaga looks like a very short ship-worm, making burrows in floating wood, against the grain, about an inch long. P. P. Carpenter, Lectures on Molluaca (1861), p. 99.

Xylophaga² (zī-lof' a-gā), n. pl. [NL: see Nylophaga¹.] 1. A series of Hymenoptera ditrocha, in Hartig's elassification (1837), containing only the family Uroccridæ: distinguished from the Phyllophaga on the one hand and the Parusitica on the other. Compare these

two words.—2. A group of rhynehophorous insects. Motschulsty, 1845.

xylophagan (zī-lof'a-gan), a. and n. [\lambda Xylophaga + -an.] I. a. In entom., of or pertaining to the Xylophaga, in either sense.

II. n. A member of the Xylophaga, in either

xylophage (zī'lō-fāj), n. [〈 Xylophagus.] A xylophagons insect. [Rare.]

Wood yellowish, . . . of a somewhat unequal coarse fiber, soon attacked by xylophages.

Kurz, Flora Brit. Burmali.

Xylophagi (zi-lof'a-ji), n. pl. [NL., pl. of Xylophagus, q. v.] 1. In Latreille's system of elassification, the second family of his tetramerous Coleoptera, containing many forms now distributed among the Bostrichidæ, Mycetopha-gidæ, Cioidæ, Lathridiidæ, Cucujidæ, Colydiidæ, and Trogositidæ.—2. In Meigen's classification,

same as Xylophagidæ.

Xylophagidæ (zī-lō-faj'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < Xylophagns + -idæ.] A famiy of brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus Xylophagus. They have the costal vein encompassing the entire wing, and the tible spurred. Their larve live in dead and decaying wood, and the adults are found most commonly on tree-trunks in high places in the woods. About 60 species are known. Compare Beridæ.

xylophagous (zī-lof'a-gus), a. [⟨Gr. ξύλοφάγος, wood-eating, ⟨ξύλον, wood, + φαγείν, eat.] 1.

Wood-eating; habitually feeding upon wood; lignivorous, as an insect. See Cis (with cut).— 2. Perforating and destroying as if eating tim-

ber, as a mollusk or a crustacean. **Xylophagus** (zi-lof'a-gus), n. [NL. (Meigen, 1803): see xylophagous.] The typical genus of North American. Also incorrectly X'llophagus (Latrelle, 1829).

Xylophasia (zī-lō-fā'si-ā), n. [NL. (Stephens, 1829), ζ Gr. ξέλον, wood, + φάσις, an appearance.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the family Apamidæ, allied to Xylomiges, but having the palpi reaching above the head. X. hepatica is the clouded brindle-moth. X. polyodon is the dark arches, expanding about 2 inches. Many of the species formerly included in this genus are now placed in Hadena and Manyetter.

mestra.

xylophilan(zī-lof'i-lan), n. [⟨Xylophili+-an.]

Any member of the Xylophili.

Xylophili (zī-lof'i-lī), n. pl. [NL. (Latreille, 1825), pl. of Xylophilus: see xylophilous.] A group of searabæoid beetles, including several genera of the modern family Scarabæidæ: correspondent of the familian Described Research. responding to the families Dynastidæ and Ru-

telidæ of Maeleay. xylophilous (zī-lof'i-lus), a. [⟨NL. Xylaphilus, ⟨Gr. ξύλον, woed, + φιλεῖν, love.] Fond of wood,

as an insect; living or feeding upon wood. **Xylophilus** (zī-lof'i-lus), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1825); see xylophilous.]

1. A genus of small Xylophilus (zī-lof'i-lus), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1825): see xylophilous.]
1. A genus of small beetles, of the family Anthicidæ. It is represented in many parts of the world, and comprises more than 40 species, of which 16 are found in the United States, as A. melsheimeri, remarkable in that the males have flabellate antenna.
2. Same as Xylobius, 1. Mannerheim.
xylophone (zī'lō-fōn), n. [⟨Gr. ξίλον, wood, + φωνή, voice.] A musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, often supported on hauds of straw, and sounded by means

ported on bands of straw, and sounded by means



of small wooden hammers or by rubbing with rosined gloves. The tone is often agreeable and effective. Also yigelira, sticcada, and straw-

Xylopia (zī-lō'pi-ā), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), for * Λ ylopicros, so called from the bitter wood; ζ Gr. $\xi \dot{\nu} \lambda o \nu$, wood, $+ \pi \iota \kappa \rho \dot{\sigma} \varsigma$, bitter.] A genus of plants, of the order Anonaceæ, type of the of plants, of the order Anonaceæ, type of the tribe Xylopieæ. It is characterized by flowers with a conical receptacle bearing externally numerons stamens with truncate anthers, in the center excavated and containing from one to five carpels, each with two to six ovules. There are from 30 to 40 species, natives of the tropics, chiefly in America, but with several in India and Africa. They are trees or shrubs with coriaceous and commonly two-ranked leaves. The flowers are solltary or clustered in the axils, and are nearly or quite sessite, each with six petals, the outer elongated, thick, boat-shaped, curving, erect, and almost meeting at the summit, surpassing the three inner petals. The fruit consists of oblong or elongated berries produced on a convex receptacle. X. Ethiopica, of western tropical Africa, is the source of African, negro, or Guicea pepper; it is a tree with pointed ovate leaves, and a fruit consisting of several dry black quili-like aromatic carpels about 2 inches long. These are sold in native markets as a stimulant and condiment, and were formerly imported into Europe, forming the piper Ethiopicum of old writers. For X. polycarpa, of tropical Africa, see yellow dye-tree (under yellow). From the pervasive flavor of their wood various American species are called bitter-wood, especially X. ylabra in the West Indies and X. frutescens in Guiana. The fruit of X. sericea in Brazil serves as a spice, and its bark torn from the tree in ribbon-like strips la twisted into coarse cordage, and would be avallable for matting. X. frutescens, known in Brazil as embira, has similar uses. Several species have formerly been classed under the general Unona, Uraria, and Habzelia.

Xylopiae (zī-lō-pī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), ⟨Xylopia + -eæ.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order Anonaccæ. It is characterized by densely crowded stamens, and thick exterior petals which are connivent or scarcely open; the inner ones are inctuded and smaller, and are semestimes minute or absent. It includes 8 gener

Xylopinus (zī-lō-pī'nus), n. [NL. (Le Conte. 1862), ζ Gr. ξίλον, wood, + πεινᾶν, be hungry.]
A genus of tenebrionid beetles, peculiar to North America, having the antennæ slender with the distal joints triangular, the anterior tarsi of the male little dilated, and the ante-rior margin of the front not reflexed. Three species are known. They live under the bark

xyloretine (zī-lō-rē'tin), n. [For *xylorrhetine; Gr. \$\xi\text{\partial}\text{Gr. \$\xi\text{\partial}\text{con}\$, wood, \$+ \phi\text{\partial}\text{v\eta}\$, resin: see resin.] A subfossil resinous substance, found in connection with the pine-trunks of the peat-marshes of Holtegaard in Denmark.

peculiar genus of searabæid beetles, having the head of the male armed with a long horn, and the female head tuberculate. The genus corresponda in the western hemisphere to the eastern Oryctes. X. satyrus is rather common in the eastern United States. Its larva is said to Injure the roots of ash-trees.

xylosistron(zī-lộ-sis'-tron), *n*. [⟨ Gr. ξίλον, wood, + σεῖστρον, sis-



wood, 4 occupies, sisterum: see sistrum.] A musical instrument, invented by Uthe in 1807, resembling Chladni's euphonium, but having wooden instead of glass rods. Compare xytharmoniea.

xylostein (zī-los'tē-in), n. [⟨NL. Xylosteum (see def.) (⟨Gr. ξέλον, wood. + ὀστέον, hone) + -in².] An active poisonous principle which has been

isolated from the seeds of Louiccra Xylostcum,

a species of honeysnekle. **Xylostroma** (zī-lō-strō'mā), n. [NL., < Gr. ξύλον, A genus or form-genus of polyporoid fungi, which continues indefinitely, without fruiting, as a thick dense leathery sheet covering the wood upon which it lives.

wood upon which it lives. **xylostromatoid** (zī-lō-strō'ma-toid), a. [⟨ NL. Xylostroma(t-) + -oid.] In bot., resembling the genus or form-genus Xylostroma—that is, having a tough woody or leathery appearance—as the matted myeelium of certain polyporoid

Distinguished by its distinct xylostromatoid sub-stratum. M. C. Cooke, Handbook of British Fungi, I. 282.

Xylota (zî-lō'tä), n. [NL. (Meigen, 1822), < Gr. ξίνον, wood.] A large genus of syrphid flies, comprising medium-sized or large species,

flies, comprising medium-sized or large species, slender, with the abdomen more or less red, yellow, or metallic. More than 40 species are found in North America, and about 15 in Europe. The larva are found in decaying wood, and the adults frequent the follage of hushes in blossom.

Xyloteles (zī-lot'e-lēz), n. [NL. (Newman, 1840), ζ Gr. ξίλον, wood, + τέλος, end.] A genus of Polynesian cerambycid Leetles, comprising about a dozen species from New Zealand and the Philippines. They are rather large pubescent beetles with the intereoxal prominence of eent beetles, with the intereoxal prominence of

the abdomen in the form of an acute triangle. **Xyloterus** ($z\bar{\imath}$ -lot'e-rus), n. [NL. (Erichson, 1836), $\langle Gr. \xi i \rangle ov$, wood, $+ \tau \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon i v$, bore.] 1. A ge-1830), (Gr. \$ν/ον, wood, + τερευν, bore.] 1. A genus of bark-boring beetles, cortaining several very destructive species, as X. bevittatus, which seriously injures the spruce in North America. They have the antennal club large, oval, solid, pubescent on both sides, the eyes completely divided, and the tibits serrate. Five species occur in the United States. By European authors the genus is considered a synonym of Trypoleodron (Stephens, 1880).

podendron (Stephens, 1830).

2. A genus of horntails, comprising two Euro-

pean species. Hartig, 1837.

real species. Marky, Nor. εχιοτίλε (εχί 'lō-til), n. [ζ Gr. ξίλον, wood, + τίλος, down.] A mineral of fibrous structure and wood-brown color, probably an altered xylotile (zî'lō-tīl), n.

ting, as an insect. **Xylotrogi** (zī-lǫ-troʻji), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ξίλον, wood, + τρώγεν, gnaw.] In Latreille's elassification, a group of serricorn beetles, distinguished among serricorns from Malacodermi and from Sternoxi.

Xylotrypes ($z\overline{1}$ -fō-trī'pēz), n. [NL. (Dejean, 1834, as Xylotrupes), ζ Gr. ξi /zov, wood, $+ \tau \rho v$ - $\pi a v$, bore.] A genus of very large lamellicorn beetles, related to Dynastes, as X. gidcon of Malacca, which attacks the cocoanut. The cephalic

lacea, which attacks the cocoanut. The cephalic horn of the males is always forked, and the thoracic horn sometimes bifd. About a dozen species are known, belonging mainly to the Australasian fauna. **Xyrichthys** (zī-rik'this), n. [NL. (Cuvier and Valeneiennes, 1839), also *Xirichthys*, *Zyrichthys*; \langle (Ir. $\xi v \rho \delta v$, a razor, $+ i \chi \theta v \varepsilon$, a fish.] In ichth., \langle Gr. $\xi v \rho \delta v$, a razor, $+i \chi \theta v \varsigma$, a fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of brilliantly colored labroid fishes, of a genus of brilliantly colored labroid fishes, of tropical seas, known as razor-fishes. X. remiculatus Is West Indian, and differs little from the European type of the genus. X. lineatus of the West Indias, and occasional on the southern coast of the United States, is rosered with a large blotch on each side below the pectorals. Xyridaceæ (zir-i-dā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Xyris (-id-) + -acex.] Same as Xyrideæ.

xyridaceous (zir-i-dā'shius), a. Characterized like Xyris: belonging to the Xyrideæ (Xyridacex)

Xyrideæ (zī-rid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Kunth, 1815), Xyrideæ (zī-rid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Kunth, 1815), Xyris (Xyrid-) + .eæ.] An order of monoeotyle-donous plants, of the series Coronaricæ. It is characterized by slightly irregular bisexual flowers, sea-

sile and solitary under imbricated bracts in a terminal head. The perianth consists of three equal broad-spreading delicate corolla-lobes, and a single large petaloid caducous sepal which wraps around the corolla, or is in the tropical American genus Abolboda absent. There are perhaps 48 species, belonging mostly to the genus Xyris (the type), the others to Abolboda. They are usually perennials, growing in tuffs in wet places, chiefly in warm countries. They resemble the sedges and rushes in labit, the Restiaceæ in the structure of their seeds, and the spiderworts in that of their ovules.

worts in that of their ovules. **Xyris** (zī'ris), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737; earlier in Lobel, 1581), so called from the sharp-edged leaves; \langle Gr. $\xi\nu\rho\iota c$, a species of Iris, perhaps I. $f \omega tidissima$, \langle $\xi\nu\rho\iota v$, a razor, \langle $\xi\iota \varepsilon\iota v$, serape.] A fatidissima, \(\xi\text{Evpôv}\), a razor, \(\xi\text{Evev}\), serape.\) A genus of plants, type of the order \(Xyridex\). It is characterized by flowers with a broad petaloid sepal which is very caducous, and a style without any appendage. About 40 species have been described, but not all are now thought distinct. They are tuted herbs, the stems usually flattish and two-edged, with linear rigid or grasslike leaves, and small globose or ovoid flower-beads with very closely imbricated rigid bracts. They are known as yellow-eyed grass, from the yellow petals; 17 species occur in the southern United States, nostly in sands and plue-barrens; 4 extend northward, of which \(X\), fexxuosa, with a twisted, and \(X\). Caroliniana, with a flattish scape, occur from Massachusetts to Florida; \(X\), fimbriata and \(X\), tota occur in pine-barrens from New Jersey southward. The leaves and roots of \(X\). Indica are used as a remedy against leprosy and the itch lu India, as are also those of \(X\). Americana in Guiana and of \(X\), raginata in Brazil.

xyst (zist), n. [\(\text{L. xystus, also xystum, } \(\text{Gr. ξνσ-} \) rός, a covered portico (so called from its polished floor), ζ ενστός, scraped, smoothed, polished, ζ ξίετν, scrape, plane, smooth, polished, ζ ξίετν, a covered portico or open court, of great length in proportion to its width, in which athletes performed their exercises; or,

of great length in proportion to its width, in which athletes performed their exercises; or, in Roman villas, sometimes, a garden walk planted with trees. Also xystos, xystus.

Xysta (zis'tā), n. [NL. (Meigen, 1824), < Gr. ξυστός: see xyst.] 1. A genus of dipterons insects, belonging to the Muscidæ caliptratæ and subfamily Phasinæ. They are medium-sized or small somewhat hairy flies of black or gray color, whose metamorphoses are not known. Few species have been described, of which but one is North American.

2. A genus of tenebrionid beetles, synonymous with Elæodes (Eschscholtz, 1829).

Xystarch (zis'tärk), n. [⟨ LL. xystarches, ⟨ Gr. ξυστάρχης, the director of a xyst, ⟨ ξυστός, a covered portico, xyst, + ἄρχειν, rule.] An Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the xyst.

Xyster (zis'tér), n. [⟨ Gr. ξυστήρ, a serapingtool, ⟨ ξύειν, scrape: see xyst.] 1. A surgeons instrument for scraping bones.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of fishes. Lacépète.

Xysticus (zis'ti-kus), n. [NL. (Koch, 1835), ⟨ Gr. ξυστώς, of or for scraping, ⟨ ξυστός, scrape: see xyst.] A large genus of laterigrade spiders, of the family Thomisidæ. About 30 species are described from North America.

described from North America.

xystos (zis'tos), n. [NL. or L.: see xyst.] Same

Xystrocera (zis-tros'e-rii), n. [NL. (Serville, 1834), \langle Gr. $\xi i \sigma \tau \rho a$, a scraper, $+ \kappa \epsilon \rho a c$, horn.] In entom., a genus of tropical longicorn beetles of large size, and usually of a reddish-yellow eolor variegated with metallic green. About 30 species are known, nearly all from African and Australasian faunas.

MSS. Cope, 1877), \langle Gr. $\xi \nu \sigma \tau \rho a$, a scraper (\langle $\xi \nu \varepsilon \nu \sigma \rho a$, scrape), $+ \delta \sigma \lambda \nu \tau \rho \sigma \sigma c$, a scraper of centrarchoid fishes, distinguished from Lepomis

by the blunt pharyngeal teeth. A species is found in Texas, usually called *Lepomis heros*. **xystus** (zis'tus), n. 1. Same as xyst.—2. [cap.] [Nl..] A generic name variously applied to certain hymenopterous, coleopterous, and lepidentary invester. dopterous insects.





The twenty-fifth letter y-. in the English alphabet. It

in the English alphabet. It has both a vowel and a consonant value. The character (as was pointed out under U) is the finally established Greek form of the sign added by the Greeks next after T (which had been the last Phenician letter) to express the oo (5)-sound; U and V are other forms of it, which have kept more nearly their original place and value. As a Greek vowel, Y underwent a phonetic change which made of it the equivalent of the present French u, German û, a rounded i, or a blending of the i and u acounds; and in the first century B. e. it was added by the Romans to their alphabet (which had till then ended with x) to express this sound in the Greek words borrowed into their language. With the same value it passed slao into Anglo-Saxon use; but its sound gradually changed to that of a pure or unrounded i; and then its (urther development into a sign for both vowel and consonant, in being ont only exchanged with it in diphthongs and vowel-digraphs—as a iau, eiey, oiey—but also commonly used by itself as the vowel of a syllable, as in by, deny, sulph, iying, taking the place of i both at the end of a word (since no proper English word except the pronoun I is allowed to end with i) and elsewhere, and constantly exchanging with i and ein the different inflectional forms of the same words: as, youn, ponies; pretty, prettier; deny, denies, denied, denier; and soon. In Anglo-Saxon y properly expressed the mixed sound it; but it early began to interchange with, and in Middle English the two became convertible, y being often substituted for ins being more legible, and as affording, especially at the end of a word, an opportunity for a calligraphic flourish. Hence its present prevalence at the end of words, while in the inflected forms the older its returned, families, the plural of familie, remaining beside family, the hourished spelling, without the original final e, of familie. As a vowel-sign, y is a superfluity in our alphabet, signifying nothing which would not be just as well signified by i. The consona

the symbol of the accessory semitendinosus. A. H. Garrod. (c) In math.: (1) [l.c.] In algebra, the second of the variables or unknown quantities. (2) [1.c.] In analytical geometry, the symbol of the ordinate or other rectilinear point-coördinate. (3) In mechanics, the component of a force in the direction of the axis y. (d) As a medieval Roman numeral, symbol for 150, and with a line drawn above it (\overline{Y}) , 150,000.—3. [l. c.] An abbrevia-

above it (Y), 150,000.—3. [l. c.] An abbreviation of year.—Yn function. See function.

Y² (wi), a. [From the letter Y.] Something resembling the letter Y in shape. Specifically—
(a) A forked clamp for holding drills or other tools. (b) One of the forked supports in the angle of which is placed either a telescope or one of the extremities of the axis about which a telescope or other instrument or apparatus turns. (c) Same as 1-track. (d) A two-way pipe or coupling used to unite a hot- and coll-water pipe in one discharge, as in a bath-tub; a Y-pipe or Y-cross. (e) In entom., a Y-moth.

Y³t. An old mode of writing the pronoun L.

 \mathbf{Y}^{3}_{t} . An old mode of writing the pronoun I.

For the hy sory nicht and day, Y may say, hay wayleway! Y luf the mar than mi lif. Rel. Antiq., I. 145.

See i-1. For Middle English words with this

y-. See i-1. For Middle English words with this prefix, see i-, or the form without the prefix.
-yl. [Early mod. E. also -ie, -ye; \langle ME. -y, -ie, -ye, -i, -iz, \langle AS. -iy = D. -ig = OHG. -ig, -ie, MHG. -ie, -ee, G. -ig = Ieel. -igr, -ugr = Sw. Dan. -ig = Goth. -ags (ef. L. -ie-us = Gr. -ke-ée), an adj. suffix, as in AS. stænig, stony, isig, iey, dedwig, dewy, etc. This suffix is often spelled -ey, especially when attached to a word ending in an asin clause, skewel A very common suffix in -y, as in clayey, skyey.] A very common suffix used to form adjectives from nouns, and sometimes from verbs, such adjectives denoting 'having,' 'eovered with,' 'full of,' etc., the thing expressed by the noun, as in stony, rocky, icy, watery, rainy, dewy, meaty, juicy, mealy, salty, peppery, powdery, flowery, spotty, speckly, etc. It may be used with almost any nonn, but is found chiefly with monosyllables, while examples of its use with trisyllables are wreter. lables are rare.

[Also -ie (rarely -ee); < ME. -ye, -ie (rare); -y². [Also -ie (rarely -ee); < ME. -ye, -ie (rare); a dim. suffix, prob. due to a merging of the familiar adj. suffix -y¹, -iel, with the orig. fem. snffix -ie³, -y³, and perhaps in some eases with the D. dim. suffix -je, which is short for -jen, a later var. of -ken (see -kin).] A diminutive suffix, appearing chiefly in childish names of animals, etc., as kitty, doggy, piggy, birdy, froggy, mousy, and similar names, or familiar forms of personal names, as Katu or Kittu (difference of the standard of the standard of the standard of the suffix and suffix a Jroggy, mousy, and similar names, or laminar forms of personal names, as Katy or Kitty (diminutive of Kate), Jenny, Hetty, Fanny, Willy, Johnny, Tommy, etc., such names being often spelled with -ie, as Willie, Davie, etc., a spelling common in Scotch use, and also in general use in names of girls, as Katie, Jennie, Hettie, Carrie, Lizzie, Nellie, Annie, etc. Such names coincide in terminal form with some feminine names not actually terminal form with some lemmine names not actually diminutive, us Mary, Lucy, Lity, formerly and sometimes still written Marie, Lucie, Lillie, etc. The diminutive termination is not used, except as above, in English literary speech, but it is common in Scotch, as in beastic, mannie, lassie, sometimes with a second diminutive suffix, as in lastice. siekie, etc.

[Early mod. E. also -ye, -ie; < ME. -ie, \langle OF. -ie, F. -ie = Sp. -ia, in some words of Gr. origin -ia = Pg. It. -ia, \langle L. -ia = Gr. -ia, a common torm. of fem. abstract (and concrete) nouns, as in L. familia, family, mania (ζ Gr. μανία), madness, etc. See def. Cf. -cy, -ency, -ce, -ence, etc.] A termination of nonns from the Latin or Greek, or of modern formation on the Latin or Greek, or of modern formation on the Latin or Greek model. Such nouns are or were originally abstract, but many are now concrete. Examples are family, innocency, homily, theory, geography, philosophy, philosophy, ct.; the list is innumerable. Besides words from the Latin and Greek, many other words have the termination -y, either after the analogy of the Latin and Greek termination or from some other source. As the termination in such cases usually has no significance, and is therefore not used as formative within the meaning assigned to that word, such words, which are very numerous and intractable to classification, are here ignored.

ya1t. An old spelling of yea. ya² (yä), pron. A dialectal form of you.

yacare (yak'a-re), n. [Braz.] Same as jacare.
yaca (yak'a), n. [W. Ind.] Either of two
West Indian evergreens, Podocarpus Purdicana
and P. coriacea, trees becoming respectively 100 feet and 50 feet high, and affording timber suitable for cabinet and plain purposes.

yacca-tree (yak'ä-trē), n. Same as yacca. yacca-wood (yak'ä-wad), n. The wood of the vaeca-tree.

yacet ree.

yacht (yot), n. [Formerly also yatcht, yatch
(ef. F. yacht, < E.); = G. jacht, < MD. jacht, D.
jagt, a yacht, lit. a chase, hunting (= OHG.
*jagōt, MHG. jagōt, G. jagd, chase, hunting),
< jagen = OHG. jagōn, MHG. G. jagen, hunt.]
A vessel propelled either by sails or by steam,
most often light or comparatively small, but
sometimes of large size, used for pleasure-trips
or for racing, or as a vessel of state to convey yacht (yot), n. sometimes of large size, used for pleasure-trips or for racing, or as a vessel of state to convey persons of distinction by water. There are two distinct types of sailing yacht: the racer with large spars and sails and fine lines, but sacrificing comfort to speed; and the commodious well-proportioned cruising-yacht. Sailing yachts are seldom or never of a more elaborate rig than that of the schooner; but steam-vessels of every class from launches up are common as yachts.

I sailed this morning with his Majesty in one of his yachts (or pleasure-hoats), vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India Company presented that curious plece to the king.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 1, 1661.

Yatcht, a Dutch Vessel or Pleasure hoat about the big-ness of our Barge. Blount, Glossographia (1670).

Yacht, a small sort of a Ship. built rather for Swiftness and Pleasure than for Merchandize or Warlike Service.

E. Phillips, 1706.

yacht (yot), v. i. [\(yacht, n. \)] To sail or eruise in a yaeht.

The young English . . . seek for travels as dangerous ss war, diving into Maelstroms, . . . yachting among the icebergs of Lancaster Sound.

Emerson, Power.

vacht-built (yot'bilt), a. Constructed on the model of a vacht.

On the coast of Florida, there are the skimming-dish, the pumpkin-seed, and the flat-iron models, all half-round yacht-built boats, broad and beamy, cat-rigged or sloop-rigged; they all pound snd spank in a sea-wave, and are very wet. J. A. Henshall, Forest and Stream, XIII. 683.

yacht-club (yot'klub), n. A elub or union of yaeht-owners for racing purposes, the promotion of yachting, etc., usually presided over by a commodore.

yachter (yot'er), n. [< yacht + -er1.] One who commands a yacht; also, one who sails in a yacht; a yachtsman.

yachting (yot'ing), n. [Verbal n. of yacht, v.]

The art of navigating a yacht; the sport of sailing or traveling in a yacht. Also used attributively: as, a yachting voyage; a yachting

yachtsman (yots'man), n.; pl. yachtsmen (-men). One who keeps or sails a yacht.

The men . . . were hauling up the mainsall, Cland and Freddy lending superfluous aid, and making themselves very hot over it, as the manner of yachtsmen is.

W. E. Norris, Matrimony, v.

yachtsmanship (yots'man-ship), n. [\(\square\) yachtsman + -ship.] The art or seienee of sailing or managing a yacht. Also yachtmanship.

The partisans of English yachtmanship need not be

disconcerted.
St. James's Gazette, Sept. 8, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.) A Middle English form of gave, preterit

of give1.
yaff (yaf), v. i. [Imitative; ef. yap1 and waff2.]

To bark like an angry dog: yelp; hence, to talk pertly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

This said, up came a paffing cur. A. Scott, The Hare's Complaint. (Jamieson.)

A. Scott, The Hare's Complaint. (Jamieson.)

yaffil (yaf'il), n. Same as yaftel.
yaffingale (yaf'ing-gal), n. [Appar. altered from yaftel, with term. conformed to that of nightingale.] Same as yaftel. Also yappingale.
[Prov. Eng.]

I am woodman of the woods,
And hear the garnet-headed yoffingale
Mock them. Tennyson, Last Tournament.
yaffle! (yaf'l), n. [Imitative; ef. yaff.] The green woodpeeker, Gecinus viridis: from its loud laughing notes. Also yaffil, yaffler, yaffingale. See cut under popinjay. [Prov. Eng.]

The Green Woodpecker, Gecinus or Picus viridis, though almost unknown in Scotland or Ircland, is the commonest; frequenting wooded districts, and more often heard than seen, its laughing cry (whence the name "Yafili" or "Yafile" by which it is in many parts known) and undulating flight afford equally good means of recognition.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 651.

yaffle² (vaf'l), n. [Also yafful; origin obscure.]

1. An armful. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A pile of eodfish to be carried from the flakes to the store-

house. [Local, Massachusetts.]
yaffle? (yaf'l), v. i.; pret. and pp. yaffled. ppr.
yaffling. [\(\sqrt{yaffle}^2, n. \)] To transport yaffles of
fish: as, "now, boys, go to yaffling." [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

yaffler (yaf'ler), n. Same as yaffle1. [Prov. Eng.]

yager (yā'gèr), n. [〈 G. jäger (= D. jager), a huntsman, 〈 jagen, hunt: see yacht. Cf. jäger.]
1. Formerly, a member of various bodies of light infantry in the armies of different German

states, recruited largely from foresters, etc.; now, a member of certain special battalions or

corps of infantry or eavalry, generally organized as riflemen.—2. Same as jäger.

yagger (yag'èr), n. [\langle D. jager, a huntsman, \langle jagen, hunt: see yacht.] A ranger about the country; a traveling peddler. [Shetland Islands] ands.1

I would take the lad for a yagger, but he has rather ower good havings, and he has no pack. Scott, Pirate, v.

ower good havings, and he has no pack. Scott, Pirate, v. yaguarundi (yag-wa-run'di), n. [Also jaguarundi, yaguarondi; S. Amer.: see jaguar.] A wild cat of Mexico and Central and South America, Felis jaguarundi. This cat is nearly as large as the ocelot, but entirely without spots, in which respect, as well as in its slender form, it resembles the eyra, and has thus a musteline rather than a feline aspect. The tail is as long as the body exclusive of the head and neck. The generat color is a uniform grizzled brownish gray, the individual hairs being annulated and tipped with blackish; kittens are more rufous brown. The yaguarundi ranges northward nearly or quite through Mexico, and of late years has generally been included among the mammats of the United States.

yah (yä), interj. An interjection of disense

yah (yä), interj. An interjection of disgust. Yahoo (yā-hö'), n. [A made name, prob. meant to suggest disgust; cf. yah, an interj. of disto suggest disgust; cf. yah, an interj. of dis-gust.] I. A name given by Swift, in "Gulliver's Travels," to a feigned race of brutes having the form of man and all his degrading passions. They are placed in contrast with the Houyhnhums, or horses endowed with reason, the whole being designed as a satire on the human race.

a satire on the numan race.

He [the Houndnhnm] was extremely curlous to know "from what part of the country I came, and how I was taught to imitate a rational creature; because the I ahous (whom he saw I exactly resembled in my head, hands, and face, that were only visible), with some appearance of cunning, and the strongest disposition to mischief, were observed to be the most unleachable of all brutes."

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 3.

Hence-2. [l. c.] A rough, brutal, uncouth

A yahoo of a stable-boy.

Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 10. (Davies.) "What sort of fellow is he? . . . A Yahoo, I suppose."
"Not at all. He is a capital fellow, —a perfect gentleman."

H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, lv.

3. [l. c.] A greenhorn; a back-country lout. Bartlett. [Southwestern U. S.]
Yahveh (yä-vä'), n. Same as Jehovah.
Yahvisti (yä'vist), n. Same as Jehovist.
Yahvistic (yä-vis'tik), a. Same as Jehovistic.
yaip, v. i. Same as yaup².
The wild on the land of the same as yaup².

yaip, v. i. Same as yaup².
yak (yak), n. [< Tibetan gyak.] The wild ox of Tibet, Poëphagus grunniens, or any of its domesticated varieties; the grunting ox. The yak is a remarkable instance of the development of the pelagunder climatic influences. The modification is like that seen in the musk-ox of arctic regions, Ovibos moschatus, though stitude has done for the yak what has resulted from Intitude in the case of the musk-ox. The body is covered with very long hair langing from the shoulders, sides, and hips nearly to the ground, and the tail bears a heavy brush of long hairs. The wild animal, which inhabits the nonntains of Tibet about the snow-line and descends into the valleys in winter, is of a blacklish color; the back is humped; and the general form is not unlike that of the bison, though the long hair gives the animal a different appearance. The actual relationships of the yak are with the humped Asiatic cattle of which the zebu is the best-known demesticated stock. The yak is of great economic importance to the Tibetans, and has been domesticated. In this state it sports in many color-variations, like other cattle. It is used as a beast of hurden, makes excellent beef, and yields rich milk and butter; the long silky hair is spun and woven for many fabrics. The tails when mounted furnish the fly-anappers or chowries much used in India, and they are also dyed in various



Yak (Počphagus grunniens).

colors as decorations and ceremonial insignia. The elephant-headed god Ganesa is usually represented as flourishing the chowry with his trunk over the heads of various personages of the Hindu pantheon. Yaks have often been taken to Europe, where they are kept in menageries, and have repeatedly been bred in confinement. The yak crosses easity with some other cattle, producing various mixed breeds. See also ent under Artiodactyla.—Yak lace, a heavy and rather coarse lace made from the silky hair of the yak: at one time much used for trimming outer garments.

yakin (yā'kin), n. A large Himalayan antelope, Budoreas taxicolor, inhabiting high mountain-

Budoreas taxicolor, inhabiting high mountain-

ranges. The relationships of the yakin are with the rupicaprine and nemorhedine anti-lopes, as the European chamois, the Asiatic gorals, and the American Rocky Mountain goat.

yakopu (yak'ō-pö), n. A weapon like the kuttar, used by the people of Java and Sumatra.

yaksha (yak'shā), n. [Skt.] In Hindu myth., one of a class of demigods who attend Kuvera, the god of righes and guard his treasures.

Hogg, Mountain Bard, p. 43. (Jamieson.)

Yale lock. See lock¹.

yallow (yal¹ō), a. A dialectal variant of yellow. Gearge Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

yam (yam), n. [= F. ignamc, \Sp. ignama, igname, iñame, ñame = Pg. inhame (NL. inhame), \African (in Pg. rendering) inhame, yam. The Malay name is ubi, Javanese uwi, E. Ind. ocbis (Müller), whence G. öbis-curzel, yam.] 1. A tuberous root of a plant of the genus Dioscorea, particularly if belonging to one of numerous species cultivated for their esculent roots; also, such a plant itself. The plant is commonly a slender twining high-elimbing vine, in some species prickly; the root is fleshy, often very large, sometimes a shapeless mass, sometimes long and cylindraceous, varying in color from white through purple to nearly black. The yam is propagated by cuttings from the root, or also in some species by sxillary hubblets. The root contains a large amount of starch, sometimes 25 per cent., is hence highly nutritious, and in tropical lands largely takes the place of the potato of temperate climates. It lacks, however, the dry mealtiness of the potato, and is on the whole rather coarse, and not as a rule highly esteemed by people of European rasees. It is cooked by baking or boiling, and is in the West Indies sometimes converted into a meat used for making cakes and puddings. D. sativa is an ordinary species (the hot of the Hawsiians) with unarmed stem and of European races. It is cooked by daking or boiling, and is in the West Indies sometimes converted into a meat used for making cakes and puddings. D. sativa is an ordinary species (the hoi of the Hawaiians) with unarmed stem and an aerid root which requires soaking before hoiling; it is a profitable source of starch. D. adata, the red or white yam, the uri of the Fiji Islands, has a winged, not prickly stem, supported in culture by reeds; its tubers attain sometimes a length of 8 feet and a weight of 100 pounds. D. aculeata, the kawai of the Fijis, has prickly stems not requiring support. D. Batalas, the Chinese or Japanese yam, is

D. Bacatas, the Chinese or Japanese yam, is hardy in temperate ellmates, and excited considerable interest in Europe and Amer-ica, at the time of the potatory as a possipotato-rot, as a possi-ble substitute for that ble substitute for that crop. The tuber is pure white within, of a flaky consistency, and of a fuste agree-able to many. It grows 3 feet deep, however, enlarging somewhat toward the bottom,



entarging somewhat toward the bottom, hence is very difficult to gather. D. sativa also is hardy in the southern United States, but the true yam is there little cultivated. (See def. 2.) These species present many varieties, and various other species are more characteristics. or less cultivated.

The negro yams are a yearly crop, but the white yams will last in the ground for several years.

T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 317.

2. By transference, a variety of the sweet-potato. [Southern U. S.]

De yam will grow, de cotton blow, We'll hab de rice an' corn. Whittier, Song of the Negro Boatmen.

3. Any plant of the order Dioseoreaceæ. Lind-3. Any plant of the order Dioscoreaeeæ. Lindley.—Chinese yam. See def. I.—Common or cultivated yam, Dioscorea saliva.—Japanese yam. See def. I., and cut under Dioscorea.—Kawai yam. See def. I.—Ooyala yam, Dioscorea tementosa, of the East Indies.—Port Moniz yam. See Tamus.—Red yam. See def. I.—Tivoli yam, Dioscorea nummularia, of India and the Malayan and Pacifie Islands.—Uvi yam. See def. I.—White yam. See def. I.—Wild yam, any native species of yam. Specifically—(a) The wild yam-root, Dioscorea villoss, of North America, a delicate and pretity twining vine, extending north to Canada. The root is esteemed by eclectics a cure for billous colle, and is used by the southern negroes against rheumatism: hence called colic-root and rheumatisa-root. (b) See Ra ania.—Winged yam, Dioscorea alata.—Yam family, the plant-order Dioscoreaeeæ.

Yama (yam'ä), n. [Skt. Yama, prob. lit. 'the twin. In early Hindu myth., the first mortal, son of the sun (Virasvant) and progenitor of the human race, who went first to the other world,

and ruled as king of those who followed him and ruled as king of those who followed him thither; later, the god of departed spirits and the appointed judge and punisher of the dead. Ho is in modern Hindu art generally represented as crowned and scated on a bundlo, which he guides by the horns. He is four-armed, and of anstere countenance. In one hand he holds a mace, in another a noose which is used to draw out of the bodies of men the souls which are doomed to appear before his judgment-seat. His garments are of the color of fire; his skin is of a hluish green. one of a class of demigods who attend Kuvera, the god of riches, and guard his treasures.

Yakut (ya-köt'), n. A member of a people of Turkish or mixed Turkish origin, dwelling in Turkish or mixed Turkish origin, dwelling in the reighborhood of the Lena.

yamadou (yam'a-dö), n. An oil obtained from the tallow-nutmeg, Myristica sebifera. See nut-

Siberia in the neighborhood of the Lena.

yald¹ (yäld), a. Same as yeld¹.

yald², yauld (yâld), a. [Prob. var. of *yeld, <
Icel. yildr = Sw. Dan. yild, stout, brawny, of full size.] Supple; active; athletic. [Scotch.]

Bein' yald and stout, he wheelit about, And kluve his beid in twaine.

Hogg, Mountain Bard, p. 43. (Jamieson.)

Yale lock. See lock¹.

yallow (yal'ō), a. A dialectal variant of yellow. Gearge Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

yam (yam), n. [= F. igname, < Sp. ignama, ig
the tallow-nucleg, my. occording the meg, 2.

yama-mai (yam'ä-mì'), n. [NL. (GuérinMénéville, 1861), < Jap. yama-mai, lit. 'worm of the mountains.'] A large bombycid moth, whose larva feeds on the oak Quercus serrata in Japan, and furnishes silk of excellent quality which has long been utilized in the manufacture of the heavier native silk fabries. The worm has been reared in Europe and in the United States, but has not been commercially successful in those countries. See silkvorm, 1.

vam-bean (yam'bēn), n. A leguminous plant, wam-bean (yam'bēn), n.

yam-bean (yam'ben), n. A leguminous plant, Pachyrrhizus tuberosus and P. angulatus, widely cultivated in the tropics for its pods, which are used as a vegetable, and for its tubers, which are edible cooked when young, and furnish in large quantity a starch said to be fully equal to large quantity a starch said to be fully equal to arrowroot. The tubers are borne at intervals along the cord-like roots. P. tuberous has often been included in P. angulatus, but is for cultural purposes at least distinct, having a nuch larger pod free from irritating hairs. In the Fiji Islands P. angulatus is called yaka or va yaka; in English it has been distinguished from P. tuberosus as the short-podded yann-bean.

yammer (yam'èr), v. i. [Also yaumer, yamer; \(ME. zamuren, zomeren, zeomeren, \lambda AS. geómerian (= OHG. jāmarōn, MHG. jāmeren, G. jammern), lament, groan, \(geómor, sad, mournful (= OS. jāmar = OHG. jāmar, sad, \rangle OHG. jāmar, MHG. jāmor, G. jammer, lamentation, misery).]

MHG. jämor, G. jammer, lamentation, misery).]

1. To lament; wail; shriek; yell; cry aloud; whimper loudly; whine. [Prov. Eng. and

As for the White Maiden of Avenel, she is seen to yam mer and wail before ony o' 'em dies. Scott, Monastery, iv.

"The child is doing as well as possible," said Miss Grizzy; "To be sure it does yanamer constantly—that can't be denied."

Miss Ferrier, Marriage, xviii.

2. To yearn; desire. [Prov. Eng.]

I nammer to hear how things turned east.

Tim Bobbin, in Mackay's Lost Beauties of the Eng. Lang.

yammering (yam'er-ing), n. [Also yaumering; verbal n. of yammer, v.] A crying, whining, or grumbling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

They ill-thrawn folk . . . would tear the congregation to pieces wi' their bickerings and yournerings.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, ix.

yammerly (yam'ér-li), adv. [< ME. zamerly, zomerly, < AS. *geómorlice, < geómorlic, lamentable, < geómor, sad: see yammer, v.] Piteously. Gawayne.

yamp (yamp), n. [N. Amer. Ind.] An umbelliferons plant, Carum Gairdneri, found from California to Wyoming and Washington; doubtless, also, C. Kellogii, of central California. These plants have fascicled tuberons roots, which are an important food of the Indians.

which are an important food of the Indians. yamph (yamf), v. i. [Cf. yaff, yapl.] To bark continuously. Halliwedl. [Prov. Eng.]
yamun (yä'mun), n. [Chinese, \langle ya, the marquee of a general, + mun, a two-leaved door, a gate.] The official and private residence of a Chinese mandarin who holds a seal; the place where a mandarin transacts the business of the region or department under his care, and where he lives; a mandarin's office, court, residence, etc.

The three yamuns at our feet, with their quaint towers, grand old trees, flags, and the broad Penrl River on the other side of the city, are the only elements of positive beauty in the landscape.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxii.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbesm, II. xxii.

Tsung Il yamun, the bureau or department of the Chinese government which attends to foreign affsirs; the Chinese "Foreign Office." It was established in 1800, is composed of eleven members, and forms the channel of communication between the foreign ministers and the throne. Giles.

yang (yang), v. i. [Imitative.] To cry as the wild goose; honk.

yang (yang), n. [< yang, v.] The cry of the wild goose; a honk.

yang-kin (yang'kēn'), n. [Chinese.] A Chinese dulcimer.

yang-kin (yang ken), n. [Chinese.] A Chinese dulcimer.
yank¹ (yangk), r. [Perhaps a nasalized form of yaek, found in sense of 'talk fast', prob. orig. move quiekly, ⟨ Sw. dial. jakka, rove about, a secondary form of leel. jaga, move about, = Sw. jaga = Dan. jage, hunt, chase, hurry, = D.

jagen = G. jagen, hunt: see yacht. The Sw. Dan. sense 'hunt' appears to be due to G., and the word does not seem to be old in Scand., or to word does not seem to be old in Scand., or to exist in AS., etc. Yank has prob. been confused in part, as to meaning, with yark, yerk; and the whole series to which it belongs is dialectal, and without early record.] I. intrans. 1. To be in active motion; move or work quickly; bustle. Imp. Diet.—2. To talk fast or constantly; scold; nag. Imp. Diet.

II. trans. To move, carry, bring, take, etc., with a sudden jerk or jerking motion: usually with along, over, or out: as, to yank a fish out of the water. [Colloq.]

I don't see the fun of being yanked all over the United States in the middle of August.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 201.

When the butt of a room goes on the drink, or takes to

When the butt of a room goes on the drink, or takes to moping by himself, measures are necessary to yank him out of himself.

R. Kipling, Only a Subaltern.

out of himself. R. Kipling, Only a Subaltern.
I guess th' best thing we can do is t' yank our traps out of that cave an' get started again.
T. A. Janvier, Aztec Treasure-house, x.
yank¹ (yangk), n. [\(\frac{yank¹}, v. \] 1. A quick, sharp stroke; a buffet. [Seotch.]
I took up my neive an' gae him a yank on the baffat tell I gart his bit brass cap rattle against the wa'.

Hogg, Brownic of Bodsbeck, xiv.

2. A jerk or twitch. [Colloq., U. S.]—3. pl. Leggings or long gaiters worn in England by

Leggings or long gaiters worn in England by agricultural laborers. Halliwell.

Yank² (yangk), n. [An abbr. of Yankec.] A Yankee. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

"The Yank" or the equally grovelling "nigger," one of the other, which we do not know, has corrupted "Pollard of Richmond."

The Nation, IV. 236. [The word acquired during the war of the rebellion wide currency as a nickname or contemptuous epithet among the Confederates for a Union soldier, the Confederates themselves being in like spirit dubbed Johnnies or Rebs by the Union soldiers.]

yankee¹† (yang'kē), a. [A dubious word, in spelling prob. conformed to Yankee², being, if a genuine word, prob. for *yankie or *yanky, smart,

genuine word, prob. for *yankie or *yanky, smart, active (as a noun, Sc. yankie, a sharp, elever, forward woman), < yanki + -ie¹ or -y¹, equiv. to yanking, active: see yanking. Cf. Yankee².] Spanking; excellent. Also used adverbially.

Spanking; excellent. Also used adverbially. Yon may wish to know the origin of the term Yankee. Take the best account of it which your friend can procure. It was a cant, favorite word with farmer Jonathan Hastings, of Cambridge, about 1713. Two aged ministers, who were at the college in that town, have told me they remembered it to have been then in use among the students, but had no recollection of it before that period. The tneventor used it to express excellency. A Yankee good horse, or Yankee cider and the like, were an excellent good horse and excellent ider.

Dr. W. Gordon, Hist. Amer. War (ed. 1789), I. 324.

Yankee? (yang'kē), n. and a. [Formerly also Yankey and *Yanky (in pl. Yankies); origin uncertain. (a) According to a common statement.

certain. (a) According to a common statement, Yankee, as used in the plural Yankees, is a var. of Yenkees or Yengees or Yaunghees, a name said to have been given by the Massachusetts Indians to the English colonists, being, it is supposed, an Indian corruption of the E. word English, or, as some think, of the F. Anglais, English (in the latter case the statement must refer to the Indians of Canada, the only ones in contact with the French). The word is said to have been adopted by the Dutch on the Hudson, who applied it to the people of New England (it is said, "in contempt," but prob. not more in contempt there exists a contempt to the contempt of the cont than any other designation of them). (b) In another view, the name Yankee was derived from the adj. yankee as given under yankee¹. Some connect yankee¹ with the preceding theory by assuming it to be a corruption of the Indian Yengees or Yenkees or Yankees as applied to the English, as if 'English' articles meant necessarily 'excellent' articles. Others identify Yankee' with yankeel, 'excellent, smart'; but this sense does not seem to have been common, if existent, in New England use; and the theory is otherwise untenable.] I. n. 1. A citizen of New England.

ew England.

From meanness first this Portsmouth Yankey rose,
And still to meanness all his conduct flows.

Oppression, A Poem by an American (Boston, 1765).

[(Webster.)

When Yankies, skill'd in martial rule,
First put the British troops to school.

Trumbull, McFingal, l.

Yankies—a term formerly of derision, but now merely of distinction, given to the people of the four eastern States. Trumbul's McFingal (5th Eng. ed.), Editor's note.

States. Trumout's meringal (5th Eng. et.), Entor's note. For ourselves, now, we do not entertain a doubt that the sobriquet of Yankees, which is in every man's mouth, and of which the derivation appears to puzzle all our philologists, is nothing but a slight corruption of the word "Yengeese," the term applied to the "English" by the tribes to whom they first became known. We have no other authority for this derivation than conjecture, and conjectures

Vankee, in the American use, does not mean actizen of the United States as opposed to a foreigner, but a citizen of the Northern New England States (Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c.), opposed to a Virginian, a Kentuckian, &c.

De Quincey, Style, Note 1.

We have the present Yankee, full of expedients, half-master of all trades, inventive in all but the beautiful, full of shifts, not yet capable of comfort.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

2. By extension, a native of the United States. [Chiefly a European use.]—3. A soldier of the Federal armies: so called by the Confederates

during the war of secession. See Yank².—4. A glass of whisky sweetened with molasses. Bartlett. [New Eng.] [Colloq. in all uses.]

II. a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Yankees: as, Yankee smartness or invention; Yankee notions.

Codfish, tinware, apple-brandy, Weathersfield onions, wooden howls, and other articles of *Yankee* barter.

**Irving, Knickerbecker, p. 276.

Examine him outside and in, I'd thank ye, Morals, Parisian — manners, perfect Tankee.

Lord Houghton, A Knock at the Door (quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 106).

Ez ef we could maysure stapenitous events By the low Yankee stan'ard o' dollars and cents. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iv.

2. Yankees collectively considered.

Up the turning via Galileo they climb, to the Basilica at the top, ... hackneyed as only Yankeedom and Cockneydom, rushing hand in hand through all earth's sacrednesses, can hackney.

Rhoda Broughton, Alas, viii.

Yankee-Doodlet (yang'kē-dö'dl), n. A Yankee:

a humorous use, from a popular air so named. [Rare.]

I might have withheld these political noodles From knocking their heads against hot Yankee Doodles.

Moore, Parody of a Celebrated Letter.

Yankeefied (yang'kē-fīd), a. [\(\text{Yankee}^2 + -fy + \) -ed2.] Having the appearance or manner of a Yankee; characteristic of a Yankee. [Colloq.] The Colonel whittled away at a bit of stick in the most

Yankeefied way possible.

A Stray Yankee in Texas, p. 113. (Bartlett.)

Astray Tankee in Texas, p. 113. (Bartiett.)

Yankee-gang (yang'kē-gang), n. An arrangement in a sawmill (in Canada) adapted for logs of 21 inches or less in diameter. It consists of two sets of gang-saws, having parallel ways in the immediate vicinity of each other. One is the slabbing-gang, which reduces the log to a balk and slab-boards. The balk is then shitted to the stock-gang, which rips It into lumber. E. H. Knight.

Yankeeism (yang'kē-izm), n. [< Yankee² + -ism.] 1. Yankee ways or characteristics.

"Lemiss I had keaved that July's impetuous ways - her

"I confess I had feared that Lily's impetuous ways—her—her—"" 'Flamboyant Yankeeism,' Mr. Gore-Thompson called It," suggested Mrs. Clay. "We are from the Southwest originally," rather stiffly answered Mrs. Floyd-Curtis, who took Yankeeism to cover the reproach of a New England birthplace.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, The Anglomaniacs, i.

2. A locution or a practice characteristic of Yankees, specifically of the inhabitants of New England.

Cussedness . . . and cuss, . . . in such phrases as "He done it out o' pure cussedness," and "He is a nateral cuss," have been commonly thought Yankeeisms. . . But neither is our own. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

neither is our own. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

yanker (yang'kèr), n. [\(\frac{yank1}{+-er^1}\). In
def. 3 cf. D. janker, a bawler, brawler, lit. yelper, \(\frac{janken}{janken}\), yelp, bark.] 1. A smart blow.—
2. A great falsehood; a plumper. [Scotch.]
"Ay, billy, that is a yanker!" said Tamaside. "When
ane is gaun to tell a lie, there's naething like telling a
plumper at aince."

Hogg. Three Perils of Man, I. 336. (Jamieson.)
3. Same as yankin 2. June Diot

3. Same as yankie, 2. Imp. Diet.
yankie (yang'ki), n. [< yank¹ + -ie¹, -y¹. Cf.
yankee¹.] 1. A sharp, forward, clever woman.
[Scotch.]—2. One who speaks or scolds incessantly. Imp. Diet.

santly. Imp. Inct.
yanking (yang'king), p. a. [Ppr. of yank¹, v.]
1. Active; pushing; thoroughgoing. [Scotch.]
"Ye'll be nae bagman, then, after a'?" "No," said the traveller. . . . "Weel, I canna say but I am glad o' that—I canna bide their yanking way of knapping English at every word."

Scott, St. Renan's Well, ii.

2. Jerking; pulling. [U. S.]

That poor Emery Ann had had a yanking old horse, and a wretchedly uncomfortable saddle; . . . the wonder was that she had stayed on at all.

Mrs. Whitney, Sights and Insights, xxix.

to partake of it large numbers of them were coast every spring. Also called cassena, and coardina, and South Sea tea.

yappingale, n. Same as yaffingale.

that are purely our own; but it is so very plausible as almost to carry conviction of itself.

J. F. Cooper, Oak Openings, p. 28.

Proceed with the story in a direct course without yew.

Proceed with thy story in a direct course, without yawing like a Dutch yanky.

Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, iii. (Davies.)

yanolite (yan'ō-līt), n. Same as axinite.
yao-pien (yāō'pyen'),n. [Chinese, lit. 'changed in the kiln'; 'yao, kiln, furnace, + pien, change, transform.] In ceram., a Chinese vessel which, from accident, intentional over-firing, or the like, has lost the appearance it would have had under ordinary circumstances, the colors being under ordinary circumstances, the colors being changed, fused together, etc., by too greatheat, changed, fused together, etc., by too great near, or unequally fused on the different faces. Many of the most esteemed pieces of porcelain owe their unusual color, or their clouding, mottling, or the like, to accidents or irregularities of manufacture of this nature.

yaourt (yourt), n. [{ Turk. yoghurt.}] A kind of thickened fermented liquor made by the Turks of milk curdled in a special way.

yap¹ (yap), v. i.; pret. and pp. yapped, ppr. yapping. [Prob. imitative. Cf. yaff, waff², and yaup¹.] To yelp or bark. [Prov. Eng.]

Mr. Transome appeared with a face of feeble delight, playing horse to little Harry, who roared and flogged behind him, while Moro yapped in a puppy voice at their heels.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xii.

Ez ef we could maysure stapenjious events
By the low Yankee stan'ard o' dollars and cents.

Lovell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iv.

Yankee nation, the United States. [Humerons.]—Yankee notions. See notion.

Yankeedom (yang'kē-dum), n. [\langle Yankees + -dam.] 1. The region inhabited by Yankees, in any sense of that word.

Located as it is on the confines of Egypt and of Yankeedom in this State [Illinois], it has done a good work in both sections.

The Independent, quoted in Bartlett's yapl' (yap'li), adv. A dialectal form of yeply.

Yankees collectively considered.

Yankees collectively considered.

Heels.

Presently he [the dog] yapped, as if in hot chase of a Rabbit.

R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty, xxiv.

yapl (yap), n. [\lamble yapl, v.] 1. A yelp, as of a dog.—2. A cur. [Prov. Eng.]

yap² (yap), a. A dialectal form of yepl. Halliwell.

yap³, v. i. See yaup².

yaply (yap'li), adv. A dialectal form of yeply.

yapok, yapock (yap'ok), n. [Also yapach, oyapock: so named from the river Oyapok, between French Guiana and Brazil.] The South American water-opossum, Chironectes variegatus. It is can water-opossum, Chironectes variegatus. It is



Yapok (Chironectes variegatus)

one of the smaller opossums, rather larger than the houserat, with large naked ears, long scaly tail, and handsomely variegated fur. It is a good swimmer, resembles the otter in habits, and feeds on fish and other aquatic animals. yapon (yâ'pon), n. [Also yaupon, yupon; prob. of Amer. Ind. origin.] An evergreen shrub or small tree of the holly kind, *Ilex vomitoria*, better known as I. Cassine, found from Virginia around the coast to Texas, thence to Arkansas. It is generally a tall shrub sending up shoots from the It is generally a tall shrub sending up shoots from the ground, and forming dense thickets, but in Texas some-



Yapon (Ilex vomitoria).
1, branch with fruits; 2, branch with male flowers.

times assumes a tree-like habit. It bears an abundance of scarlet berries of the size of a pea, and branches covered with these are sent north for winter decoration. Its leaves have an emetic and purgative property, and a decoction of them was the famous black drink of the southern Indians. Its use was both ceremonial and medicinal, and to partake of it large numbers of them went down to the coast every spring. Also called cassena, and Appalachian, Carolina, and South Sea tea.

yapster (yap'stèr), n. [\(\forall yap^1 + \text{-ster.}\)] A dog. Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon (1798).

yar¹ (yär), v. i.; pret. and pp. yarred, ppr. yarring. [Also yarr, Se. yirr; \text{ME. *zarren, zaren, zurren, zeorren, \text{ AS. georran, girran, gyrran (= MHG. girren), roar, cry, rattle, chatter.]} To snarl; gnar.

Thenne watz hit lif vpon list to lythen the houndez, . . . Loude he [the fox] watz zayued [hallooed] with zarande apeech.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1724.

All the dogs were flocking about her, yarring at the retardment of their access to her.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. xxii. (Davies.)

yar², yare² (yär. yãr), a. [Origin not ascertained.] Sonr; brackish. [Prov. Eng.] yaraget (yar'āj), n. [< yare¹ + -agc.] Naut., the power of moving or capability of being managed at sea: used with reference to a ship.

To the end that he might, with his light ships, well manned with water-men, turn and environ the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of yarage, both for their bigness, as also for lack of water-men to row them.

North, tr. of Piutarch, p. 777.

yarb (yärb), n. A dialectal form of herb.

Her qualifications as white witch were boundless cun-ing, . . . [and] some skill in yarbs, as she called her impies. Kingsley, Westward Ho, iv.

yard¹ (yärd), u. [Early mod. E. also yeard¹ (xird), v. [Early mod. E. also yeard; < ME. yerd, zerd, < AS. yyrd, gird, gird, a rod, = OS. gerda = D. garde, a rod, twig, = OHG. yartja, yerta, MHG. G. gerte, a rod, switch; from the more primitive noun, OHG. MHG. gart, a rod, yard, = Goth. gazds, a goad, = Icel. yaddr = AS. yād, E. goad (the AS. yād, if = Goth, argde involves on irregular contraction. Goth. gazds, involves an irregular contraction, and may be a diff. word); cf. L. hasta, a spear: see goad, gad¹, and hastate.] 1†. A rod; a stick; a wand; a branch or twig.

The yerd of a tre that is haled adown by myhty strengthe bowith redyly the crop adoun.

Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 2.

The cros I kaile the heerdys [shepherd's] gerde; Therwith the denyl a dent he 3af.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

Ther-fore on his *gerde* skore shalle he [the marshal] Alle measya in halle that seruet be. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

Whan Joseph offeryd his gerde that day, Anon ryth fforth in present
The ded atyk do floure fini gay.

Corentry Mysteries, p. 6.

Hence-2t. Rule; direction; correction.

"Hoste," quod he, "I am under your yerde; Ye han of us as now the governaunce." Chaucer, Prof. to Clerk's Tale, 1, 22.

3. A measuring-rod or -stick of the exact length of 3 feet or 36 imperial inches; a yardstick.

You would not, sir: had I the yeard in hand, Ide measure your pate for this delusion.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. 1874, II. 40).

Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Worka, ed. 1874, II. 40).

4. The fundamental unit of English long measure. The prototype of the British imperial yard (to which the United States Office of Weighta and Measures conforma, though without express authority) was legalized in 1855. It is a bar made of a kind of hronze or gunmetal known as Baily's metal. It has a square section of 1 inch on the sides, and is 33 inches long. But at 1 inch from each end a well is drilled into one of its surfaces so that the bottom is in the central plane of the bar, and into the bottom of the well is sunk a gold plug, upon whose mat surface is engraved one of the two defining lines. The yard is defined as the distance between these lines at 62° E, with the understanding that the bar is to be supported in a particular manner, and that the thermometers are to be constructed according to certain rules. The lines are designed to be looked at with the microscopes of a comparator; but they are not so free from hiur that their middles can be determined more nearly than to a millionth part of the distance between them. This standard was made after the practical destruction of the previous legal prototype, that of 1760, in the burning of the Houses of Parliament, October 16th, 1834, and was iegalized as a new prototype because its length agreed with what had been recognized in 1819 by the Standards Commission as the scientific standard yard—namely, with a certain scale, known as Shuckburgh's scale, having been made in 1794 by Troughton for Sir George Shuckburgh, who in his comparisons of it first introduced the comparator with micrometer microscopes. This scale was a copy of another which had been made for the Royal Society in 1742, from which the standard of 1760 was copied. This was a bar having upon one side two gold studs, each with a dot pricked upon it; and it was used by bringing the points of a beam-compass into these dots, which had thus soon become badly wern. Older standards still extant are those of Queen Elizabeth and of Henry V 4. The fundamental unit of English long mea-

Gothic architects of England more usually employed a Gothic architects of England more usually employed a foot of 13; modern inches, a unit probably derived from France; and the oldest works show a foot of 12½ modern inches, no doubt the old Saxon foot, agreeing very nearly with the Rhineland foot of modern Germany. Some British remains, as Stonehenge, were evidently constructed with Roman measures. The Standards Commission of 1819 reported that 37 inches of cloth were frequently given for each yard, which is almost precisely Rhenish measure. They also found focal yards of 38 and 40 inches. As a cloth measure, the yard is divided into 4 quarters = 16 nails. (See cloth-measure, under measure.) A square yard contains 9 square feet, and a cubic yard 27 cubic feet. Contracted yd.

A good oke staffe, a yard and a halfe, Each one had in his hande. Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 244).

That there might be no Abuse in Measures, he [Henry 1.] ordained a Measure made by the Length of his own Arm, which is called a Yard. Baker, Chronicles, p. 38. 5. Naut., a long cylindrical spar having a rounded taper toward each end, slung crosswise to a mast and used for suspending certain of the sails called either square or lateen sails according as the yard is suspended at right angles or obliquely. Yards have sheave-holes near their extremities for the sheets reeving through. Either end of a yard, or rather that part of it which is outside the sheave-hole, is called the yard-arm; the quarter of a yard is about half-way between the sheave-hole and the slings. Going upward from the deck, the yards are known as the lower yards, topsail, topgallant, and royal-yards, except where double topsails are used, when the topsail-yard is replaced by the lower and upper topsail-yards. Lower yards and topsail-yards are sometimes made of fron, and hollow. See cuts at abox, a-cockbill, cockscomb, and ship.

I bearded the king's ship, the part is toppast.

I boarded the king's ship; . . . on the topmast, The yards, and bowsprit would I flame. Shak., Tempest, l. 2, 200.

Three new topsails, . . . with stops and frapping-lines, were bent to the yards, close-reefed, sheeted home, and hoisted.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 260.

6. A long piece of timber, as a rafter. Oxford 6. A long piece of timber, as a rafter. Oxford Glossary.—7. In her., a bearing representing a staff or wand divided into equal parts, as if for a measure.—8. The virile member; the penis.—After-yards (naul.), the yards on the mainmast and mizzenmast.—Golden Yard or Yard and Ell, a popular name of the three stars in the helt of Orion.—Slings of a yard. See sling1.—To man the yards, to place men on the yards of a slitp—a form of saluting a distinguished person visiting the vessel. They stand on the yards, each with his inner arm over the life-line, and the other arm ontstretched to the shoulder of the man next him.—To point the yards of a vessel. See point1.—To sling the yards, to traverse a yard, to trim the yards. See the verbs.—With spur and yardt. See spur.—Yard of ale, beer, or wine. (a) A slender glass, a yard in length, and capable of holding a pint. Hence—(b) A pint of sle, beer, or wine served in a yard-glass, and usually drunk for amusement or on a wager, on account of the likelihood of spliling or choking. Compare ale-yard. [Prov. Eng.] [Prov. Eng.]

At the annual Vinis, or feast, of the mock corporation Hanley (Staffordahire), the initiation of each member, 1783, consisted in his swearing fealty to the body, and drinking a yard of wine—i.e., a pint of port or sherry out of a glass one yard in length. N. and Q., 4th ser., X. 49. Yard of fiannel. Same as egg-flip. - Yard of land. Same

yard¹ (yard), v. t. [\(yard\)1, n.: with ref. to the yards or staves of office carried by the coroner.] To summon for hiring: a process formerly used in the Isle of Man, and executed by the coroner of the sheading or district on behalf of the deemsters and others entitled to a priority of choice of the servants at a fair or

An obstruction both to the Farmers, Deemsters, and other Officers, who should have the Benefit of yarded Servanta, Statute (1667), quoted in Ribton Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 450.

Vagrancy, p. 450.

Vard² (yärd), n. [Also dial. (Sc.) yaird; ⟨ ME. yerd, zerd, ⟨ AS. geard, an inclosure, court, yard, ≡ D. gaard, a garden, ≡ OHG. gart, a eirele, ring, ≡ Icel. gardhr, an inclosure, yard (⟩ E. garth¹), ≡ Dan. gaard, a yard, court, farm, ≡ Norw. gaard, a yard, farm, ≡ Sw. gârd, a yard; also in a weak form, OS. gardo ≡ OFries. garda ≡ OHG. garto, MHG. garte, G. garten, garden. ≡ Goth. garda, inclosure yard2 (yärd), n. garten, garden, = Goth. garda, inclosure, stall, = L. hortus, a garden, = Gr. χόρτος, a yard. court, = Russ. gorodů, a town (as in Norgorod, etc.); orig. 'an inclosure,' from the verb represented by gird: see gird!. Cf. cohort, court. The word exists disguised in orchard. From the G. or LG. forms, through OF., comes also E. garden, and, from the Scand., E. garth¹.]

1. A piece of inclosed ground of small or moderate size; particularly, a piece of ground in-closing or adjoining a house or other building, or inclosed by it: as, a front yard; a court-yard; a dooryard; a churchyard; an inn-yard; a barn-yard; a vineyard.

A col-fox . . . thurgh-out the hegges brast In-to the yerd ther Chaunt-cleer the faire Was wont, and eek hise wyves, to repaire. Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1. 399.

I found her seated in a little back parlor, the window of which looked out upon a yard about eight feet square, laid out as a flower-garden.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 147.**

In the precincts of the chapel-yard, Among the knightly brusses of the graves.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Most of the houses [at Concord, Mass.], especially the newer ones, stand in their own well-kept grounds or yards, facing the road, with no fence or hedge to sever them from the highway.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 679.

2. An inclosure within which any work or business is carried on: as, a brick-yard; a wood-yard; a tan-yard; a dock-yard; a stock-yard; a navy-yard.

The yards, great fenced-in portions of the place opening into one another, the largest covering a few acres, conveying into smaller and smaller pens, which finally permit only one sheep abreast to pass up the narrow lane, at the top of which stands a swing gate and two series of pens distinct from one another. distinct from one another.

Percy Clarke, The New Chum in Australia, p. 174.

3. In railway usage, the space or tract adjacent to a railway station or terminns, which is nsed for the switching or making up of trains, the accommodation of rolling-stock, and similar purposes. It includes all aidings and roundhouses, etc., and, at way-stations, extends from the most distant awitch or signal-post in one direction of the line to the most distant signals in the opposite direction.

4. A garden; now, chiefly, a kitchen- or cottage-garden: as, a kale-yard. [Prov. Eng. and

Scotch.]

Vnto ane plesand grund cumin ar thay

The lusty orchartis and the halesum gardis
Of happy saulis and wele fortunate.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 187.

He [Christ] said himself, quhen he was in the yaird afore he was takin, Tristis est anima mea usque mortis. Abp. Hamilton, Catechism (1552), fol. 102 b. (Jamieson.)

When youthfu' lovers first were pair'd.

Burns, Address to the De'il.

5. The winter pasture or browsing-ground of moose and deer; a moose-yard. [U. S. and Canada.]—6. A measure of land in England, varying locally: in Buckinghamshire, formerly, 28 to 40 acres; in Wiltshire, a quarter of an

ly, 28 to 40 acres; in Wiltsmire, a quarter of an acre. Compare yard-land.
yard² (yärd), v. [\(\) yard², n.] I, lrans. To put into or inclose in a yard; shut up in a yard, as cattle: as, to yard cows.

II. intrans. 1. To resort to winter pastures: said of moose and deer. [U. S.]

It [the caribou] never yards in winter as do the deer and moose, nor does it show the same fondness for a given locality.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 506.

2. To shoot deer in their winter yards. [Local, U. S.]

"Pot-hunters" have other methods of shooting the Adirondack deer, such as yarding and establishing salt licks. In the former case, the deer are traced to their winter herding grounds and are then shot down. Tribune Book of Sports, p. 432.

yardage (yär'dāj), n. [\(\frac{yard^2 + -age.}{1}\) 1.

The use or convenience of a yard or inclosure, as in receiving, lading, or unlading eattle, etc., from railroad-cars.—2. The charge made for such use or convenience.—3. In coal-mining, cutting coal at so much per yard or fathom.

yard-arm (yārd'ārm), n. See yard'ī, n., 5.— Yard-arm and yard-arm, the situation of two ships lying alongside of each other so near that their yard-arms cross or touch. Compare block and block, under block.

The Bulldog engaged the Friscur yard-arm and yard-arm, three glasses and a half; but was obliged to sheer off for want of powder.

Johnson, Idler, No. 7.

yardel (yär'del), n. [< yard¹.] A yard-measure. [Provincial.]

I am glad you . . . disdain measuring lines like linen by a yardet.
W. Taylor, 1804 (Robberds's Memoir, I. 493). (Davies.)

yard-grass (yärd'gras), n. Same as wire-

yardkeep (yärd'kēp), n. Same as yarwhelp. yard-land (yärd'land), n. The area of land held by a tenant in villeinage in early English manors, consisting usually of an aggregate of some 30 strips in the open fields with a messuage in the village. In some counties it was 15 acres; in others 20 or 24, and even 40 acres. See holding, 3 (a). Also yard of land.

Now I am come to my living, which is ten yard land and a house; and there is never a yard land in our field but a sa well worth ten pounds a year as a thicf is worth a lalter.

Steele, Spectator, No. 324.

The number of farmers had much diminished, and some had as much as three yard lands (a yard land is thirty acres).

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 902

A very simple man . . . obtained the reversion of a mes-suage in Alston Sutton, Somersetahire, consisting of 1 cot-tage, 3 acres of iand, 10 acres of arable, 1 yard-land, and a meadow. H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, iii.

yard-limit (yärd'lim'it), n. On a railway, the yare¹ (yãr), adv. extreme end of the yard-space occupied by sidings and switches: usually indicated by a sign gara, garawo, MH beside the track.

yardman (yärd'man), n.; pl. yardmen (-men).

1. The laborer who has the special care of a farm-yard. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. One who is employed in a railway-yard under the yard-master, to assist in switching cars and making np trains. Also yardsman.

Labourers (including yardmen and stokers). $Elect.\ Rev.$ (Eng.), XXV. 432.

yard-master (yärd'mas"ter), n. A man employed under the manager of a railway to superintend a terminal yard, whose duty it is to see to the proper switching and distribution of ears coming into the yard, and to the proper making up of trains to be sent out of the yard. yard-measure (yärd'mezh"ūr), n. A measure 3 feet in length, made of either rigid or flexible material

yard-rope (yard'rop), n. Naut., a rope leading through a block or sheave at the masthead to

send a topgallant- or royal-yard up or down. yard-slings (yärd'slingz), n. pl. Short lengths of chain extending from the middle of a lower

yard to the lower masthead, to aid in supporting the weight of the yard.

yardsman (yärdz'man), n. Same as yardman, 2.

yardstick (yärd'stik), n. 1. A stick or rod exactly 3 feet long, generally marked with subdivisions, as quarters and eighths of the yard on the one side, and inches, or perhaps feet and inches, on the other. See yard1, n., 3, 4.

The yardstick is divided in its practical use into halves, quarters, eighths, etc., by successive bisections.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 423.

Let the yardstick dispute heraldic honors with the sword.

G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 147. yark² (yärk), v. and n. A variant of yerk².

Hence -2. Fignratively, a standard of measurement in general.

Senator Thurman was content to measure the Bland Bill with the yard stick of the constitutional lawyer, and, fluding full measure by that standard, to give it his approval.

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 507.

proval.

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 507.

yard-tackle (yärd'tak"l), n. A large tackle yarly (yär'li), adv. An obsolete or dialectal used on the lower yards, in connection with form of early. the stay-tackles, for getting the boom-boats in and out, purchasing anchors, etc. Luce, Seamanship, p. 77.
yard-wand (yärd'wond), n. 1. A yardstick.

The amooth-faced snub-nosed rogue would leap from his counter and till, And strike, if he could, were it but with his cheating yardwand, home.

Tennyson, Mand, i. 13.

yardwand, home.

2. [cap.] See Orion, 1.

yare¹ (yãr), a. [⟨ ME. yare, zare, ⟨ AS. gearu, gearo (gearw-), ready, quiek, prompt, = OS. garu = D. gaar, done, dressed (as meat), = OHG. garo (garaw-), MHG. gare (garw-), G. gar, ready, complete, = Ieel. görr, gerr, perfect (Goth. not recorded); cf. AS. earu = OS. aru, ready, forms appar. related to the preceding, which must then contain a prefix namely AS. which must then contain a prefix, namely AS.

which must then contain a preux, namely As. gearn, \(\lambda ge.\), a collective or generalizing prefix, \(+ \text{earn}, \text{ ready}. \) For another supposed instance of this prefix absorbed with the following vowel, see go. The prefix is contained also in yearn².

1. Ready; prepared.

Which schip was zarest,
To fare forth at that flod.
William of Pulerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2729. This Tereus let make his shippes vare. Chaweer, Good Women, 1. 2270.

But afore ye ha'e your bow weel bent,
And a' your arrows yare,
I will flee till anither tree,
Whare I can better fare.

Lord Randal (Child'a Ballads, II. 24).

The gunner held his linstock yare,
For welcome shot prepared,
Scott, Marmion, i. 9.

2. Prompt; active; brisk; sprightly.

To offyr loke that ye be yore. York Plays, p. 36.

I do desire to learn, sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your own turn, you shall find me yare.

Shak, M. for M., iv. 2, 61.

The Spaniard was as yare in slipping his chained Grapnalls as Merham was in cutting the tackling.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 53.

3. Easily wrought; answering quickly to the helm; manageable; swift: said of a ship.

The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave and take, and is yare, whereas the other is slow.

Raleigh.

yare, whereas the other ...

Their ships are yare; yours, heavy.

Shak, A. and C., iii, 7, 39.

Like a new-rigg'd ahip, both tight and yare.

Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii. 2.

[Now provincial in all uses.]

yare¹ (yãr), adv. [< ME. yare, zare, < AS. gearwe, readily, quickly (= D. gaar = OHG. garo, garawo, MHG. gare, gar, G. gar = Ieel. gör-, ger-, görv-, wholly, quite). < gearu, ready: see yare!, a.] Briskly; dexterously; yarely. [Seoteh and prov. Eng.]

Oure old lawes as now thei hatte [hate],
And his kepis [keep] zare.
York Plays, p. 213.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: . . . Yare, yare, good Iras; quick.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 286.

vare2, a. See yar2. yarely (yar'li), adv. [$\langle yare^1 + -ly^2 \rangle$] Readily; dexterously; skilfully.

Speak to the mariners; fall to 't, yarely, or we run ourselves aground; bestir, bestir. Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 4. yark¹ (yärk), v. t. [⟨ME. zarken, zerken, ⟨AS. gearcian, make ready, prepare, ⟨gearc, ready.]

1. To make ready; prepare. [Prov. Eng.]

But 3if we loue hym trewe,
Iloure peynya ben in helle,
garkyd euere newe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

For wite ze neuere who is worthi, ac god wote who hath

For wife 3c neders that needs, needs, needs, In hym that taketh is the treecherye, if any tresonn wawe, For he that gineth, geldeth, and garketh hym to reste.

Piers Plowman (B), vii. 80.

a night and a day would he have yarkt vp a Pam-

phlet as well as in acauen yeare.

Nashe, Strange Newes, quoted in Greene's Works [(ed. Dyce), p. xxxix.

2t. To dispose.

Thai kepyn the cloyae of this clene burgh,
With zep men at the yatis zarkit full thik.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 11264.

3t. To set open; open.

They zolden hym the brode zate, zarked vp wyde, & he hem raysed rekenly, & rod oner the brygge. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 820.

Still yarking never leaves until himself he fling Above the streamful top of the aurrounded heap. Drayton, Polyobion, vl. 24.

yarké (yar'ke), n. The black white-headed saki, Pithecia leucocephala, or other member of

What, is he styrrynge so yarly this mornynge whiche dranke so moche yesternyghte?

Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540). (Halliwell.)

yarm (yärm), n. [< ME. zarm, an outery: see yarm, v.] An outery; a noise. [Prov. Eng.]

Such a zomerly zarm of zellyng ther rysed,
Ther of clatered the cloudes that kryst myzt haf rawthe.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 971.

yarm (yärm), v.i. [< ME. zarmen, zermen, < AS. gyrman, make a noise, ery out.] 1. To ery out; make a loud unpleasant noise. [Prov.

The fend hegan to crie and zarm.

MS. Lincoln. (Halliwell.)

3. Lincoln. (Halliwell.)

2. To seold; grumble. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
yarn¹ (yärn), n. [⟨ME. yarn, ʒarn, ʒern, ⟨AS. gearn, thread, yarn, = D. garen = OHG. MHG. G. garn = Sw. Dan. garn, thread, net; akin to Icel. görn, pl. garnir, gut, G. garn, one of the stomachs of a ruminant, Gr. χορόη, a cord, chord: see chord, cord¹, haruspex, etc.] 1. Originally, thread of any kind spun from natural fibers, vegetable or animal, or even mineral; now, more usually, thread prepared for weaving, as distinguished from sewing-thread of any sort. The term is also applied to stont woolen thread The term is also applied to stont woolen thread used for knitting, etc.

All the yarn she spun in Ulysses' absence did but fill lthaca full of moths.

Shak., Cor., i. 3. 93. With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet crewel, in the cushion fix'd.

Couper, Task, i. 53.

2. Rope-yarn.—3. A story; a tale: often implying the marvelous or untrue: applied to a long story, with allusion to spinning yarn: as,

do you expect us to believe such a yarn as that? a sailors' yarn. [Colloq.]

It is n't everybody that likes these sea-yarns as you do, Eve. No, I'll belay, and let my bettera get a word in now.

C. Reade, Love Me Little, iii.

C. Reade, Love Me Little, iii.
Connaught yarn, a soft and elastic yarn produced in Connaught, Ireland.—Cop-yarn, the technical name for yarn as removed from the spindle.—Half-worsted yarn. Sane as sayette, 2.—Haul of yarn. See haul.—Lamb's-wool yarn. See hamb's-wool.—Mixed yarn, a yarn in which two or more fibers are combined, as in a poplin, cassinette, tweed, etc.—Norwegian yarn, lamb's-wool yarn from the Scandinavian peninsula. It comes in the natural colors, both black and gray.—Random yarn. See random.—Rogue's yarn. See rogue.—Saxony yarn, a variety of Berlin wool.—Spun yarn, to spin a yarn, to spin street-yarn. See spin.—Turkey yarn. See Angora goat, under goat!.—Worsted yarn, yarn made from long-haired or combed wool, and consisting either entirely

of wool, or of wool comblued with mohair and alpaca, or of wool and cotton, or of wool and ailk. Such yarns are called fancy yarns, and are used in the manufacture of tibet, merino, etc.—Yarn-assorter, a weighing-scale for indicating the fineness of yarn by the weight of a skein; a yarn-scale.—Yarn-flocking machine, a machine for twisting foreign materials, as feathers, into yarn, to produce unique effects.—Yarn-washing rollers, an apparatus for washing yarn by the agency of a pair of preasure-rollers.

ratus for washing yarn by the agency of a pair of present rollers.

yarn¹ (yärn), v. i. [⟨ yarn¹, n.] To tell stories; spin yarns. [Colloq., and originally nautical.]

The time was the aecoud dog-watch, and all the crew would be forward on the forecastle, yarning and amoking and taking sailors' pleasure.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxx.

The first licutement is yarning with mc under the lee of the bulwarks. Scribner's Mag., VIII. 465. yarn² (yärn), v. t. Same as yearn³, a dialectal variant of earn¹.

When rain is a let to thy dooings abrode,
Set threshers a threshing to laie on good lode:
Thresh cleane ye must bid them, though lesser they yarn,
And looking to thriue haue an eie to thy barne.

Tusser, Husbandry, p. 57. (Daries.)

yarn-beam (yärn'bēm), n. In weaving, the beam on which the warp-threads are wound. Also called yarn-roll.

yarn-clearer (yärn'klēr"er), n. A fork or pair of blades, set nearly touching, so as to remove burls or unevenness from yarn passing between

them. E. H. Knight.

yarn-dresser (yärn'dres"èr), n. A machine for sizing, drying, and polishing yarns.

yarnen† (yär'nen), a. [< yarn¹ + -en².] Made of yarn; eonsisting of yarn.

A paire of yarnen stocks to keepe the colde away.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 1. 388.

yarn-meter (yärn'mē"ter). n. In spinning, an attachment to a slubber, fly-frame, spinning-frame, or male, for measuring the yarns as they are made. It indicates the amount in hanks and decimal parts of a hank.

yarn-printer (yärn'prin"ter), n.

An apparatus for applying color to yarns designed to be used in certain styles of carpets and in tapestry; a yarn-printing machine for distributing the color at regular intervals on the yarn, for the purpose of producing certain decorative patterns in weaving.

yarn-reel (yarn'rēl), n. A reel which winds

A reel which winds

yarn-roll (yarn'rôl), n. Same as yarn-beam, yarn-scale (yarn'skāl), n. A scale for weighing

yarn-scale (yärn'skāl), n. A scale for weighing certain lengths of yarn.
yarn-spooler (yärn'spö"ler), n. A windingmachine for filling spools or bobbins for shuttles or other purposes. E. H. Knight.
yarn-tester (yärn'tes"ter), n. 1. An apparatus for testing the strength of yarns and finding their elastic limit or stretch. The yarn to be tested is placed on two hooks, that are slowly drawn apart by means of a screw till the yarn breaks. A dial indicates the breaking-strain of the yarn in pounds, and another dial records the elastic limit.
2. A device for reeling yarn on a blackened cylinder, to throw it into sharp contrast, for the purpose of examining it for quality, even-

the purpose of examining it for quality, evenness, etc.

See yernut. varnut, n.

yarn-winder (värn'win''der), n. A yarn-reel or a yarn-spooler.
yarpha (yär'fä), n. A kind of peaty soil; a soil in which peat predominates. [Orkney and Shetland.]

We turn pasture to tillage, and harley into aits, and heather into greensward, and the poor yarpha, as the benighted creatures here call their peat-bogs, into haittle grass-land.

Scott, Pirate, xxxv. grass-land.

yarr¹ (yär), n. [Perhaps connected with yarrow.] The corn-spurry, Spergula arvensis. See

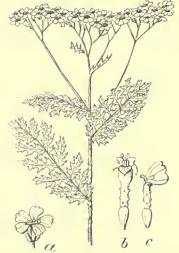
yarr' (yar), n. [Pernaps connected with yarrow.] The corn-spurry, Spergula arvensis. See spurry.

yarr', v. i. See yar!

yarringle (yar'ing-gl), n. [Also yarwingle; < ME. *zarwyngyll, garwyngyll, zarwyndyl, garwyndyl, garwyndyl, garwyndyl, zarnewyndel; < yarn + windle.] An old-fashioned instrument for winding yarn by hand into balls. Also called a pair of yarringles. Prompt. Parr., pp. 188 and 536. (Halliwell.) [Prov. Eng.]

yarrish (yär'ish), a. [< yar² + -ish¹.] Having a rough, dry taste. Bailey. [Prov. Eng.]

yarrow (yar'ô), n. [< ME. yarace, zarowe, yarrow, zarwe, < AS. gearnwe, gearwe, garwe, yarrow, = D. gene = OHG. garaca, garba, MHG. garwe, G. garbe, yarrow; origin unknown. Connection with AS. gearwian, make ready (< gearu, ready, yare), is improbable, on account of the difference of meaning.] The milfoil, Achillea Millefolium. See milfoil, and cut on following page. eut on following page.



The Upper Part of the Stem with the Heads of Yarrow (Achillea Millefolium). a, head; b, disk-flower; ε, ray-flower.

yarwhelp (yär'hwelp), n. [Also yarwhip, yard-keep: see quot.] A godwit—either the blacktailed, Limosa æyocephala, or the bar-tailed, L. lapponica. [Prov. Eng.]

A yarwhelp, so thought to be named from its note.

Browne, Birds of Norfolk.

yarwhip (yär'hwip), n. Same as yarwhelp. yashmak (yash'mak), n. [Ar.] The veil worn by Moslem women in public—that is, when not in their own apartments.

The yashmak is a sort of double veil. The first brought round the forehead and gathered neatly up behind and on the head; the second, pinned on behind to the first, falls sufficiently in front to uncover the eyes.

E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 19.

A bevy of Turkish women, who, in their white yash-maks, shone like a bed of lilies. Scribner's Mag., IV. 276.

yati (yat), n. An obsolete form of gate¹.
yataghan (yat'a-gan), n. [Also ataghan, and formerly attughan; < Turk. yatagan.] The sword of Mohammedan nations, peculiar in having no guard and no crosspicee, but

guard and no crosspleee, but usually a large and often decorative pommel. A common form has a straight back and the edge curving, first concavely, then convexly, and again backward to the point; another form follows the same general shape, but has the back slightly curved to correspond to the edge; and a third is curved in one direction only, with the edge on the convex side.

The pistal and unturhan worn in the

The pistol and yataghan worn in the helt, a general coatume easentially the same as that of the Montenegrin.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 198.

yate (yāt), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of gate1.

And if he chaunce come when 1 am

abroade,
Sperre the yate fast, for feare of fraude. Spenzer, Shep. Cal., May.

yate-stoop (yāt'stöp), n. A gate-post, Halliwell. [Prov. gate-post. Eng.]

yate-tree (yāt'trē), n. A gumtree, Eucalyptus cornuta, of southwestern Australia, yielding a tough clastic wood con-

ing a tough clastic wood considered equal to ash and used for similar purposes. The flat-topped yate-tree, E. occidentalis, is an allied and equally valuable tree of the same region. Von Mueller, Select Extra-trop. Plants.

yaud (yad), n. A Scotch form of jade1.

The Murray, on the auld gray yaud,
Wi' winged spurs did ride.
Burns, Election Ballads, iv.

I will content me with . . . the hannel and the nombles [of venison], and e'en heave up the rest on the old oak-tree yonder, and come back for it with one of the yands.

Scott, Monastery, xvii.

yauds. Scott, Monastery, xvii.
yaul, n. See yaut?
yauld, a. See yald?
yaumering, n. See yammering.
yaup¹ (yâp), v. and n. 1. A dialectal form of
yelp.—2. The blue titmouse, Parus cævuleus,
more fully called blue yaup. [Prov. Eng.]
yaup² (yâp), r. i. [Also yap, yape, yaip; prob.
a particular use of yape for gape.] To be hungry. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]
yaup² (yâp), a. [Perhaps for "ayaup, var. of
ayape.] Hungry. [Scotch.]

yaupon (yâ'pon), n. Same as yapon. yavet. A Middle English form of gare, preterit yavet.
of give1

yaw¹ (yâ), r. [Cf. Norw. gaga, bend baekward, ⟨ gagr (= leel. gagr, bent back); G. dial. gagen, roek, move unsteadily.] I. intrans. To go unsteadily; bend or deviate from a straight course: chiefly nautieal.

course: chiefly nautical.

To divide him inventorially would dizzy the arithmetic of memory, and yet but yaw neither, in respect of his quick sail.

Shak., Ilamlet, v. 2. 120.

She steered wild, yawed, and decreased in her rate of sailing.

Morryat, Frank Mildmay, xx. (Davies.)

The language [German] has such a fatal genius for going stern foremest, for yawing, and for not minding the helm without some ten minutes notice in advance, that he must be a great sailor indeed who can safely make it the vehicle for anything but imperishable commodities.

Lowell, Among my Books, lat ser., p. 293.

The sun flashed on her streaming ebony black sides as she yawed to the great ocean swell that chased her.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.

II. trans. To move aside; move from one side to the other. [Rare.]

My eyea! how she [a mare] did pitch! . . . And yaw'd her head about all sorts of ways,

Hood, Sailor's Apology for Bow-legs.

 $7aw^1$ (yâ), n. [$\langle yaw^1, v. \rangle$] Naut., a temporary deviation of a ship or vessel from the direct line of her course.

O, the yaws that she will make! Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 5.

He did not see a light just before us, which had been hid by the studding-sails from the man at the helm, but by an accidental yaw of the slip was discovered.

B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 264.

A very red-faced, thick-lipped countryman, . . . as soon as the Prince hailed him, jovally, if somewhat thickly, answered. At the same time he gave a beery yaw in the saddle.

R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, i. 4.

yaw² (yâ). n. [Said to be from African yaw, a yawn (yân), n. [Said to be from African yaw, a yawn (yân), n. [Said to be from African yaw, a yawn (yân), n. [Said to be from African yaw, a yawn (yân), n. [Said to be from African yaw, n. [Said to be from African yawn, n.

In some cases a few yaws will show themselves long after the primary attack is over; these are called "memba yaws" (from "remember").

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 732.

2. A thin or defective place in cloth. yaw² (yâ), v. i. [\(\frac{yav^2}{n} \)] To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juico in the

sugar-works.

yawd (yâd), n. A Scotch form of jade¹. yawey (yâ'i), a. [\langle yaw² + -ey.] Pertaining to or characteristic of tho yaws.

That yaws is a communicable disease is beyond question; but that it has always arisen by conveyance of yavey matter from a previous case is neither proved nor probable.

Energy. Brit., XXIV. 732.

probable.

YaWl¹ (yâl), r. i. [Also yowl; formerly also yole and yawl; \ ME. goulen, \ Ieel. gaulu = LG. gaueln = G. jaulen, howl, yell; an imitative word, like howl; it may be regarded as a more sonerous form of yell¹.] To ery out; howl;

He hurtez of the houndez, & thay
Ful zomerly zaule & zelle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1451.

My little lega still crossing
His: either kicking this way, that way sprawling,
Or, if hee lut remov'd me, straitwales yaveling,
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, Vl. 201).

Then yelp'd the cur, and yaul'd the cat. Tennyson, The Goose.

yawl² (yâl), n. [Sometimes also yaul; ⟨ MD. "jolle (in dim. jolleken), D. jol, a yawl, skiff, = Dan. jolle = Sw. julle, a yawl, jolly-boat. Cf. jolly-boat.] 1. A ship's small boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat.—2. The smallest boat used by fishermen. See eut under rowlock.—3. A sail-boat or small yacht of the cutter class, with a jigger and short mainboom.

yawn (yân), v. [Early mod. E. yane, dial. gaun, goan; < ME. zanon, zonen, ganen, gonen, < AS. gânian = LG. janen = OHG. geinön, nen, \(\Lambda \text{S. } ganian = \text{LG. } janen = \text{OlfG. } gcinon, \)

MHG. geinen, yawn; a see ondary form, parallel to AS. ginian = OHG. ginen, MHG. ginen, genen, G. gälnen, yawn; both being derived from a strong verb, AS. ginan (pret. *gan), in comp. tō-ginen, gape apart, = Icel. gina, gape: see further under begin. The form yaun, \(\Lambda \text{S. } yanian, instead of *yone (yōn), is irreg., but is parallel with broad (brōd), \(\Lambda \text{AS. } brād. \) The initial y for y is also irregular; it is prob. due to an AS. var. *yeanian, or to conformation with yave for yave, etc.] I, intrans. 1. To gape; open; stand wide.

Then from the yavening wound with fury tore

Then from the yauning wound with fury tore Then from the guaranty would streams of gore.

Pope, Iliad, xii. 479.

Crowds that stream from yawning doors.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

The cracka and rents that had fissured their [the kilns'] walls, from the fierce heat that once blazed within, were yawning hideously.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, i.

Specifically - 2. To open the mouth wide. (a)

Voluntarily.

The crocodiles not only know the voice of the priests when they call unto them, and endure to be handled and stroked by them, but also yawn and offer their teeth unto them to be picked and cleansed with their hands.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 794.

Holland, tr. of Fiduaren, p. 100.

(b) Involuntarily, as through drowsiness or dullness; gape; oscitate. Compare yauring.

When a man yaureth he cannot hear so well.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 283.

At every line they stretch, they yawn, they doze.

Pope, Dunciad, ii. 390.

And, leaving back, he yawned and fell asleep,
Lulled by the chant monotonous and deep.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, The Sicilian's Tale.

3. To gape, as in hunger or thirst for something; hence, to be eager; long.

The chiefest thing which lay-reformers yawn for is that the clerry may through conformity in state and condition be apostolical, poor as the Apostles of Christ were poor.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv. § ?.

4. To be open-mouthed with surprise, bewilderment, etc.; be agape.

To yairn, be still, and wonder,
When one but of my ordinance stood up
To speak of pence or war. Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 11.

trans. 1. To open; form by opening.

The groaning Earth began to reel and shake, A horrid Thunder in her bowels rumbles, . . . Tearing her Rocks, Vntill she *Yaven* a way To let it out, and to let-in the Day.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. To express or utter with a yawn.

"Heigho," yauned one day King Francis,
"Distance all value enhances!"

Browning, The Glove.

Sometimes with a mighty yaun, 'tis said,
Opens a dismal passage to the dead.

Addison, tr. from Silius Italians's Punicorum, ii.

2. An involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation. See yawning.

From every side they hurried in, Rubbing their sleepy eves with lazy wrists, And doubling overhead their little fists In backward yauns. Keats, Endymion, ii.

The family is astir; and member after member appears with the morning yaun.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 20.

3. An opening; a chasm. Marston.

But June is full of invitations sweet,
Forth from the chimney's yeven and thrice-read tomes.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

Through the yawns of the back-door, and snudry rents in the logs of the house, filter in, unweariedly, fine particles of snow.

S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

yawner (yâ'ner), n. One who yawns.
yawning (yâ'ning), n. [Verbal n. of yawn, v.]
Gaping; oscitation; the taking of a deep inspiration, followed by a slight pause, and then a prolonged expiration, tho mouth being more a protonged expiration, the mouth being more or less widely open. The act is reflex and involuntary in character, though it can often be partially repressed by a strong efort of the will. It is the physiological expression of fatigue and of a desire to sleep, but is also excited by insufficient oxygenation of the blood, and occura therefore in conditions of lowered vitality, in the prodromal stage of many diseases, and after profuse losses of blood. The sight of another person yawning is also provocative of the act.

of the act, yawningly (yâ'ning-li), adv. In a yawning manner; with yawns or gapes.

Ye... that leaning upon your ldle clow yawningly patter out those prayers.

Bp. Hall, The Hypocrite, Sermon on 2 Tim. iii. 5.

Many were merely attracted by a new Lace, and, having stared me full in the title-page, walked off without aaying a word; while others lingered yaveningly through the preface, and, having gratified their short-lived curiosity, soon dropped off one by one.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 358.

yawp (yâp), v. and n. A dialectal form of yelp. yaws (yâz), n. pl. [Pl. of yaw².] A contagious disease of the skin, endemic in many tropical regions: same as frambæsia. yaw-weed (yâ' wēd), n. A shrubby West Indian plant, Morinda Royae, used as a remedy for the tropic of frenchesis.

yaws or frambæsia.

yaws or framforsia.

Yb. In chem., the symbol for ytterbium.

Y. B. An abbreviation of yew-book.

Y-branch (wi'branch), n. See branch, 2 (c).

Y-cartilage (wi'kiir*ti-lāj), n. The ypsiliform eartilage uniting the ilium, ischium, and pubis at the acetabulum, ossified about the age of puberty.

ychonet, ychoonet. Middle English forms of

With myrthe and with mynstrasye thei pleseden hir ychoone. Piers Plorman (A), iii. 98.

ycladt. An obsolete form of elad, a preterit (c) As used for a single subject. and past participle of clothe.

Yelad in costly garments fit for tragicke Stage. Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 3.

Her words yelad with wisdom's majesty.
Shuk., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 33.

Forms of the preterit and yclept, ycleped.

past participle of clepe.

Y-cross (wī'krôs), n. 1. A Y-shaped cross, suggesting the position of Christ as crucified with the arms raised; often an ornament on chasubles.—2. A Y-branch or Y; a three-way joint or connection.

yd. A contraction of yard1.
ydlet, a. An obsolete spelling of idle.
ydradt. A form of drad, obsolete past participle of dread.

Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 2.

ye1, you (yē, yö), pron. pl. (used also instead of [Two forms of the same word, representing historically the nom. and obj. respectively of the personal pronoun used as the plural of thou (see personal pronoun used as the plural of thou (see thou): (a) Nom. (and voc.) ye, early mod. E. also yee, $\langle \text{ME}. ye$, ze, $\langle \text{AS}. g\bar{e}, ge = \text{OS}. g\bar{i}, gi = \text{OFries}. g\bar{i}, i = \text{MD}. ghy, D. gij = \text{LG}. ji = \text{OHG}. \text{MHG}.$ $\bar{i}r$, G, $ihr = \text{Icel}. \bar{e}r$, ier = Sw. Dan. i = Goth. jus, ye, = (with additional suffix) Gr. $\dot{v}u\bar{e}ie$, $\dot{v}\mu\mu e e$ $\text{Skt}. y\bar{u}yam$, ye; a pron. used as the pl. of thou, with which it is not etymologically related. (b) Nom. you, orig. obj. (dat. and aec.), taking the place of the nom. ye, because of the much greater frequency of the dat. and aec., and the tendency to make the three cases ve. and the tendency to make the three cases ye, your, you, conform to one base, a tendency assisted also by the fact that ye and you are usually unaccented, and therefore have the vowel ally unaccented, and therefore have the vowel more or less obscurely pronounced; $\langle ME, you, zou, you, \langle AS. eów, dat., eów (poet. eówic), acc., = OS. iu = OFries. iuwe, iwc = D. u = OHG. iu = Sw. Dan. i (prop. nom.) = Goth. ixwis, you; cf. Gr. ixiv, dat., ixio, acc. The confusion of the two forms, and the use of you as nom., began in early mod. E., and is conspicuous in the Elizabethan dramas. In the authorized version of the Bible (1611), in which many usages already regarded as archaisms were nurnosely retained.$ regarded as archaisms were purposely retained, the distinction between ye, nom., and you, obj., is carefully preserved. Fe still survives in religious and poetical use, while in ordinary colloquial and literary use you has superseded it. In provincial use, as in Irish, ye occurs for you both in nom. and obj., but in the obj. it is to be regarded rather as a shortening of the enclitic you: thus, I tell you, I tell ye. The ye may be further reduced, as in thank you > thank ye > thankee or thanky; how do you do > how do ye do > how dye do > how dy do > how dy do > how dy, etc.] The personal pronoun of the second person, in the plural number: now commonly applied also (originally with some notion of distinction or compliment, as in the case of the royal we) to a single individual, in place of the singular forms regarded as archaisms were purposely retained, single individual, in place of the singular forms thee and thou—a use resulting in the partial degradation of thou to a term of familiarity or of contempt. Ve is archaic, and little used except in exalted address and poetry. (a) As carefully discriminated, especially in the older English, the nominative and vocative being ye and the dative and convention very

That ze schuld hane no harm, but hendely for gode He praide zou com speke with him. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 269.

He zaue zow fyne wittes For to worshepen hym ther-with while ze lynen here. Piers Plowman (C), ii. 15.

And he said unto the elders, Tarry ye here for us, until e come again unto you. Ex. xxiv. 14.

come again unto you. Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men f honest report. Acts vi. 3.

Yee Mannians, arme your selves, for feare of afterelaps.

Haklnyt's Voyages, 1, 16.

Speed, Pegasus! — ye strains of great and small, Ode, epic, elegy, have at you all! Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

nominative and objective.

(b) As used without discrimination of case-form between

Ye a great master are in your degree.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, 1. 546.
e, ye rogue.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 59.

You lie, ne rogne.

The more shame for ye, holy men I thought ye.

The more shame for ye, holy men I thought ye.

Shok., Hen. VIII., ifi. 1. 102.

You meaner beauties of the night....

What are you when the moon shall rise?

Sir H. Wotton, To the Queen of Bohemia.

They have, like good sumpters, laid ye down their hors load of citations and fathers at your dore.

Milton, Church-Government, it., Int.

Tho ye count me still the child, Sweet mother, do ye love the child? Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

To you. See tol.—You're another, a familiar form of the tu quoque argument. See tu quoque.

I find little to interest and less to edify me in these international bandyings of "You're another."

Lovell, Democracy.

You-uns (literally, you ones), you. Compare we-uns, under we. [Dialectal, southern U. S.]

"Mirandy Jane," the old woman interrupted, . . . "pears like I hev hed the trouble o' raisin' a idjit in youuns!"
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, I.

But I'll teli the yarn to youans.

John Hay, Mystery of Gilgai.

John Hay, Mystery of Gigal. ye^2t , adv. A Middle English form of yea. ye^3t , n. An obsolete variant of eye^1 . yea ($y\bar{a}$), adv. [$\langle ME. ye, ze, yai, yo, \langle AS. ge\acute{a} = OS. <math>ja = OFries. i\acute{e}, g\~{e} = D. ja = LG. ja = OHG. MHG. <math>j\ddot{a}$, $G. ja = Icel. j\~{a} = Dan. Sw. <math>ja = Goth. ja, yes, jai$, truly, verily; perhaps = Lith. ja in ja sakyti, say yes, and Gr. 7, truly. Connection with AS. ge = Goth. jah, also, and, and with L. jam. pow Skt. <math>ya who, is uncertainty.

Connection with AS, ge = Goth, jah, also, and, also, and, and with L. jam, now, Skt. ya, who, is uncertain. Hence ult. yes.] 1. Yes; ay: a word that expresses affirmation or assent: the opposite of the expresses affirmation or assent of the expr

Swear not at all: . . . but let your communication be Yea, yea; Nay, nay.

You promise to bear Faith and Loyalty to him: Say Yea. And King Edward said Yea, and kissed the King of France on the Mouth, as Lord of the Fee.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 117.

2. Indeed; verily; truly; it is so, or is it so? used to introduce a subject.

Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the arden? Gen. iii. 1.

Yea, mistress, are you so peremptory?
Shak., Pericles, ii. 5. 73.

Him I loved not. Why?
I deem'd him fool? yea, so?
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Used to intimate that something is to be added by way of intensiveness or amplification: Not this alone; not only so but also; what is more. Compare the similar use of nay.

Confess Christ and his truth, not only in heart, but also in tongue, yea, in very deed, which few gospellers do.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 202.

I therein do rejoice; yea, and will rejoice. Phil. i. 18. One that composed your beauties, yea, and one To whom you are but as a form in wax.

Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 48.

Many of you, yea most, Return no more. Tennyson, Holy Grail.

. In the authorized version of the Bible, so;

thus; true; real; consistent.

All the promises of God in him are yea, and in him

Amen. 2 Cor. i. 20.

Yea is now used only in the sacred, solemn, or formal style. Yea, being mainly a word of assent, was formerly used chiefly in answer to questions framed affirmatively; yes, a stronger term, was chiefly used in answer to questions containing a negative or otherwise implying a doubt. But the distinction does not appear to have been rigidly maintained; and the assertions of the following quotations about yea and yes, like those about nay and no (see not), must be taken with some allowance.

I woulde not here note by the way that Tyndall here

maintained; and the assertions of the following quotations about year and yes, like those about nay and no (see not), must be taken with some allowance.

I woulde not here note by the way that Tyndall here translateth no for nay, for it is but a trifle and mistaking of the englishe worde, sauing that ye shoulde see that he, whych in two so plain englishe wordes, and so commen as is naye and no, cannot tell when he should take the tone, and when the tother, is not, for translating into englishe, a man very mete. For the vae of those two wordes in annawering to a question is this. No fread nayl annawereth the question framed by the affirmative. As, for ensample, if a manne should aske Tindall hymselfe: "ys an heretike mete to translate holy scripture into englishe," Lo, to thys question, if he will aunswere trew englishe, he muste aunswere nay, and not no. But and if the question be asked hym thus, lo: "is not an heretyque mete to translate holy scripture into english?" To this question, lo, if he wil aunswer true english, to make the same true english. To this question be asked hym thus, lo: "so not an heretyque mete these two adnerbs, ye and yes. For if the question bee framed vnto Tindali by thafirmatine in thys fashion: "If an heretique falsely translate the newe testament into englishe, to make hys false heresyes seeme the worde of Godde, be hya bookes worthy to be burned?" To thys question asked in thys wyse, wy he wyl aunswere true englishe, to make hys false heresyes seeme the word of God, be not his bokes well worthy to be burned?" To thys question in thys fashion framed, if he wyll aunawere true englishe, to make hys false heresyes seeme the word of God, be not his bokes well worthy to be burned?" To thys question in thys fashion framed, if he wyll aunawere true englishe, to make hys false heresyes seeme the word of God, be not his bokes well worthy to be burned?" To thys question in thys fashion framed, if he wyll aunawere true englishe, to make hys false heresyes seeme the word of God, be not his boke

There is an example of the rejection of a needless subtlety in the case of our affirmative particles, yea and yes, nay and no, which were formerly distinguished in rise, as the two affirmatives still are in our sister-tongues, the Danish and Swedish. The distinction was that yea and nay were answers to questions framed in the affirmative; as, Will he go? Yea or Nay. But if the question was framed in the negative, Will he not go? the answer was Yes or No. G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxvi.

"What? sone," seide the couherde, "seidestow I was here?"

here?"
"3a, sire, sertes," selde the childe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 268.

"Whi carestow," sede the quene, "knew thow nougt the sothe . . . ?"
"Jis, madame," sede the maide.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 3184.

Jesus saith unto them, Have ye understood all these things? They say unto him, Yea, Lord. Mat. xiii. 51.

yea $(y\bar{a}), n.$ [$\langle yea, udv.$] 1. An affirmation.— 2. An affirmative vote; hence, one who votes in the affirmative: as, to call the yeas and nays.

To call for the yeas and nays, in parliamentary usage, to demand that a vote be taken on any measure by the calling of the roll, each member's answer being re-

yead 1 t, v.i. See $yede^{2}$. yead 2 (yed), n. A dialectal form of head. Halli-

ter was not a phrase of genteel society.

or Was not a pincoth knave, A rascally yea-forsooth knave, Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 41. yeaghet, n. A yacht.

We saw there a barke which was of Dronton, & three or four Norway yeaghes.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 294.

yean (yēn), r. t. and i. [< ME. *zenen, *ze-enen, < AS. *ge-eánian, ge-eáenian, bring forth, become pregnant, < eácen, ge-eáen, gravid, teeming: see ean.] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; lamb.

That wherein the courteous man takes most sauour is . . . to sell his wine deare, . . . his eawes to have good yeaning, not to raine in April, and to have much wheat in Maie. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 254.

So many weeks ere the poor fools will yean.

Shok., 3 Hen. VI. (cd. Knight), ii. 5. 36.

Yon's one hath *yean'd* a fearful prodigy, Some monatrous misshapen balladry. *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, vi. 39.

Weak as a lamb the hour that it is yeaned. Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well.

Trenchant time behoves to hurry
All to yean and all to bury.

Emerson, Wood-notes, ii.

yeanling (yen'ling), n. [< yean + -ling1. Cf. eanling.] The young of sheep or goats; a lamb; a kid; an eanling: sometimes used attributively.

To their store
They add the poor man's yeanling, and dare sell
Both fleece and carcass, not gi'ing him the fell!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.
ambs, or yeanling kids.
Milton, P. L., iii. 434.

Lambs, or yearling kids. year (yēr), n. [\langle ME. yeer, yer, zer, \langle AS. geár gēr (pl. geár) = OS. jār, gēr = OFries. jār, jēr = MD. jaer, D. jaar, jār = LG. jaar = OHG. MHG. jār, G. jahr = leel. ār = Sw. år = Dan. aar = Goth. jēr, year; prob. orig. 'spring,' the opening of the year, = OBulg. jar'ú, spring, = Gr. opening of the year, =OBuig. Jaru, spring, =Gr. $\omega \rho o c$, a season, year, $\omega \rho a$, season. spring, year, hour, = Zend $y \bar{a} r c$, a year. From the Gr. $\omega \rho a$ comes ult. E. hour, which is thus a doublet of year: see hour. Hence ult. yore.] 1. A full round of the seasons; the period of the earth's revolution round the sun: more accurately, the interval between one vernal equinox and the next, or one complete mean apparent circuit of the ecliptic by the sun, or mean motion through 360° of longitude. This is specifically the tropical year, which determines the sequence of the seasons (sometimes also called the astronomical or solar year). Its length is about 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, this is less than the length of the sidereal year, the true period of the sun's revolution, or his return to the same place in relation to the fixed stars, which is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9.3 seconds. See also style1, n., 9. Abhrevlated y., yr.

Hence—2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution round the sun: as the year the next, or one complete mean apparent cir-

pletes a revolution round the sun: as, the year of Jupiter or of Saturn.—3. A space of about 365 days, used in the civil or religious reckoning of time; especially, the usual period of 365 or 366 days, divided into twelve calendar months, now reckoned as beginning with the 1st of January and ending with the 31st of December: as, the year 1891 (see legal year, below); also, a period of approximately the same length in other calendars. Compare calendar—4. A space of twelve calendar months without regard to the point from which they are reckoned: as, he sailed on June 1st, and was absent just one year.

At the zeres end thei comen azen, and founden the same Lettres and Figures, the whiche thei hadde writen the zeer before, withouten ony defante.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

Thei sholde not returne with-inne two yere, iesse than thei myght fynde the seide childe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), 1. 29.

5. pl. Period of life; age: as, he is very vigorous for his years: often used specifically to note old age. See in years, below.

He is made as strong as brass, is of brave years too, He is made as strong as 17 400, And doughty of complexion.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, il. 1.

He [Essex] . . . profess'd he would not contend with the Queen, nor excuse the Faults of his young Fears either in whole or in part.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 389.

He himaelle affected ease and quiet, now growing into eares. Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

What is there quite so profoundly human as an old man's memory of a mother who died in his earlier years?

O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

The older plural year still remains in popular language: as, the horse is ten year old.

And threescore year would make the world away.

Shak., Sounets, xi.

Then you know a boy is an ass,
Then you know the worth of a lasa,
Once you have come to forty year.

Thackeray, Age of Wisdom.

Anomalistic year. See anomalistic.—Astral year. Same as sidereal year.—Astronomical year. See def. 1.—A year and a day, the lapse of a year with a day added to it; in law constituting a period which in some cases determines a right or liability; as, where one is fatally wounded with murderous intent, the killing is nurder if death ensues within a year and a day. See day!.

wounded with murderous intent, the killing is murder if death ensues within a year and a day. See day!.

I suere to you be the oth that I made to you when ye made me knyght that I shall seehe hym a yere and a day, but with your that I shall seehe hym a yere and a day, but with your that I shall seehe hym a yere and a day, but with your that I shall seehe hym a yere and a day, but with your that I shall seehe hym a yere and a day, but with your that I shall seehe hym a yere and a day, but with your that I shall seehe hym a year see I see an intended you had you

I am honest in my Inclinations,
And would not, wer't not to avoid Offence, make a
Lady a little in Years believe I think her young.

Etherene, Man of Mode, ii. 2.

Mcn in Years more calluly Wrongs resent.

Congrese, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Mcn in Years more ealmly Wrongs resent.

Congree, tr. of Othl's Art of Love.

The lady, who was a little in years, having parted with her fortune to her dearest life, he left her.

Goldsmith, Register of Scotch Marriagea.

Julian year. (a) A period of 365‡ days. (b) Incorrectly, a year of the Julian calendar.—Leap year. See leapyear.—Legal year, the year by which dates were reckoned, which until 1752 began March 25th: hence it was
usual between January 1st and March 25th to date the
year both ways, as February 19th, 1745-6 (that is, 1746 according to present reckoning).—Lunar year, a period conaisting of 12 lunar months. The lunar astronomical year
consists of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days. A hours,
48 minutes, 36 seconds. The common lunar year consists of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days.—Lunisolar year.
See lunisolar.—Mohammedan year, a purely lunar year
of 12 months, having alternately 30 and 20 days, except
that lo certain years the last month has 30 days instead
of 29. These years are the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th,
18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th of each cycle of thirty years.
The years are conoted from the hejira, A. D. 622, July 15th.
—Natural year. Sume as tropical year, a great cycle of
years at the end of which it was supposed that the celestial bodies will be found in the same places they were
in at the creation. Also called great or perfect year.—
Regnal, sabbatical, sidereal year. See the adjectives.—
Seven years' war. See Silesian wears, under Silesian.
—Solar year. See def. 1.—Sothic year. See thancy.—Term of
years, sterm for years. See term, 6 (c).—Theban year.

See Theban.—Thirty years' war. See strike.—Tropical
year. See def. 1.—Sothic year. See thancy.—Term of
years, term for years. See term, 6 (c).—Theban year.

See Theban.—Thirty years' war. See strike.—Tropical
year. See def. 1.—Sothic year. See thancy.—Term of
395 days. Called vague—that is, wandering—because in
the course of 1507 years it hegins at all seasous.—Year by
year, from one year

bisease, angmenting year by year,

Disease, angmenting year by year,

Show'd the grim king by gradual steps brought near.

Crabbe, Works, I. 102.

Year, day, and waste, part of the sovereign's preroga-tive in England, whereby he was entitled to the profits for a year and a day of the lands held by persons attainted of petty treason or felony, together with the right of wast-

ing them, afterward restoring them to the lord of the fee. It was sholished by the Felony Act, 1870.—Year in, year out, always; from one year to another.

Sunbeams never came, never gleamed, year in, year out, scross the clear darkness of the broad water floor.

C. F. Woolson, East Angels, xxviii.

Year of confusion, the 707th year of the Roman era, Year of confusion, the 707th year of the Roman era, ending with 47 B. c., being the year before the first introduction of the Julian calendar. It had 445 days.—Year of grace, year of the Christian era.—Year of jubilee. See jubilee, 1.—Year of our Lord, year of the Christian era.—Years of discretion. See discretion.—Young of the year. See young.

yeara, n. See poison-oak.

year-bird (yēr'bèrd), n. The djolan: said to have been so called from a notion that it annually added a wrinkle to the plicated skin at the base of the beak.

the base of the beak.

the base of the beak, year-book (yēr'būk), n. 1. A book giving facts about the year, its chief seasons, festivals, dates, etc., or other kindred subjects: as, Hone's Year-Book.—2. A book published every year, every annual issue containing new or additional information; a work published annually and intended to supply fresh information or matters in record to which changes are tion on matters in regard to which changes are eontinually taking place: as, a parish year-

A new year-book, specially prepared for business-men, will be issued, . . . nuder the title of The Year-Book of Commerce. The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 376. Commerce.

3. One of a number of books containing chron-3. One of a number of books containing chronological reports of early cases adjudged or argued in the courts of England. The series first printed and long known as The Year Rooks contains cases from the beginning of the reign of Edward II. down to the end of Edward III, and from the beginning of their IV. down to near the end of Henry VIII. Others later published are Maynard's Edward I. and II., and Horwood's translation from MS. which presents cases in various years of Edward I. from 11 to 35 inclusive. Weard n. An obsolete or dislectal form of eard

yeard, n. An obsolete or dialectal form of eard and of earth.

year-day† (yēr'dā), n. [⟨ ME. zereday (cf. AS. géardagas, pl., days of yore); ⟨ year + day¹.] An anniversary day; a day on which prayers were said for the dead. Halliwell. year-day (yēr'dā), n.

We have ordeyned . . . to kepe the zereday of Jon lyster of Cambryge zerely, on mydelenton aonday, . . . because he gafe vs lijj Mare. in the begynnyng and to the forthernes of our gride. fortheraunce of our gylde.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

yeard-fast, a. Fast in the earth or ground.

O about the midst o' Clyde's water
There was a yeard fast stane.
Burd Ellen (Child'a Ballads, III. 214).

yeared (yerd), a. [< year + -cd2.] Numbering years; aged.

Both were of best leature, of high race,
Yeared but to thirty.

B. Jonson, Sejanua, i. 1.

yearlily (yêr'li-li), adv. [< yearly + -ly2.]
Yearly. [Rare.]</pre>

The great quaking grass sowen yearlily in many of the London gardens.

T. Johnson, Herball.

earling (yēr'ling), n, and a. [= (i, jährling); as $year + -liny^{1}$. Cf. L. vitulus, a calf, lit, a 'yearling'; see veal.] I, n, 1. A young beast one year old or in the second year of its age. yearling (yêr'ling), n. and a. 2. Under racing and trotting rules, a horse one year old, dating from January 1st of the year of foaling.

He was buying yearlings, too, and seemed keen about racing, but as yet not a feather had been plucked from the pigeon's wing. Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. vi.

II. a. A year old; of a year's age, duration, or date: as, a yearling heifer.

As yearling brides provide lace caps, and work rich clothes for the expected darling.

Thackeray, Newcomes, i.

yearlong (yēr'lông), a. Lasting or continuing

"Thee," I said,
"From yearlong poring on thy pictured eyea,
Ere agen I loved." Tennyson, Princess, vii. Accepting year-long exile from his home.

The Atlantic, LIX. 361.

yearly (yer'li), a. [< ME. yeerly, < AS. yearlie (= G. jährlich); as year + -ly1.] 1. Annual; happening, accrning, or coming every year: as, a yearly rent or income.

Five hundred poor I have in yearly pay.

Shak., Hev. V., iv. 1. 315.

These two last [Euphratea and Tigris] are famous for their yearely ouerflowings. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 340. 2. Lasting or continuing for a year: as, yearly plant; a yearly tenant or tenancy.—3. Comprehending a year; accomplished in a year: as, the yearly circuit or revolution of the carth.

The yearly course that brings this day about Shall never see it but a holiday.

Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 81.

Whose cheerful tenants bless their yearly toil.

Pope, Moral Essaya, iv. 183.

yearly (yēr'li), adv. [(ME. yerely; (yearly, a.] Annually; once a year: as, blessings yearly bestowed.

Also there shalbe allowed to him fower Vahcra, every of them being yerely allowed for the same 201.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

Yearly will I do this rite. Shak., Much Ado, v. 3. 23.

Yearly will I do this rite. Shak., Much Ado, v. 3. 23.

yearn¹ (yérn), v. i. [⟨ME. yernen, zernen, ⟨AS. giernan, gyrnan, geornian, yearn, desire, = Icel. girna = Goth. gairnjan, desire, long for; from an adj., AS. georn, ME. zern = OS. gern = OHG. MHG. gern = Icel. gjarn = Sw. gerna = Dan. gjærne = Goth. *gairns (in eomp. failu-gairns), desirous, eager (see yern¹); with formative -n. from the root seen in OHG. MHG. ger, eager, OHG. gerön, MHG. geren, G. be-gehren, long for.] 1. To long for something; desire eagerly; feel desire or longing.

Angels euer sese and ener thay zerne for to see.

Augels euer sese and euer thay gerne for to see, Hampole, Prose Treatisea (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Drede delitable drynke, and thow shalt do the bettere; Mesure is medcyne, thou; thow muche gerne. Piers Plowman (B), i. 35.

O, Juvenal, lorde, trewe is thy sentence, That litel witen folk what is to yerne. Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 198.

Joseph made haste, for his bowels did yearn upon his brother.

Gen. xliii. 30.

All men have a yearning curiosity to behold a man of herole worth.

Steele, Spectator, No. 340.

But my heart would still yearn for the sound of the waves

But my heart would still year it of the states.

That sing as they flow by my forefathers graves.

O. W. Holmes, The Hudson. 2†. To ery out eagerly; give tongue, as a dog.

When Fexes and Badgerds have your cubbes, take all your olde Terryers and put them into the grounde; and when they beginne to baye (which in the earth is called yearnyng), you muste holde your yong Terryers, . . that they may herken and heare they fellowes yearne.

Turberville, Booke of Hunting (ed. 1575), p. 181.

rurbervitle, Booke of Hunting (ed. 1875), p. 181.

yearn²t (yérn), v. [Also earn; prob. an altered form, due to confusion with yearn¹, with which it is generally merged, of *erm, < ME. ermen, grieve, vex, < AS. yrman, also ge-grman (whence perhaps yearn, as distinguished from earn, like yean as distinguished from earn, like year as distinguished from earn, like gearm = D. G. arm = Icel. armr = Dan. Sw. arm = Goth. arms, poor, miserable.] I. intrans. To grieve; mourn; sorrow. grieve; mourn; sorrow.

And we must yearn therefore,
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3. 6.

II. trans. To grieve; trouble; vex.

It yearns my heart to hear the wench misconstrued.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost; It yearns me not if men my garments wear. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 26.

Alas, poor wretch! how it yearns my heart for him!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 4.

yearn³ (yèrn), r. t. [A form of earn¹, simulating yearn¹, yearn², etc.] Same as earn¹. [Provincial or vulgar.]

My due reward, the which right well I deeme
I yearned have. Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 15.
She couldn't afford to pay for schooling, and told me I must look out and yearn my own living while I was a mere chick. mere chiek.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 397.

yearn⁴ (yern), v. [A var. of earn⁴, or ⟨ME. zeenen, ⟨AS. geyrnan, run together: see earn⁴, run¹.] Same as earn²,

His Honour the Duke will accept ane of our Dunlop cheeses, and it sall be my faut if a better was ever yearned in Lowden.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix. in Lowden,

yearn⁵ (yern), n. A dialectal (Scotch) form of

Ye eliffs, the hannts of sailing yearns!
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Hendersov.

yearnful† (yern'ful), a. [Also yernful, ernful; \(\text{yearn}^2 + \text{-ful.} \] Mournful; distressing.

Ala, Ala, was their yernfull note; their foode was the peoplea almea.

But, oh musicke, as in joyfull tunes, thy mery notes I did

borrow,
So now lend mee thy *yernfull* tunes, to utter my sorrow.

**Damon and Pith., Old Plays, I. 195. (Nares.)

**yearning1* (yér'ning), n. [< ME. **zernynge*; verbal n. of *yearn1*, r.] The feeling of one who yearns: a strong feeling of tenderness, pity, or longing desire.

All the herte festenede in the gernunge of These esturned in to the fyre of lufe.

Hampole, Prose Trentises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

The reveries of youth, in which so much energy is wasted, are the yearnings of a Spirit made for what it has not found but must forever seek as an Ideal.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 176.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 176.

Channing the day if is prudent to a year dealer and the progress of the attenuation becomes so slack the progress of the same day if is prudent to a year day of the farming the day if is prudent to a year day of the farming the day if is prudent to a year day of the farming the day if is prudent to a year day of the farming the day if is prudent to a year day of the farming the day if is prudent to a year day of the farming the day if is prudent to a year day of the farming the day if is prudent to a year day of the farming the day of the day of the farming the day of th

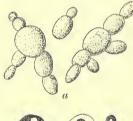
yearning² (yer'ning), n. [Var. of earning².] Rennet. [Seotch.]

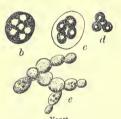
yearningly (yer'ning-li), adv. In a yearning manner; with yearning.

yearningly (yer'ning-li), adv. In a yearning manner; with yearning.

yeast (yest), n. [Formerly also yest; also dial. east; ΔME. zeest, ΔAS. gist, yyst = D. gest, gist = MHG. gest, jest, G. gäscht, gischt = Icel. jast, jastr = Sw. jäst (cf. Dan. gjær), yeast; from a verb seen in OHG. jesan, MHG. jesen, gesen, gern, G. gähren, ferment, = Sw. jäsa, ferment, froth; akin to Gr. ζέειν, boil, seethe, (> ζεστός, boiled, boiling); Skt. √ yas, boil, froth.] 1. A yellowish substance, having an acid reaction, produced during the alcoholic fermentation of saccharine fluids, rising partly to the surface in the form of a frothy, flocculent, viscid matter (top or surface yeast), and partly falling to the bottom (bottom or sedment yeast). Yeast consists of aggregations of minute cells, each cell constituting a distinct plant, Saccharomyces cerevisiæ. The yeast-plant is a saprophytic fungus of uncertain systematic position, being regarded by some as a degenerate ascomycete, by others as representing a distinct class. It exists under

a degenerate ascomycete, by others as representing a distinct
class. It exists under
two conditions. In
the first it is in the
form of transparent
round or oval cells,
averaging .08 mm.
(.003 inch) in diameter, which increase
in countless numbers
by budding—that is,
by the formation of
a small daughtercell by the side of
the mother-cell, from
which it sooner or
later separates. The
other form consists
of larger cells, which,
y a division of their
protoplasm, form four
new cells within the
parent-cell. These





protoplasm, form four new cells within the parent-cell. These endogenously formed cells have been likencells have

She consented that the village maiden should manufacture yeast, both liquid and in cakes. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. Spume or foam of water; froth.

Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast, and anon swallowed with yest and froth.

Shak., W. T., lii. 3. 94.

They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar Alike the Armada's pride, or spoils of Trafalgar. Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 181.

Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 181.

Artificial yeast, a dough of flour and a small quantity of common yeast, made into small cakes and dried. Kept free from moisture, it long retains its fermentative property.—Beer-yeast, the common yeast, Saccharomyces cervisice, which is added to the wort of beer for the purpose of exciting fermentation. See def. 1.—Bottom or sediment yeast. See def. 1.—German yeast, common yeast collected, drained, and pressed till nearly dry. It can be so kept for several months, and is much used by hakers.—Patent yeast, yeast collected from a wort of malt and hop, and treated similarly to German yeast.—Press-yeast, yeast freed from water and other impurities, mixed with about 15 per cent, of starch, and pressed in bars as a preparation for storing.—Surface or top yeast. See def. 1.

yeast (yest), v. i. [\(yeast, n. \)] To ferment.

Yeasting youth Will clear itself and crystal turn again. Keats, Otho the Great, iii. 2. (Davies.)

yeast-beer (yēst'bēr), n. See beer1.

When the progress of the attenuation becomes so slack as not to exceed half a pound in the day, it is prudent to cleanse, otherwise the top-harm might re-enter the body of the beer, and it would become yeast-bitten.

Ure, Dict., I. 317.

yeast-cell (yest'sel), n. The single cell which

yeast-fungus (yēst'fung"gus), n. See fungus. yeastiness (yēs'ti-nes), n. The state or prop-

erty of being yeasty.
yeast-plant (yest'plant), n. The Saecharomyees
cerevisiæ, a minute plant producing alcoholic fermentation in saccharine liquids; also, any one of several other species of the genus Saccharomyces. See yeast, 1 (with cut).

yeast-powder (yest'pon'der), n. A substitute for yeast used for leavening bread, consisting of a preparation of soda, phosphates, and other substances, in the form of a powder; a baking-

yeasty (yēs'ti), a. [Formerly also yesty; $\langle yeast + -y^1 \rangle$] 1. Consisting of or resembling

We have then [in June] another dun, called the Barm-

Fly from its yeasty color.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 261.

2. Foamy; frothy; spumy.

Though the *yesty* waves Confound and swallow navigation up. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 53.

The sands and yeasty surges mix
In caves about the dreary bay.

Tennyson, Sailor Boy.

3. Light; unsubstantial; trifling; worthless.

Thus has he—and many more of the same breed that 1 know the drossy age dotes on—only got the tune of the time and ontward habit of encounter: a kind of yesty collection, which carries them through and through the most foud and winnowed opinions.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 199.

Knowledge with him is lidle, if it strain Ahove the compass of his yesty brain.

Drayton, Moon-Calf.

yeat, n. Same as yate, gate1.

And, or the porter was at the yeat, The boy was in the ha'. Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II, 84).

yeddi, v.i. [ME. zedden, zeddien, < AS. geddian, gyddian, giddian, speak, sing, < gedd, gidd, a song.] To speak; sing. Piers Plowman (A),

yeddingt, n. [ME., also yeddynge, < AS. geddyng, yiddung; verbal n. of geddian, sing: see yedd, v.] A popular tale or romance, or a song embodying a popular tale or romance.

Of yeddinges he har utterly the prys. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 237.

yede¹†, yode†. [ME. yede, zede, zode, \langle AS. eode (= Goth. iddja), pret. of gan, go: see go.] Obsolete irregular preterits of go.

Sethen *gede* to sitte same to solas & to pleie At a wid windowe that was In the chaumber. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3672.

Two or three of his messages yeden For Pandarus. Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 936.

To mete hir gode mani baroun, with grete and faire processionn.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

His army dry-foot through them yod.

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 53.

One while this little boy he yode, Another while he ran. Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 314).

Along the bankes of many silver streames
Thou with him yodest.
L. Bryskett, Pastorall Aeglogue.

In other pace than forth he yode, Return'd Lord Marmion. Scott, Marmion, iii. 31.

yede²†, v. i. [Also yead; a false pres. tense and inf. formed from the pret. yede, yode: see yede¹.] To go; proceed. [Rare and erroneous.]

Then badd the knight this lady yede aloof, And to an hill herselfe withdraw asyde. Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 5.

Years yead away, and faces fair deflower. Drant.

yedert, a. [ME. zedir; cf. AS. ædre, edre, quickly.] Quick. Wars of Alexander, 1. 5042. yederlyt, adr. [ME. zederly, zederli; < yeder + -ly².] Quickly; at once.

For I gelde me gederly, & gege after grace, & that is the best, be my dome, for me by-houez nede. Sir Gavayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1215.

yeel (yel), n. A dialectal form of eel. yeeldi, r. A Middle English spelling of yield. yeept, a. Same as yep. yeffellt, adv. An obsolete dialectal form of evil.

Yet, "Pottys, gret chepe!" creyed Ro[b]yn,
"Y loffe yeffelt thes to stonde."
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 24).

yeft, n. A Middle English form of gift.

Thanne to the Sowdon furth he went anon, of whom he hadde his thank right specially. And grete yeftys as he was wele worthy.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3094.

constitutes a yeast-plant, Saecharomyces ecrevisiae.

yeld¹ (yeld), a. [Also yeald, yald, yell; var. of geld¹.] Barren; not giving milk: same as yeast-fungus (yēst'fung″gus), n. See fungus.

yeast-fungus (yēst'fung″gus), n. See fungus.

Thence country wives, wi' toll and pain,
May plunge and plunge the kiru in vain;
And dawtit [petted] twal-pint hawkie [cow] 's gane
As yell' is the bill [bull].

Burns, Address to the De'il.

A wild farm in Northumberland, well stocked with milk-

cows, yeald beasts, and sheep.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothlan, xxxix.

Few owners of deer forests will adopt the author's suggestion of themselves beginning to shoot the yeld hinds on the 15th of October, instead of leaving it to their keepers.

Athenæum, No. 3079, p. 560.

yeld2t, n. A Middle English form of gild2.

Thys statute is made by the compne assent of all the bretherne and sisterne of alhallowe yelde.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

At Worcester as late as 1467 we flud the citizens in their "yeld merchant" making for the craft guilds regulations which imply that they had full authority over them.

Stubbs, Const. Ilist., § 485.

A Middle English form of yield. yeldhallet, n. A Middle English form of gild-

To sitten in a yeldhalle on a deys.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 370.
yeldring (yel'dring), n. [Also yeldrin, yoldring, yoldrin, yorling, etc., in numerous variant forms based on yellow.] Same as youley. [Scotch.] yeldrock (yel'drok), n. Same as youley.

[Prov. Eng.]

[Prov. Eng.]
yelk (yelk), n. A variant of yolk.
yell¹ (yel), v. [< ME, yellen, zellen, zellen, zollen,
< AS. gellan, giellan, gyllan, ery out, yell, resound, = D. gillen, shriek, scream, = G. gellen,
resound, = Icel. gella, also gjalla = Sw. gälla
= Dan gjalle, gjalde, resound, ring; prob. akin
to AS. galan, sing: see gale¹. Cf. yawl¹, yowl.]
I. intrans. To cry out with a sharp, loud noise; shriek; cry or scream as with agony, horror, or

Thay yelleden as feendes doon in helle. Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1. 569.

The com the deuel gollynge worth, [and] loude he gan grede Alas nou is my myste ide enerme he sede. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

The night raven that still deadly yells. Spenser. The dogs did yell. Shak., L. L. L., Iv. 2. 60.

The throng'd arena shakes with shouts for more; Yells the mad crowd o'er entrails freshly torn. Byron, Childe Harold, i. 68.

All the men and women in the hall Rose, when they saw the dead man rise, and fled Yelling as from a spectre.

Tennyeon, Geraint.

II. trans. To utter with a yell.

As if it felt with Scotland, and yell'd out Like syllable of dolour. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 7.

Some boy, galloping for life upon the road, yells to him the sudden news, and is gone.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 258.

Again the Apaches were summoned to surrender, . . . and again they yelled their defiant refusal.

The Century, XLI. 659.

yell¹ (yel), n. [\(\square\) yell¹, r.] 1. A sharp, loud outery; a scream or cry suggestive of horror, distress, agony, or ferocity.

Rod. I'll call alond.

Iago. Do, with like timorous accent and dire yell
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is spied in populous cities. Shak., Othello, i. 1. 75.

A loud halloo of vindictive triumph, above which, how-ever, . . . the *yell* of mortal agony was distinctly heard. Scott, Rob Roy, xxxi.

A yell the dead might wake to hear Swell'd on the night air, far and clear,— Then smote the Indian tomahawk On crashing door and shattering lock, Whittier, Pentucket.

Specifically—2. A call or cry peculiar to a special body of persons: as, a class *yell*; the *yell* of Columbia '91.

The young men, in hrilliant tennis-blazers and negligée costumes, are giving the mountain calls or yells—cries adopted according to the well-known college custom, and uttered with more energy than music.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 837.

yell² (yel), a. Same as yeld¹.
yell³, yell-house. Dialectal forms of ale, ale-

yelling (yel'ing), n. [ME. gellunge; verbal n. of yell, v.] The act or the noise of one who or that which yells; a yell, or yells collectively.

Yellings loud and deep.

Pale spectres grin around me,
And strum me with the yellings of damnation.

Johnson.

yelloch (yel'och), v. i. [A var. of yell, with a guttural termination.] To scream; yell; shriek. [Scotch.]

But an anild useless carline . . . flung herself right in my sister's gate, and yelloched and skirled, that you would have thought her a whole generation of hounds.

Scott Pirate xxx.

Scott, Pirate, xxx.

yelloch (yel'och), n. [⟨ yelloch, v.] A shrill
cry; a yell. [Scotch.]
yellow (yel'ō), a. and n. [Also dial. yullow,
yallow, yallor, etc.; ⟨ ME. yelow, yelowe, yelwe,
zelwe, zelowe, yolwe, zelu, etc., also zalow, yalu,
etc., ⟨ AS. geolu, geolo (geolw-) = OS. gelo = MD.
ghelu, D. geel = OHG. gelo (gelw-), MHG. gel
(yelw-), G. gelb = Icel. gulr = Sw. Dan. gul, yellow, = L. helvus, light-yellow; akin to Gr. χλόη,
verdure, χλωρός, yellowish-green, OBulg. zeloni,
yellow, green, Lith. zalias, green, Skt. hari, yellow: see chlor-gold. Perhans also akin to Gr. low: see chlor-, gold. Perhaps also akin to Gr. $\chi \circ \lambda \eta = L$. fel, bile, gall, = E. gall: see gall!.] I. a. Of a color resembling that of gold, butter, 1. W. Of a color resembling that of gold, butter, etc. See II. Yellow is sometimes used in the sense of 'jaundiced,' 'jealous,' etc., the color being regarded as a token or symbol of jealousy, envy, melancholy, etc.: a usage no doubt connected with the figurative notions attaching to jaundice, the skin having a yellow hue in that

His Nekke is zalowe, aftre colour of an Orielle, that is a ton well schynynge. Mandeville, Travels, p. 48. Ston well schynynge.

His here, that was yalu and bright,

Blac it bicome anouright.

Gy of Warwike, p. 220. (Halliwell.)

She gave it Cassio, but thereat Why roll your yellow eye? Tragedie of Othello the Moor, quoted in Furness's [Variorum Othello, p. 398 (App.).

A primrose by a river's brim A yellow primrose was to him, And it was nothing more. Wordsworth, Peter Bell, 1. 12.

Wordsworth, Peter Bell, I. 12.

Acute yellow atrophy of the liver, a disease characterized by a granular fatty degeneration of various tissues of the body, particularly of the glands and muscles, the changes being usually most evident in the liver.—Bluewinged yellow warbler. See warbler.—Imperial yellow porselain. See imperial.—King's yellow worm. See redia.—Order of the Yellow String. See order.—Spotted yellow flycatchert. Same as African warbler, and cut under spotted.—To wear yellow hose or stockingst, to be jeulous.

Lealous men are either knave or accomplete.

Jealous men are either knaves or coxcombs; be you neither; you wear yellow hose without cause.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, I. 3.

Yellow adder's-tongue, admiral, antimony. See the nouns,—Yellow ant, a species of ant, Lasius flavus, common to Europe and North America.—Yellow arsenict. See arsenic, 1.—Yellow ash, asphodel, avens. See the nouns.—Yellow baboon, the wood-haboon.—Yellow backelor's buttons. See backetor's buttons.—Yellow balsam. (a) The touch-me-not, Impations Notician bark (which see, under bark?)—Yellow bass, the hiras-bass.—Yellow bear, the larva of a common hombyeld moth, Spilosoma virginica, commonly called the Virginia tiger-moth. [U. S.]—Yellow betraw. See bedstraw, 2 (a).—Yellow beltraw. Jellow betries. Same as Persian berries (which see, under Persian).—Yellow birch. See birch.—Yellow bird's-nest, Hup-pitys multifora (Monotropa Hypopitys). See bird's-nest, 1 (b).—Yellow boa, the yellow snake (see below).—Yellow box, Eucatyptus melliodora, of New South Wales and Victoria, a large tree with a thick trunk and spreading top. The wood is prized for various kind- of artizans' work, for ship-building, fuel, etc. The name is also ascribed to the blood-wood, E. corymbost, of New South Wales and Queensland, of which the wood is very hard when dry, and dinable underground.—Yellow boy. (a) A gold-coln. [Slaug.]

John did not starve his cause: there wanted not pellow-ope to fee counsel. Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull, i. 6.

John did not starve his cause: there wanted not nellowboys to fee counsel.

Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull, i. 6.

(b) A mulatto or a dark quadroon: used (as also nellow girl) both by whites and by negroes. (Southern U. S.)—Yellow bream. See bream!, 1.—Yellow broom. See broom!, Yellow bugle. Same as grand-pine, 1.—Yellow bunting, the yellowhammer.—Yellow butterwort. See Pinguicula.—Yellow camomile, candle. See the nouns.—Yellow canker-worm, the larva of a common geometrid moth, Hybernia tiliaria, commonly called the lims-tree vinter-moth. [U. S.]—Yellow carmine, a pigment of variable composition. It is generally a lake formed from Persian berries or queretiron-bark.—Yellow cartilage, clastic or reticular cartilage; fibrocartilage containing yellow elsatic fibers. See cartilage and reticular.—Yellow cat, a certain cathish, Leptops olicaris, one of the mud-cats. See Leptops.—Yellow cedar. Same as yellow crypress.—Yellow cells, in zood., sarcoblasts; peculiar nucleated structures in the Radiotaria, containing yellow protoplasm (possibly parasites). Pascoe.—Yellow centaury. (a) Same as yellow-wort. (b) The yellow star-thistle, Centaurea sobstitutis.—Yellow chestnut, the yellow chestnut, which wellow chestnut, the yellow chestnut, yellow coppers. See clover, 1.—Yellow colors. See Chehon.—Yellow coppers. Same as yellow or: See below.—Yellow coppers. Same as yellow or: See below.—Yellow coppers. Same as yellow or: See below.—Yellow coppers. Same as yellow or; See below.—Yellow coppers. Same as yellow or: See below.—Yellow coppers. Same as yellow or solved by the formed from rosolic acts, or anrin, which latter is produced by the

joint action of oxalic and sulphuric acids on carbolic acid.
—Yellow crake, the yellow rall.—Yellow cranherry-worm, in leaves of a tortricid moth, Teras vaccinitorana, injurious to the cranberry in the United States. Also called green-headed cranberry-worm, in contradistinction to the black-headed cranberry-worm, in incontradistinction to the black-headed cranberry-worm, in contradistinction to the black-headed cranberry-worm, in contradistinction to the black-headed cranberry-worm, in the large of the black of the black-headed cranberry-worm, in the large of the black o Machiolophus, having the head crested and the plumage chiefly yellow or green.—Yellow toad-flax, the common toad flax.—Yellow trout, ultramarine, underwing, wagtail. See the nouns.—Yellow viper, the fer-dence.—Yellow wall-lichen, a species of lichen. Parmelia parietaria, which grows on trees and walls. It yields a yellow coloring matter, and is used in intermittent fevers.—Yellow warbler, wash, water-cress, water-crowfoot, wolfs-bane, wood-sorrel, wren. See the nouns.—Yellow water-lily. See pond-lily, 1.—Yellow willow, the golden osier, a variety of the white willow (which see, under villow!).—Yellow yoldring, yorling, or yowley, the European yellowhammer.

II. n. 1. The color of gold, butter, the neutral chromates of lead, potassa, etc., and of light of wave-length about 0.581 micron. It has some remarkable properties, which are due to the fact that by far the greater part of the visible spectrum consists of two regions, in either of which any three colors being taken a suitable mixture of the extreme ones will match the middle one, and that the yellow is about the middle of one of these regions which contains four fiths of all the visible light of the solar spectrum. This region is bounded by the scarlet and the enerald-green; the other by the emerald-green and the violet-blue. These three colors are thus the only ones which cannot be matched by mixtures of others. They are also more chromatic or high-colored than those which fall between them in the spectrum; for which reasons physicists regard these three colors as the elementary ones. (See color.) A remarkable property of yellow is that an increase of light merely intensifies the sensation with a slight heightening of the color, without changing the hne; while blue, on the other hand, is rendered pale by increased illumination, and all other colors are rendered yellowish. The name yellow is restricted to highly chromatic and luminous colors. When reduced in chroma, it becomes buff; when reduced in luminosity, a cool brown. Mixed with red, yellow goes over into orange; mixed with green, into yellow geen. Lemon-yellow and canary-yellow may be taken as pure yellows, the latter being a little greener. Sulphur-yellow is a little greenish; primrose is a little greenish and pale; gamboge is a very slightly orange yellow. By chrome-yellow are orange-yellows; Naples yellow and maize-yellow and wax-yellow and eon somewhat diminished chroma, the first a little orange, and the last a little greenish and pale; and wax-yellow are of somewhat diminished chroma, the first a little orange, and the last a little green. It is impossible to describe the yellows more precisely, as the slightest causes—for example, a little thicke change their hues decidedly.

nange their hues decidedly.

The cercles of his eyen in his heed
They gloweden bitwixe yelow and reed,
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1274.

Your French-crown-colour beard, your perfect yellow.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 98.

2. The yolk of an egg; the vitellus: opposed to the white, or the surrounding albumen.—3. pl. Jaundice, especially jaundice in cattle (see jaundice); hence, figuratively, jealousy.

His horse, . . . sped with spavins, rayed with the yelnus. Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 54.
Thy blood is yet uncorrupted, yellows has not tainted it.
Two Lancashire Lovers (1640), p. 27. (Halliwell.)

pl. Dver's-weed. Hulliwell. [Prov. Eng.] -5. Same as peuch-yellows.

The yellows is its [the peach's] most fatal disease.

New Amer, Farm Book, p. 232,

6. One of certain geometrid moths: an English 6. One of certain geometrid moths: an English collectors' name: as, the speckled yellow.—7. Any one of the group of small yellow butterflies; a sulphur. See sulphur, n., 3.—Antimony yellow, yellow antimony. See antimony.—Cassel yellow. Same as kiny's yellow.—Cobalt yellow, a pigment used by urtists, composed of the double nitrite of potassium and cobalt. It is permanent, and more closely resembles the yellow of the spectrum than any other pigment.—Fast yellow. Same as acid-yellow.—Fol's yellow, a color formerly used in dyeing, made by heating carbolic acid and arsenic in a pot. It dyes wool and silk yellow, and gives red shades with lime.—Imperial yellow, in ceram., a variety of Chinese porcelain having a uniform yellow glaze, said to be reserved for the use of the imperial family or court; also, by extension, porcelain of any make supposed to resemble this in color.—Indian yellow, a bright yellow pigment obtained in India. It is supposed to be the earth dug up from the stables where cows have been housed during the winter and fed on mango-leaves. In its crude form it comes in commerce in balls of from 3 to 5 inches, having an offensive urinous odor. It is an impure magnesium salt of euxanthic acid. For artistic purposes it is washed and levigated, the foreign material being carefully separated. Thus purified it gives an orange-yellow of great depth and beauty. It is quite permanent, and is used both as an oil and as a water color.—King's yellow, a pigment formed by subliming a mixture of arsenious oxid and sulphur. It consists of arsenious acid and arsenie trisulphid, or orpiment. Also Chinese yellow.—Madder-yellow, a lake prepared from madder-root. It is bright in tone, somewhat similar to Indian yellow, but more transparent.—Manchester yellow, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium or calcinum salt of dimitro-alpha-naphthol. It is applicable to silk and wool, producing shades from pale lennon to deep orange. It is not fast to light, It is also known as Martin's yellow, and producing shades from pa collectors' name: as, the speckled yellow.—7.
Any one of the group of small yellow butterflies;

So should my papers, yellow'd with their age, Be scorn'd. Shak., Sonnets, xvii.

While the morning light
Was yellowing the hill-tops.
Wordsworth, Preiude, v.

II. intrans. To become yellow; grow yel-

The noisy flock of thievish birds at work Among the yellowing vineyards. Browning, Sordello, i.

yellowammer (yel'ō-am"er), n. Same as yel-

yellow-backed (yel'ō-bakt), a. Having the various animals.
back yellow, or having yellow on the back: yellow-fronted (yel'ō-frun"ted), a. In ornith., specific in some phrase-names of animals: as, the blue yellow-backed warbler, Parula americana (which see, under Parula).

yellow-barred (yel'ō-bārd), a. Barred with yellow: as, the yellow-barred brindle, Lobophora riretata, a British geometrid moth whose larva

feeds on privet.

yellow-beak (yel'ō-bēk), n. Same as bejan.—

babot of yellow-beaks. See abbot.

yellow-bellied (yel'ō-bel"id), a. Having the belly yellow, or having yellow on the abdomen: specific in phrase-names of many differences bellied about the property of the pro ent animals: as, the yellow-bellied flycatcher, Empidonax flaviventris; the yellow-bellied wood-peeker, Sphyropicus varius. See cut under sap-

yellowbelly (yel'ö-bel'i), n. A sole-like flounder, Rhombosolea leporina. Science, XV.

yellowbill (yel'ö-bil), n. The American black scoter, Œdemia americana: from the yellow lump on the bill. Also called, for the same reason, butter-bill, butter-nose, copper-nose, and pumpkin-blossom coot. [New Eng.] [New Eng.1

yellow-billed (yel'ō-bild), a. Having the bill yellow-billed (yel'o-bild), a. Having the bill or beak more or less yellow: specific in phrasenames of various birds.—Yellow-billed cuckoo, Coccyzus americanus, the common rain-crow of the United States. See cut under Coccyzus.—Yellow-billed 1001, Colymbus (or Urinator) adamsi, a very large loon of arctic North America, having the bill mostly dull horn-yellow, and of a different shape from the black bill of the common loon.—Yellow-billed magple, Pica nuttalli, or Nuttall's magpie, the common magpie of California, whose bill is bright-yellow, instead of black as in most other magpies.—Yellow-billed tropic-bird, Phaston flavirostris.

yellowbird (yel'ō-berd), n. One of several difyellowbird (yel'ō-bèrd), n. One of several different birds of a yellow or golden color. (a) In Great Britain, the golden oriole, Oriolas golbula. Montagu. See first cut under oriole. (b) In the United States, the summer warbler, or summer yellowbird, Dendræca sexticu, a small dentirostral insectivorous bird of the family Mniotillides, of a bright-yellow color, obscured on the back, the male streaked on the under parts with reddish. It is one of the most abundant and familiar birds of the country, inhabiting nearly the entire continent in summer, and nucb of Central America in winter. See cut under warbler. (c) In the United States, the American goldfinch or thistle bird, Chrysomitris, Astragalinus, or Spinus tristis, a conirostral granivorous bird of the family Fringillidæ. The male in summer is clear-yellow, with black on the head, wings, and tail; in winter the yellow is exchanged for pale flaxen-brown. It is very abundant in the eastern United States and Canada. See cut under yoldfinch.

yellow-breasted (yel'ō-bres"ted), a. Having the breast wholly or partly yellow: specific in phrase-names of various animals, especially birds: as, the yellow-breasted chat (see cut under chat2).

yellow-browed (yel'o-broud), having a yellow superciliary liue: as, the yellow-browed warbler, Phylloscopus superciliosus. See cut under Phylloscopus.—Yellow-browed shrike. See shrike².

yellow-covered (yel'ō-kuv"erd), a. Covered with yellow; especially, covered or bound in vellow paper.—Yellow-covered literature, trashy or sensational fiction, periodicals, etc.: in allusion to the form in which such matter was formerly commonly issued.

yellowcrown (yel'ö-kroun), n. The yellow-rump or myrtle-bird, Dendræca coronata.
yellow-crowned (yel'ö-kround), a. Having the top of the head yellow, or yellow on the crown, as various birds; yellow-polled: as, the yellow-crowned night-heron. See night-heron.— Yellow-crowned thrush. See Trachyconus.—Yellow-crowned warbler. See warbler.—Yellow-crowned weaver. See weaver-bird.

yellow-duckwing (yel'ö-duk"wing), a. Noting a variety of duckwing game-fowls whose distinguishing color-mark on the wing of the cock is golden or yellow. The back of the cock is orange or crimson. Compare silverduckwina.

yellow-eyed (yel'ō-īd), a. Having yellow eyes, or a yellow eye, in any sense; also, yellow around the eyes.—Yellow-eyed grass. See Xyris. yellowfin (yel'ō-fin). n. Same as redfin, 2.

yellowfish (yel'ō-fish), n. A chiroid fish of the yellowishness (yel'ō-fish-nes), n. The state or coast of Alaska, Hexagrammus (Pleurogram-property of being yellowish. Boyle.

mus) monopterygius. This is one of the rock-trouts, yellow-jack (yel'ō-jak), n. See yellow Jack, unmus) monoplerygius. This is one of the rock-trouts, and a food-fish of some importance, locally known as Atka mackeret. It is dark-olive above and yellowlah below, cross-barred on the sides with the color of the back; the fins are nearly plain dusky, the pectorals with blackish margin, and the dorsal fin is continuous or but slightly overwing the state of the back.

yellow-footed (yel'ō-fut"ed), a. Having yellow feet: as, the yellow-footed armadillo, the poyou; the yellow-footed rock-kangaroo, Petrogale xanthopus: specific in phrase-names of

having the front (of the head) yellow, or having yellow there: as, the yellow-fronted warbler.—Yellow-fronted warbler. See warbler.

yellow-golds (yel'ō-gōldz), n. A golden-flow-ered plant, probably the marigold, Calendula officinalis. See yold, 6.

yellow-gum (yel'ō-gum), n. 1. The jaundice of infants (icterus infantum).—2. Same as black-

Yellow hammer, with its abbreviation yellow Hom. Yarrell, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), II. 43, note. (Encyc. Dict.)

yellowhammer (yel'ō-ham'er), n. [Cf. dial. yellowhomber, yellowomber; < yellow + hammer³, prop. ammer: see hammer³.] 1. The yellow bunting, Emberiza cilrinella, one of the commonest birds of the western Palearctic region. monest birds of the western Palearctic region. It is about 7 inches long; the head, cheeks, front of the neck, belly, and lower tall-coverts are of a bright yellow; the upper surface is partly yellow, but chiefly brown, the feathers on the top of the back being blackish in the middle, and the tall-feathers also blackish. The yellowhammer is a resident in Great Britain, and generally throughout Europe. In summer the well-known notes of the male are almost incessantly heard from the roadside hedge. Also called goldhammer, yellowammer, yellowham, yellow-



Yellowhammer (Emberiza citrinella).

omber, yellow yoldring, yellow yorling, yellow yowley (and with variants yeldring, yeldrock); also scribbling lark and veriting lark (from the scratchy markings of its eggs); and by various other local or provincial names, as yite.

2. In the United States, a local misnomer of

the flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker, Cothe flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker, Coluptes auratus (see cut under flicker²). No bird much like or congeneric with the true yellowhammer exists in North America; but popular ignorance would have it otherwise, and pitched upon this woodpecker as a subject for the name, or perhaps the name was given because the bird is extensively yellow and "hammers" trees. The European yellowhammer resembles and is congeneric with the ortolan of that country, Emberica hortulona; and the United States bird which really looks something like the yellowhammer is the bobolink in the fall, when it is called reed-bird, rice-bird, and ortolan.

3†. A gold coin; a yellow boy. [Old slang.]

Is that he that has gold enough? would I had some of syellow-hammers! Shirley, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1. his yellow-hammers!

yellow-headed (yel'o-hed ed), a. Having the head yellow, or yellow on the head: as, the yellow-headed blackbird. See cut under Xan-

thocephalus.—Yellow-headed tit or titmouse, the gold tit, Auriparus floriceps.
yellow-horned (yel'ō-hôrnd), a. Having yellow antennæ: as, the yellow-horned moth, Cymatophora flavicornis, a British noctuid.

yellowing (yel'ō-ing), n. [Verbal n. of yellow, v.] In pin-manuf., the operation of boiling the pins in au acid solution preparatory to nurling

or tinning.

yellowish (yel'ō-ish), a. [< yellow + -ish¹.]

Tending to be yellow; somewhat yellow; yellow; as, the yellowish monitor, Varanus flares-

In his youth he was unhealthy, and of an ill complexion (uellowish). Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

der jack1.

yellow-jacket (yel'ō-jak"et), n. Any one of several species of true social wasps or hornets of the genus Vespa, which have the body more or less marked with yellow; any hornet, as V. crabro. See cut under hornet. Vespa vulgaris, an importation from Europe, is the common yellow-jacket of the United States.

The meilow, perfumed apples dropped heavily on the grass, and the busy yellow-jackets rioted among them.

The Atlantic, LXVI. 775.

having the front (of the head) yellow, or having yellow there: as, the yellow-fronted warbler.

Yellow-fronted warbler. See warbler.

Yellow-golds (yel'ō-gōldz), n. A golden-flow-yellow-golds (yel'ō-goldz), n. A golden-flow-yellow-golds (yel'ō-leg, -legz), n. A golden-flow-yellow-golds (yel'ō-goldz), n. A golden-flow-yellow-golds (yel'ō-leg, -legz), n. A golden-flow-yellow-gold (yel'o-leg, -legz), n. A golden-flow-yellow-gold (yel'o-leg, -legz), n. A golden-flow-yellow-gold (yel'o-leg, -legz form yellowleys is the more common. It inhabits the greater part of North America, migrating in winter



Greater Yellowlegs (Totanus melanoleucus).

into Central and South America, and is an abundant and well-known game-bird, especially during the autumnal migration, when it is found in flocks about the marshes, feeding upon fish-fry, mollusks, crustaceans, etc., and hecoming fat and highly prized for the table. It is about 11 inches long, the bill 13 inches, the tarsus about 2 inches. The name extends to a similar but larger species, the T. or G. melanoleucus, the two being distinguished as the lesser and greater yellowlegs. The latter is decidedly larger, beyond dimensions ever reached by the former, as length 13 to 14 inches, bill 2 or more, tarsus 2½, etc. These birds are also called lesser and greater yellowshanks and by various other names. See tattler and Tolanus. yellow-legged (yel'o-leg"ed or -legd), a. Having yellow legs: as, the yellow-legged clearwing, a British hawk-moth, Sesia cynipiformis or Trochilum cynipiforme. The yellow-legged herring-guli is Laruseachimans of Pallas. The so-called yellow-legged plover of the United States is the lesser yellowlegs, Totanus favines.—Yellow-legged goose. See goose.—Yellow-legged sandpiper. See sandpiper, and cut under ruff. into Central and South America, and is an abundant and

yellow-legger (yel'ō-leg*ér), n. 1. The yellow-legs.—2. A fisherman from Eastham. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]
yellow-line (yel'ō-līn), a. Having yellow lines or streaks: as, the yellow-line quaker, Orthosia

macilenta, a British noctuid moth.
yellowly (yel'ō-li), adv. [< yellow + -ly².] In
a yellow manner; with an appearance of yel-

The town of Asterabad, with its picturesque towers and ramparts gleaming yellowly in the noonday sun.

O'Donoran, Merv, v.

yellow-necked (yel'ō-nekt), a. Having the neck yellow: as, the yellow-necked caterpillar, the larva of a common North American bombyeid moth, Datana ministra, which feeds in communities on the foliage of apple, hickory, and walnut in the United States.

yellowness (yel'o-nes), n. 1. The state or property of being yellow.

The Purifying Pills, which kept you alive, if they did not remove the yellowness.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xlv.

2t. Jealousy. See yellow, a.

I will incense Page to deal with poison; I will possess him with yellowness. Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 111.

yellowomber (yel'ō-om'ber). n. Same as yel-

lowhammer, 1.

yellowpoll (yel'ō-pōl), n. The male widgeon or goldenhead, Marcea penelope, [Ireland.]—Yellowpoll warbler. Same as yellow-polled wortler. yellow-rowned: as, the yellow-polled warbler. See

yellow-ringed (yel'ō-ringd), a. Ringed with yellow: as, the yellow-ringed carpet. Larentia flaviciuctata, a British geometrid moth.
yellow-rocket (yel'ō-rok'et), n. The common winter-cress. Barbarea yulgaris. Also ealled

bitter winter-cress and winter rocket.

yellowroot (yel'ō-röt), n. 1. Same as shrub-yellowroot.—2. An American herb, Hydrastis Canadensis, named also orange-root, yellow pue-Canadensis, named also orange-root, yellow puecoon, Indian paint, turmeric-root, and especially
(in medicine) goldenseal. Its rootstock contains
hydrastine and berberine, and is an officinal remedy of
an unquestioned tonic property and with various powers
less settled, applied in dyspepsia, in jaundice and other
disorders of the liver, as a laxative, alterative, etc. See
Hydrastis and hydrastine.—Shrub yellowroot. See
Xanthorrhiza and shrub-yellowroot.
yellowrump (yel'ō-rump), n. The yellowrumped warbler, Dendræca coronata, the yellow-crowned warbler, or myrtle-bird. See warbler and myrtle-bird.—Western yellowrump, Audubon's warbler, Dendræca auduboni. See warbler,
yellow-rumped (yel'ō-rumpt), a. Having the

yellow-rumped (yel'ō-rumpt), a. Having the rump (or upper tail-coverts in some cases) vellow, as various birds. (See yellowrump.) The yellow-rumped seed-eater is a certain fineh,

crithagra chrysopyga.

Crithagra chrysopyga.

yellow-sally (yel'ō-sal'i), n. See yellow sally, under sally³, 2.

yellowseed (yel'ō-sēd), n. A species of peppergrass, Lepidum campestre, native in the Old World, introduced in North America; mithridate pepperwort.

yellow-shafted (vel'ō-sháf*ted), a. Having the shafts of certain feathers yellow: as, the yellow-shafted flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker. Colaptes aurutus. Se eompare red-shafted. See cut under flicker2, and

yellowshank, yellowshanks (yel'ô-shangk, -shangks), n. Same as yellowlegs. Compare -shangks), n. Same areenshank, redshank.

vellowshell (yel'ō-shel), n. A British geometrid moth, Camptogramma bilineuta, whose yellow wings are marked with white lines.

yellowshins (yel'ō-shinz), n. Same as yellow-

yellow-shouldered (yel'ō-shōl"derd), a. In ornith., having the bend of the wing yellow, or having yellow on the earpal angle of the wing: as, the yellow-shouldered amazon, a South Amer-

ican parrakeet, Chrysotis ochroptera, yellow-spotted (yel'o-spot'ed), a. Spotted with yellow: as, the yellow-spotted tortoise of the Ganges .- Yellow-spotted willow-slug. See wil-

Yellowstone trout. See trout!. yellowtail (yel'ō-tāl), n. and a. I. n. 1†. An earthworm yellow about the tail. Topsell, Serpents, p. 307. (Halliwell.)—2. One of various fishes. (a) A carangoid fish of the genus S-riola, as S. dorsalis. See cut under amber-fish. [U.S.] (b) A carangoid fish, Elagatis pinnulatus. [Florida] (e) A carangoid fish, Elagatis pinnulatus. [Florida] (e) A carangoid fish, Caranz georgianus. [Anckland, New Zealand.] (d) A selænoid fish, Eardiella chrysura, the silver-perch. [U.S.] (e) A sparoid fish, Lagodon rhombobles, the pinfish. See cut under Lagodon. [U.S.] (f) A scorpænoid fish, Sebastichthys funvious, one of the rockfishes. [California.] (g) A clupeoid fish, Brevoortia tyrannus, the meuhaden. See cut under Brevoortia (U.S.] (h) A cliptical fish, Lostris hecateia, the trumpeter. (i) A gadoid fish, Lotella bachus. [New Zealand.]

II. a. Yellow-tailed.— Yellowtail moth, Liparis aurishua, a British species.— Yellowtail warbler. See varbler. pents, p. 307. (Halliwell.) -2. One of various

yellow-tailed (yel'ō-tāld), a. Having the tail

more or less yellow: specific in many phrase-names of animals.

yellowthroat (yel'ō-thrōt), n. Any bird of the old genus Trichas (of Swainson), now Geothly-pis: as, the Maryland yellowthroat. See cut under Geothlunis under Geothbinis

yellow-throated (yel'ō-thrō"ted), a. Having the throat more or less yellow: specific in many phrase-names of animals: as, the yellow-throated phrase-names of animals, as, the year of the home of the home of the flow-throated greenlet or vireo, Vireo flavifrons, a common greenlet of eastern North America, of rather large size and stout-billed, having the whole throat and breast bright-yellow, the other under parts white, the upper parts yellowish-green.

tus erocorrhous.

tus erocorrhous.

yellow-weed (yel'ō-wēd), n. 1. Same as weld!.

—2. A common name of coarse species of goldenrod. See Solidago.

yellow-winged (yel'ō-wingd), a. Marked with yellow on the wing, as various birds, etc.—Blue yellow-winged warbler, Ustminthophaga chrysoptera. See ent under Helminthophaga.—Yellow-winged locust, a North American locust, or short-horned grasshopper, Tomonotus sulphureus: so called from its yellow hind wings. T. W. Harris.—Yellow-winged sparrow, a grasshopper-sparrow, Columiculus passerinus. See cut under Courniculus.—Yellow-winged sugar-bird, a commonwantsuit, Careba cyanca. See cut under Corebinæ.—Yellow-winged woodpecker, the yellow-shaft

ed filcker, or golden-winged woodpecker. See ent under

yellow-wood (yel'ō-wud), n. 1. Same as fustie.—2. Cladrastis tinetoria, the American or Kentucky yellow-wood, in cultivation commonly known as Virgilia lutea, also ealled gopher-wood and yellow ash. In the wild state it is a rare tree, found locally in Kentucky, Tennessee, and



Yellow-wood (Cladrastis tinctoria). a, pod.

Yellow-wood (Cladrastis tinctoria). a, pod.

North Carolina. It grows from 30 to 45 feet high, and bears pinnate leaves with seven to ten leaflets, and ample racemes of white pea-like flowers drooping from the ends of the branches. It is highly ornamental for both flowers and foliage. It has a hard yellow wood, which is used for fuel and to some extent for gun-stocks, and yields a clear yellow dye. For another American yellow-wood, see Schæfferia. The Osage orange, Moelura aurantiaca, of the same genus as the Instic, is sometimes so named, as is also the shrub-yellowroot, Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.

3. Same as white teak. See teak.— Australian yellow-wood. See light yellow-wood and Queensland yellow-wood. Aeronychia levis, of the Rutaceæ, found at Moreton Bay, is also called yellow-wood, as rer Hovea tongipes, a tall leguminous shrub, and Xanthostemon pachy-sperma, of the Myrtaceæ.—Cape yellow-wood, Podocarpus Intherryii, a small tree with bright-yellow finegrained wood, very handsome when polished. Compare Natal yellow-wood.—East Indian yellow-wood, the satin-wood, Chlorozylon Sicietenin; also, Podocarpus latifolia, an evergreen 80 feet high, with aromatle wood.—Ight yellow-wood, a tree, Rhus rholanthema, of New South Wales, growing 70 or 80 feet high, peculiar in its genus in bearing large red flowers. The wood is of a light-yellow color, sound and durable, close-grained, and taking a fine polish; it is one of the best calinet-woods of its locality. The Queensland yellow-wood has also been called by this name.—Natal yellow-wood, Podocarpus elongata, a tree from 30 to 70 feet high, with a close-grained wood extensively used in building and for turniture, though not bearing exposure. The bastard yellow-wood of the Natal region is P. prainosa, with the wood pale-yellow, tough, and durable, extensively used for building.—Prickly yellow-wood, the West Indian Xanthoxylum Caribeum (X. Claen-Herculis of some authors), a tree from 20 to 50 feet high; the wood is used for making furniture and inlaying; the prickly young s

yellow-wort (yel'ō-wert), u. A European an-uual plant, Chlora perfoliata, of the gentian family. It is a very glaucous plant, about a foot high, the stem-leaves in pairs and connate-perfoliate, the flowers bright-yellow in loose terminal cymes. Also called uellow centauru

yellow-entaury. yellow-wrack (yel'ō-rak), n. A seaweed, As-cophyllum nodosum (Fucus nodosus of Linneus). yellowy (yel'ō-i), n. [< yellow + -y¹.] Some-what yellow; yellowish; flavescent.

A little kerchief of cobweb muslin and ancient yellowy lace . . . is "Over her decent shoulders drawn."

R. Broughton, Joan, il. 2.

yelm (yelm), n. [\langle M. Fredmon, sont, n. 2. yelm (yelm), n. [\langle M. E. *selm, \langle A.S. gelm, gilm, a handful. Cf. glean!.] A handful; a sheaf of straw or grain. [Prov. Eng.] yelm (yelm), r. t. and i. [\langle yelm, n.] To lay straw in order fit for use by a thatcher. Halli-

well. [Prov. Eng.]

A woman *nelming* 14 days, 1s. 9d. *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, App. II.

Indit, Society in Elizabethan Age, App. II.

Yellow-top (yel'ō-top), n. A variety of turnip:

so called from the color of the skin on the upper part of the bulb.

yellow-vented (yel'ō-top), n. A variety of turnip:

yellow (yelp), v. i. [Also dial. yanp, yanp; < ME.

yelpen, zelpen, boast, < AS. gilpan, gielpan, gylpan (pret. gealp) (MHG. gelfen), boast, exult,

yellow-vented (yel'ō-top), n. A variety of turnip:

yellow-top (MHG. gelfen), boast, exult,

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yellow-vented (yel'ō-top), n. A variety of turnip:

yellow-top (MHG. gelfen), boast, exult,

yellow-vented (yel'ō-top), n. A variety of turnip:

yellow-vented (yel'ō-top), n. A variet

This zenne is ybounde inc than [the one] thet be his ogene mouthe bim yelpth other of his wytte, other of his kenne, other of his workes.

Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 22.

I kepe noght of armes for to *yelpe*.

Chawer, Knight's Tale, I. 1380.

2. To give a sharp, shrill, quiek ery, resembling a bark; bark sharply and shrilly; yawp: said of dogs, and also of some other creatures, especially a wild turkey-hen.

Now a hen yelps on the other side, and he [a turkey-cock] pauses between the two calls, then struts and gobbles again.

Sport with Rod and Gun, II. 762.

yelp (yelp), n. [< ME. yelp, zelp, < AS. gielp, gylp, boast; from the verb.] 1t. A boast; boasting.—2. An eager bark or cry; a sharp, quick bark or cry caused by fear or pain.

With inward yelp and restless forefoot plies His function of the woodland. Tennyson, Lucretius.

He put the dog's nose in and patted him, and Spike gave a yelp, as if a rat were in prospect.

R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty, xxiv.

yelper (yel'per), n. [< ME. yelpere; < yelp + -erl.] 1. One who boasts; a boaster.

The yelpere is the cockou, thet ne kan nagt zinge bote of him-zelne.

Ayenbite of inwyt, p. 22.

2. One who er that which yelps. Specifically—
(a) A young dog; a whelp. Halliwell. (b) In crnith.:
(1) The avoset, Recurrivostra avocetta: so called from its cry. [Local, Eng.] (2) The greater yellowlegs, Totanus melanoleucus. Shore Birds, p. 37. (c) A whistle or call used by sportsmen to imitate the cry of the wild turkey-hen.

We now take our yelper, and give a few sharp yelps; he wild turkey] hears the eall.

Sport with Rod and Gun, 11, 762.

yelping (yel'ping), n. [< ME. yelping, zulping; verbal n. of yelp, v.] 1+. Boasting.

The uerthe [fourth], . . whereby the proude sseaweth prede of his herte is yelpingge. Ayenbite of lawyt, p. 22.

2. The act of giving a short, sharp ery or bark; specifically, the cry of a wild turkey-hen, or an imitation of it.

yelti (yelt). A contraction of yieldeth, third person singular present indicative of yield. yelting (yel'ting). n. The glass-eyed snapper, Lutjanus caxis. Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 399. yemani, yemaniyi. Obsolete variants of yeo-

yemant, yemanty.

man, yeomanry.

yemet, n. [ME. yeme, zeme, yome, zome, < AS.

*geame, OS. yōma = MD. yoom = MLG. gōm
= OHG. gouma, yauma, MHG. goume, goum
= Icel. gaumr, also gaum, heed, care, observance. Cf. gaum¹, gawm, a var. of yeme, due

vance. Caronal forms. Notice; eare; heed; to the Seand. forms.] Notice; eare; heed; attention.

ze trewlyle toke *zeme* In worlde with me to dwell, There shall ze sitte be-deme Xij kyndis of Israell. *York Plays*, p. 238.

This was the tixte trewly, I toke ful gode geme, Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 12.

yemet, v. [ME. yemen, zemen, ⟨AS. gēman, giēman, gjman = OS. gomeau = OHG. goumjan, goumon, goumen, MHG. goumen = Goth. gaumjan, take care of, observe; from the noun.] I. trans. To care for; guard; take care of; proteet.

Two gentilmen ther were that yemede the place.

Tale of Gamelyn, 1, 267.

The chenyteyns cheef that ze chesse enere Weren all to youge of zeris to yeme swyche a rewme. Richard the Redeless, i. 89.

II. intrans. To take eare; be careful.

Ensample of me take 3e schall,
Euer for to 3eme in 3onthe and elde,
To be buxsome in boure and hall,
Ilkone for to bede othir belde.

York Plays, p. 235.

yemert, n. [ME. zemere; < yeme + -er1.] A guardian.

Do kynge and quene and alle the comune after gyne the alle that thei may gine as for the best genere, And as thou demost wil thei do alle here dayes after. Piers Plouman (B), xiii. 170.

yemola (ye-mō'lä), n. [Japanese.] An oil expressed from the seeds of *Perilla arguta*. See *Perilla*.

Perilla.

yen¹ (yen), adv. A dialectal form of yon.
yen²t, n. pl. A variant of eyen, plural of eye¹.
yen³ (yen), n. [Jap., < Chinese yuen, round, a
round thing, a dollar.] The monetary unit of
Japan since 1871, represented (a) by a gold
coin weighing 1.666 grams, .900 fine, and thus
practically equal in value to the United States
gold dollar; and (b) by a gilven coin weighing gold dollar; and (b) by a silver coin weighing 26.956 grams (416 grains), .900 fine, and thus about equal to the silver dollar of the United 2. To give a sharp, shrill, quick ery, resembling a bark; bark sharply and shrilly; yawp: said of dogs, and also of some other creatures, especially a wild turkey-hen.

The moment Wolf entered the house his crest fell, and at the least flourish of a broom-stick or ladle he would fly to the door with yelping precipitation.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 49.

yeni (yen'i). n. [S. Amer.] A South American tanager, Calliste yeu

Yenisean, Yeniseian (ven-ise'an, -yan), a. Of or pertaining to the Yenisei, a large river in Siberia.

yenite (yen'īt), n. [Also jenite; < Jena, a town in Germany, + -ite².] In min-eral., same as ilvaite.

yeoman (yō'man), n; pl.
yeomen (-men).
[Early mod. E.
yoman; \ ME.
yoman, yomon, zhoman, yeman, zeman, zheman; not found in AS., but prob. existent *yāman, *yeáman, gæman (= OFries. gāman,



The state of the s Silver Yen. (Size of original.)

man, gæman (= Silver Yen. (Size of original.) OF ries. gāman, gimon, a villager (cf. gāfolk, people of a village), = MD. goymannen, arbitrators, = Icel. gæimadhr, a franklin—rare, and prob. \(\lambda \text{AS.} \); \(\lambda \text{AS.} \)*gā, \(\lambda \text{geá}, \)*gēá, \(\lambda \text{geá}, \)*gēá, a district er village, as in comp. \(\text{\$\vec{vec}\$} \) \(\text{geá}, \)*gō, \(\text{province of eels,'} \) Ohtqu-gā, \(\text{Nox} \) \(\text{Nox} \) gā, \(\text{goive}, \) gōuve (in comp. \(\text{goo-, yoy-, go-),} \) a village, field, D. \(\text{gouve}, \) \(\text{gouve}, \) \(\text{gouve}, \) \(\text{govi, gouve}, \) a district, \(\text{ed}, \text{goi, LG. goë, gohe, in comp. go-, a district, \) = OHG. \(\text{gowi, gowivi, gewi, MHG. gou, göu,} \) \(\text{G. gau, a province, G. dial. gäu, the country,} \) \(\text{edoth, gawi, a district), + man, man. The word has been erroueously explained otherwise: \((a) \) A contraction of a supposed ME. \(\text{*yeme-man, 'a person in charge,' \left \) \(\text{yeme, care, + man. } \) \(\lambda \text{AS. iuman, a forefather, ancient,} \) \(\lambda \text{AS. iuman, man. } \((e) \lambda \text{AS. iung mun, geong man, young man. } \((e) \lambda \text{AS. iung mun, geong man, young man. } \((e) \lambda \text{AS. gumā, man. } \((e) \lambda \text{AS. gemāene, common. These attempts are all wrong. That which refers to AS. iung mun, geong man, finds some color in the use of iung men as a gaus; itachnial name for a body. geong man, finds some color in the use of iung as a quasi-technical name for a body guard; but while the sense might seem to suit, it is impossible to derive ME. zo- or ze- from AS. geong, iung. The proper modern spelling AS. geong, iung. The proper modern spelling is yoman, the co being appar. due to an attempt to represent in one spelling the two variants yeman and yoman; the co has no etymological jnstification, as it has to some extent in people.] 1_†. A retainer; a guard.

gomen than dede the gates schette, & wigttill than went the walles forto fende, William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3649.

A yeman hadde he and servaunts name.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 101.

2†. A gentleman attendant in a royal or noble be noisehold, ranking between a sergeant and a groom: as, yeoman for the month, a butler; yeoman of the crewn; yeoman nsher: applied also to attendants of lower grade: as, yeoman feuterer (see feuterer); yeoman of the chamber; yeoman of the wardrobe. See also phrase yeomandrie; \(ME. yemanry, zemanry, \(\chi y \) yeoman yeoman of the chamber; yeomandrie; \(ME. yemanry, zemanry, \(\chi y \) yeoman yeoman of the award below.

See the two strike for us!" exclaimed the Knight: yere14, n. An old spelling of year.

Yere2 (yēr), adv. A dialectal variant of here.

Southern U.S.]

Yeoman of the wardrobe. See also phrase yeomandrie; \(ME. yemanry, zemanry, \(\chi y \) yeoman yeoman of the award below.

Yeomandrie; \(ME. yemanry, zemanry, \(\chi y \) yeoman yeoman below.

See -ery), \(\chi \) 1. The collective estate or made for horse-blankets. man of the guard, below.

Weomen of Chambre, 1111, to make beddes, to here or hold torches, to sette bourdes, . . . and suche other servyce as the . . . usshers of chambre command or assigne.

Quoted in Eabers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 313, note.

Timochares, whose sonne was yoman for the monthe with the kynge, promysed to Fabricius, thaune beinge consult, to sle kynge Pyrrus.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 5.

The lady of the Strachy married the yeoman of the ward-robe. Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 45.

Four persons, who had been *gromen* of the crown to Edward IV., were taken in Southwark and hanged at Tyburn.

J. Gairdner, Richard III., iv.

Hence-3†. One holding a subordinate position, as an attendant or assistant, journeyman,

Master Fang, have you entered the action?... Where's your yeoman? Is't a lusty yeoman? will a'stand to't?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 4.

Enter Master Tenterhook, Sergeant Ambush, and Feoman Clutch.

Ten. Come, Sergeant Ambush, come, Feoman Clutch, you's the tavern; the gentlemen will come out presently.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 2.

The reason for calling the journeymen of the craft yeo-men and bachelors, was probably that they were at that time in England, as was the case in Germany, not allowed to marry before they were masters.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. exlvi., note.

In old Eng. law, one having free land of forty shillings by the year (previously five no-bles), who was thereby qualified to serve on juries, vote fer knights of the shire, and do any other act for which the law required one who was "probus et legalis homo" (Blackstone, Com., I. xii.); hence, in recent English use, one owning (and usnally himself cultivating) a small landed preperty; a freeholder.

I press me none but good householders, yeomen's sons. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 16.

Now do I smell th' astrologer's trick: he'll steep me In soldiers blood, or boil me in a caldron Of barbarons law French; or anoint me over With supple oil of great men's services; For these three means raise geomen to the gentry.

Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii. 2.

The yeomen or Common People, . . . who have some Lands of their own to live upon; For a Carn of Land, or a Plough Land, was in ancient Time of the yearly Value of twe Nobles, and this was the Living of a Stokeman or Yeoman; And in our Law they are called Legales Homines, a Word familiar in Writs and Inquests.

Guillim, Display of Heraldry (ed. 1724), II. 274.

After the economical changes which marked the early yer (ye or yu), adv. A dialectal variant of here. years of the fifteenth century, the yeoman class was atrengthened by the addition of the body of tenant farmers, whose interests were very much the same as those of the smaller fresholders, and who shared with them the common name of yeoman. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 450.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 450.

Yer. [(a) A var. of -ier1, < ME. -ier, -yer, -iere

5. In the United States navy, an appointed petty officer who has charge of the stores in his department. The ship's yeoman has charge of the boatswains', carpenters', sailmakers' stores, etc., and the engineer's yeoman has charge of all stores in the engineer's department, while the paymaster's yeoman takes care of provisions, clothing, and small stores, and issues them as directed.

6. A member of the yeomanry cavalry. See yeomany, 4. Aytoun.—Yeoman bedel. See bedel.—Yeoman of the guard, in England, a member of the body-guard of the sovereign. See beef-eater, 2.

There came a country gentleman (a sufficient yeomau) up to towne, who had severall sonnes, but one an extraordinary proper handsome fellowe, whom he did hope to have preferred to be a yeoman of the guard.

Aubrey, Lives (Walter Ralegh).

Yeoman's service, powerful or efficient aid, support, or help: in allusion to the strength and bravery of the yeomen in the English armies of early times.

I once did hold it, as our statists do,
A haseness to write fair, and labour'd much
How to forget that learning, but, sir, now
It did me yeoman's service. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 36.

yeomanly (yō'man-li), a. [\(\text{yeoman} + -ly^1. \)]
Of yeoman's rank; hence, plain; homely; simple; humble.

It would make him melaucholy to see his *yeomanly* father cut his neighbours' throats to make his son a gentleman.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

The simplicity and plainnesse of Christianity, which to the gorgeous solemnities of Paganisme and the sense of the Worlds Children seem'd but a homely and Yeomanly Religion.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

yeomanly (yō'man-li), adv. [\(\square\) yeoman + \(-\lime\) ly2.]
Bravely; as with the strength of a yeoman.

yeomanty (yo man-r), n. [Barry mod. R. also yeomandrie; \ ME. yemanry, zemanry; \ \ yeoman + -ry (see -ery).] 1. The collective estate or body of yeomen; yeomen collectively.

Gentyllys and *zemanry* of goodly lyff lad.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 1.

God haffe mersey on Robyn Hodys solle, And saffe all god yemanrey! Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 32).

Next after the gentry, in respect of that political weight which depends on the ownership of land, was ranked the great body of freeholders, the yeomany of the middle ages.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 480.

2t. Service; retainers; those doing a vassal's

Then Robin Hood took those brethren good To be of his yeomandrie. Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 257).

3t. That which befits a yeoman.

"Be mey trowet, thow seys soyt," seyde Roben, "Thow seys god yemenrey."
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 22).

4. A volunteer cavalry force originally embodied in Great Britain during the wars of the French revolution, and consisting to a great

extent of gentlemen or wealthy farmers. They undergo six days of training, and must attend a certain number of drills yearly, for which they receive a money allowance. They must furnish their own herses, but have a small allowance for clothing—the government siso supplying arms and ammunition. Unlike the ordinary volunteer force, the yeomanry cavslry may be called unt to aid the civil power, in addition to being liable for service on invasion of the country by a foreign enemy.—Yeomanry Act, an English statute of 1804 (44 Geo. III., c. 54) consolidating and amending the laws relating to the corps of yeomanry and volunteers and regulating them.

Yep (yep), a. [Also yap; Sc. yap, yarp (E. dial. yepper); (ME. yepe, zepe, zep, zep, zep, zep, shrewd, prudent, fresh, brisk, eager, (AS. geap (geapp-), geáp, crafty, cunning, shrewd, subtle, bent, curved, open, spread out.] Fresh; brisk; lively; vigorous. [Obsolete or provincial.]

For hit is 301 & nwe 3er [Yule and New Year], & here ar

For hit is 30l & nwe 3er [Yule and New Year], & here ar sep mony. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 284.

Whil thow art zong and zep.

Piers Plouman (C), xl. 287.

yeplyt, adv. [= Sc. yaply; < ME. zeply, zapliche, zepliche, < AS. gaaplice. shrewdly, < geap, geap, shrewd.] Promptly; quickly; at once.

Thou knowez the comenauntez kest vus by-twene, At this tyme twelmonyth thou toke that the falled, & I schulde at this nwe zere zeply the quyte. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2244.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knuyne (2).

We muste yappely wende in at this yate,

For he that comes to courte to curtesye muste vse bym.

York Plays, p. 279.

-yer. [(a) A var. of -ier1, < ME. -ier, -yer, -iere (see -ier1). (b) Formerly also -ier; < ME. -yer, -yere, -zere, being the suffix -er with z, orig. g, belonging to the root (see bowyer, etc.).] A termination of nouns of agent, as in bowyer, lawyer, sawyer, and formerly in lovyer, etc. See

weer, saeger, and fermerly in lorger, etc. See ier¹ and bowyer, etc.

yerba (yer'ba), n. [Sp., lit. herb, \(\) L. herba, herb: see herb.] The Paraguay tea, or mate. See mate4. Abbreviated from yerba de mate or See matc⁴. Abbreviated from yerba de mate or yerba-mate.—Yerba buena. See Micromeria.—Yerba de colubra. See Merpestis.—Yerba del oso, a shruh, Rhammus Californicus. See Rhammus.—Yerba de mate, See def. above.—Yerba mansa, a Californian herb, Amemopsis Californica, of the Piperaeex. The flowers are small and numerous on a conical receptacle surrounded by a whitish involuce, the whole having the aspect of an anemone. The rootstock has a pungent, aromatic, and astringent taste.—Yerba reuma, a weed, Frankenia grandifolia, of Texas, California, etc., whose leaves are used as an astringent stimulant application for catarrhs.—Yerba santa. Same as bear's-weed.

yerba-mate (yer'bā-mā'te), n. [Sp. yerba, herb (see yerba), † mate, a cup: see mate⁴.] Same as yerba.

herb (see yerba), + mate, a enp: see mate*.]
Same as yerba.
yerbua, n. Same as jerboa.
yercum (yèr'kum), n. [E. Ind. (Madras): Tamil
erukku, errukam.] 1. An East Indian shrub or
small tree, Calotropis gigantea. The fiber of its inner bark is extremely tough and durable, and is made into
bow-strings, fish-lines, and nets. The name belongs also
to C. procera, which, in common with this species, has a
medicinal root-bark. Also called madar.
2. The fiber obtained from this plant

2. The fiber obtained from this plant. yercum-fiber (yer'kum-fi"ber), n. Same as uercum, 2

yerdt. yerdet, n. Middle English forms of yard1,

made for horse-blankets.

yerk¹, v. A Middle English ferm of yark¹.
yerk² (yerk), v. [Also yark; a var. of jerk¹.]
I. trans. 1. To lash; strike smartly; beat; hence, to rouse; excite. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Yerk him soundly;
"Twas Rhadamanth's sentence; do your office, Furies.

Massinger, A Very Woman, ii. 3.

Stripes justly given yerk us with their fall, But causeless whipping smarts the most of all. Herrick, Smart.

Just now I've ta'en the fit o' rhyme,
My barmie noddle's working prime,
My fancy yerkit up sublime
Wi'hasty summon. Burns, To James Smith.

2. To throw, thrust, or pull sharply or suddenly; jerk; meve with a jerk. [Obsolete or

provincial.] S. Judd. Margaret, i. 5.

He yerked up his trousers. 3. To bind or tie tightly or with a jerk. [Scotch.]

But he is my sister's son—my own nephew—our fiesh and blood—and his hands and feet are perked as tight as cords can be drawn.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, lii.

II. intrans. 1. To lash out, as a horse; kick. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I holde him not for a good beast that when they lade him will stand stock stil, and when they unlade him will yerke out behinde.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 81.

The horse, being mad withal, yerked out behind.

North.

2. To move with sudden jerks; jerk. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Skud from the lashes of my yerking rime.

Marston, Scourge of Villanie, 1., Prol.

yerl (yérl), n. A Scotch form of carl. yern¹t, v.i. An old spelling of yearn¹. yern¹t, a. [ME., AS. yeorn, eager: see yearn¹, v.] Brisk; lively; sprightly; eager.

But of hir song it was as loud and yerne
As any swalwe sittynge on a berne.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 71.

yern²t, v. i. [ME. zirnen, zernen, ⟨ AS. geyrnan, geærnan, run, tr. run for, gain by running, ⟨ ge-+yrnan, ærnan, run: see run¹, ren¹, and cf. earn2, yearn3.] To run; pass swiftly.

Thus girnez the zere in zisterdayez mony, & wynter wyndez agayn.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 529.

yern³†, n. and a. An old form of iron. yernet, adv. [ME., < AS. georne, eagerly, < georn, eager: see yarn¹, yern¹, a.] 1. Soon; early.

If I late or yerne
Wold it biwreye, or dorst, or sholde, or konne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 376.

2. Quickly; promptly.

What nede were it this preyere for to werne, Syne ye shul both han folk and toun as yerne. Chaucer, Trollus, lv. 112.

yerneyt, a. An obsolete form of irony1.

Thou didste beholde it vutil there came a stone smyten out without handls, which smitte the image voon his yerney & erthen feete, breking them al to powlder.

Joye, Expos. of Daniel, II.

And dim grows Ath's

yernfult, a. A spelling of yearnful.

yernut, yarnut (yèr'nut, yär'nut), n. [See arno!, earthunt.] The earthunt or hawknut, Conopodium denudatum (Bunium flexuosum).

yes (yes), adv. [Also dial. yis; \langle ME. zis, zus, \langle AS. gise, gesc, yes; perhaps reduced, by reason of its frequent use and its essentially unitary meaning, from yed si, 'yea, be it (so)': ged, yea; sī, sỹ (= G. sei = L. sit, etc.), 3d pers. pl. subj. of beón, be: see be!. It is possible that the second element is a reduced form of $sw\bar{a}$, so: ef. F. Sp. Pg. It. si, yes, \langle L. sie, so.] A word which expresses affirmation or consent: opposed to no. It is also used, like yea, to enforce by repetition or addition something which precedes.

And dim grows Ath's roof-sun O'er yestereren's feast.

William Morris, Sigurd, iv. yesterevening, (yes'tér-ēven'ing), n. [\langle yester-terning.]

The village . . . lad been seized and fired Late on the yester-evening.

Coleridye, Destiny of Nations.

yesterfang†(yes'tér-fang), n. [\langle yester- + fung.]

That which was taken, eaptured, or eaught on the previous day or former occasion.

Although milians and infinite numbers of them [fish] be taken, yet on the next (day) their losse will be so supplied with new store that nothing shall be missing of the yesterfang.

Boethius, Descrip. of Scotland (trans.), ix. (Holinshed's [Chron., L.).

Hast. But, by your leave, it never yet did hurt
To lay down likelihoods and forms of hope.
L. Bard. Yes, it this present quality of war,
Indeed the instant action: a cause on foot
Lives so in hope as in an early spring
We see the appearing buds.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 36.

Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd. Pope, Moral Essays, i. 1.

May. See, see! what's he walks yonder? is he mad? Full. That is a musician: $y_{\mathcal{O}}$, he is besides himself. Dekker and Webster, Northward IIo, iv. 4.

Dekker and revoces, ...
Will spring return?...
Yes, prattlers, yes. The daisy's flower
Again shall paint your summer bower.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

(For distinction between yes and yea, no and nay, see

yesk (yesk), r. i. A variant of yex. [Old Eng.

I yeske, I gyue a noyse out of my stomacke. . . . Whan he yesketh next, tell hym some strainge news, and he shall leave it. Palsgrave, p. 786.

shall leave it.

Palsgravé, p. 786.

yest; n. An obsolete form of yeast.

yester- (yes'tér). [\lambda E. yester-, yister-, zister-, zuster-, zuster

and rarely, by license, as a quasi-adjective.

7019

To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom yester sun beheld
Mustering her charms.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, il. 1.

Mareton, Scourge of Villanie, I., Prol.

yerk² (yèrk), n. [\lambda yerk², v.] A sudden or quick thrust or motion; a kiek; a smart stroke; a blow. Also yark. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A yarke of a whip.

Imagine twenty thousand of them . . . battering the warriors' faces into munmy by terrible yerks from their hinder hoots.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

yearl (yèrk), n. [\lambda yerk², v.] A Scotch form of earl past.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

yesterday (yes'tèr-dā), adv. [Also dial. yister-day, adv. [Also dial. yister-day; Zisterdai, Zusterdai, Zusterda

Thei seiden to hym, For [Fro] zistirdai in the seventhe our the fever lefte him. Wuclif. John iv. 52. Wyclif, John iv. 52.

1 saw him yesterday, or t'other day. Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 56.

yesterday (yes'ter-dā), n. [\(\text{yesterday}, adv. \)]
The day last past; the day next before the present: often used figuratively for time not long gone by; time in the immediate past.

We are but of yesterday, and know nothing. Job viii. 9.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to morrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day
To the last syllable of recorded time,
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 22.

I love to watch how the day, tired as it is, lags away reductantly, and hates to be called yesterday so soon. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiv.

yestereve (yes'ter-ev), ailv. and n. [< ME. zisterneve; a later form of yestereren.] yestereren.

In hope that you would come here ter-eve. B. Jonson, The Satyr.

yestereven (yes'tèr-ē"vn), adv. [< ME. yister-even, zusturceyn; < yester- + even².] On the evening of the day preceding the present.

K yestereven, The evening last past.

fang. Boethius, Descrip. of Scotland (trans.), ix. (Holinshed's [Chron., I.).

yestermorn (yes'ter-môrn), n. [< yester- + The morn or morning before the presmorn. ent; the morning last past. Rowe.

And a dozen segars are lingering yet
Of the thousand of yestermorn.

Halleck, Epistles, etc.

yestermorning (yes'ter-môr'ning), n. [\(\) yester-+ morning.] Same as yestermorn.
yesternight (yes'ter-nit), adv. [\(\) ME. zester-nizt, zisternizt, zusternizt, yersteneniyht; \(\) yester-+ night.] On the night last past.

My lord, I think I saw him yesternight. Shak., Hamlet, i. 2, 189.

I was invited *yesternight* to a solemn Supper.

Howell, Letters, ii. 13. yesternight (yes'ter-nit), n. [< yesternight,

The night last past. I saw their boats, with many a light, Floating the livelong yesternight. Scott, L. of the L., iv. 9.

Come not as thou camest of late, Flinging the gloom of yesternight On the white day. Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

comp. gaarsdagen, igaar) = Sw. $g\hat{a}r$ = L. heri yet! (yet), adv. and conj. [Also dial. yit; \langle ME. = Gr. $\chi\partial\dot{c}\varsigma$ = Skt. hyas, yesterday. Yester-prop. yet, zet, zit, zet, zyet! (yet), adv. and conj. [Also dial. yit; < ME. yet, zet, zit, < AS. git, get, giet, gyt, gita, geta = OFries. ieta, eta, ita, Fries. jiette = MHG. iezuo, ieze, G. ietz, now jetzt, archaie jetzo; also MHG. iezunt, G. jetzuntl, now; origin uncertain; the MHG. iezuo is appar. < ie. ever (or a form cognate with AS. gc, and), + zuo, to; but it may merely simulate zuo. For a similar case in which an orig. significant terminal syllable or independent word has probably been reduced, see yes.] I. adv. 1. At or in the present time or juncture; before something else; at present; now: as, shall the deed be done yet? is it time yet?

Begun to tell me what I am, but stopp'd, . . . Concluding, "Stay: not yet."

Shak, Tempest, i. 2. 37.

He [Thales] was reputed one of the wise men that made

He [Thales] was reputed one of the wise men that made answer to the question when a man should marry—"A young man, not yet; an elder man, not at all."

Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

2. In addition: over and above: in repetition: further; besides; still; even: used especially with comparatives.

Yet more quarrelling with occasion!
Shak., M. of V., ili. 5. 60.

Yet once more, O ye laurels, . . .
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 1.

3. Still, in continuance of a former state; at this or at that time, as formerly; now or then, as at a previous period.

And it [Jaffa] was oon of the fyrst Cityes of the world ffounde by Japheth, Noes sonne, and bereth yett hys name. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

While we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. Rom. v. S. I see him yet, the princely boy!
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 32.

4. At or before some future time; before all is done.

Hope thou in God; for I shall yet praise him. Ps. xlii. 11.

He'll be hanged yet, Though every drop of water . . . gape . . . to glut him. Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 6I.

5. Up to the present time; thus far; hitherto; already: usually with a negative.

The Holy Ghost was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified.

John vii. 39.

Let me remember thee what thou hast promised, Which is not yet performed me,

Shak., Tempest, i. 2, 244.

Opportunity hath baulked them yet.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

The Hand, not yet Britain but Albion, was in a manner Milton, Hist. Eng., i. desert and inhospitable. I'et is often accompanied by as in this sense: as, I have not met him as yet.

Unreconciled as yet to heaven. Shak., Othello, v. 2. 72.

6. Though the case be such; at least; at any

Madam, if your heart be so obdurate, Vouchsafe me yet your picture for my love, Shak, T. G. of V., iv. 2, 121.

An unhappy François who, after passing eighteen years in prison, yet won the grace and love of Joan of Naples by his charms. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 330. Yet is sometimes used with adjectives or participles (with or without a hyphen) to denote continuance of the action or state, or as equivalent to still.

Atternate and the state of the state of as equivalent to state.

He rose, and saw the field deform'd with blood, An empty space where late the coursers stood, The yet-warm Thracians panting on the coast.

Pope, Iliad, x. 612.

Lavaine Returning brought the yet-unblazon'd shield. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II. conj. 1. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

nim. Gen. M. 23.
Blasted, and burnt, and blinded as I was, . . . O, yet methought I saw the Holy Grail.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Though.

I cannot speak to her, yet she urged conference.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2, 270.

3. But.

"No, no," quoth she, "sweet Death, I did but jest;

Yet, pardon me, I felt a kind of fear."

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 998.

Many perished raving mad, fancying themselves swimning in boundless seas, yet unable to assuage their thirst.

Irring, Granada, p. 45.

A yete [in the brewhouse] and twoo shovelles iiiid.

H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App., I.

yet³ (yet), n. [African.] A West African volute of the genus Cymbium; a boat-shell. See cut under Cymbium.

Called yet by Adanson, who tells us that the high winds sometimes drive shoals of them on shore.

P. P. Carpenter, Lectures on Mollusca (1861).

yetapa (yet'a-pä), n. [S. Amer.] 1. A South American tyrant-flycatcher of the genus Cyber-American tyrant-hyeatcher of the genus cyclinetes or Gubernetes (which see, with cut), having a deeply forficate tail longer than the body. Also called yiperu.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus including these birds. Lesson, 1831. yetet, v. and v. Same as yet?. yetent, A Middle English form of the past participal of get!

participle of get^1 .

participle of get1.
yetling, yetlin (yet'ling, -lin), n. [< yet2 + -ling1.] 1. Cast-iron. [Seotch.]—2. A small iron pan with a bow-handle and three feet.
Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
yett (yet), n. Another form of yate. [Scotch.]

And whan he came till the castell yett,
His mither she stood and leant thereat,
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads,

But warily tent, when ye come to court me,
An' come na unless the back yett be a jee.

Burns, Whistle an' I'll Come to You.

yevet, yevent. Middle English forms of give1,

yevet, yevent. Middle English forms of give1, given.

yew1 (yö), n. [Early mod. E. also yewe, yeugh, ewe, eugh, eveyh, yowe; (ME. ew, u, 48. iw (in an early gloss. iuu), also eów = D. ijf = OHG. iwa, MHG. iwe, G. eibe = Ieel. yr, yew (MHG. and Ieel. also a bow of yew); also, in another form, AS. eóh = OLG. ieh = OHG. iha, G. dial. (Swiss) iche, ige; cf. F. if, Sp. iva, ML. ivus, yew (OHG.); Olr. éo (mod. Ir. iubhar, Gael. iubhar, iughar) = W. yw, ywen = Corn. hivin = Bret. iven, ivinen, yew; the Celtic forms being possibly original.] 1. A tree of the genus Taxus, the common yew being T. bueeata of temperate Europe and Asia. This is a slow-growling and longlived evergreen of moderate height and spreading habit, with a thick irregular trunk and dark thick foliage. In Europe the yew has long been planted in graveyards. There are several dwarf, weeping, and variegsted varieties. The golden yew has the edge of the leaves in spring of a hright-golden yellow. The Irish yew (var. fastiquata) has erect branches, and is more hardy than the typical form, which will not endure the winter in the northern United States. The wood of the yew is heavy, fine-grained, and elastic, and was formerly much used for bows, the supply being protected by government. It is considered a very choice cabinet-wood, the heart being of a fine orange-red or deep brown, and the sap-wood white. The leaves of the tree are poisonous.

The sheter en, the asp for shaftes pleyne. Chaueer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 180.

The twigs and leaves of yew, though eatenin a very small quantity, are certain death to horses and cows, and that in a few minutes.

The twigs and leaves of *yew*, though eatenin a very small quantity, are certain death to horses and cows, and that in a few minutes.

Gilbert White, Antiquities of Selborne, v.

2. The wood of the yew-tree.

A how made of the best foreign yew, six shillings and eightpence. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 121. 3. A shooting-bow made of the wood of the

Tubal (with his *Yew*And ready quiver) did a Boar pursue.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Wing'd srrows from the twanging yew.

Gay, The Fan, i. Gay, The Fan, i.

American yew, specifically, Taxus Canadensis, or, as often classified, T. baceata, variety Canadensis, a prostrate shrub with straggling brunches, common in dark woods; ground-hemlock. There are three other American yews, for which see short-leafed yew and Taxus.—California yew, the short-leafed yew.—Golden yew, Irish yew. See def. I.—Japan yew, a tree of the genus Cephadotaxus. See def. I.—Japan yew, a tree of the genus Cephadotaxus. There is also a true yew in Japan. See Taxus.—Maxican yew, Taxus globosa.—Short-leafed yew, Taxus bretifolia, of Pacific North America, a not abundant tree, stits best from 50 to 70 feet high. Its wood is hard, heavy, and very fine-grained, susceptible of a beautiful polish, and very durable in contact with the soil; it is used for fence-posts, sad by the Indians for paddles, bows, etc. Sargent.—Stinking yew. See stink.—Western yew, the short-leafed yew.—Yew family, the suborder Taxaceæ of the Coniferse.

yew² (yö), n. [Origin obscure.] A jug or jar

yew² (yö), n. [Origin obscure.] A jug or jar having a handle extending over the mouth.

Perfumed with sauours of the metalles by him yoten.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 8.

yet² (yet), n. [< yet², v.] A metal pan or boiler.
See yetling, 2. [Obsolete or provincial.]

yew³ (yö), v. i. [Origin obscure.] To rise as scum on brine in boiling; yaw.

yewen (yö'en), a. [Early mod. E. also eughen; < ME. *ewen, < AS. îwen, < iw, yew: see yew¹.] Made of yew.

Or his stiffe armes to stretch with Eughen bowe. Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, 1. 747.

yew-pine (yö'pīn), n. The black spruee, Picea nigra. See spruee. [West Virginia.]
yew-tree (yö'trē), n. [< ME. *ewtre, utree, uvtre; < yew¹ + tree.] Same as yew¹, 1.

In it throve an ancient evergreen, A yew-tree. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

yex (yeks), v. i. [Also yesk, q. v.; \langle ME. zexen, zyxen, zoxen, zesken, hieeup, \langle AS. giseiun (= MLG. gisehen), sob, sigh.] To hieeup. [Obsolete or provincial.]

He yexeth [var. yoxeth], and he speketh thurgh the nose. Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, 1. 231.

yex (yeks), n. [\langle ME. zeoxe, zoxe, \langle AS. geoesa, giesu, a sobbing; from the verb.] A hiccup. Holland. [Obsolete or provincial.]

His prayer, a rhapsody of holy hiccorghs, sanctified barkings, illuminated goggles, sighs, sobs, yexes, gasps,

and groans.

Character of a Fanatic (Harl. Misc., VII. 637). (Nares.)

yexing (yek'sing), n. [\langle ME. zyxynge, zoxing, \langle AS. giscung, giesung, verbal n. of giscian, sob: see yex, v.] Same as yex.

The juyce of the roots [of skirret] helpeth the hicket, ryeaxing.

Johnson's Gerard, p. 1027. (Nares.)

Singultus — the hickot, or yexing.

Abr. Flem. Nomenclator, 432 b. (Nares.)

Yezidi, Yezidee (yez'i-dē), n. [< Yezid, their reputed founder.] A member of a sect or people dwelling in Mesopotamia, in Asiatic Turkey, allied to the Kurds. They hold beliefs derived from Mohammedan and various other sources, and are commonly ealled devil-worshipers.

Same as feer1. yfere1t, n.

Horn com binore the kinge, Mid his twelf *yfere*. King Horn (E. E. T. S.), 1. 497.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), 1. 497.

yfere2t, adv. Same as ifere, in fere. See fere1.

Yggdrasil (ig'dra-sil), n. [Also Ygdrasil, Igdrasil, Iggrdrasill; Ieel. Yggdra Syll (not in Cleasby); cf. Yggr, Uggr, a name of Odin (see ug);
syll, sill.] In Seand. myth., the ash-tree which
binds together heaven, earth, and hell. Its
branches spread over the whole world and reach alove
the heavens. Its roots run in three directions: one to the
Asa gods in heaven, one to the Frost-giants, and the third
to the under-world. Under each root is a fountain of
wonderful virtues. In the tree, which drops honey, sit an
eagle, a squirrel, and four stags. At the root lies the serpent Nithhöggr gnawing it, while the squirrel Ratatöskr
runs up and down to sow strife between the eagle at the
top and the serpent at the root. Also called Tree of the
Universe.

ygot. All obsolete past portionals of the

ygot. An obsolete past participle of go.

The fayrest floure our gyrlond all emong
Is faded quite, and into dust ygoe.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

ygravet. A Middle English past participle of

yherdt, a. A Middle English form of haired. yholdet. A Middle English form of holden, a past participle of hold¹.

Yid, Yiddisher (yid, yid'ish-er), n. [(G. jüdiseh, jüdiseher, Jewish.] A Jew. Leland. [Slang. London.]

Yiddish (yid'ish), a. [G. jüdiseh, Jewish.] Jewish. Athenæum, No. 3303, p. 212. [Slang,

Jewish. Athenæum, No. 3303, p. 212. [Slang, London.]
yield (yēld), v. [Early mod. E. also yeeld;

ME. yelden, zelden (pret. yald, yolde, pp. yolden, zolden), delden, gildan, gildan, gyldan, gieldan (pret. yeald, pl. guldon, pp. golden), give up, pay, yield, restore, = OS. geldan = OFries. jelda = D. gelden = OHG. geltan, MHG. Ornes, fetal = D. getaen = OHG. gettan, MHG.
G. gelten = Icel. gjalda = Sw. gälla = Dan.
gjelde, be worth, be of consequence, avail, =
Goth. *gildan, in comp. fragildan (= AS. forgeldan), pay back, usgildan (= AS. āgeldan), pay
back. Cf. Lith. galeti, be able, have power; W.
gallu, be able. Hence ult. gild², guilt¹.] I.
trans. 1†. To give in payment; pay; repay; reward; requite; recompense.

Lord, what may i for that gylde the?

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 195. God yelde the, frend. Chaucer, Troilus, i. 1055.

Feire lady, with goode will, and gramercy of youre seruyse; and God graunte me power that I may yow this guerdon yelde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 227.

King. How do you, pretty lady? Oph. Well, God 'ild you! Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 41. ll, God 'ild yon: God yield ye, and God thank ye! Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

The good mother holds me still a child! Good mother is had mother unto me! A worse were better; yet no worse wonld I. Heaven *yield* her for it. Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To give in return, or by way of recompense; produce, as a reward or return for labor performed, capital invested, or some similar out-

Rememberynge him that love to wyde yblowe Yelt hitter fruyt, though swete sede be sowe. Chaucer, Troilns, 1. 385.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength.

It was never made, sir,
For threescore pound, I assure you; 'twill yield thirty.
The plush, sir, cost three pound ten shillings a yard.

E. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

Strabo tells us that the Mines at Carthagena yielded the Romans per diem to the value of twenty-five thousand Drachms.

Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 194.

The only fruit which even much living yields seems to be often only some trivial success.

Thoreau, Letters, p. 19.

To produce generally; bring forth; give

out; emit; bear; furnish. Many things doth Asia yeeld not elsewhere to be had. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 51.

No one Clergie In the whole Christian world yeelds so many eminent schollers, learned preachers, grave, holy, and accomplish'd Divines as this Church of England doth at this day.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Ammoniated alum yields a reddish yellow precipitate.

Ure, Dict., 111. 365.

Air-swept lindens yield
Their scent. M. Arnold, The Scholar-Gipsy.

4. To afford; confer; grant: give.

In hast themperour hendely his gretyng him geldes, and a-non rigttes after askes his name.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 235.

Natheless Poliphemus, wood for his blynde visage, yald to Ulixes joy by his sorwful tecres.

Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 7.

Doubtless Burgandy will yield him help, And we shall have more wars before t be long. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 90.

Where the holy Trinity did first *yelde* it-selfe in sensible apparition to the world. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 104.

And slowly was my mother brought
To yield consent to my desire.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

5. To give up, as to a superior power or authority; quit possession of, as through compulsion,

necessity, or duty; relinquish; resign; surrender: often followed by up.

To selde his lone hane y no myste, But lone him hertili therfore. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

The people were so ouersette with their enemies that manye of them were as yolden, and tooke partle againe their owne neighboures. Fabyan, Chron. (ed. 1559), I. 62.

The fierce lion will hurt no yielden things.

Wyatt, To Ilis Lady, Cruel over Her Yielding Lover.
Generals of armies, when they have finished their work.
are wont to yield up such commissions as were given them for that purpose.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

My life, I do confess, is hers;
She gives it; and let her take it back; I wield lt.
Fletcher (and another), Sca Voyage, iv. 2

6. To give up or render generally.

The thef . . . gelte hym creannt to Cryst on the crosse.

Piers Plowman (B), xii. 193.

If it is bad to yield a blind submission to authority, it is not less an error to deny to it its reasonable weight.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 245.

To give it up to heal no city's shame In hope of caining long-enduring fame. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

7. To admit the force, justice, or truth of; allow; concede; grant.

Pensive I yeeld I am, and sad in mind, Through great desire of glory and of fame. Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 38.

Tis a grievous case this, I do yield, and yet not to be spaired.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 651. despaired.

I yield it just, said Adam, and submit.

Milton, P. L., xi. 526.

Milton, P. L., xi. 526.

This was the fourth man that we lost in this Land-Journey; for those two men that we left the dsy before did not come to us till we were in the North Seas, so we yielded them also for lost. Dampier, Voyages, I. 17.

God yield (or 'ild) you. See God1, and def. 1 above.—
To yield (or yield up) the breath. Same as to yield up the phost.

O thou, whose wounds become hard-favour'd death, Speak to thy father ere thou *yield* thy breath! Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 24.

To yield up the ghost. See ghost. = Syn. 3. To supply, render. — 7. To accord.

II. intrans. 1. To produce; bear; give a return for labor: as, the tree yields abundantly: the mines yielded better last year.—2. To give way, as to superior physical force, to a conqueror, etc.: give up a contest; submit; succumb; surrender.

Sir knyght, thow art take; yelde thow to me, for ye haue don I-nough.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 461.

Thus yields the cedar to the axe'a edge.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 11.

Sometimes I staud desperately to my arms, like the foot when deserted by their horse; not in hope to overcome, but only to yield on more honourable terms.

Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy, Ded.

3. To give way, in a moral sense, as to entreaty, argument, or a request; cease opposing; comply; eonsent; assent.

ly; eonsent; assent.

Ne halde I er now, my awete herte deere,
Ben yolde, ywis I were now noght here.

Chaucer, Trollus, iii. 1211.

But at last, vpon much intreatie, hee neelded to let him go to the General. Hakluyt's Voyages, 11. i. 287. Guendolen the Daughter [of Corineus] yeelds to marry.

Milton, Hist. Eng., i

No more, dear love, for at a touch I yield:

4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excel-

lence. Their mutton yields to ours, but their beef is excellent.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, t. 6.

Tell me first, in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily yields.

Pope, Spring, 1. 90.

yield (yēld), n. [Early mod. E. also yeeld; ME. yeld, zeld, zielde, zild, ⟨ AS. geld, gield, gild, payment, = OS. yeld = OFries. jeld = OHG. MHG. gelt, payment, money, G. geld, money, = Ieel. yirk, v. An obsolete spelling of yerk. yirkly, payment, etc.; from the verb: see yield, yis, yisterday. Dialectal forms of yes, yesterthat energy manners what with the control of the control of the control of the control of yes, yester-that energy manners what with the control of yes, yester-that energy manners what with the control of yes, yester-that energy manners what with the control of yes, yester-that energy manners what with the control of yes, yester-that energy manners what with the control of yes, yester-that energy manners what with the control of yes, yester-that energy manners what with the control of yes, yester-that energy manners what with the control of yes, yester-that energy manners what we have a supplied to the control of yes, yester-that energy manners what we have a supplied to the control of yes, yester-that energy manners what we have a supplied to the control of yes, yester-that energy manners what we have a supplied to the control of yes, yester-that energy manners where the yester-that energy manners where the yester-that energy manners where yes a supplied of yes and yes a supplied of yes and yes a supplied of yes a y

That every mannys wief, after the deth of hur husbond, being a taillor, shall kepe as many servaunts as they wille, to werke wt hur to hur use durying hur widowhode, so sheere scotte and lotte, yeve and yeld, wt the occupacion.

Ordinance of Hen. VIII. (1531), in English Gilds (E. E. T. S.)

2. That which is yielded; the product or return of growth, cultivation, or eare; also, that which is obtained by labor, as in mines or manufactories.

He shall be like the fruitful trec, .

Which in due season constantly
A goodly yield of fruit doth bring. Bacon, Ps. 1. Some surprising information about the yield of beet-root-sugar in France.

E. C. Grenville Murray, Round about France, p. 25.

The yield of the machine is the quantity of electricity put in motion in each unit of time.

Alkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, 1. 185.

3. The act of yielding or giving way, as under

pressure. [Rare.]

Pressure. [Lare.]
After pointing out that the permanent elongation of a bar under longitudinal atress consists of a sliding combined with an increase of volume, the author showed that the yield is caused by the limit of elastic resistance (p) parallel to one particular direction in the bar (generally at 45° to the axis) being less than along any other direction.

Elect. Rec. (Eng.), XXV. 707.

yieldable (yēl'da-bl), a. [< yield + -able.] 1. That may or can be yielded.—2. That may or can yield; inclined to yield; complying.

yieldablenesst (yēl'da-bl-nes), n. A disposition to yield, comply, or give in.

The Second Private Way of Peace: The Composing ourselves to a Fit Disposition for Peace; and therein. . . . (4.) A Yieldableness upon Sight of Clearer Truths.

Bp. Hall, Peace-Maker, ii. § 2.

yieldancet (yēl'dans), n. [< yield + -anec.] The act of yielding, producing, submitting, or conceding; submission; surrender.

yieldent, p. a. Same as yolden.
yielder (yēl'dēr), n. [< ME. zeldere; < yield +
-erl.] 1t. One who pays; a debtor.—2. One
who yields, permits, or suffers; one who surrenders, submits, or gives in.

Doug, Vield thee as my prisoner.

Riunt. I was not born a yielder, thou proud Scot.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3, 11.

yielding (yēl'ding), u. [< ME. zeldinge; verbal n. of yield, v.] 1t. Payment. Prompt. Parr., p. 537.—2. Compliance: assent; surrender.

Immaculate and snotless is no rot.

Immaculate and spotless is my mind;
That was not forced; that never was inclined
To accessary yieldings. Shak, Lucrecc, l. 1658.
It lies in the bosom of a sweet wife to draw her husband from any loose imperfection . . . by her politic yielding.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ilo, ii. 2.

3. A giving away under physical pressure; a

Faults in sleepers, irregular yieldings on bridges, . . . and other imperfections, were definitely marked.

Nature, XLHI. 154.

yielding (yēl'ding), p. n. Inclined or fit to yield, in any sense of the word; especially, soft; compliant; unresisting.

ynambu (i-nam'hö), n. [S. Amer.] The large South American tinamou, Rhynchotus rufespliant; unresisting.

A yielding temper, which will be wronged or baffled.

Kettlevell.

By nature yielding, stubborn but for fame.

Pope, To Miss Blount, with Voiture's Works.

The footsteps of Simplicity, impress'd
Upon the yielding herbage.

ynca, n. See inca.

ynought, ynowt, a. and adv. Middle
English forms of enough.

yo¹ (yo), interj. An exclamation noting effort:
usually joined with ho or O. The footsteps of Simplicity, impress'd Upon the *yielding* herbage. Couper, Task, iv. 521.

yieldingly (yēl'ding-li), adv. In a yielding manner; with compliance.
yieldingness (yēl'ding-nes), n. The state or

property of being yielding; disposition to comply.

Bismarck wrote, there was only "one voice of regret on the subject in the Federal Assembly," which in the opin-ion of many "had given itself a death-hlow by its yield-ingness in the question of Holstein."

Lowe, Bismarck, I. 225.

yieldlesst (yēld'les), a. [< yield + -less.] Un-

Undannted, yieldless, firm.

r love, for at a touch I yield:

Ask me no more.

Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

yill (yèl), n. A Scotch form of alc.

Her bread it's to bake,

Her yill is to brew,

Bonnie Earl o' Murry (Child's Ballads, VII. 122).

The clachan yill had made me canty.

Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

yin (yèn), n. A Seotch form of onc. yince (yens), adv. A Scotch form of once 1. yiperu (yip'e-rö), u. Same as yetapa, I. yird (yerd), u. A Scotch form of earth 1.

yet1.
yite (yit), n. [Also yoit; said to be imitative.]
The yellow bunting, Emberiza citrinella. See ent under yellowhammer. [Local, British.]
-yl. [⟨ Gr. ίλη, wood, matter.] In chem., a suffix commonly used with radicals, denoting the fundamental part, the origin: as, methyl, CH₃, is the fundamental radical of wood aleohol, CH₃OH, methylic ether, (CH₃)₂O, methyl anime, CH₃NH₂, etc.
ylang-ylang, n. A tall tree of the custardapple family, Cananga odorata, native in Java and the Philippines, eultivated throughout ludia and the tropics. It bears drooping yellow flowers, 3 inches long, which furnish the ylangylang oil of perfumers.—Ylang-ylang oil. See oil.

nowers, 3 menes long, which turnish the ylang-ylang oil of perfimers.—Ylang-ylang oil. Sec oil. Ylet, n. An obsolete form of isle¹, aisle, cc¹, etc. Y-level (wî'lev*el), n. The common engineers' spirit-level: so called formerly from the fact that the telescope rests on 'Y's." In the Ys the telescope can be rotated at pleasure. The Y-level has been to a certain extent superseded by the so-called "dumpy-level," or Gravatt level, and by other improved instruments combining more or less completely the pe-culiarities of the Y-level and the dumpy-level. Also writ-ten vine-level. ten wye-level.

then up-level. The dumpy level differs from the up-level in being attached to the level bar by immoveable upright pieces; in having the levet tube firmly accured to the uprights of the level bar; in being provided with an inverting eye-piece (unless ordered otherwise); and in the absence of the tangent and slow-unotion screws.

Buff and Berger, Hand-Book and Ill. Catalogue, 1891.

The most perfect form [of level] now in use being the improved Dumpy Level, resting on Y's, and named the improved dumpy Y Level: it appears to unite in itself all the good qualities of the others, retaining few of their imperfections.

Gen. Frome, Outline of Method of Conducting a Trigono [metrical Survey, 4th ed. (1873), p. 83.

He . . . sues, not so much for the prophet's yieldance as for his own life.

By. Hall, Ahazish Sick.

ylichet, yliket, a. and adv. Middle English forms of alike.

The iliofemoral liga-

Y-ligament of Bigelow. The iliofemoral ligament, a fibrons band attached above to the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and below to the trochanter major and to a point just above the trochanter minor: it serves to strengthen the capsular ligament of the hip-joint.

Y-moth (wi'môth), n. The gamma, Plusia gamma, a noctuid moth common in Europe, whose ma, a noctude moth common in Europe, whose larva is a notable pest; so called from a shining silver Y-shaped mark on the upper wings. The name extends to others of the genus. Also Y. See cut under Plusia, ympt, ympet, n. and r. Obsolete forms of imp. ympnet, n. An old spelling of hymn. Chaucer.

Our anchor soon must change the lay of merry craftsmen here

for the yeo-heave-o, and the heave-away, and the aighing seamen's cheer. S. Ferguson, Forging of the Anchor.

seamen's cheer. S. Ferguson, Forging of the Anchor.

yo² (yō), pron. A dialectal variant of you.
yoakt, n. and v. An obsolete spelling of yoke¹.
yoakt, v. t. An obsolete spelling of yote.
yochel¹, yochle (yoċhʻl), n. Scotch spellings of yoke¹.
yochel², yockel (yōʻke¹, yokʻl), n. Same as yokel, hiekwall. [Prov. Eng.]
yodet. See yede¹.
yodel, yodle (yōʻdl), v. t. and i.; pret. and pp. yodetd, yodeled, yodled, ppr. yodeling, yodling, [Also jodel: < G. dial. jodeln.] To sing with frequent changes from the ordinary voice to falsetto and back again, after the manner of the mountaineers of Switzerland and Tyrol. and Tyrol.

A single voice at a great distance was heard yodliny forth a ballad.

Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 3.

Mulea braying, negroes yodling, axes ringing, teamsters aging.

G. W. Cable, Dr. Sevier, Iv.

yodel, yodle (yō'dl), n. [\langle yodel, r.] A song or retrain in which there are frequent changes from the ordinary voice to a falsetto. Also sometimes called warble.

yodeler, yodler (yō'del-èr. -dlèr), n. One who sings yodels. Also yodeller. yoft, conj. An obsolete dialectal variant of

though.

My-selffe yof I saye itt. York Plays, p. 272.

yoga (yō'gä), n. [Hind. yoya, ⟨ Skt. yoya, union devotion, ⟨ √ yuj, join: see yoke¹.] One of the branches of the Hindu philosophy, which teaches the doctrines of the Supreme Being, and explains the means by which the human soul may obtain final emancipation from further migrations, and effect a junction with the universal spirit. Among the means of effecting this junction are comprehended a long continuance in various unnatural postures, withdrawal of the senses from external objects, concentration of the mind on some grand central truth, and the like, all of which imply the leading of an austere hermit life.

yogi* (yō'gi), n. [Hind. *yogi*, < yoya: see *yoga.] A Hindu ascetic and mendicant who practises the yoga system, and combines meditation with austerity, claiming thus to acquire a miraculous power over elementary matter. See *yoga*. Also *yoyee* and *jogi*.

Then Rawuma, the *giant* assuming the shape of a *vil*. migrations, and effect a junction with the uni-

Then Rawunna, the giant, assuming the shape of a pilgrim *Yogee* rolling to the caves of Ellora — with Gayntree the mystical text on his lips and the shadow of Siva's beard in his soul — rolls to Rama's door, and cries "Alms! alms!" J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 316.

yogism (yō'gizm), n. [< yoga + -ism.] The doctrine and practices of the yogis; yoga, yogle (yō'gl), n. Same as ogle². [Shetland Isles.]

yoh (yō), u. [Chinese.] An ancient Chinese reed, shaped like a flute but shorter, having three to seven holes, and played with one hand. yo-ho (yō-hō'), interj. [Cf. yo¹.] A call or cry, usually given to attract attention. yoick (yoik), r. t. [< yoick-s.] To urge or drive by the cry of "Yoicks."

Hounds were barely yoicked into it at one side when a fox was tallied away. Field, Jan. 23, 1886. (Eneyc. Dict.) yoicks (yoiks), interj. [Cf. hoieks.] An old foxhunting ery.

Soho! hark forward! wind 'em and cross 'em! hark forward! yoics! Colman, Jealous Wife, ii. Enjoy the pleasures of the chase. . . Bravo! . . . Or, if *Voicks* would be in better keeping consider that 1 said *Yoicks*. *Diekens*, Our Mutual Friend, iil. 10.

yoit (yoit), n. Same as yite. Montagu. [Local,

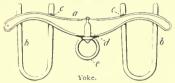
British. 1

yojana, yojan (yō'ja-nā, yō'jan), n. [Hind. yo-jan, \Skt. yojana, \sqrt{ynj}, join: see yokel.] In Hindustan, a measure of distance, varying in different places from four to ten miles, but

in different places from four to ten miles, but generally valued at about five.

yoke¹ (yōk), n. [Formerly also yoak; ⟨ ME. yok, zok, zok, ⟨ AS. yeav, qiae, iov = OS. juv = D. juk, jok = MLG. jock, juck, LG. jok, joq = OHG. joh, MHG. G. jock = Icel. ok = Sw. ok = Dan. aag = L. jugum ⟨⟩ It. giogo = Sp. yugo = Pg. jugo = F. joug) = Gr. ⟨⟨√⟩ov = W. ian = OBulg. igo = Bohem. jho = Russ. igo = Skt. juga, yoke; from a root seen in L. jungere (√ jug), join (⟩ E. join, junction, etc.), = Gr. ⟨⟨√⟩ov⟩ov = (√⟨√⟩ov⟩ov, join, = Skt. √⟨yn⟩ov, join.] 1. A contrivance of great autiquity, by which

a pair of draft-animals, particularly oxen, are fastened together, usually consisting of a piece



a, body; o, bows of bent ent wood; ϵ , keys for fastening bows; clip; ϵ , draft-ring.

of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of the animals. From a ring or hook fitted to the body a chain extends to the thing to he drawn, or to the yoke of another pair of animals behind.

te yoke of another pair of annuals occurred.

A red beifer . . . upon which never came yoke.

Num. xix. 2.

In time the savage bull doth bear the yoke.

Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 263.

2. Hence, something resembling this apparatus in form or use. (a) A frame made to fit the shoulders and neck of a person, used for carrying a pair of buckets or panniers, one at each end of the frame.

She had seized and adjusted the wooden yoke across her shoulders, ready to bear the brimming milk-pails to the dairy.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

(b) A frame of wood attached to the neck of an animal to prevent it from creeping under a fence or gate, or from jumping over a fence. (c) A cross-bar or curved piece from which a large hell is suspended for ringing. (d) Xaut., a bar attached to the rudder-head, and projecting in each direction sidewise. To the ends are attached the yoke-ropes or yoke-lines, which are pulled by the steersman in rowboats, or pass to the drum on the axis of the attering-wheel in larger craft. (e) A kind of band or supporting piece to which are fastened the plaited, gathered, or otherwise falling and depending parts of a garment, and which by its shape causes these parts to hang in a certain way: as, the yoke of a shirt, which is a double piece of atuff carried around the neck and over the shoulders, and from which the whole body of the shirt hangs; the yoke of a skirt, which supports the fullness from the hips downward. (b) A frame of wood attached to the neck of an animal to

There was a yoke of mulberry colored velvet, which was applied also at the tops of the alceves.

The Spectator (St. Louis), XI. 327.

The Spectator (St. Louia), XI. 327.

(f) A branch-pipe, or a two-way coupling for pipes, particularly twin hnt- and cold-water pipes that unite in their discharge. (g) In a grain-clevator, the head-frame or top of the elevator, where the elevator-belt or lifter passes over the upper drum, and where the cups discharge into the shoot. (h) A carriage-clip for unitiag two parts of the running-gear. (i) A double journal-bearing having two journals united by bars or rods, that pass on each side of the pulley, the shafting being supported by both journals: used in some forms of dynamos to carry the armatune; a yoke-arbor. (j) A pair of iron clamps of semicircular shape, with a cross screw and nut at each end for fightening them around heavy pipes or other objects, for attaching the ropes when hoisting or lowering into position by power. J. S. Phillips, Explorers' Companion. (k) In wheelverighting, the overlap tire-boit washer used at the joints of the fellies. E. II. Knight. (j) In an electromagnet consisting of two parallel cores joined across one pair of ends to form a U- or horse-ahoe-shaped magnet, the cross-bar joining the ends is called the yoke of the magnet.

3. An emblem, token, or mark of servitude,

An emblem, token, or mark of servitude, slavery, and sometimes of suffering generally. As a mark of humiliation and entire submission, the Romans caused their prisoners of war to pass under a yoke. This yoke was sometimes an actual oxyoke, and was sometimes symbolized by a spear reating across two others fixed upright in the ground.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me. . . . For my yoke is easy and my burden is light. Mat. xi. 29, 30.

Like fooles, they doe submit their necke Vnto the slavish poke & prondest checke Of Romes insulting tyrant. Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

4. Something which couples, connects, or binds together; a bond of connection; a link; a tie.

Companions . . . Whose souis do bear an equal yoke of love.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4, 13.

You see I am tied a little to my yoke; Pray, pardon me; would ye had both such loving wives! Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 2.

5. A chain or ridge of hills; also, a single hill in a chain: obsolete, but still retained in some place-names: as, Troutbeck Yoke. [Lake District, Eng.]—6. A pair; couple; brace: said of things united by some link, especially of draft-animals: very rarely of persons, in contents tempt.

Another a non ryght nede seyde he hadde To folwen fif zokes, . . . and greithliche hem dryue, Piers Plowman (C), viii. 295.

These that accuse him . . . are a yoke of his discarded Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1, 181,

7. As much land as may be plowed by a pair of oxen in a day; hence, as much work generally as is done at a stretch; also, a part of the working-day, as from meal-time to meal-time, in yokel², n. Same as hickwall.

which labor is carried on without interruption. Compare yokelet.

Ploughmen in this county have been in the habit of garm. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Ploughmen in this county have been in the habit of garm. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

yoke-line, yoke-rope (yōk'līn, -rōp), n. See yoke!, n., 2 (d).

yokelish (yō'kl-ish), a. [< yokel + -ish.] Beocheck; then, when dinner slover, resuming their work, which is continued till half-past five or six.

N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 19. [Rare.]

N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 19.

Spring yoke, in a railroad-car, a wrought-tron bar shaped like an inverted U, placed on a journal-box as a support for a spring. Also called spring saddle. See cut under cartruck. = Syn. 6. Brace, etc. See pair!

yoke¹ (yok), v.; pret. and pp. yoked, ppr. yoking. [Formerly also youk; ME. zoken, zoken (LG. jöken = G. jochen = 1. jugare); from the noun.] I, trans. 1. To put a yoke on.

Away ahe hies, And yokes her silver doves. Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1190.

The gentle Birda bow'd down their willing heads,
Not to be yoaked, but adorned by
The dainty haraess. J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 68.

2. To join or eouple by means of a yoke.

For o Griffonn there will bere, fleynge to his Nest, a gret fors, or 2 Oxen zoked to gldere, as thei gon at the lowghe.

Mandeville, Travela, p. 269. Piowghe.

3. To join; couple; link; unite.

O then . . . my name
Be yoked with his that did betray the Best!
Shak., W. T., i. 2, 419.

But, O Izzael!

Alas! why yoakst thou God with Baal?

Sytvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li., The Schisme.

Rather than to be yoked with this bridegroom Is appointed me, I would take np any husband.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

4. To restrain; confine; oppress; enslave.

They thought it betier to be somewhat hardly yoked at home than forever abroad discredited.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Then were they you'd with Garrisona, and the places consecrate to thir bloodie superatitions destroi'd.

Milton, Ilist. Eng., ii.

As well be yoked by Despotism's hand As dwell at large in Britain's charter'd land. Cowper, Table-Talk, 1, 258.

To put horses or other draft-animals to. Compare the eolloquial phrase to harness a

They hae yoked carts and waina, To ca' their dead away. Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 226).

Ye need na yoke the pleugh.

Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

Yoked bottle, in ceram., a double bottle: so called from the band or bar of baked clay which connects the two vessels comprising it.

II. intrans. To be joined together; go along

That yokes with empire. Tennyson, To the Queen.

yoke² (yōk), r. and n. A dialectal variant of yox, yex. Also yolk.

Whose ugly locks and yolkinge voice Did make all men afeard. MS. Ashmole 208. (Halliwell.)

yokeage (yō'kāj), n. Same as rokeage. yoke-arbor (yōk'ār"bor), n. A form of double journal-box for pulley-spindles, having a curved arm extending from one bearing to the other

on each side of the pulley, and serving to protect the belt from chafing. E. H. Knight.

yoke-bone (yōk'bōn), n. The jugal or malar bono, entering into the formation of the zygoma. See cut under skull. yoke-devil (yōk'dev"l), n. A companion devil.

[Rare.]

re. J Treason and murder ever kept together, As two yoke-devils sworn to either's purpose. Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 106.

yoke-elm (yōk'elm), n. See hornbeam. yokefellow (yōk'fel"ō), n. One associated with another in labor, or in a task or undertaking; also, one connected with another by some tie or bond, as marriage; a partner; an associate; a mate.

I intreat thee also, true yokefellow, help those women which laboured with me in the gospel. Phil. iv. 3.

Your wife is your own flesh, the staff of your age, your yoke fellow, with whose help you draw through the mire of this transitory world.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Peatle, iii. 5.

yokel¹ (yō'kl), n. [Se. also yochel, yochle: origin obscure. Cf. gawk, gowk.] A rustic or eountryman; especially, a country bumpkin.

Yokels looking up at the tinselled dancers and poor old rouged tumblers. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, Pref.

The coach was none of your steady-going, yokel coaches, but a swaggering, rakish, dissipated London coach; up all night, and lying by all day, and leading a devil of a life.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi.

A very rural population, with somewhat yokelish noons.

Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 236. tions

yoke-mate (yōk'māt), n. Same as yokefellow. yoke-toed (yōk'tōd), a. In ornith., pair-toed; zygodactyl, as a woodpecker or cuckoo. See cut under pair-toed.

Such arrangement is called zygodactyle or zygodactylous; and birds exhibiting it are said to be yoke-toed.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 126.

yoking (yō'king), n. [Verbal n. of yoke¹, v.] 1. The act of putting a yoke on; the act of joining or coupling.—2. As much work as is done by draft-animals at one time; hence, generally, as much work as is done at a stretch.

At leagth we had a hearty yokin'

At leagth we had a hearty youn At sang about.

At sang about.

Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

I ne'er gat any gude hy his doctrine, . . . but a sour fit o' the batts wi' atting amang the wat moss-hags for four hours at a yoking.

Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

Yokohama fowls. Same as Japanese long-tailed fowls (which see, under Japanese). yoky (yō'ki), a. [$\langle yoke^1 + -y^1 \rangle$] 1. Yoked.

Seated in a chariot burning bright,
Drawn by the strength of yoky dragons' necks.

Marlowe, Dr. Faustus, vi., chorus, 1.6. 2. Pertaining to or consisting of a yoke. [Rare.]

Yolt, n. An obsolete variant of Yule. yoldt. An obsolete preterit and past participle yoldt. A of yield.

yoldent, p. a. [Obs. pp. of yield.] Yielded; surrendered; submissive.

With loke down cast and humble i-yolden chere.

Chaucer, Troius, iii. 96.

In humble spirit is set the temple of the Lord, . . . Whose Church is built of love, and deckt with hot desire, And simple faith; the yolden ghost his mercy doth require, Surrey, Psraphrase of part of Eccl. iv.

Surrey, Paraphrase of part of Eccl. iv.

Yoldia (yōl'di-ā), n. [NL. (Möller, 1842), named after Count Yöldi of Sweden.] A genns of bivalves, of the family Nuculidæ (or Ledidæ), related to the ark-shells. The aeveral species are of horeal distribution; they reaemble the members of the genus Leda, but have long slender siphons, a compressed long oval shell, beaked and alightly gaping behind, and covered with shining epidermis. I. arctica, Y. limatula, and Y. thracizeformis are examples; the latter is found in deep water off the New England coast.

yolding (yōl'ding), n. Same as yoldring.—Yellow yolding. Same as yellowhammer, 1.

yoldring, youdey. [Prov. Eng.]

But you heed me no more than a goss-hawk minds a yel-

But you heed me no more than a goss-hawk minds a yellow yoldring.

Scott, Abbot, xvii.

yolet, v. i. An obsolete variant of yawl¹.
yolk¹ (yōk), n. [Also yelk; < ME. yolke, yelke, <
AS. geolea, yolk, lit. 'the yellow part,' < geolu,
yellow: see yellow.] 1. The yellow and principal substance of an egg, as distinguished from
the white; that protoplasmic content of the ovum of any animal which forms the embryo in germination, with or without some additional substance which serves to nourish the embryo during its formation as distinguished from a mass of albumen which may surround it, and from the egg-pod or shell which incloses the whole; the vitellus, whether formative wholly from the egg-pod or shell which incloses the whole; the vitellus, whether formative wholly or in part. In holoblaste ova, which are usually of minute or microscopic size, the whole content of the cellwall is yolk which undergoes complete segmentation, and is therefore formative or germinal vitellus, or morpholecithus. In large meroblastic eggs, however, such as those we eat of various birds and reptiles, the true germyolk forms only the nucleus and a relatively small part of the whole yolk-ball, which then consists mainly of foodyolk or tropholecithus. This is the yolk of ordinary language, forming a relatively large ball of usually yellow and minutely granular substance which floats in a mass of white or coloriess albumen, inclosed in a delicate pellicle, or vitelline membrane, and is steadied or stayed in position by certain atrands of stringy albumen forming the chalaze. The quantity of germ- and of foodyolk relatively to each other and also to the amount of white varies much in different eggs, as does also the relative position of the two kinds of yolk. (See ectolecithal.) In the largest eggs, as of birds, the great bulk results from the copionsness of the white and of the food-yolk, and the germ-yolk appears only at a point on the aurface of the latter, where it forms the so-called tread or cicatricula. Some eggs contain more than one yolk, but this is rare and anomalous. See egg, ovum, and vitellus; also segmentation of the vitellus (under segmentation), and cuts under gastrulation, The tother [man] was zalowere thene the zolke of a naye [an egg].

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3284.

2. The vitellus, a part of the seed of plants, so named from its supposed analogy with the yolk of an egg.—3. The greasy sebaceous secretion or unctuous substance from the skin of inventions, a forced use of yond¹, a.] Beside one's self; mad; furious; insane. [Rare.] 2. The vitellus, a part of the seed of plants, the sheep, which renders the fleece soft and pliable; wool-oil.

pliable; wool-oil.

Ia not the yoke, or natural oiliness of the wool in the animal, more efficacious?

Agric, Surv. of Galloway, p. 283. (Jamieson.)

Food yolk. See food-yolk, meroblastic, and tropholecithus.
— Formative yolk, germinal yolk, which enters into the formation of the embryo, as distinguished from the food-yolk, which does not undergo aegmentation; morpholecithus; vitellus germinativus. See holoblastic.—Glycerite of yolk of egg, s mixture of yolk of egg (45 parts) with glycerin (55 parts), used as a vehicle for medicinal oils and resins.

yolk², v. See yoke². Hulliwell.
yolk-cleavage (yōk'klē'vāj), n. In embryol., segmentation of the vitellus (which see, under segmentation). See eut under yastrulation.
yolk-duct (yōk'dukt). n. In embryol., the ductus vitellinus, or vitelline duet, which conducts from the eavity of the nmbilieal vesiele to that of the intestine through a constriction, at and

of the intestine through a constriction, at and near the navel, of the original globular eavity

of the yolk-sae. See cut under *embryo*. **yolked** (yōkt), a. [$\langle yolk + -ed^2 \rangle$] Furnished with a yolk or vitellus: frequently used in com-

position: as, a double-yolked egg.

The effect of the loss of a large food-yolk . . . was shown to resemble a similar loss of food-yolk in the eggs of Micrometrus as compared with other large-yolked oviparous fish eggs.

Amer. Nat., XXIII. 923.

yolk-gland (vôk'gland), n. Same as vitellarium.
yolk-sac (yôk'sak), n. The umbilieal vesicle
(which see, under vesicle). Also called yolkbag. See cuts under embryo and uterus.

Tennyson, Edward Gray.

yongt, yonghedet, yongtht, etc. Obsolete forms
of young, etc.

yonkert, n. An obsolete spelling of younker.
yonkert, n. Same as yuck.

While the yolk in the latter is minute as compared with that of the former, the yolksack is just as large.

Amer. Nat., XXIII. 926.

yolk-segmentation (yōk'seg-men-tā/shen), n. Same as yolk-eleavoye. See segmentation of the ritellus (under segmentation), and cut under gas-

In addition to the minute yolk-spherules scattered through the protoplasm, there are a few larger bodies, . . . probably of a yolky nature. Micros. Sci., XXX. 5.

2. Greasy or sticky, as unwashed wool. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Because of the yolky fleece. New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Aug. 16, 1887.

yollt, r. An obsolete variant of yell1.

yolling (yol'ing), n. See yowley.
yon (yon), a. and pron. [Also dial. yen; ⟨ ME.
yon, zon, zeon, ⟨ AS. yeon (rare) = OHG. MllG.
G. jener, that, = Icel. enn, inn, often written
him, the, = Goth, jains, that; with adj. forset interpretation. mative -ua, from a pronominal base seen in Gr. oc, who, orig. that, Skt. ya, who. Cf. youd!, youder.] That or those, referring to an object at a distance; yonder: now chiefly poetic.

Lake ze aftyre evensange be armyde at ryghttez, On blonkez by zone buscayle, by zone blythe stremez. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 895.

O what hills are yon, yon pleasant hills,
That the sun shines sweetly on?
"O yon are the hills of heaven," he said.
The Dæmon Lover (Child's Ballads, L. 203).

Ye see you birkie ca'd a ford.

Berns, For A' That.

Behold her, single in the field, You solitary Highland Lass! Wordscorth, The Solitary Reaper.

yon (yon), adv. [An altered form of youd, eon-

yon (yon), adv. [An altered form of yond, eonformed to yon, a.] Same as yonder.

Hither and yon. See hither.

yond't (yond), adv. and prep. [< ME. yond, zond, zund, as prep. also zeond, zend, < AS. geond = LG. giend = Goth. jaind, there; ef. yonder, beyond, and yon.] I, adv. In or at that (more or less distant) place; yonder.

And to the yonder hille I gan hire gyde, Allas! and ther I took of hire my leeve, And yonde I saugh hire to hire fader ryde.

Chaucer, Trollus, v. 612.

Say what thou seest yond.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 409.

Shak., Teropest, 1. 2. 409. Say what thou seest youd.

II. prep. Through. Castell off Love, 1. 1448. gond at the world.

yond¹t (yond), a. [\langle ME. yond, zond, zund, zend; a later form of yon, made to agree with the adv. yond.] Same as yon or yonder.

Is youd your mistress? Middleton (and others), The Widow, iii. 3.

And see *yond* fading Myrtle, *Congreve*, Death of Queen Mary

Then like a Lyon . . . wexeth wood and yond.

Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 40.

black of the diperior of the diperior of the adjective use:

In that youder place

My lady first me took unto ber grace.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 580.

yonder (yon'der), a. [\langle yonder, adv. Cf. yon.]
Being at a distance within view, or as conceived within view; that or those, referring to persons or things at a distance.

Our pleasant labour to reform You flowery arbours, yonder alleys green. Milton, P. L. iv. 626.

Sweet Enima Moreland of yonder town Met me walking on yonder way, Tennyson, Edward Gray.

yook (yök), r. and n. Same as yuck.
yoop (yöp), n. [Imitative; ef. whoop!, cloop,
etc.] A word imitative of a hiecuping or sobbing sound. [Rare.]

There was such a scuttling, and hugging, and kissing, and erying, with the hysterical yoops of Miss Swartz, . . . as no pen can depict. Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

yolk-skin (yōk'skin), n. The vitelline membrane: the delicate pelliele which incloses the yolk of an egg, especially when this is large. **yolky** (yō'ki), a. [\langle yolk + \cdot y¹.] I. Resembling or consisting of yolk; having the nature of yolk. In addition to the pulmer rollection of yolk as no pen can depict. Thackeray, Vanity Fair. **yopon** (yō'pon), n. Same as yapon. **yore**¹ (yōr), adr. [\langle ME. yore, zore, \langle AS. geára, of yore, formerly an adverbial gen. of time, lit. 'of years,' gen. pl. of geár, year: see year.] In time past; long ago; in old time: now used 'of years,' gen. pl. of gcar, year: see year.] In time past; long ago; in old time: now used only in the phrase of yore—that is, of old time; long ago.

A man may serven bet and more to pay In half a yer, althow it were no more, Than sum man doth that hath served ful yore. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 476.

Whan Adam had synnyd, thou scydest yore
That he xulde deye and go to helle.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 107.

In Times of yore an ancient Baron liv'd.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

Instead of the great tree that used to shelter the quiet little Dutch inn of yore, there now was reared a tall naked pole.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 58.

pole. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 58.

yore² (yōr), a. Same as yare¹. Halliwell.

Yoredale rocks. In Eng. gcol., the upper portion of the Carboniferous limestone series. In this—as in the Pennine area—the massive linestone (the Thick, Scaur, or Main limestone) is succeeded by a series of flagstones, grits, shales, limestones, with a few seams of coal, the whole varying greatly in thickness in localities not far distant from each other. This series was named from Voredale, in Yorkshire, where it has a development of from 500 to 1,500 feet. In its paleontological features it does not differ much from the Carboniferous limestone series generally. In the Yoredale rocks are the celebrated lead-mines of Alston Moor and others. Also called Yoredale group and Yoredale series.

York-and-Lancaster rose. See rose1.

York-and-Lancaster rose. See rose¹.
Yorkish (yor'kish), a. [< York (see def.) + -ish¹.] 1. Pertaining to the city of York or to the county of York, in England.—2. Adhering to the house of York. See Yorkist.

But if thy ruby lip it spy,
As kiss it thou mayest deign,
With envy pale 'twill lose its dye,
And Yorkish turn again. The White Rose.

Yorkist (yôr'kist), n. and a. [\ Yark (see def.) + -ist.] I, n. An adherent of the house of York, or a supporter of their elaims to the crown, especially in the Wars of the Roses.

The next Henry Percy, fourth earl, was, however, restored by Edward IV. and became a Yorkist.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVIII. 379.

II. a. In Eng. hist., pertaining to the dukes or the royal house of York. The Yorkist kings were Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III. (1461-85), and their claims to the crown rested on their descent from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and Edmund. Duke of York, respectively the third and fifth sous of Edward III. See Lancastrian, and Wars of the Roses (under rose1).

The grand episode or tragedy of Perkin [Warbeck] . . . connects the *Porkist* intrigues with the social discontents in a way more striking than any of the previous outbursts. *Stubbs*, Medleval and Modern Hist., p. 348.

York pitch. See pitch of a plane, under pitch. Yorkshire flannel. Flannel of superior quality, made of undyed wool.

ty, made of undyed wool.

Yorkshire pudding. A pudding made of batter without sweets of any kind, and baked under meat, so as to eatch the drippings.

Yorkshire stone. Stone from the Millstonegrit series, extensively quarried in Yorkshire, England, for building and various other purposes.

Yorkshire terrier. See terrier1.

yorling (yôr'ling), n. Same as yolling. See

Half a paddock, half a toad, Half a yellow yorking. Scotch Batlad.

Yoshino lacquer. See lacquer. yostregert, n. Same as austringer.

On of ye yostregere unto . . . Henry the VIII. Epitaph, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 106.

yot (yot), v. t.; pret. and pp. yotted, ppr. yotting. [Prob. a var. of yote, melt, hence weld: see yote.] To unite closely; fasten; rivet. [Prov. Eng.]

yote (yōt), v. t.; pret. and pp. yoted, ppr. yoting. [< ME. yoten, var. of yeten, zeten, zeoten, < AS. geotan, pour: see yet?.] To pour water on; steep. [Obsolete or provincial.]

My fowls, which well enough
I, as before, found feeding at their trough
Their yoted wheat. Chapman, Odyssey, xix. 760.

Their yoted wheat. Chapman, Odyssey, xix. 760.

you, pron. See ye1.
youk (youk), v. i. See ynek.
yoult, v. i. See youk.
yoult, v. i. See youk.
young, n. A spelling of yowling.
young (yung), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also
yong; \(\text{ME. yong, yung, zong, zong, zing, \(\text{AS. yeong, ging, inng (in eompar. also ging-, gyng-)} = OFries. jnng, jong = OS. jnng = D.
jong = MLG. jnnk, LG. jnng = OHG. MHG. jnnc,
G. jnng = Ieel. jungr, nngr = Sw. Dan. ung =
Goth. jungs (compar. jnhiza?); Teut. *yūnga,
contr. of *ynwanga or *ynwanha = W. icuange =
L. jurenens = Skt. yuraça, young; an extension
or derivative, with adj. suffix (L.-eu-s), of a simpler form seen in L. jurenis = OBulg. junŭ = or derivative, with adj. snffix (L.-cu-s), of a simpler form seen in L. juvenis = OBulg. junŭ = Russ. iunuŭ, etc., = Lith. januus = Lett. jauns = Skt. yveun, yonng; ef. Skt. yavishtha. youngest. From E. young is ult. E. youth. From the L. word are ult. E. juvenile, juvenal, juvenescent, rejuvenate, etc.] I. a. 1. Being in the first or early stage of life; not long born; not yet arrived at maturity or full age; not old: said of animals: as, a young ehild; a young man; a yaung horse. young horse.

Thow art zonge and zepe, and hast zeres ynowe Forto lyne longe and ladyes to longe.

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 17.

Let the young lambs bound

As to the tabor's sound!

Wordsworth, Ode, Immortality.

2. Being in the first or early stage of growth: as, a young plant; a young tree.

Re cropped off the top of his young twigs.

Ezek, xvii. 4.

I wish'd myacif the fair young beech That here beside me stands. Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. Being in the first or early part of existence generally; not yet far advanced, of long dura-tion, or of full development; recent; newly eome to pass or to be.

Roma.
Ben. But new struck nine.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 166.

Th' impatient fervor . . . threat'ning death
To his young hopes. Couper, Task, iil. 504.

4. Having the appearance and freshness or vigor of youth; youthful in look or feeling; fresh; vigorous.

The that duellen there and drynken of ten of thut Welle, thei nevere han Sekenesse, and thei semen alle weys zonge.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 169.

He is only seven and thirty, very young for his age, and the most affectionate of creatures.

Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, vi.

5. Having little experience; ignorant; raw;

We are yet but young in deed.

Shak., Macbeth. iii. 4. 144.

How for to sell he knew not well, For a butcher he was but noung, Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 34).

6. Pertaining or relating to youth; spent or passed during youth; youthful: as, in his younger days he was very hot-headed.

King Edward the sixt, being of young yeres, but olde in wit.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 158.

7. Junior: applied to the younger of two persons, especially when they have the same name or title: as, young Mr. Thomas Ray called with a message from his father. [Colloq.]—8. Newly or lately arrived. [Australia.]

So says I, "You're rather young there, a'n't you? I was by there a fortnight ago."

H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 33.

H. Kingsley, Geofiry Hamlyn, p. 33.

The Young Pretender. See pretender, 3.— Young America, the rising generation in the United States. (Colloy-1—Young beer. See schenk beer, under beer!.—Young blood. See blood.—Young England, a group of Tory politicians, chiefly recruited from the younger members of the aristocracy, who, about 1844, opposed free trade and radicalism, and advocated the restoration of the supposed former condition of things. Among their leaders were Disraeli and Lord John Manners.—Young freeland, a group of Irish politicians and agitators, active about 1840–50, who were at first adherents of O'Connell, but were separated from him through their advocacy of physical force, and took part in the rising of 1848.—Young Italy, an association of Italian republican agitators, active about 1834, under the lead of Mazzini. Abalogous republican groups in other countries were called Young Germany, Young Poland, and Young France, and these republican associations collectively were known as Young Europe.

II. n. Offspring collectively.

II. n. Offspring collectively.

The egg that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture forth disclosed
Their callow young.

Milton, P. L., vii. 420.

callow young.

The mother-linnet in the brake
Bewails her ravish'd young.

Burns, A Mother's Lament.

With young, pregnant; gravid.

So many days my ewea have been with young. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 35.

So many days my ewes have been with young.

Shak, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 35.

Young of the year, in ormith., specifically, birds which have left the best and acquired their first plumage. Most birds hatch in summer, and, after putting off the down-feathers characteristic of the nestling, acquire a special first feathering; and as long as this is worn, or until the first true molt, they are young of the year, without regard to the length of time this plumage may be worn, as it is always replaced by the following apring.

younger! (yung'ger), n. [\langle ME. yonger, zonger, zungre, zingre, etc., \langle AS. gyngra, gingra, gengra (=G. jinger, etc.), a follower, disciple, lit. a younger person (as distinguished from yldra, an elder), compar. of geong, giung, iung, young: see young.] A young person; a disciple. Shak... M. of V., ii. 6. 14 (quartos).

youngerly (yung'ger-li), a. [\langle younger, compar. of young, + -ly1, after elderly.] Somewhat young; below middle age. [Colloq., U. S.]

The life-blood of Christendom flows in the veins of her churgerly men. Church Union, Jan. 11, 1868. youngerly men.

young-eyed (yung'īd), a. Having the fresh, bright eyes or look of youth.

Stili quiring to the young-eyed cherubina. Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 62.

younghead + (yung'hed), n. < young + -head.] Youth. [\ ME. youghede;

+ -head. J 10 and Elde was payned after this, That shorter was a fote, iwys, Than she was wont in her yonghede.

Rom. of the Rose, 1, 351.

Young-Helmholtz theory of color. See color. youngling (yung'ling), n. and n. [< ME. yong-ling, zongling, zangling, < AS. geongling (= OHG. jungeling), a young man, < geong, young, +-ling, E. -ling!.] I, n. 1. A young person; a youth or child.

Due privilege allow'd, we all should go

Before, and she, the youngling, come behind.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 10.

2. Any young thing, as an animal, a plant, etc.; anything immature, undeveloped, or recent.

More dear unto their God then younglings to their dam. Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 57.

Speak, whimp'ring younglings, and make known The reason why
Ye droop and weep.

Herrick, To Primroses Fill'd with Morning Dew.

3. A novice; a new-comer; a beginner.

This Naaman was but an youngling in God's religion.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 338.

II. a. Youthful; young.

The mountain raven's youngling brood Have left the mother and the nest. Wordsworth, Idle Shepherd-boys.

The frequent chequer of a noungling tree.

Keats. I Stood Tiptoc upon a Little Ilill.

youngly (yung'li), a. [\langle ME. zongly, zunglich, \langle AS. geonglie, \langle geong, young, \dot -lie, E. -ly1.] Youthful.

Sum men clepen it the Welle of Zouthe; for thei that often drynken there of semen alle weys Zongdy, and lyven with outen Sykenesse.

Mandeville, Travels. p. 169.

God forbid I should be so bold to press to heaven in my youngly (yung'li), adv. [\(\sqrt{young} + -ly^2 \). In young days. Shak, Tit. And, iv. 3. 91. youth: as a youth. youth; as a youth.

How youngly he began to serve his country. Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 244.

youngness (yung'nes), n. [\(\frac{young}{young} + \tau ess.\)]
The condition of being young. Cudworth.
Young's modulus. See modulus.
youngster (yung'ster), n. [\(\frac{young}{young} + \tau ster.\)] 1.
A young person; a lad: sometimes applied also to young animals, especially horses.

For Adon's sake, a youngster proud and wild.

Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, i. 120.

A youngster at school, more sedate than the rest.

Cowper, Pity for Poor Africans.

With the exception of her full sister, . . . this filly is considered the highest bred trotting youngster now on the American continent.

New York Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

2. A junior officer in a company, battery, or troop. [Familiar and colloq.]

youngth† (yungth), n. [Early mod. E. yongth; < ME. yongth, zongthe, zungthe; < young + -th¹. Cf. youth, an older word of the same ult. elements.] Youth.

The lusty yongth of mans might, Gower, Conf. Amant. (ed. 1554), p. claviii.

Gover, Conf. Amant. (ed. 1554), p. clxviii.

The mornefuli Muse in myrth now list ne maske,
As shee was wont in youngth and sommer dayes.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

youngthly† (yougth'li), a. [Formerly yougthly;
(youngth+-ly¹.] Youthful.

He breathlesse did remaine,
And all his yongthly forces idly spent.

Spenser, Mulopotmos, l. 431.

Spenser, Mulopotmos, 1. 431.

younker (yung'kèr), n. [Formerly also yonker
(= Sw. Dan. junker); \(\) MD. jonker, D. jonker

= MLG. junker, junkher, LG. junker = MHG.
junker, junkher, junkher, G. junker, a
young gentleman, a young man; contracted
and reduced to the form of a derivative in -er, \(\)
D. jonkheer = LG. jungheer = MHG. junch\(\) juncherre,
juncherre, G. jungherr, junger Herr, young gentleman: see young and herrel, herr. Cf. G.
jungfer, similarly reduced from jungfrau. \] 1;
A young man of condition; a young gentleman
or knight.

Amongst the rest, there was a jolly knight; . . . But that same younker soone was overthrowne,

Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 11.

Ulysses slept there, and close by The other younkers. Chapman, Odyssey, xiv. 2. A young person; a lad; a youngster.

Pagget, a school-boy, got a sword, and then He vow'd destruction both to birch and men Who wo'd not think this yonker flerce to fight?

Herrick, Upon Pagget.

It was a pleasure to see the sahie younkers lick in the unctuous neat.

Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.

The juveniles and younkers in the town.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

3†. A novice; a simpleton; a dupe.

What, will you make a younker of me? shall I not take mine ease in mine inn but I shall have my pocket picked?

Shak., I Hen. IV., iii. 3. 92.

Ang. Is he your brother, sir?
Eust. Yes.—Would he were buried!
I fear he'll make an ass of me, a younker.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

4. Same as junker.

4. Same as junker.

youpon (yö'pon), n. Same as jupon.
your (yör), pron. [(a) \land ME. your, zour, zoure,
zure, iour, eower, \land AS. eówer (= OS. iuwar =
OHG. iuwer = Goth. izwara), gen. of gē (dat.
acc. ców), you: see ye¹, you. (b) \land ME. your,
zour, zoure, zowre, iour, ower, our, coure, eower,
eower, \land AS. cówer = OS. iuwar, iuwa = OFries. inwe, etc., \equiv Goth. izwar, poss. prou.: see (a), above.] At. pers. pron. Of you: the original genitive of ye^1 , you.

Sitthen I am goure alre held [i. e., head of you all], ich am goure alre hele [salvation].

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 473.

B. poss. pron. 1;. Of you; belonging to you: used predicatively: now replaced by yours.

I wolde permute [change] my penaunce with *soure*.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 110.

1 . . . mot ben youre whil that my lyf may dure.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 642.

And she ansuerde, "I am youre and the childe youre, therfore do with me and with hym youre will."

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 89.

2. Belonging to you: possessive and adjective in use, preceding the noun. While plural in form and original meaning, it is now commonly also used, like the nominative you, in addressing an individual.

"I haue no kynde koowyng," quod 1, "to conceyue alle goure wordes." Piers Plowman (B), viii. 57.

Promise unto the Lord your God, and keep it, all ye that are round about him.

Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. lxxvi. 11.

I leave it [the poem] to your honourable survey, and your honour to your heart's content.
Shak., Venua and Adonis, Ded. to the Eari of Southampton.

[Your was used formerly to denote a class or species well known. This use survives as an archaism, and now often adda a slurring or humorous significance.

Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of your mnd by the operation of your ann. Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 29.

Your great Philosophers have been voluntarily poor.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 352.]

yourn (yörn). pron. Yours. [Prov. Eng. and

U. S.]
yours (yörz), pron. ours (yörz), pron. [{ME. youres, zoures, etc.; with added poss. suffix, as in ours, theirs, etc.; see your.] That which belongs or those which belong to you: the possessive used without a following noun. Preceded by of, it is equivalent to the personal pronoun you; as, a friend of yours. Compare the similar phrasea made with the other possessives in the independent form.

dependent form.
Ye crnell one! what glory can be got
In slaying him that would live gladly yours!
Spenser, Sonnets, lvil.

What's mine is yours and what is yours is mine.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 543.

Yours is no love, Faith and Religion fly it.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

If by Fate yours only must be Empire, then of necessitie ours among the rest must be subjection.

Milton, Hist. Eng., il.

[Yours is sometimes used in specific senses without reference to a noun previously mentioned: (a) Your property. (b) The persons belonging to you; your friends or relatives.

Bothe to me & to myne mykuil varight, And to yow & also yours 30meryng [mourning] for ever.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1722.

O God, I fear thy justice will take hold On me, and you, and mine, and yours for this! Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 132.

(c) Your jetter: as, yours of the 16th inst. is at hand.

I have yours just now of the 19th. Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, July 27, 1726.]

Abbreviated yrs.

Yours truly, yours to command, etc., phrases of conventional politeness immediately preceding the signature at the end of a letter: hence sometimes used playfully by a speaker in alluding to himself.

Yours truly, sir, has an eye for a fine woman and orse. W. Collins, Armadale, 11. 168. (H

yourself, yourselves (yör-self', -selvz'), pron. [< ME. your selren, etc.: see your and self.] An emphatic or reflexive form of the second personal pronoun, ye, you. Yourself is used when a single person is addressed (compare ye, your), and yourselves when more than one. As nominatives, the words are used for emphasis, either in apposition with you or alone.

Ye se well your-selum the sothe at your egh, Hit is no bote here to byde for baret with oute. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 12333.

I knowe yow alie as wele or beter than ye do youre self.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 141.

Conversation is but carving; Carve for all, yourself is starving. Swift, Verses on a Lady.

In the objective case yourself or yourselves is commonly reflexive: when emphatic it is usually in apposition with you. Compare himself, herself, etc.

Call forth your actors by the scroll. Masters, spread ourselves. Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 16.

"Stay then a little," answered Julian, "here, And keep yourself, none knowing, to yourself," Tennyson, Lover's Tale, Golden Supper.

yourta, yourte, n. French spellings of yurt. youse (yöz), n. [E. Ind.] The chetah or hunt-ing-leopard, Guepardus jubatus. Also youze.

ng-leopard, Guepardus jubatus. Also youze. See cut under ehetah.

youth (vöth), n. [< ME. youthe, youhthe, iouthe, zouthe, yhouthe, zuwethe, zuzethe, zeozuthe, iuzethe, etc., < AS. geógoth, gióguth, iugoth = OS. juguth, jugud = D. jeugd = OHG. jugund, MHG. jugent, G. jugend, yonth: with abstract formative -th (-oth, etc.), < AS. geong, etc., young: see young. A "restored" form appears in youngth.] 1. The condition of being young: youthfulness: youngness: juyenility. young; youthfulness; youngness; juveuility.

These opinions have nouth in their countenance; antiquity knew them not; it never thought nor dreamed of them.

Hooker, Eccles. Poitty, vi. 4.

In fact, there's nothing that keeps its youth, So far as I know, but a tree and truth.

O. H. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

The age from puberty up to the attainment 2. The age from puberty up to the attainment of full growth. In a general sense, youth denotes the whole early part of life, from infancy to maturity; but it is not unusual to divide the stages of life into infancy, childhood, youth, and manhood. Thus limited, youth includes that carly period of manhood or womanhood upon which one enters at puberty, with the establishment of the aexual functions, and in which one continues until the skeleton is completely ossified by the consolidation of the epiphyses of the long bones, so that there is no further increase in stature, and all the teeth are in permanent functional position. tional position.

Therfore take hede bothe nyzt & day How fast zoure zouthe dooth asswage. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

3. A young person; especially, a young man. In this sense it has a plural.

I gave it to a youth, oy. Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 161. A kind of hov. A kind of noy.

Seven youths from Athens yearly sent.

Dryden, Æneid, vi. 27.

For what in nature's dawn the child admired, The youth endeavoured, and the man acquired. Dryden, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, l. 144.

Just at the age 'twixt boy and youth,
When thought is speech, and speech is truth.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.
I had hardly ever seen a handsome youth; never in my life spoken to one. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

4. Young persons collectively.

Forget the present Flame, indulge a new, Single the loveliest of the am'rons Youth.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

O ye! who teach the ingenuous youth of nations, . . . I pray ye flog them upon all occasions.

Byron, Don Juan, ii. 1.

51. Recentness; freshness; brief date. [Rare.]

Welcome hither;

If that the youth of my new interest here
Have power to bid you welcome.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 224.

youthedet, n. A Middle English form of youth-

youthful (yöth'ful), a. [< youth + -ful.] 1. Possessing or characterized by youth; not yet aged; not yet arrived at mature years; being in the early stage of life; young; juvenile.

lt was a youthful knight
Lov'd a gallant lady.
Constance of Cleveland (Chlid's Ballads, IV. 226). As Clifford's young manhood had been lost, he was fould of feeling himself comparatively youthful, now, in apposition with the patriarchal age of Unele Venner, Hawthorne, Seven Galiles, x.

2. Pertaining or belonging or suitable to the early part of life: as, youthful days; youthful age.

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide For his shrunk shauk. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 160.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be begirt With youthful coronals, and lead the dance.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

The discrepancy . . . between her age, which was about seventy, and her dress, which would have been youthful for twenty-seven.

Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxi.

Sometimes . . . the youthful spirit has come over me in such a rush of young blood that it has surprised me as much as the slaughtered Duncan's manifestation surprised Lady Macbeth.

O. W. Holmes, Over the Teacups, xii.

3. Fresh and vigorous, as in youth.

Perfect felicity, such as after millions of millions ages is still youthful and flourishing.

Bentle

4. Early in time.

Here, as I point my sword, the sun arises, Which is a great way growing on the south, Welghing the youthful season of the year.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 108.

Nor of the larger stature & cubites of men in those youthfull times and age of the world.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

=Syn.1-3. Youthful, Juvenile, Boyish, Puerile. Youthful is generally used in a good sense: as, youthful looks or sports; juvenile Indifferently, but if in a bad sense not strongly so: as, the poem was a rather juvenile performance; boyish rather more often, but not necessarily, in some contempt: as, a boyish manner; boyish entlinsiasm; puerile always in marked contempt, as a synooym for silly.

youthfullity (yöth'ful-i-ti), n. [< youthful + -ity.] Youthfuluess. [Nonee-word.]

You see my impetuosity does not ahate much: no, nor my youthfullity. Walpole, Letters (1763), II. 461. (Daries.) youthfully (yöth'fùl-i), adv. In a youthful manner.

Your attire . . . not youthfully wantou.

**Rp. Hall, Works, I. 314. (Richardson.)

In youthhead, happy season. Southey. (Imp. Dict.)
youthhood (yöth'lhūd), n. [< ME. "youthchod.
zweethehod. < AS. geoguthhād (= OS. juqudhēd);
as youth + -hood. Cf. youthhead.] Youth.

To rejuvenate them with the vigor of his own immortal youthhood. G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 135. The youthhood of Derry and Enniskillen determined to

protect themselves.

W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 76. youthlike (yöth'līk), a. Having the characteristics of youth. [Rare.]

All such whom either youthful age or youthlike minds did fill with unlimited desires. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

youthly (yöth'li), a. [\(\frac{\gamma}{youth} + -ly^1.\)] Pertaining to youth; characteristic of youth;

The knight was fiers, and full of youthly heat. Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 7.

That sooth'd you in your sins and youthly pomp.

Greene, James IV., v.

As touching my residence and abiding heere in Naples, my youthly affections, my sportes and pleasures, . . . to me they bring more comfort and loye then care and griefe.

Lyty, Euphnea, Anat. of Wit, p. 42.

Even when our youth, leaving schools and universities, enter that most important period of life.

Burke, Rev. in France.

And deekt himselfe with fethers nouthly gay.

And deckt himselfe with fethers youthly gay.

Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 34.

youthness: (yöth'nes), n. [< ME. youthnesse;

outhless; (youthes), n. [Yant. youth youth + -ness.] Youth; youthfulness.
Off his wickednesse don consentyngly,

And that he had don in his youthnesse soo,
With sore hert contrite all confessed thoo.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5221.

youthsome (yöth'sum), a. [< youth + -some.] Having the vigor, freshness, feelings, tastes, or appearance of youth; youthful; young. [Rare.]

To my uncle Fenner's, when at the alchouse I found him drinking, and very jolly and youthsome.

Pepys, Diary, Oct. 31, 1661.

youthwort! (yöth'wert), n. An old name of the sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.
youthy (yö'thi), a. [< youth + -y¹.] Young; youthful. [Rare.]

Affecting a youthier turn than is consistent with my time of day.

Steele, Spectator, No. 296.

When at college, Sterling had venerated and defeoded Shelley as a moralist as well as a poet, "being rather youthy."

Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 133.

See youse.

yovet. A Middle English form of gave, preterit of give1.

yow (you), n. A dialectal form of ewel. See the quotation under shearhog.

yowei, n. An obsolete form of yewl.
yowl (youl), v. i. [Also youl; < ME. yowlen,
zoulen, also zaulen, < leel. yaula. howl: see
yawll. Cf. yell.] To give a long distressful or
mournful ery, as a dog; howl; hence, of persons, to yell; bawl.

The grete tour
Resourch of his youling and clamour.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 420.
The man [milkman] comes youling regularly at the stroke of seven. Carlyle, in Fronde, Life in London, I. iii.

The man initial coincides generally restance of seven. Carlyle, in Fronde, Lite in London, I. iii.

yowl (youl), n. [\(\forall yowl, v.\)] A long distressful or mournful cry, as that of a dog.

yowley (you'li), n. [One of numerous variant forms (see below), ult. \(\forall AS. geola, yellow: see yellow:\)] The yellow bunting, Emberiza citrinella: more fully called, by reduplication, yellow yowley. Also yeldring, yeldrin, yeldrock, yolding, yoldring, yeldring, yeldring, glaso yite, yoit. See eut under yellowhammer. [Scotland and North of Ireland.]

yowling (you'ling), n. [\(\forall ME. zowlyng; verbal n. of yowl, v.\)] A howling; erying.

And with a greet zowlyng he wepte.

Wyclif, Gen. xxvii. 38.

Then the wind set up a howling.

Then the wind set up a howling, Then the wind set up a non-ton.

And the poodle-dog a youtling.

Thackeray, White Squall.

yowp, v. i. A dialectal form of yaup?. Halliwell. Yout, v. i. A Middle English form of yex. Yphantes, n. See Hyphantes, 1. Vicillot, 1816.

ypight. Same a ticiple of pitch1. Same as pight, an obsolete past par-

The state of character of being youthful.

Jouthfulness (yöth'fúl-nes), n. The state or character of being youthful.

Lusty youthfulness. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 764.

Lusty youthfulness. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 764.

Youthhead (yöth'hed), n. [< ME. youthede, zouthede, etc.; < youthede. Cf. youthhood.]

Youth. [Obsolete or archaie.]

In gret perel is set youthede, tell te so doth his bridil leede.

Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4931.

A sharp Adversitie, Danting the Rage of zouth-heid furious.

Ramsoy, Vertue and Vyee, st. 37.

In youthhead, happy season. Southey. (Imp. Dict.)

What needs my Shakspeare, for his honour'd bones.

What needs my Shakspeare, for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age in piled stones?
Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid
Under a star-ypointing pyramid?

Milton, Epitaph on William Shakspeare.

Yponomeuta (i-pon-ō-mū'tā), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1796), prop. Hyponomeuta, ⟨Gr. ἐπονομεῖ-ειν, undermine, ⟨ ἑπόνομος, going underground, underground, as a noun an underground passage, ⟨ ἐπό, under, + νέμειν, drive.] A notable genus of tineid moths, typical of the family Yponomeutidæ, comprising a number of rather large slender-bodied species, usually white or gray, and often with many small black spots. The larve live gregariously in a light web, and feed upon the foliage of different plants. About a dozen species are found in Europe and 7 in North America. Y, cognatella is exceedingly destructive to apple-trees, depriving them of their leaves. Yponomeuta (i-pon-ō-mū'tä), n. [NL. (La-

of their leaves. **Yponomeutidæ** (i-pon-ō-mū'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Stephens, 1829), 〈 *Yponomeuta + -idæ*.] A family of tineid moths, based chiefly upon venational characters, but having a recognizable facies. The larve have 16 legs, and in general feed like those of the type genus. Those of Atemelia, however, bore into buds and young twigs. Some 14 genera have been placed in this family by Standinger, but the important genus Argyresthia and its allies are removed to a distinct family, Argyresthidæ, by Heinemann and others. Also Hyponomeutidæ.

ypreised, a. An obsolete form of the past participle of praise.

The more s man may do by so that he do hit,
The more is he worth and worthi of wyse and goode
ypreised.

Piers Plowman (C), xi. 310.

Ypres lace. See lace. **ypsiliform** (ip'si-li-fôrm), a. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr.} \mathring{v} \psi \vartheta \delta v \rangle$ (see hypsiloid) + 1. forma, form.] Shaped like the Greek capital letter Υ ; Y-shaped. The figure is also called arietiform, the symbol of the zo-

diaeal sign Aries being the same. The T-shaped [germinal spot] gradually passes into the ypsiliform figure, so called from its resemblance to the Greek Y.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 417.

ypsilo-. For words so beginning, see hypsilo-.

ypsilo-. For words so beginning, see hypsilo-, ypsiloid, a. Same as hypsiloid.
Ypsilophus (ip-sil'ō-fus), n. [NL. (Oken, 1815).] Same as Ypsolophus.
Ypsipetes (ip-sip'e-tēz), u. [NL. (Stephens, 1829), prop. Hypsipetes. ⟨ Gr. ἰψαπετής, fallen from heaven. ⟨ ἰψι, on high, + πέτεσθαι, fly.] A genus of geometrid moths, of the family Largetide of wide distribution but having for rentidæ, of wide distribution, but having few

Species. Ypsolophus (ip-sol'ō-fus), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), Ypsilophus (Öken, 1815), prop. Hypsilophus, ζ Gr. ὑψίζοφος, having a high crest, ζ ὑψι, on high, + ὑφος, erest.] A prominent genus of tineid moths, of the family Gelechiidæ, having ocelli, and both fore and hind wings turned forward at tip. The larvæ are leaf-rollers. Ypsolophus (ip-sol'ō-fus), n. forward at tip. The larvæ are leaf-rollers. Nine species are known in Europe and thirteen in the United States.

yr. An abbreviation (a) of year; (b) of your; (c) of younger.
yravish; (i-rav'ish), v. t. A pseudo-archaic form

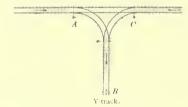
of ravish. Compare ypointing.

The sum of this,
Brought hither to Pentapolis,
Y-ravished the regions round,
And every one with claps can sound,
"Our heir-apparent is a king!"
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., 1. 35.

Ful longe were his legges and ful lene, Vlik a staf; ther was no calf ysene. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 592. An obsolete preterit and past parti-

Now sleep yslaked hath the rout. Shak., Pericles, ill, Prol., l. 1. ystlet, n. See istle.

ythe¹t, n. Same as ithe, ythe²t, adr. Same as cath. Y-track (wī'trak), n. A short track laid at right angles (or approximately so) to a line of railway, with which it is connected by two switches—the whole resembling the letter Y. It is used instead of a turn-table for reversing engines or cars. In



operating it, an engine or ear advancing toward A (heading and then backed up over the switched at A to the track B, and then backed up over the switch C to the main track again, heading now in the reverse direction.

ytterbite (it'èr-bit), n. [〈 Ytterby, in Sweden, +-ite².] Same as gadalinite.
ytterbium (i-tèr'bi-um), n. [NL., 〈 Ytterby, in Sweden.] Chemical symbol, Yb; atomic weight, 173 (?). An element discovered by Marignae in gadalinite, in regard to which little is known. The spectrum of this metal is be-lieved to be peculiar, and to justify its claim to be rec-ognized as a distinct element. yttria (it'ri-iā), n. [NL., (Ytter(by), in Sweden.] A metallic oxid or earth, having the appearance

of a white powder, which is insipid, insoluble of a white powder, which is insipid, insoluble in water, and infusible. It dissolves in acids, forming sweetish salts, which have often an amethyst color. It has no action on vegetable colors. Yttria is the sesquioxid of yttrium, Y₂O₃. It occurs in certain rare minerals, and was first detected in gadolinite found at Ytterby, in Sweden.

yttrialite (it'ri-al-it), n. [< yttria+-lite.] A silicate of thorium and the yttrium carths, occurring in massive forms of a dark olive-green color. It is found with gadolinite and otherways cooless in Lloya county. Taxas

rare species in Llano county, Texas.

to or containing yttrium.

yttriferous (it-rif'e-rus), a. [\sqrt{yttr-ium} + -ie.] Related
to or containing yttrium.

yttriferous (it-rif'e-rus), a. [\sqrt{NL.yttrium}, q. v.,
+ L. ferre = E. bear¹.] Containing or yielding vttrinm.

yttrious (it'ri-us), a. [< yttria + -ous.] Per-

yttrious (it risus), n. [\(\frac{y(tria + -ois.}{1}\)] refatining to yttria; containing yttria; as, the yttrious oxid of columbium.

yttrium (it'ri-um), n. [NL.. \(\frac{Ytter(by)}{1}\), in Sweden.] Chemical symbol, Y; atomic weight, 89 (?). den.] Chemical symbol, Y; atomic weight,89(t). A metal, the base of the earth yttria. But little is known of this metal, and its atomic weight has never been satisfactorily determined. As obtained by Cleve, yttrium is a dark-gray powder exhibiting a metallic luster under the burnisher. It belongs, with various other rare metals, to the cerium group, in regard to most of which, from their scarcity and their resemblance to one another, but little has been definitely made out.

yttrium-garnet (it'ri-um-gär"net), n. A variety of garnet containing a small amount of the

ety of garnet containing a small amount of the vttrium earths.

yttrocerite (it-rō-sē'rīt), n. [< yttr(ium) + cer(ium) + -ite².] A mineral occurring very sparingly at Finbo and Broddbo, near Falun, in Sweden, embedded in quartz. Its color is violet-blue, inclining to gray and white. It occurs crystallized and massive, and is a fluoride of yttrium, cerium, and cal-

yttrocolumbite (it"rō-kō-lum'bīt), n. [< yttrium + columb(ic) + -ite².] Same as yttrotantalite, yttrogummite (it-rō-gum'īt), n. [< ytlrium + gummite.] A mineral formed by the alteration of cleveite, and related to it as is ordinary gummite to uraninite.

yttrotantalite (it-rō-tan'ta-līt), n. + tantalite.] A rare mineral found at Ytterby, Sweden, of a black or brown color. It is a tan-talate of yttrium, uranium, and iron, with cal-

yttrotitanite (it-rō-tī'tan-īt), u. [< yttrium + titunite.] Same as keilhauite.

Experiments for its discovery are to be undertaken on itiles, yttrotitanites, wohlerites, etc.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 33s.

**The yucca-fortilizer yucca-fertilizer fer "fi-li-zer". n.

yu, yuh (yö), u. The Chinese name for nephrite

Yucatecan (yö-ka-tek'an), a. [Sp. Yucateco (Yucatean, Yucatan) + -an.] Pertaining or belonging to Yucatan, a region in southeastern Mexico.

A fair sample of Yucatecan agriculture, U. S. Cons. Rep., 1886, No. lxvii. p. 495.

yucca (yuk'ii), n. [\(\sigma\) Sp. yucca. now yucca (NL. yucca); from the Amer. Ind. name.] 1. A plant of the genus Yucca.—2. [cap.] [NL. (Dillenius, 1719).] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the of the genus | Iucea.—2. [cap.] [NL. (Dillenius, 1719).] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the
tribe | Draceace. It is characterized by a distinct
woody stem, numerous panieled roundish or bell-shaped
flowers with nearly or quite separate perianth-segments,
small anthers sessile on a club-shaped filament, and an
ovary with numerous ovules. There are about 20 species,
natives of the United States, Mexico, and Central America.
They are low upright perennials, sometimes trees, often
with numerous branches. Their leaves are linear-lanreolate and thick, usually rigid and spiny-tipped, and
crowded at the apex of the stem or branch. The bandsome
pendulous flowers are large and usually white or creamcolored, attaining a length of 3 inches in Y. baccata, and
form a showy terminal inflorescence often several feet long,
seated among clustered leaves or raised on a bracted peduncle. The fruit is either a dry loculicidal capsule or a
pendulous berry which is fleshy or pulpy, sometimes cylindrical and clongated; in Y. brevifolia it becomes dry and
spongy. The rootstock is saponaceous, and in Y. Treeubeau and other species is much used by the Mexicans for
soap—being included with various similar products under
the name amole. The leaves yield a course fiber; the
tailer species also produce a fibrous wood which is heavy,
spongy, and difficult to cut or work; it shows distinct
concentric rings, unlike that of most monocotyledonous
plants. Some species are said to reach the height of 50
feet and the thickness of 5 feet. The species are most
numerous in the southern United States and northern

Mexico; one, I. angustifolia, extends from New Mexico to the Dakotas; three are Californian; three are well-known plants of the Southern States, I. fidamentosa, V. aloifolia, Y. gloriosa (including Y. recurvifolia), all deco-



Mexico; one, I. angustifolia, extends from New Mexico to the Dakotas; three are Californian; three are well-known plants of the Southern States, I. filamentosa, Y. aloifolia, Y. gloriosa (including F. recurvifolia), all decorative plants, mostly stem-less, thriving in poor soil, even in drifting sand of the coast: their flowers are white, tinged sometimes with green, yellow, or purple; they furnish a hisrsh, brittle, but very strong fiber, called dagger-fiber, used for packing and as a rude cordage. From their sharp-pointed leaves with threads hsuging from their edges, Y. filamentosa and Y. aloifolia are known as Adam's needle and thread and as Eve's thread; the former is also called silk-grass (which see), and sometimes bear-grass, Its young pulpy stems being eaten by bears. Y. aloifolia salso known in the Southern States and in the West Indies as Spanish dagger and dagger plant. Y. gloriosa is the dwarf palmetto, or mound-lily. The preceding and several others are favorites in cultivation, chiefly mader the name yucca; 8 species cultivated near Nice now begin to form a characteristic feature of some parts of the Mediterranean coast. Some species yield an edible Iruit, as Y. baccata, the Spanish bayonet, or Mexican banana, a native of Mexico, extending into western Texas, New Mexico, and southern parts of Colorado and California; a strong coarse fiber, made into rope by the Mexicans, is procured from the leaves by macerating them in water. The name Spanish bayonet is also applied to other species, especially to Y. constricta (Y. elata), which occurs in Mexico and the United States from western Texas to Utsh, grows from 9 to 15 feet high, and produces a light-brown or yellowish wood; and to Y. Treculeana (including Y. canaliculata), a long-leafed species of Texas and Mexico, sometimes 25 feet high and 2 feet thick, producing a bitter but sweetish fruit which is cooked and eaten by the Mexicans. It has its branches sll near the top, produces great numbers of showy white flowers of a porcelain luster, followed by

Megathymus yuccæ, whose larva bores into the roots of plants of the genus Yucca.

—2. A Californian weevil, Yuccaborus frontalis.

Yuccaborus (yu-kab' ō-rus), n. [NL. (Leconte, δ 1876), ζ Γисса + Gr. βορός. devouring, gluttonous.] genus of weevils, of the family Calandridæ, containing a single species, Y. frontalis, of California, the yucca-borer.

fer"ti-li-zer), n. A tineid moth, Pronuba yuccasella, which, by means of curious-A tineid

ly modified mouth-parts, is enabled to pollenize and thus fertilize the ovary of plants of the

Yucca-fertilizer (Pronuba yuccasella).

genus Tucca, canson-developcausing ment of the seed-pod, in which its larva feeds. Also called yucca-pollen-

vuchten. Sameas juchten

(ynk), vuck ynke, youk; an unassibilated

Yucca-fertilizer (Pronuba yuccasella). a, larva; δ, moth with wings folded; c, female moth with wings expanded (all natural size). d, side view of one-joint of Inrva; c, head of larva; from below; f, same, from above; g, leg of larva; h, maxilla; t, mandible; f, labial palpi and spinnert; k, antenna (all enlarged). [Also yook,

form (perhaps after D. jeuken, joken = LG. jocken = G. jucken) of itch, ult. AS. giccan, itch: see itch.] To itch. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] yuck (yuk), n. [\langle yuck, r.] The itch, mange, or scabics. [Prov. Eng.] yuckel (yuk'cl), n. Same as yockel for hickwall. Also yukkel. [Prov. Eng.]

I feels sumhow as peart as a yukkel. $T. \ Hughes$, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xviii.

yucker (yuk'èr), n. [Imitative, but prob. connected with yuckel.] The flieker, or golden-

winged woodpeeker, of eastern North America. Colaptes awatus. See cut under flicker². [Local, U. S.]
yuft, n. Same as juft for juchten.

yug, yuga (yūg, yö'gā), n. [Hind. yug, \langle Skt. yuga, an age, \langle $\sqrt{}$ yuj, join: see yoke.] One of the ages into which the Hindus divide the duration or existence of the world.

Yuh, n. See yn. Yuhina, n. [NL. (Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A genus of timelline birds, also



ealled by Hodgson Polyodon, and by Cabanis Odonterus. Four species occur in the Himalayan region and western China — Y. guloris, Y. diademata, Y. occipitalis, and Y. nigrimentum.

yuke, v. and n. Same as yuck.

yukkel, n. Another spelling of yuckel for hick-

yulan (yö'lan), n. [Chinese, < yu, yuh, a gem (jade), + lan, plant.] A Chinese magnolia, Magnolia conspicua, with abundant large white

Magnolia conspicua, with abundant large white flowers, appearing in spring before the leaves. It is a fine ornamental tree, in China 30 or 40 feet high, but in Europe and America smaller; in the United States it is only half-hardy at the north. A kindred hardy species, also from China, is M. oborata (M. purpured), with flowers pink-purple on the outside and white within, beginning to appear before the leaves.

Yule (yöl), n. [Also dial., in comp., yu- (yu-batch, yu-block, etc.); more prop., according to the ME. form, spelled *yool; early mod. E. sometimes cuilc; < ME. yol, yolc, zol, December, < AS. geól, gehhol, gehhol (ML. Giulus), December (se ærra geóla, December, se æftera geóla, January, the months beginning respecycola, January, the months beginning respectively before and after the winter solstice), = thely before and after the winter solstice), \equiv Icel. $j \delta l = \text{Sw. Dan. } jul \ (> \text{MLG. } jul)$, Yule, the Christmas feast; \equiv Goth. jiuleis in fruma jiuleis (appar. 'first Yule'), applied, in a fragment of a calendar, appar. to November. The mod. E. use seems to be due to Scand. rather than to the AS. Origin unknown; according to a common view, the word is identified with Iccl. hjōl. wheel, with the explanation that it refers to the sun's 'wheeling' or turning at the winter solstice. This notion, absurd with regard to the alleged connection of thought, is also phonetically impossible; the AS. word for wheel was hueol, and possible; the AS. word for wheel was hreeol, and could have no connection with geol. Another explanation connects the word with yavel, yavel, howl, cry; as if yule was orig. the 'noise' of revelry. This is also untenable. The Goth. jiuleis implies an AS. *iūle, an unstable form variable to *geole or geol (= leel. jōl); the forms gehhol, gehhel, are rare, and may be mere blunders.] The season or feast of Christmas.

I craue in this court a crystemas gomen [sport]. For hit is 3ol & nwe yer. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 284.

He made me zomane at *zole*, and gafe me gret gyftes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2629.

At ewle we wonten gambole, daunce,
To carrole, and to sing,
To hane gud spleed sewe, and roste,
And plum-pies for a king.

Warner, Albion's England, v. 113.

They bring me sorrow touch'd with joy,
The merry merry bells of Yule.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxviii.

Yule block, clog, or log. Same as Christmas log. Sec

A small portion of the *yule-block* was always preserved till the joyous season came again, when it was used for lighting the new Christmas block.

Hone, Year Book, col. 1110.

The burning of the Yule log is an ancient Christmas ceremony, transmitted to us from our Scandinavian ancestors, who, at their feast of Juul, at the winter solstice, used to kindle luge bonfires in honour of their god Thor.

Chambers's Book of Days, II. 785. An enormous log glowing and blazing, and sending forth a vast volume of light and heat, . . . was the Yule clog, which the squire was particular in having brought in and illumined on a Christmas eve, according to ancient custom.

Yule (yöl), v. i.; pret. and pp. Yuled, ppr. Yul-yupon (yö'pon), n. Same as yapon. Sports-ing. [Yule, n.] To celebrate Yule or Christman's Gazetteer.

mas. Halliwell; Jamieson. [Prov. Eng. and yure (yör), n. See ewer3. [Prov. Eng.] tom. Scotch.]

Yure (yör), n. [Siberian.] One of the houses

Yule cake. Same as Yule dough. Hone, Every-Day Book, L 1638.—Yule candle, a large candle used for light during the festivities of Christmas eve. In many places the exhaustion of the candle before the end of the evening was believed to portend ill luck, and any piece remaining was carefully preserved to be burnt out at the owner's likewake

As an accompaniment to the Yule log, a candle of mon-strona size, called the Yule candle, or Christmas candle, ahed its light on the festive-board during the evening. Chambers's Book of Days, 11. 735.

Chambers's Book of Days, II. 735.

Yule dough (dialectal doo, dow), a cake made especially for Christmas time. Also called baby-cake (because representing in shape a baby, probably the infant Christ) and Yule cake.

The Vule-Dough (or Dow), a Kind of Baby or little Image of Paste, which our Bakers used formerly to hake at this Season, and present to their Customers, in the same Manner as the Chandlers gave Christmas Candles.

Bourne's Pop. Antig. (1777), p. 163.

In the north of England the common people still make a sort of little images at Christmas, which they call Yule Doos.

The Listener (1836), 1. 62 (quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., XI. 6).

Yule-tide (yöl'tid), n. The time or season of Yule or Christmas.

In the old clog almanacs, a wheel is the device employed for marking the season of Yule-tide.

Chambers's Book of Days, II. 746.

Yuncinæ (yun-sī'nē), n. pl. [NL., prop. lyn-ginæ; < Yunx, prop. lynx (lyng-), + -inæ.] Same as lynginæ. G. R. Gray, 1840. yungan (yung'gan), n. [Native name.] The dugong. E. P. Wright.

dugong. E. P. Wright.

Yungidæ, Yunginæ, n. pl. Same as Iyngidæ, yuxi, v. and n. An obsolete variant of yex. Iyuginæ.

Yunx (yungks), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1766 or yvelt, n. An old spelling of ivyl. yvelt, a., n., and adv. An old spelling of earlier), also Jynx and Iynx, \(\) Gr. ivy\(\), the wryneek. I Same as Iynx.—2. [l. c.] The wryneek, Iynx torquilla. See cut under wryneek.

The Yunx, a genuine Woodpecker, hath a tall as long in proportion to his body, and marked with crosse-bars too.

I Envyc. Brit., XVIII. 673.

Yuxi, v. and n. An obsolete variant of yex. yvelt, a., n., and adv. An old spelling of evil.

yvoiret, yvoryt, Old spellings of ivoryl.

ywist, adv. and n. See iwis.

ywraket, An obsolete preterit of wreakl.
ywriet. An obsolete preterit of wreakl.
ywroket. An obsolete preterit of wreakl.
ywroket. An obsolete preterit of wreakl.
yyet, n. A Middle English form of eyel.

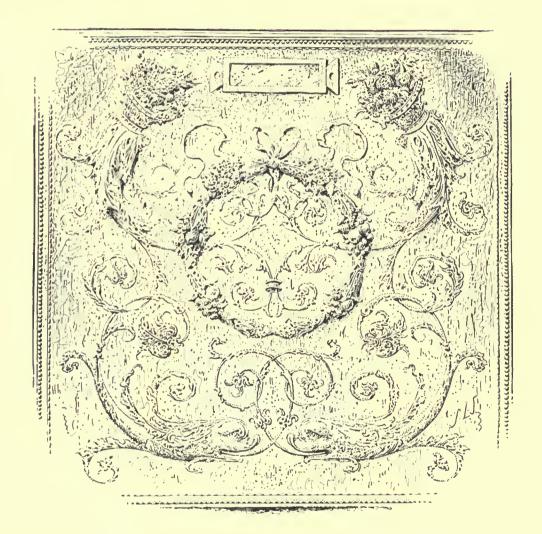
or huts, whether permanent or movable, of the natives of northern and central Asia. Also yourta, yourte, jurt.

It [the lake] is ten miles in circumference, and here and there are yourtes inhabited by the Mongols.

Huc, Travels (trans. 1852), 1. 206.

[Peruv.] A species of tina-

A partridge called yutu frequents the long grass. Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 673.







1. The twenty-sixth character in the English alphabet, and the last, as in that of the later Romans. In the Phenician system, from which ours comes through the Latin and Greek, it was the seventh sign. The comparison of ancient forms, including the Egyptian as perhaps the original (compare A), is as follows:

な

Early Greek and Latin.

Egyptiao. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic.

Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician Greek and Latin. The same character has a corresponding place as zeta in the Greek series, and went over in that place to the Italian alphabets; but, about the third century B. C., it was dropped out by the Romans as not needed, and the newly devised G (see G) was put in its place. Then finally, some two centuries later, it was taken back (together with or soon after Y: see I') to express in horrowed Greek words the peculiar double sound (ds er sd) which it had won in Greek usage, and so appeared anew in its old company, but with greatly altered position. It was not used in the oldest English, but came gradually in out of the French in the fifteenth century and later. With us, as in French, it has lest its value of a compound consonant, and expresses the sonant or voiced sibilant sound corresponding to s as surd or breathed sibilant. The proper z-sound is also, and even much oftener, written by s, as in roses, and in a few words (as possess, dissolve) by domble s, and yet more rarely (for example, sacrifice) by c. The sound is a common one in our English pronunciation—not much less than 3 per cent. (the surd s being 43 per cent.). As initial, the character z is written mostly in words of Greek origin, but as final (almost always with silent e added) it is found in many Germanic words, as freeze, grazz. It occurs sometimes double, as in buzz, buzzard. The corresponding sonant to our other sibilant (written in this work with zh, after the example of sh) is spelled with either s or z, as in pleasure, azure. It is the rarest of our consonant sounds, counting for only a fiftieth of 1 per cent. of our utterance. In certain Scotch words and names, as capercalizie, Dalziel, z is written for the y-sound. In the United States the character is generally called zee; in England, generally zeed (from zeta); izzard (which see) is an old name for it.

2. As a symbol, in math.: (a) [l. c.] In algebra, the third variable er unknewn quantity. 2. As a symbol, in mata: (a) [l. c.] In algebra, the third variable or unknown quantity.
(b) [l. c.] In analytical geometry, one of the system of point-coördinates in space. (c) In mechanics, the component of a force in the di-

mechanies. The component of a ferce in the direction of the axis of z. **2at** $(z\ddot{a})$, n. [An arbitrary syllable.] In *solmization*, a syllable once used for Br. **2a.** [\langle Gr. ζa -, inseparable prefix, intensive and augmentative.] An intensive or augmentative prefix sometimes used in forming modern countries words to applies the character of the char seientifie words to emphasize the character or quality noted by the element to which it is prefixed (like E. rery, a.), as in zalambdodont, having teeth with a very V-shaped ridge, Zalophus,

Zamelodia, Zapus, etc.
Zabaism, Zabism (zā'bä-izm, zā'bizm), n.
Same as Sabaism.
Zabra (zä'brä), n. [Sp. and Pg.] A small ves-

sel used on the coasts of Spain.

Portugal furnished and set foorth . . . ten Galeons, two abraes, 1300. Mariners. Hakluyt's Yoyages, 1. 592.

Zabridæ (zab'ri-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Hope, 1838), Zabrus + -idæ.] A family of earaboid beetles, named from the genus Zabrus.

Zabrus (zā'brus), u. [NL. (Clairville, 1806), Gr. ζaβρός, gluttonous.] An extensive genus of earaboid beetles. They are of medium or large size, black with metallic reflections, and remarkable in that many of them are rather phytophagous than earnivorous, particularly in the larval state. Z. gibbus of Europe is a noted enemy to cereal crops, its larva feeding on the stems just above the ground, and the beetle devouring the grain. Over 60 species are known, each occupying a narrowly restricted region in the Mediterranean fauna, except Z. gibbus, which extends into northern Europe. Zac (zak), n. Same as zebuder. Zacatilla (zā-kā-tē'lyā), n. See cochineal, 1. zaffer, zaffre (zaf'er), n. [Also zaffar, zaffire, saffira, zaphara, and suphera; ⟨ F. zafre, safre, saf-

fira, zaphara, and suphera; (F. zafre, safre, saf-fre = Sp. zafre = It. zaffera; of Ar, origin; ef. saffron.] The residuum of cobalt-producing ores after the sulphur, arsenic, and other vol-

atile matters have been more or less comattle matters have been mere or less completely expelled by reasting. As the result of this process a grayish exid of cobalt is left behind, which is mingled with various impurities, and usually with some sand. Zaffer is used in the manufacture of smst, and in various other ways, as in furnishing the beautiful color known as cobalt blue, which is still of importance, sithough much less so since the discovery of a method of making srtificial ultramarine.

zaffer-blue (zaf'èr-blö), n. Same as cobalt blue (which see, under blue).

Zaglossus (za-glos'us), n. [NL. (Gill, 1877), < Gr. ζa - intensive $+ \gamma \lambda \omega \sigma a$, tongue.] The proper name of that genus of prickly ant-eaters which is better known by its synonym Acan-

which is better known by its synonym thoglossus (which see).

Zaitha (zā'thā), n. [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < Heb. zaith.] A genus of waterbugs, of the family Belostomatidæ, peculiar to

tion; a zalambdodont mammal: opposed to dilambdodout.

The insectivores with zalambdodont dentition are the most primitive, or at least are generally so considered.

Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 136.

Zalambdodonta (za-lam-do-don'tä), n. pl. [NL.: see zalambdodont.] A group or series of insectivorous mammals; a division of the suborder Bestiæ, or Insectivora vera, having short molars whose erowns present one Vshaped transverse ridge, a formation characteristic of the insectivores of tropical regions, which are thus contrasted with temperate and which are thus contrasted with temperate and northerly forms (Dilambdodonta). The Madagascar tenrees, the African golden moles, and the West Indian solenodons are examples. See cuts under agouta, Chrysochloris, sokinah, and tenree.

Zalophus (zal'ō-fus), n. [NL. (Gill, 1867), \langle Gr. ζa - intensive $\pm \lambda \delta \phi o \varsigma$, crest.] A genus of otaries, or eared seals: so named from the high parietal crest or ridge of the skull. The common



Californian Sea-lion (Zalophus californianus).

sea-lion of California is Z. californianus (formerly Z. gillespiei), and another inhabits Australia and New Zealand.

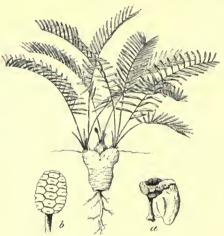
zamang (za-mang'), n. [S. Amer.] Same as rain-tree.

zambo, n. See sambo. zambomba (Sp. pron. tham-bom'bä), n. [Sp.] A rude Spanish musical instrument, consisting of an earthen jar the top of which is covered with pareliment, through which a stick is inserted. It is sounded by rubbing the stick with the finger, so as to set the air within the jar into sympathetic vibration.

Zamelodia (zam-e-lō'di-ā), n. [NL. (Cones, 1880), ζ Gr. ζa- intensive + μελφδία, a singing, melody: see melody.] A geuns of American song-grosbeaks. Two species occurring in the United States are the rose-breasted and the black-headed, Z. ludo-viciana and Z.melanocephala. (See cut under rose-breasted.) The latter inhabits the western United States from the plains to the Pacific, where the former is not found, and extends into Mexico. The adult male has the crown and sides of the head, the back, the wings, and the tail black, the wings and tail much varied with white, and the neck all around and the under parts rich orange-brown, inclining to pure yellow on the belly and the lining of the wings. The bill and feet are grayish-blue. The length is about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ inches, the extent 12\frac{1}{2}\$. The femsle differs much from the male, but has the same rich yellow under wing-coverts. Also called Habia.

Zamia (\$\frac{1}{2}\$ in \$\frac{1}{1}\$ in \$\frac{1}{2}\$. n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1767).

Zamia (zā'mi-ä), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < L. zamia, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone.'] 1. A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the order Cycadaccæ, type of the tribe Zamieæ. It is characterized by a nsked trunk partly or wholly above the



Female Plaot of Zamia integrifolia (the waved line indicates the surface of the ground).

a, scale with one seed; b, the young female flower.

a, scale with one seed; b, the young female flower.

soil, pinnate leaves, and naked truncate strobile-scales, both the male and female cones being oblong and cylindrical and their scales similar. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical and subtropical North America. They produce a simple, lobed or branching caudex, sometimes a low trunk, often covered with scars. The stems increase in height by the yearly development of a crown of stiff fern-like leaves with firm rigid segments which are entire or serrate, parallel-nerved, and jointed at the broad hase. Z. interribia (Z. pumila), with a short globular or oblong, chiefly subterranean stem, occurs in low grounds in southern Florids, and is the only cycad found within the United States; it yields a starch known as Florida arrowroot; the plant is called coontie (which see). Z. funfuracea and the preceding are known as wild sago in Jamaica. From these and other dwarf species an excellent arrowroot is made in the Bahamas and elsewhere in the West Indies. Many species cultivated under glass as zamia are now classed as Encephalartos, and Z. spiralis as Macrozamia.

as Macrozamia.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus. 2. [l. c.] A plant of this genns.

Zamieæ (zā-mī 'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Miqnel, 1842),

⟨ Zamia + -cæ.] A tribe of gymnospermons
plants, of the order 'yeadaceæ. It is characterized
by a decidnous fertile strobile with peltate uniovulate
scales; and by leaf-segments straight in the bud, not circinate as in 'Qyeas and in ferns. It includes 68 species,
of 9 genera, or all the plants of the order except the genus
Cyeas. They are singular plants, usually with a thick
woody trunk and pinnate leaves; the principal genera are
Zamia (the type), Macrozamia, Ceratozamia, Dioon, and
Sangeria. They are chiefly tropical, and occur mostly
in North America, South Africa, and Australia.
Zamindari (zam'in-där), n. Same as zemindar.
Zamindari (zam'in-däri), n. Same as zemindar.

zamindari (zam'in-dä-ri), n. Same as zemin-

Zamiostrobus (zā-mi-es'trō-bus), u. L. zamia, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone,' + Grophos, a top, cone, see stall στρόβος, a top, eone: see strabile.] The generie name given by Endlicher to certain fossil cones which resemble the fruit of the living genus Zamia. They have been found in the Lower Lias, the Coralline limestone, the Wealden, and the Miocene.

Zamites (zam-i'tēz), n. [NL.. < L. zamia, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone.'] The name given by Brongniart to certain fossil plants belonging

to the eyeads, and considered to be more or less closely allied to the living Zamicæ. The genna Zamitæ first appears in the Trias, but is especially well developed in the Jurassic; it continued through the Cretaceons, and finally disappeared in the Miocene. There have been about 30 species described. The cycadaceons flora played an Important part in the vegetation of Greenland and Spitzbergen during the Jurassic epoch, giving an almost tropical aspect to the forests of that region and epoch. Varions other genera of cycads allied to Zamitæs have been established, chiefly, if not entirely, based on the forms of the leaves and their segments. Among these are Glossozamitæs, a genus with long elliptical leaves, found in the Lower Cretaceous; and Otozamitæs, with small elliptic-lanceolate leaves, divided into aeveral groups in accordance with the very varying form of the segmenta of the leaf. The latter genus runs through the whole of the Jurassic, as far as the lower division of the Upper or White Jura, when it gives way to the genus Zamitæs. It has not been observed in the Jurassic rocks of the arctic regions. Ptlophyllum, Ctenophyllum, Ptlozamites, Pterozamites, Anomozamites, and Sphenozamites and to one another.

Zamitæs (Zamös'), n. [W. Afriean.] A West to the cycads, and considered to be more or

Zamouse (za-mös'), n. [W. African.] A West African buffalo, or bush-ox, found in Sierra Leone, *Bos brachyceros*, the short-horned buffalo, having the ears fringed with hair, short

falo, having the ears fringed with hair, short horns depressed at base, and no dewlap. **zampogna** (tsåm-pō'nyä), n. [It.] 1. Same as baqpipe.—2. Same as shawm. **zanana** (za-nä'nä), n. Same as zenana. **Zanclodon** (zang'klō-don), n. [NL. (Plein), ζ Gr. ζάγκλον, sickle, † δδοίς (δόοντ-) = E. tooth.] A genus of dinosaurs, typical of the family Zanclodontidæ, having both fore and hind feet five-toed, no ascending astragalar process, broad and long pubes, and biconcave vertebræ. **Zanclodontidæ** (zang-klō-don'ti-dē), n. pl.

broad and long pubes, and biconeave vertebræ. Zanclodontidæ (zang-klō-don'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Zanclodan(t·) + ·idæ.] A family of earnivorous theropod dinosaurs, typified by the genus Zanclodon, from the Trias of Europe. Zanclognatha (zang-klog'nā-thā), n. [NL. (Lederer, 1857), ⟨ Gr. ζάγκλον, sickle, + γνάθος, jaw.] A genus of small noctuid meths resembling pyralids. Ten European and several North American apecles are known. Z. minitedis feeds in the larval state on the dead leaves of oak and maple in the United States.

Zanclostomus (zang-klos'tō-mus), n. (Swainson, 1837), ζ Gr. ζάγκλον, siekle, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of cuckoos, the type of which mouth.] A genus of cuckoos, the type of which is Z. juvanicus of Java, and to which were formerly referred some related African forms. The species named has exposed nostrils, bare orbits, no crest, white-tipped tail-feathers, and the mantic, wings, and tail glossed with bluish-green; the under parts are gray, buff, and chestnut-brown; the orbits are bright-hlue, the eyes blackish, and the beak coral-red. The length is 18 inches, of which the tail makes more than half. This handsome cuckoo ranges from Tenasserim down the Malay peninsula, and also occurs in Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.

Zanclus (zang'klus), p. [N1, (Curior and Mala.]

Zanclus (zang'klus), n. [enciennes, 1831), \langle Gr. genus of carangoid [NL. (Cuvier and Valζάγκλου, sickle.]

fishes based on a Paeific species, Z. cornu-tus, a small tish of striking form and color.

zander (zan'der), u. [G.] The European pike-perch, Stizoste-(zan'dêr), u. dion lucioperca (for-merly Lucioperca sandra). It inhabits fresh waters of central Europe. Also sander and

zand-mole(zand'môl).

zandmol; \(\) zandmol; \(\) zand, sand, + mol, mole.\(\) Same as sand-mole.

zand, sand, + mot, mote.] Same as sand-mote. See euts under Bathyergus and Georychus. zanella (zā-nel'ā), n. A twilled fabrie used for eovering unbrellas. Drapers Diet. Zannichellia (zan-i-kel'i-ā), n. [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after Zannichelli (1662-1729), author of a tlora of Venice.] A genus of plants, of the order Naiadaccae, type of the tribe Zannichelliaga. It is broadering that he become is variable. of the order Annudeeve, type of the tribe Zannichellieve. It is characterized by the absence of a peranth, by a single stamen, with slender filament, and slightly curved carpels. The only species (by some considered
as forming 9 species), Z. palustrix, is a native of brackish
ditches and salt water throughout the world. It is usubmerged slender aquatic with a fillform creeping stem, the
capillary hranches becoming twisted into matted duating
masses. The leaves are chiefly opposite, linear or fillform;
the flowers are minute, at first terminal, but becoming
axillary. See borned ponduceed, under ponduced.

Zannichelliew (znu*i-ke-li*(*e-6), n. nl. [N].

Zannichellieæ (zan"i-ke-li'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < Zannichellia + -eæ.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order Naiadacee. It is characterized by axillary unisexual flowers, the male with a single stamen and globose pollen, the female with its two to nine carpels each

containing a single pendulous orthotropous ovule. It includes 3 genera, of which Zannichellia is the type; the others, salt-water plants with a perianth of three hyaline segments, occur in the Mediterracean region (Althenia) and in Australia (Lepitæna). All are slender submerged aquatica growing from a filiform nodose creeping rootsock, and producing thread-like leaves and minute flowers.

Zanonia (zā-nō'ni-s), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), by transfer from an endogen so named by Phmier (1703) from Giacomo Zanoni (1615-82), anthor of a flora of Bologna, and director there

author of a flora of Bologna, and director there of the botanic garden.] A genus of plants, of of the botanic garden.] A genus of plants, of the order Cueurbitaceæ, type of the tribe Zanonieæ. It is characterized by entire leaves, and flowers with three calyx-lobes, five atamens, and three two-cleft styles. The 2 species are natives of India and the Malayan archipelago. They are shrubby climbers with petioled ovate or oblong entire leaves and unbranched tendrils. The small flowers are borne in loose pendulous panieles. The fruit is cylindrical, club-shaped, or hemispherical, with a broadly three-valved apex, and containing large pendulous broadly winged aceds; that of Z. Indica is known as bandoleer-fruit (which see).

Zanonieæ (zan-ō-nī'(ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Blume, 1825), \langle Zanonia + -cæ.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order Cueurbitaceæ. It is characterized by flowers with five atamens, free flaments, oblong one-celled anthers opening by a longitudinal slit, and an ovary with three thick placente on which the ovules are irregularly inaerted. It includes 17 species, of 3 genera, of which Zanonia is the type; the others are also tropical climbing shrubs—one, Gerrardanthus, occurring in Africa, the other, Alsomitra, including most of the species, extending through Asia, America, and Australia.

Zanora palm. See pulm².

Zante (zan'te), n. A contraction of Zante-wood.

Zantedeschia (zan-tē-des'ki-ā), n. [NL. (Sprengel, 1826), named from Francesco Zantedeschi, who wrote on the plants of Brescia and Bergamo in 1824.] A plant genus now known by the earlier name Eichardia (which see). the order Cucurbitaceæ, type of the tribe Zano-

Bergamo in 1824.] A plant genus now known by the earlier name Richardia (which see).

Zante fustic. Same as young fustic (which see, under fustic). See also cut under smoke-

Zante-wood (zan'te-wud), u. 1. Same as Zante fustic.—2. Same as satinwood, Chloroxylon Swietenia.

zanthin, n. An erroneous form of xanthin.
zantho. For words so beginning, see xantho.
Zantiote (zan'ti-ōt), n. [\(\) Zantc (see def.) +
-otc.] A native of Zante (ancient Zacynthus),
one of the Ionian Islands.

zany (zā'ni), n.; pl. zanies (-niz). [< F. zani, < It. zanni, zane, a zany or clown; abbr. of Giovanni, John: see John, and cf. E. Jack in similar use.] 1. A comic performer, originating on the Italian stage, whose function it is to make awkward attempts at mimicking the tricks of the professional clown, or the acts of other performers; hence, an apish buffoon in general; a merry-andrew; an amusing fool.

He's like a zany to a tumbler, That tries tricks after him to make men laugh, B. Jonson, Every Man out of hia Humour, iv. 1.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of the standard like my Zany be,
And feigne to do my cunning after me.
Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, ed. 1874, II.
[203].

The English apes and very zanies be
Of everything that they do hear and see.
Drayton, To Henry Reynolds.
Preacher at once, and zany of thy age!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 206.
He [Granvelle] had been wont, in the days of his greatest insolence, to speak of the most eminent noblea as zanies, lunatics, and buffoons.
Mottey, Dutch Republic, I. 402. 2t. An attendant.

Lady, Imperia the courtesan's zany hath brought you this letter from the poor gentleman in the deep dungeon, but would not stay till he had an answer.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Conatable, iii. I.

Syn. I. Clown, Fool, Bufoon, Minnie, Zany. "The zany in Shakespere's day was not so much a bufoon and minne as the obsequious follower of a bufoon and the attenuated minne of a minnie. He was the vice, servant, or attendant of the professional clown or fool, who, dressed like his master, accompanied him on the stage or in the ring, following his movements, imitating his tricks, and adding to the general merriment by his ludicrous failures and comic imbeeility. . . The professional clown or fool might be elever and accomplished in his business, a skilful tumbler and mountebank, doing what he undertook to do thoroughly and well. But this was never the case with the zany. He was always slight and thin, well-meaning, but comparatively helpless, full of readiness, grimace, and alacrity, but also of incompetence, eagerly trying to imitate his superior, but ending in failure and absurdity. . . . We have ourselves seen the clown and the zany in the ring together, the clown doing clever tricks, the zany provoking immense laughter by his Indicrous failures in stempting to imitate them. Where there is only a single clown, he often combines both the characters, doing skilful tumbling on his own account, and playing the zany to the ridera." (Edinburgh Rev., July, 1869, art. 4.)

Zany (Za'ni), r. t.; pret. and pp. zanied, ppr.

zany (zā'ni), r. t.; pret. and pp. zanicd, ppr. zanying. [\(\zeta zany, u.\)] To play the zany to; mimic; imitate apishly.

All excellence In other madams do but zany hers. Fletcher (and another?), Queen of Corinth, 4. 2.

Laughs them to acorne, as man doth busic apes When they will zanie men.

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. I.

zanyism (zā'ni-izm), n. [< zany + -ism.] 1. The act or practice of imitation or mimicry.— The condition or habits of a buffoon or a

2. The condition or habits of a buffon or a low clown: often used contemptuously.

Zanzalian (zan-zā'li-an), n. [\(\lambda\) Zanzalus (see def.) + -ian.] A Jacobite of the East: so called occasionally from Zanzalus, a surname of Jacobis Baradens. See Jacobite, 2.

Zanze, n. [African.] An African musical instrument consisting of a wooden box in which a number of secons stronges of wooden musical instruments.

a number of sonorous tongues of wood or metal are fixed. These are sounded by the finger or

Zanzibari (zan-zi-bä'ri), a. and a. I. a. Of or pertaining to Zanzibar, a sultanate of eastern Africa. It was in 1890 made a British protectorate, confined chiefly to the island of Zanzibar, while the coast of the neighboring mainland was ceded to Germany.

The country is practically in the hands of Arabs and Zanzibari slavers and traders.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 372.

II. n. An inhabitant of Zanzibar. zapateado (Sp. pron. thà-pä-tē-ä'dō), n. [Sp.] A Spanish dance in which the rhythm is marked

A Spanish dance in which the rhythm is marked by blows of the foot on the ground.

zaphara (zaf'a-rä), n. Same as zaffer.

Zaphrentinæ (zaf-ren-ti'nē), n. pl. [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), Zaphrentis + -inæ.]

A subfamily of Paleozeie rugose stone-corals, of the family Cyathophyllida, typified by the genus Taphroulis. They have a free and simple corallum, and a well-developed septal fossnla formed by a tubular inflection of the tabulae on one side, or replaced by a cristiform process. The tabulae are complete, but the septa are deteient or irregular, and there is usually no columbia.

Zaphrentis (zaf-ren'tis), n. [NL. (Rafinesque and Clifford, 1820), prob. ζ Gr. ζα- intensive + φρήν, brain.] 1. The typical genus of Zaphrentinæ. The species are deeply cupped, with many septa, and a peculiar pit on one side of the interior. Z. cassedani is an example. They lived in the Silurian and Carboniferous periods.

2. [l. e.] A species of this genus. Webster's Dict., 1890.

Zapodidæ (zā-pod'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Zapus (-pod-) + -idæ.] A family of rodent mammals, of the myomorphic series of the order Rodentia, framed by Coues for the reception of the jumping mouse of North America, Zapus hudsonius, a small mouse-like quadruped intermediate in some respects between the Muridae, or mice some respects between the Muridæ, or mice proper, and the Dipodidæ, or jerboas of the Old World. By some the family is considered as a subfamily of Dipodidæ, under the names Zapodinæ and Jaeulinæ. See Zapus, and cut under deer-mouse.

Zapodinæ (zap-ō-dif'nē), n. pl. [NL. < Zapus (-pnd-) + -inæ.] The Zapodidæ as a subfamily of Dipodidæ.

of Dipodidæ. **zapotilla** (zap-ō-til'ii), n. Same as sapodilla. **zaptieh**, n. See zabtie. **Zapus** (zā'pus), n. [NL. (Coues, 1876), \langle Gr. \langle Ga-intensive + $\pi o i g$ = E. foot.] The only genus of Zapodidæ. Z. hudsonius is the common jumping monse, or deer-mouse. of North America. See out under deer mayer.

iea. See ent under deer-mouse.

Zaragoza mangrove. See mangrore.

zarape (za-rā'pe), n. [Sp. Amer.] Same as

Men wearing vermilion zarapes about their shoulders, The Nation, XLVIII. 311.

Zarathustrian (zar-a-thös'tri-an), a. and m. [\langle Zarathustra + -ian.] Same as Zaroastrian.
Zarathustrianism (zar-a-thös'tri-an-izn), u. [\langle Zarathustrian + -ism.] The religion of Zarathustra; Zoroastrianism.

Zarathustric (zar-a-thös'trik), a. Same as

It cannot be denied that the Zarathustric dogmas are pure old Aryan myths in a new shape.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 361.

Zarathustrism (zar-a-thös'trizm), n. [\langle Zara-thustra (see Zarathustrian) + -ism.] Same as thustra (see Zarathustrian) + -ism.] Zarathustrianism.

Modern Brahmanism, Zarathustrism, and Buddhism, E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I, 49.

zaratite (zar'a-tit), n. [After Señor Zarate, a Spaniard.] A hydrous carbonate of nickel, occurring as an emerald-green incrustation on chromite. Also called emerald nickel.

zareba (zā-rē'bā), u. In Sudan and adjoining parts of África, an inclosure against enemies or wild animals, as by a thorn-hedge; a fortified camp in general. Also written zareeba, zereba, zeriba, etc.

We employed ourselves until the camels should arrive in cutting thorn branches and constructing a zareeba or fenced camp, to protect our animals during the night.

Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 85.

zarf (zärf), n. [Also zurf; < Ar. zarf, a vessel, a ease.] A holder for a coffee-eup: a

sel, a ease. A h term used through-out the Levant. These holders are usually of metal and of orna-mental design in open-work. Their immediate object is to prevent the hot cup from burning the fingers.

Some zurfs are of plain or gilt silver illigree. E. W. Lane, Mod. Egyp-tians, I. 169, note.

zarnich (zär'nik), n. [Also zarnee, etc.; Ar. zernikh, azzer-nikh, arsenic, (Gr. αρσενικόν, arsenie: see arsenie.] 1. Iu



a, the Zarf; b, the Cup.

alchemy, orpiment.—2. An old term embracing the native sulphids of arsenic, sandarae

(or realgar) and orpiment.

zarzuela (Sp. pron. thär-thö-ā'lä), n. [Sp.] A short drama with ineidental music, like a vaudeville. It is said to have been first introduced into Spain at Zarzuela in the seventeenth teenth century.

zastruga (zas-trö'gä), n. [Russ.] One of a series of ridges, with corresponding depres-sions, rising in wave-like succession above the

sions, rising in wave-like succession above the general level of the snow when this has been blown across by a long-continued wind. **zataint**, n. An old spelling of satin. **zati** (za'ti), n. [E. Ind.] The capped macaque of India and Ceylon, Macacus pileolatus. **Zauschneria** (zash-ne'ri-a), n. [NL. (Presl, 1836), named for Zauschner, a German botanist.]

A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order Ongararica. It is characterized by flowers with four A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order Onagraricæ. It is characterized by flowers with four petals, eight stamens, and a four-colled ovary with numerons ovules, and, distinguishing it from the similar genus Epilobium, by a calyx with the tube suddenly expanding above the ovary into a funnel-shaped limb globse at the base. The only species, Z. Californica, a handsome plant of California, is cultivated under the names of Californian fuchsia and humming-bird's trampet. It is a low branching shrub with sessile entire or minutely toothed leaves, and bright-crimson flowers which are solitary and sessile in the axils.

Zax (zaks), n. [Perhaps a var. of sax (\lambda As. sear, etc.), a kmife.] An instrument used by slaters for cutting and dressing slates; a kind of hatchet with a sharp point on the pole for perforating the slate to receive the nail or pin.

Z-crank (ze'- or zed'krangk), n. A peculiarly shaped crank in the cylinder of some marine

shaped crank in the cylinder of some marine

owering Plant of Maize (Zea Mays), a, male flower; b, female flower.

steam-engines: so named from its zigzag form. Simmonds.

steam-engines: so named from its zigzag form. Simmonds.

Zea (z̄d'ā), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737; used earlier by Brunfels, 1530), ⟨ Gr. ζta, ζειό, a sort of grain used as fodder for horses.] A genus of grasses, type of the tribe Maydeæ. It is characterized by monecious flowers, the male forming a terminal panicle, the female a large axillary aessile apike wrapped in numerona leaf-like bracta or husks, and consisting of pistillate flowers densely aggregated in many rows upon a thick unjointed rachis. The only species, Z. Mays, the well-known Indian corn or maize, long cultivated throughout many warm and temperate regions, is supposed to be a native of America, but is not now known in a wild state. It is a tall plant with unbranched robust stems, large light-green leaves, a handsome long-staked terminal panicle (known as the tassed), and very thick fertile spikes from the husks of which project long green alender styles known as the silk. The fruit is a hard roundish caryopais (known as the kernel) partly inclosed by the chaffy remains of the four glumea and broad palet—the kernels and their rachis (the cob) forming the apike or ear of corn. The aceda furnish an invaluable food to man and to domestic animals; the stakks and leaves are used for fodder, and the husks are much used for filling mattresses and horse-collars, and for making door-mats; a coarse textile fabric, also, and paper of excellent quality, have been experimentsily made from them. The cob, and sometimes the whole ear, is used as fuel. The chief value lies of course in the kernel. See maize, cut in preceding column, and cut under husk. Compare corn.

Zeal (zēl), n. [Early mod. E. zele; ⟨ OF. zele, F. zèle = Sp. Pg. It. zelo, ⟨ L. zelus, ⟨ Gr. ζῆλος, zeal (for *ζεσλος), ⟨ ζεειν (√ ζεο), boil, akin to E. yeast. see yeast.] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of anything; intense interest or endeavor; eagerness to accomplish or obtain some object.

some object.

They have a zeal of [for, R. V.] God, but not according to knowledge. Rom. x. 2.

Let not my cold words here accuse my zeal.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 47.

Controversial zeal aoon turns its thoughts on force. $Burke, \ \mathrm{Rev.}$ in France.

His fervent zeal for the interests of the state. ${\it Macaulay}, \ {\rm Warren\ Hastinga}.$

be zealous.

zealless (zer les), α. [\ zeal τ -wss.] Daesing zeal. Bp. Hall. zealot (zel'ot), ν. [\ OF. zelote, \ LL. zelotes, \ Gr. ζηλωτής, a zealot, \ ζήλος, zeal: see zeal.] 1. One who is zealous or full of zeal; one carried away by excess of zeal; an immoderate partizan: generally in a disparaging sense.

He was one of those furious zealots who blow the bel-lows of faction until the whole furnace of politics is red-hot with sparks and cinders.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 299.

Like all neutrals, he is liable to attack from the zealots both parties. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., 1. 62

2. [cap.] One of a fanatical sect or party (the Zelotæ) among the Jews of Palestine under Roman dominion, who on account of their excesses in behalf of the Mosaic law were also called Sicarii or Assassins. The Zealots gained the ascendancy in a civil war, and withatood the Romans so flercely as to bring about the total destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70. Zealots are also mentioned (perhaps by confusion) as a sect of the Essenes, similarly characterized by fanatical zeal for their ascetic practices.

That desperate Faction of the Zealots, who, like so many Firebrands scattered up and down among them [the Jews], soon put the whole Nation into Flames. Stillingfeet, Sermons, I. viii.

zealotical (zē-lot'i-kal), a. [⟨ zealot + -ie-al.] Having the character of a zealot; belonging to a body of zealots.

One Leviston, a zealotical Scotsman, a tailor, came with a gray suit of apparel [for a disguise] under his cloak.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. So.

zealotism (zel'ot-izm), n. [\langle zealot + -ism.]
The character or conduct of a zealot. Gray.
zealotist (zel'ot-ist), n. [\langle zealot + -ist.] A
zealous partizan; one of a body of zealots.
Howell.

zealotry (zel'ot-ri). n. [(zealot + -ry (see -ery).] Behavior as a zealot; excessive or undue zeal; fanaticism.

Inquisitorial cruelty and party zealotry.

Coleridge. (Imp. Dict.)

Herod is outheroded, Sternhold is out-aternholded, with a zealotry of extravagance that really aeems like wilful burleaque.

De Quincey, Style, i.

zealous (zel'us), a. [< L. ML. zelosus, full of zeal, < zelus, zeal: see zeal. Cf. jealous, an older form of the same word.] 1. Full of or incited by zeal; jealous for the good or the promotion of some person or object; ardent; eager; fervent; devoted.

That man loves not who is not zealous too.

Herrick, Zeal Required in Love.

The learned and pious Bishop of Alexandria, Dionysius, wrote to the zealous and factious Presbyter Novatus.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 100. (Davies.)

The clergy of New England were, for the most part, zealous promoters of the revolution.

Emerson, Hist. Disc. at Concord.

2. Caused by or manifesting zeal; due to earnest devotion; of an ardent character or qual-

So sweet is zealous contemplation. Shak., Rich. III., ill. 7. 94.

I will atudy
Service and friendship, with a zealous sorrow
For my past incivility towards ye.

Ford, Broken Heart, v. 1.

=Syn. 1. Forward, enthusiastic, fervid, keen. See zeal. zealously (zel'us-li), adv. In a zealous manner; with passionate ardor; fervently; earnestly.

It is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing. Gal. iv. 18.

Sir, I will amply extend myself to your use, and am very zealously afflicted, as not one of your least friends, for your crooked fate. Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

zealousness (zel'us-nes), n. The quality of being zealous; ardor; zeal.
zealousyt (zel'us-i), n. [Early mod. E. zelousie; \(\) zealous + -y\frac{1}{2}. Cf. jealousy. \(\) 1. Zealousness.

His hand eternity, his arm his force, His armour *zeelousy*, his breast-plate heaven. *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, v.

2. An old form of jealousy.

The zelousie and the eagre feersenea of Olimpias.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegma of Erasmus, p. 200, note.

when the depth of the southern and the southern are the southern and southern are the sout



Zebra (Equus or Hippotigris zebra).

very fully and regularly atriped with black: It is specifically called the mountain zebra. This zebra atands about 4½ feet high at the shoulder; the head is light, the ears are moderately large, the limba slender; the mane is short, and the tail tufted. The general form is light and symmetrical, like that of most wild asses, and seems to indicate speed rather than bottom. The zebra is one of the most beautiful of animals, as it is also one of the wildest and least tractable. It has often been kept in confinement, and occasionally tamed, but generally retains its indomitable temper. It inhabits in herds the hilly and mountainous countries of South Africa, seeking the most seeluded places; so that from the nature of its haunts, as well as its watchfulness, swiftness, and the acuteness of its senses, it is difficult to capture. It is, however, much hunted, and seems destined to extermination.

II. a. Resembling the stripes of a zebra; having stripes running along the sides; as, the zebra markings on certain spiders. Staveley.

zebra-caterpillar (zē'brā-kat*er-pil-ār), n. The larva of Mamestra picta, a North American noetuid moth: so called from the longitudinal black and yellow stripes. It feeds on clover, peas,

tuid moth: so called from the longitudinary and yellow stripes. It feeds on clover, peas, beans, cabbages, turnips, and various other cultivated plants. See cut on following page.

zebra-opossum (zē'brä-ō-pos"um), n. bra-wolf. See eut under thylacine.



Zebra-caterpillar and Moth (Mamestra picta),

zebra-parrakeet (zē'brä-par"a-kēt), n. A kind of grass-parrakeet, Melopsitiacus undulatus, much of whose plumage is barred. It is a common eage-bird. See cut under Melopsitiacus. Zebrapicus (zē-bra-pī'kus), n. [NL. (Malherbe, 1849), also Zebripicus (Bonaparte, 1854), < ze-bra, q. v., + NL. Picus.] A genus of woodpeckers: so called from the extensive striping of the plumage. It has covered a number of Armicological stress covered a number of striping. of the plumage. It has covered a number of American forms, but was based on the common red-bellied wood-pecker of the United States, and is thus a synonym of Centurus (itself often merged in Melanerpes). See cut under

turus (itself often merged in Melanerpes). See cut under Centurus.

Zebra-plant (zē'brā-plant), n. A striped-leafed plant, Maranta zebrina. See Maranta.

Zebra-poison (zē'brā-poi"zn), n. A sueculent tree, Euphorbia arborea, of South Africa. The milky juice is so poisonous as to kill zebras which drink water in which the branches have been placed, and it is sometimes used as an arrow-poison. J. Smith, Dict. of Economic Plants.

Zebra-shark (zē'brā-shārk), n. The tiger-shark. Zebra-spider (zē'brā-spider), n. A hunting-spider or wolf-spider. See Lycosidæ, and euts under tarantula and wolf-spider.

Zebra-swallowtail (zē'brā-swol"ō-tāl), n. The ajax, Papilia (or Iphielides) ajax, a large swallow-tailed butterfly of North America, having yellowish-white wings barred with black. It is a handsome species, and occurs from Pennsylvania southward. The larva feeds on the papaw.

Zebra-wolf (zē'brā-whlf), n. The pouched dog or thylacinus or Thylacinus cynocephalus, a large predaceous and carnivorous marsupial quadruped somewhat resembling a wolf, having the back and rump transversely striped (whence ped somewhat resembling a wolf, having the

back and rump transversely striped (whence the name). See cut under thylacine.

zebra-wood (zē'brā-wūd), n. 1. The wood of Connarus Guianensis (Omphalobium Lambertii), of the Connaraeeæ, a tall tree of Guiana; also, the tree itself. The wood is hard and beautifully a striped of the contart of the contact fully marked, and is much sought for use in making furniture.—2. The wood of a small evergreen, Guettarda speciosa, of the Rubiacex, found on tropical shores in both hemispheres,
—3. In the West Indies, a shrub or small tree,
Myrtus (Eugenia) fragrans, var. cuneata.

zebra-woodpecker (zē'brii-wud pek-èr), n.

Any one of the striped woodpeckers of Malherbe's genus Zebrapicus—that is, of Centurus in a usual sense. See eut under Ceuturus. zebrine (zē'brin), a. [\(\sigma cebra + -ine^1\)] Resembling or related to the zebra; striped like a zebra, repotaining to the subconve. Housefurish.

bra; pertaining to the subgenus Hippotigris: correlated with equine and asinine. Durwin.



Zebu (Bos indicus, var.)

zebu (zē'bū), n. [< F. zébu, a name accepted by Buffon from the exhibitors of the animal at a French fair, and supposed by him to be an African word. If not invented, it is prob. intended to represent the E. Ind. zobo, q. v.] The Indian bull, ox, or eow; any individual or breed of Bos indicus, having a hump on the breed of Bos indicus, having a hump on the withers. The zebu has been domesticated from time immemorial, and is now known only in its artificial breeds. These are numerous, and very various in size, shape, and color, the processes of artificial selection having modified the original stock in almost every particular. The characteristic hump is sometimes double. The fiesh is considered a delicacy. The size of different breeds of zebus varies much. Some are as large as ordinary cattle, others no larger than a common calf a month or two old. The color is usually light gray, varying to pure white. The bulls of the latter color are consecrated to Siva, and become Brahminy bulls, exempt from labor or molestation. Zebus are bred particularly in India, but also in China, Japan, and some parts of Africa. They are used as heasts of burden and of draft, and as riding-animals, as well as for beef. The stock from which they have descended is

of burden and of draft, and as riding-animals, as well as for beef. The stock from which they have descended is by some naturalists supposed to represent only a variety of Bos taurus, the original of the ordinary domestic ox. See cut in preceding column.

zebub (zē'bub), n. [\langle Ar. zubāb, dhubāb, Heb. zebūb, fly. Cf. Beelzebub.] A large Abyssinian fly noxions to eattle, like the tsetse and the zimb. zebu-cattle (zē'bū-kat*l), n. The eattle of the eastern hemisphere which have a hump, like the zebu. Darwin.

zecchino (tsek-kē'uō), n. [It.: see sequin.] A gold eoin of the Venetian republic, worth



Obverse. Reverse.

Zecchino of Paolo Raniero, Doge of Venice 1778-1789.—British
Museum. (Size of original.)

rather more than 9s. English, or about \$2.25;

rather more than 9s. English, or about \$2.25: same as sequin.

zechin, n. A variant of sequin.

Zechstein (zek'stin), n. [G.. < zeche, a mine, + stein, stone.] In geol., the uppermost of the two divisions of the Permian, the lower being the so-called "Rothliegende." This twofold character of the Permian is a well-marked feature of the system in Germany, especially in the central part of that country; hence it is not infrequently called the Dyas, a word coined in inflation of the name Trias. At the bottom of the Zechstein is the "Kupferschiefer," a thin bed of dark-colored, bltumhous, and cupriferous shale. The Zechstein proper is a calcareous rock, becoming dolomitic in its upper section, and containing, especially in Prussia, masses of rock-salt of extraordinary thickness. The Permian covers an extensive area in Russia, where, however, its dual character is much less distinctly marked than it is in Germany. In the east of England this feature of the Permian is clearly exhibited, and the so-called "Magnesian Limestone group" is the equivalent of the German Zechstein. No separation of the Permian into divisions has been satisfactorily made out in North America, where the break between that formation and the Carboniferous is far less distinct than it is in the regions of its typical development in Germany.

zed (zed), n. [= F. zeide, < L. zeta, < Gr. ζητα, the name of the letter Z.] 1. The letter Z, also called zee and sometimes izzurd.

Zed, thou nunecessary letter! Shak., Lear. ii, 2, 69, 2. A metal bar rolled so as to have a crosssection resembling the letter Z.

Angles, Zeds, Channels, Beams, Bars.

The Engineer, LXXI, p. xxxviii, of adv'ts. **Zedland** (zed'land), n. [$\langle zed + land.$] A designation of the western part of England, from the dialectal use there of the sound of z for that of s. Halliwell.

Pg. zedoary (zed'ō-ā-ri), n. [⟨F. zédoaire = Sp. Pg. zedoariu = It. zettavario: see setwall.] An East Indian drug, known in two varieties as long East Indian drug, known in two varieties as tong and runud zedoary. According to some authorities these are both the product of Curcuma Zedoaria (the C. Zerumbet of Roxburgh); according to others, only the long zedoary belongs to this species, the round to C. aromatica (the C. Zedoaria of Roxburgh). Both varieties are aromatic, with a strong camphoraceous flavor and the odor of ginger. In medicine, zedoary acts like ginger, but is less effective. It is used in India in various alterative decoctions and In preparing kinds of incense. The rhizome of C. aromatica, like the related turmeric, is used in dycing—its chief apolication.

preparing kinds of meens. like the related turmeric, is used in dyeing—need. like the related turneric, is used in dyeing turneric, is used in dyeing turneric, is used in dyeing—need. like the related turneric, is used in dyeing turneric, is used to be used

It has a yellowish color, and is soft, insipid, and elastic. It differs essentially from the gluten of wheat. Also zeine.

zeitgeist (tsīt'gīst), n. [G.: < zeit, time (= E. tide), + geist, spirit (= E. ghost).] The spirit or genius of the time; that general drift of thought or feeling which particularly characterizes any period of time: a German word oc-

easionally used in English.

zel (zel), n. [\(\zeta\) Turk. Pers. zil, a bell, eymbal.]

An Oriental form of eymbal.

Where, some hours since, was heard the swell Of trumpet and the clash of zel, Bidding the bright-eyed sun farewell. Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.

Zelanian (zē-lā'ni-an), a. [< NL. Zelania (Nova Zelania, New Zealand) + -an.] In zoögeog., of or pertaining to New Zealand: more fully Novo-Zelanian. See New Zealand subregion, un-

der subregion.

zelant; n. [Also zealant; < l.L. zelan(t-)s, ppr.
of zelare, have zeal for, < l. zelus. zeal: see

zeal.] A zealot. Also zealunt.

To certain zealants all speech of pacification is odious.
Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. Spedding, Ellis, and Heath).

Advertisement touching an Holy War written [by Bacon] in the form of a Dialogue, in which the interlocutors represent a Moderate Divine, a Protestant Zelant, a Romish Catholic Zelant. . E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 426.

the zebu. Darwin.

zebuder, n. The Caucasian ibex. Also called zelator; (zel'ā-tor), n. [< l.l. zelator, < zelure, have zeal for: see zelaut.] A zealous partizan or promoter; a zealot.

Many zelatours or fauourers of the publyke weale haue benne discouraged. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 27.

Zele (zē'lē), n. [NL. (Curtis, 1831), said to be Fig. (26 (c), n) [All (cliffs), 1907), and to be ζ (Gr. $\zeta \eta \gamma \eta$, a female rival.] A genus of hymonopterous parasites, of the family Braconidx, distinguished from Macrocentrus principally by having the abdomen inserted between the pos-

terior coxæ. Ten North American and three European species have been described. They are parasitic upon small lepidopterons larvæ.

Zelkova (zel-kō'vä), n. [NL. (Spach, 1841), from the Cretan name zelkova.] A genus of apetalous trees, of the order Urticaccæ and tribe Collider. apetalous trees, of the order Urticaeeæ and tribe Celtideæ. It is characterized by monœcious or polygamous flowers, the male with a short-lobed periauth, the female with an eccentric two-parted style and unlovulate ovary, in fruit somewhat ventricose and drupaceous, smooth or velny on the surface, and often keeled on the back, containing a compressed concave seed with broad cotyledons. There are 4 species, natives respectively of Crete, the Caucasian and Caspian region, Japan, and China. They are trees bearing alternate serrate or crenate feather-veincd leaves, with narrow slender stipules. The flowers are sessile or short-pedicelled, the male in small clusters, the female solitary in the upper axils. Z. crenata (formerly known as Planera Richardt), the zelkova- or zelkona-tree of the Caucasus, reaches a considerable size, sometimes 80 feet high and 4 feet in diameter; in its scaly bark it resembles the plane-tree, in its leaves the elm; the small greenish-brown flowers have the odor of the elder, and are followed by roundish fruits of the size of a pea. Its timber is much prized; the sap-wood is light-colored and elastic; the hard heavy reddish heart-wood takes a good polish, and is valued for furniture. For Z. accuminata, see keyaki.

Zeloso (dze-lō'sō), a. [It.: see zcalous.] Zealous: in music, marking passages to be rendered

ous: in music, marking passages to be rendered

ons: in music, marking passages to be rendered with zeal, enthusiasm, or energy.

zelotypia (zel-ō-tip'i-i), n. [NL., \ Gr. ζηλοτν-πία, jealousy, rivalry, ζηλότνπος, jealous, ⟨ζηλος, zeal, + τίπτεν, strike: see type.] The exercise of morbid perseverance and energy in the prosecution of a project, especially one of a political or religious nature; a form of monomania sometimes manifesting itself in overzeal in attempts to gain supporters to any public cause.

zelotypic (zel-ō-tip'ik), n. [⟨ zelotypia + -ie.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting zelotypia.

zelousiet, n. See zealonsy.

zelotypia.
zelousiet, n. See zealonsy.
zemindar (zem'in-där), n. [Also zamindar; <
Pers. zemindar, a landholder. < zemin, land, +
-där, holding.] Originally, one of a class of
farmers of the revenue from land held in common by its cultivators, established by the Mogul government of India, every one in a specially guigovernment of India, every one ma specially assigned tract or district; now, in many prov-inces, a native landlord, regarded as a successor of the preceding, and similarly responsible for the land-tax, who under British regulations has become the actual proprietor of the soil under his jurisdiction, often with right of primogeni-

or controlled by a zemindar; also, the system of landholding and revenue-collection under zemindars. Also written zamindari, zemindari, zemindaree. zemindarry, etc.

Lord Cornwallis, with the best intentions, stereotyped the zemindary system in Bengal by giving to the middlemen or farmers of the revenue permanent rights of possession, subject to a quit rent to the Government.

Contemporary Rev., 1. 61.

zemmi, zemni (zem'i, -ni), n. The blind molerat, Spalux typhlus. See eut under molerat. zemstvo (zems'tvō), n. [Russ.] In Russia, a local elective assembly, of recent institution, for the oversight and regulation of affairs within its territory. There are zemstvos for the districts into which the governments are divided, and also for the governments themselves, with nominal jurisdiction of local taxation, schools, roads, public sanitation, etc.; but subject to arbitrary interference by the provincial governors.

Zenaida (zē-nā'i-dā), n. [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), $\langle Z\acute{e}naide$, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, and wife of Charles Lucien Bonaparte.] A genus of American ground-doves, typical of the subfamily Zenaidinæ, containing such species as the West Indian Z. amabilis.

zenaide (zē-nā'id), n. A dove of the genus

Zenaida.

Zenaidinæ (zē-nā-i-dī'nē), n. pl. [NL., \ Zena-ida + -inæ.] A subfamily of pigeons or deves, of the family Columbidæ; the ground-pigeons of America, distinguished from the more arof America, distinguished from the more arboreal pigeons, or Columbinæ proper, by the greater size of the feet and the denudation of the seutellate tarsi. Numerous genera and species inhabit the warmer parts of America; 6 are found in the United States, of which the Carolina dove, Zenaidura earolinensis, is the best-known and most widely distributed. Zenaida amabilis is a West Indian species, found also in Florida. The group embraces the smallest birds of the family, as the diminutive ground-dove of the Southern States, Chamæpelia (or Columbigallina) passerina. See cuts under dove, ground-dove, Metopelia, and Scardafella. Zenaidine (zē-nā'i-din), a. [< Zenaidine.]

Pertaining to or resembling the genus Zenaida.

Zenaidura (zē-nā-i-dū'rā), n. [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), (Zenaida, q. v., + Gr. ovoá, tail.] That genus of Columbidæ which contains the Carolina dove, or mourning-dove, Z. carolinen-sis: so called from the peculiarity of the tail, sis: so called from the peculiarity of the tail, which has fourteen instead of twelve feathers. The long cuneate tail gives this genus the aspect of Ectopistes (which belongs to a different subfamily). See cut under dore, and compare that under passenger-pigeon. Also, incorrectly, Zenædura.

Zenana (ze-nä'nä), n. [Also zanana; < Pers. zenāna, belonging to women, < zen, a woman, = Gr. zvvi, a woman: see queen!.] In India, that part of the house in which the females of a family are seeluded; an East Indian harem.

I wandered through a zenana which was full of women's clothes, fans, slippers, musical instruments, flowers, gilt chairs, and damask curtains.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, 1. 338.

Zenana missions, Protestant Christian missions to the women of India, conducted by female missionaries from Great Britain and the United States.

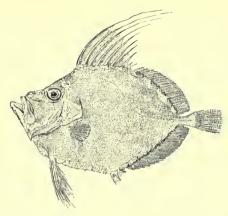
Zend (zend), n. [See Zend-Aresta.] The name

commonly given to the language of the Avesta:

commonly given to the language of the Avesta: an ancient form of Iranian or Persian. It was deciphered in the present century, largely by means of its resemblance to Sanskrit. See Zend-Avesta. Zendal silk. Same as sendul. Zend-Avesta (zen-dä-ves'tä), n. [More properly Aresta, since Zendaresta is literally the Avesta with its Zend or commentary.] The sacred scriptures of the Zoroastrian religion, aseribed to Zoroaster, and consisting of the Vendidad, the Yasna (including the Gāthās), the Yashts, and a few other pieces. Compare Zend. Zend.

zendel (zen'del), n. Same as sendal.

zendel (zen'del), n. Same as sendal.
zendik (zen'dik), n. [Ar. zendiq.] A name
given in the East not only to disbelievers in
revealed religion, but also to such persons as
are accused of magical heresy.
zenick, zenik (zē'nik), n. [African.] The
African snricate, Rhyzena tetradactyla or Suricata zenick. See cut under suricate.
Zenidæ (zen'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Zeus (Zen-)
+-idæ.] A family of physoclistous acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus Zeus; the
dories. The body is short, high and deep, and much
compressed; the large mouth is terminal, with protractile
upper jaw and small teeth in narrow bands or single fle;
the dorsal fin is emarginate or divided, with strong spines
anteriorly; the anal is spined or spineless; the ventrals
are thoracic, and have one spine and five to eight rays;
the caudal is usually not forked; the lateral line is obscure and unarmed; pyloric cæca are extremely numerous; and the vertebræ are about thirty-two. These are
fishes of warm seas, of singular appearance, represented
by 5 genera and about 10 species. Also called Cyttidæ,



Zenopsis ocellatus, of the family Zenidæ.

and formerly Cyttina. The name is also written Zeidæ. See Zeus, 2, and cut under dory.

Zeninæ (zē-nī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Zeus (Zen-) + -inæ.] A subfamily of Zenidæ, without pala-

+-inæ.] A subfamily of Zenidæ, without palatine teeth, with seales minute if present, and very strong anal spines. See Zeus. 2.

zenith (zē'nith), n. [M.E. senyth, < OF. eenith, zenith, F. zénith (> G. zenith = D. Sw. zenit = Russ. zenită), < Sp. zenit, OSp. zenith = Pg. zenith, zenit, a eorruption (prob. due to a misreading of m as ni) of *zemt, < Ar. semt, samt, in semt er-ras, samt ur-ras, the zenith, vertical point of the heavens, lit. 'way of the head': semt, samt, way, road, path, tract, quarter; al, the; ras, head. Cf. azimuth.] 1. The vertical point of the heavens at any place, or the point directly above an observer's head; the upper pole of the eelestial horizon. The opposed pole is the nadir.—2. Figuratively, the highest point, or summit, as of one's fortune; the culmination. mination.

By my prescience
I find my zenith doth depend upon
A most auspicious star.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 181.

Dead! in that crowning grace of time,
That triumph of life's zenith hour!
Whittier, Rantoul.

Reflex zenith-tube. See reflex. zenithal (zē'nith-al), a. [< zenith + -al.] Of or pertaining to the zenith.

The deep zenithal blue. Tyndall, Glaciers of the Alps, v.

Zenithal map-projection. See projection.

zenith-collimator (zernith-kollimator), n. A
eollimator arranged so that its optical axis is
vertical, instead of horizontal as usually is the ease. In Kater's vertical collimator the telescope is carried by an annular iron float, floating upon mercury. Other forms are also used in which the adjustment to verticality is made by means of spirit-levels. Also called vertical collimator.

zenith-distance (zē'nith-dis"tans), n. The are intercepted between any body and the zenith. being the same as the co-altitude of the body. zenith-sector (zē'nith-sek"tor), n. An astronomical instrument for measuring with great accuracy the zenith-distances of stars which accuracy the zenith-distances of stars which pass near the zenith. It is specially used for this purpose in English trigonometrical surveys in determining latitudes. It consists essentially, as its name implies, of an are of a divided circle, with appliances for determining accurately its zenith-reading. See sector. zenith-telescope (ze'nith-tel*e-skop), n. An important geodetical instrument for measuring the difference of zenith-distances of pairs of

the difference of zenith-distances of pairs of stars north and south of the zenith. It consists of a somewhat large telescope pointing nearly to the zenith, but having a moderate range of motion in altitude regulated by a fine tangent screw. The instrument also carries a vertical setting-circle with a very delicate level, having its tube perpendicular to the herizontal axis of the telescope. There is at the eyepiece a thread micrometer working vertically. The telescope, with its horizontal axis, is mounted upon a very long vertical axis arranged with two stops, so that the telescope can be carried round from the north to the south part of the meridian. The difference of zenith-distances of a pair of stars, one north and the other south, having been observed, the latitude of the station is equal to the mean of their declinations added to half the excess of the southern over the northern zenith-distance. The instrument is the invention of Captain A. Talcott, U. S. A.; but it is said the principle is due to the early astronomer Horrocks.

Zenker's degeneration. Same as waxy degen-

Same as waxy degenmuch Zenker's degeneration.

Zenker's degeneration. Same as waxy degencration (h). See waxy!.
zenoid (zē'noid), a. and n. [\langle Zeus (Zen-) +
-oid.] I. a. Of or relating to the Zenidæ.
II. n. One of the Zenidæ.
Zenonian (zē-nō'ni-an), a. and n. [\langle I. Zeno(n-),
\langle Gr. Zipwr. Zeno (see def.), +-ian.] I. a. Of or
pertaining to any one of the name of Zeno. Specifically—(a) Pertaining to the doctrines and arguments of

Zephyr

Zeno of Elea, a philosopher of the fifth century B. C. Zeno's four arguments against motion, which are celebrated, are as follows: First, a body passing over any space must first pass the middle point, and before it can do that it must pass the point midway between that and the starting-place, and so on ad infinium. This regressus ad infinium was regarded as in some way absurd. The second argument is called the Achilles, or Achilles and the tortoise. Achilles cannot overtake the tortoise, because it will take him a certain time to reach the starting-point of the tortoise, and when he has reached it the tortoise will still have the start, and so on ad infinitum; and thus he will be the sum of an infinite series of times in reaching the tortoise, which will be an infinite time. The third argument is that a flying arrow at any time occupies a space no larger than itself, and in this space it has no room for motion, and therefore at no time has it any motion. The fourth argument is quite obscure, but it concludes from the consideration of relative motions that the whole of a time is equal to its half. Zeno may have come upon the diffiently that half an infinite number is equal to the number itself. Aristotle calls Zeno the inventor of dialectic—that is, of abstract logical reasoning reposing upon the principle of contradiction, as opposed to mere inference by vague association with some general experience. The Zenonian arguments are in point of fact attempts at such reasoning; but they are gross logical fallacies, arising from the fact that the reasoning is not carried out abstractly, but contents itself with reaching contradictions with ordinary inexact experience. They have been considered wonderful by those students who have come to philosophy by the way of theology or natural history without proper training in mathematics and logic; and fallacies of the same nature are committed every day, even in mathematical works. Zenonian ninds find some difficulty in ressoning either about discrete or about continu finity, because these characters are neither of them directpresented to us in experience, and therefore clude associationsl reasoning. With finite quantity they find no
such difficulty. But in really logical reasoning, since finite
quantity is distinguished from infinite quantity in being
subject to a certain general and complicated condition to
which the latter is not subject, the latter is more simple
than the former; and from a similar cause continuous infinity is more easily reasoned about, with logical accuracy,
than discrete infinity.

Gorgias's sceptical development of the Zenonian logic. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 779.

(b) Pertaining to Zeno of Citium, the founder of the Stoic school of philosophy, who lived between 350 and 250 B. C. He committed suicide at an advanced age.

II. n. A Stoie.

Zenonic (zē-non'ik), a. [\langle Zeno(n-) + -ic.]
Same as Zenonian.

Heraclitus's system was the polar antithesis to this Zenonic position. The Academy, April 21, 1888, p. 278.

Zenopsis (zē-nop'sis), n. [NL. (Gill, 1862), ⟨ Zeus (Zen-) + Gr. δψις, aspect.] A genus of dories, of the subfamily Zeninæ, differing from Zeus mainly in having only three instead of four Zeus mainly in having only three instead of four anal spines. The type is Z. nebulosus of Japan; another species is Z. occilatus of the New England coast, of a nearly plain silvery color, but with a black lateral occilus. See cut under Zenidæ. Zenu (ze'nö), n. The goitered antelope, or yellow goat, Procopra gutturosa. See dzeren. Zeolite (ze'ö-līt), n. [So ealled by Cronstedt from boiling and swelling when heated by the blowpipe; ζ Gr. ζέεν, boil, foam, + λίθος, stone.] A generic name of a group of hydrated

the blowpipe; $\langle Gr. \zeta \ell \epsilon w$, boil, foam, $+ \lambda \ell \theta o c$, stone.] A generie name of a group of hydrated double silieates in which the principal bases are aluminium and ealeium or sodium. They are closely allied to the feldspars among anhydrous silicates. They are decomposed by acids, often with gelatinization; and most of them intumesce before the blowpipe. Among them are analcite, chabszite, harmotome, stilbite, etc. They occur most commonly in cavities and veins in basic igneous rocks, as basalt or diabase, as at Bergen Hill, New Jersey; they thus often fill the cavities in amygdaloid. **zeolitic** ($z\bar{e}$ - \bar{e} -it'ik), a. [$\langle zeolite + -ie$.] Pertaining to zeolite: consisting of zeolite or re-

taining to zeolite; eonsisting of zeolite or re-sembling it.

zeolitiform (zē-ō-lit'i-fôrm), a. [\(\zeolite + \text{L.}\)
forma, form.] Having the form of zeolite.

zeolitization (zē-ō-lit-i-zā'shon), n. [\(\zeolite + \text{ize} + -ation.\)] The process by which a mineral is converted into a zeolite by alteration—

for example, nepheline into thomsonite.

zeorine (zē'ō-rin), a. [⟨ Zeora, a genus of lichens, + -inel.] In bot., noting, in liehens, an apothecium in which a proper exciple is inclosed in the thalline exciple.

Zephiroth (zef'i-roth), n. pl. Same as Sephi-

Zephronia (zef-rō'ni-ä), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842).] Same as Sphærotherium.
Zephronidæ (zef-rō-nī'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., < Zephronia + -idæ.] Same as Sphærotheriidæ.
J. E. Gray.

zephyr (zef'ér), n. [⟨ F. zéphire = Sp. zéfiro = Pg. zephyro = lt. zefiro, zefiro, ⟨ L. zephyrus, ⟨ Gr. ζέφυρος, the west wind; ef. ζόφος, darkness, gloom, the west.] 1. The west wind: poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

As gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wsgging his sweet head.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 172.

2. In cutom., a butterfly of the genus Zephyrus.
3. A trade-name for a textile fabric or yarn,

very fine and light of its kind, and for some other things of similar qualities: chiefly in attributive use: as, zephyr worsted; zephyr crackers (that is, biscuits).

Homespuns, Flannels, Zephyrs, Challies.
Newspaper Advertisement.

Zephyr cloth, a thin, finely spun woolen cloth made in Belgium, thinner than tweed, and employed for women's gowns. Dict. of Needlework.—Zephyr flannel. See flan-

Zephyranthes (zef-i-rau'thēz), n. [NL. (Herbart, 1821), so called in allusion to the slender, easily agitated stalks; $\langle Gr, \zeta \epsilon \phi \nu \rho \rho o \rangle$, the west wind, $+ \dot{a}\nu \theta o c$, flower.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order Amaryllidacotyledonous plants, of the order Amaryllidaceæ and tribe Amarylleæ. It is characterized by oneflowered scapes, and flowera with a short or rather longflowered scapes, and flowera with short or rather longflowered scapes, and flowera with small scales around the
atamens, slender separate fllaments, oblong or linear versatile authers, and numerous blacriate ovules in the three
ovary-cells. There are about 30 species, natives of America from Texas to the Argentine Republic, with one in
western tropical Africa, the latter formerly known as Habranthus. They are hulbous plants with a few linear or
thong-shaped leaves, and an elongated scape bearing a
handsome erect or slightly declined solitary flower, either
pink, white, purple, or yellowlsh. They are known in
general as swamp-lidy. Z. Atamasco, found from Mexico
to Pennsylvania, with rose-colored flowers, is cultivated
under the name of fairy-lig or atamasco-lily; and Z.
candida, of Lima and Buenos Ayres, with white flowers
and small rush-like leaves, under the name of Peruvian
swamp-lily.

Zephyrus (zef'i-rus), n. [⟨ l. Zephyrus, ⟨ Gr. Zéphyoc, a personification of ζέφυρος, the west wind.] 1. In classical myth., a personification of the west wind, poetically regarded as the mildest and gentlest of all the sylvan deities.

Whan Zephirus eek with his sweete breeth Inspired hath in every holt and heeth The tendre croppes.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 5.

Courteous Zephyrus
On his dewy wings carries perfumes to cheer us.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

2. [NL. (Dalman, 1816).] In entom., a genus of butterflies, of the family Lyeænidæ, chiefly of Europe and Asia, characterized by peculiarities of the wing-venation; the zephyrs. zerda (zėr'dä), n. A small African fox; a fen-

nec. The name is applied to two very different animals:
(a) Vulpes or Fennecus zerda, a small true fox. See foxl, and cut under fennec. (b) Otocyon or Megalotis tatandi. See Megaloting.

See Megalotine.

Zereba, zeriba, n. See zareba.

Zerene (zē-rē'nē), n. [NL. (Hübner, 1816;
Treitsehke, 1825), prop. Xerene, ζ Gr. ξηραίνειν,
dry up.] A notable genus of geometrid moths,
typical of a family Zerenidæ or subfamily Zeremine. They have broad, entire, and slightly hyaline wings; the body is slender, and the male antenne are plumose, with the branches long, slender, and slightly frizzled. The most noted species is Z. eatinaria of the northern United States, a white moth, often with blackish dots, whose greenish-yellow black-spotted larva feeds on a variety of forcet-plants. forest-plants

Torentae (zē-ren'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Guenée, 1844), \(Zerone + -idæ. \)] A family of geometrid moths, comprising many beautiful forms, usually white or yellow, spotted with black. It includes 20 genera, of which Abrazas is the most important. From their maculation they are known as panther, jaguar, or magpie-moths, and one genus is called Pantherodes.

Zereninæ (zer-ē-uī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Zerene + -inæ.] The Zerenidæ as a subfamily of Geo-

-inæ.]] metridæ.

metrium. **Zero** (zē'rō), n. [⟨ F. zero, ⟨ It. Sp. zero, contr. of *zero, zifro, ⟨ Ar. sifr, cipher; see cipher, of which zero is a doublet.] 1. Cipher; the figure 0, which stands for naught in the Arabic notation for numbers.

As to number, they [the teeth of fishes] range from zero to countless quantities.

Oven, Anat., § 70.

2. The defect of all quantity considered as quantity; the origin of measurement stated as at a distance from itself; nothing, quantitativeat a distance from itself; nothing, quantitatively regarded. Upon a thermometer or any similar scale zero is the line from which alt the divisions are measured in the positive and negative directions. Upon the centigrade and Réanmur's thermometers, it is the point at which the mercury stands when the thermometer is plunged into a mass of melting lee coarsely pulverized, from which some makers allow the water to drain off, but it is better not to do so. For some years after a thermometer is made the zero is said to rise—that is, the melting-point of fee stands higher and higher upon the scale. Upon the Fahrenheit thermometer the distance on the glass stem between the melting-point of lee and the temperature of steam at one English atmosphere of tension is divided into 180 degrees, and 32 such degrees betow the melting-point of ice is marked as zero.

If the directions of all the external forces pass through

If the directions of all the external forces pass through the origin, their moments are zero, and the angular mo-mentum of the system will remain constant. Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. lxxl.

Hence—3. Figuratively, the bottom of the scale; the lowest point or ebb; a state of nullity or inanition.

The diplomatic circle [in Constantinople] was at zero. Stratford Canning, in Dict. Nat. Biog., VIII. 432.

Absolute zero of temperature, See absolute.—Displacement of zero. See displacement.—Zero magnet, a magnet nsed for adjusting the zero reading of a galvanometer or similar instrument.—Zero potential, in elect. See potential.

zeroaxial (zē-rō-ak'si-al), a. $\lceil \langle zero + axial. \rceil$ Having an axis composed of zeros.—Zeroaxial determinant. See determinant. zerumbet (zē-rum'bet), n.

An East Indian drug—according to some, the same as cassumunar. It has sometimes been confounded

with the round zedoary.

Zest (zest), n. [(OF. zeste, one of the partitions which divide the kernel of a walnut, also the peel of an orange or lemon, ζ L. schistos, Gr. σχιστός, divided, eleft: see schist.] 1. Tl dry woody membrane covering or forming the partitions of a walnut or other nut or fruit, Freuch.]—2. A piece of the outer rind of an orange or lemon used as a flavoring or for preserving; also, oil squeezed from such a rind to flavor liquor, etc. Imp. Dict.—3. Relish imparted or afforded by anything; piquant nature or quality; agreeableness; charm; piquaucy.

The zest Of some wild tale or brutal jest Hath to loud laughter stirred the rest. Scott, Rokeby, lif. 15.

Keen relish or enjoyment of anything; stimulated taste or interest; hearty satisfaction; gusto.

Some forms of hypochondria, in which this extreme somatic insensibility and absence of zest leave the intellect and memory unaffected. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

zest (zest), v. t. [\(\text{zest}, n. \)] 1. To add a zest or relish to; make piquant, literally or figura-

My Lord, when my wine 's right I never care it should e zested. Cibber, Careless Husband, iii. (Davies.) be zested.

tiundreds sunk to the bottom by one broadside furnish out the topic of the day, and zest his coffee.

Goldsmith, Abuse of our Enemles.

2. To cut, as the peel of an orange or a lemon from top to bottom into thin slips, or to squeeze, as orange-peel, over the surface of anything.

Imp. Dict. zetal (zē'tā). n. zeta¹ (zē'tā), n. [Gr. ζῆτα, the letter z, ζ: see Z, zed.] The sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English Z.—Zeta function, one of a series of functions connected with elliptic integrals of the second kind, and derived from Jacobi's zeta function, Zu, which differs only by a multiple of u from $f dn^2 u$, du, so that

 $\mathbf{Z}u + \mathbf{Z}v - \mathbf{Z}(u - v) = \mathbf{k}^2 \mathbf{s} \mathbf{n} u$, $\mathbf{s} \mathbf{n} v$, $\mathbf{s} \mathbf{n} (u + v)$.

zeta²(zē'tā), n. [(LL. zeta for diæta, a chamber, dwelling, (Gr. biarra, way of living, mode of life, dwelling: see diet¹.] A little closet or chamber: applied by some writers to the room over the porch of a Christian church where the porter or sexton lived and kept the church documents. Britton.

zetetic (zē-tet'ik), a. and n. [⟨Gr. ζητητικός, ⟨
ζητείν, seek, inquire.] I. a. Proceeding by inquiry; seeking.—The zetetic method, in math, the analytical method used in endeavoring to discover the value of unknown quantities or to find the solution of a problem. [Rare.]

II. n. A seeker: a name adopted by some of the Europeanick.

the Pyrrhonists.

zetetics (zē-tet'iks), n. [Pl. of zetetic (see -ics).]
That part of algebra which consists in the direct search after unknown quantities. [Rare.]

Zeuctocœlomata (zūk/tō-sō-lō'ma-tā), n. pl. [Nl., ζ Gr. ζενκτός, joined, + κοίλωμα, a hollow, cavity: see cæloma.] Animals having a primitive archenteron in the embryo, with paired or yoked eœlomatic saes or diverticula, as mollusks, worms, crustaceans, insects, and vertebrates: more fully called Metazoa zeuctocælo-A. Huatt. mata.

zeuctocœlomatic (zūk-tō-sē-lō-mat'ik), a. Zeuctoeælomata + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Zeuctoealomata.

zeuctocœlomic (zūk"tō-sē-lom'ik), a. Same as zenctocælomatic.

zenctocalomatic.
zeugite (zū'gīt). n. See zygite.
Zeuglodon (zūg'lē-den), n. [NL. (Owen), ⟨ Gr. ζείγλη, the strap or loop of a yoke (⟨ ζείγνίναι, yoke, join), + ὁδοίς (ὁδοντ-) = Ε. tooth.] 1.
The typical genus of the family Zenglodontidæ. Several species have been described from the Eocene of the United States and of England, as Z. cetoides of the former country, said to have attained a length of 70 feet. The genus had before been named Basilosaurus by flarlan, on the supposition that these fossils were reptilea, and has also been called Hydrarchox (by Koch), Polyptychodon (by Emmons), Phocodon, and Zygodon. See cut under Zeuglodontia.

2. [l. c.] A member of this genus; a zeuglodont.

zeuglodont (zūg'lō-dont), a, and n. [As Zeuglodon(t-).] I. a. Having teeth (apparently) yoked in pairs; having the characters of, or pertaining to, the Zeuglodontia.

II. n. A fossil cetacean of the suborder Zeu-

ylodontia; a zeuglodon.

Zeuglodontia (zūg-lō-don'shi-ā), n. pl. [NL: see Zeuglodon.] A suborder of Cete or Cetacea, represented by the zeuglo-

donts: sometimes made to consist of two families, the Basilosauridæ (or Zeuglodon-Bastosauruæ (or Zeuglodon-tidæ) and Cynorcidæ. The in-termaxillaries were expanded for-ward, normally interposed between the maxillaries, forming the terminal as well as anterior margin of the up-per jaw; and the nasal apertures were produced forward, with freely projecting nasal bones. The teeth of the intermaxillaries were conic, and those of the maxillaries were two- or three-rooted. Also called Phocodon-tia and Archeocetic. Also Zeugldontia and Archæoceti. Also Zeuatodon-

Zeuglodontidæ (zūg-lō-don'-ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Zeuglo-don(t-) + -idæ.] A family of fossil toothed cetaceans, typi-

field by the genus Zeuglodon, and representative of the Zeuglodonia. These primitive cetacesns in some respects approached the seals, or pinniped mammals, and some of the characters of the fragmentary remains first discovered caused them to be mistaken for reptiles. Also called Basilosauridæ. See cut under Zeuthelestic.

zeuglodontoid (zūg-lō-don'toid), a. and n. [As Zeuglodon(t-) +-oid.] Same as zeuglodont. zeugma (zūg'mä), n. [\langle Gr. ζ εῦγμa, lit. a yoking, \langle ζ εῦγνira, yoke, join: see $yoke^1$, join.] 1. A figure in grammar in which two nouns are joined to a verb suitable to only one of them, but suggesting another verb suitable to the other noun; or in which an adjective is similarly used with two nouns.—2. [eap.] [NL.] In entom., a genus of hemipterous insects. West-

zeugmatic (zūg-mat'ik). a. [⟨ zeugma(t-) + -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, zeugma. Zeugobranchia (zū-gō-brang'ki-ā), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ζεῦγος, yoke, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as Zygobranchiata.

Zeugophora (zū-gof'ō-rā), n. [NL. (Kunze, 1818), ζ Gr. ζείγος, a yoke, + -φορος, ζ φέρειν = E. bear¹.] A genus of leaf-beetles, of the family ('hrysomelidæ, having a lateral prothotainity turysometiae, naving a laterar protacracie tubercle and emarginate eyes. The geographical distribution of this genus is remarkable, for of the 20 or more species known two are found in Ceylon and Farther India, while the rest are North European

zeunerite (zī'ner-īt), n. [Named after Director Zeuner, of Freiberg.] A hydrous arseniate of eopper and uranium, occurring in bright-green tetragonal crystals, isomorphous with torber-

Zeus (zūs), n. [Gr. Ζείς (gen. Διός, also Ζηνός) = L. Joris (gen.), Ju-piter, etc.: see Jore, Jupiter, deity.] 1. In Gr. myth., the chief and master of the gods, the supreme deity, omnipres-



Zeus .-- The "Jupiter of Otricoli," in the Vatican Mus-

ent and all-powerful, generally looked upon as the son of Krones and Rhea, and held to have dethroned and succeeded his father. In a narrower sense, he was the god of the heavens, and controlled all and cold, and the lightning. His consort was Hera and cold, and the lightning. His consort was Hera Zens was worshiped universally; but the most renowned of his sanctuaries were those of Olympia in Elis and Donard forth or in and out; an irregular, abrupt the son of Krones and Rhea, and held to have dethroned and succeeded his father. In a narrower sense, he was the god of the heavens, and controlled all celestial phenomena, as rains, snows, and tempests, heat and cold, and the lightning. His consort was Hera. Zens was worshiped universally; but the most renowned of his sanctuaries were those of Olympia in Elis and Dodona in Epirus. In art Zens was represented as a majestic and powerful figure, with full beard and flowing hair, in early works sometimes fully draped, but in later art, in general, only lightly draped in the himation. The type fixed by Phidias in the second half of the fifth century B. C., in his great chryselephantine statue for the temple at Olympia, influenced all artists who came after him. The usual attributes of the god are a long staff or scepter, the thunderbolt, the eagle, and sometimes a figure of Victory borne on one hand. The head is generally encircled by a fillet or a wreath; in later sculptures the hair rises from the brow in luxuriant locks like a crown, and falls in masses on either side of the face. Compare Jupiter. See cut on preceding page, and cut under thunderbolt.

2. [NL. (Linnæus, 1758).] In ichth., a genus of aeanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family Zenidæ. It includes several fishes of remarkable ap-

of aganthopterygian usites, typical of the family Zenidæ. It includes several fishes of remarkable appearance, as the John-dory, Z. faber, well known in classic times. See cut under dory, 1.

Zeuzera (zū-zē/rā), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1805): a corrupt form of unascertained origin.] A genus of bombycid moths, of the family Cossidæ, or typical of a family Zeuzeridæ, having the antenna of the male unequally pectimate the antennæ of the male unequally pectinate the antennæ of the male unequally pectanate and bare at the tips. The genus has a wide distribution, and comprises about 30 species. Z. pyrina, the wood-leopard, is common to Europe and the United States; its larva bores into the branches of the elm, maple, linden, ash, and many other trees.

Zeuzerian (zū-zē'ri-an), a. and n. [\ Zeuzera + -ian.] I. a. Resembling or related to a moth of the corns. Zeuzera of a reconstruint to the

of the genus Zeuzera; of or pertaining to the

Zeuzeridæ.
II. n. A moth of this genus or family Zeuzeridæ (zū-zer'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Newman. 1833), (Zeuzera + -idæ.] A family of bombycid moths, founded on the genus Zeuzera: synonymous with Cossidæ. Also Zeuzerides and Zeuzeridi.

zeylanite (zē'lan-īt), n. Same as ceylonite. zibeline (zib'e-lin), n. and a. [F., < It. zihellino, < ML. sabellinus, < sabellum, sable: see sable.] I.† n. A fur, generally thought to be the

II. a. Of, pertaining to, or related to the sable, Mustola zibellina. See sable.

W. A. Hammond, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 34.

zibet (zib'et), n. [See circt1.] A digitigrade earnivorous quadruped, of the family Viverridae, Viverra zibetha, a kind of civet found in India and some of the adjacent islands; the Asiatie or Indian civet. It secretes an odoriferous substance like that of other civets, and when tamed in the countries where it is found it lives in the houses like a domestic cat. The zibct is npward of 2 feet long, the tail about 10 inches. The form resembles that of other civets, and the fur is similarly marked in spots and lines of black and white, with rings of the same on the tail. It is sometimes reared for its civet in establishments conducted for that purpose. Also zibeth.

zibetum (zib'e-tum), n. [NL., < zibct.] The odoriferous substance of the zibet; a sort of civet.

ziczac, n. See sicsac.
ziczac, n. See sicsac.
ziega (zē'gā), n. Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid after rennet has ceased to cause eoagulation. Brande and Cox.
Zieria (zēr'i-ā), n. [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after J. Zier, member of the Linnean Society of London.] Agenus of polypetalous plants, of the order Rutueeæ and tribe Boronieæ. It is characterized by composite leaves usually of three leaf. plants, of the order Rutaceæ and tribe Boronieæ. It is characterized by opposite leaves usually of three leaflets, and flowers with four spreading free petals, and four stamens inserted on the glands of the disk. They are shrubs and trees, sometimes warty or covered with woolly or stellate hairs, bearing petioled glandular-dotted leaves, which are trifoliate or the upper ones sometimes undivided. The small white flowers are usually grouped in axillary or terminal panicles. There are 7 species, perhaps 10, all Australian. Z. Smithii (Z. lanceolata), a shrub or small tree found also in Tasmania, is known as sandyly-bush and, from the fetid wood, as stinkeood. Ziervorel's process. See pracess.

zierrogel's process. See process.
zietrisikite (ze-tri-se'kīt), n. [\(\) Zietrisika (see def.) + -ite^2.] In mineral., a mineral resin closely related to ozocerite, found at Zietrisika in Moldavia.

Zif (zif), n. [$\langle 11eb, Ziv.$] A Hebrew month: same as *Iyar*. 1 Ki. vi. 1 [Zir, R. V.]. **Ziffins**† (zif'i-us), n. A misspelling of Xiphias.

Ituge Ziffius, whom Mariners eschew.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 24.

ziganka (zi-gan'kä). n. [Russ.] 1. A Russian country-danee.—2. Music for such a dance, which is quick in pace and usually founded on a drone-bass.

angulation; one of a series of sharp turns in a linear or curvilinear course: nearly always in the plural.

Cracks and zigzags of the head. Pope, Dunciad, i, 124.

I looked wistfully, as we rattled into dreary Andermatt, at the great white zigzags of the Oberalp road climbing away to the left. H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 248.

2. A formation with a succession of sharp turnings or angles; something that has a number of abrupt angulations, like those of chainlightning.

will be seen to be simply a twill worked forwards.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 99. A zigzag . . . will be see backwards and forwards.

Long brown kaftans, upon the breasts of which had been sewn zigzays of red cloth.

G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVIII. 69.

Specifically—(a) A winding path with sharp turns, as up the side of a steep mountain.

How proudly he talks Of zigzags and walks!
Swift, My Lady's Lamentation.

(b) In fort., a trench of approach against a fortress, so constructed that the line of trench may not be entiladed by the defenders: same as boyau. (c) In arch., same as cherron, 2. (d) In the fisheries, a salmon-stair or fish-

In entom., a British moth, Bombyx dispar.

Billet and zigzag. See billets.

II. a. Having sharp and quick turns or flexures; turning frequently back and forth; in bot., angularly bent from side to side.

The road is steep and runs on zigzag terraces.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 2.

I went through the zigzag passages [of a sap].

J. K. Hosmer, The Color-Guard, xiv.

Zigzag molding, in arch. See cherron, 2, dancette, 2. zigzag (zig'zag), adv. [< zigzag, a.] In a zi zag manner; with frequent sharp turns.

We patroled ahout, zig-zag, as we could; the crowd... having no chief or regulator.

Mme. D'Arblay, Diary and Letters, IV. 235.

What you, Reader, and I

Would call going zig-zag.

Barham, Ingoldshy Legends, II. 173.

In 1188 or thereabout no person was allowed to wear garments of vair. gray, zibeline, or scarlet color.

W. A. Hammond, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 34.

zibet (zib'et), n. [See ciret1.] A digitigrade again yorans, quadwined of the family Figure.

To move or advance in a zigzag fashion; form zigzags in a course; turn sharply back and

It was only by zigzagging in the most cautious manner . . that we avoided getting floated altogether.

O'Donovan, Merv, xv.

Dread, uncanny thing,
With fuzzy breast and leathern wing;
In mad, zigzagging flight,
J. W. Riley, The Bat.

II. trans. To form in zigzags, or with short

turns or angles. T. Warton.
zigzaggery (zig'zag-èr-i), n. [<zigzag + -ery.]
The character of being zigzag; angular crookedness. [Rare.]

When my uncle Toby discovered the transverse zigzaggery of my father's approaches towards it [his coatpocket], it instantly brought into his mind those he had done duty in before the gate of St. Nicholas.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ili. 3.

zigzaggy (zig'zag-i), a. [\langle zigzag + -y1.] Having sharp and quick turns; zigzag.

The zig-zaggy pattern by Saxons invented Was cleverly chisell'd, and well represented. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 295.

zillah (zil'ä), n. [Hind.] In Hindustan, an administrative division of a province. zimb (zimb), n. [Ar. zimb, a fly.] A dipterous insect of Abyssinia, resembling and related to the tsetse of southern Africa, and very destructive to cattle.

zimbi (zim'bi), n. [E. Ind.] A money-cowry, as Cypræa moncta. See cut under cowry.

The cowry shells, which, under one name or another chamges, zimbis, bouges, porcelanes, etc. — have long been used in the East Indies as small money.

Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 24.

ziment-water (zi-ment'wâ"ter), n. [After G. ziment-, cement-wasser, 'cement-water,' ef. cementkupfer, copper deposited in water.] Water found in copper-mines; water impregnated with copper.

Zimmermann's corpuscles, Zimmermann's

particles. Blood-plates. zimocca (zi-mok'ä), n. A kind of commercial sponge, Euspongia zimocca, a bath-sponge of fine quality.

zimome, n. See zymome. zinc(zingk), n. [Also sometimes zink, the spelling zinc being after the F. form of the original; ing zinc being after the F. form of the original; $\langle F. zinc = Sw. Dan. zink = Russ. tsink \ddot{u}$ (NL. zincum), $\langle G. zink$, zinc; connection with G. zinn, = E. tin, is doubtful.] Chemical symbol, Zn; atomic weight, 64.9. One of the useful metals, atomic weight, 64.9. One of the useful metals, more tenacious than lead and tin, but malleable only at a temperature between 200° and 250° F. Its ore has long been known, and the manufacture of brass from it has been practised to a considerable extent. Zinc is believed to have been first distinctly recognized as a metal by Paracelsus about the beginning of the seventeenth century; but in the metallic state it has been of importance in the arts only since the beginning of the present century. Native zinc is not positively known to occur; if existing at all, it is exceedingly rare. Its ores, however, are widely disseminated, especially the combination with sulphur, called blende, which is almost as invariably present in greater or less quantity in metalliterous veins as is galena. The localities where zinc ores are abundant enough to be worked with profit are, however, not unmerous. The uses of zinc are unmerous and important. In combination with copper it forms the well-known alloy called brass, which has been known for an indefinite period; it is also one of the ingredients of German silver. Zinc is largely used in the metallic form for roofing and for cornices and the like, also for coating or "galvanizing" sheet-iron to protect it from rusting, and as the electropositive element in many batteries. It is also somewhat extensively used as a pain, in the form of the oxid. This metal is usually a little more expensive than lead, and from half to a third as valuable as copper. Zinc belongs to the magnesium group of metals, in which are comprised glucinum, magnesium, zinc, and cadmium; these are all volatile, burning with a bright fisme when heated in the air; they all form one chlorid and one oxid only. The common commercial name of zinc, as offered for sale in flat cakes or ingots, is spelter.—Butter of zinc. See butter1.—Chlorid-of-zinc paste, See paste1.—Flowers of zinc, zinc oxid.—Granulated zinc, zinc reduced to the form of granules by pouring the mollen metal into water.—Oleate-of-zinc ointment. See ointment more tenacious than lead and tin, but malleable only at a temperature between 200° and

All the conditions under which the zincked pipe is to be used should be carefully considered.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXX, 401.

zinc-amyl (zingk'am'il), n. A colorless transparent liquid, Zn(C₅H₁₁)₂, composed of zine and amyl. When exposed to the air it absorbs oxygen rapidly, emitting fumes, but does not take fire spontaneously.

zinc-blende (zingk'blend), n. Native sulphid of zine; sphalerite. Also called simply blende. zinc-bloom (zingk'blöm), n. Same as hydro-

zinc-colic (zingk'kol'ik), n. A form of colie thought to be caused by zine-oxid poisoning. zinc-ethyl (zingk'eth*il), n. A eolorless volatile liquid, Zn(C₂H₅)₂, having a peculiar but not unpleasant smell, composed of zine and the radieal ethyl. It has powerful affinities for oxygen, igniting spontaneously on exposure to air. It is formed by heating zinc with ethyl iodide under pressure. Brande and Cox. zincic (zin'sik), a. See zinckic.

zinciferous, zincification, zincify, zincite. See zinkiferous, etc.

zinckenite (zing'ken-īt), n. [Named after J. K. L. Zincken (1790-1862), a German metallurgist. mineralogist, and mining official.] A steel-gray mineral consisting of the sulphids of antimony and lead.

zinckic (zing'kik), a. [$\langle zinc(zink) + -ic.$] Related to, containing, or consisting of zinc. Also

zinckiferous (zing-kif'e-rus), a. See zinkifer-

zincking (zingk'ing), n. [Verbal n. of zinc, v.]
The act of ceating iron with a weak solution of sulphate of zinc, or ore of the double salts of chlorid of zinc and sal ammoniae. zinckite, n. See zinkite. zincky, a. See zinky.

zincky, a. See zinky.
zincky, a. See zinky.
zinc-methyl (zingk'meth'il), n. A disagreeable-smelling mobile liquid, Zn(CH₃)₂, fuming
in the air and readily igniting.
zinco (zing'kō), n. [Short for zincograph.] A
plate in relief for printing, made by etehing
with acid a design on prepared zinc. [Eng.]

methods. [Eng.]

Drawings Wanted (on litho paper for zincoing) for a Proncial Journal.

Athenæum, No. 3235, p. 591. vincial Journal.

zincode (zing'kōd), n. [NL. zineum, zine, + Gr. odóc, way (ef. anode, cathode).] The negative pole of a voltaic battery; the anode of an electrolytic cell.

phy.] A plate or a picture produced by zincography. Also zincotype.

Reproduced by zincograph (zing'kō-graf), n.

Reproduced in zincograph by the aid of photograph Edinburgh Rev., CXLV.

zincograph (zing'kō-graf), r. i. [< zincograph, n.] To transfer a design to the surface of a zine plate with intent to etch it and make therefrom plate in relief.

zincographer (zing-kog'ra-fer), n. [\(zincograph-grap

zincographic (zing-kō-graf'ik), a. [< raph-y + -ic.] Relating to zincography. zincographical (zing-kō-graf'i-kal), a.

zincographic + -al.] Same as zincographic. zincography (zing-ko-grafi), n. [⟨ zinz-graphy (zing-ko-grafi), n. [⟨ N. L. zineum, zine, + Gr. -γραφία, ⟨ γράφειν, write.] The art of producing on zine a printing surface in relief by etching with dilnte acid the unprotected parts of the plate. Compare paniconography.

raphy.

zincoid (zing'koid), a. [\ NL. zineum, zine, + Gr. eldoc, form.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling zine.—Zincoid pole of a voltaic cell, the negative pole, or zincode, constituted by the zincona plate connected with a copper plate which forms the positive pole; the anode of an electrolytic cell. See chlorous pole, under chlorous.

zincolysis (zing-kol'i-sis), n. [NL., \ zineum, zine, + Gr. kiote, dissolving.] A mode of decomposition considered by an electrical cur-

composition occasioned by an electrical current: electrolysis.

zincolyte (zing'kǫ-līt), n. [< NL. zincum, zinc, + Gr. λυτός, verbal adj. of λύειν, dissolve.] A body decomposable by electricity; an electrolyte

zincopolar (zing'kō-pō"lār), a. [< Nl. zineum, zine, + E. polar.] Having the same polarity as the zine plate in a galvanie cell. zincotype (zing'kō-tip), n. [< Nl. zincum, zine. + Gr. τύπος, type.] Same as zincograph.

The two volumes are copionsly illustrated by a zincotype rocess.

Athenseum, No. 3233, p. 492.

zincous (zing'kus), a. [\(\sinc + \text{-ons.} \)] Pertaining to zine, or to the negative pole of a voltaic battery.—Zincous element, the basic or primary element of a binary compound.—Zincous pole, that pole of a particle of zinc, or of hydrochloric acid, which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of zine, or the zincous sttraction

zinc-plating (zingk'plā*ting), n. Plating in zine, executed with a preparation made of coarse rasped or granulated zine boiled in a mixture of sal ammoniac and water. The deposit has a silvery brightness, and can be naed as a first coat for articles to be twice plated, since any other metal can be deposited upon zine. E. H. Knight.

zinc-salt (zingk'sâlt), n. A salt of which zine

zinc-spinel (zingk'spin"el), n. Same as gah-

nite.

Zinc-vitriol (zingk'vit"ri-ol), n. In chem., zinc sulphate; white vitriol (ZnSO₄ + 7H₂O). It is found as a native mineral (goslarite), as a product of the exidation of zinc-blende, and can also be prepared by dissolving zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, and by roasting native zinc sulphuret. It is used as a dryer in oil-paints and varnishes, as a mordant in dyeing, as a disinfectant, and sometimes as a source of oxygen.

Zingaro, Zingano (zing'ga-rō, -nō), n.; pl. Zingari, Zingani (-rē, -nē). [It.: see Gipsy.] A Gipsy.

zingel (zing'el), n. [G.; ef. umzingeln, encircle (see cingle).] A fish of the family Percidæ and



Zingel (Aspro zingel)

genus Aspro; specifically, A. zingel of the Danube and its tributaries. This fish is sometimes a foot long, and is of a greenish-brown color, lighter on the side and whitish on the belly, and marked with four brownish-black bands.

For cobolt and zingho, your brother and I have made all equiries. Walpole, To Mann, July 31, 1743.

Zingian (zin'ji-an), a. and n. A name sometimes given to the South African family of tongues:

same as Bantu.

Zingiber (zin'ji-bèr), n. [NL. (Adanson, 1763; used earlier by Lobel, 1576, and, as Gingiber, by Mattioli, about 1554), ζ L. zingiber, ζ Gr. ζιγγιβερις, ginger: see ginger.] A genus of plants, type of the order Zingiberaeæ and of the tribe Bepic, ginger: see ginger.] A genus of plants, type of the order Zingiberaeæ and of the tribe Zingiberaeæ. It is characterized by a cone-like inflorescence, each flower having a three-celled ovary and a stamen composed of a short filament and an anther with contiguous cells having the connective extended into a long linear appendage—the two lateral stamens either absent or represented by two small adnate staminodes. About 33 species have been described, of which perhaps 23 are distinct. They are natives of India and of islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. They are leafy plants with horizontal tuberous rootstocks, the sterile atems differing from the flower-bearing ones. The dense cone of flowers is composed of imbricated bracts, each with from one to three flowers and spathaceous bractlets. The inflorescence is sometimes borne on a leafless scape, more or leas covered with sheaths, in other species terminating a leafy stem, or apparently lateral upon a recurved peduncle. Each flower produces a membranous or hyaline tubular calyx, and a cylindrical corolla-tube dilated into narrow spreading lobes, the posterior one erect and incurved. The fruit is a globose or oblong capsule, finally irregularly ruptured, and discharging rather large oblong seeds with a lacerate aril which is sometimes much larger than the seed. The pungently aromatic roots of several species are the source of the ginger of commerce, especially those of Z. Casmunuar, of India (see cut under yinger). The root of Z. Casmunuar, of India is used as a tonic and stimulant, and is cultivated under the name of cassumunar ginger or Bengal root. Also Zinziber.

Zingiberaceæ (zin*ji-be-rā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Richard, 1808), ⟨ Zingiber + -aceæ.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series Epigymæ, distinguished from the order Musuceæ by its single perfect stamen. It is characterized

(Richard, 1808), \(\int Zingiber + -acex. \) An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series \(Epigymxe, \) distinguished from the order \(Musuccxe \) by its single perfect stamen. It is characterized by irregular flowers with distinct calyx and corolla, inferior ovary, ansually arillate seeds, and an embryo in a canal in the center of the albumen. There are over 470 species, of 36 genera, classed in 3 tribes, of which \(Zingiber, Marama, and Canna are the types. \) They are perennial tropical herbs growing from a horizontal thickened rootstock, their leaves chiefly radical, large and ornamental, with numerous parallel veins diverging obliquely from the midrib. Their flowers are often of great beauty, as in species of \(Hedgehim, Alpinia, Curcuma, Kxempferia, and Canna; in many, especially \(Mantisia, \) they resemble orchids. They have a strong tendency to petaloid development, producing richly colored bracts in \(Curcuma; \) three petaloid staminodes and two scales usually represent the five imperfect stamena. The order contains many of the most stimulating aromatics, products derived chiefly from the root or rhizome of the plants ginger, galangale, and zedoary, of the genera \(Zingiber, Alpinia, \) and \(Curcuma; \) also from the fruit or seeds, as cardamons and grains-of-paradise, from species of \(Amomum \) and \(Elettaria. \) The order also yields the valuable dye turmeric from \(Curcuma, a) purple dye from \(Canna, \) and arrowreot from \(Maranta \) and \(Curcuma, \) and eithe fruit by \(Globba, \) and a tough fiber by \(Purquium \) and \(Caluthea. \) Also \(Zinziberacex. \)

zink, n. See zinc. zinke (tsing'ke), n. [G. zinke, a cornet.] A small cornet of wood or horn, once very common in Germany. It had usually seven finger-holes, and a cupped mouthpiece. It was made in several sizes, and both straight and curved. The scripent is properly a development of the old zinke or cornetto.

zinkiferous (zing-kif'e-rus), a. [Also zineiferous, zinekiferous; < zine (zink) + L. ferre = E. hear!.] Containing or producing zine: as, zin-

zinkification (zing "ki-fi-kā 'shon), n. [Also zincification; \(\zinkify + \tau \text{ation} \) (see -fy).] The process of coating or impregnating an object with zinc, or the state resulting from such

process.

zinkify (zing'ki-fi), r.t.; pret. and pp. zinkified,
ppr. zinkifying. [Also zineify; < zine (zink) +
L. -ficare, < facere, make.] To cover or impregnate with zine.

zinkite (zing'kit), n. [Also zincitc, zinckite; zinc(zink) + -itr².] A native oxid of zinc, found at Franklin Furnace and Stirling Ilill, near Ogdensburg, in Sussex county, New Jersey. It is

brittle, translucent, of a deep-red color, sometimes inclining to yellowish. Also called red zinc ore, or red oxid of

zinky (zing'ki), a. [Also zincky; \(\sine \) (zink) + -y\(^1.\)] Pertaining to zine; containing zine; having the appearance of zine.

The Zincky Orea [of common galena] are said to be greyer than other Orea.

Kirwan, Mineralogy (1796), II. 218.

Kirwan, Mineralogy (1796), II. 218.

Zinnia (zin'i-ā), n. [N]. (Linnæus, 1763), named after J. G. Zinn (1727-59), who wrote on the plants of Göttingen.] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe Helianthoideæ, type of the subtribe Zinnieæ. It is characterized by solitary radiate flower-heads with a conical or cylindrical receptacle, the flowers both of the disk and ray being fertile, and those of the ray almost or quite without a tube, and persistent upon the ripened achene; the achenes of the inner flowers each bear from one to three awns. There are 12 species, natives of Mexico, Texas, and Arizona, 2 of which, long entityated in gardens, are now widely naturalized. They are annuals, perennials, or sometimes shrabby plants, bearing opposite entire leaves and rather large and showy flower-heads peduncled at the ends of the branches or in the forks between them. Five species occur within the United States, mostly with lightly yellow or sulphur-colored rays. The enlitivated species are chiefly of various shades of deep red; they have been called youth-and-old-age, from the lasting and somewhat rigid rays and the continued production of new disk-flowers; but are more usually known by the generic name ziunia, especially in the common double form.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.

Zinn's corona. An arterial plexus about the optic nerve, in the sclerotic.

Zinn's tigament. See ligament of Zinn, under ligament.

ligament

Zinn's membrane. The anterior lamella of

the iris of the eye.

Zinn's zonule. See zonule of Zinu, under zo-

zinnwaldite (zin'wol-dit), n. [\(\) Zinnwald (see def.) + -ite2.] A kind of mica related to lepidolite, but containing both lithium and iron: is often found associated with tin ores, as at Zinnwald in the Erzgebirge. Zinziber, Zinziberaceæ, etc. Same as Zingi-

Zion (zī'on), u. [Also Sion, LL. Sion, Gr. Zướr, Heb. Tsiyon, orig. a hill.] Figuratively, the house or household of God, as consisting of the chosen people, the Israelites; the theocracy, or church of God; hence, the church in general, or heaven as the final gathering-place of true believers: so called from Mount Zion, the holy hill of Jerusalem, the center of ancient Hebrew worship.

Zion spreadeth forth her hands, and there is none to comfort her. Lam. i. 17.

Watts

Let Zion and her sons rejoice.

Zionward (zī'on-wird), adv. [\langle Zion + -ward.] Toward Zion, in the figurative sense; toward the goal of salvation; heavenward.

If I were like you, I should have my face Zionward, though prejudice and error might occasionally fling a mist over the glorious vision before me. Charlotte Bronte, in Mrs. Gaskell, viii.

[limitative.] The sound of a bulzip (zip), n. let passing through the air or striking against

an object. The ping, zip, zip, of bullets, and the wounded men limping from the front, . . . were a prelude to the storm to come.

The Century, XXX. 134.

Ziphiidæ (zi-fī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \(Ziphius + -idæ. \)] The Ziphiinæ rated as a family apart from Physeteridæ, and divided into Ziphiinæ and Auarnacinæ. Also, more properly, Xiphi-

ziphiiform (zif'i-i-fôrm), a. Same as ziphi-

out.

Ziphiinæ (zif-i-i'nē), n. pl. [NL., prop. *Xiphiinæ; < Ziphius + -inæ.] A subfamily of Physeteridæ, named from the genus Ziphius, often
elevated to the rank of a family; the ziphioid or



Bottle-nosed Whale (Ziphius sowerbiensis), one of the Ziphiinæ

ziphiiform eetaeeans, among those known as bottleuoses and cour-fishes. They have most of the lower teeth rudimentary or concealed, a distinct lacrymal bone, and a prolonged anout or rostrum above which the rest of the head rises abruptly in globose form; there is a small faleate dorsal fin; the flippers are small, with five digits; and the single median blow-hole is crescentic, as in dolphins. Several genera besides Ziphins have been recognized, of which Hypercodon is the most prominent; but their synonyms are involved, and some distinctions which have been drawn are not clear.

Also written xiphioid.

ziphisternum, n. See xiphisternum.

Ziphius (zif'i-us), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1834), prop. Xiphius, ζ Gr. ξιφός, the sword-fish, ζ ξίφος, a sword.] 1. A genus of odontoeete eetaceans, or toothed whales, taken as type of the Ziphiinæ: used with varying restrictions, and in some aeceptations synonymous with Mesoplodon. It was based originally on a skull discovered in 1804 on the coast of France, and supposed to be fossil; the species was named Z. cavirostris by Cuvler. Numerous living individuals have since been found in various seas. There is normally one conical tooth on each side of the lower jaw; the vertebræ are forty-nine in number; and the anterior cervicals are ankylosed, but the posterior are free. These whales are among those known as bottle-nosed whales and cov-fishes, and attain a length of from 15 to 20 feet. The genus is distinct from Hyperoödon; but variations in the dentition have been noted, and the relations of some forms known as Mesoplodon are in questien. Also called Diodon.

Z. [t. c.] A whale of this genus.

Ziphorhynchus, n. See Xiphorhynchus.

zippeite (zip'ē-īt), n. [Named after F. X. M. Zippe, a German mineralogist.] A basic sulphate of uranium, occurring in delicate needle-like crystals of a bright-yellow color: it is found at Joachimsthal.

at Joachimstian.

zircon (zèr'kon), n. [Cf. Sp. azarcon = Pg. nzarcão, zarcão, < Ar. zarkūn, einnabar, vermilion, < Pers. zarqūn, gold-colored: see jargon².] Amineral occurring in tetragonal erystals of adamantine luster and yellowish to brownish or reddish color: its hardness is somewhat greater than that of quartz. The reddish-orange variety is sometimes called hyacinth in jewelry. The colorless, yellowish, or smoky zircon of Ceylon is there called jargon. Zircon consists of the oxids of silicon and zirconium (Sio ZrO₂), and is usually regarded as a silicate of zircenium, though sometimes classed with the oxids of titanium (rutile) and tin (cassiterite), which have a similar form. See zirconium See zirconima.

zirconate (zėr'kō-nāt), n. [$\langle zircon(ic) + -atc^1 \rangle$]

A salt of zirconie acid.

zirconia (zer-kō'ni-ā), n. [NL., ⟨zircon.] An oxid, ZrO₂, of the metal zirconium, resembling alumina in appearance. It is so hard as to scratch glass.—Zirconia light, an intensely brilliant light, differing from the ordinary oxyhydrogen light or lime-light only in that it is produced from zircon cones acted on by oxygen and a highly carbureted gas, in place of the less durable lime balls of the other method.

sinconian (zér-ko'ni-an), a. [< zirconia + -an.]
Same as zirconic. Pop. Sci. News, XXIII. 60.

zirconic (zér-kon'ik), a. [< zirconia, zirconium, + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or containing zirconia or zirconium. - Zirconie acid, an acid containing zircenium, not capable of existing in the free state, but forming definite salts.

zirconite (zér/kon-it), a. [< zircon + ite?]

zirconite (zėr'kon-īt), n. [< zircon + -ite².] A variety of zircon.

variety of zireon.

zirconium (zèr-kō'ni-um), n. [Nl., < zircon.]

Chemical symbol, Zr; atomic weight, 89.6. The metal contained in zirconia. It is commenly obtained in the form of a black powder, but is also known in the crystalline state, forming highly lustrous blackish-gray laming, having a specific gravity of 4.15. The amorphous metal takes fire when gently heated in the air, but the crystalline variety requires an intense heat for its ignition. The common acids do not attack it. Zirconium is a remarkable element in that it is very widely and generally diffused in nature, but nowhere, so far as is known, found in any one locality in large quantity; in this respect it has a decided resemblance to titanium. The form in which it occurs is that of the silicate (zircon), and usually in minute or even microscopic crystals, which have been detected in many granitic and syenitic rocks, as well as in various gneisses and crystalline schists. Zircon has been found also, but less abundantly, in some eruptive rocks, both ancient and modern. Zirconium is chemically most closely related to titanium, and both these metals have certain affinities with silicon, forming dioxids and volatile tetrachlorids, as does that non-metallic element. zirconium (zer-kō'ni-um), n.

zirconoid (zer'kō-noid), n. [< zircon + -oid.] In crystat., a double eight-sided pyramid be longing to the tetragonal system: so called be-cause it is a common form with zircon.

zircon-syenite (zèr'kon-sī"e-nīt), n. See elæo-

Lite-syente.

Z-iron (zē'- or zed'ī"ern), n. See anyle-iron.

Zirphæa (zer-fē'i), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray, as Zirfæa).] In conch., a genns of bivalves, of the family Photadidæ. Z. crispata is called date-fish in California, where it is available for

zither (zith'er), n. [$\langle G. zither = E. cither, cithura, q. v.$] Same as cithern, zitherist (zith'erist), n. [$\langle zither + -ist.$] A

player on the eithern. zithern (zith'ern), n. [Altered form of zither, after eithern as related to either, eithern.] Same as cithern.

spikelets in a long loose androgy-nous panicle, each spikelet having two glumes and six stameus or two more or less con-nate styles. Four nore of less commate styles. Four or five species have been described, of which two, Z. aquatica and Z. midacea, are usually considered distinct; both are natives of North America, the former also occurring in Japan and eastern Russia. They are tall aquatic grasses with long flat leaves and large terminal panicles with numerous slender clongated branches, made highly ornamen-



Flowering Plant of Zizania aquatica. a, branch of the panicle with male flowers; b, branch of the panicle with female flowers; c, male flower; d, female flower.

slender elongated b, branch of the panicle with remaie nowers; branches, made c, male flower; d, female flower. highly ornamental by the pendent red or purplish anthers. They are the favorite food of wild ducks, and the seeds are sold to plant in artificial fish-ponds to shade the young fish, and along watereourses to attract fowl. They are known as wild, water, or Indian rice. See Indian rice, under rice!.

zizany (ziz'a-ni), n. [S. zizanie, S. LL. zizania: See Zizania.] Darnel.

They all stand or fall to their own masters, and many holy and excellent persons God has dispersed, as wheat among the tares and zizany. Evelyn, True Religion, II. 314.

Evelyn, True Religion, II. 314.

Ziziphora (zī-zif'ō-rā), n. [NL. (Linnœus, 1753).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order Labiatæ and tribe Monardeæ. It is characterized by a tubular thirteen-nerved two-lipped calyx, with the throat villous within, and commonly closed after flowering by connivent teeth. There are about 12 species, natives of eastern and central Asia and of southern parts of the Mediterranean region. They are low annuals or spreading undershrubs, usually hoary with close hairs, and bearing small leaves which are nearly or quite entire. The flowers form small axillary clusters, commonly crowded upon the upper part of the stem.

Zizypheæ (zi-zif'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < Zizuphus +-cæ.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order Rhamnaceæ.

and Hooker, 1802), \(\sigma \) Zizijphius \(\tau \) - Cw. \(\text{\final}\) A litios of polypetalons plants, of the order Rhamnacew. It is characterized by a superior or half-superior ovary, by a disk filling the calyx-tube, and by a drupaceous juicy or fleshy fruit with a one-to three-celled stone. It includes 9 genera, of which Zizyphus is the type. They are shrubs or trees, mainly of the northern hemisphere: one, Berchemia, becomes a shrubby climber in B. volubilis, the supple-jack of the southern United States.

Zizyphus (ziz'i-fus), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), ζ L. zizyphus, ζ Gr. ζίζνφος, the jujube-tree: see jnjube.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order Rhamnaceæ, type of the tribe Zizyinjube.] A genus of polypetalons plants, of the order Rhamnaceæ, type of the tribe Zizypheæ. It is characterized by thorny branches, triplenerved leaves, and cynose flowers each with five petals, and by a usually two-celled ovary immeracd in the disk, and bearing two or three conical divergent styles. There are 65 species, natives chiefly of tropical Asia and America, occurring rarely in Africa and Australia. They are shrubs or trees, often decumbent or samentose, commonly covered with hooked spines. The leaves are alternate, coriaccous, entire or crenate, three-to five-uerved, and mostly arranged in two ranks. One or both of the stipules are spinescent, often ending in a hook. The small greenish flowers form short few-flowered axillary cymes. The fruit is a globose or oblong drupe, with a woody or bony stone, containing one to three seeds. The species are known in general as jujube-tree; the name jujube is given especially to the fruit of Z. sativa (Z. vulgaris), of the Mediteranean region, which is there commonly eaten fresh, or used as a cough remedy when dried. Z. Jujuba, of India and China, also furnishes an excellent fruit, enlitivated in numerous forms by the Chinese; a variety is known as the Chinese date. The true jujube does not now usually enter into the confection known as jujube-paste, but is commonly replaced by gum arabic or gelatin. Z. Lotus, the sadr, is one of the reputed sources of the classical lotus-food. (See lotus-tree, 1, and lote-tree.) Many other species hear edible fruit, as Z. Baclei, of Africa, which is there made into bread and into a pleasant beverage; several are valued for ornament on account of their foliage, or for hedges on account of their spines, especially Z. sativa, and also Z. Spina-Christi, one of the 'frist's-thorns (for which see nebluk-tree). Z. nummularia, of Persia and timber-tree of Jamaica, there known as coy-wood. Z. Parryid occurs in southern California and Cerros Island; two former species of Florida, Z. enarginatus, or black ironwood, and Z. Domingensis, or n

z0a, n. Plural of zo"on. **z0adula**†($z\~o$ -ad' $\~u$ -l $\~u$), n.; pl.zoadulæ(-l $\~e$). [NL... $\langle Gr, \zeta\'o\'\eta$, life, +- ad^2 + dim. -ula.] In bot. the locomotive spore of some Conferva.

ziphioid (zif'i-oid), a. and n. I. a. Resembling or related to a cetacean of the genus Ziphius.

II. n. Any member of the Ziphiidæ or Ziphiimæ.

Also written xiphioid.

ziphisternum, n. See xiphisternum.

Ziphius (zif'i-us), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1834), prop.

zoanthacean (zō-an-thā'sē-an), a. and n. [Zoanthacea + -an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the Zoanthacea; zoanthoid.

II. n. Any member of the Zoanthacea. Zoantharia (zō-an-thā'ri-ā), n. pl. [NL. (De Blainville, 1830), ⟨ Gr. ζφον, animal (see zoön), + ἀνθος, flower, + -aria.] A division (order or snbelass) of Actinozoa, containing the hexamerous or hexaeoralline forms; the helianthoid polyps, or animal-flowers, contrasted with the Alcyonaria, and characterized by the normal disposition of their soft parts in sixes, or multiples of six (not in eights, as in the Alcyonaria or Octocoralla), and by the possession of simple (not fringed) and usually numerous tentacles: so called from the resemblance of some of them, as the sea-anemones, to flowof some of them, as the sea-anemones, to now-ers. The Zoantharia correspond to the Hezacoralla or Coralligena, and were divided by Milne-Edwards into three suborders (or orders): Malacodermata, with the corallum absent or rudimentary, as in sea-anemones; Sclerobasica, with external non-calcareous corallum, as the black corals of the family Antipathidæ; and Selerodermata, with in-ternal calcareous corallum, as the ordinary hard corals, or stone-corals. See the technical names.

zoantharian (zō-an-thā'ri-an), a. and a. I. a. Having the characters of or pertaining to the Zoantharia.

II. n. A member of the Zoantharia, as a sea-anemone.

Zoanthidæ (zō-an'thi-dē), n. pl. [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < Zoanthus + -idæ.] A family of zoantharian or hexacoralline actinozoans, typizoantharian or hexaeoralline actinozoans, typified by the genns Zoanthus. They are sea anemones in which the individual polyps are ordinarily united by a common creeping stolon, or connective econosarc; they multiply by buds which remain thus adherent. They have no true corallum, but a pseudo-skeleton of hard particles or spicules embedded in the ectoderm; the mesenteric septa are numerous, and of two sorts (one small and sterile, the other large and perfect and furnished with reproductive organs), generally alternating. Like most other sea-anemones, these are fixed organisms, incapable of locomotion; and they include all the colonial forms. Also Zoanthez.

Zoanthinæ (zō-an-thī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Zoan-thus + -inæ.] The Zoanthidæ named as a subfamily. Edwards and Haime, 1851.

zoanthodeme (zō-an'thō-dēm), n. [ζ Gr. ζ̄φ̄ον, animal, + ἀνθος, a flower, + ἀξμα, a bundle; literally, 'a bundle of animal-flowers.'] A compound zoantharian; the whole organism conceition of law the shape of the control of the shape of the control of the shape of the control of the shape o stituted by the coherent zooids produced by the budding of a single actinozoan polyp.

zoanthodemic (zō-an-thō-dem'ik), a. [< zoan-thodeme + -ic.] Of the nature of or pertaining thodeme + -ic.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a zoanthodeme.

zoanthoid (zō-an'thoid), a. [<Zoanthus + -oid.]

Same as zoantharian. zoanthropic (zō-an-throp'ik), a. [\(\sigma zoanthrop - y \) + -ic.] Of the nature of or pertaining to zoan-+-ic.] Of the nature of or pertaining to zoan-thropy: as, zoanthropie mania or delusion; zo-anthropic literature. This is the generic name of such delusions, which take various forms, some of which are specified according to the animal concerned, as lycan-

Example 19 (zō-an'thrō-pi), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \zeta \overline{\phi} ov. \text{animal}, + a v \theta \rho \omega \pi o \varepsilon, \text{man. Cf. } lycanthropy.$] A form of insanity in which a person believes himself to be one of the lower animals.

Zoanthus (zō-an'thus), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1827), \langle Gr. $\zeta \phi o \nu$, animal, + $\mathring{a} \iota \theta o \varsigma$, flower.] The typical genus of Zo-

anthidæ. The in-dividual polyps are lengthened, and elevated upon a footstalk springelevated upon a footstalk spring-ing from the connective eemosarc common to the several zooids of the compound organism; the mouth is linear and transverse, and surrounded by short slender rays or tentacles. The best-known species is Z. couchi of the European coasts; numerous others inhabof the coasts; numerous others inhabit tropical seas, as Z. solanderi. Also Zoanthas (Lamarck, 1810),



a, polyp, closed; δ, the same, expanded; c, stolon.

Zoarces (zō-ār'sēz), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), also Zoarcæus, Zoarchus, and Zoarcus, $\langle Gr. \zeta \omega a \rho \kappa n \rangle$, life-supporting, $\langle \zeta \omega n \rangle$, life, $+ d \rho \kappa \epsilon i \nu$, assist, defend.] The name-giving genus of Zoarcidæ, including such species as Z. viviparus, the secalled viviparous blenny (formerly Blennius viribasus). ealled viviparous blenny (formerly Blennius viviparus). This is a large eelpout, with an elongate compressed body, tapering behind, heavy oblong head, a large mouth, strong confe teeth in several series, a long low dorsal flo some of the hinder rays of which are developed as sharp spines, broad pectoral fins, and jugular veetrals of three or four soft rays; the scales are small, not imbricated, but embedded in the skin. Another species, with an increased number of fin-rays and vertebra, is Z. (Macrozoarces) anguillaris, known as mutton-fish and mother of cels, found from Labrador to the Middle States, 20 inches long, of a reddish-brown color mottled with olive, with a dark streak across the cheek.

Zoarcidæ (zō-ār'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Zoarccs + -idæ.] A family of fishes, named from the



Lycodes vahli, one of the Zoarcidæ (or Lycodidæ).

genus Zoarces: now generally ealled Lycodidæ

genus Zoarccs: now generative atted Lycodidæ (which see). Also Zoarcidæ, Zoarchidæ. Zoaria, n. Plural of zoarium.

zoarial (zō-ā'ri-al), a. [< zoari-um + -al.] Of or pertaining to a zoarium; composing or composed of a zoarium.

zoarium (zō-ā'ri-um), n.; pl. zoaria (-ā). [NL., ⟨ Gr. ζφάριον, dim. of ζὄον, an animal.] A poly-zoary; the colony or aggregate of the polypides of a polyzoan; the polypidem or polypary of the moss-animaleules.

the moss-animaleules. **zobo** (zô'bō), n. [Also zhobo, dsomo, etc., < Tibetan mdzopo, the male, mdzomo, the female of the mdzo, a hybrid of the yak and the se-ealled zebu. Cf. zebu.] A breed of zebu-eattle, supposed to be a hybrid of the common zebu with the yak, reared in the western Himalayan region for its flesh and milk, and also as a beast of burden.

of burden. **20cco** (zek'ō), n. [It., < L. soccus, sock: see sock¹, socle.] A socle. **20ccolo, zocle** (zok'ō-lō, zō'kl), n. [< It. zoccolo, < zocco: see zocco.] A socle. **20diac** (zō'di-ak), n. [Formerly also zodiack: < ME. zodiac, zodiak, < OF. zodiac, zodiaque, F. zodiaque = Sp. zodiaco = Pg. It. zodiaco, < L. zodiacus, the zodiac (L. orbis signifer), also adj., of the zodiac, < Gr. ζωδιακός, the zodiac, prop. adj., 'of animals,' se. κικλος, also called ὁ κικλος ὁ τῶν ζωδίων, or ὁ τῶν ζωδίων κίκλος, 'the circle of animals' (also ἡ ζωδιακή, se. δός, way), the ref. being to the constellations figured as animals; ⟨ ζωδιον, dim. of ζωρι, animal: see zoön.] 1. A being to the constellations figured as animals; $\langle \zeta \phi tov$, dim. of $\zeta \phi ov$, animal: see zoon.] 1. A belt of twelve constellations, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic. The constellations are τ , Aries; \star , Taurus; Π , Gemln!; \circlearrowleft , Cancer; \mathfrak{g} , Leo; \mathfrak{m} , Virgo; \hookrightarrow , Lihra; \mathfrak{m} , Scorplo; t, Sagittarius; \mathfrak{m} , Caprleornus; \mathfrak{m} , Aquarius; \mathfrak{m} , Pisces. The zodiac is also divided into twelve equal parta called signs, named after these constellations, and the first point of the sign Aries begins at the vernal equinox. The above symbols refer to the signa. The signa have been carried back by the precession of the equinoxes until they are now 25° behind the corresponding constellations on the average. But the position of the vernal equinox was originally, no doubt, between Aries and Taurus. There is alrong evidence that the zodiac was formed at Babylon about 2100 g. c. There is a poetical description of the heavens written hy Aratus in Macedonia in latitude about 41°, and about 270 g. c. But the appearances described were never to be seen in that latitude, nor in any latitude in that age. Thus, he mentions that the head of the Dragon—that is, Etamin (y Draconis)—and the waist of Cephens—that is, Fleares (3 Cephel)—are on the circle of perpetual apparition. Now, this was true only in the latitude of Babylon, 22\frac{1}{2}° N., about 2200 B. c. He also describes pretty carefully the most southerly stars acen, mentioning the star now called the Peacock's eye (a Pavonis), as well as Canopus (a Argus), but saying that there are no bright stars between the latter and Cetus, so that a Phonicis must have heen invisible. Now these descriptions will suit only a station of latitude 32° N. to 35° N., and an epoch between 1500 B. C. and 2200 B. C. Aratus also describes the courses of the tropics among the stars. That of the tropic of Cancer beat agrees with 2200 B. c., that of the tropic of Cancer beat agrees with 2200 B. c., that of the tropic of Cancer beat agrees with 2200 B. c., that of $\langle \zeta \phi \delta i \sigma v$, dim. of $\zeta \phi \sigma v$, animal: see zoon.] 1. A belt of twelve constellations, extending about

Virgo, Capricornus, Sagittarlus, Centaurus, and Ophluchus; one (Cepheua) has a barbarlan name; and nearly all may be explained from Babylonian mythology. Two at least of the symbols for signa, those of Gemini and Scorpio, much resemble the Babylonian ideographs for the corresponding months. Yet the origin of the Bears, Auriga, Pegasus, Lyra, and Corona was probably not Babylonian. Moreover, certain subjects of common Babylonian fable, such as the tree of life, are not found among the constellations. It is noticeable that it was about 2300 B. C. that He and Ho are said to have reformed the Chinese calendar and divided the heavens into seasons; but the attempt to connect our constellations with the Chinese asterisms has conspicuously failed. The figures of the Chinese zodiac are Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Serpent, Horse, Ram, Ape, Cock, Dog, Pig, Rat, Bull. The zodiac was marked out by the ancients as distinct from the rest of the heavens because the apparent places of the sun, moon, and the planets known to them were always within it. This, however, does not hold good of all the newly discovered planetodis. See cuts under constellations named.

2. Figuratively, a round or circuit; a zone; a 2. Figuratively, a round or eircuit; a zone; a

complete course. The Poet . . . goeth hand in hand with Nature, not Inclosed within the narrow warrant of her guifts, but freely ranging onely within the Zodiack of bis owne wit.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

In your yeares zodiacke may you fairely moue, Shin'd on by angels, blest with goodness, loue. Dekker, Londons Tempe.

imaginary zodiacal eirele, forming an arched bend or bend sinister, and with several of the signs upon it, the number being specified in the

signs upon it, the number being specified in the blazen.—Lunar zodiae, a circle of 27 or 28 asterisms, or groups of stars, selected and established to mark the moon a daily progress around the heavens. It was used in ancient India, in China, and in Arabia, with only minor variations in the star-groups selected. Its place of origin is uncertain and disputed.—Zodiae ring, a ring decorated with one of the signs of the zodiae, either as the sign under which the possessor was born, or perhaps the sign influencing a certain part of the body.

Zodiacal (zō-dī'a-kal), a. [<zodiae +-al.] Of or pertaining to the zodiae: as, the zodiacal signs; zodiaeal planets.—Zodiaeal light, a luminous tract of the aky, of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes, seen at certain seasons of the year either in the west after sunset or in the east before sunrise. It appears with greatest brilliance within the troples, where it sometimes rivals the Milky Way. Its nature is unknown; the most plausible hypothesis, supported by many of the most eminent modern astronomera, is that it is the glow from a cloud of meteoric matter revolving round the sun.—Zodiaeal parallel. See paradid.

Zodiophilous (zō-di-of'i-lus), a. [⟨ Gr. ζώδιον.

zodiophilous (zō-di-of'i-lus), a. dim. of $\zeta \tilde{\varphi}ov$, animal, $+ \phi \partial \varepsilon iv$, love.] In bot, animal-loving: applied to those flowers which from their structure are especially adapted for fertilization by insects: it is the converse of anthophilous, said of the insects concerned.

zoëa, **zoea** $(z\tilde{o}-\tilde{e}'\tilde{a})$, n.; pl. $zo\tilde{e}x$, zooxe $(-\tilde{e})$, rarely $zo\tilde{e}as$ $(-\tilde{a}z)$. [NL., \langle Gr. $\zeta\tilde{\phi}ov$, animal.] The name given by Bose (1802) to the larvæ of certain decapod crustaceans under the impression that they were adults constituting a dission that they were authors constituting a dis-tinct genus. The name is retained for the zoea-stage, and for the animal itself in this stage. The zoea is also called the copepod-stage, intervening in some crustaceans between the nauplius-stage and the schizopod-stage; in othera, in which a nauplius-stage is apparently wanting, the zoea passes into the megalopa-atage. Also zowa, zwa. zoëa-form (zō-ē'ä-fôrm), n. The zoëa or zoëa-

stage of a crustacean.

zoëal, zoœal (zō-ē'al),

a. Of the nature of a zoëa; pertaining to a zoëa or to the zoëastage; zoëform. Also

zoëa-stage(zō-ē'ā-stāj), n. That early stage of certain erustaceans

which is a Zoëa. In this stage of development the cephalothorax is relatively stout and usually spined, with conspicuous eyes, and long fringed antennee and mouth-parts serving as swimming-organs; the thoracic legs are undeveloped; and the abdomen is long and alender and with or without appendages. This stage usually passes into that of the megalone

zoeform, zoeform (zō'ē-fôrm), a. [< NL. zoea, q. v., + L. forma, form.] Having the form of a zoea; being or resembling a zoea.

zoëpraxiscope (zō-ē-prak'si-skōp), n. Same as

zoöther (zō-ē'thèr), n. [ζ Gr. ζωή, life, + E. (c)ther.] A supposed substance which manifests the phenomena of animal magnetism and the like: same as protyle.

zoëtheric (zō-ē-ther'ik), a. [〈 zoëther + -ic.]
Having the character of zoëther; relating to zoëther in any way.
zoëtic (zō-et'ik), a. [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. ζωή, life, + -t-ic.]
Pertaining to life; vital.

zoëtrope (zō'ē-trōp). n. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr}.\zeta\omega\eta, \operatorname{life}. + \tau\rho\delta\pi\sigma\varsigma,$ a turning.] An optical instrument which exhibits pictures as if alive and in action, depending, like the thaumatrope, the phenakistoscope, etc., on the persistence of vision. It consists of a cylinder open at the top, with a series of silts in its circumference. A series of pictures representing the different attitudes successively assumed by an object in performing any act from its beginning to its close, as by a horseman in leaping a gate or an acrobat in performing a somersault, is arranged along the interior circumference. The instrument is then set in rapid motion, and the person applying his eye to the silts sees through them the figure appearing as if endowed with life and activity and performing the act idended. Compare zoögyroscope and zoöpraxinoscope. Also zoötrope and wheel of tife.

Zoëtropic (zō-ē-trop'ik), a. [⟨ zoëtrope + -ic.] Pertaining to or resembling the zoëtrope; adapted to or shown by the zoëtrope.

Zoiatria (zō-i-at'ri-ā), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ζφον, an animal, + laτρεία, healing, ⟨ laτρείειν, heal, ⟨ laτρος, a physician; see latric.] Veterinary surgery. its pietures as if alive and in action, depending,

zoic (zō'ik), a. [ς Gr. ζωικός, of animals, ς ζῷου, animal.] Of or pertaining to animals or living

In your yeares zodiacke may you fairely moue, Shin'd on by angels, blest with goodness, loue.

Dekker, Londons Tempe.

3. In her., a bearing representing a part of the imaginary zodiacal eirele, forming an arched bend or bend sinister, and with several of the signs upon it, the number being specified in the ing the character of Zoilism.

Zoilism (ző'i-lizm). n. [(Zoilus (see Zoilcan) + -ism.] Criticism like that of Zoilus; illiberal or earping criticism; unjust censure.

Bring candid eyes unto the perusal of men's works, and let not Zoilism or detraction blast well-intended labours.

Sir T. Erowne, Christ, Mor., ii. 2.

Zoilist (zō'i-list), n. [\langle Zoilus (see Zoilean) + -ist.] An imitator of Zoilus; one who practises -ist.] An imitator of Zonta. Zoilism; a carping critic.

Zoilism; a carping critic.

Out, rhyme; take 't as you list:
A floo for the sour-brow'd Zoilist!

Marston, What You Will, Ii. I.

Zoisite (zoi'sīt), n. [Named by Werner in 1805 after Baren ven Zois, from whom he received his specimen.] A mineral closely related to epidote, but erthorhombic in crystallization. It occurs lu prismatic crystals, often deeply striated and rounded, also massive; it varies in color from white to yellow, greenish, and rose-red. Its composition is similar to that of epidote, except that it contains calcium and but little iron. Thulite is a variety of a rose-red color, found in Norway. Also called saualpite.

Zoism (zō'izm), n. [⟨ Gr. ζωή, life, + -ism.]

The doctrine that the phenomena of life depend upon a peculiar vital principle; any vital-

pend upon a peculiar vital principle; any vitalistic theory. [A word current from about 1840]

istie theory. [A word current from about 1030 to 1850.]

zoist (zō'ist), n. [⟨ Gr. ζωή, life, + -ist.] One who studies the phenomena of life from the standpoint of zoism; one who upholds the theory or doctrine of zoism. See zoism.

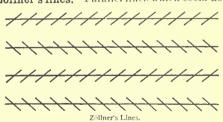
zoistic (zō-is'tik), a. [⟨ zoist + -ic.] 1. Pertaining to zoism or to the zoists: as, zoistic views. See zoism.—2. Pertaining to living organisms or to vitality; vitalistic; animal: as, zoistic magnetism (that is, animal magnetism).

Zolaism (ző'lä-izm), n. [\(\int \) Zola (see def.) + -ism.] The characteristic quality of the works -ism.] The enaracteristic quarty of the works of Émile Zola (born 1840), a French novelist characterized by an excessively "realistic" treatment of the grosser phases of life; eoarse "realism" or "naturalism."

Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of Zola-

ism—
Forward, forward, ay and backward, downward too into
the abysm.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall Sixty Years After. Zöllner's lines. Parallel lines which seem not



to be parallel by reason of oblique intersecting

lines. Also called Zöllner's pottern.

zollverein (tsöl'fer-in"), n. [G., < zoll (= E. toll), eustom, + verein, union, < rer- (= E. for-) + ein (= E. one), one.] 1. A union of German states for the maintenance of a common tariff, or uniform rates of duty on imports from other countries, and of free trade among themselves. It began with an agreement in IS28 between Prussia and the grand duchy of Hesse, received a great development in IS34 and succeeding years, ultimately including all the German powers excepting Austria and a few amall states, and is now coextensive with the German empire. Hence — 2. A commercial union, or customs-

union, in general; any arrangement between a number of states for regulating rates of duty with reference to their common benefit.

The result would be a Protectionist group and an Australian Zollverein. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 296.

tralian Zollverein. Fortnightly (kev., N. S., MAXIX. 2006.

zomboruk (zom'bō-ruk), n. Same as zumbooruk.

zona (zō'nš), n.; pl. zonæ (-nē). [L.] 1. In anat., a zone, belt, or girdle, or part likened to a zone: ehiefly used in human anatomy.—2. zona (zō'nā), n.; pl. zonæ (-nē). [L.] 1. In anat., a zone: belt, or girdle, or part likened to a zone: chiefly used in human anatomy.—2. Herpes zoster (which see, under herpes).—Zona alba, the white zone of the eyeball—a thickening of the selerotic where the muscles are attached.—Zona arcuata, the inner zone of the basilar membrane, extending from the lower edge of the spiral groove of the cochleato the external edge of the base of the outer rods of Corti.—Zona cartilaginea, the limbus of the spiral lamina.—Zona choriacea. Same as zona cartilaginea.—Zona ciliaris, the cliiary zone of the eye; the ring or belt of cliiary processes, or their impression upon the vitrous humor. See cut under zye!—Zona denticulata, the inner zone of the basilar membrane together with the limbus of the spiral lamina.—Zona fasciculata, the layer of the cortical part of the suprarenal body, just beneath the zona glomerulosa.—Zona ganglionaris, a collection of gray matter on the filaments of the cortical part of the suprarenal body.—Zona ignea. Same as ded. 2.—Zona incerta, a continuation of the formatio reticularis forward under the optic thalamus.—Zona lavils. Same as zona arcuata.—Zona mediana. Same as zona car viaginea.—Zona membranacea. Same as basilar membrane (which see, under basilar).—Zona nervea. Same as zona arcuata.—Zona orbicularis, a collection of circular fibers in the eapsular ligament of the basilar membrane, extending from the rods of Corti to the spiral ligament.—Zona pellucida, a transparent membrane surrounding the yolk of the ovum: so called from its appearance in the human ovum under the microacope. It is simply the wall of the ovum, corresponding to any other cell-wall. It is traversed by numerous, more or less evident, radiating pore-canals, through which spermatozoa are supposed to enter the ovum.—Zona perforata, the lower edge of the spiral groove of the cochlea.—Zona radiata, the zona pellucida when the radiating pore-canals are especially distinct.—Zona recticularis, the inner layer of the cortical portion

a zono or belt.

Frequently atorm clouds appeared zonal—that is, alternate portions positively and negatively electrified.

G. J. Symons, in Modern Meteorology, p. 163.

2. Of or pertaining to the rings, somites, or body-segments of an articulate or annulose animal; arthromeric; metameric: as, zonal symmetry, the serial homology or metameric symmetry of a segmented animal, as an arthropod or an annelid. See symmetry. 5 (b).— 3. In erystal., arranged in zones: as, the zonal structure of a mineral.—4. In bot., noting that view of a diatom in which the zone or suture of the valves is presented to the eye - the "front view" of some writers.—5. In hort., marked on the leaves with a zone or circle, as many pelargoniums, also called horseshoe geraniums. -Zonal harmonic. See hurmonic. -Zonal stratum. See stratum zonale, under stratum.

zonally (zo'nal-i), adv. In a zonal manner; in

zones, or in the form of a zone.

Crystals of the hyacinth variety of quartz . . . contain umerous inclusions of anhydrite arranged zonally. Amer. Nat., XXIII. 814.

Zonaria¹ (zō-nā'ri-ā), n. [NL. (Agardh, 1824), fem. of L. zonarius: see zonary.] A small ge-nus of widely distributed phæosporous algæ, of the order Dietyotaccæ, having a more or less fan-shaped frond obscurely marked with coneentric zones, and roundish or linear sori formed

beneath the euticle of the frond.

Zonaria² (zō-nā'ri-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. zonarius: see zonary.] One of two primary groups (the other being Discoidea) into which Huxley divided the deciduate Mammalia, consisting of those Deciduata which have a zonary

placenta; the Zonoplacentalia.
zonarioid (zō-nā'ri-oid), a. [\langle Zonaria\frac{1}{2} + -oid.] In bot., pertaining to or resembling the genus Zonaria.

zonary (zō'na-ri), a. [\langle L. zonarius, \langle zona, a zone: see zone.] Pertaining to or characterized by a zone; having or presenting the form of a belt or girdle. A zonary placenta is one

7038 in which the fetal villi form a belt or zone. See Zonaria2, Zonoplacentalia, and zonular.

The placenta of the dugong is zonary and non-de

zonate (zō'nāt), a. [(NL. zonatus, (L. zona, zone: see zone.] 1. In bot., marked with zones or eoncentrie bands of color.—2. In zoöl., having zones of color or texture; belted, girdled,

ing zones of color or texture; belted, girdled, or ringed; zoned.

zonda (zon'dä), n. [Named from the village of Zonda.] A local foehn wind occurring at the eastern base of the Andes, in the vicinity of San Juan. Argentine Republic. It is a hot dry west wind blowing down from the Cordillera, and carrying clouds of dust and fine sand. It may occur at any season, but is especially frequent during July and August (midwinter), when its high temperature and parching effects are especially noticeable. The name is also applied to a hot dry north wind occurring on the Argentine plains during the aummer, and reported especially from the vicinity of Mendoza. This is essentially a desert wind, charged with sand, and oppressive and suffocating in its effects.

zone (zōn), n. [< F. zone, < Sp. Pg. It. zona, < L. zona, < Gr. ζωνη, a girdle, belt, one of the zones of the sphere, < ζωννύναι, gird.] 1. A girdle or belt worn as an article of dress. [Now

dle or belt worn as an article of dress. [Now only poetical.]

Germinatio, in green, with a zone of gold about her waist B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty

With a side White as Hebe's, when her zone Slipt itagolden clasp, and down Fell her kirtle to her teet. Keats, Faney,

A belt or band round anything, as a stripe of different color or substance round an object: figuratively, any circumseribing or surrounding line, real or imaginary; a circuitous line, path. or course; an inclosing circle.

That milky way.
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou seest
Powder'd with stara.

Milton, P. L., vii. 580.

And four great zones of sculpture, set betwixt With many a mystic symbol, gird the hall. Tennyson, Holy Grail

Very frequently the colors form stripes or zones in the stone [Egyptian jasper], which are prohably the result of decomposition of the upper surface.

E. W. Streeter, Precious Stones, p. 201.

3. Specifically, in geog., one of five arbitrary divisions of the earth's surface, bounded by lines parallel to the equator, each named ac lines parallel to the equator, each named according to its prevailing temperature; a climatic belt. These climatic zones are (a) the torrid zone, extending from tropic to tropic, or 23\frac{1}{2}\sigma\$ north and 23\frac{1}{2}\sigma\$ south of the equator; (b) two temperate zones, extending from the tropics to the polar circles—that is, from the parallel of 23\frac{1}{2}\sigma\$ north or about to that of 66\frac{1}{2}\sigma\$ north or south, and therefore called the north temperate and south temperate zones, and (c) two frigid zones, extending from the polar circles to the north and south poles respectively.

4. Any continuous tract or belt differing in allowester from adjoining tracts; a definite area

character from adjoining tracts; a definite area or region within which some distinguishing circumstances exist or are established: as, the zones of natural history, distinguished by speeial forms of vegetable or animal life; a zone of free trade; a free zone on the border of a country free trade; a free zone on the border of a country or between adjoining states. Naturalists formerly divided the sea-bottom into five zones in accordance with the depth of water covering each, which was supposed to determine its fauna and flora. They were called respectively littoral, circumlittoral, median, inframedian, and abussal. Later researches have proved that the assumed facts were to a great extent croneous, organisms supposed to be confined to the littoral zone having been found at the greatest depths. In geology zone has nearly the same meaning as horizon. A stratum, or a group of strata, may be characterized by the presence of a certain assemblage of fossils, or by one particular fossil; in such cases the most abundant or typical fossil may give a name to the subdivision in which it occurs, which will then be designated as the zone of that particular species. Thus, the Lower and the Middle Lias have together been divided into twelve zones, each characterized by the presence of a certain species of summonite: as, the "zone of the Arietites (Ammonites) raricostatus," etc.

They [the people of Savoy] would . . . lose their com-

They [the people of Savoy] would . . . lose their commercial zone or free frontier with Switzerland.

C. K. Adams, Democracy and Monarchy, ix.

The zone of youthful fancy . . . is now well passed; the zone of cultured imagination is still beyond us.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 15.

How vast must have been that earlier period wherein were deposited those fine alternations of lime and elay which form hills, such as Mont Perrier, several hundred fect in height, divisible into distinct zones, each characterised by peculiar assemblages of fossils.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, v.

Attacks of a spasmodic or of a lethargic nature in hysterical patients can often be excited by touching or pressing upon certain spots or zones on the surface of the body.

Lancet, 1886, II. 1243.

In math., a part of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes .crystal., a series of planes having their lines of intersection parallel.—Annual zone. Same as annual ring (which see, under ring!).—Bathymetric zone. See bathymetric.—Cervical zone, that part of the preg-

nant uterus, embracing about the lower fourth, within which attachment of the placents is dangerous, as liable to cause slarming hemorrhage during childbirth. The centric attachment of the placenta in this zone constitutes placenta prævis (which see, under placenta).—Ciliary zone, in anat. See ciliary.—Coralline zone. See coralline.—Epileptic zone, an srea of the skin covering the lower part of the face and the neck, irritation of which will excite an epileptic paroxyam. Brown-Séquard found that section of the spinsl cord in the lumbar region in animals, usually guinea-pigs, was iollowed by epilepsy, and that the progeny of animals so treated had these epileptic zone.—Hyperesthetic zone, a hyperaensitive portion of the integument, sometimes found, in cases of spinal paralysis, at the border of the affected part.—Hypnogenic zone, a place or region on the surface of the body stimulation or irritation of which tends to induce hypnotism. [Recent.] hypnotism. [Recent.]

Spota which have been described by Pitrea as hypnomic zones.

Björnström, Hypnotism (trana.), p. 18. Spots which have been described by Pitres as hymogenic zones.

Björnström, Hypnotism (trans.), p. 18.

Hysterogenic zone, a part of the surface of the body pressure upon which will excite a paroxysm in cases of hystero-epilepsy.—Intermediary zone of the stomach, that part of the wall of the stomach, near the pylorus, where the peptic glauds begin to disappear.—Isothermal zones. See isothermal.—Iissauer's zone. Same as Lissauer's tract (which see, under tract!).—Marginal zone, the border where the synovial membrane is gradually converted into articular eartlage.—Neutral, pectinate, pellucid, primordial zones. See the adjectives.—Posterior marginal zone, Same as Lissauer's tract (which see, under tract!).—Three-mile zone. See mile.—Zone of defense, in fort., the belt of territory around a fortification which falls under the effective fire of the besieged.—Zone of Haller. Same as zone of Zinn.—Zone of operations (milit.), the region containing the lines of operations of an army, extending from the base of operations to the objective point. See strategy.—Zone of vegetation, a belt of characteristic vegetable growth following a particular line of altitude on mountain aides.—Zone of Zinn. Same as zonule of Zinn. See zonule.

Zone (zon), v.; pret. and pp. zoned, ppr. zoning. (< zone, n.] I. trans. To eneirele with or as if with a zone; bring within a zone, or divide into zones or belts. in any sense. genic zones.

into zones or belts. in any sense.

I could hear he loved
Some fair immortal, and that his embrace
Had zoned her through the night.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

II. intrans. To be formed into zones.

What Mr. Lockyer had ealled the zoning of colour in he heavens.

Nature, XXXVIII. 225.

zone-axis (zōn'ak"sis), n. In crystal., the line in which all the planes of a zone would intersect if they were supposed to pass through the same point

same point. **2 cone** (zönd), a. [$\langle zone + -ed^2 \rangle$] **1.** Wearing a zone, as a woman.—**2.** Having zones, or bands resembling zones; zonate.

zoneless (zōn'les), a. [\(\sigma cone + -less.\)] Without a zone or girdle; ungirt; hence, loosely robed.

That reeling goddess with the zoneless walst.

Cowper, Task, iii. 52. zonic (zô'nik), n. [\langle zone; a belt. [Rare.] [< zone + -ie.] A girdle;

1 know that the place where I was bred stands upon a zonic of coal.

Smollett, Travels, iv. (Davies.)

zoniferous (zō-nif'e-rus), a. [〈 L. zona, zone, + ferre = E. bear!.] Having or bearing a zone: zoned.

Zonites (zō-nī'tēz), n. [NL. (Montfort, 1810). ⟨ Gr. ζωνίτης, girded, ⟨ ζώνη, girdle: see zone.] In eoneh.. a genus of pulmonate gastropods, referred to the family Helieidæ, or to the Limacidæ. or to the Vitrinida, and giving name to the Zonior to the latinuida, and giving name to the Zonitina. The species are numerous, as Z. cellaria (see cellarismi). Z. milium is a very small species of the United States; Z. umbilicata is known as the open smail. The genua in a broad sense includes species of Hyalina and related forma; but it is also restricted to about a dozen species of the Mediterranean region, as Z. algirus.

Zonitidæ (zō-nit'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Zonites + -idæ.] A family of terrestrial gastropods, typi-

fied by the genus Zonites: same as Vitrinidæ. Trans. New Zealand Inst., 1883.

Zonitinæ (zō-ni-tī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Zonites + inæ.] A subfamily of *Vitrinidæ* or another family, typified by the genus *Zonites*, and including forms with a helicoid shell (into which the animal can completely withdraw) and with

lateral bicuspid and marginal acute teeth.

Zonitis (το-ni'tis), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), ζ
Gr. ζωνίτις, fem. of ζωνίτης: see Zonites.] A genus of blister-beetles, of the family Contharide. nns of blister-beetles, of the family Cantharida, of wide distribution and comprising about 40 species, of which 6 are North American. They are very variable in color and size, but are distinguished by having the outer lobe of the maxilla not prolonged. **Zonochlorite** (zō-nō-klō'rīt), n. [〈 Gr. zĠny, girdle, + χλωρός, greenish-yellow. + -ite².] A zeolitie mineral, perhaps related to thomsonite, occurring in massive form in cavities in amygdaloid; it often shows hands of different colors

daloid: it often shows bands of different colors.

zonociliate (zō-nō-sil'i-āt). a. (〈L. zona, zone,
+ NL. ciliatus, ciliate.) Zoned with a circlet

of cilia; encircled with cilia, as a trochosphere or telotrocha. See these words, and cut under

The fertilized egg of the Phylsctolæms does not give rise to a zonociliate larvs.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 437.

zonoid (zō'noid), a. [⟨ Gr. ζωνοειδής, like a girdle, ⟨ζωνη, girdle, + εἰδος, form.] Like a zone; pertaining to zones; zonular. [Rare.]
 zonoplacental (zō"nō-plā-sen'tal), a. [⟨ L. zona, girdle, + NL. placenta + -al.] In mammal., having a zonary deciduate placenta; of or pertaining to the Zonoplacentalia.

Zonoplacentalia (zō-nō-plas-en-tā'li-ā), n. pl. [NL.: see zonoplacental.] Those deciduate mammals in which the placenta is zonary, as contrasted with Discoplacentalia; the Zonaria. The carnivores, the elephant, and the hyrax are examples.

Zonotrichia (zō-nō-trik'i-ä), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1831), \langle Gr. $\zeta \omega \nu \eta$, girdle, $+ \theta \rho i \xi (\tau \rho \iota \chi - \iota)$, hair.] A genus of large and handsome American finches. genus of large and handsome American finenes, of the family Fringillidx; the crown-sparrows. The white-crowned is Z. leucophrys, abundant in many parts of North America. More numerous and familiar is the white-throated, or peabody-bird, Z. ablicollis, whose white throat is sharply contrasted with the dark ash of the



White-throated Sparrow, or Peabody-bird (Zonotrichia albuollis).

breast. In the sdult the head is striped with black and white, there is a distinct yellow spot before each eye, and the edge of the wing is yellow. The length is 64 inches, the extent 94. This sparrow abounds in shrubbery of the eastern half of North America, and has a limpld pleasing song, some notes of which are rendered in the word peabody. Z. querula is Harris's finch, of the Missouri and Mississippi region; the male when adult has nearly the whole head hooded with jet-black. Z. coronata, of the Pacific slope, is the golden-crowned.

Zonula (zō' nū-lā), n.; pl. zonulæ (-lō). [NL.: see zonule.] In anat, and zoöl, a small zone, belt, or ring; a zonule.—Zonula citaris. Same

belt, or ring; a zonule.—Zonula ciliaris. Same as zonule of Zinn.—Zonula of Zinn. Same as zonule of Zinn.

zonular (zō'nū-lär), a. [< zonule + -ar3.] 1. Of or pertaining to a zone or zonule; zonary; zoned.—2. In zoöl., specifically, diffuse; applied to a diffuse form of placenta. See zonary.

The zonular type of a placenta.

Zonular cataract, a form of cataract, occurring usually in young children, in which the opacity is situated between the cortex and the nucleus of the lens.

Zonule (zô'nūl), n. [\(\) L. zonula, dim. of zona, girdlo: see zonc.] A little zone, belt, or band;

a zonula.—Zonule of Zinn, the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eye. See under suspensory.

Zonulet (zō'nū-let), n. [< zonule + -et.] A little zone or girdle.

That riband 'bout my Julia's waste,
. . . that zonulet of love.

**Retrick, Upon Julia's Riband.

zonure (zō'nūr), n. [(NL. Zonurus.] Any lizard of the genus Zonurus in a broad sense, or of the family Zonnridæ; as, the rough-tailed zo-

the family Zonnridæ: as, the rough-tailed zonnre, Zonurus cordylus.

Zonuridæ (zō-nñ'ri-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Zonurus + -idæ.] A South African and Madagascar family of agamoid eriglossate lacertilians, with cruciform interclavicles, short, simple tongue, and roofed-over supratemporal fossæ, typified by the genns Zonurus. The family was formerly much more loosely characterized, and then contained various forms from different parts of the world, which have since been separated as types of other families.

Zonurinæ (zō-nṇ-rī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Zonurus + -inæ.] A subfamily of Zonuridæ, containing normally lacertiform species with well-developed limbs, and including the greater part of the family: distinguished from Chamæsanrinæ.

Zonurus (zō-nū'rus), n. [Nl. (Merrem), ζ Gr. ζωνη, a belt, zone, + οὐρά, tail.] The typical



Zonure (Zonurus giganteus).

genus of Zonuridæ: so named from the rings of spiny scales on the tail, as of Z. giganteus.

Zoo (zö), n. [The first three letters of zoölogical, taken as forming one syllable.] With the definite article, the Zoölogical Gardens in London: also used of any similar collection of animals. mals. [From a mere vulgarism, this corruption has passed into wide colloquial use.]

has passed into wide colloquial use.] **zoöamylin** (zō-ō-am'i-lin). n. [\langle Gr. $\zeta\bar{\phi}ov$, animal, + E. amylin.] Same as glycogcn. **zoöbiotism** (zō-ō-bi'ō-tizm), n. [\langle Gr. $\zeta\bar{\phi}ov$, animal, + $\beta io\varsigma$, life, + -i- + -ism.] Same as biotics. **zoöblast** (zō'ō-blast), n. [\langle Gr. $\zeta\bar{\phi}ov$, animal, + $\beta\lambda a\sigma\tau \delta\varsigma$, germ.] An animal cell; a bioplast (which see (which see).

(when see).
Zoöcapsa (zō-ō-kap'sä), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ζφον, animal, + L. capsa, box, chest: see capsulc.] A genus of fossil barnacles of the Liassic period, representing the oldest known form of Balani-

20öcarp (zō'ō-kärp), n. [\langle Gr. $\zeta \phi$ ov, animal, + καρπός, fruit.] Same as zoöspore. **20öcaulon** (zō-ō-kâ'lon), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\zeta \phi$ ov, animal, + κανλός, stem, stalk: see canl³, canlis.] The erect branching tentaculiferous colouystock of some infusorians, as of the genus Den-

stock of some infusorians, as of the genus Dendrosoma. W. S. Kent.

zoöchemical (zō-ō-kem'i-kal), a. [⟨ zoöchem-y + -ic-al.] Of or pertaining to zoöchemistry.

zoöchemistry (zō-ō-kem'is-tri), n. [⟨ Gr. ζφον, animal, + E. chemistry.] Animal chemistry; the chemistry of the constituents of the animal body.

body. Zoöchemy ($z\tilde{o}'\tilde{o}$ -kem-i), n. [ζ Gr. $\tilde{\zeta}\tilde{\phi}ov$, animal, $-\gamma \tilde{\epsilon}vvia$, p. + E. *chemy (F. chimic): see alchemy.] Same as zoöchemistry. Dunglison. Zoöchlorella ($z\tilde{o}''\tilde{o}$ -kl \tilde{o} -rel' \tilde{a}), n.; pl. zoöchlorella zoögony. (- \tilde{e}). [NL., ζ Gr. $\tilde{\zeta}\tilde{\phi}ov$, animal, + $\chi \gamma \omega \rho \delta c$, pale-green, + dim. -ella.] One of the green pig-green variation provides \tilde{c} zoögeog. mentary particles, or minute corpuseles of green coloring matter, which are found in va-rious low invertebrates, as the hydras among polyps and the stentors among infusorians. Compare zoöxanthella.

zoöcyst (zō'ō-sist), n. [ζ Gr. ζφοr, animal, + λίστες, bladder.] A cyst, formed by various protozoans and protophytes, whose contents break up into many germinal granules or spores; a zoögeographic (zō-ō-jē-ō-graf'ik), α. [ζ zoö-graph-n + .in] (for negraphing granules or spores)

kind of sporocyst,

zoöcystic (zō-ō-sis'tik), a. [\(\sigma \cdot zoöcyst + -ic. \)]

Pertaining to or of the nature of a zoöcyst.

Pertaining to or of the nature of a zoocyst. zoocytial (zō-ō-sit'i-al), a. [\(\zo\) zoocytiam + -al.\)
Pertaining to or of the nature of a zoocytium. zoocytium (zō-ō-sit'i-um), n.; pl. zoocytia (-ā).
[Nl... \(\cap Gr. \times\) zoocytiam = ki\(\tau\)oc, cavity.] The common gelatinous matrix or support of certain compound or colonial infusorians, composed of substance secreted by and containing the individual animalcules; an infusorial syncytium; a zoöthecium. Compare zoödendrium. See cut

zoödendrial (zō-ō-den'dri-al), a. [< zoöden-drium + -al.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a zoödendrium.

zoödendrium (zō-ō-den'dri-um), n.: pl. zoödendriu (zō-ō-den'dri-um), n.: pl. zoödendria (-ā). [NL., ⟨Gr. ζφω, animal, + δένδρος, tree.] The zoöcytium or zoöthecium of certain infusorians, which is much branched or of arborescent form. W. S. Kent. See cut under See cut under

zoödynamic (zō vo-dī-nam'ik), a. [ζ Gr. ζφον. animal, + δυναμικός, dynamic: see dynamic.] Of or pertaining to zoödynamics.

Of or pertaining to zoödynamics. zoödynamics (zö″ō-dī-nam'iks), n. [Pl. of zoödynamic (see -ics).] The dynamics of the animal body; the science of the vital powers of animals: animal physiology, as a branch of animals; animal physiology, as a biology: correlated with zoöphysics.

zoœal, n. See zoëa, zoëal. zoœcial (zō-ō'shi-al), a. [(zoœci-um + -al.] Having the character of a zoœcium; of or pertaining to the zoecia of polyzoans.

zaming to the zoœcia of polyzoans.

zoœcium (zō-ē'ṣi-um), n.; pl. zoœcia (-ä).

[⟨ Gr. ζῷνν, animal, + οἰκία, house.] The ectocyst, or outer chitinous or calcified cell, in which a polypide of the *Polyzoa* is lodged, and into which a polypide can be retracted after protrusion; one of the cells of the cœnœcium. protrusion; one of the cells of the cenecium, containing a polypide. It is the cuticle of the polypide itself, dense and tough, or hard, changing without solution of continuity into the soft delicate pellicle at the mouth of the animalcule. In the ectoproctous polyzoans it forms a case or shield into which the soft protrusible parts of the polypide can be withdrawn. See ectocyst, and cut under Plumatella.

zoœform, a. See zoeform. **zoœrythrin** (zőő-e-rith'rin), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \zeta \text{Gov}, \text{animal}, + \varepsilon \rho \nu \theta \rho \delta \varsigma, \text{red}, + -i ne^2.$] 1. A red coloring matter obtained from the plumage of the Musophagidæ or turakoos, giving a continuous spectrum. See turacin.—2. A kind of red pigment of the lipochrome series widely diffused in sponges, and regarded as having a respiratory function. W. J. Sollas, Eneye. Brit., XXII. 420. Also zoönerythrin.

2006rdlvin (zō-ō-ful'vin), n. [⟨ Gr. ζφον, animal, + L. fulrus, tawny, +-in².] A yellow coloring matter obtained from the plumage of the Musophagidæ or turakoos, showing two absorptive bands not the same as those of turacin.

zoögamete (zō'ō-ga-mēt), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\zeta \phi o v$, animal, $+ \gamma a \mu \varepsilon r \dot{\eta}$, a wife, etc.] In bot., a mo-

aminat. + janety, a wife, etc.] In oot., a motile gamete. Also planogamete. zoogamous (zō-og 'a-mus), a. [< zoogam-y + -ous.] Of or pertaining to zoogamy; noting the pairing of animals or their sexual reproduction.

zoögamy (zō-og'a-mi), n. [ζ Gr. ζφον, animal, + γάμος, marriage.] The coupling, mating, or + γάμος, marriage.] The coupling, mating, or pairing of animals of opposite sexes for the purpose of reproduction or propagation of their

pose or reproduction or propagation of the kind; sexual reproduction; gamogenesis. **zoögen** (zō'ō-jen), n. [ζ Gr. ζφον, animal, + -γενης, producing; see -gen.] A glairy organic substance found on the surface of the thermal waters of Baden and elsewhere. Also called coindin

zoögenic (zō-ō-jen'ik), a. [(zoögen + -ic.] Of or pertaining to zoögeny, or the origination of animals.

zoögeny (zō-oj'e-ni), n. [$\langle Gr. \zeta \phi ov$, animal, + - $\gamma \ell v \epsilon u a$, production: see - $y \epsilon n y$.] The fact or the -γένεια, production: see -geny.] The fact or the doctrine of the origination of living beings and the formation of their parts or organs. Also

An abbreviation, used in this work, of zoögeography.

of zoögeographer (zō"ō-jē-og'ra-fèr), n. [⟨zoöge-ra- ographe-y + -crl.] One who studies the geographical distribution of animals, or is versed in zoögeography.

It is therefore . . . the business of the zoogeographer, who wishes to arrive at the truth, to ascertain what groups of animals are wanting in any particular locality.

 200geographic (20-0-)e-ō-graf'ik), a. [⟨ zoō-geograph-y + -ie.] Of or pertaining to zoōgeography; faunistic; chorological.
 200geographical (zō-ō-jē-ō-graf'i-kal), a. [⟨ zoōgeography (zō^ō-jō-og'ra-fi). n. [⟨ Gr. ζōov, animal, + E. geography.] The science or the description of the distribution of animals on the properties of the description of the distribution of animals on the contract of the distribution of animals on the contract of the distribution. the surface of the globe; faunal or faunistic zoölogy; animal chorology: correlated with phytogeography. This is an important branch of zoology, of much intrinsic interest in several respects, and of special significance in its hearing upon the questions of the origin of species and their modification under climatic and other physical conditions of environment. It has been much studied of late years with the result of mapping the land-surface of the globe into several major and numerous minor areas, which can be bounded and graphically represented in colors with almost the precision stained in depicting civil or political boundaries. Zoogeography is related to paleontology as the distribution of animals in space is related to their succession in time; but the principles of zoögeography are of course as applicable to any former as to the present dispersion of species on the face of the globe. See province, 0, and region, 7.

Zoöglæa (zō-ō-glō'ā), n.; pl. zoöglææ (-ō). [NL., Gr. ζφον, animal, + γλοιός, a sticky substance.] 1. A peculiar colony of Schizemycetes in which they form a jelly-like mass by the swelling up of their cell-membranes. It was formerly recorded as a distinct game, but he was known to be the surface of the globe; faunal or faunistic

ing up of their cell-membranes. It was formerly regarded as a distinct genus, but is now known to be a kind of resting stage in which the various chements are glued together by their greatly swellen and diffluent cell-walls becoming contiguous. It corresponds to the palmella stage of certain of the lower algae,

Bacteria sometimes form a jelly-like mass by the swelling up of their cell-membranes; this is the zoogleea stage.

Bessey, Botany, p. 212.

A massing together of micro-organisms which occurs in a certain stage of their development, the collection being surrounded by a gelatinoid envelop.

Liquids in which any of these Schizomycetes are actively developing themselves usually bear on their surface a gelatinous seum, which is termed by Prof. Cohn the Zoöglæa.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 303.

zoöglœic (zō-ō-glē'ik), a. [⟨ zoöglæa + -ic.] Of the nature of zoöglea; pertaining to zoöglea.
zoögleoid (zō-ō-glē'oid), a. [<zoöglea+-oid.]
In bot., resembling, characteristic of, or belonging to the zooglea stage or condition of a microorganism

zoögonidium (zō″ō-gō-nid'i-um), n.; pl. zoögo-nidia (-ā). [NL., ⟨ Gr. ζφον, animal, + NL. gonidium.] In bot., a locomotive gonidium; a gonidium provided with cilia, and hence capable of locomotion.

Each zoögonidium breaks itself up into sixteen new zoö-gonidia, forming sixteen small and new colonies. Bessey, Botany, p. 221.

zoögonous (zō-og'ō-nus), a. [< Gr. ζωογόνος,

zoögonous (zō-og'ō-nus), a. [〈 Gr. ζωογόνος, producing animals, 〈 ζφον, animal, + -γονος, producing: see -gonous.] Same as viviparous.
zoögony (zō-og'ō-ni), n. [〈 Gr. ζφογονία, production of animals, 〈 ζφον, animal, + -γονία, production: see -gony.] Same as zoögeny.
zoögraft (zō'ō-grāft), n. [〈 Gr. ζφον, animal, + E. graft.] In surg., a piece of living tissue taken from one of the lower animals to supply adopted to the hymnen hold by grafting it on.

a defect in the human body by grafting it on

the latter. Also zoöplastic graft.
zoögrapher (zō-og'ra-fèr), n. [⟨zoögraph-y+-er.] A zoögraphist.

zoögraphic (zō-ō-graf'ik), a. [\(\sigma zo\ing graph-y + \) Descriptive of animals; pertaining to zoögraphy.

zoögraphical (zō-ō-graf'i-kal), a. [\(zoögraphic

+ -al.] Same as zoögraphic. zoögraphist (zō-og'ra-fist), n. IC zoögraph-u+ One who describes or depicts animals; a descriptive zoölogist.

zoögraphy (zō-og ra-fi), n. [⟨Gr. ζω̄ον, animal, + γραφία, ⟨γράφειν, write.] The description of or a treatise on animals; descriptive zoöl-

zoōgyroscope (zō-ō-ji'rō-skōp), n. [\langle Gr. $\zeta \bar{\phi} o \nu$, animal, + E. gyroscope.] An application of the principle of the zoëtrope in which a series of pictures are placed in a rotating frame, and, as they pass between a lantern and a lens, are thrown in extremely rapid succession on a screen, so as to form a continuous but con-

ing an animal character, form, aspect, or mode existence, as an organism endowed with life

See II. and motion.

II. n. In biol., something like an animal; that which is of the nature of an animal, yet is not an animal in an ordinary sense, and is not the whole of an animal in a strict sense; one of the "persons" or recognizably distinct entities which appropriate your that product of tities which compose a zoon; that product of any organism, whether of animal, vegetable, or equivocal character, which is capable of spontaneous movements, and hence may have an existence more or less apart from or indepentaneous movements, and hence may have an existence more or less apart from or independent of the parent organism. The biological conception of a zooid is a fundamental one, bordering upon an almost metaphysical definition of what may constitute individual identity or non-Identity in a given case: the term covers a multitude of cases which seem at first sight to have little in common, and its use in ordinary zoology and botany is consequently various. The general sense of the word is subject to the following specifications: (a) An ambiguous or equivocal organic body intermediate between a plant and an animal, and not distinctly either one or the other; a micro-organism or microbe not amenable to ordinary classification in natural history, as bacteria, bacilli, and micro-occi; a protistan, as a moner; one of the lowest protozoans; a protophyte. Such zooids are microscopic, and for the most part of extreme minuteness. See the distinctive names, and Monera, Primalia, Protista, Protophyta, Protozoa. (b) One of certain peculiar cells of multicellular animals and plants which are endowed with special activities, have as it were an individuality of their own and are capable of a sort of separate existence. Zooids of this class are mainly germinal or reproductive. The Jennale germ (ovum) and the corresponding male element are respectively types of the whole. They occur under many modifications, which receive distinctive names; many of the smallest and simplest forms are indifferently known as sporce. See spore?, sporeformation, ospore, zoospore, sporozobid, antherozoid, spermatozoöid, and sper-

matesseon, with various cuts. The foregoing definitions are independent of any distinction to be drawn between plants and animals; the following are zoological. (? Any form another by partition of that other into two or more in the processes of the stone of the processes of the stone of the top the product of an impregnated own, the parts of persons into which it may be subsequently separated, without any true sexual generation, and consequently of the parts of persons into which it may be subsequently separated, without any true sexual generation, and consequently of the parts of the product of an impregnated count, the parts of persons into which it lacks, and thus become wholly like the organism from which it was detached. Yarious parts, as free mediusolds and the like, these zoolid serving to found new organisms. Allman defines the zoolid of a hydrozona as a more or less independent product of non-nexual reproduction. Proliferation or strobilation of a hydrozona as a more or less independent product of non-nexual reproduction. Proliferation or strobilation by zoolid and the like, these zoolid serving to found new organisms. Allman defines the zoolid of a hydrozona as a more or less independent product of non-nexual reproduction. Proliferation or strobilation by zoolid without generation has been considered in the proglettic may be come detached is also well illustrated in the proglettic may be come detached in the proglettic may be come or less independent product of non-nexual reproduction; and such has a part of a progression of the companion of the progression of the progression of the companion of the p

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zoöidal (zō-oi'dal), a. [< zoöid + -al.] Same as cooid.

zooks (zûks), interj. A minecd oath: same as gadzooks. [Obsolete or (rarely) archaie.]

Zooks! see how brave they march. Sheridan (?), The Camp, 1. 2.

Zooks! are we pilchards, that they sweep the streets, And count fair prize what comes into their net? Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

An abbreviation of zoölogy. zoöl.

zoölater (zō-ol'a-ter), n. [<zoölatry, after idolater.] One who worships animals or practises ter.] Or zoölatrv

zoölatria (zō-ō-lā'tri-ä), n. [NL.] Same as zaölatry.

The system of zoolatria, or animal worship, was said to have been introduced into Egypt by King Kekau of the IInd dynasty.

W. R. Cooper, Archaic Dict., p. 57.

zoölatrous (zō-ol'a-trus), a. [< zoölatr-y + -ous.] Worshiping animals; practising zool-atry; of or relating to zoolatry.

arry; of or relating to zoolatry.

zoölatry (zō-ol'a-tri), n. [⟨NL. zoolatria, ⟨Gr. ζōον, animal, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of particular animals, as in the religion of the ancient Egyptians and of many other primitive peoples, either as representatives of deities, or on account of some fancied qualities or rela-

zoölite (zō'ō-līt), n. [⟨ Gr. ζῶον, animal, + λίθος, stone (see -lite).] A fossil animal; an animal substance petrified. Also zoölith. zoölith (zō'ō-lith), n. Same as zoölite. zoölithic (zō-ō-lith'ik), a. [⟨zoölith + -ic.] Same

as coölitic.

zoölitic (zō-ō-lit'ik), a. [\(\sigma zoölite + -ic.\)] Having the character of a zoölite; relating to zoö-

lites. Also zoölithic.

zoöloger (zō-ōloj'er), n. [⟨ zoölog-y + -cr.]
A zoölogist. [Now rare.]
zoölogic (zō-ō-loj'ik), a. [⟨ zoölogy + -ie.]
Same as zoölogical.
zoölogical (zō-ō-loj'i-kal), a. [⟨ zoölogie + -al.] zoölogical (zō-ō-loj'i-kal), a. [\(\)zoölogic + -al.]
Of or pertaining to zoölogy.—Zoòlogical garden, a park or other large inclosure in which live animals are kept for public exhibition.—Zoölogical province, region, etc., in zoögeog, one of the faunal areas, varying in extent, into which the land-surface of the globe is naturally divisible with reference to the geographical distribution of animals. (See province, 6, region, 7, and zoögeography.) Corresponding divisions of the waters of the globe may take the same name when their surface-extent is considered, or are distinctively named (see Arctalia, etc.). Zoölogical areas regarded vertically, or as to depth of water, are often called zones or betts. See zone, n., 4.

or botany) as one of the two main branches of biology. The connectation which the term has acquired during the last fifty years is very extensive, as a result of the application to zoological science of the most general laws and principles of biology. So far is zoology freed from the former restriction of its scope to the mere formalities of description, classification, and nomenclature (which constitute only systematic zoology) that it now includes the results of all the biological sciences in so far as these are applicable to the study of animal structure and function. Such are phylogeny, or the origination of species, genera, etc.; ordegeny, or the origination of the individual animal; embryology, or the prenatal life-history of originals; potentially or pedeoxology, the history of originals; potentially or pedeoxology, the history of originals; potentially or pedeoxology, the history of originals; potentially or pedeoxology, the science of animal instances and tissue; zoopenhology, the science. The name zoology is an old one, and some of its branches have been cultivated from antiquity, one of the earliest classifications of animals in which a modern zoological group can be clearly recognized is that ascribed to Moses, which was based primarily upon certain hygicale and saccredual considerations; for the clean beach of the control of th

evolution as opposed to special creation, and the variability of organisms by their appetency, as opposed to their fixity in character. Lamarck recognized the two Aristotelian main branches as Vertebrata and Invertebrata, the former with 4, the latter with 12 classes, and both with many ordinal and lower groups. Cuvier was profoundly versed in comparative anatomy, gave also special prominence to paleontology, and reached the conclusion (1812) that all animals are modeled upon four types, for which he adopted the names Vertebrata, with 4 classes; Mollusca, 6 classes; Articulata, 4 classes; Radiata, 5 classes; —each with more or fewer orders. Except the first of these (borrowed from Lamarck and so from Aristotle), none of these "types" are found to hold; and few of the classes or ordera are now accepted as framed by Cuvier, whose views and methods in the main were upheld in England by Owen. Cuvier's system was completed in 1829. Among the last notable views of classification before the appearance of Darwinism are those of Leuckart (1848), giving 5 types and 14 classes of invertebrates (without the protozosms); of H. Milme-Edwards (1855); and of L. Agassiz (1859). The period between Lamarck and Darwin was one of extraordinary activity in all branches of zoological investigation, involving the accumulation of a wealth of material, the description of thousands of new genera and species, and the multiplication of distinctions founded upon little difference; but philosophical generalizations did not keep pace with the elaboration of analytical details. Zoological systems in various departments became almost as numerous as the specialists engaged; and the subject acquired a huge literature, descriptive, (conographic, and classificatory, as well as controversial. This aspect of zoology has continued during the past thirty years or so (1859-91); but the real history of the zoology of this period is the history of Darwinian evolution, or the application of general principles of individual development (ontogeny) to the sol underlying principle.

2. Zoögraphy; the written description of an-

underlying principle.

2. Zoögraphy; the written description of animals; a treatise on animals, especially a systematic treatise, or zoölogical system. Several of the main classificatory divisions of the animal kingdom represent formally named departments of systematic zoology. Such are mammalogy or mastology or therology, the formal science of mammals; ornthology, of birds; herpetology, of reptiles, including amphibians; ichthyology, of fishes in their several classes; conchology or malacology, of mollusks; carcinology or crustaceatogy, of crustaceans; entomology, of insects (more extensive than all the others combined); helminthology, of worms; and zoöphytology, of zoophytes. From some of these again subdivisions are formed, in consequence either of the intrinsic limportance of certain of their subjects or of the special activity of investigation of these subjects — as, for example, anthropology (including ethnography and sociology), or the particular study of man from a biological standpoint; cetology, the study of whales as differing much from ordinary manimals; selachology, of one of the classes of fishes; ascidiology, of the connecting links between invertebrates and ordinary vertebrates; and especially of bacteriology, the lately created science of microbes or micro-organisms, which probably of slit the departments of zoology has the most direct and important bearing upon human welfare and happiness.

Zoolog, n. and a. See Zuln.

Zooloo, n. and a. See Zulu.

zoomagnetic (zo o-mag-net'ik), a. [<zoomag-net(ism) + -ie.] Of or pertaining to zoomagnetism.

zoōmagnetism (zō-ō-mag'ne-tizm), n. [⟨ Gr. ζφον, animal, + E. magnetism.] Animal magnetism.

Turning to the other subjects of which Dr. Liébeault treats [in his Thérapeutique Suggestive, Paris, 1891], the most remarkable, and almost the most puzzling, chapter is on zomagnetism.

Proc. Soc. Psychical Research (London), July, 1891, p. 291.

zoomancy (zō'ō-man-si), n. [⟨Gr. ζφον, animal, + μαντεία, divination.] The pretended art of divination from observation of animals, or of

their actions under given circumstances. **zoömantic** (zō-ō-man'tik), a. [⟨ zoömancy (-mant-) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to zoömancy. **zoömechanics** (zō"ō-mē-kan'iks), n. [⟨ tir. ζφον, auimal, + E. mechanics.] Same as zoödunamics dunamies.

zoŏmelanin (zō-ō-mel'a-nin), n. [\langle Gr. ζ ̄̄oov, animal, + μ ̄̄ra ζ (ur̄rav-), black, + $-in^2$.] A black pigment derived from the feathers of

zoömetric (zō-ō-met'rik), a. [< zoömetr-y

zoometric (20-9-met rik), α. [\ zoometr-y + -ic.] Of or pertaining to zoometry. zoometry (zō-om'e-tri), n. [\ Gr. ζφον, animal, + -μτρία, \ μέτρον, measure.] Measurement of the proportionate lengths or sizes of the parts of animals: correlated with authronometric.

zoōmorphic (zō-ō-môr'fik), a. [\langle Gr. ζφον, animal, + μορφή, form.] 1. Representative of animals, or of their characteristic forms, as of animals, or of their characteristic torms, as work of art; of or pertaining to zoömorphism: eorrelated with authropomorphie.—2. Especially, representing or symbolizing the eoneeption of a god under the form of an animal whose characteristic traits or habits sugman whose enaracteristic traits of habits suggest the idea attached to the god. The most thoroughly zoomorphic religion was probably that of the ancient Egyptians, resulting in a complex system of zoolarty, many elements of which were appropriated and adapted by the Greeks and Romans.

Under Dynasty XII. the gods that had previously been represented in art as beasts appear in their later shapes, often half anthropomorphic half zoomorphic, dog-headed, cat-headed, hawk-headed, bull-headed men snd women.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 428.

zoömorphism (zō-ō-môr'fizm), n. [\(zoömorph-ic + -ism. \)] 1. The character of being zoömorphie; zoömorphie state or condition; representation or exhibition of animal forms as distinguished from the human form; especially, the characterization or symbolization of a god in animal form. Compare anthropomorphism.— 2. The conception or representation of men or supernal beings under the form of animals, or of men or gods transformed into beasts; the attribution of human or divine qualities to beings of animal form; worship of the images of animals; zoötheism.

Zoomorphism is much more absurd than Anthropomorphism after all. Surely the rational mode is to employ the highest conceptions you can, while freely acknowledging their utter inadequacy.

Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 205.

zoömorphy (zō'ō-môr-fi), n. [$\langle zo\"{o}morph-ie+y^3$.] Same as zo\"{o}morphism. **zoön** (zō'on), n.; pl. zoa (-ä). [NL., \langle Gr. ζω̄νν, an animal; cf. ζω̄ν, life; \langle ζάειν, ζῆν, lonie ζω̄ειν, live.] An animal form containing all the elements of a typical organism of the group to which it belongs; a morphological individual regarded as the whole product of an impreg-nated ovum, which may or may not be divided into persons or zoöids without true generation.

See zooid.

It is nrged that whether the development of the Iertilized germ be continuous or discontinuous is a matter of secondary importance; that the totality of living tissue to which the Iertilized germ gives rise in any one case, is the equivalent of the totality to which it gives rise in any other case, and that we must recognize this equivalence, whether such totality of living tissue takes a concrete or a discrete arrangement. In pursuance of this view a zoological individual is constituted either by any such single animal as a manmal or bird, which may properly claim the title of a zoon, or by any such group of animals as the numerous Meduse that have been developed from the same egg, which are to be severally distinguished as zoolds.

If Spencer, Prin, of Biol., § 73.

Zoa impersonalia, organisms resulting from the coa-

Zoa impersonalia, organisms resulting from the coatescence or concrescence of zoons, as of many sponges, which thus lose their "personality."

The remarkable cases [among sponges] of zoa impersonalia, or what we should call degraded colonies.

A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 1884, p. 99.

zoönal (zō'ō-nal), a. [Irreg. < zoön + -al.] Having the character of a zoön; of or pertaining to zoa.

ing to zoa.

zoönerythrin (zō"on-e-rith'rin), n. [Irreg. ⟨Gr. ζων, animal, + ἐρυθρως, red, + -in².] Same as zoöerythrin. Also zoönerythrine.

zoönic (zō-on'ik), a. [Irreg. ⟨Gr. ζων, animal, + -ie.] Relating to animals; obtained or derived from animal substance: as, zoönic acid, a name given by Berthollet to acetic acid in combination with animal matter, obtained by distilling animal matter.

zoönite (zō'ō-nīt), n. [Irreg. ⟨Gr. ζων, animal, + -ite².] 1. One of the rings, segments, or somites of which the body of a worm, crustacean, insect, vertebrate, or other segmented or artie-

insect, vertebrate, or other segmented or articulated animal is composed; a zonule; a metamere or an arthromere of an articulated invertebrate; a diarthromere of a vertebrate: used generically of any segment, to which special names are given in special cases.—2. Same as

names are given in special cases.—2. Same as zoöid: a mistaken uso of the word. Eng. Cyclop. (Zoöl.), IV. 561. (Enege. Diet.)
zoönitic (zō-ō-nit'ik), a. [\(\) zoönite + -ie. \] Of or pertaining to a zoönite; somitie.
zoönomia (zō-ō-nō'mi-ä), n. [NL. (the title of a celebrated treatise by Dr. Erasmus Darwin): see zoönomy.] Same as zoönomy.
zoönomic (zō-ō-noin'ik), a. [\(\) zoönom-y + -ie. \] Of or pertaining to zoönomy.

of or pertaining to zoonomy.

zoönomist (zō-on'ō-mist), n. [⟨ zoönom-y +
-ist.] One who is versed in zoönomy; a biologist, in a broad sense.

zoönomy (zō-on'ō-mi), n. [⟨ NL. zoonomia, ⟨
Gr. ζōov, animal, + νόμος, law.] The laws of animal life collectively considered; the science which treats of the causes and relations of the phenomena of living animals; the vital econ-

omy of animals; animal physiology.

zoönosis (zō-on'ō-sis), n.; pl. zoönoses (-sēz).

[NL., ⟨Gr. ζōor, animal, + νόσος, disease.] A disease communicated to man from the lower than the large than the l animals. Hydrophobia and glanders are examples of zoönoses.

Oghsms, as is well known, occur on some of the crosses bearing the interlaced ornamentation and zoomorphic designs found on the Manx crosses.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 240.

See Expectation of the constant of the constant

of zoöpathology; zoöpathy. zoöparasite (zō-ō-par'a-sit), n. [⟨ Gr. ζφον, animal, + παράσιτος, parasite.] A parasitic ani-

mai. 20öpathology (zō"ō-pā-thol'ō-ji), n. [\langle Gr. $\zeta \bar{\phi} \omega v$, animal, + E. pathology.] The study of disease in animals; veterinary pathology. 20öpathy (zō-op'a-thi), n. [\langle Gr. $\zeta \bar{\phi} \omega v$, animal, + $\pi a \theta \omega c$, suffering.] Animal pathology; the science of the diseases of animals, excepting

man. See zoötherapy.

Zoöphaga (zō-of'a-gā), n.pl. [NL., neut. pl. of zoophagus: see zoophagous.] 1. [l. c.] Flesheating or carnivorous animals collectively considered: a term of no exact classificatory meaning.—2. The earnivorous and insectivorous marsupials, as collectively distinguished from the herbivorous marsupials, or Botanophaga. The opossum is an example.—3t. A division of gastropods including earnivorous forms. Lamarck, 1822.

Lamarek, 1822.

zoöphagan (zō-of'a-gan), n. A earnivorous animal; a sarcophagan; especially, a member of the Zoöphaga, 2.

zoöphagous (zō-of'a-gus), a. [⟨ NL. zoophagus, Gr. ζφοφάγος, living on animal food, ⟨ ζφον, animal, + φαγείν, cat.] Devouring animals; sarcophagous; carnivorous: opposed to phytophagous. gous. Specifically applied by Blyth, in editing Cuvier, to one of two primary types of placental Mammalia, including man, Quadrumana, Carnivora, and Cetacea; the last constituting the order Isodontia, the first three the order Typodontia.

order hypodonua. Zoophilist (zō of 'i-list), n. [< zoophil-y + -ist.] A lover of animals or living creatures; one whose sympathy embraces all living creation.

Our philosopher and zoophilist . . . advised those who consulted him as to the best manner of taking and destroying rats. Southey, The Doctor, cexxviii. (Davies.)

The zoöphilists vowed their determination to force through Parliament a prohibitory act.

N. A. Rev., CXL. 207.

zoöphily (zō-of'i-li), u. [⟨Gr. ζōον, animal, + -φιλία, love, ⟨φιλείν, love.] A love of animals; a sympathy or tender care for living ereatures which prevents all unnecessary acts of cruelty or destruction. Cornhill Mag. zoöphoric (zō-ō-for'ik), a. [⟨zoöphor-us + -ie.] Bearing a living being, or a figure or figures of complete the complete of the complete the complete of the com

ene or more men or animals: as, a zoophorie column.

column.

zoöphorus (zō-of'ō-rus), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ζφοφόρος, a frieze bearing the figures of living beings,
⟨ζφον, animal, + -φορος, ⟨φέρειν = E. bear¹.] In
ane. arch., a continuous frieze, unbroken by
triglyphs, carved in relief with figures of men
and animals, as the Panathenaic frieze of the
Parthenon, or the frieze of Phigaleia. Also
zophorus. See euts under Doric and Hellenic.
zoöphysics (zō-ō-fiz'iks), n. [⟨ Gr. ζφον, animal, + φυσικά, physics.] The study of the
physical structure of animals; comparative
anatomy as a branch of zoölogy: correlated
with zoödynamics, or animal physiology.

Zoo-Pynamics, Zoo-Phusics, Zoo-Chemistry.—The pur-

Zoo-Dynamics, Zoo-Physics, Zoo-Chemistry.—The pursuit of the learned physician—anatomy and physiology: exemplified by Harvey, Haller, ttunter, Johann Müller.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 803.

Zoöphyta (zō-of'i-tā), n. pl. [NL., pl. of zoöphyton: see zoöphyte.] The alternative name of the Cuvierian Radiata; the Phytozoa; the animal-plants, or plant-like animals. In later systems, especially following the classification of Cuvier, the name has been much used for a large artificial and beterogeneous assemblage of the lower invertebrates, many of which, like pecially following the classification of Cuvier, the name has been much used for a large artificial and heterogeneous assemblage of the lower invertebrates, many of which, like the corallines, have a plant-like habit, and branch from a fixed base. It thus covers, or has covered, all the true celenterates (actinozoans, hydrozoans, and etenophorans), all the echinoderms (starfishes, sea-urchins, holothurians, and erinoids), the polyzoans, the sponges, some of the worms which used to be classed as radiates, and all the infusorians and other protozoans known, having thus no better standing than "the radiate mob" of Cuvier. (See Radiata, 1.) In some of its various restricted applications, however, it has excluded certain forms that obviously belonged elsewhere, and the tendency has been to adapt the name to the coelenterates, with or without the sponges. Quite recently the proposition has been made, and by some accepted, to use the name in this strict sense, and instead of Calentera or Calenterata; in which case it would cover the Actinozoa, Hudrozoa, Clenophora, and Spongiæ. The New Latin form of the term is attributed to Wotton (1492–1555), who in his "De Differentiis Animalium" (Paris, 1552) included under this name practically its present content: namely, holothurians, starfishes, jellytshes, sea anemones, and sponges.

Zoöphyte (zō ō-fīt), n. [⟨NL. zoöphyton, ⟨Gr. ζωφψνον (Aristotle), lit. 'animal-plant.' ⟨ζων, animal, + φντόν, plant.] A member of the Zoöphytot, in any sense; a radiate; a phytozoan.

The term is a loose popular equivalent of the technical designation; but it is convenient, and may be employed for any of the Zoöphyta in a proper sense, as corals, sea-anemones, acalephs, and sponges. The chief objection to its use is its continued application to those polyzoans which are of coralline aspect, as these have no affinity with coelenterates.—Glass-rope zoöphytest, the glass-rope sponges, or Hyatonemidae (which see).

zoöphyte-trough (zo´ō-fit-tròf), n. A device for retaining living zoöphytes or infusoria which are to be examined under the microscope. It consists of a frame with two movable sides

which are to be examined inder the interescope. It consists of a frame with two movable sides of glass, and a false bottom, also of glass, small enough to admit of the insertion of the sides between it and the frame. The upper edges of the sides are pressed together by a spring, and can be separated as desired by a wedge. E. H. Kraight.

zoöphytic (zō-ō-fit'ik), a. [< zoöphyte + -ic.]
Of the nature of a zoöphyte; of or pertaining

Of the nature of a zoophyte; of or perfaining to zoophytes; phytozoic.—Zoophytic series, the series of animals composing the Zoophyta as defined by Haeckel and Huxley, beginning with the lowest sponges and ending with the highest cælenterates.

Zoophytical (zō-ō-fit'i-kal), a. [< zoophytic + -al.] Same as zoophytic.

Zoophytoid (zō-of'i-toid), a. [< zoophyte + -oid.] Resembling a zoophyte; related to the zoophytes.

zoöphytological (zō-ō-fī-tō-loj'i-kal), a. [< zoözoophytological (20-0-11-10-10] 1-kat), a. [\ 200phytolog-y +-ical.] Pertaining to zoöphytology.
zoöphytologist (zö"ō-fī-tol'ō-jist), n. [\ 200phytolog-y +-ist.] One who is versed in the
natural history of zoöphytes. R. F. Tomes, Geol.

Mag. (1885), p. 549.
zoöphytology (zo"ō-fi-tol'ō-ji), n. [⟨ Gr. ζωό-φντον, zoöphyte, + -λογία, ⟨ λέγειν. speak: see -ology.] The science or natural history of zoophytes

opnytes. **zoöphyton** (zō-of'i-ton), n.; pl. zoöphyta (-tä). [NL.: see zoöphyte.] A zoöphyte. **zoöplastic** (zō-ō-plas'tik), a. [\langle Gr. ζ ϕ ov, animal, $+\pi\lambda$ á σ sev, form: see plastic.] In sury, neting a plastic operation by which living tissue is transplanted from one of the lower animals

is transplanted from one of the lower animals to man; of or pertaining to zoögrafts. – Zeöplastic graft. Same as zoögraf.

zoöpraxinoscope (zō-ō-prak'si-nō-skōp), n. [⟨ Gr. ζōov, animal, + E. praxinoscope.] A philosophical toy, somewhat on the principle of the phenakistoscope, by which images of animals are made to execute natural movements upon a screen upon which they are thrown.

zoöpsychology (zö^vō-sī-kol'ō-ji), n. [⟨Gr. ζōον, animal, + E. psychology.] The psychology of animals other than man; that body of fact or doctrine respecting the minds or mental activities of animals which may be derived from the study of their instincts, habits, etc.

zoöscopic (zō-ō-skop'ik), a. [$\langle zoöscop-y+-ic.$]

Of or pertaining to zooscopy.

This condition of zoöscopic hallucination is one of the commonest among the phenomena of alcohol poisoning.

Science, XV. 43.

zoöscopy (zō'ō-skō-pi), n. [ζ Gr. ζῷου, animal, + -σκοπία, ζ σκοπεῖυ, view.] A kind of hallucination in which imaginary animal forms are per-

zoösperm (zō'ō-sperm), n. [⟨Gr. ζφον, animal, + σπέρμα, seed.] 1. Same as zoöspermium.— 2. In bot., same as zoöspore.

zoöspermatic (zö^vō-spèr-mat'ik), a. [⟨ zoò-sperm + atic' (see spermatic).] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a zoösperm; spermato-

zoöspermium (zō-ō-spėr'mi-um), n.; pl. zoöspermia (-ä). [NL.: see zoösperm.] The spermmia (-ä). [NL.: see zoösperm.] The sperm-cell, or male seed-cell; a spermatozoön. Also zoösperm.

zoosperm.
zoosperm.
zoosperange (zó'ō-spō-ranj), n. [⟨ NL. zoöspo-rangium.] Same as zoösporangium.
zoösporangial (zō''ō-spō-ran'ji-al), a. [⟨ zoö-sporangium + -al.] Pertaining to a zoösporangium.

zoösporangium (zŏ"ō-spō-ran'ji-um), n.; pl. zoösporangia (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. ζων, animal, + σπορά, seed, + άγγεῖον, vessel.] In bot., a sporangium or spore-ease in which zoöspores or zoögametes are produced. See sporangium, and cuts under Puccinia and spermogonium.

There is then formed in each zonsporangium a number f zoospores.

Farlow, Marine Algæ, p. 14. of zoospores.

zoöspore (zō'ō-spōr), n. [\langle Gr. $\zeta \bar{\phi} ov$, animal, + $\sigma \pi o p \dot{a}$, seed: see spore.] 1. In bot., a spore capable of moving about; a motile spore, or swarmspore. Zoóspores are produced by many algo, and occur also in some fungi (Peronosporea, Saprolegnica, Myxomycetes, etc.); they are spores destitute for a time of any cell-wall, and motile by means of either cilia or pseudopodia. See spore2, macrozovspore, 2, and cut under Chætophora. Also zoosperm.

Also zoöcarp.

Zoösporeæ (zō-ō-spō'rō-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Thuret): see zoöspore.] A somewhat doubtful class or order of green or olive-green algæ in which reproduction is by means of zoöspores. Conjugation occurs between the zoöspores, but without clear distinction of male and female cells. The group includes the greater part of the Chlorospermeæ of Harvey. See Algæ, conjugation, 4.

Zoösporic (zō-ō-spor'ik), a. [< zaöspore + -ie.]

Of the nature of a zoöspore; pertaining to

zoöspores.

zoötechnic (zō-ō-tek'nik), a. and a. [\(\) zoötechn-y +-ic.] I. a. Of or pertaining to zoötechny.
II. a. Zeötechny.

zoötechnics (zō-ō-tek'niks), n. Same as zoö-

compound tubular investment or domiciliary sheath in which certain infusoriaus are incased. Compare zoöcytium, zoödendrium.

For these aggregations of ordinary simple loricæ the distinctive title of zoöthecia has been adopted.

W. S. Kent, Manual of Infusoria, p. 61.

zoötheism (zō'ō-thē-izm), n. [⟨Gr. ζōον, animal, + E. theism¹.] The attribution of deity to an animal; the treatment of animals or animal forms as objects of worship. See zoölatry and zoönenshiom. zoömorphism, 2

In the stage of barbarism all the phenomena of nature are attributed to the animals by which man is surrounded, or rather to the ancestral types of these animals, which are worshipped. This is the religion of zootheism. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 63.

zoötheistic (zō"ō-thē-is'tik), a. Of or pertaining to zoötheism; relating to the worship of animals; zoölatrons. See zoömorphic, 2.

animals; zoölatrons. See zoömorphic, 2.

The prophets tried to pull the Israelites too rapidly through the zoötheistic and physitheistic stages into monotheism.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 208.

zoötherapy (zō-ō-ther'a-pi), n. [⟨Gr. ζφον, animal, + E. therapy.] The treatment of disease in the lower animals; veterinary therapeutics.

Zoötoca¹ (zō-ot'ō-kā), n. [NL. (Wagler), ⟨Gr. ζφοτόκος, viviparons, ⟨ζφον, animal, + τίκτειν, τεκείν, bring forth.] A genus of ovoviviparons lizards, of the family Lacertidæ, very near Lacerta proper. There are about 8 species, chiefly of southern

proper. There are about 8 species, chiefly of southern Europe and of Africa, as the well-known Z. vivipara.

Zoötoca² (zō-ot'ō-kā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl.: see Zoötoca¹.] Same as Vivipara. In its application to mammals, the term is traceable to Aristotle. zoötocology (zō"ō-tō-kol'ō-ji), n. [⟨ Gr. ζωοτό-κος, viviparous. + -λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] The biology of animals. See the quotation. [Rare.]

Dr. Field tells us we are all wrong in using the term biology, and that we ought to employ another; only he is not quite sure about the propriety of that which he proposes as a substitute. It is a somewhat hard one—zootocology.

Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 138.

zoötomic (zō-ō-tom'ik), a. [< zoötom-y + -ic.] Same as zoötomical.

The zootomic and embryological works of the last tenears.

Nature, XXXVII. 70.

zoötomical (zō-ō-tom'i-kal), a. [\(\sigma zoötomie + -al.\)] Of or pertaining to zoötomy.

zoötomically (zō-ō-tom'i-kal-i), adv. By means of or according to the principles of zootomy.

Such being the position of apes as a whole, they are zootomically divisible into a number of more and more subordinate groups.

Encyc. Brit., II. 148.

2. An animal spore; one of the minute flagellizoötomist (zō-ot'ō-mist), n. [\(\sigma zoötom-y + \) form bedies which issue from the sporocyst of -ist.] One who dissects the bodies of animals; sporiparous animalcules; a swarm-spore. Cien- one who is versed in zoötomy; a comparative anatomist.

20ötomy (zō-ot'ō-mi), n. [⟨Gr. ζōον, animal, +-τομία, ⟨τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The dissection or the anatomy of animals; specifically, the science, art, or practice of dissecting or anatomizing animals other than man: distinguished from human anatomy, androtomy, or anthropotomy: equivalent to comparative anatomy in a usual sense: correlated with phytotomy, or the dissection of plants. The zoötomy of living animals for other than surgical purposes is known as viviscetion

zoösporiserous (zō/ō-spō-rif'e-rus), a. [⟨ zoō-sporiferous (zō/ō-spō-rif'e-rus), a. [⟨ zoō-sporiferous (zō/ō-spō-rif'e-rus), a. [⟨ zoō-spore + L. ferre = E. bear¹.] In bot., bearing or producing zoōspores.

zoōtaxy (zō/ō-tak-si), n. [⟨ Gr. ζōov, animal, + τόξις, arrangement.] The science of the classification of animals; systematic zoōlogy. Compare phytotaxy.

zoōtechnic (zō-ō-tek'nik), a. and n. [⟨ zoōtech-sporific czō-ō-tek'nik), a. and n. [⟨ zoōtech-sporific czō-ō-tek'nik),

animal alimentation.
zoöxanthella (zō"ō-zan-thel'ä), n.; pl. zoöxanthelke (-ō). [NL., < Gr. ζῶον, animal, + ξανθός, yellow, + -ella.] One of the yellow pigmentary particles, or minute corpuscles of yellow color-</p>

techny.

zoötechny (zō'ō-tek-ni), n. [⟨ NL. zoötechnia, ⟨ Gr. ζφον, animal, + τέχνη, art.] Domestication of animals; the breeding and keeping of animals in domestication or captivity. See acclimatization.

zoötheca (zō-ō-thē'kā), n.: pl. zoötheca (-sō). [NL., ⟨ Gr. ζφον, animal, + θήκη, case.] The case or sheath of a zoösperm; a cell containing a spermatozoöid.

zoöthecal (zō-ō-thē'kāl), a. [⟨ zoötheca + -al.] Of the nature of or forming a zoötheca. zoöthecial (zō-ō-thē'sial), a. [⟨ zoöthecian + -al.] Of or pertaining to a zoöthecian term of states.

carrion-crow; a gallinazo; a urubu. Sec aura2,

carrion-crow; a gailmazo; a uruon. See aura2, and cuts under Cathartes and urubu. **zopissa** (zō-pis'ä), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr.} \zeta \omega \pi \iota \sigma \sigma a, \text{pitch}$ and wax fremoid ships, $\langle \zeta \omega \cdot (?) + \pi \iota \sigma \sigma a, \text{pitch}$: see pitch².] In med., a mixture of pitch and tar, impregnated with salt water, scraped from the sides of ships, formerly used in external applications as having resolutive and desiceating the strength of the state of the strength of the sides of ships.

zoppo (tsop'pō), a. [It.] In music, "limping," alternately with and without syncopation.—Alla zoppa, a duple or quadruple movement in which there is a syncopation in the midst of each measure, giving the

mountains

zoril, zorille (zor'il), n. [\ F. zorille (Buffon), \ \ Sp. zorilla, zorillo (\> NL. zorilla), dim. of zorra, zorro, a fox.] 1. An African animal of the genns Zorilla.—2. Some Central or South American skunk; one of the Mephitinæ, as the conepate; a zorrino. See cut under Conepatra.

Zorilla (zō-ril'ā), n. [Nl. (J. E. Gray): see zoril.] 1. A genus of African skunk-like quadrupeds, representing the subfamily Zorillinæ. The common zoril, or mariput, is Z. striata (or Ictonyz zorilla), a nocturnal, burrowing, carnivorous animal, capable of emitting a very fetid odor, like a skunk. It is as large as a small house-cat, and is entirely striped and spotted



Striped Zoril (Zorilla striata)

with black and white, thus closely resembling the small American skunk figured under Spilogale. The genus is also called Rhabdogale and Ictonyx. Its name Zorilla is quite recent; but zorilla as a specific New Latin name is more than a century old, having long designated a com-

posite species in which the African zoril was confounded with some American skunks: whence also the two senses of zoril (which see).

2. [l. c.] A zoril.

Zorillinæ (zor-i-lī'nē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Zorilla + -inæ.] An African subfamily of Mustelidæ, represented by the genus Zorilla; the zorils, or skunk-like quadrupeds of Africa. They are closely related to the American skunks, or Menhitinæ. See cut under Zorilla phitinæ. See cut under Zorilla.
zorilline (zor'i-lin), a. Resembling or related

to animals of the genus Zorilla; pertaining to

the Zorillinæ.

Zoroaster (zō-rō-as'ter), n. [NL. (Thomas, 1873), pun on Zoroaster (see Zoroastrian), involving NL. aster, starfish.] In zoöl., a genus of starfishes, giving name to the Zoroasteridæ, and containing such species as Z. fulgens, of

and containing such species as Z. fulgens, of the North Atlantic.

Zoroasteridæ (zö"rō-as-ter'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Zoroaster + -idæ.] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus Zoroaster. It contains forms with very small body, very long arms, and quadriseriate waterfeet, staining a dlameter of 8 or 10 inches.

Zoroastrian (zō-rō-as'tri-an), a. and n. [< L. Zoroastres (> E. Zoroaster), the L. form of the Old Pers. name Zarathustra, + -ian.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Zoroaster, the founder of the Mazdayasnian or ancient Persian religion: re-Mazdayasnian or ancient Persian religion; relating to or connected with Zoroastrianism.

II, n. One of the followers of Zoroaster, now represented by the Guebers and Parsees of Per-

11. n. One of the followers of zoroaster, now represented by the Guebers and Parsees of Persia and India; a fire-worshiper.

Zoroastrianism (zō-rō-as'tri-an-izm), n. [\langle Zoroastrian + ·ism.] The system of religious doctrine taught by Zoroaster and his followers in the Avesta; the religion prevalent in Persia till its overthrow by the Mohammedans in the seventh century, and still held by the Guebers and Parsees, and commonly, though incorrectly, called fire-worship. The religion is dual, recognizing two creative powers—Ormuzd (Ahuramazda), the god of light and creator of all that is good, with six principal and innumerable inferior amshaspands, or ministers of good, and Ahriman (Angramainyus), the god of darkness and creator of evil, with a corresponding number of devs, or ministers of evil. Zoroaster taught that Ormuzd created man with free will; that his state after death depends upon the preponderance of good or evil in his life, an intermediate state being provided for those in whom these principles are evenly balanced; and that Ormuzd will finally prevall over Ahriman in the constant was between them, and redeem him and his ministers, as well as man, from all evil.

Zoroastrism (zō-rō-as'trizm), n. [\lambda L. Zoroastrism (Zō-rō-as'trizm), n. [\lambda L. Zoroastrism (Rāre.]

anism. [Rare.]

All these alleged facts conspire to prove that Zoroastrism and its Scriptures had their origin in eastern Iran before the rise of Median or Persian dominion.

Amer. Antiq., 1X. 118.

Amer. Antiq., IX. 118.

ZOTTA (zor'ā), n. [NL., \Sp. zorra, fem. of zorro, a fox.] A South American skunk: same as atok.

ZOTTIO (zo-rē'nō), n. [Sp. Amer., dim. of Sp. zorro, fox.] A South American skunk. The skinks of the Neotropical region belong to the same abfamily (Mephitime) as the others of America, but are generically different, and like the conepate.

ZOTTO (zor'ō), n. [Sp., a fox.] One of the South American fox-wolves, as Canis azaræ. Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 353.

ZOTZĪCO, n. [Basque.] A kind of song in quintuple or septuple rhythm common among the Basques.

Basques.

Zosmeridæ (zos-mēr'i-dē), n. pl. [Nl. (Doug-las and Scott, 1865), < Zosmerus + -idæ.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the super-family Corcoidea, forming a transition between the Lygæidæ and the Tingitidæ, but by the structure of the abdomen more nearly related to the former than to the latter. It contains only the Old World genus Zosmerus.

Zosmerus (zos'me-rus). n. [NL.(Laporte, 1833), irreg. ⟨Gr., ζωμα, ä girdle, ⟨ζωνιναι, girdle.] A genus of Old World heteropterous insects, typi-

cal of the family Zosmeridæ.

Zoster (zos'ter), n. [⟨ Gr. ζωστήρ, a girdle, ⟨ ζωντίναι, girdle: see zone.] 1. In anc. Gr. costume, a belt or girdle; originally, a warriors' belt round the loins, afterward any girdle or zone, but ehiefly one of a kind worn by men.

The chiton . . . is girt round under the breast, to keep it from falling, by a girdte (zoster). Encyc. Brit., VI. 453. 2. Same as herpes zoster (which see, under her-

pes).

Zostera (zos-tē'rā), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the long tape-like leaves; < Gr. ζωστήρ, a girdle: see zoster.] A genus of aquatic plants, of the order Naiadaceæ, type of the tribe Nosters. It is characterized by monœcions flowers and ovoid carpels. The 4 species are natives of marine waters of both the Old and the New World. They grow immersed In shallow bays and other waters, often forming large msases, growing from slender creeping rootstocks. The long narrowly linear two-ranked leaves are the place of attachment of great numbers of alge, and the feeding places of many of the smaller forms of snimal life. Z. marina is known in America as eel-grass and in England



t, Flowering Plant of Grass-wrack or Eel-grass (Zostera marina);
2, the spadix; α, anther; δ, pistil; ε, fruit.

as grass-wrack, also as tartle-grass, sweet-grass, and bell-vare; when dried, it is used, under the name of alva marina, sea-sedge, or sea-hay, for stuffing mattresses and as bedding for horses. This, together with the related Cymodocea vequorea, constitutes the glazier's-seaweed of England. Z. nana of Europe is known as dwarf grass-wrack.

Zostereæ (zos-tē'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Kunth, 1841), < Zosteru + -eæ.] A tribe of monoeoty-ledonous plants, of the order Naiadaccæ. It is characterized by unisexual flowers on a flattened spadix without a perlanth, and with a subnlate or capillary stigma. The 2 genera, Phyllospadix and Zostera (the type), are submerged grass y plants of sea-water, the former including 2 species, both natives of the Pacific coast of the United States.

Zosterops (zos-tē'rops), n. [NL. (Vivors and

Zosterops (zos-tē'rops), n. [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), \(\) Gr. ζωστήρ, a girdle, + ωψ, eye.] 1. A very extensive genus of Mcliphagidæ (also referred to the Dicæidæ), giving name to the subfamily Zostcropinæ, characterized among related genera by the absence or spurious character of the first primary, and named from the conspicuous orbital ring of named from the conspicuous orbital ring of most of its members. The genus is now held to cover a number of forms which have been made types a several (about 8) other genera. They are known as white-eyes and silver-eyes. The range of the genus in this broad sense is very extensive, embracing most of Africa, all of India, Ceylon, Burms, China, and Japan, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, the Papnan Islands, Australia, Tasmania, and most of the Polynesian islands, including New Zealand. The bill is about as long as the head, atraight, and broad at the base. The pattern of coloration is characteristic, consisting of olives and yellows as the ground-colors, and the diagnostic white eyering of most species. The sexes are alike in plumage. The size is very small, only 4 or 5 luches. About 85 species are recognized as valid. The type is Z. cærulescens, of Austreach, and the size of the sexes are size of the sexes are size of the sexes are recognized as valid.



Silvereye or White-eye (Zosterops carulescens

tralia, the Chatham Islands, and New Zealand, the cerulean creeper, and rusty-sided warbler of the older ornithologists. Z. madagascariensis is the white-eyed warbler of Latham. Z. olivacea is the olive creeper of Bourbon (Reinion). Z. mauritiana is the Maurice warbler of Mauritius. Z. lugubris, Z. borbonica, Z. chloronota, Z. fallax, Z. leucophaca, Z. muelleri, Z. finschi, and Z. senegalensis have severally been made types of other genera. Some of these hirds have been placed in Dicæum, and are among those known to the French ernithologists as souimanas.

[l. c.] Any bird of this genus.

zotheca (zō-thō'kä), n.; pl. zothecæ (-sō). [\langle Gr. $\zeta \omega \theta \dot{\eta} \kappa \eta$, \langle $\zeta \ddot{\eta} \nu$, live, $+ \theta \ddot{\eta} \kappa \eta$, a receptacle: see

theca.] In anc. arch., a niche or an alcove; also, a small living-room, or room used by day, as op-

posed to a sleeping-room or dormitory.

Zouave (zö-äv'), n. [F., from the name of a tribe inhabiting Algeria.] 1. A soldier belonging to a corps of light infantry in the French army, distinguished for their dash, interestinguished. French army, distinguished for their dash, intrepidity, and hardihood, and for their peculiar drill and showy Oriental uniform. The Zonaves were organized in Algeria in 1831, and consisted at first of two battsifons chiefly of Kabyles and other natives, but ultimately became almost entirely French, with increased numbers. They served exclusively in Algeria till 1854, and afterward fought in European wars.

2. A member of one of the volunteer regiments of the Union army in the American civil war (1861-5) which adopted the name and to some extent imitated the dress of the French Zouaves.—Papalor pontifical Zonaves accurs of French

aves.—Papal or pontifical Zouaves, a cerps of French zoulars as a corps of French soldiers organized at Rome in 1860 for the defense of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, under Gen. Lamortekre, one of the first commanders of the Algerian Zouaves. After obstinately resisting the entrance of the Italian government into Rome in 1870, they served in France against the Germans and the Commune, and in 1871 were disbanded. dishanded

Zouave-jacket (zö-äv'jak"et), n. 1. A short Zouave-jacket (zō-av'jak"ct), n. 1. A short jacket, not reaching to the waist, ent away in front: a part of the Zouave uniform.—2. A similar jacket, usually ornamented, with or without sleeves, worn by women.

zounds (zoundz), interj. [For 'swounds, abbr. of God's wounds, referring to the wounds of Christ on the cross; one of the innumerable

oaths having reference to Christ's passion.] An exclamation formerly used as an oath or as an expression of anger or wonder.

Zounds, sir! then I insist on your quitting the room di-cetly. Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

zoutch (zonch), v. t. [Origin obscure.] To stew, as flounders, whitings, gudgeons, eels, etc., with just enough of liquid to cover them. [Prov.

just enough of liquid to cover them. [Prov. Eng.]

Zr. In chem., the symbol for zirconium.

zucchetta (tsūk-ket'tā), n. [It. zucchetta, a small gourd, a skulleap, dim. of zucca, a gourd.]

1. In the Rom. Cath. Ch.. the skulleap of an ecclesiastic, covering the tensure. That of a priest is black, of a bishop purple, of a cardinal red, and of the Pope white. Also written zucchetto.—2. A late form of burganet, distinguished by having a movable nasal, hinged eheck-pieces, and an articulated couvre nuque. zufolo, zuffolo (zö'fō-lō), n. [It. zufolo, < zufolare, hiss, whistle.] A little flute or flageolet, especially such as is used in teaching birds. Zuggun falcon. See fulcon.

Zuggun falcon. See falcon.
zuisin, n. The American widgeon, Mareca americana. Webster's Diet., 1890. [Local, U. S.]
zules, zulis, n. In her., a chess rook used as

a bearing.

Zulu (zö'lö), n. and a. [Also Zooloo; S. African.] I. n. A member of a warlike and superior branch of the Kafir race of South Africa, rior branch of the Kafir race of South Africa, divided into many tribes. In the heginning of the inheteenth century several tribes of Zulus established a kingdom including the present British colony of Natal and the country north of it called Zululand, which was broken up and mostly absorbed by the British and the Boers during a succession of wars ending in 1883.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Zulus: as, the Zulu language (a principal member of the Bantu

Zulu language (a principal member of the Bantu group of languages) or government.—Zulu cloth, a fine twilled woolen cloth used as a background for embroidery. Dict. of Needlework.

Zulu-Kafir (zö'lö-kaf'èr), n. Same as Kafir, 3.

zumbooruk; zamboorak; \(\) Hind. Pers. Ar. zamboruck, zambooruk; \(\) Hind. Pers. Ar. zambūrak, \(\) Turk. zambūrak, a small gun, dim. of Ar. zambūr, a hornet. \] A small cannon mounted on a swivel, usually shorter and with larger bore than the zingal. In English writings the name is especially applied to such a piece carried on a camel, the pivot which supports it being erected on the saddle in front of the rider.

in front of the rider.

Eighteen or twenty camels, caparisoned in the Rajah's colours of red and white, with zomboruks, or swivel guns, mounted on their backs.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 237.

zumic (zū'mik), a. An improper form of zymic. zumologic, zumology, etc. Same as zymologic,

Zuñi (zö'nyē), n. [Amer. Ind.] A member of the best-known community or tribe of the semi-civilized Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, living in a village of the same name on the Zuñi river,

composed of large communal houses. **Zuñian** (zö'ni-an), a. and n. [\langle Zuñi + -an.] **I.** a. Of or pertaining to the Zuñis.

All the Zuñian clay effigies of owls have horns on their scales.

Science, Vl. 266.

II. n. A Zuñi.

A fluosilicate of aluminium, occurring in glassy transparent tetrahedral crystals of the hardness of quartz: found at the Zuñi mine in Colorado.

rado.
zurf (zerf), n. Same as zarf.
zwanziger (tswan'tsi-ger), n. [G., ⟨ zwanzig, twenty.] A silver coin of Austria of the nineteenth century, equivalent to 20 kreutzers, and worth 8\frac{1}{2} pence English (about 17 cents).

[NL., ⟨ Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + ἀντρον, eave.] In herpet., the fossa

+ -ite².] A va sel in Bavaria.

set in Bavaria. **Zwinglian** (zwing'- or tswing'gli-an), a. and n. [\(\int Zwingli\) (see def.) + -an.] I. \(\alpha\). Of or pertaining to Ulrich (Huldreich) Zwingli (1484-1531), a Swiss religions reformer, or his docrines. Zwingli's revolt from the Roman communion took place at Zürich in 1516, a year before Luther's, with whom he differed in denying the real presence in the eucharist in any sense, and upon other points.

II. n. A follower of Zwingli.

Zygadenus (zī-gad'e-nus), n. [NL. (Richard, 1803), named from the conspicuous pair of glands at the base of the sepals in Z. glaberrimus; < at the base of the sepals in Z. glaberrimuss; \langle Gr. \langle v γ \langle ov, a yoke, + \dot{a} \dot{a} \dot{n} \dot{v} , gland.] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe Feratrex. It is characterized by pedicelled flowers with a flattish perianth nearly equaled in its length by the atamens, and narrow angled seeds without prominent wings. The 10 species are natives of Siberia, and of North America including Mexico. They are perennials with a horizontal rootstock or a coated bulb, producing an erect stem unbranched beneath the terminal raceme or paniele, which consists of numerous whitish or greenish flowers. The tong linear leaves are radical or crowded toward the base of the stem. The poisonous root of Z. venenosus of the northwestern United States is known as death camass and as hog's potato, being innocuous to hogs and greedily eaten by them. Z. glaveus extends northward to Kotzebue Sound. Z. glaberrimus and Z. leimanthoides, sometimes referred to Amianthium, are tall wand-like species with conspicuous white or cream-colored compound racemes, resembling the black cohosh.

Zygadite (zig'a-dit), n. [\langle Gr. \langle vyádov, jointly,

zygadite (zigʻa-dit), n. [⟨ Gr. ζυγάδην, jointly, ⟨ ζυγόν, a yoke: see yoke¹.] A variety of albite, occurring in thin tabular twin crystals: it is found at Andreasberg in the Harz.

Zygæna (zī-jē'nä), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), ⟨Gr. ζύγαινα, supposed to mean the hammer-headed shark.] I. In entom., a genus of moths, typical of the family Zygænidæ, the species of which are known as burnet-moths, as Z. minos, which are known as burnet-moths, as Z. minos, the transparent burnet; Z. trifolii, the five-spotted burnet; Z. lonicera, the narrow-bordered burnet; Z. filipendulæ, the six-spotted burnet; tet. It was at first coextensive with the family, but now includes only those forms that have the antenme claviform, a little longer than the body; the wings elongate, and spotted; the palpi short, hairy, and acute; and the larve contracted, stout, hairy, and transforming in a fusiform parchment-like cocoon. Nearly 100 species are known, of which 52 occur in Europe, the others in Asia and Africa; 26 are British. The larvæ are remarkable in hibernating in the haif-grown condition. Some endomologists change the name to Anthrocera, because it is the same as the genus Zygæna in ichthyology; but this is a mistake, for entomology has the prior claim upon the named Zygæna.

2. In ichth., a genus of sharks, so named by

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks, so named by Cuvier in 1817; the hammerheads: now ealled Sphyrna (which see). See cut under hammer-

zygænid (zī-jē'nid), a. and n. I. a. In entom.

whether in entomology or in ichthyology. Also zygenid, zygænoid.

Zygænidæ (zi-je'ni-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Leach, 1819), Zygæna, 1, +-idæ.] 1. In entom., a family of hawk-moths, named from the genus Zygæna: also wrongly ealled Anthroceridæ. The family comprises a more or less definite and characteristic series of moths intermediate between the Bombyeidæ and the Castniidæ. By most modern authors a section tic series of moths intermediate between the Bombyeidæ and the Castinidæ. By most modern authors a section of the old family Zygenidæ is separated into a family Agaristidæ. The Zygenidæ proper have pectinate antennæ, rather narrow wings rounded at the tip, and a venation similar to the arctians. Their larvæ are short, hairy, and transform in cocoons composed entirely of silk or mainly of hair. The European forms belong mainly to Zygena, while the principal American genera are Proeris, Harrisina, Ctenucha, Lycomorpha, and Glaucopis, the latter containing more than 100 South American species. Euchromá is another large genus, comprising more than 150 species, mainly South American. See cut under Procris. Also Zygenæ, Zygenides, Zygænoidea, and Zygenides. and transform in cocoons composed entirely of silk or mainly of hair. The European forms belong mainly to Zygæna, while the principal American genera are Process, Harrisina, Cleancha, Lycomorpha, and Glaucopis, tie latter containing more than 100 Sonth American species. Euchromāa is another large genus, comprising more than 150 species, mainly South American. See cut under Process. Also Zygænæ, Zygænidea, and Zygenides.

2. In ichth., a family of sharks, named from the genus Zygæna: now called Syhyruidæ (which see). See cut under hammerhead.

2. In ichth., a family of sharks, named from the genus Zygænia: (Z-jē'nin), a. [⟨ Zygæna + -ine¹.] In ichth., same as zygænid.

2. In ichth., same as zygænid.

3. In ichth., same as zygænid.

4. In ichth., same as zygænid.

5. In ichth., same as zygænid.

6. In ichth., same as zygænid.

6. In ichth., same as zygænid.

7. In ichth., same as zygænid.

8. In ichth., same as zygænid.

8. In ichth., same as zygænid.

8. In ichth., same as zygænid.

9. In ichth., same as zygænid.

10. In ichth., same as zygænid.

zygænine (zī-jē'nin), a. [< Zygæna + -ine¹.] In ichth., same as zygænid. zygænoid (zī-jē'noid), a. and n. [< Zygæna +

oid.] Same as zygænid.

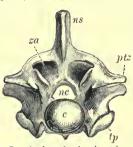
zunyite (zū'ni-īt), n. [\langle Zuni (see def.) + -ite2.] zygal (zī'gal), a. [\langle zyg-on + -al.] 1. Of or pertaining to a zygon; connecting, as a yoke.

—2. Formed like the letter H, with a cross-bar connecting two other bars. See zygon.

The frequency of the zygal or H-shaped form of fissure [of the brain].

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 125.

upon the posterior face of the neural arch of a vertebra of serpents and some lizards, for the reception of the zygosphene of a succeeding ver-tebra, the series of vertebræ being more effectively interlocked thereby than is accomplished by the zygapophyses alone. Compare cut under zygosphene.



Posterior face of a dorsal vertebra of the python, showing xa, the zygantrum; ftz, postzygapophysis; ff, transverse process; ns, neural spine; nc, neural canal; c, convex posterior face of centrum.

The anterior surface of the arch above the neural canal The anterior surface of the arch above the neural canal a produced into a strong wedge-shaped zygosphene, which fits into a corresponding zygantrum of the next preceding vertebra, and on the posterior surface of the arch there is a zygantrum for the zygosphene of the next preceding [read aucceeding] vertebra. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 201.

zygapophysial (zi-gap-ō-fiz'i-al), a. [⟨ zyga-pophysis + -al.] Of or pertaining to a zyga-pophysis; articular, as a vertebral process. zygapophysis (zī-ga-pof'i-sis), u.; pl. zyga-pophyses (-sēz). [NL., ⟨ Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + απόφυσις, process: see apophysis.] A process upon the neural arch of a vertebra corresponding to the test colled abligue or articular in hy ing to that called oblique or articular in hu-man anatomy, provided with a faeet for ar-ticulation with the same process of a preeeding or succeeding vertebra, thus serving to interor succeeding vertebra, thus serving to inter-lock the series of vertebral arches. There are normally two pairs of zygapophyses to a vertebra, the two processes (right and left) which are situated upon the an-terior border of any arch being called prezygapophyses, and those upon the posterior border, postzygapophyses. Each pair of any one vertebra articulates with the other pair of the next vertebra. See cuts under cervical, dor-sal, endoskeleton, hypapophysis, lumbar, vertebra, zygan-trum, and zwosyshere. sue, thus and zygosphene. **zygite** (zi'git), n. [Also erroneously zeugite; \langle

(Gr. $\zeta v \gamma \acute{\epsilon} \tau \eta c$, $\zeta \ \dot{c} v \gamma \acute{o} v$, yoke, cross-beam, thwart: see zygon.] In Gr. antiq., an oarsman of the second or middle tier in a trireme. Compare

thranite and thalamite.

Zygnema (zig-nē'mä), n. [NL. (Kützing, 1843), irreg. ζ Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + νήμα, thread.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, typical of the order Zygnemaceæ, having eells with two axile many-rayed chlorophyl-bodies near the central cell-nucleus, each containing a stareh-granule, and the zygospore undivided, mostly contracted, and developed in the middle space be-tween two united pairing-eells or in one or the

tween two united pairing-eells or in one or the other of the eonjugating-eells or in one or the other of the eonjugating-eells or in one or the other of the eonjugating-eells or in one or the other of the eonjugating-eells. Several of the species are among the commonest of fresh-water alge in both stagmant and running water, forming dense bright-green masses. See cuts under chlorophyl and conjugation.

II. n. A member of the family Zygænidæ, whether in entomology or in ichthyology.

Also zygænid, zygænoid.

Zygænidæ (zi-jē'ni-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Leach, 1819), Zygæna, 1, + -idæ.] 1. In entom., a family of hawk-moths, named from the genus Zygæna: also wrongly ealled Anthroceridæ. The family comprises a more or less definite and characteristic series of moths intermediate between the Bombyeidæ and the Castnidæ. By most modern authors a section of the old family Zygneimæ (zig-nē'mē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Zug-ne'mē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Zug-ne

Zygnemeæ (zig-nē'mē-ē), n. pl. [NL. < Zygnema + -eæ.] A subfamily or tribe of freshwater algæ, of the order Zygnemaceæ, characterized by having a mostly contracted, undivided zoöspore, which after a period of rest develops into a corm cell Zygnemeæ (zig-nē'mē-ē), n. pl.

pallial chamber on each side of the neck, a pair

of osphradia or olfactory tracts, paired nephridia of unequal size, and distinct sexes. As an ordinal group, it contains the ormers or sea-ears, the pleurotomariolds, the keyhole-limpets, and the true limpets, and is divided into Ctendiobranchiata and Phyllidiobranchiata (the latter being the Patellidæ alone). Also called Zeugobranchia, Zygobranchia. See cuts under abadene, Fissurellidæ, Patella, patelliform, Pleurotomaria, Pleurotomaridæ, and sea-ear.

zygobranchiate (zī-gō-brang'ki-āt), a. and n. [⟨ NL. *zygobranchiatus, ⟨ Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, +βράγχια, gills: see branchiate.] I. a. Having paired and as it were yoked gills or ctenidia, as acetain melluciate having the second of the second o certain mollusks; having the characters of or pertaining to the Zygobranchiata; zygobranch.

II. n. Any member of the Zygobranchiata.
zygocardiac (zī-gō-kār'di-ak), a. [⟨ Gr. ζνγόν, yoke, + καρδία = Ε. heart: see eardiac.] Noting a certain hard protuberance of the stomach of a erustacean, formed by a thickening of the ehitinous lining of the cardiac division (in the crawfish an elongated posterolateral ossiele, eonnected with the lower end of the antero-lateral ossicle, and passing upward and backward to become continuous with the pyloric ossiele): eorrelated with pterocardiac and uroeardiac

eardiac. **zygodactyl, zygodactyle** (zī-gō-dak'til), a. and n. [⟨ NL. *zygodactylus, ⟨ Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe.] I. a. In ornith., yoke-toed: noting those birds, or the feet of those birds, which have the toes disposed in pairs, two before and two behind. In all yoke-toed birds, excepting the trogons, it is the outer anterior toe which is reversed; in trogons, the inner anterior one. See cut under pair-loed and parrot.

II. n. A yoke-toed bird; a bird having the toes arranged in pairs.

toes arranged in pairs.

Zygodactyla (zī-gō-dak'ti-lā), n. pl. [NL. (Brandt, 1835), fem. of *zygodactylus: see zygodactylus: se dactylous.] 1. Agenus of acalephs, of the family Equoreidæ. It includes some large jellyfishes, 6 or 8 inches in diameter, with long violet streamers, found in the north Atlantic waters.

2. A section of pachydermatous mammals, corresponding to the *Suidæ* in a broad sense; the swine. The name implied the cloven hoof of these animals, in distinction from the solidungulate or multun-gulate hoof of the quadrupeds with which swine were formerly classed as Pachydermata. See Artiodactyla (with cut).

Zygodactylæ (zī-gō-dak'ti-lē), n. pl. [NL.: see Zygodactyla.] A group of arboricole nou-passerine birds whose toes are yoked in pairs, two before and two behind: synonymous with Scanbefore and two behind: synonymous with Scansores (which see). The group is artificial, being framed with reference to the single character expressed in the name, insistence upon which brings together some birds which belong to different orders, as Psittaci and Picariæ, separates the picarian families which are not yoke-toed from their near relatives which are yoke-toed, and ignores the exceptional zygodactylism of the trogons. Various attempts—as by Blyth (1849), Sundevall (1872), and Schater (1880)—to restrict the name to a part of the birds it originally designated, and retain it in the system in a stricter sense, have not been entirely snecessful. Also Zygodactyli. zygodactyle, a. and n. See zygodactyl. zygodactylic (zň*gō-dak-til'ik), a. [< zygodactylie + ie.] Same as zygodactyl. zygodactylism (zī-gō-dak'ti-līzm), n. [< zygo-

zygodactylism (zi-gō-dak'ti-lizm), n. [< zygo-dactyl + -ism.] The yoking of the toes of a bird's foot in anterior and posterior pairs; the zygodactyl character or condition of a bird or

zygodactylous (zī-gō-dak'ti-lus), a. [$\langle zygodactyl + -ous.$] Same as zygodactyl. Zygodon (zī'gō-don), n. [$\langle Gr. \zeta v \rangle \delta v$, yoke, + $\partial \delta v \langle c \rangle \delta v \rangle = E. tooth$.] In zoöl., same as Zeuglodon, 1. Owen.

zygodon(zī'gō-dont), a. [⟨Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σδούς (δόοντ-) = E. tooth.] Noting molar teeth whose even number of eusps are paired and as it were yoked together; having such molars, as a mammal or a type of dentition.

It is thus probable that trigonodontie is to be regarded as an earlier and more primitive form of melar than those of the zygodont (quadritubercular) type.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 882.

Zygogomphia (zī-gō-gom'fi-Ḥ), n. pl. [NL.. < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + γομφίος, grinder-tooth.] In Ehrenberg's classification, a division of rotifers. Ehrenberg's classification, a division of rotifers. **Zygogramma** (zī-gō-gram'ā), n. [NL. (Chevrolat, 1843), ζ Gr. ζνγόν, yoke, + γράμμα, letter.] 1. A notable genus of chrysomelid bectles, comprising about 70 American species, mainly from South America and Mexico. By most American colcopterists it is considered a subgenus of Chrysomela, from the typical forms of which it is separated by the possession of a tooth on the last tarsal joint. 2. A genus of reptiles. Cape, 1870. **zygoite** (zī'gō-īt), n. [ζ Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + -ite².] An organism resulting from the process of zygosis or conjugation.

gosis or conjugation.

zygolabialis (zī-gō-lā-bi-ā'lis), n.; pl. zygolabiales (-lēz). [NL., \(\sigma\); \(zygo(ma) + labialis, labial.] The lesser zygomatic muscle; the zygomaticus minor. Coues, 1887. See first ent under muscle1.

zygoma (zī-gō'mā), n.; pl. zygomata (-ma-tā). [NL., ζ Gr. ζίγωμα, the zygomatic arch, also a yoke, bolt, bar, ζ ζυγοῦν, yoke, join, ζ ζυγοῦν, a yoke, joining: see yoke¹.] 1. The bony arch or arcade of the cheek, formed by the malar or jugal bone and its connections: so called because it serves to connect bones of the face with those of the skull about the ear. In mammals, including man, the zygoma consists of a malar bone connected behind with the squamosal bone, usually by a zygomatle process of the latter, and abutting in front against a protuberance of the superior maxillary bone, or of the frontal or the lacrymal bone, or any of these. It is usually a stout



Skull of Mylodon, a gigantic extinct sloth, showing the massive zygoma x, with strong superior and inferior processes a, a'. (Great ly reduced.)

bony arch, sometimes with a strong descending process, giving principal origin to a masseter muscle, and bridging over the temporal muscle. It is sometimes a slender red, and may be imperfect, as in shrews. The part taken in its formation by the malar bone is very variable in extent. (See cut under skull.) Below mammals the construction of the zygoma posteriorly is entirely altered. In birds the arch is articulated there with the quadrate bone, or suspensorium of the lower jaw, representing the malleus of a mammal, and an additional bone, the quadratopugal, intervenes between the quadrate and the malar proper. In such cases the anterior connection is more particularly with the maxillary bone, or with this and the lacrymal, and the zygoma is generally a slender rod-like structure. (See cut under Galling.) In reptiles further modifications occur, such as the completion of the arch behind by nnion of the jugal bone with the postfrontal and squamosal; or there may be no trace of a structure to which the term zygoma is properly applicable, as in the Ophidia, in which there is no jugal or quadratojugal bone. Annong batrachians, as the frog, a zygomatic arch is represented by the connection of the maxillary bone, by means of a quadratofyngal bone, with a bone called temporomastoid (see cuts there and under Anura). In any case a zygoma consists of a suborbital or postorbital series of ossifications in membrane, or membrane-bones, developed on the outer side of the maxillary series of the embryo (the same that gives rise to the pterygopalatine bar), and when best differentiated is represented by lacrymal, maxillary, jugal, and quadratojngal bones; and its connection with the sphenoid, as occurs in man, is quite exceptional.

2. The malar or jugal bone itself, without its connections. [Rare.]—3†. The eavity under the zygomatic fossa. Brande.

zygomatic (zi-gō-mat'ik), a. [< N.L. zygomatic cus, < zygomatic process of the temporal bone; the zygomatic fossa. Brande.

entering into the formation of the zygoma; jugal.—Zygomatic apophysis. Same as zygomatic process.—Zygomatic arch, the zygoma. See cut under skull.—Zygomatic bone, the malar.—Zygomatic canals, two canals in the malar booe of man, through which pass branches of the superior maxillary nerve; the temporament of the superior maxillary nerve; the temporament of the process.—Zygomatic canals; (a) the zygomatic facial, or malar, running between the orbital and anterior surfaces; (b) the zygomatic-cotemporal, or temporal, running between the orbital and temporal surfaces.—Zygomatic crest, that edge of the humsn alisphenoid which articulates with the malar.—Zygomatic diameter, the greatest distance between the zygomatic arches of the skull.—Zygomatic Sosa. See fossal.—Zygomatic glands, lymph-nodes found along the course of the Internal maxillary strey.—Zygomatic muscle. Same as zygomaticus.—Zygomatic process, and cuts under skull and temporal?.—Zygomatic suture; the squamosal, usually of its zygomatic process, with the malar or jugal bone.—Zygomatic the limnovable connection of the squamosal, usually of its zygomatic process, with the malar or jugal bone.—Zygomatic ususpomatici, n. Plural of zygomaticus.
Zygomatico-auricular (zi-go-mat"i-ko-a-rik'ūentering into the formation of the zygoma;

zygomatico-auricular (zi-go-nat'i-ko-a-rik'ū-lar), a. 1. In anat. and zoöt., of or pertaining to

the zygoma and the auriele; as, a zygomaticoaurieular muscle. See zygomatico-aurieularis. -2. In craniom., noting the ratio between the zygomatic and auricular diameters of the skull, called the zygomatico-auricular index.

zygomatico-auricularis (zī-gō-mat"i-kō-â-rikŭ-lā'ris), n. A musele of the external ear of some animals, which arises from the zygoma and is inserted in the auriele; in man, the attraliens aurein.

A strong zygomatico-auricularis is also seen as we remove the integuments of the head [of the reindeer],

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1891, p. 232.

zygomaticofacial (zī-gō-mat"i-kō-fā'shal), In anat., of or pertaining to the zygoma and the face: specifying (a) the anterior connections of the zygoma, and (b) the anterior one of the two zygomatic canals which traverse the malar bone of man. See zygomatic canals, under zy-

zygomaticotemporal (zi-gō-mat#i-kō-tem'pōral), a. In anat., of or pertaining to the zygoma and the temporal bone or fossa: specifying (a) the posterior connections of the zygoma with any element of the temporal bone, as the squamozygomatic of a mammal, and (b) the posterior one of the two zygomatic canals

which traverse the malar bone of man.

zygomatic eanals, under zygomatic.

zygomaticus (zī-gō-mat'i-kus), n.; pl.

matici (-sī). [NL.: see zygomatic.] On matici (-si). [NL: see zygomatic.] One of several small subcutaneous muscles arising from or in relation with the zygoma, or malar -Zygomaticus auricularis, a muscle of the ex-DONE.—Zygomaticus auricularis, a muscle of the external ear, the attrahens auren of man, commonly called zygomatico-auricularis (which see).—Zygomaticus major, zygomaticus minor, two nuscles of the face, arising from the malar bone, inserted into the orbicularis oris at the corner of the mouth, and serving to draw the corner of the mouth upward and outward, as in the act of laughing. The former is sometimes called distortor oris, and the latter zygolabialis. See first cut under muscle1.

Zygomaturus (zī"gō-ma-tū'rus), ν. [NL., ζ Gr. ζίγωμα, the zygomatic arch, + οἰρὰ, tail.] 1. A genus of large fossil marsupials from the Post-tertiary deposits of Australia. - 2. [l. c.]

A member of this genus. Imp. Dict. **zygomorphic** (zī-gō-nōr'fik), a. [〈 zygomorphous + -ic.] In bot., same as zygomorphous. **zygomorphism** (zī-gō-môr'fizm), n. [〈 zygomorphous + -ism.] The character of being morph-ous + -ism.] zygomorphous.

zygomorphous (zī-gō-môr'fus), α. [\ Gr. ζυζόν, yoke, $+\mu\rho\rho\phi\dot{\eta}$, form.] Yoke-shaped: specifically applied to flowers which can be bisected into similar halves in only one plane; monointo similar halves in only one plane; monosymmetrical. Sachs extends the term to cases where bisection into similar halves is possible in two planes at right angles to one another, the halves of one section being different from the halves of the other. Goebel. Compare actinomorphous.

Zygomorphy (zī'gō-môr-fi), n. [\(\zeta zygomorphous + y^3\)] In bot., same as zygomorphism.

Zygomycete (zī-gō-mî'sēt), n. In bot., a fungus belonging to the group Zygomycetes.

longing to the group Zygomycetes.

Zygomycetes (zī gō-mī-sō tēz), n. pl. [NL., (Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + μέκης, pl. μέκητες, a mushroom.] A group of fungi characterized by the production of zygospores. It embraces the Mucorini, Entomophthoreæ, Chytridiaeeæ, Usti-

zygomycetous (zī"gō-mī-sē'tus), a. In bot.,

of or pertaining to the Zygomycetes.

zygon (zī'gon), n. [NL., \(\cdot \text{N} \), \(\cdot \text{v} \) \(\cdot \text{v} \) \(\cdot \text{v} \), a yoke, cross-bar; see yoke \(\cdot \text{J} \). A connecting rod or bar; a yoke in general.

Zygal fissures are defined as "H-shaped or quadradiate, presenting a pair of branches at either end of a connecting har or yoke, the zygon." A zygal fissure contains a bar or zyyon, a yoke in the most general sense. B. G. Wilder.

2. In anat., an H-shaped fissure of the brain, as the paroccipital fissure. It consists of anterior and posterior stipes, anterior and posterior rami, and the connecting bar (the zygon in strictness). B. G. Wilder.

Zygonectes (zi-go-nek'tez), n. [NL. (Agassiz,

1834), so called because said to swim in pairs; ((r. ζυγόν, yoke, + νήκτης, swimmer.] A large genus of small earnivorous American cyprinogenus of small earnivorous American cyprino-donts; the top-minnows. They are closely related to the killifishes (Fundulus), the technical difference be-lag chiefly in the smallness and backwardness of the dor-sal fin, which has usually less than ten rays and is com-monly inserted behind the front of the anal fin. The top-minnows are on the average smaller than the killi-fishes, being usually only 2 or 3 inches long. They are surface swimmers, and feed on insects. The species are numerous, and individuals abundant. One of the best-known is Z. notatus, common in ponds from Michigan to Alabama and Texas.

Zygopetalum (zī-gō-pet'a-lum), n. [NL. (Hooker, 1827), so called with ref. to the union of the perianth with the foot of the column; \langle Gr. $\zeta v_j \delta v$, yoke, $+ \pi \epsilon \tau a \lambda o v$, leaf (petal).] A genus of epiphytic orchids, of the tribe *Vaudew* and of epiphytic orchids, of the tribe Vaudew and subtribe Vyrtopodiew. It is characterized by showy solitary or loosely racemed flowers with spreading sepals, the lateral ones united to the short foot of the incurved column; by a flattish lip, bearing a transverse creat at its base; and by an anther with four obvoid pollen-masses, attached by a rather broad stalk or gland. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical America from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil. They are handsome plants with short leafy stems finally thickened into pseudobulbs. Their leaves are two-ranked, membranous or somewhat rigid, and slightly plicate or with elevated veins. They are highly prized in cultivation under glass, especially Z. Mackoii, the original species.

 a. Zygophyceæ (zī-gō-fis'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. he ζυγόν, yoke, + φῦκος, seaweed, + -eæ.] A group or order of unicellular or multicellular fresh- water algae, not now generally accepted, with the cells single, or segregate, or geminate, or united in a series. Multiplication is effected by division in one direction, and by means of zygospores resulting from the conjugation of the cells. It embraces the families Desmidiaceæ, Zygonaceæ, etc.

Zygophyllaceæ (zī//gō-fi-lā/sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., Zygophyll-um + -aceæ.] Same as Zygophyl-laceæ

leæ.

Zygophylleæ (zī-gō-fil'ō-ō), n. pl. [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), 〈 Zygophyll-um + -eæ.] An order of polypetalous plants, the bean-caper family, belonging to the series Discifloræ and the coof polypetalous plants, the bean-eaper family, belonging to the series Discifloræ and the cohort Geraniales. It is characterized by flowers which usually bear a fleshy disk, five free glandless sepals, fliaments augmented each by a small scale, and a jurrowed angled or lobed ovary with two or more fillform ovules in each of the four or five cells. It includes about 110 species, classed in 18 genera, natives of tropical and warm climates, especially north of the equator. They are commonly shrubs or herbs with a woody base, bearing divaricate branches jointed at their nedes. Their leaves are usually opposite and pinnate or composed of two entire leaflets; the twin persistent stipules are sometimes developed into spines. The flowers are white, red, or yellow, very rarely blue, usually solitary in the axils of the stipules. The principal genera are Zyyophyllum (the type). Tributus, Guaiacum, and Fagonia; 10 genera are monotypic; two species of Guaiacum (lignum-vitæ) hecome mederate trees. The woody species are remarkable for the extreme hardness of their wood, and several, as Guaiacum, produce a bitter and aerid bark. Their detersive foliage is used in the West Indies to seour floors. Some of the family are so abundant in the Egyptian desert as to constitute a characteristic feature of its vegetation.

Zygophyllum (zī-gō-fil'um), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), ⟨ Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + φίλλον, leaf.] A genus of plants, type of the order Zygophyllæe. It is characterized by opposite bifoliciate leaves, flowers with four or five petals, and a sessile ovary with the evules fixed upon the axis. There are about 60 species, natives of the Old World and of Australia. They are diminutive shrubs, often prestrate, and with spinescent branches. The leaves are opposite, usually composed of two fleshy leaflets armed at the base with spines which represent stipules. The flowers are white or yellow, usually marked mear the base with a purple or red spet. Z. Fabago is the bean-caper of the Levant; its flower-buds are used as capers. The arom

zygophyte (zī'gō-fīt), n. [NL., < Gr. ζυ;όυ, yoke, + φυτόν, plant.] A plant characterized by the production of zygospores; a plant in which reproduction consists in a confluence of two similar protoplasmic masses. See cut under conjugation, 4.

In most of these zygophytes there is no plain distinction f sex.

G. L. Goodale, Physiol. Bet., p. 439.

zygopleural (zī-gō-plō'ral), a. [ζ Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + πλευρά, side.] Bilaterally symmetrical in a strict sense. Zygopleural forms are distinguished as dipleurul and tetrupleural.

Zygosaurus (zī-gō-sā'rus), n. [NL. (Eichwald, 1848), ζ Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of labyrinthodonts, based on Z. lucius from the Middle Permian of Perm in Russia. zygose (zī'gōs), a. [ζ Gr. ζνγόν, yoke, + -ose after zygosis.] In bot., pertaining to or ehar-

acteristic of zygosis or conjugation. **Zygoselmidæ** (zī-gō-sel'mi-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Zygoselmis + -idæ.] A family of dimastigate eustomatous flagellate infusorians, named from the genus Zygoselmis. They have two similar the genus Zygoschmis. They have two similar vibratile flagella, and the endoplasm includes no pigmentary bands.

no pigmentary bands. **Zygoselmis** (z̄i-ḡō-sel'mis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σελμός, noose.] The typical genus of *Zygoselmidæ*. These animalcules are highly plastic and variable in form, with two unequal flagella from the fore end, at the base of which are the mouth and pharyux. *Z. nebulosa* and *Z. inæqualis* inhabit fresh water. **Zygosis** (z̄i-ḡō'sis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ζύγωσις, a joining (used in sense of balancing), ⟨ ζυγοῖν, in in paths a congruent of the sense of balancing).

join, yoke: see zygoma.] 1. Asexual intercourse of protoplasmic bodies, resulting in their confluence and coalescence; the process and result of conjugation in protozoans or other of the lowest organisms. See conjugation, 4.—2. [cap.] [NL. (Förster, 1869).] A genus of hymenopterous insects.—3. In bot., conjugation; the fusion or union of two distinct cells or protoplasmic masses for reproduction. See con-

zygosperm (zī'gō-spērm), n. [NL., ζGr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σπέρμα, seed.] In bot., same as zygo-

zygosphene (zi'gō-sfēn), n. [⟨ Gr. ζνγόν, yoke, + σφλν, wedge.] In herpet., the wedge-shaped process from the fore part of the neural arch

gantrum, on the posterior part of the neural arch of a preceding vertebra. and serves thus to interlock the series of arches more effectually than would be done by zygapophyses alone. Compare cut under zygantrum.

zygosporangium (zī/ˈgo̞-spo̞-ran'-ji-um), n.; pl. zygosporangia (-ä). [NL., ζ Gr. ζυγον,

Anterior face of a dorsal vertebra of the python, showing zs, zygosphene; pz, prezygapophysis; p, transverse process; ns, neural spine; nc, neural canal; c con rememer size of a dorsal vertebra of the python, showing *x, zygosphene: *p*, pre-zygapophysis: *t*, transverse process; *tx, neural spine: *tr*, neural canal: c, centrum of the procedian vertebra, whose concavity fits the convexity of the centrum shown under *xygantrum*.

[NL., $\langle \operatorname{Gr.} \zeta v_j \delta v_r \rangle$, trum of the procedian vertebra, whose convoke, $+ \sigma \pi o \rho a$, shown under xygantrum. seed, $+ \dot{a} \gamma \gamma \varepsilon i \delta v_r$, vessel.] In bot., a sporangium in which zygospores are produced.

zygospore ($z i' g \bar{o}$ -spor), n. [NL., $\langle \operatorname{Gr.} \zeta v_j \delta v_r \rangle$, voke, $+ \sigma \pi o \rho a$, seed.] In bot., a spore formed in the process of reproduction in some algae and fungiby the union or conjugation of two similar genetes or nyotoples rine masses: ealled iso-

Tungt by the union of conjugation of two similar gametes or protoplasmic masses: called isospore by Rostafinski. Also zygosporm, zygote. See spore², conjugation, 4 (with cut).

Zygosporeæ (zī-gō-spō'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σπορό, seed, + -eæ.] In Sachs's system of classification, a group of plants characterized by the production of zygospore. gospores. It is no longer maintained.

gospores. It is no longer maintained. **zygosporophore** (zī-gō-spor'ō-fōr), n. [NL., < Gr. ζν; δν, yoke, + σπορά, seed, + φέρειν = Ε. bear¹.] In bot., a club-shaped or conical section of a hypha adjoining a gamete-cell after its delimitation. De Bary. **zygote** (zī'gōt), n. [⟨ Gr. ζν; ωτός, yoked, ⟨ ζν; γοιν, yoke: see zygoma.] Same as zygospore. **Zygotrocha** (zī-got'rō-kā), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ζν; ων, yoke, + τροχός, wheel.] In Ehrenberg's classification, a division of rotifers: correlated with Schizotrochu. with Schizotrocha.

zygotrochous (zī-got'rō-kus), a. Of or pertaining to the Zygotrocha.

Taining to the Lygoricold. Zygozoöspore ($z\bar{i}$ - $z\bar{g}$ o- $z\bar{o}'$ o- $z\bar{o}'$ o- $z\bar{o}$ o', n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\zeta vj\phi v$, yoke, $+\zeta \bar{\phi}ov$, animal, $+\sigma \pi o\rho \acute{a}$, seed.] In bot., a motile zygospore. **Zylo-.** For words so heginning, see xylo-.

zylonite, n. Same as xylonite.
Zylophagus (zī-lof'a-gus), n. The original (incorrect) form of Xylophagus. Latreille, 1809.
zymase (zī'mās), n. [ζ Gr. ζύμη, leaven, + -ase (after diastase).] Same as enzym.

of the vertebræ of serpents and some lizards, zyme (zim), n. [ζ Gr. ζύμη, leaven, ζ ζέειν, boil: which fits into a corresponding fossa, the zy-see yeast.] I. A ferment.

A yeast and a ferment signify the same thing, and, as a zyme also means a ferment, the term zymotic has arisen to express a certain class of diseases.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 843.

2. The living germ or other poison, of whatever nature, which is believed to be the specific cause

of a zymotic disease.

zymic (zim'ik), a. [Also improperly zumic; < zyme + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of leaven: applied by Pasteur to the microbes zymosis (zī-mō'sis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ζύμωσις, ferwhich act as ferments only when the air is excluded, as distinguished from those which Fermentation of any kind. Also zymolysis.—

require the presence of air.

zymogen (zi'mō-jen), n. [⟨ Gr. ζύμη, leaven, +-γενής, producing.] A substance from which an enzym may be formed by internal change.

Also zymogene.

A ferment is found to exist as a zymogen in the resting seed, which is readily developed by warmth and weak acids into an active condition.

Nature, XLI. 380.

zymogenic (zī-mō-jeu'ik), a. [As zymogen + -ic.] Exciting fermentation: as, zymogenic organisms.

zymogenous (zī-moj'e-nus), a. [As zymogen +

-ous.] Same as zymogenic. zymoid (zi'moid), α. [⟨ Gr. *ζνμοείδης, ζνμώδης, like leaven, ⟨ ζίμη, leaven, + είδος, form.] Re-

zumologist.

zymology (zī-mol'ō-ji), n. [Also zumology; < (ir. ζυμη, leaven, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] The science of or knowledge concerning fermentation.

ng termentation.

zymolysis (zī-mol'i-sis), n. [$\langle Gr. \zeta \nu \mu \eta$, leaven, + $\rangle \delta \sigma a c$, dissolving.] Same as $z \gamma mosis$, 1.

zymolytic (zī-mō-lit'ik), a. [$\langle z \gamma molysis (-lyt-) + -ic$.] Same as $z \gamma motic$.

2ymonheter (21-mom e-ter), m. [ζ Gr. $\zeta v m$, leaven, $+ μ \dot{\epsilon} \tau \rho o v$, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of a fermenting liquor. Also zymosimeter. **2ymophyte** (zī'mō-fīt), n. [ζ Gr. $\zeta \dot{v} \mu \eta$, leaven. $+ \phi v \tau \dot{o} v$, plant.] A bacterioid ferment that

liberates fatty acids from neutral fats. Bil-

zymoscope (zī'mō-skōp), n. [⟨Gr. ζίμη, leaven, + σκοπείν, view.] An instrument, contrived by Zenneck, for testing the fermenting power of yeast, by bringing it in contact with sugarwater and observing the quantity of earbonic anhydrid evolved. Watts.

zymosimeter (zī-mō-sim'e-tèr), n. [\langle Gr. ζi - $\mu \omega \sigma u$, fermentation, + $\mu \acute{e} \tau \rho o \nu$, measure.] Same as zymometer.

2. An infectious or contagious disease.

zymotechnic (zī-mō-tek'nik), a. [\langle Gr. $\zeta i \mu \eta$, leaven, + $\tau \dot{\epsilon} \chi \nu \eta$, art.] Relating to the art of inducing and managing such fermentations as are useful in the arts; pertaining to zymotechnics.

technics.

zymotechnical (zī-mō-tek'ni-kal), a. [⟨zymotechnic + -al.] Same as zymotechnic.

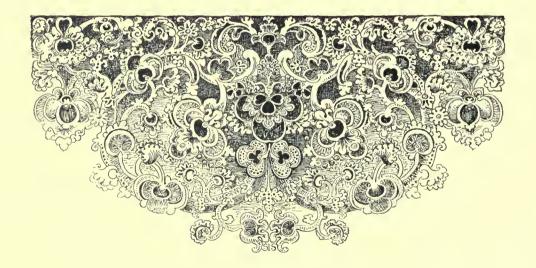
zymotechnics (zī-mō-tek'niks), n. [Pl. of zymotechnic (see -ics).] The art of managing fermentation. Compare zymurgy.

zymotic (zī-mot'ik), a. and n. [⟨Gr. ζνμωτικός, ⟨ζύμωσις, fermentation: see zymosis.] I. a. Pertaining to fermentation; of the nature of fermentation. Also zymolutic. - Zymotic disease.

Pertaining to fermentation; of the nature of fermentation. Also zymolytic.—Zymotic disease, any disease, such as malaria, typhoid fever, or smallpox, the origin and progress of which are due to the multiplication within the hody of a living germ introduced from without.—Zymotic papilloma, frambosia.

II. n. Same as zymotic disease. See I. zymotically (zī-mot'i-kal-i), adv. [⟨zymotic+-al+-ly²-] In a zymotic manner; according to the manner or nature of zymotic diseases. zymurgy (zi'mer-ji), n. [⟨Gr. ζύμη, leaven, + ἐργον, work (cf. metallurgy, etc.).] That department of technological chemistry which treats of the scientific principles of wine-making, brewing, and distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar, in which processes

three abdominal segments vesicular.



LIST OF AMENDED SPELLINGS

RECOMMENDED BY THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON AND THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

THE American Philological Association, giving voice to the general opinion of the most eminent scholars in English philology, as reflected in previous discussions in that body and elsewhere and expressed in the annual reports of a special committee, adopted and published, in 1876, a declaration in favor of a reform in English spelling. That declaration, as printed in the List of Amended Spellings subsequently recommended by the Association, is as follows:

The true and sole office of alfabetic writing is faithfully and intelligibly to represent spoken speech. So-calld "historical" orthografy is only a concession to the weakness of prejudice.

2. The ideal of an alfabet is that every sound should hav its own unvarying sign, and every sign its own unvarying sound.

3. An alfabet intended for use by a vast community need not attempt an exhaustiv analysis of the elements of utterance and a representation of the nicest varieties of articulation; it may well leav room for the unavoidable play of individual and local pronunciation.

4. An ideal alfabet would seek to adopt for its characters forms which should suggest the sounds signified, and of which the resemblances should in sum measure represent the similarities of the sounds. But for general practical use there is no advantage in a system which aims to denict in detail the fysical processes of utterance.

tem which aims to depict in detail the fysical processes of utterance.

5. No language has ever had, or is likely to hav, a perfect alfabet; and in changing and amending the mode of writing of a language airedy long writn regard must necessarily be had to what is practically possibil quite as much as to what is inherently de-

6. To prepare the way for such a change, the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightend scolars and of practical educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the establisht modes of spelling almost as constituting the language, as having a sacred character, as in themselve preferabl to others. All agitation and all definit proposals of reform ar to be welcumd so far as they work in this direction.

7. An alterd orthografy will be unavoidably offensiv to those who ar first calld upon to uze it; but any sensibl and consistent new system will rapidly win the harty preference of the mass of writers.

8. The Roman alfabet is so widely and firmly establisht in use among the leading civilized nations that it cannot be displaced; in adapting it to improved use for English, the efforts of scolars should be directed towards its use with uniformity, and in conformity with other nations.

In pursuance of this declaration, further action was taken by the Association from year to year; and, a similar declaration having been made by the Philological Society of London, the two bodies agreed, in 1883, upon certain rules (the Twenty-forr Rules) for the correction of the orthography of certain words and classes of words. Subsequently an alphabetical list of the principal words covered by the rules was made. "The corrections are in the interest of etymological and historical truth, and are to be confined to words which the changes do not much disguise from the general reader." The rules are printed in the "Proceedings" of the American Philological Association for 1883. The list was printed in the "Transactions" for 1886, and later in the periodical "Spelling," in October, 1887, from which it is here reprinted, with some slight corrections.

The list is printed here as a record of an important movement which promises to be of special interest to lexicographers in the near future, and as a recognition, in addition to the remarks made in the Preface (p. ix), of the desirableness of correcting the anomalies and redundancies of English spelling in the directions indicated. It is the main office of a dictionary to record actual usage, not to recommend better usage; but in eases of unsettled usage it must adopt, and thus by inference recommend, one form as against the rest; and, in view of the fact that the amended spellings in question have been recommended by the highest philological authorities in the English-speaking world, and that they have been to a considerable extent already adopted, in whole or in part, by many respectable newspapers and other periodieals, and by a large number of persons in private use, besides those who take part in the agitation for spelling reform, they can hardly be ignored in a dictionary which records without wincing the varying orthography of times just past, and of earlier generations. The reformed orthography of the present, made with scientific intent and with a regard for historic and phonetic truth, is more worthy of notice, if a dictionary could discriminate as to worthiness between two sets of facts, than the oftentimes eapricions and ignorant orthography of the past.

It need not be said in this dictionary that the objections brought on etymological and literary and other grounds against the correction of English spelling are the unthinking expressions of ignorance and prejudice. All English etymologists are in favor of the correction of English spelling, both on etymological grounds and on the higher ground of the great service it will render to national education and international intercourse. It may safely be said that no competent scholar who has really examined the question has come, or could come, to a different conclusion; and it may be confidently predicted that future English dictionaries will be able to recognize to the full, as this dictionary has been able in its own usage to recognize in part, the right of the English vocabulary to be rightly spelled.

It is to be noted that many of the corrected spellings in the following list are merely reversions to a simpler mode of spelling formerly common; indeed, such is largely the intent of the list. Examples are engin, genuin, wil, shril, and the like, and especially verbal forms like dropt, kist, mist, tost, etc.— a mode of spelling in use for more than a thousand years (compare Anglo-Saxon cyste, English kist; Anglo-Saxon miste, English mist, etc.), and still familiar in the usage of the best modern poets, as Tennyson and Lowell (leapt, mist, tost are in Lowell's last poem, "My Brook," December, 1890). All considerations, historical, literary, and economical, are in favor of such corrected forms.

W. D. WHITNEY.

In the following list, as in the Twenty-four Rules, many amendahi words hav been omitted for reasons such as these: I. The changed word would not be easily recognized, as nee for knee. 2. Letters ar left in strange positions, as in edg for edge, casq for casque. 3. The word is of frequent use. Final $g=j,\ v,\ q,\ z,$ and syllable l and n, ar strange to our print hut abundant in our speech. Many of them ar in the list: hav, freez, singl, eath, etc.; but iz for is, or for of, and many other words, as we as the final z=s of inflections, ar omitted. 4. The wrong sound is suggested, as in vag for vague, acer for acre. 5. A valuable distinction is lost: casque from cask, dost from dust.

Unuzual words having a familiar change of ending, as -le to -l, and simpl derivative and inflections, ar often omitted. Words doutful in pronunciation or etymology, and words undecided by the Associations, however amendabl, ar omitted. Inflections ar printed in italics.

The so-calld Twenty-four Rules ar many of them lists of words. The rules proper ar as follows:

TEN RULES.

 e.— Drop silent e when fonetically useless (writing -er for -re), as in live (iiv), single (singl), eaten (eatn), rained (raind), etc., theatre (theater), etc.

- 2. ea.— Drop α from $e\alpha$ having the sound of e, as in feather (fether), leather (lether), etc.
- o.— For o having the sound of u in but write u in above (abuv), tongue (tung), and the like.
- ou. Drop o from ou having the sound of u in but in trouble (trub), rough (ruf), and the like; for -our unaccented write -or, as in honour (honor), etc.
- u, ue. Drop silent u after g before a, and in nativ English words, and drop final
 ue: guard (gard), guess (gess), catalogue (catalog), league (leag), etc.
- 6. Dubl consonants may be simplified when fonetically useless: bailif (bailif)
 (not hall, etc.), battle (batl), written (writn), traveller (traveler), etc.
- d.—Change d and ed final to t when so pronounced, as in looked (lookt), etc., unless the e affects the preceding sound, as in chafed, etc.
- gh, ph.—Change gh and ph to f when so sounded: enough (enuf), laughter (lafter), phonetic (fonetic), etc.
- s.— Change s to z when so sounded, especially in distinctiv words and in -ise: abuse, verb (abuse), advertise (advertize), etc.
- 10. t.— Drop t in tch: catch (each), pitch (pich), etc.

abandaned : abandond abashed: nbnsht nbhorred: abhord ablative : ablativ -able, unaccented : -abl abolishable : abolishabl nbolished: abolisht abominable: abominable abortive; abortiv above: abuv abreast: abrest absolve: absolv absolved: absolvd absorbed: absorbd absorbable: absorbabl absorptive: absorptiv abstained: nbstaind abstractive: abstractiv abuse, v.: abuze abusive: abusiv accelerative: accelerativ acceptable: acceptabl accessible : accessibl accommodative: accomoaccompaniment: accumpaniment accompany: accumpany accomplished: accomplisht accountable: accountabl accumulative: accumulativ accursed: accurs-ed, accurst accusative: accusativ accustomed: accustomd acephalous: acefalous ache, ake: ake achievable: achievabl achieve: achiev achieved: achievd acquirable: acquirabl acquisitive: acquisitiv actionable: actionabl active: activ adaptable: adaptabl adaptive: adaptiv add: ad addle: adl addled: adld addressed: addrest adhesive: adhesiv adjective: adjectiv adjoined: adjoind adjourn: adjurn adjourned: adjurnd adjunctive: adjunctiv adjustable: adjustabl admeasure: admezure administered; administerd administrative: administrativ admirable: admirabl admissible: admissibl admixed: admixt admonished: admonisht admonitive: admonitiv adoptive: adoptiv adorable: adorabl adorned: adornd adulterine: adulterin adventuresome: adventuresnin adversative : adversativ advertise, -ize: advertize advertisement: advertise. ment, advertizment advisable : advizabl advise; advize advisement: advizement advisory: advizory adze, adz: adz affable: affabl affective: affectiv affirmed: affirmd affirmable: affirmabl affirmative: affirmativ affixed: affixt

afflictive : afflictiv affront: affrunt afront, adv. : afrunt agglutinative : agglutinativ aggressive: aggressiv aggrieve: aggriev aggrieved: aggrievd aghast: agast agile: agil agreeable: agreeabl ahead: ahed ailed: aild aimed: aimd aired aird aisle: aile alarmed: alarmd alienable: alienabl alimentiveness: alimentivness allayed: allayd alliterative: alliterativ allowed: allowed allowable: allowabl alloyed: alloyd allusive: allusiv alpha: alfa alphabet: alfabet already: alredy alterable: alterabl altered: alterd alterative: alterativ alternative: alternativ although: altho alumine, alumin : alumin amaranthine: amaranthin amassed: amast amative: amativ

amiable: amiabl amicable: amicabl amorphous: amorfous amphibia : amfibia amphibian : amfibian amphibious; amfibious amphibrach: amfibrach amphitheater, -tre: amfftheater ample: ampl amplificative: amplificativ amusive: amusiv anaglyph; anaglyf analogue: analog analyze, analyse: analyze anatomize, -ise: anatomize anchor: anker anchorage: ankerage anchored: ankerd angered: angerd angle: angl angled: nngld anguished: anguisht anise: anis ankle; ankl annealed: anneald

amble: ambl

ambled; ambld

ambushed: ambusht

amenable: amenabl

amethystine: amethystin

annexed: annext annoyed: annoyd annulled; annuld answered: nuswerd anthropophagy: anthropotagy anticipative: anticipativ antiphony: antifony antiphrasis: antifrasis antistrophe: antistrofe aphyllous: afyllous apocalypse: apocalyps apocrypha: apocryfa apocryphal: apocryfal apologue: apolog apostle: apostl apostrophe: apostrofe apostrophize: apostrofize

appalled: appalld appareled, -elled: appareld appealable : appealabl appealed: appeald appeared: appeard appeasable: appeasabl appellative: appellativ appertained: appertaind

apple: apl applicable: applicabl applicative: applicativ appointive: appointiv apportioned: apportiond appreciable: appreciabl appreciative: appreciativ apprehensible: apprchensibl

apprehensive: apprehensiv approachable: approachabl approached: approacht approvable: approvabl approximative: approximativ

aquiline: aquilin, ine arable: arabl arbitrable : arbitrabl arbor, arbour: arbor arched: archt arder, ardour : arder are: ar

argumentative: argumentativ

arise: arize arisen : arizn armor, armour: armor armored, armoured; armord arose: aroze arraigned: arraignd arrayed: arrayd

article: articl artisan, artizan : artizan asbestine: asbestin ascendable: ascendabl ascertained: ascertaind ascertainable: ascertainabl ascribable: ascribabl

asphyxia: asfyxia assailable: assailabl assailed: assaild assayed: assayd assemble: assembl assembled: assembld

asphalt: asfalt

assertive: assertiv assessed: assest assigned: assignd assignable: assignabl assimilative: assimilativ associable: associabl

associative: associativ assumptive: assumptiv astonished: astonisht atmosphere: atmosfere atmospheric: atmosferic

atrophy: atrofy attached: attacht attacked: attackt attainable: attainabl attnined: attaind

attempered: attemperd attentive: attentiv attractive: attractiv attributable: attributabl attributive: attributiv

audible: audibl augmentative; augmentativ auricle: auricl authoritative: authoritativ autobiographer: autobiog-

rafer autobiography; antobiog-

rafy autograph: autograf available: availabl availed: availd avalanche: avalanch

averred arerd avoidable: avoidabl avouched: avoucht avowed: avowd awakened : awakend awe: aw awed: awd awsome, awesome: awsum ax. axe: ax axle: axl

ay, aye: ay babble: babl babbled: babld backed : backt backslidden: backslidn bad, bade, pret.: bad baffle : bafl baffled: bafld bagatelle: bagatel bailable: bailabl bailed: baild bailiff : bailif baize: baiz balked : balkt balled : balld banged: bangd banished: banisht bankable: bankabl banked : bankt bantered ; banterd barbed: barbd barcheaded: bareheded bargained: bargaind barnacle: barnacl barreled, -elled; barreld barreling, -elling: barreling bartered: barterd basked: baskt batch: bach battered: batterd battle: batl battled: batld bauble: baubl bawled: bawld bayoneted, -etted: bayoneted beadle: beadl beagle: beagl

bearable: bearabl heaten · heatn. beauteous: beuteous beautiful: bentiful beautify: beutify beauty: beuty becalmed: becalmd beckoned: beckond become: becum becoming: becuming bedabble: bedabl bedabbled: bedabld bedccked: bedcckt

bedeviled, -illed: bedevild bedewed: bedewd bedimmed: bedimd bedraggle: bedragl bedraggled: bedrayld bedrenched: bedrencht bedridden: bedridn bedropped: bedropt bedstead: bedsted

bectle: beetl beeves: beevs befallen: befalln befell: befel befooled: befoold befouled: befould

befriend: befrend begged: begd begone: begon

begotten: beyotn behavior, -onr: behavior behead: behed belabor, belabour: belabor

belabored, belaboured; belabord belayed: belayd belched: belcht

beldam, beldame: beldam beleaguer: beleager beleaguered: beleagerd believable: believabl believe: believ

believed: believd belittle: belitl belittled: belitld bell: bel

belled: beld belonged: belongd beloved: beluv-ed, beluvd bemoaned: bemoand bemocked: bemockt

benumb: benum benumbed: benumd bequeathed: bequeathd bereave: bereav bereaved: bereavd

berhyme, berime : berime beseemed: beseemd besmeared: besmeard bespangle: bespangl bespangled: bespangld bespattered: bespatterd

bespread: bespred besprinkle: besprinkl besprinkled: besprinkld bestirred: bestird bestowed: bestowd

bestraddle: bestradl bestraddled: bestradld betrothed: betrotht bettered: betterd. beveled, bevelled: beveld

beveling, bevelling: beveling bewailed: bewaild bewildered: bewilderd bewitch: bewich

bewitched: bewicht bewraved: bewravd biased, biassed: binst

bibliographer: bibliografer bibliography: bibliografy beaked: beakt bicephalons: bicefalous beamed: beamd

bickered: bickerd bicolored, bicoloured; bicul-

ordbilked: bilkt bill: bil billed: bild binnacle: binnael binocle: binocl biographer: biografer

biography: biografy bissextile: blssextil bister, bistre: bister bitten: bitn bivalve: bivalv

blabbed: blabd blackballed: blackballd blacked · blackt blnckened: blnckend black-eyed: black-eyd

blackguard: blackgard black-lead: black-led blackmailed: blackmaild

blamable: blamabl blameworthy: blamewurthy blanched : blancht blandished : blandisht

blaspheme : blasfeme blasphemous: blasfemous blasphemy: blasfemy bleached: bleacht bleared: bleard

blemished · blemisht blenched : blencht blende: blend

blessed, blest : blcss-ed, blest blindworm; blindwurm

blinked . blinkt blistered : blisterd blithesome: blithesum blocked; blockt

blockhead: blockhed blond, blonde; blond bloomed: bloomd blassomed : blossomd blotch: bloch

blotched: blocht blubbered: blubberd blue-eyed: blue-eyd bluff: bluf bluffed: bluft

blundered : blunderd blunderhead: blunderhed blurred: blurd

blushed: blusht blustered: blasterd boatable: boatabl bobbed: bobd bobtailed: bobtaild bodyguard: bodygard

boggle: bogl boggled: bogld boiled: boild bolthead: bolthed bomb: bom

bombazine, -sine: bombazine bombshell: bomshel

booked: bookt bookworm: bookwurm boomed: boomd booze, boose: booz boozy, boosy: boozy

bordered: borderd borrowed: borrowd bossed : bost botch : boch batched: bocht

bothered : botherd bots, botts: bots bottle: botl bottled: botld bowed: bowd

bowline: bowlin boxed: boxt boxhauled: boxhauld brachygraphy: brachygrafy

bragged: bragd brained: braind bramble: brambl branched: brancht

brangle: brangl brangled: brangld brawled: brawld brayed: brayd breached: brencht

bread: bred breadth: bredth breakfast : brekfast breast: brest

breath: breth breathable: breathabl breathed: breathd breeched : breecht breeze: breez

brewed: brewd bricked: brickt bridewell: bridewel briefed: brieft

brightened: brightend brimmed: brimd brindle: brindl brindled: brindld bristled: bristld brittle: britl

broached: broacht broadened: broadend broidered: broiderd broiled: broild

bromine, bromin: bromin bronze: bronz bronzed: bronzd

browned: brownd

LIST OF AMENDED SPELLINGS

browse, browze, v. : browz brushed: brusht bubble: bubl bubbled: bubld bucked: buckt buckle: buckl buckled: buckld buff: buf bulbed: bulbd bulk-head: bulk-hed bull: bul bull-head: bul-hed bumble: bumbl bumped: bumpt bunched : buncht bundle: bundl bundled: bundld hungle: bungl bungled: bungld bur, burr: bur burdened: burdend burdensome: burdensum burg, burgh: burg burke: burk burked : burkt burled: burld burned: burnd burnished : burnisht burrowed : burrowd burthened: burthend bushed: busht buskined: buskind bussed: bust bustle: bustl bustled; bustld but, butt : but but-end, butt-end: but-end buttered: butterd buttoned; buttond buttressed : buttrest buxom: buxum buzz: buz buzzed: buzd by, bye, n.: by bygone: bygon caballed : cabald

cabined: cabind cackle: cackl cackled : cackld cacography: cacografy cacophony: cacofony caitiff: caitif calculable: calculabl calendered: calenderd caliber, -bre : caliber calif, caliph, kalif, kaliph, etc.: calif or kalif enlked : calkt called: calld caligraphy: caligrafy calve: calv calved: calcd camomlle, cham-: camomile camped: campt camphene: camiene camphor: camfor canalled: canald canceled, -elled: canceld canceling, -elling: canceling cancellation: cancelation candle: candl candor, candour: candor cankered : cankerd. cantered: canterd canticle; canticl capered: caperd captive: captiv carbuncle: carbuncl careened: careend careered : careerd caremed: carest carminative: carminativ caroled, -olled: carold caroling, -olling: caroling carped: carpt caruncle: caruncl carve: carv carved : carrd cashiered: cashierd

caste: cast

castle: castl catalogue: catalog catalogued: catalogd cataloguer: cataloger catastrophe: catastrofe catch: cach catechise: catechize catered; caterd caterwauled: caterwauld cattle: catl caucused, -ussed: caucust ina

caucusing, -ussing: caucuscaudle: caudl cansative: causativ cauterise, -ize: canterize caviled, -illed: cavild caviling, -illing: caviling cawed: cared cayenne: cayen ceased: ccast cedrine: cedrin ceiled: ceild cell: cel celled: celd cenotaph: cenotaf censurable: censurabl centre, center; center centred : centerd centuple; centupl cepbalic : cefalic cephalopod: cefalopod cerography: cerografy chaff: chaft chaffed: chaff chained: chaind chaired: chaird chalcography: chalcografy chalked: chalkt chambered: chamberd championed: championd changeable: changeabl channeled, -elled: channeld

channeling, -elling: channeling chapped: chapt charred; chard chargeable: chargeabl charitable: charitabl charmed: charmd chartered: charterd chastened: chastend chastise, chastize: tize

chastizement: chastizment chasuble: chasubl chattered; chatterd chawed: chawd chenpened; cheapend checked: checkt cheered : cheerd cherished; cherisht cherced: chercal chidden: chidn chill: chll chilled: chilld, child chincough: chincof chipped: chipt chirograph: chirograf chirography: chirografy chirped: chirpt chirruped: chirrupt chiseled, -elled: chiseld chiseling, -elling, chiseling chloride : chlorid ehlorine: chlorin choler: coler cholera: colera cholerie: colerie chopped: chopt chorography: chorografy chose: choze chosen: chozen chough: chuf chronicle: chronicl chronicled; chronicld chronograph: cbronograf

chucked; chuckt chuckle: chuckl

chuckled: chuckld

channed: chand

churched: churcht

churned : churnd. cimitar : see scimitar cinder: sinder cipher: cifer ciphered: ciferd circle: circl circled · circld circumcise: circumcize circumvolve: circumvolv citrine, citrin: citrin cissors: see aclssors clacked: clackt claimed : claimd clambered; clamberd clamored: clamord clanked: clankt clapped: clapt clashed : clasht clasped: claspt $classed:\ clast$ clattered : clatterd compressive: compressiv compulsive: compulsiv

clavicle: clavicl clarced: clared cleaned : cleand cleanliness: clenliness cleanly: clenly cleanse: clenz cleansed : clenzd cleared : cleard cleave: cleav cleaved: cleaved clerked: clerkt clicked: clickt climbed : climbd clinched: clincht clinked; clinkt clipped: clipt cloaked; cloakt cloistered: cloisterd close, v.: cloze closet: clozet closure: clozure clough: cluf cloyed: cloyd clubbed; clubd

clucked : cluckt clustered : clusterd clutched : clucht cluttered : clutterd coached; coacht coactive: coactiv coaled: coald coared . coart cobble: cobl. cobbled: cobld coeked: cockt cockle: cockl coddle: codl roddled: rodld cocreive: coerciv cogitative: cogitativ cohesive: cohesiv coined: coind collapse: collaps collapsed: collapst collared: collard colleague : colleag collective: collectiv collusive: collusiv color: culor colored: culord colorable: culorabl coltered; colterd combed : combd combative: combativ combustible: combustibl come: cum, cums comcliness: cumliness comely: cumly comfit: cumfit comfort : cumfort comfortable: cumfortabl comforter: cumforter coming: cuming commendable: commendabl commensurable: commensurabl commingle: commingl

commingled: commingld

communicative: communi-

commixed : commixt

cativ

companion: cumpanion companionable: cumpanionabl companionship: cumpanionship company: cumpany comparable: comparabl comparative: comparativ compass: cumpass compassed : cumpast compatible: compatibl compelled: compeld competitive: competitiv

complained : complaind comportable : comportabl composite: composit comprehensive: comprehensiv compressed : comprest compressible: compressibl

computable: computabl concealed : conceald conceivable: conceivabl conceive: conceiv conccived: conceivd conceptive: conceptiv concerned: concernd concessive: concessiv conclusive: conclusiv concoctive: concoctiv concurred : concurd concussive: concussiv condensed: condenst conducive: conduciv

tiv conferred : conferd confessed: confest confirmed : confirmed confirmable: confirmabl confiscable: confiscabl conformed : conformd confront: confrunt congenled: congeald congealable: congealabl conglutinative; conglutinativ

confederative: confedera-

conjoined: conjoind conjunctive: conjunctiv connective: connectiv consecutive: consecutiv conservative : conservativ conserve: conserv considered : considerd considerable : considerabl consigned; consignd consolable: consolabl constable: cunstabl constitutive: constitutiv constrainable : constrainabl constrained; constraind constructive: constructiv contemplative: contempla-

contemptible: contemptible

tiv

contractible: contractibl contractile: contractil contributive: contributiv controlled: controld controllable: controllabl conversed: converst conveyed : conveyd convincible: convincibl convoyed : convoyd convulsive: convulsiv cooed: cood cooked: cookt cooled: coold cooped : coopt copse: cops copulative: copulativ corked : corkt corned: cornd corrective: correctiv corroborative: corroborativ corrosive; corrosiv

cough: cof coughed : coft could: coud councilor, councillor: conncilor counselor, counsellor:

counselor counter-marched: -marcht countersigned: countersignd

country: cuntry couple: cupl, cupls coupled: cupld couplet: cuplet coupling: cupling conrage: curage

courageous: curageous courteous: curteous courtesan: curtesan courtesy: curtesy cousin: cuzin

covenant: cuvenant cover: cuver covered: cuverd covert: cuvert covering: cuvering coverlet: cuverlet coverture: cuverture covet: cuvet

covetous: cuvetous covey: cuvey cowed: cowd cowered : cowerd cowled : cowld cozen : cuzen cozenage : cuzenage

cozy, cosy : cozy

cracked: crackt crackle: crackl erackled : crackld crammed: cramd cramped : crampt crashed: crasht crawled: crawld

creaked : creakt creamed: creamd crensed ; creast creative: creativ credible : credibl

> crimped : crimpt crimple: crimpl erimpled : crimpld crinkle: crinkl crinkled: crinkld

cripple: cripl crippled: cripld crisped: crispt criticise, -ize: criticize cronked: cronkt

crooked: crook-ed, crookt crossed: crost crotched : crocht

crouched: croucht crumb: crum crumbed : crumbd crumble: crumbl erumbled; erumbld

crumple; crumpl crumpled : crumpld crushed: crusht crutch: cruch

crutched: crucht euff : cuf cuffed: cuft culled: culd culpable: culpabl

cultivable: cultivabl cumbered; cumberd cumbersome: cumbersum cumulative: cumulativ cupped : cupt

curable : curabl curative: curativ curbed: curbdcurled: curld cursed : curs-cd, curst

cursive: cursiv curve: curv curved : curvd curvetting: curveting

cuticle: cuticl cuttle-fish: cutl-fish dabbed: dabd dabble: dabl dabbled : dabld dactyle, dactyl: dactyl daggle: dagl daggled : dagld dammed : daind damnable: damnabl damped : dampt dandle : dandl

dandled: dandld dandruff, dandriff: dandruf, dandrif dangle: dangl dangled: dangld dapple: dapl dappled: dapld darkened : darkend darksome: darksum darned: darnd dashed: dasht dative: dativ daubed: daubed dauphin : daufin dawned: dawnd dazzle : dazl dazzled: dazld dead: ded deadened : dedend deadenina: dedenina deadly: dedly deaf : def, deaf deafened: defend deafening; defening deafness: defness dealt: delt dearth: derth death: deth debarred; debard

debauched: debaucht debt: det debtor: detter decalogue: decalog decamped: decampt decayed: decayd deceased: deceast deceive: deceiv deceived : deceived deceptive: deceptiv dccipher : decifer

debarked: debarkt

debatable: debatabl

deciphered: deciferd decisive : decisiv decked; deckt declaimed : declaimd declarative: declarativ

decolor: deculor decolorize: deculorize decorative: decorativ decoyed: decoyd decreased : decreast

decursive: decursiv deducible: deducibl deductive: deductiv deemed: deemd deepened: deepend defeasible : defeasibl

defective: defectiv defense, defence : defense defensive : defensiv definite: definit definitive: definitiv deformed : deformed defrayed : defrayd

deleble: delebl delectable: delectabl deliberative: deliberativ delight: delite delighted: delited

delivered : deliverd dell: del delusive: delusiv demagogue: demagog

demandable: demandabl demeaned: demeand demeanor, demeanour: demeanor

demesne: demene demolished : demolisht demonstrable : demon-

strabl

costive: costiv

cosy, cozy: cozy

couched: coucht

encompaas: encumpas

expiable: expiabl

explainable: explainabl

demonstrative: demonstradenominative: denominativ deplorable: deplorabl deployed : deployd depressed : deprest depressive: depressiv derisive: derisiv derivative: derivativ descriptive: descriptiv deaerve: deserv designed: designd designable: designabl desirable: desirabl despaired: despaird despatch : despach despicable: despicabl despoiled: despoild destroyed: destroyd destructive: destructiv detached: detacht detailed : detaild detained . detaind detective: detectiv determinable: determinabl determine: determin determined: determind detersive: detersiv develop, develope: develop developed : developt devisable : devizabl devise: devize devolve: devolv devolved: devolvd dewed: dewd dialed, dialled: diald dialing, dialling: dialing dialiat, diallist: dialist dialogue: dialog diaphanous: diafanous diaphoretic: diaforetic diaphragm : diafragm dicephalous: dicefalous diffuse, v.: diffuze diffusible: diffuzibl diffusive: diffusiv digestible: digestibl digraph: digraf digressive: digressiv dimmed : dimd diminished : diminisht diminutive; diminutiv dimple: dimpl dimpled: dimpld dingle: dingl dinned: dind dipped: dipt directive : directiv disabuse: disabuze disagreeable: disagreeabl disappeared: disappeard disarrayed : disarrayd disavoued: disavoud disbelieve: disbeliev disbelieved: disbelievd disboweled: disboweld disburdened: disburdend disbursed: disburst discernible: discernibl discerned: discernd discipline: disciplin disclaimed: disclaimd disclose: discloze disclosure: disclozure discolor: disculor discolored, -oured: disculorddiscomfit: discumfit discomfort : discumfort discourage: discurage discourteous: discurteous discourteay: discurtesy discover: discuver discovered: discuverd discovery : discovery discreditable: discreditabl discriminative : discriminadiscursive : discursiv discussed: discust discussive; discussiv disdoined: disdoind

disembarked : disembarkt disembarrassed: disembarrastdisemboweled: disemboweld disentangle: disentangl disentangled: disentangld disesteemed : disesteemd disfavor, disfavour: disfavor disfavored, disfavoured : disfavord disguiae: disguize dished: disht disbearten: disharten disheartened : dishartend disheveled: disheveld dishonored, dishonoured: dishonord disinterred : disinterd disjunctive: diajunctiv dismantle: dismantl dismantled: dismantld dismembered: dismemberd dismissed: dismist dismissive: diamisaiv dispatch : dispach dispelled: dispeld dispensable: dispensabl dispensed: dispenst diaperaive: dispersiv displayed: displayd displeasure : displezure displosive: displosiv dispossessed: dispossest disputable: disputabl disreputable: disreputabl dissemble: dissembl dissembled: dissembld dissoluble: dissolubl diasolvable: disaolvabl dissolve: dissolv dissolved: dissolvd dissuasive: disauasiv dissyllable: diasyllabl distaff : distaf distained: distaind distempered: distemperd distensible: distensibl distill, diatil: distil distilled: distild distinctive : distinctiv distinguishable: distinguishabl distinguished : distinguisht distractive: distractiv distrained : distraind distressed: distrest distributive: distributiv disturbed: disturbd disuse, v.: disuze ditched: dicht divisible: divisibl docile: docil, docile docked: dockt doctrine: doctrin doff: dof doffed : doft doll: dol dolphin: dolfin domicile: domicil domiciled : domicild donative: donativ double: dubl, dubls doubled: dubld doublet: dublet doubloon: dubloon doubt: dout doubtful; doutful dove: duv dowered: dowerd dozen: duzen drabble : drabl draff: draf draft, draught: draft dragged: dragd draggle: dragl draggled: dragld dragooned: dragoond draught, draft: draft dread: dred

dreamt : dremt dredged: dredgd drenched: drencht dressed: drest dribble: dribl dribbled: dribld driblet, dribblet : driblet drill: dril drilled: drild dripped: dript driven: drivn drizzle: drizl drizzled: drizld dropped: dropt drowned: drownd drugged: drugd drummed: drumd ducked: duckt ductile: ductil duelist, duellist : duelist dull: dul, duls dulled: duld dumb: dum durable: durabl dutiable : dutiabl dwarfed: dwarft dwell: dwel dwelled: dweld dwindle: dwindl dwindled: dwindld eagle: eagl

eared: eard earl: erl early: erly earn: ern
earned: ernd earnest: ernest earnings: ernings earth: erth carthen: erthen earthling: erthling earthly: erthly eatable : eatabl eaten : eatn. ebb; eb ebbed: ebd eclipse : eclips cclipsed : eclipst eclogue: eclog -ed = d: -d -ed = t: -t edged: edgd effable: effabl effective: effectiv effectual: effectual effrontery: effruntery ctfuse: cffuze effusive: effusiv egg: eg egged: egd elapse : elaps elapsed: elapst elective: electiv electrifiable : electrifiabl electrize, -ise: electrize eligible: eligibl ellipse : ellips elusive: elusiv embarked: embarkt embarrassed: embarrast embellished: embellisht embezzle: embezl embezzled: embezld embossed : embost emboweled, embowelled: emboweldembowered: embowerd embroidered : embroiderd embroiled : embroild emphasis: emfasis emphasize: emfasize emphatic: emfatic

employed: employd

empurple: empurpl

emulsive: emulsiv

enactive: enactiv

encamped : encampt

encircle: encircl

encircled: encircld

eld

dreadful: dredful

dreamed: dreamd

enameled, enamelled: enam

encompassed: encumpast encountered: encounterd encourage: encurage encroached; encroacht encumbered: encumberd endeared: endeard endeavor, endeavour: endevor endeavored, endearoured: endevord endowed: endowd endurable: endurabl enfeeble: enfeebl enfeebled: enfeebld enfeoff: enfef enfeoffed: enfeft engendered: engenderd engine: engin enginery: enginry engrained: engraind engulfed : engulft enjoyed : enjoyd enkindle: enkindl enough: enuf enravished: enravisht enriched: enricht enroll, enrol: enrol enrolled: enrold ensanguine: ensanguin ensealed: enseald entailed : entaild entangle: entangl entangled; entangld entered: enterd entertained: entertaind entrance, v.: entranse entranced: entranst entrapped: entrapt enunciative : enunciativ enveloped: envelopt envenomed: envenomd epaulet, epaulette: epaulet ephemera: efemera ephemeral: efemeral epigraph: epigraf cpilogue: epilog epitaph: epitaf equable: equabl equaled, equalled: equald equipped: equipt equitable: equitabl erasable: erasabl ermine: ermin crosive: erosiv err: er erred: erd eruptive: eruptiv eschewed; eschewd established : establisht eatimable: eatimabl etch : ech etched : echt euphemism: eufemism euphemistic : eufemistic euphonic: eufonic enphony: eufony euphuism: eufuism evasive: evasiv evincive: evinciv evitable: cvitabl evolve: evolv evolved: evolvd examine: examin examined: examind exceptionable; exceptionabl excessive: excessive excitable: excitabl exclusive : exclusiv excretive: excretiv excursive: excursiv excusable: excuzabl excuse, v.: excuze execrable: execrabl executive: executiv exercise: exercize exhaustible: exhaustibl exorcise: exorcize

explained: explaind expletive: expletiv explicative: explicativ explosive: explosiv expressed: exprest expressive: expressiv expugnable: expugnabl expulaive: expulaiv exquisite: exquisit extensible: extensibl extensive: extensiv extinguished: extinguisht extolled: extold extractive: extractiv extricable: extricabl eve: ev factitive: factitiv fagged : fagd failed : faild fallible: fallibl faltered : falterd, famine: famin famished: famisht farewell: farewel farmed: farmd fascicle: fascicl fashioned : fashiond fashionable: fashionabl fastened : fastend fathered: fatherd fathomed: fathomd fathomable: fathomabl fattened: fattend favor, favour : favor favored: favord favorite: favorit fawned: fawnd feared: feard feasible: feasibl feather: fether feathered : fetherd feathery: fethery febrile: febril federative: federativ fceble: feebl feign: fein feigned: feind feminine: feminin fence: fenae fermentative: fermentativ fertile: fertil, -ile festive: feativ fetch: fech fetched: fecht fevered: feverd fiber, fibre: fiber fibered: fiberd fibrine: fibrin fickle: fickl fiddle: fidl fiddled: fidld fidgetting: fidgeting flerce: flerse filched: filcht fill: fil filled: fild filliped: fillipt filtered: filterd fingered : fingerd finished: finisht fished: fisht fissile: fissil fixed: fixt flzz: flz fizzed: fizd flagged : flagd flapped: flapt flashed: flasht

flattened : flattend

flattered : flatterd

flarred : flawd

fledged: fledgd

fleered : fleerd

Acshed : Aesht

flexile: flexil

flexible: flexibl

flinched: flincht

flavor, flavour: flavor

flavored, flavoured: flavord

floored : floord floundered: flounderd flourish: flurish flourished: flurisht flushed: flusht flustered: flusterd fluttered: flutterd fluxed: fluxt fluxible: fluxible foaled: foald foamed: foamd fobbed : fobd focused : focust foible: foibl foiled: foild followed: followd fondle: fondl fondled: fondld fooled: foold forbade: forbad forbidden: forbidn forcible: forcibl foregone: foregon forehead: forhed foreign: foren foreigner: forener forewarned: forewarnd forgive: forgiv forgiveness: forgivness forgone: forgon formed: formd formative: formativ formidable, formidabl fosse, fosa: fosa fostered: fosterd fouled · fould foundered: founderd foxed: foxt fragile: fragil freckle: freckl freckled: freckld freeze: freez freshened: freshend fribble: fribbl friend: frend frieze: friez frightened : frightend frill : fril frilled: frild frisked: friskt frittered: fritterd frizz: friz frizzed: frizd frizzle: frizl frizzled: frizld frolicked : frolickt frolicsome: frolicsum front: frunt frowned: frownd fugitive: fugitiv falfill, fulfil: falfil fulfilled: fulfild full: ful fulled: fuld fulsome: fulsum fumble: fumbl fumbled: fumbld furbished: furbisht furled: furld furlough: furlo furloughed: furloed furnished: furnisht furthered: furtherd furtive: furtiv furze: furz fuse: fuze fualble: fuzibl fusion: fuzion fussed: fust futile: futil, -ile fuzz: fuz gabbed: gabd

flogged; flogd

gabble: gabl gabbled: gabbld gaff: gaf gaffle: gafl gagged: gagd

gained: gaind galled: galld gamble: gambl

expansible: expansibl

expansive: expansiv

expelled: expeld

gambled: gambld gamesome: gamesum garble: garbl garbled; garbld gardened: gardend gargie: gargl gargled: gargld garnered: garnerd gashed: gasht gasped: gaspt gauze: gauz gazelle, gazel: gazel gazette: gazet gelatine, gelatin: gelatin gendered: genderd genitive: genitiv gentle: gentl gentleman: gentiman gennine: gennin geographer : geografer geographic: geografic geography: geografy ghastliness: gastliness ghastly: gastly ghost: gost giggle: gigl gill: gif girdle: girdl girdled: girdld give: giv given: givn gladsome : gladsum gleamed : gleamd gleaned: gleand glimpse: glimps glimpsed: glimpst glistered : glisterd glittered: glitterd gloomed : gloomd glycerlne, glycerin: glycerln glyph: glyf gnarled: gnarld gnawed: gnawd gobble: guhi gobbled: gobld godhead: godhed goggle: gogl goggled: gogld goiter, goltre: goiter gone: gon good-by, good-bye: goodbv gotten: gotu govern: gnvern governed: guvernd governess: guverness government: guvernment governor: guvernor grabbed: grabd graff: graf grained: graind granite: granit grasped: graspt grease, r.: greaz, grease greased: greazd, greast griddle : gridl grieve: griev grieved : grievd grill: gril grilled: grild gripped: gript grizzie: grizi grizzled: grizid groomed : groomd groove: groov grooved: groovd grouped: groups groveled: groveld growled: growld grubbed; grubd grudged : grudgd grumble: grumbl grumbled: grumbld guarantee: garantee guaranty . garanty guard: gard guardian : gardian guess: gess guessed: gest

guise: guize gulfed: gulft gulped: gulpt gurgle: gurgl gurgled; gurgld gushed: gusht gnzzle: guzl guzzled: guzld habitable: habitabl hacked: hackt hackle; hackl hackled: hackld haggle: hagl haggled: hagld hailed: haild hallowed; hallowd haltered: halterd halve: halv, halvs halved: halvd hampered: hamperd handeuff: handeuf handcuffed: handcutt handsome: handsum hanged: hangd happed: hapt happened: happend harangue: harang harangued: harangd harassed : harast harbor, harbour: harbor harbored, harboured: harbordharked: harkt harmed: harmd harnessed : harnest harped: harpt harrowed : harrowed hashed : hasht hatch: hach hatched: hacht hatchment: hachment haughty: hauty hauled: hauld have: hav havock, havoc; havoc havocked : havockt hawked: hawkt head: hed headache: hedake headland; hedland headlong: hedlong healed: heald heaith: helth healthy: helthy heaped : heapt heard: herd hearken: harken hearkened : harkend hearse : herse hearsed: herst heart: hart hearth: hsrth hearty: harty heather: hether heave: heav heaved: heavd heaven: heven heaves: heavs heavy: hevy hedged; hedgd heeled: heeld helfer: hefer heightened: heightend hell: hel helped: helpt helve: helv hence: hense hermaphrodite: hermafrodite hiecough, hiccup: hiccof. hiceup hiceoughed, hiceupped: hiccuft, hiccupt hidden: hidn hiil : hii

hilled: hild

hissed: hist

guest: gest

guild: giid

hindered: hinderd hipped: hipt

guilt: gilt

guilty: gilty

hitch: hich hitched: hicht hobble: hobl homestead: homested honey: huney honeyed: huneyd honied: hunled honor, honour: honor honored, honoured: honord honorable. honourable: honorabl hoodwinked: hoodwinkt hoofed: hooft hooked: hookt hooped: hoopt hooping-cough: hoopingcof hopped: hopt horned: hornd horography: horografy horrible: horribi horsed: horst hortative: hortativ hospitable: hospitabl hough, hoek: hock house, v.: houz housed: houzd housing: houzing howled: howld buff: buf huffed: huft hugged: hugd humble: humbl humbled : humbld humor, humour: humoi humored, humoured: humord humped: humpt husked: huskt hustle: hustl hustled: hustld hutch: huch hutched : hucht hydrography: hydrografy hydrophobia; hydrofobia hyphen: hyfen hyphened: hyfend hypocrite: hypocrit icicle : icici iil: il illative: illativ illness: ilness illusive: illusiv illustrative: illustrativ imaginable : imaginabl imaginative: imaginativ imagine: imagin

imagined: imagind imbecile: imbecil imbittered: imbitterd imbrowned; imbrownd imitative: imitativ immeasurable : immezurabl impaired : impaird impassive : impassiv impeached; impeacht impelled: impeld imperative: imperativ imperilled: imperild implacable : implacabl impossible: impossibl impoverished : impoverisht impressed : imprest impressive: impressiv impulsive: Impulsiv inaccessible: inaccessibl inactive: inactiv incensed: incenst incentive: incentiv inceptive: inceptly inclose: incloze inclusive: inclusiv increased : increast incurred : incurd. indexed; indext indicative: indicativ indorsed; indorst inferred : inferd infinite: infinit infixed: infixt

inflective: inflectiv

inflexive: inflexiv informed: informd infuse: infuze inked: inkt inn: In inned: ind inquisitive : inquisitiv installed: installd instead: insted instinctive: instinctiv instructive: instructiv intelligible: intelligibl interleave: interleav interleaved : interleave interlinked: interlinkt intermeddle: intermedi interrogative: interrogativ interspersed: intersperst intestine: Intestin introduction: introduction intrusive: intrusiv inurned: inurnd invective: invectiv inventive: inventiv involve: involv involved: involved inweave: inweav inwrapped : inwrapt iodine: iodin, -ine irksome: irksum irritative: irritativ island: iland isle: ile islet: ilet itch: ich itched: icht iterative: iterativ

jabbered: jabberd jail, gaol ; jail jailed : jaild jammed : jamd j**arr**ed: jard jasmine: jasmin iealous: ielous jealousy: jelousy jeopard: jepard jeopardy : jepardy jerked: jerkt jessamine : jessamin jibbed: jibd joggle: jogl joggled: jogld joined: joind jostle : jostl jostled : jostld journal : jurnal journalism : jurnalism journalist : jurnalist journey: jurney journeyed: jurneyd joust, just : just judicative: judicativ juggle: jugl juggled: jugld jumble : jumbl jumbled: jumbld jungle: jungl justiflable: justiflabl juvenile: juvenil, -ile

keelhauled : keelhauld kettle: ketl key, quay : key kidnapped : kidnapt kill: kil killed : kild kindle: kindl kindled: kindld kissed : kist kitchen : kichen knell: knei knitekle; knitekl knitekled; knitekld

labor, labour: labor labored, laboured: labord lacked : lackt lamh: lsm lanched: lancht languished: languisht

lapse : laps lapsed: lapst lashed: lasht latch: lach latched : lacht lathered : latherd landsble: landabl lsugh: laf laughed : laft laughable: lafabl laughter : lafter launched : launcht laxative: laxativ lcad (metal) : led leaden: leden league : leag leagued : leagd leaked : leakt leaned : leand, lent leaped, leapt : leapt, lept learn : lern learned : lern-ed, lernd learning: lerning learnt: lernt leased: least leather: lether leathern : lethern leave : leav leaven: leven learened : lerend leered : leerd legible: legibl iegislative : legislativ lenitive: lenitiv leopard: lepard lessened : lessend leveled, levelled: leveld leveling, levelling: leveling lexicographer: lexicogralexicography: lexicografy liable : liabl libeled, libelled: libeld libertine : libertin, -ine licensed : licenst licked : liekt lightened : lightend limb: lim

limped: limpt

lisped: lispt listened: listend

lipped: lipt

little: lit1

lived: livd

locked: lockt

looked: lookt

looped: loopt

loosed : loost

lopped: lopt

love: luv

luff: Inf

hill: lul

luffed: luft

tulled: Intd

Immped: lumpt

lymph: lymf

lynched: lyncht

loved : havd

lovely: luvly

loitered: loiterd

loomed: loomd

loosened : loosend

iovable: iuvable

incrative: lucrativ

livelong: livlong

live: liv

lithograph: lithograf lithographed: lithograft lithographer: lithografer lithography: lithografy loathsome: loathsum lustre, luster : luster lymphatie; lymfatie

mailed: maild maimed: maimd maintained: maintaind maize: maiz malled: malld malleable : malleabl manaele : manael

mulehed: muleht

mumble; mumbl

mumbled: mumbld

munched: muncht

maneuver, manœuvre: maneuver maneurered, maneuverdmarched: marcht marked: markt marveled, marvelled: marveldmarvelous, marvellous: marvelous masculine: masculin masked: maskt massive: massiv mastered; masterd match: mach matched: macht materialise, materialize: materialize meadow: medow meager, meagre: meager meant: ment measles; measls measurable : mezurabl measure: mezure measured: mezured meddle: medl meddled: medld meddlesome: medlsum medicine: medicin meditative: meditativ melancholy: melancoly memorable: memorabl memorialise, memorialize: memorialize mephitic: mefitie mephitis: mefitis mercantile: mercantil, -iie merchandise: merchandize merchantable: merchantabl meshed; mesht messed: mest metamorphose: metamorfose metamorphosis: metamorfosis metaphysics: metalysics metre, meter : meter mettle: metl mettled: metld mettlcsome: metlsum mewled: mewld middle: midl middling: midling mildered: mildered mill: mil milled: mild, milld mimicked: mimickt miracle : miracl misbecome: misbecum miserable: miserabl misgive: misgiv missile: missil missive: missiv mistletoe: mistltoe misuse, r.; misuze mitre, miter: miter mocked: mockt money: muney monitive: monitiv monk: munk monkey: munkey monkish: munkish monograph: monograf monologue: monolog monosyliable: monosyllabl moored: moord mossed: most motive: motiv mouse, v.: mouz mouser: mouzer movable: movabl mowed: mowd muddle: mudl muff: muf muffed: muft muffle: muft muffled: mufld

phosphate: fosfate

phosphorie: fosforie

phosphorus: fosforus

photograph: fotograf

photographed: fotograft

photographer: fotografer

photographie: fotografic

photography: fotografy photometer: fotometer

photometry: fotometry

phraseology: fraseology

phrensy, frenzy: frenzy

phylactery: fylactery

phrenologist: frenologist phrenology: frenology

phrase: frase

phthisie: tisie

physic: fysic

physical: fysical

physicked: fysickt

physicist: fysicist

physics: tysics

mist

physician : fysicisn

physiognomist: fysiogno-

physlognomy: fysiognomy

physiologie: fysiologie

physiology: fysiology

phytology: fytology

picked: pickt

pickle: pickl

pill: pil

pickled: pickld

picnicked: picnickt

pilfered: pilferd

pillowed: pillowd

pimpled: pimpld

pinched: pincht

pinioned: piniond

pinnacle: pinnacl

pioneered: pioneerd

pimped: pimpt

pimple: pimpl

pinned: pind

pinked: pinkt

pintle: pintl

pished: pisht

pitched: picht

pitchy: pichy

pitcher: picher

pitiable: pitlabl

placable: placabl

plaintiff: plaintif

plaintive: plaintiv

plausible: plausibl

plausive: plausiv

pleasant: plezant

pleasure: plezure

plough, plow: plow

pledged: pledgd

pliable; pliabl

plover: pluver

plowed: plowd

plucked: pluckt

plow: see plough

plowable: plowabl

pleasurable: plezurabl

played: playd

plained: plaind

planned: pland

planked: plankt

plashed ; plasht plastered: plasterd

pitch : pich

phytography: fytografy

physiologist: fysiologist

murdered: murderd murmured: murmurd muscle: muscl mutable: mutabl muzzle: muzl muzzled: muzld. myrtle: myrtl

nabbed: nabd nailed: naild naphtha: naptha, naftha narrative: narrativ narrowed: narrowd native: nativ neared: neard needle: needl negative: negativ nephew: nevew, nefew nephritie: nefritle nerve: nerv nerved: nervd. nestle: nestl nestled: nestld nettle: netl neutralise, -lze: neutralize newfangled: newfangld newfashioned: newfashiond nibble: nibl nibbled: nibld nicked: nickt nipple: nlpl nitre, niter; niter noddle: nodl nominative: nominativ notable: notabl notch: noch notched: nocht nourish: nurish nourished: nurisht nozzle, nosle: nozl nubile: nubil null: nul numb: num numskull: numskul nursed: nurst nutritive: nutritiv nuzzle: nuzl nymph: nymf

oared: oard objective: objectiv observable: observabl observe: observ observed: observd obtained: obtaind obtainable: obtainabl obtrusive: obtrusiv occurred: occurd odd: od offence, offense: offense offensive: offensiv offered: offerd ogre, oger: oger olive: oliv once: onse ooze: ooz oozed: oozd opened: opend ophidian: ofidian ophthalmic: ofthalmic ophthalmy: ofthalmy opposite: opposit oppressed: opprest oppressive poppressiv optative: optativ oracle: oracl orbed: orbd ordered: orderd organise, organize: organize orphao: orfan orthographer: orthografer orthographic: orthografic orthography: orthografy ostracise, ostracize: ostraoutlive: outliv outspread: outspred outstretch: outstrech outstretched: outstrecht outwalked: outwalkt

overawe: overaw

overawed: overawd

overpassed: overpast overspread; overspred owed: owd owned: ownd. oxide, oxid: oxid padlocked: padlockt vaired: paird

packed: packt pack-thread: pack-thred paddle: padl paddled : padld pained: paind palæography: palæografy palatable: palatabl palatine: palatin, -ine palled: palld palliative: palliativ palmed: palmd palpable: palpabl paltered: palterd pampered: pamperd pamphlet: pamflet pandered: panderd paneled, panelled: paneld paniele: paniel panicled: panicld pantograph: pantograf papered: paperd parable: parabl paragraph: paragraf paragraphed: paragraft paralleled: paralleld paranymph: paranymf psraphernalia: parafernslia paraphrase: parafrase paraphrest: parafrast parboiled: parboild parceled, parcelled: parceld parched: parcht pardonable: pardonabl pardoned: pardond parleyed; parleyd parliament: parlament parsed: parst partible: partibl participle: participl particle: particl partitive: partitiv passed, past: past passable: passabl passive: passiv pateh: pach patched: pacht patterned: patternd pavilioned: paviliond pawed: pawd

patrolled: patrold pawned: pawnd payable: payabl peaceable: peaceabl peached: peacht pealed: peald pearl: perl peasant: pezant peasantry: pezantry pease, peas: peas pebble: pebl peccable: peccabl pecked : peckt pedagogue: pedagog peddle: pedl peddled: pedld peddler: pedler peduncle: peduncl peeled: peeld peeped: peept peered: peerd pegged: pegd pell: pel pellicle: pellicl pell-mell: pel-mel

penned: pend

pence: pense

pencilled, penciled: pencild

penetrable: penetrabl

penetrative: penetrativ

pensile: pensil, -ile

pensioned: pensiond

pensive: pensiv

people: peple

peppered: pepperd perceivable: perceivabl perceive: perceiv perceived: perceivd perceptible: perceptibl perceptive: perceptiv perched: percht perfectible: perfectibl perfective: perfectiv perforative: perforativ performed: performd performable: performabl perilled, periled: perild periphery: perifery periphrase: perifrase periphrastic: perifrastic perished: perisht perishable: perishabl periwigged: periwigd periwinkle: periwinkl perked: perkt permeable: permeabl permissible: permissibl permissive: permissiv perplexed: perplext perquisite: perquisit personable: personabl perspective: perspectiv perspirable: perspirabl persuadable: persuadabl persuasive: persuasiv pertained: pertaind perturbed: perturbd pervasive: pervasiv perversive: perversiv pervertible: pervertibl

pestered: pesterd pestle: pestl petit, petty: petty petitioned: petitiond petrifactive: petrlisctiv ph: f phaeton: facton phalansterian: falansterian phalaustery: falaustery phalanx: falanx phantasm: fantasm phantasmagoria: fantasma-

goria phantom: fantom pharmacy: farmacy pharynx: farynx phase: fase pheasant: fezant phenix: fenix phenomenal: fenomenal phenomenon: fenomenon phial, vial: fial, vial philander: filander philanthropie: filanthropie philanthropist: filanthropist

philanthropy: filanthropy philharmonie: filharmonic philippie: filippie philologer: filologer philological: filological philologist: filologist philology: fllology philomel: filomel philopena: filopena philosopher: filosofer philosophic: filosofie philosophize: filosofize philosophy: filosofy phlebotomy: flebotomy phlegm: flegm phlegmatic: flegmatic phlox: flox

phoenix, phenix: foenix, fenix phonetic: fonetic phonetist: fonetist phonie: fonic phonograph: fonograf phonographer: fonografer phonographie: fonografie phonography: fonografy phonologie: fonologie

phonologist: fonologist

phonology: fonology

phonotypy: fonotypy

plumped: plumpt plundered: plunderd poached: poacht poisoned: poisond polished: polisht polygraph: polygraf polygraphy: polygrafy polysyllable: polysyllabl

plugged: plugd plumb: plum plumbed: plumd plumber, plummer: plummer plumbing, plumming: plumming plumb-line: plum-line

pommel, pummel: pummel pommeled: pummeld pondered: ponderd ponderable: ponderabl pontiff: pontif poodle: poodl popped: popt
porphyritie: porfyritie porphyry: portyry portable: portabl portioned: portiond portrayed; portrayd positive: positiv possessed: possest possessive: possessiv possible: possibl potable: potabl pottle: potl pouched: poucht poured: pourd powdered: powderd praetleable: practicabl practise: practis practised: practist pranked: prankt prattle: pratl prattled: pratld prattler: pratler prayed: prayd preached: preacht preamble: preambl precative: preeativ preceptive: preceptiv preclusive: preclusiv preconceive: preconceiv precursive: precursiv predestine: predestin predestined: predestind

predictive: predictiv preened : preend pre-established: pre-establisht preferable: preferabl preferred: preferd prefigurative: prefigurativ prefixed: prefixt prehensile: prehensil prelusive: prelusiv premise, premiss: premis premise, v.: premize premised: premized preordained: preordaind preparative: preparativ prepositive: prepositiv prepossessed: prepossest prerequisite: prerequisit prerogative: prerogativ prescriptive: prescriptly presentable: presentabl preservative: preservativ preserve: preserv preserved: preservd pressed: prest presumable: presumabl presumptive: presumptiv pretense, pretence: pretense

predetermine: predetermin

predeter-

predetermined:

predicable: predicabl

mind

preterit, preterite: preterit prevailed: prevaild preventable: preventabl preventive: preventiv preyed: preyd pricked: prickt prickle: prickl primitive: primitiv principle: principl principled: principld prinked: prinkt prisoned: prisond pristine: pristin, -ine privative: privativ probable: probabl probativ: probativ

procreative: procreativ

procurable: procurabl

producible: producibl

productive: productiv

puzzle: puzl puzzled: puzld quacked: quackt quadruple: quadrupl quaff: quaf quaffed: quaft quailed: quaild qualitative: qualitatly quantitative: quantitativ quarreled, quarrelled: quarreldquarrelsome: quarrelsum quay, key : key quell: quel quelled: queld quenched: quencht queue, cue: cue quibble: quibl quibbled: quibld

quickened; quickend

productiveness: productlyness professed: profest proffered: profferd profitable: profitabl progressed: progrest progressive: progressiv prohibitive: prohibitiv projectile: projectil prologue: prolog prolonged: prolongd promise: promis promised: promist promotive: promotiv propped: propt
propagable: propagabl propelled: propeld prophecy: profecy prophesy: profesy prophet: profet prophetess: profetess prophetie: profetic prophylactie: profylaetic proportioned: proportiond proportionable: proportionpropulsive: propulsiv proscriptive: proscriptiv prospective: prospectiv prospered: prosperd protective: protectiv protractive: protractiv protrusive: protrusiv provable: provabl

provocative: provocativ prowled: prowld published: publisht puckered: puckerd puddle: pudl puddled: pudld puddling: pudling puerile: pueril, -ile puff: puf puffed : puft pull: pul pulled: puld pulsatile: pulsatil pulsative: pulsativ pulsed: pulst pulverable: pulverabl pumped; pumpt punned: pund punched: puncht punished: punisht punishable: punishabl punitive: punitly purr: pur purred: purd purchasable: purchasabl purgative: purgativ purled; purld purline, purlin: purlin purloined: purloind purple: purpl purpled: purpld pursed: purst purveyed: purveyd pushed: pusht putative: putativ putrefactive: putrefactiv puttered : putterd

quiddle: quidl ouill: anil quivered: quiverd

racked: rackt raffle: rafi raffled: rafld railed: raild rained: raind raise: raiz raised: raizd rammed: ramd ramble: rambl rambled: rambld ramped: rampt rancor, rancour: rancor ranked: rankt rankle: rankl rankled : rankld

ransacked: ransackt ransomed: ransomd rapped, rapt: rapt rasped: raspt rattle: ratl rattled: rattd raveled, ravelled : raveld raveling, ravelling: ravel-

ing ravened: ravend ravished: ravisht reached: reacht read: red ready: redy realm: relm reaped: reapt reared: reard reasonable: reasonabl reasoned: reasond rebelled: rebeld receipt: receit receivable: receivabl receive: receiv received: received

recentive: recentive recoiled: recoild recover: recuver recovered: recuverd rectangle: rectangl reddened : reddend redoubt: redout redressive: redressiv reductive: reductiv reefed : reeft reeked : reekt reeled; reeld

referred : referd reflective: reflectiv reflexive: reflexiv reformed : reformed reformative; reformativ refreshed: refresht refusal: refuzal refuse, v.: refuze regressive: regressiv rehearse: reherse

rehearsed : reherst reined: reind rejoined: rejoind relapse: relaps relapsed: relapst relative: relativ released: releast relieve: reliev

relieved: relievd relinquished: relinquisht relished: relisht remained: remaind remarkable: remarkabl remarked: remarkt remembered: rememberd remissible; remissibl remunerative: remunerativ

rendered: renderd renowned: renownd repaired: repaird reparable: reparabl reparative: reparativ repelled: repeld replenished: replenisht

representative: representativ

443

repressed: represt reprieve: repriev reprieved: reprievd reproached: reproacht reproductive; reproductiv reptile: reptil, -ile republished; republisht repulsive: repulsiv requisite: requisit resemble: resembl resembled: resembld reserve: reserv reserved: reserved resistible: resistibl resolve: resolv resolved: resolvd respective; respectiv respite: respit responsible: responsibl responsive: responsiv restive: restiv restrained: restraind restrictive: restrictiv retailed : retaild retained: retaind retaliative: retaliativ retentive: retentiv retouch: retuch retouched: retucht retrenched: retrencht retributive: retributiv

retrieve : retriev retrieved: retrievd retrospective: retrospectiv returned; returnd reveled, revelled; reveld reveling, revelling: reveling reversed: reverst

retrievable : retrievabl

reversible: reversibl reviewed : reviewd revise: revize revolve: revolv revolved: revolvd revulsive: revulsiv rhyme, rime: rime rhymer, rlmer: rimer ridden: ridn riddle: ridl riddled: ridld riffraff : rifraf rigged: rigd

rigor, rigour : rigor rill: ril rime, rhyme : rime rimple: rimpl rinsed : rinst ripened : ripend ripple : ripl rippled : ripld rise, r.: rize risen: rizn risible: risibl

risked: riskt

rivaled, rivalled: rivald riven : rirn riveted, rivetted: riveted roared: roard robbed: robd rocked: rockt

roiled : roild. ratted: rold romped: rompt roofed: rooft roomed: roomd rose: roze rotten : rotu rough: ruf roughen: rufen roughened: rufend

roughening: rufening rowed: rowd miff: mif ruffed : ruft ruffle: rufl rundle : rundl rushed : rusht rustle: rustl rustled: rustld

saber, sabre : saber

sabered : saberd sacked: sackt saddened: saddend saddle: sadl saddled: sadld sagged : sagd sailed: saild

saltpetre, -peter : saltpeter salve: salv salved: salvd samphire : samfire sanative: sanativ sandaled : sandald sanguine : sanguin sapphire : saffire sardine: sardin, -ine sashed: sasht sauntered: saunterd savior, saviour: savior savor, savour: savor savored, savoured: savord scalped: scalpt seanned: scand scarred: scard scarce: scarse searcity; scarsity scarfed: scarft seattered : scatterd

scepter, sceptre: seepter sceptered, sceptred: scepterd sceptic, skeptic: skeptic scholar: scolar scholastie: scolastie school; scool sehooper: scooper seimitar, cimitar: cimitar scissors: eissors scoff: scof scoffed: scoft

scent, sent: sent

scooped: scoopt scorned; scornd scoured: scourd scourge: scurge serabble: scrabt scramble: scrambl scrambled; scrambld seratch: seraeh scratched; scracht scrawled: scrawld screamed: screanad screeched: screecht screened: screend screwed: screwd scribble: scribl scribbled: scribld scrubbed; scrubit

scuffle: seufl

scuffled: scufld

seull: seul sculled: sculd scuramed: scumd seurrile: scurril scuttle: scutl scuttled; scutld scythe, sithe: sithe sealed: seald seamed: seamd search: serch searched: sercht scared: seard

seasonable: seasonabl seclusive: seclusiv secretive: secretiv sedative; sedativ seductive: seductiv seemed: seemd seesawed: seesawd seize: seiz

seized: seizd sell: sel selves: selvs sensed; senst sensible; sensibl sensitive: sensitiv

separable: separabl separative: separativ sepulcher, sepulchre: sepulcher

sepulchered, sepulchred: *ep ulcherd

sequestered: sequesterd seraph: seraf seraphie: serafic seraphim : serafim serve: serv served: servd

serviceable: serviceabl servile: servil, -ile sessile: sessil, -ile settle: setl settled: setld settlement: setlment sewed: sewd sextile: sextil

shadowed: shadowd shall: shal shambles: shambls sharpened: sharpend sheared: sheard sheaves: sheavs

shelled; sheld sheltered: shelterd shelve: shelv, shelvs shelved: shelvd sheriff: sherif shingle: shingl

shingles: shingls shipped: shipt shirked: shirkt shivered: shiverd

shove: shuv shoved: shuvd shovel: shuvel

showed: showd shrieked; shriekt shrill: shrif shrugged: shrugd

shuttle: shuttl siceative: siccativ sickened: sickend sieve: slv

signed: signd significative: significativ

sill: sil silvered: silverd simple: simpl since: sinse single: singl

siphon: sifon sithe: see sevthe sizable: sizabl sketch: skech sketched: skecht

skiff: skif skilf: skil skilled: skild skimmed: skimd skinned: skind skipped; skipt

skull: skul skulled: skuld slacked: slackt slackened; stackend slammed: slamd stapped; slapt

slaughter: slauter slaughtered: slauterd sleeve: sleev sleeved: sleeve slidden: slidn slipped: slipt

slivered: sliverd slouched: sloucht slough; sluf stanahed - stuff slumbered: slumberd

sturred: sturd smacked: smuckt

smashed: smasht

smeared: smeard

smirked: smirkt

smuggle: smugl smugyled: smugld

snaffle: snaff

snapped: snapt

snarled: snarld

snatch: snach

snatched: snacht

sneaked: sneakt

sneered; sneerd

sneeze: sneez

sneezed: sneezd

sniff: snif

sniffed: snift

snivel: snivel

snooze: snooz

snoozed: snoozd

snowed: snowd

snubbed; snubd

snuff: snuf

snuffed: snuft

snuffle: snuff

snuffled: snufld

snuggle; snugl

soaped: soapt

soared: soard

sobered; soberd

softened: softend

sojourn : sojurn

soldered: solderd

solutive: solutiv

soluble: solubl

solve: solv

solved: solvd

some: sum

-some: -sum

somersault,

sumersault

sojourned: sojurnd

sojourner: sojurner

sombre, somber: somber

sumersault:

somebody: sumbody

somehow: sumhow

somerset: sumerset

something: sumthing

sobbed: sobil

sodden : sodn

soiled: soild

snugyled: snugld soaked: soakt

sniveled, snivelled: sniveld.

smoothed; smoothd

smelled: smeld, smelt

smell: smel

shackle: shackl shackled; shackld

shell: shel

shingled: shingld

shocked; shockt shopped: shopt

shortened: shortend shoving: shuving

shoveled: shuveld

shuffie: shuff shuffled: shufld

sighed; sighd

son; sun sophism; softsm sophist: sofist sophisticate: sofisticate singled: singld sophistry: soflstry sipped: sipt sophomore: sofomore sophomorie: sofomorie

source: sourd source: source southerly: sutherly southern: suthern southron: suthron sovereign: soveren sovereignty: soverenty

sowed: sowd spanned: spand spangle: spangl spangled: spangld spanked: spankt sparred: spard sparkle: sparkl sparkled: sparkld spattered : spatterd speared: speard specked: speckt

speckle; speckl speckled: speckld spectacle; spectacl spectucies: spectucis specter, spectre : specter spell: spel spelled: speld

spewed: spewdsphenoid: sfenoid sphere: sfere spherical; sferical

spherics; sferies spheroid : sferoid spherule: sferule sphinx: sfinx spill; spit spilled: spild, spilt spindle: spindl spindled : spindld spittle: spitl splashed; splasht spoiled: spoild, spoilt sponge: spunge sprained: spraint sprawled: sprawld spread: spred spright: sprite

sprightly: spritely spurred: spurd spurned: spurnd sputtered; sputterd squandered: squanderd squawled: squawld squeaked; squeakt squealed: squeald squeeze: squeez squeezed: squeezd stacked: stackt staff: staf stained: staind stalled: stalld

stammered · stammerd stamped: stampt stanched: stancht starred: stard startle : startl startled: startld starve: starv starved: starved stayed: stayd

stead: sted steadfast : stedfast steady: stedy stealth: stelth steamed · steamd steeped: steept steeple: steepl

steered: steerd stemmed: stemd stenographer: stenografer stenographic: stenografic

stenography: stenografy sterned: stert sterile: steril stewed: stewd stickle: stickl stickled: stickld stiff: stif stiffened: stiffend still: stil

stilled: stild stirred; stird stitch; stich stitched: sticht stocked: stockt stomach: stumae stomached: stumaet stomachie : stumachie stooped; stoopt

stopped: stopt stopple: stopl stormed: stormd stowed: stowd straddle; stradl straddled: stradld straggle; stragl straggled: stragld strained: straind

strangle: strangl strangled; strangld strapped: strapt streaked: streakt, streaked strengthened: strengthend stretch: strech stretched: strecht stricken: strickn stripped: stript

stroll; strol strolled; strolld, strold stubble: stubl stuff: stuf, stufs stuffed: stuft

striven; strivn

stumped: stumpt stuttered: stutterd subjective: subjectiv subjunctive: subjunctiv submissive: submissiv subtile: subtil subtle: sutl subtly: sutly subversive: subversly successive: successiv succor, succour: succor succored, succoured: succord succumb: succum succumbed: succumd sucked: suckt suckle: suckl suckled: suckld suffered: sufferd suffixed: suffixt suffuse: suffuze suggestive: suggestiv suitable: suitabl sulphate : sulfate sulphur: sulfur sulphurate: sulfurate sulphuret: sulfuret sulphuric: sulfuric sulphurous: sulfurous summed: sumd sundered: sunderd superlative: superlativ supple: supl suppressed: supprest suppurative: suppurstiv surcingle: surcingl surpassed: surpast surprise: surprize surveyed: surveyd swaddle: swaddl swagged: swagd swallowed: swallowd swamped: swampt swayed: swayd sweat: swet sweetened: sweetend swell: swel sirelled: siretd sweltered: swelterd swerve: swerv swerved: swervd swollen, swoln: swoln swooned: swoond sylph: sylf synagogue: synagog

tabernaele: tabernael
tacked: tackt
tackle: tackl
tackled: tackld
tactle: tactil
tagged: tagd
talked: talkt
talkative: talkativ
tanned: tand
tangible: tangibl
tapped: tapt
tapered: taperd
tarred: tard

tariff: tarif tasked: taskt tasseled: tasseld tattered: tatterd tattle: tatl tattled: tatld taxed: taxt taxable: taxabl teachable: teachabl teemed: teemd telegraph: telegraf telegraphed: telegraft telegraphic : telegrafic telegraphy: telegrafy telephone: telefone telephonic: telefonic tell: tel tempered: temperd temple: templ tenable: tenabl tendered . tenderd termed: termd terrible: terribl thanked: thankt thawed: thawd theater, theatre: theater themselves: themselvs thence: thense thickened · thickend thleve: thiev thieved: thicvd thimble: thimbl thinned: thind thistle: thistl thorough: thuro though, the': the thrashed; thrasht thread: thred threat: thret threaten: threten threatened: thretend thrill: thril thrilled: thrild throbbed: throbd thronged: throngd throttle: throtl throttled: throtld through, thro': thru throughout: thruout thrummed: thrumd thumb: thum thumbed: thumd thumped: thumpt thundered: thunderd thwacked: thwackt

ticked: tickt

tickle: tickl

tickled: tickld

tierce: tierse

tillable: tillabl

till: til

tilled: tild

tinned: tind

tingle: tingl

tinkle: tinkl

tinkled: tinkld

tingled; tingld

tinkered: tinkerd

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vaccine: vaccin, -ine
valuable: valuabl
valve: valv
vamped: vampt
vanished: vanisht
vanquished: vanquisht
vapor, vapour: vapor
vapored, vapoured: vapord
variable: variabl
vegetable: vegetabl
vegetative: vegetativ
vehicle: vehicl
veil: veil

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Baines, Edward (1774-1848). English journalist and author. Baird, Spencer Fullerton (1823-1887). American naturalist. Baird, William (1898-1872). British military officer and author. Baker, James (1831-). British military officer and author. Baker, John Gilbert (1834-). English botanist. Baker, Sir Richard (1568-1645). English chronicler. Baker, Sir Samuel White (1821-). English explorer in Africa. Baker, Thomas (1656-1740). English antiquary. Baker, William Mumford (1825-1883). American elergyman and novelist. W. M. Baker Balch, William Ralston. Compiler of "Mines, Miners, and Mining Interests of the United States in 1882." Balch, John (1495-1563). Bishop of Ossory, Ireland, and dramatist. Balfour, Sir Andrew (1630-1694). Scottish physician and botanist. Balfour, Sir James (1600-1657). Scottish physician and botanist. Balfour, James (1705-1795). Scottish philosophical writer. Balfour, James (1898-1884). Scottish botanist. Balfour, Balfour, Balfour, Girabella, Scottish palall, Sir Robert Stawell (1840-). Astronomer royal of Ireland. Ballads, English and Scotch (1857-8; edition used, 1886-90). Edited by Francis James Child. Ballantine, James (1895-1877). Scottish poet and miscellancous writer. Bancroft, Edward (1744-1821). English chemist and naturalist. Bancroft, George (1800-1891). American historian. Bancroft, Richard (1544-1610). Archbishop of Canterbury. Bancroft, Richard (1644-1610). Archbishop of Canterbury. Bancroft, Richard (1644-1610). Archbishop of Canterbury. Bancroft, Richard (1644-1610). Archbishop of Canterbury. Barlow, John (1646-1852). British poet, scholar, and divine. Alex. Barclay, or Barclay Barlay, Alexander (died 1855). British poet, scholar, and divine. Barcoft, Sectish poet. Barlam, Richard Harris (1788-1845). English clergyman, author of "Ingoldsby Legends." Barlow, John (1610-1814). English clergyman, miscellaneous writer. Barlam, Richard Harris (1788-1845). English clergyman, author of "Barlow Goldsby Legends." Barlow, Joel (1754-1812). American poet. Barlo	Behmen, Behme, or Boehme, Jakob (1575–1624). German mystic. Behn, Aphra (1640–1689). English writer of plays and novels. Mrs. Behn Behrens, Julius Wilhelm. German botanist. Translation by A. B. Hervey and R. H. Ward. Belifield, William T. (1855–). American physiologist. Bell, Acton. See A. Branté. Bell, Alexander Melville (1819–). Scottish writer on phonetics. Bell, Currer. See C. Branté. Bell, Ellis. See E. J. Branté. Bell, Ellis. See E. J. Branté. Bell, William (died 1839). Writer on Scots law. Bell, William (died 1839). Writer on Scots law. Bellamy, Charles J. (1852–). American journalist. Bellamy, Edward (1850–). American journalist and novelist. Bellamy, Edward (1850–). American journalist and novelist. Bellsham, Thomas (1750–1829). English clergyman. Belsham, William (1753–1827). English historian and political writer. W. Belsham, on Belsham Benjamin, Samuel Greene Wheeler (1837–). American miscellaneous writer. Bennet, Thomas (1673–1728). English divine. Benson, George (1699–1762). English divine. Benson, Martin (1689–1752). Eighish divine. Benson, Martin (1689–1752). Eighish divine. Benson, Thomas. English lexicographer. ("Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum," 1701.) Bentham, George (1800–1884). English botanist. Bentham, Jeremy (1748–1832). English classical scholar. Bentley, Richard (1662–1742). English botanist. Bentley, Robert (1821–). English Roman Catholic divine. Berkeley, or Bp. Berkeley Berkenhout, John (died 1791). English P
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LIST OF WRITERS	AND AUTHORITIES
Besant, Walter (1838 -). English novelist. W. Besant	Boyle, Charles (Fourth Earl of Orrery) (1676-1731). English author. C. Boyle
Bessey, Charles E. (1845 -). American botanist. Bessey	Boyle, Robert (1627-1691). British physicist and chemist. Boyle
Betham-Edwards, Matilda Barbara (1836-). English novelist and writer of travels. M. Betham-Edwards	Boyse, Samuel (1708-1749). British poet. S. Boyse
of travels. M. Betham Edwards Beveridge, William (1637-1708). Bishop of St. Asaph. Bp. Beveridge	Brachet, Auguste (1844 -). French philologist. ("Dictionnaire Étymologiese de la Francisca "1860 - trans les Etymologieses de la Francisca "1860 - translation "1860
Beverley or Beverly, Robert (1675?-1716). American historical writer. Beverley	gique de la Langue Française," 1868; trans. by Kitchin, 2d ed., 1878.) Bracton, Henry de (died 1268). English jurist. Bracton
Bevis or Beves of Hampton (Hamtoun) (about 1320-1330). Translation of	Braddon, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Maxwell) (1837-). English novelist. Miss Braddon
an Anglo-Norman romance. Beves of Hamtoun	Bradford, John (died 1555). English Reformer. J. Bradford
Bible. English Authorized (1611) and Revised (1881, 1884) Versions; Middle	Bradford, William (1588-1657). American colonial governor and historian. Eradford
English Version (about 1300); Wyclif (Oxford, about 1384; Pnrvey, about	Bradley, Francis Herbert (1846-). English philosophical writer. F. H. Bradley
1388); Tyndale's Bible (1525); Coverdale (1535); Bible of 1551; Geneva	Bradley, Henry. Contemporary English lexicographer. (See J. A. II.
Version (1560); Donay (and Rheims) Version (1582, 1609-10).	Murray.) II. Bradley
Bibliotheca Sacra (1841-). American quarterly theological review. Bibliotheca Sacra Bickerstaff, Isaac (1735?-1812). British dramatic writer. Bickerstaff	Bradley, Richard (died 1732). English botanist. Bradley
Bickersteth, Edward Henry (1825-). Bishop of Exeter. Bickersteth	Bradstreet, Anne (1612?-1672). American poet. Brady, Rohert (died 1700). English historian. Brady
Billroth, Theodor (1829 -). German surgeon. Billroth	Bramhall, John (1594–1663). Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland.
Bingham, Joseph (1668-1723). English writer on ecclesiastical antiquities. Bingham	Bramhall, or Abp. Bramhall
Birch, Thomas (1705-1766). English historian and biographer. Birch	Bramston, James (died 1744). English poet. Bramston
Birdwood, Sir George Christopher Molesworth (1832-). Anglo-Indian	Brand, John (1744-1806). English antiquary and topographer. Brand
writer on Eastern subjects. Eirdwood	Brande, William Thomas (1788-1866). English chemist. (See next entry.) Brande
Bishop, Joel Prentiss (1814 -). American writer on law. Bishop Black, William (1841 -). Scottish novelist. W. Black	Brande and Cox (W. T. Brande and Sir G. W. Cox). ("A Dictionary of Sci-
Black, William (1841-). Scottish novelist, W. Black Blackie, John Stuart (1809-). Scottish essayist and poet, J. S. Blackie	ence, Literature, and Art"; edition used, 1875.) Bransey, Lady (1840?-1887). English writer of travels. Lady Brassey
Blackmore, Sir Richard (died 1729). English poet and author. Sir R. Blackmore	Brathwaite, Richard (died 1673). English poet and writer. R. Brathwaite
Blackmore, Richard Doddridge (1825-). English novelist. R. D. Blackmore	Bray, Thomas (1656 - 1730). English divine. Dr. Bray
Blackstone, Sir William (1723 - 1780). English jurist. Blackstone	Brayley, Edward Wedlake (1773-1854). English archæologist snd topog-
Blackwall, Anthony (1674-1730). English classical scholar. Blackwall	rapher. Brayley
Blackwood's Magazine (1817 -). Scottish monthly literary magazine.	Brende, John (lived about 1553). English translator. J. Brende
Blackwood's May.	Brerewood, Edward (died 1613). English mathematician and antiquary. Brerewood
Blaikie, William (1843 -). American writer on physical training. Blaine, James Gillespie (1830 -). American statesman. J. G. Blaine	Breton, Nicholas (about 1545–1626). English poet. Breton
Blaine, James Gillespie (1830 -). American statesman. J. G. Blaine Blair, Hugh (1718 - 1800). Scottish preacher and critic. Dr. Blair, or H. Blair	Brevint, Daniel (1616-1695). English controversialist and religious writer. Brewint Brewer, Antony (lived about 1655). English dramatist. A. Brewer
Blair, Robert (1699-1746). Scottish poet.	Brewer, E. Cobham (1810-). English clergyman and miscellaneous writer.
Blake, William (1757–1827). English poet, Blake	("Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," 21st ed., 1889; "Dictionary of Mira-
Blamire, Susanna (1747-1794). English poet. Elamire	cles," 1884.) Brewer
Blanqui, Jérôme Adolphe (1798-1854). French political economist. Elanqui	Brewer, William Henry (1828-). American chemist. W. H. Brewer
Blaserna, Pietro. Italian physicist. ("Theory of Sound," trans., 1876.) Blaserna	Brewster, Sir David (1781–1868). Scottish physicist. Brewster
Blessington, Countess of (Marguerite Power) (1789 - 1849). English novelist.	Bright, John (1811–1889). English statesman and orator. John Bright Brinton, Daniel Garrison (1837–). American ethnologist. Briaton
Bloomfield, Robert (1766 - 1823). English poet. **English poet.** **	Brinton, Daniel Garrison (1837 -). American ethnologist. Brinton Bristed, Charles Astor (1820 - 1874). American essayist and miscellaneous
Blount, Sir Henry (1602–1682). English traveler. Sir II. Blount	
Blount, Thomas (1618-1679). English lexicographer. ("Glossographia,"	British and Foreign Review (1835-1844). English quarterly literary review.
1656, 1670; "A Law Dictionary," 1670.) Blount	British and Foreign Rev.
Blundeville, Thomas (lived about 1560). English miscellaneous writer. Blundeville	British Critic (1793-1843). English High-church periodical.
Blunt, John Henry (1823-1884). English ecclesiastical writer. ("Dictionary	British Quarterly Review (1845-). English quarterly literary review.
of Doctrinal and Historical Theology," 2d ed., 1872; "Dictionary of Sects,	British Quarterly Rev.
Heresies, and Schools of Religious Thought," 1874.) Blunt, John James (1794–1855). English divine. J. H. Blunt, or Elunt J. J. Elunt	Britten and Holland (James Britten and Robert Holland). ("A Dictionary of English Plant Names," 1878-1888.) Britten and Holland
Blyth, Edward (1810–1873). English zoologist. Blyth	Britton, John (1771–1857). English antiquary and miscellaneous writer. Britton
Boardman, George Dana (1828-). American clergyman. G. D. Boardman	Brockett, John Trotter (1788–1842). English antiquary. Brockett
Boat Sailer's Manual (1886). Edward F. Qualtrough.	Brockett, Linus Pierpont (1820-). American historical and geographical
Boccalini, Trajano (1556 - 1613). Italisu satirist. Boccalini	writer. L. P. Brockett
Boece. See Boethius.	Brome, Alexander (1620 – 1666). English poet and dramatist
Boehme, Jakob. See Behmen.	Brome, Richard (died 1652?). English dramatist. Brome, or R. Brome
Boethius or Boece, Hector (died 1536). Scottish historian. Boethius or Boece Boker, George Henry (1823-1890). American poet and dramatist. G. H. Boker	Brontë, Anne (pseudonym "Acton Bell") (1820-1849). English novelist. A. Brontë Brontë, Charlotte (Mrs. A. B. Nicholls, pseudonym "Currer Bell") (1816-
Bolingbroke, Viscount (Henry St. John) (1678-1751). English statesman,	1855). English novelist. Charlotte Brontë
publiclst, and philosopher. Bolingbroke	Brontë, Emily Jane (pseudonym "Ellis Bell") (1818-1848). English novelist.
Bolles, Albert S. (1845 -). American financial writer1. S. Bolles	E. Bronte
Bonaparte, Charles Lucien (1803-1857). French-American ornithologist. Bonaparte	Brooke, Henry (died 1783). English author. Brooke, or H. Brooke
Bonar, Horatius (1808-1859). Scottish elergyman and hymn-writer. H. Bonar	Brooke, Lord (Robert Greville) (1608-1643). English general and author.
Boner, John Henry (1845-). American poet. J. II. Boner	Lord Brooke
Bon Gaultier Ballads. By Sir Theodore Martin and W. E. Aytoun. Bon Gaultier Ballads Pools of Soint Alland. A collection of treaties on hunting tiching and	Brooke, Stopford Augustus (1832-). English elergyman and author.
Book of Saint Albans. A collection of treatises on hunting, fishing, and heraldry, attributed to Juliana Berners, first edition, 1486.	S. A. Brooks, or Stopford Brooke Brooks, Charles William Shirley (1816-1874). English journalist, dram-
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry. Translation (about 1450) of a	atist, and novelist. Shirley Brooks
French work written about 1372.	Brooks, Thomas (1608-1680). English Puritan divine. T. Brooks
Boole, George (1815-1864). English mathematician. Boole	Brooks, William Keith (1848-). American naturalist. W. K. Brooks
Boone, Thomas Charles. English elergyman and miscellaneous writer	Broome, William (1689-1745). English poet. W. Broome
(wrote 1820–1848). Booth, Mary Louise (1831–1889). American author and translator. M. Booth	Brougham, Lord (Henry Brougham) (1779-1868). British statesman, orator, and author. Brougham
Boothroid or Boothroyd, Benjamin (1768–1836). English Hebraist. Boothroid	Broughton, Rhoda (1840 -). English novelist. R. Broughton
Borde or Boorde, Andrew (1490?-1549). English physician and traveler. Borde	Brown, James Baldwin (1820–1884). English clergyman. Rev. J. B. Brown
Borlase, William (1695 - 1772). English antiquary. Borlase	Brown, John (1810-1882). Scottish physician and author. Dr. J. Brown
Bosc, Ernest. French writer on architecture. ("Dictionnaire Raisonné	Brown, Thomas or "Tom" (1663-4704). English humorist. Tom Brown
d'Architecture," 1877 - 1884.) Bose Republic of the Architecture "Description of the Architecture"	Brown, Dr. Thomas (1778-1820). Scottish metaphysician. Dr. T. Brown
Boswell, James (1740 - 1795). Scottish author. ("Life of Dr. Johnson.") Boswell	Browne, Edward (1644-1708). English traveler. E. Browne Browne, Sir Thomas (1605-1682). English physician and author. Sir T. Browne
Bosworth, Joseph (1789-1876). English Anglo-Saxon scholar. ("Anglo-Saxon Dictionary," 1838, 1848; ed. Toller, 1882.)	Browne, Sir Thomas (1605–1682). English physician and anthor. Sir T. Browne Browne, William (1591–1643?). English poet. W. Browne
Boucher, Jonathan (1738–1804). English elergyman and philologist. Boucher	Brownell, Henry Howard (1820–1872). American poet. H. H. Brownell
Bourchier. See Berners.	Browning, Elizaheth Barrett (1809?-1861). English poet. Mrs. Browning
Bourne, Henry (1696 - 1733). English antiquary. Bourne	Browning, Robert (1812 – 1889). English poet. Browning
Boutell, Charles (1812-1877). English archeologist. C. Boutell, or Boutell	Bruce, James (1730–1794). Scottish traveler in Africa. Bruce
Bouvier, John (1787-1851). American legal writer. ("A Law Dictionary,"	Bruce, Michael (1635-1693). Scottish elergyman. M. Bruce
1839, etc.) Bovee, Christian Nestell (1820 -). American author. Bovee	Brunne, Rohert de or of (Robert Manning) (first part of 14th century). English chronicler and translator. R. Brunne, or Rob. of Brunne
Bowles, Samuel (1826 - 1878). American journalist. S. Bowles	Brush, George Jarvis (1831 -). American mineralogist. G. J. Brush
Bowring, Sir John (1792 - 1872). English linguist, writer, and traveler. Sir J. Bowring	Bryant, Jacob (1715–1804). English antiquary. J. Ergant
Boyd, Andrew Kennedy Hutchison (1825). Scottish clergyman and	Bryant, William Cullen (1794-1878). American poet. Bryant
essaylst. A. K. H. Boud	Bryce, James (1838 -). British historical and political writer. J. Bryce
Boyd, Zachary (died 1653). Scottish elergyman. Z. Bayd	Brydone, Patrick (died 1818). Scottish traveler. Brydone Brydone Brydone Brydone Brydone
Boyesen, Hjalmar Hjorth (1848 -). Norweglan-American author. Boyesen	Bryskett, Lodowick (about 1571–1611). English poet. L. Bryskett

MIST OF WRITING	
Buchanan, James (1791–1868). Fifteenth President of the United States. Buchanan Buchanan, Rohert Williams (1841–). Scottish poet and author. R. Buchanan Buck or Buc, Sir George (died 1623). English historian and poet. Sir G. Buck's Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences (1885–1889). Buckingham, Second Duke of (George Villiers) (1027–1688). English statesman and author. Buckinghamshire, Duke of. See Shefield. Buckland, Francis Trevelyan (1826–1880). English naturalist. F. T. Buckland Buckland, William (1784–1856). English geologist. Buckland, Bucklenty Thomas (1821–1862). English historical writer. Buckland Buckle, Henry Thomas (1811–1862). English peologist and naturalist. J. Buckman Buckman, James (1816–1884). English geologist and naturalist. J. Buckman Buckminster, Thomas. English elergyman. ("Right Christian Calendar," 1570.) Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte de (1707–1788). French naturalist. Buffon Bull, George (1634–1710). Bishop of St. David's. Bullein, William (1500?–1576). English physician. Bullein, William (1500?–1576). English physician. Bullein, William (1500?–1576). English physician. Bullinger, Heinrich (1504–1575). Swiss pastor and theological writer. Bullinger Bullokar, John. English physician and lexicographer. ("An English Expositor," 1616; edition nsed, 1641.) Bullokar, William (about 1586). English grammarian. ("Booke at Large for the Amendment of Orthographie," etc., 1580.) W. Bullokar Bulwer. See Lytton. Bunner, Henry Cuyler (1855–). American author and jonrnalist. H. C. Bunner Bunyan, John (1628–1688). English preacher and sllegorist. Bunyan Burgersdicius, Francis (1590–1629). Dutch logician. ("Logic," trans. in 1697.) Burgess, James W. English writer on coach-building (1881). J. W. Burgess Burgoyne, John (deid 1792). British general and dramatist. Burgoyne Burguy, Georges Frédéric (1823–1866). French philologist ("Grammaire")	Campion, Edmund (1540-1581). English Jeanit. Canes, John Vincent (died 1672). English friar, historical writer. Canning, George (1770-1827). English statesman. ("Anti-Jacobin Ballads.") Canning Capgrave, John (1393-1464). English chronicler and theologian. Cargrave Car-Builder's Dictionary (1884). Matthias N. Forney. Carew, George (Earl of Totnes) (1555-1629). English statesman. G. Carew Carew, Richard (1556-1620). English antiquarian and poet. ("Snrvey of Cornwall.") R. Carew Carew, Thomas (1599?-1639). English poet. Carew, Thomas (1599?-1639). English poet. Carey, Henry (died 1743). English mnsician and poet. Carlle, Richard (1790-1843). English free-thinker. Carlle, Richard (1790-1843). English free-thinker. Carlyle, Thomas (1795-1881). Scottish essayist and historian. Carlyle, Carmichael, Mrs. A. C. (wrote 1833). Carnochan, John Murray (1817-1887). American physician and writer. J. M. Carnochan Carpenter, Philip Pearsall (1819-1877). English writer on natural history. Carpenter, William Benjamin (1813-1885). English physiologist and naturalist. W. E. Carpenter Carruthers, Robert (1799-1878). Scottish miscellaneona writer. Carruthers, Robert (1799-1878). Scottish miscellaneona writer. Carruthers, Robert (1799-1878). Scottish miscellaneona writer. Carturight, William (1712-1806). English poet and translator. Carver Carver, Jonathan (1732-1780). American traveler. Carver, Alice (1820-1871). American poet. Cary, Henry Francis (1772-1814). English poet and translator. Cary Cary, Phœbe (1824-1871). American poet. Carver Cary, Henry Francis (1772-1814). English poet and translator. Carver Carver Cary, Henry Francis (1772-1814). English poet and translator. Carver Carver Cary, Henry Francis (1772-1814). English classical scholar. Carver Carve
de la langue d'Oïl," 2d ed., 1870). Burguy	Cass, Lewis (1782-1866). American atatesman. L. Cass
Burke, Edmund (1729-1797). British statesman, author, and orator. Burke	Castle, Egerton (1858-). English miscellaneous writer. Egerton Castle
Burke, Sir John Bernard (1815-). English writer on heraldry and gene-	Catholic Dictionary. Edited by William E. Addis and Thomas Arnold;
alogy. Burleigh, Lord (William Cecil) (1520 - 1598). English atatesman. Lord Burleigh	American edition, 1884. Cath. Dict. Catholicon Anglicum (1483). An English-Latin dictionary. (E. E. T. S.) Cath. Ang.
Burn, Robert. British military officer. ("Naval and Military Dictionary	Catlin, George (1796-1872). American traveler and painter. Catlin
of the French Language," 1842, etc.) Burn	Cavendish, See II. Jones.
Burn, Richard (1709 - 1785). English jurist and antiquary. Richard Burn	Cavendish, George (1500-1561?). English biographer. G. Cavendish
Burnell, Arthur Coke (1840-1882). English Sanskrit scholar. (See Yule.)	Cavendish, Henry (1731-1810). English chemist and physicist. H. Cavendish
A. C. Burnell	* Cavendish, Sir William (died 1557). English politician. Sir W. Cavendish
Burnet, Gilbert (1643-1715). Bishop of Salisbury, and historian. Bp. Burnet, or Burnet	Cawthorn, James (1719-1761). English poet. Cawthorn
Burnet, Thomas (died 1715). English theological writer. T. Burnet	Caxton, William (died 1491?). English printer and translator. Caxton
Burnett, Frances Hodgson (1849 -). American novelist. F. H. Burnett	Caxton Society, Publications of. Society instituted in London, 1845.
Burney, Charles (1726-1814). English musician and musical writer. Dr. Burney	Cecil, Richard (1748-1810). English evangelical divine. R. Cecil
Burney, Frances (Mme. D'Arblay) (1752-1840). English novelist and diarist.	Centlivre, Susannah (died 1723). English dramatist and actress. Mrs. Centlivre
Miss Burney (novels), Mme. D'Arblay (diary)	Century, The. American monthly literary magazine. (Founded in 1870 as
Burns, Robert (1759 - 1796). Scottish poet. Burrill, Alexander M. (1807 - 1869). American lawyer. ("Law Dictionary	"Seribner's Monthly: an Illustrated Magazine for the People"; name changed in 1881 to "The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine.") The Century
and Glossary," 1850.) Burrill	Chalmers, Thomas (1780 – 1847). Scottish theologian. Chalmers
Burroughs, John (1837 -). American author. J. Burroughs	Chaloner, Sir Thomas (died 1565). English diplomatist and translator. Chaloner
Burt, Edward (died 1755). British writer. Burt	Chamberlayne or Chamberlaine, Edward (1616-1703). English publi-
Burton, John Hill (1809-1881). Scottish historian. J. fl. Burton	cist. Chamberlayne
Burton, Sir Richard Francis (1821-1890). English traveler and Arabic	Chamberlayne, William (1619-1689). English poet. W. Chamberlayne
scholar. R. F. Burton	Chambers, Ephraim (died 1740). English encyclopedist. ("Cyclopædia,"
Burton, Robert (1577-1640). English writer. ("Anatomy of Melancholy.") Burton	1st ed., 1728; 2d ed., 1738; ed. Rees, 1778-88.) Chambers
Bury, Viscount (William Contts Keppell) (1832-). Author (with G. L.	Chambers, Robert (1802–1871). Scottish publisher and author. R. Chambers Chambers, William (1800–1883). Scottish publisher and author. W. Chambers
Hillier) of "Cycling" (Badminton Library). Bushnell, Horace (1802–1876). American theologian. Bushnell, or H. Bushnell	Chambers, William (1800–1883). Scottish publisher and author. W. Chambers Chambers's Book of Days. Edited by R. Chambera.
Butcher, Samuel Henry (1850-). English classical scholar. Butcher	Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature. Chambers's Cyc. Eng. Lit.
Butcher and Lang. ("Translation of the Odyssey," 1879.) Butcher and Lang.	Chambers's Encyclopædia. Chambers's Encyc.
Butler, Alfred Joshua (1850 -). English writer. A. J. Butler	Chambers's Information for the People.
Butler, Charles (died 1647). English grammarian. C. Butler	Chambers's Journal (1832-). Scottish weekly literary periodical. Chambers's Journal
Butler, Joseph (1692-1752). Bishop of Durham, anthor of "Analogy of Re-	Channing, William Ellery (1780-1842). American theologian and philan-
ligion." Butler	thropist. Channing
Butler, Samuel (1612?-1680). English poet, anthor of "Iludibras." S. Butler	Chapman, Alvan Wentworth (1809-). American botanist. A. W. Chapman
Butler, William Allen (1825 -). American lawyer and author. W. A. Butler	Chapman, George (died 1634). English dramatist and poet. Chapman Charles I. (1600–1649). King of England. ("Letters." etc.) King Charles I.
Butler, William Archer (died 1848). Irish clergyman, and writer on ethics and philosophy. Archer Butler	
Bynner, Edwin Lassetter (1842-). American novelisi. E. L. Bynner	Charnock, Stephen (1628-1680). English Puritan divine. Charnock Chatham, Earl of (William Pitt) (1708-1778). English statesman and
Byrne, Oliver. American writer on mechanical subjects. O. Byrne	orator. Lord Chatham
Byrom, John (1692–1763). English poet. Byrom	Chatterton, Thomas (1752 – 1770). English poet. Chatterton
Byron, Lord (George Gordon Noel Byron) (1788-1824). English poet. Byron	Chatto, William Andrew (1799-1864). Writer on wood-engraving. Chatto
	Chaucer, Geoffrey (1340?-1400). English poet. (In the "Canterbury Tales"
Cable, George Washington (1844 -). American novelist. G. W. Cable	the Ellesmere text in the six-text edition has been preferred.) Chaucer
Caird, Edward. Contemporary Scottish philosophical writer. E. Caird	Cheke, Sir John (1514 - 1557). English classical scholar. Sir J. Cheke
Caird, John (1820 -). Scottish theological writer. J. Caird Calomy Edward (1820 - 1880) - English decreases	Cheruel, Pierre Adolphe (1809-). French historian. Cheruel
Calamy, Edmund (1600 - 1666). English elergyman, Calamy	Chesterfield, Earl of (Philip Dormer Stanhope) (1694-1773). English polltician and author. Chesterfield, or Lord Chesterfield
Calderwood, Henry (1830 -). Scottish philosophical writer. Calderwood Calhoun, John Caldwell (1782 - 1850). American statesman. Calhoun	tician and author. Chesterfield, or Lord Chesterfield Chester Plays. A series of miracle-plays assigned to the close of the 14th
Calthrop, Sir Harry. English jurist. ("Customs of London," 1612.) Calthrop	century. Chester Plays
Calverley, Charles Stuart (1831 - 1884). English poet. C. S. Calverley	Chettle, Henry (died 1607?). English dramatist. H. Chettle
Camden Society Publicationa. Society instituted 1838.	Cheyne, George (1671 - 1743). Scottish physician and philosopher. G. Cheyne
Camden, William (1551-1623). English antiquary and historian. Camden	Child, Francis James (1825-). American critic and scholar. See Ballads.
Campbell, Lord (John Campbell) (1779-1861). British jurist and biographer.	Child, Sir Josiah (1630 - 1699). English writer on trade. Sir J. Child
Lord Campbell	Chillingworth, William (1602-1644). Euglish theologian. Chillingworth
Campbell, George (1719-1796). Scottish theologian and writer on rhetoric. G. Campbell	Chilmead, Edmund (1610 - 1654). English mathematician and miscella-
Campbell, John (1708-1775). Scottish writer of history, travels, etc. Dr. J. Campbell	neous writer. Chilmead
Campbell, John Francis (1822-1855). Scottish writer on Highland life.	Choate, Rufus (1799 - 1859). American jurist and statesman. R. Choate
Campbell, Thomas (1777 – 1844). Scottish poet. J. F. Campbell Campbell	Christian Union (1870 -). American weekly religious periodical.
Campbell, Thomas (1777 - 1844). Scottish poet. Campbell Campin, Francis. English engineer. ("Mechanical Engineering," 1863, 1885.) Campin	Christison, Sir Robert (1797 - 1882). Scottish physician and anthor. Sir R. Christison
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Church Cyclopædia (1886). Edited by A. A. Benton.	Cooke, Philip Pendleton (1816 - 1850). American poet. P. Pendleton Cooke
Churchill, Charles (1731 - 1764). English poet and satirist. Churchill	Cooke, Rose Terry (1827 -). American author. R. T. Cooke
Churchman, The (1844 -). American weekly religious periodical.	Cooke or Cook, William (died 1824). English dramatist and general writer. W. Cooke
Churchyard, Thomas (died 1604). English poet and miscellaneous writer.	Cooley's Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts. Cooley's Cyc.
Churchyard	Cooper, James Fenimore (1789–1851). American novelist. J. F. Cooper, or Cooper
Churton, Ralph (1754-1831). English clergyman. Churton	Cooper, John Gilbert (1723-1769). English poet and general writer. J. G. Cooper
Cibber, Colley (1671-1757). English dramatist and actor. Cibber	Cooper, Thomas (1517?-1594). Bishop of Winchester, and lexicographer.
Clare, John (1793–1864). English poet.	("Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ," 1565, etc.) Cooper
Clarendon, Earl of (Edward Hyde) (1608?-1674). English statesman and	Cope, Edward Drinker (1840-). American naturalist. E. D. Cope, or Cope
historian, Clarendon	Copland, James (1791–1870). Scottish physician. Copland
Clarendon, Earl of (Henry Hyde) (1638-1709). English writer of memoirs.	Copley, John (1577–1622). British religious writer. Copley
Lord Henry Clarendon	Corbet, Richard (1582–1635). Bishop of Norwich, and poet. Bp. Corbe
Clark, Daniel Kinnear. Contemporary English writer on engineering. D. K. Clark	
Clark, William George (1821-1878). English Shakaperian scholar (editor,	
with W. A. Wright, of the "Globe Edition" of Shakapere, 1864; edition	, . , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
The same of the sa	Cornwall, Barry. See Procter.
. , made cours	Cornwallis, Sir Charles (died 1629), English diplomatist. Sir C. Cornwallis
Clarke, Edward Hammond (1820-1877). American medical writer. E. II. Clarke	Coryat or Coryate, Thomas (died 1617). English traveler. Corya
Clarke, Frank Wigglesworth (1847 -). American chemist. F. W. Clarke	Cosin, John (1594 - 1672). Bishop of Durham. Bp. Cosin
Clarke, George T. ("Medieval Military Architecture in England.") G. T. Clarke	Costard, George (1710-1782). English writer on astronomy. Costard
Clarke, James Freeman (1810-1888). American clergyman and author. J. F. Clarke	Cotgrave, John (lived about 1655). English author. J. Cotgrave
Clarke, Joseph Thacher. Coutemporary American archæologist. J. T. Clarke	Cotgrave, Randle (died 1634?). English lexicographer. ("A Dictionarie
Clarke, Samuel (1599-1682 or 1683). English clergyman. S. Clarke	of the French and English Tongues," 1611 and 1632; ed. James Howell,
Clarke, Samuel (1675-1729). English clergyman and philosophical writer. Clarke	1650, 1660, 1673.) Cotgrav
Claus, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm (1835 -). German zoölogist. Claus	Cotton, Charles (1630-1687). English poet and translator. Cotton
Clay, Henry (1777-1852). American statesman and orator. H. Clay	Cotton, John (1585-1652). American clergyman. J. Cotton
Clayton, John (about 1650). English law-writer. Clayton	Cotton, Nathaniel (1705-1788). English poet and physician. N. Cotton
Cleaveland or Cleveland, John (1613–1658). English poet. Cleaveland	Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce (1571 - 1631). English antiquary. Sir R. Cotton
Cleaveland, Parker (1780-1858). American geologist, P. Cleaveland	Coues, Elliott (1842 -). American naturalist. Coue.
Cleaver, Robert (died 1613). English Biblical commentator. Robert Cleaver	Coulter, John Merle (1851 -). American botanist. Coulter
Clemens, Samuel Langhorne (paeudonym "Mark Twain") (1835-).	Court and Times of Charles I. By Father Cyprien de Gamache.
American humorist. Mark Twain, or S. L. Clemens	Court of Love. Middle English poem, once assigned to Chaucer. Court of Love
Clerke, Agnes M. Contemporary English writer on astronomy. A. M. Clerke	Cousin, Victor (1792-1867). French philosopher. Cousin
Clifford, William Kingdon (1845-1879). English mathematician and philo-	Coventry, Henry (died 1752). English religious writer. Coventry
sophical writer. W. K. Clifford	Coventry Mysteries. A series of miracle-plays assigned to the 15th and 16th
Clifton, William (1772-1799). American poet. Clifton	centuries. Coventry Mysteries
Clough, Arthur Hugh (1819–1861). English poet. Clough	Coverdale, Miles (1488 - 1568). English Biblical translator. Coverdale
Cobbe, Frances Power (1822 -). English writer. F. P. Cobbe	Cowell, John (1554-1611). English jurist. ("The Interpreter," a law dic-
Cobden, Richard (1804-1865). English statesman and economist. Cobden	tionary, 1607; edition used, 1637.) Cowel
Cockburn, Lord (Henry Thomas) (1779-1854). Scottish judge. Cockburn	Cowley, Abraham (1618 – 1667). English poet. Cowley
Cockeram, Henry. English lexicographer. ("The English Dictionary, or	Cowper, William (1731 - 1800). English poet. Cowper
an Interpreter of Hard English Words," 1632; edition used, 1642.) Cockeram	Cox, Sir George William (1827 -). English clergyman and historian. See
Cogan, Thomas (1736-1818). English physician and philosophical writer. T. Cogan	Brande and Cox. Sir G. Cox
Coghan or Cogan, Thomas (died 1607). English physician. Coghan, or Cogan	Coxe, Arthur Cleveland (1818-). Bishop of Western New York. Bp. Coxe
Cokayne, Sir Aston (1608 - 1684). English dramatist. Cokayne	Coxe, William (1747 - 1828). English historian.
Coke, Sir Edward (1552 – 1634). English jurist. Sir E. Coke	Crabb, George (1778-1851). English acholar and author. Crabb
Coleridge, Hartley (1796-1849). English poet. II. Coleridge Coleridge, Samuel Taylor (1772-1834). English poet, critic, and philoso-	Crabbe, George (1754 - 1832). English poet. Crabbe
	Craddock, Charles Egbert. See Murfree. Craig, John. English lexicographer. ("New Universal Etymological Techni-
pher. Coleridge Coles, Abraham (1813–1891). American author and translator. A. Coles	cal Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1847–49, 1852.) Craig
Coles, Elisha (died 1680). English lexicographer. ("English Dictionary."	Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock (1826–1887). English novelist. Mrs. Craik
1677, 1717.) Coles	Craik, George Lillie (1798-1866). Scottish writer on language and literature. Craik
Collier, Jane. English writer. ("Art of Tormenting," 1753.) Jane Collier	Cranch, Christopher Pearse (1813 -). American poet and painter. C. P. Cranch
Collier, Jeremy (1650-1726). English noninging clergyman and author.	Cranch, William (1769–1855). American jurist. Cranch
Collier, Jeremy (1650-1726). English nonjuring clergyman and author. Jeremy Collier	Cranch, William (1769-1855). American jurist. Crancel Cranmer, Thomas (1489-1556). Archbishop of Canterbury. Cranmer
Collier, Jeremy (1650-1726). English nonjuring clergyman and author. Jeremy Collier Collier, John Payne (1789-1883). English critic and Shaksperian scholar.	
Jeremy Collier Collier, John Payne (1789-1883). English critic and Shaksperian scholar.	Cranmer, Thomas (1489-1556). Archbishop of Canterbury. Cranmer Crashaw, Richard (died 1649). English poet. Crashaw
Jeremy Collier	Cranmer, Thomas (1489-1556). Archbishop of Canterbury. Cranmer Crashaw, Richard (died 1649). English poet. Crashaw
Jeremy Collier Collier, John Payne (1789–1883). English critic and Shaksperian scholar. J. P. Collier	Cranmer, Thomas (1489–1556). Archbishop of Canterbury. Cranmer Crashaw, Richard (died 1649). English poet. Crashaw Crawford, Francis Marion (1854–). American novelist. F. M. Crawford
Collier, John Payne (1789–1883). English critic and Shaksperian scholar. J. P. Collier Collingwood. See Waitz. Collingwood	Cranmer, Thomas (1489–1556). Archbishop of Canterbury. Cranmer Crashaw, Richard (died 1649). English poet. Crashaw Crawford, Francis Marion (1854–). American novelist. F. M. Crawford Crawford, Thomas C. (1849–). American journalist. T. C. Crawford
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                                                                                              Doddridge, Philip (1702-1751). English divine and hymn-writer.
                                                                                                                                                                             Doddridge
    dialectal dictionaries), see Ash, N. Bailey, T. Blount, J. Bullokar, Cocker-
                                                                                              Dodge, Mary Mapes (1838-). American author and editor.
                                                                                                                                                                           M. M. Dodge
                                                                                                                                                                                Dodsley
    am, E. Coles, Craig, T. L. O. Davies, Encyclopædic, Fallows, Glossographia
                                                                                              Dodsley, Robert (1703-1764). English hookseller, poet, and author.
    Auglicana Nova, Halliwell, Imperial, Jamirson, Jodrell, Johnson, Kersey,
Latham, Mason, Minsheu, Nares, New English, Nuttall, E. Phillips, C.
Richardson, Seager, T. Sheridan, B. H. Smart, Stormonth, J. Walker, N.
                                                                                              Domestic Cyclopædia (1878). Todd S. Goodholme.
Domett, Alfred (1811-1887). British colonial statesman and poet.
Don, George (1798-1856). British botanist.
Donne, John (1573-1631). English poet and divine.
                                                                                                                                                                              A. Domett
                                                                                                                                                                                    Don
     Webster, J. E. Worcester, T. Wright. For early English-Latin or Latin-
                                                                                                                                                                                  Donne
     English dictionaries, see Barret, Catholicon Anglieum, T. Cooper, Horman,
                                                                                              Dorr, Julia Caroline Ripley (1825-). American poet and novelist.
                                                                                                                                                                          J. C. R. Dorr
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patron of letters.

Dorset, Sixth Earl of (Charles Sackville) (1637-1706). English poet and

Lord Dorset

Huloet, Levius, Promptorium Parvulorum, Withal. The numerous dic-

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Douglas, Gawin or Gavin (died 1522). Scottish poet. Gavin Douglas	Ely, Richard Theodore (1854-). American political economist. R. T. Ely
Dowden, Edward (1843-). English critic. Dowden	Elyot, Sir Thomas (1490?-1546). English diplomatist, author, and lexicog-
Dowell, Stephen (1833 -). English historical writer. S. Dowell	rapher. ("The Dictionary [Latin-English] of Syr T. Eliot, Knyght," 1538,
Downing, Calybute (1606-1644). English divine. Downing	1545; ed. Cooper, "Bibliotheca Eliotæ," 1550, 1552, 1559.) Sir T. Elyot
Dowson, John (1820-1881). English Orientalist. ("Classical Dictionary of	Emerson, Ralph Waldo (1803-1882). American poet and essayist. Emerson
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Drake, Joseph Rodman (1795-1820). American poet. J. R. Drake	American edition ("Library of Universal Knowledge"), 1880-1882.
Drake, Nathan (1766-1836). English physician and essayist. N. Drake	Encyclopædia, Farrow's Military. Farrow
Drant, Thomas (died 1578?). English translator. Drant	Encyclopædia, Hamersly's Naval. Hamersly
Draper, John William (1811-1882). American scientist and historian. J. W. Draper	Encyclopædia, Religious. See Schaff-Herzog.
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Drapers' Dictionary, The. Edited by S. William Beek.	Encyclopædia Americana, Encyc. Amer.
Drayton, Michael (1563 – 1631). English poet. Drayton	Encyclopædia Britannica. Ninth edition, 1875–1888. Encyc. Brit.
Drone, Eaton Sylvester (1842 -). American legal writer. Drone	Encyclopædia of Architecture. See Gwilt.
Drummond, Alexander (died 1769). Scottish traveler. A. Drummond	Encyclopædia of Arts, Manufactures, etc. See Spons.
Drummond, Henry (1851-). Scottish author. H. Drummond	Encyclopædic Dictionary (1879-1888). Edited by Robert Hunter.
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Drummond, or Drummond of Hawthornden	Encyclopædic Medical Dictionary. See F. P. Foster. Encyc. Med. Dict.
Dryden, John (1631 - 1700). English poet and dramatist. Dryden	Endlicher, Stephan Ladislaus (1804–1849). Austrian hotanist. Endlicher
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Dublin University Magazine (1833-1880). Irish monthly magazine.	Engineering (1866 -). English weekly periodical. Engineering
Dublin Univ. Mag.	Engineering News (1874 -). American weekly periodical. Engineering News
Du Cange, Charles du Fresne, Seigneur (1610 - 1688). French philologist.	English Cyclopædia (1854–1862). Charles Knight. Eng. Cyc.
("Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis," 1678; edition	English Dialect Society, Publications of. Society instituted in 1873. E. D. S.
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Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant (1829-). Scottish political	Eschscholtz, Johann Friedrich von (1793-1834). German naturalist and
writer. Grant Duff	traveler. Eschscholtz
Dufferin, Countess of (Helen Selina Sheridan) (1807-1867). English poet.	Etherege, Sir George (died 1691). English dramatist. Etherege
Counters of Dufferin	Eusden, Laurence (1688–1730). English poet. Eusden
Dufferin, Marquis of (Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood) (1826-).	Eustace, John Chetwode (died 1815). English antiquary. Eustace
English statesman. Lord Dufferin	Evans, John (1823-). British antiquary. Evans
Dugdale, Sir William (1605 – 1686). English autiquary. Dugdale	Evans, Mary Ann. See Cross.
Duhring, Louis Adolphus (1845 -). American physician. Duhring	Evelyn, John (1620–1706). English author. Evelyn
Dunhar, William (about 1460-1530). Scottish poet. Dunbar	Everett, Edward (1794-1865). American orator and statesman. Everett
Duncan, Peter Martin. British naturalist. P. M. Duncan	Everett, Joseph David (1831-). English physicist. J. D. Everett
Dunglison, Rohley (1798-1869). American physician. ("A Dictionary of	
	Ewing, Juliana Horatia (1841–1885). English writer. J. II. Ewing
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Dunlap, William (1766 - 1839). American playwright and artist. Dunlap Scottish critic and author.	
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tomical, and Physiological Terms," 1879.) Dunman	Fagge, Charles Hilton (1838-1883). English medical writer. Fagge
Dunton, John (1659 - 1733). English miscellaneous writer. Dunton	Fairfax, Edward (died 1635). English translator and poet. Fairfax
Duppa, Brian (1588-1662). Bishop of Winchester. Bp. Duppa	Fairholt, Frederick William (1814 - 1866). English antiquary and writer
D'Urfey, Thomas (1653-1723). English dramatist and song-writer.	on art. Fairholt
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	Hadley, James (1821-1872). American philologiat. J. Hadley
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Graham, Thomas (1805–1869). Scottish chemist. Graham	Hakewill, George (1578-1649). English divine. Hakewill
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Grainger, James (died 1766). British poet and physician. Grainger	Hakluyt Society's Publications. Society instituted in London, 1846.
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Grant, James (1822-1887). Scottish novelist and historical writer. J. Grant	elist. E. E. Hale
Grant, Ulysses S. (1822-1885). General, and eighteenth President of the	Hale, Horatio (1817-). American ethnologist and philologist. H. Hale
United States. U. S. Grant	Hale, Sir Matthew (1609 - 1676). English jurist. Sir M. Hale
Granville, George (Lord Lansdowne) (1667 – 1735). English poet and drams-	Hales, John (1584 - 1656). English clergyman and critic. Hales
tist. Granville	Haliburton, Thomas Chandler (pseudonym "Sam Slick") (1797-1865).
Grattan, Thomas Colley (1792 - 1864). Iriah noveliat. T. C. Grattan	British American judge and humorist. Haliburton
Graunt, John (1620–1674). English atatlstleisn. Graunt	Halifax, Earl of (Charles Montague) (1661 - 1715). English statesman. Lord Halifax
Graves, Richard (1715-1804). English novelist and poet. Graves	Halkett, Samuel (1814-1871). Scottish compiler. ("Dictionary of Anony-
Gray, Asa (1810-1888). American botanist. A. Gray	mous Literature," continued by J. Laing, published 1881-1888.) Halkett
Gray, Elisha (1835-). American Inventor. E. Gray	Hall, Arthur (died 1604). English translator and politician. A. Hall
Gray, George Robert (1808 - 1872). English zoölogist. G. R. Gray	Hall, Basil (1788-1844). Scottish traveler. B. Hall
Gray, Henry (1825?-1861). British anatomist. H. Gray	Hall, Benjamin Homer (1830-). American writer, compiler of "College
Gray, John Edward (1800 - 1875). English naturalist. J. E. Gray	Words and Customs," B. II. Hall
Gray, Thomas (1716–1771). English poet. Gray	Hall, Charles Francis (1821-1871). American arctic explorer. C. F. Hall
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Greeley, Horace (1811-1872). American journalist. H. Greeley	Hall, Edward (died 1547). English historian.
Greely, Adolphus Washington (1844-). American officer and arctic	Hall, Fitzedward (1825 –). American-English philologist.
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Green, John Richard (1837-1883). English historian. J. R. Green	Hall, Granville Stanley (1845-). American educator. G. S. Hall
Green, Matthew (1696-1737). English poet. M. Green	Hall, Hubert. Author of "Society in the Elizabethan Age," 1886. H. Hall
Green, Thomas Hill (1836-1882). English writer on ethics. T. H. Green	Hall, John (1627-1656). English poet and pamphleteer. John Hall
Greene, Robert (died 1592). English dramatist, poet, romancer, and pam-	Hall, Joseph (1574-1656). Bishop of Norwich. Bp. Hall
	Hall, Marshall (1790–1857). English physiologist. M. Hall
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Greener, W. W. ("The Gun and its Development," 1858; edition used, 1881.)	Hall, Robert (1764-1831). English divine. R. Hall
W. W. Greener	Hall, Mrs. Samuel Carter (Anna Maria Fielding) (1800-1881). British
Greenhill, Thomas (1681-1740?). English writer. Greenhill	writer, Mrs. S. C. Hall
Greenwood, William Henry. English technical writer. ("Steel and Iron,"	Hallam, Henry (1777-1859). English historian. Hallam
1884.) W. II. Greenwood	Halleck, Fitz-Greene (1790-1867). American poet. Halleck
Greer, Henry. American compiler. ("A Dictionary of Electricity," 1883.) Greer	Halleck, Henry Wager (1815-1872). American general. H. W. Halleck
Greg, William Rathbone (1809-1881). English essaylat. W. R. Greg	Halliwell (later Halliwell-Phillipps), James Orchard (1820-1889). Eng-
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Gregory, George (1754 - 1808). English clergyman and man of letters. G. Gregory	Provincial Worda," 1847, etc.) Halliwell
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Gregory, John (1607-1646). English elergyman and Orientalist. J. Gregory	Halpine, Charles Graham (pseudonym "Milea O'Reilly") (1829-1868).
Grein, Christian Wilhelm Michael (1825-1877). German philologist.	American humorist and poet. Miles O'Reilly
("Sprachschatz der Angelsächsischen Dichter," 1861-1864.)	Halsted, George Bruce (1853-). American mathematician. Halsted
Gretton, Phillips (about 1725). English elergyman. Gretton	Halyburton, Thomas (1674-1712). Scottish theologian. Halyburton
	Hamersly, Lewis R. American publisher. ("Naval Encyclopædia," 1884.) Hamersly
Greville, Charles Cavendish Fulke (1794-1865). English writer of	
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Greville, Robert Kaye (1794-1866). English botanist. Kaye Greville	easayist, P. G. Hamerton
Grew, Nehemiah (1641-1712). English botanist. N. Grew	Hamilton, Alexander (1757-1804). American atatesman. A. Hamilton
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Grey, Zachary (1688–1766). English critic and antiquary. Griffith, Edward (1790–1858). English naturaliat. Griffith, Matthew (died 1665). English divine. Grimbald or Grimoald, Nicholas (died about 1563). English poet. Grimm, Jacob Ludwig (1785–1863), and Grimm, Wilhelm Karl (1786–1859). German philologista. ("Deutaches Wörterbuch," 1854) Grinnell, George Bird (1849-). American writer on sports. Grisebach, August Heinrich Rudolf (1814–1879). German botanist. Grisebach, August Heinrich Rudolf (1814–1879). German botanist. Grose, Francis (1731?–1791). English antiquary. ("A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," 1785; "A Provincial Glossary," 1787.) Grote, George (1794–1871). English historian. Grove, Sir George (1820-). English engineer and editor. ("Dictionary of Music and Musiclans," 1879–1889.) Grove, Sir William Robert (1811-). English physiciat. Grove, Sir William Robert (1811-). English physiciat. Greet, Edwin (1800–1880). English historical writer and philologist. Greet, Edwin (1800–1880). English historical writer and philologist. Greet, Edwin (1800–1880). English historical writer and philologist. Guevara, Sir Antonic of (1490?–1545?). Spanish chronicler. ("Famillar Letters," trans. by Hellowes, 1577.) Guillaume, E. French writer on art. Guillium, John (1565–1621). English divine. Gurnall, William (1617–1679). Scottish historical and general writer. Guthrie, Thomas (1803–1873). Scottish clerxyman and philanthropiat. Guthrie, William (1708–1770). Scottish historical and general writer. Guy of Warwick (about 1314). Middle English romance. Guy of Warwick (Guy of Architecture," 1842; ed. Papworth, 1881.) Habington. Habington.	Hamilton, Elizabeth (1758–1816). British miscellaneous writer. Hamilton, Leonidas Le Cenci. Contemporary American writer. Hamilton, Walter (ahout 1815). British geographer. Hamilton, Sir William (1788–1856). Scottish metaphysician. Sir W. Hamilton, or Hamilton Hamilton, Sir William Rowan (1805–1865). Irish mathematician. Sir W. Rowan Hamilton Hammond, Charles Edward (1837–). English clergyman and writer on liturgies. Hammond, Henry (1605–1660). English divine. Hammond, William Alexander (1828–). American physician and author. Hampole, Richard Rolle of (died 1349). English author. Hampole, Richard Rolle of (died 1349). English author. Hampoon, R. T. Compiler of "Medii Ævi Kalendarium." Hampoon, R. T. Compiler of "Medii Ævi Kalendarium." Hannar, Jonathan (1606–1687). English clergyman. Hannar, Jonathan (1606–1687). English clergyman. Hannay, James (1827–1873). Scottish novelist and man of letters. Hannay, Hardinge, George (1743–1816). English ipurist and author. Hardwick, Charles (1821–1859). English theologian. Hardwick, Charles (1821–1859). English theologian. Hardyng, John (1378–1465?). English chronicler. Hardyng, John (1878–1465?). English chronicler. Harford, John Scandrett (1785–1866). English biographer. Hargrave, Francis (1741?–1821). English lawyer and antiquary. Hardyng, John (18561–1612). English lowyer and antiquary. Hargrave, Francis (1741?–1821). English lowyer and antiquary. Hargrave, Francis (1741?–1821). English poet and author. Sir J. Harington Hargrave, George (1743–1816). English poet and author. Sir J. Harington Hargrave of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford, "1744–1746, 1808–1813.) Harl. Misc. Harman, Thomas. English writer. ("Caveat for Cursctors," 1567.) Harman Harmar, John (died 1670). English classical scholar.
Grey, Zachary (1688–1766). English critic and antiquary. Griffith, Edward (1790–1858). English naturaliat. Griffith, Matthew (died 1665). English divine. Grimbald or Grimoald, Micholas (died about 1563). English poet. Grimm, Jacob Ludwig (1785–1863), and Grimm, Wilhelm Karl (1786– 1859). German philologista. (*Deutaches Wörterbuch," 1854–.) Grinnell, George Bird (1849–). American writer on sporta. Grisebach, August Heinrich Rudolf (1814–1879). German botanist. Grisebach, August Heinrich Rudolf (1814–1879). German botanist. Grisebach, Grose, Francis (1731?–1791). English antiquary. (*A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," 1785; "A Provincial Glossary," 1787.) Grose, Grote, George (1794–1871). English historian. Grove, Sir George (1820–). English engineer and editor. ("Dictionary of Music and Musiclans," 1879–1889.) Grove, Sir William Robert (1811–). English physiciat. Grese Guardian, The (1713). English literary periodical. Guest, Edwin (1800–1880). English historical writer and philologist. Guest Guevara, Sir Antonic of (1490?–1545?). Spanish chronicler. ("Famillar Letters," trans. by Hellowes, 1577.) Guillaume, E. French writer on art. Guillim, John (1565–1621). English writer on heraldry. Guillim, John (1565–1621). English writer on heraldry. Guinther, Albert Karl Ludwig Gotthilf (1830–). German-British zoologist. Gurnall, William (1617–1679). English divine. Gurney, Edmund. Contemporary English metaphysical writer. Guthrie, Thomas (1803–1873). Scottish clerkyman and philanthropiat. Guthrie, William (1708–1784). Scottish historical and general writer. Guylforde or Guildford, Sir Richard (died 1506). English politician. Sir R. Guylforde Guy of Warwick (about 1314). Middle English romance. Guy of Warwick (about 1314). Middle English romance. Guy of Warwick (about 1314). Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Habington, William (1605–1654). English poet. Habington, William (1605–1654). English poet. Habington, William (1605–1670). Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.	Hamilton, Elizabeth (1758–1816). British miscellaneous writer. Hamilton, Leonidas Le Cenci. Contemporary American writer. Hamilton, Walter (ahout 1815). British geographer. Hamilton, Sir William (1788–1856). Scottish metaphysician. Sir W. Hamilton, or Hamilton Hamilton, Sir William Rowan (1805–1865). Irish mathematician. Sir W. Rowan Hamilton Hammond, Charles Edward (1837–). English clergyman and writer on liturgies. Hammond, Henry (1605–1660). English divine. Hammond, William Alexander (1828–). American physician and author. Hampole, Richard Rolle of (died 1349). English author. Hampson, R. T. Compiler of "Medii Ævi Kalendarium." Hannay, James (1808–1882). Scottish biographer and theological writer. Hanna, William (1808–1882). Scottish hovelist and man of letters. Hardinge, George (1743–1816). English clergyman and theological writer. Hardwick, Charles (1821–1859). English theologian. Hardwick, Charles (1821–1859). English chronicler. Hardyng, John (1378–1465?). English chronicler. Hargrave, Francis (1741?–1821). English loigrapher. Hargrave, Francis (1741?–1821). English loigrapher. Harlelan Miscellany. ("The Harleian Miscellany: a Collection of scarce, curious, and entertaioing Pamphlets and Tracts, selected from the Library of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford," 1744–1746, 1808–1813.) Harl. Misc. Harleian Society, Publications of. Society instituted 1869. Harmar, John (died 1670). English classical scholar. Harmar, Harper, Robert Goodloe (1765–1825). American statesman.
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Grey, Zachary (1688–1766). English critic and antiquary. Griffith, Edward (1790–1838). English naturalist. Griffith, Matthew (died 1665). English divine. Grimbald or Grimoald, Nicholas (died about 1563). English poet. Grimm, Jacob Ludwig (1785–1863), and Grimm, Wilhelm Karl (1786–1859). German philologista. (**Deutaches Wörterbuch,**1854–.) Grimbald Grinnell, George Bird (1849–). American writer on sports. Grindal, Edmund (died 1583). Archbishop of Canterbury. Grindal Grinnell, George Bird (1849–). American writer on sports. Grisebach, August Heinrich Rudolf (1814–1879). German botanist. Grisebach, August Heinrich Rudolf (1814–1879). German botanist. Grisebach, August Heinrich Rudolf (1814–1879). German botanist. Grose, Francis (1731?–1791). English satiquary. (**A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue,** 1785; **A Provincial Glossary,** 1787.) Grose Grote, George (1820–). English historian. Grove, Sir George (1820–). English physiciat. Grove, Sir William Robert (1811–). English historical writer and philologist. Grove Guardian, The (1713). English literary periodical. Grove, Sir Antonie of (1490?–1545?). Spanish chronicler. (**Famillar Letters,** trans. by Hellowes, 1577.) Guillaume, E. French writer on art. Guillim, John (1565–1621). English writer on heraldry. Guillim, John (1565–1621). English writer on heraldry. Guillim, John (1565–1621). English writer on heraldry. Guillim, John (1565–1679). English divine. Gurney, Edmund. Contemporary English metaphysical writer. Guthrie, Thomas (1863–1873). Scottish clerkyman and philanthropiat. Gurney, Edmund. (2007–1884). American geographer. Guy of Warwick (2007–1884). American geographer. Guy of Warwick (2007–1884). American geographer. Guy of Warwick (2007–1884). English poet. Habington, William (1605–1654). English poet. Habington, William (1605–16	Hamilton, Elizabeth (1758–1816). British miscellaneous writer. Hamilton, Leonidas Le Cenci. Contemporary American writer. Hamilton, Walter (ahout 1815). British geographer. Hamilton, Sir William (1788–1856). Scottish metaphysician. Sir W. Hamilton, or Hamilton Hamilton, Sir William Rowan (1805–1865). Irish mathematician. Sir W. Rowan Hamilton Hammond, Charles Edward (1837–). English clergyman and writer on liturgies. Hammond, Henry (1605–1660). English divine. Hammond, William Alexander (1828–). American physician and author. Hampole, Richard Rolle of (died 1349). English author. Hampson, R. T. Compiler of "Medii Ævi Kalendarium." Hannay, James (1808–1882). Scottish biographer and theological writer. Hanna, William (1808–1882). Scottish hovelist and man of letters. Hardinge, George (1743–1816). English clergyman and theological writer. Hardwick, Charles (1821–1859). English theologian. Hardwick, Charles (1821–1859). English chronicler. Hardyng, John (1378–1465?). English chronicler. Hargrave, Francis (1741?–1821). English loigrapher. Hargrave, Francis (1741?–1821). English loigrapher. Harlelan Miscellany. ("The Harleian Miscellany: a Collection of scarce, curious, and entertaioing Pamphlets and Tracts, selected from the Library of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford," 1744–1746, 1808–1813.) Harl. Misc. Harleian Society, Publications of. Society instituted 1869. Harmar, John (died 1670). English classical scholar. Harmar, Harper, Robert Goodloe (1765–1825). American statesman.

Harrington or Harington, James (1611 - 1677). English political writer.	Higden, Ranulf or Ralph (died 1364). English chronicler. ("Polychroni-
J. Harrington	con," 1327 – 1342, trans. by John Trevisa, 1387.) Higden History Translated (1588 - 1620) English American Positon divine. It History
Harris, James (1709 - 1780). English writer on art, philology, etc. Harris	Higginson, Francis (1588-1630). English-American Puritan divine. F. Higginson
Harris, Joel Chandler (1848-). American author. J. C. Harris H. T. Harris	Higginson, John (1616-1708). English-American elergyman. J. Higginson
Harris, William Torrey (1835-). American educator. W. T. Harris	Higginson, Thomas Wentworth (1823-). American easayist and his-
Harrison, Mrs. Burton (Constance Cary) (1843-). American novelist.	torian. T. W. Higginson
Mrs. Burton Harrison	Hill, Aaron (1685–1750). English poet. A. Hill Hill Adams Charmon (1899). Appelies poets on abstacle.
Harrison, Frederic (1831-). English writer on positivism, etc. F. Harrison	Hill, Adams Sherman (1833-). American writer on rhetoric. A. S. Hill Hill, David J. (1850-). American writer on rhetoric, socialism, etc. D. J. Hill
Harrison, John (about 1570–1600). British printer. J. Harrison Harrison Harrison	
Harrison, William (1534-1593). English chronicler and historian. Harrison Harsnet or Harsnett. Samuel (1561-1631). Archbishop of York. Harsnet	
	Hill or Hylle, Thomas (lived about 1590). English astrologer, compiler, and translator. T. Hill
Hart, James Morgan (1839 -). American author. J. M. Hart Hart, John Seely (1810 - 1877). American author. J. S. Hart	Hillhouse, James Abraham (1789–1841). American poet. Hülhouse
Harte, Francis Bret (1839 -). American novelist and poet. Bret Harte	Hillier, G. L. See Bury.
Harte, Walter (1709–1774). English essayist and poet. W. Harte	Hinton, Richard J. Contemporary American writer. R. J. Hinton
Hartley, David (1705 - 1757). English philosopher. Hartley	History of Manual Arts (1661). Hist. Man. Arts, 1661
Hartlib, Samuel (about 1650). Polish-British miscellaneous writer. Hartlib	History of the Royal Society of London (1848). By Charles Richard
Harvey, Gabriel (1545?–1630). English poet. G. Harvey	Weld. Hist. Roy. Soc.
Harvey, Gideon (1640?-1700?). English physician. Gideon Harvey	Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight (1817-1887). American theologian and edu-
Harvey, William (1578-1657). English anatomist. Harvey	cator, R. D. Hitchcock
Harvey, William Henry (1811-1866). British botanist. W. II. Harvey	Hobbes, Thomas (1588–1679). English philosopher. Hobbes
Hatherly, S. G. Archprieat of the Greek Church, writer on liturgica. Hatherly	Hoblyn, Richard Dennis (1803-1886). English educational writer. Hoblyn
Havelok the Dane (about 1280). Middle English poem. Havelok	Hoccleve. See Occleve.
Haweis, Hugh Reginald (1838-). English clergyman and miscellaneous	Hodge, Archibald Alexander (1823-1886). American theologian. A. A. Hodge
writer. Haweis	Hodge, Charles (1797-1878). American theologian. C. Hodge
Hawes, Stephen (died 1523?). English poet. Hawes	Hodgson, Frederick T. Contemporary American technical writer. F. T. Hodgson
Hawes, William (1736-1808). English physician. ("Premature Death," 1777.)	Hodgson, Shadworth Hollway. Contemporary English philosophical
W. Hawes	writer. S. II. Hodgson
Hawkesworth, John (died 1773). English essayist. Hawkesworth	Hodgson, William Ballantyne (1815-1880). Scottish educational writer
Hawkins, Henry (1571?-1646). English translator and author. II. Hawkins	and economist. W. B. Hodgson
Hawkins, Sir John (1719-1789). English author ("History of Music," 1776).	Hoffman, Charles Fenno (1806 - 1884). American poet and author. C. F. Hoffman
Sir J. Hawkins	Hogg, James ("the Ettrick Shepherd") (1770-1835). Scottish poet. Hogg
Hawkins, Sir Richard (died 1622). English navigator. Sir R. Hawkins	Holden, Edward S. See Newcomb and Holden.
Hawkins, Thomas. English author. ("Origin of the English Drama," 1773.) Hawkins	Holder, William (1616-1698). English writer. Holder
Hawthorne, Julian (1846-). American novelist. J. Hawthorne	Hole, Samuel Reynolds (1819-). English clergyman and author. S. R. Hole
Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804-1864). American novelist. Hawthorne	Holinshed, Raphael (died about 1580). English chronicler. Holinshed
Hawtrey, Edward Craven (1789-1862). English educator and poet. Hawtrey	Holland, Frederic May (1836 -). American author. F. M. Holland
Hay, John (1838-). American diplomatist, journalist, and author. John Hay	Holland, Sir Henry (1788-1873). English physician and writer. Sir H. Holland
Hay, William (1695 – 1755). English politician. W. Hay	Holland, Josiah Gilbert (pseudonym "Timothy Titcomb") (1819-1881).
Haydn, Joseph (died 1856). English compiler. ("Dictionary of Dates,"	American editor, poet, and novelist. J. G. Holland
1841, etc.) Haydn	Holland, Lady (Saba Smith) (died 1866). English writer, blographer of her
Haydon, Benjamin Robert (1786-1846). English painter. B. R. Haydon	father, Sydney Smith. Lady Holland
Hayley, William (1745-1820). English poet. W. Hayley	Holland, Philemon (1552 - 1637). English translator. Holland
Hayne, Paul Hamilton (1830-1886). American poet. Paul Hayne	Hollyband, Claudius. English lexicographer, author of a French and Eng-
Hayward, Abraham (1801 – 1884). English lawyer and easayist. A. Hayward	liah dictionary, 1593. Hollyband
Hayward, Sir John (died 1627). English historian. Sir J. Hayward	Holme, Randle (1627-1699). English genealogist and writer on heraldry.
Hazlitt, William (1778-1830). English essayist and critic. Hazlitt	Randle Holme
Head, Barclay Vincent (1844-). English numismatist. B. V. Head	Holmes, Abiel (1763-1837). American clergyman and historian. A. Holmes
	WW W AND I AM CONTROL I A
Hearn, Lafcadio (1850 -). American author. L. Hearn	Holmes, Oliver Wendell (1809 -). American poet, essayist, and novelist.
Hearn, Lafcadio (1850-). American author. L. Hearn Hearn, William Edward (1826-1888). Irish-Australian jurist and econo-	O. W. Holmes
Hearn, Lafcadio (1850 -). American author. Hearn, William Edward (1826-1888). Irish-Australian jurist and economist. W. E. Hearn	Holmes, Timothy. Contemporary English medical writer. O. W. Holmes Holmes
Hearn, Lafcadio (1850 -). American author. Hearn, William Edward (1826–1888). Irish-Australian jurist and economist. W. E. Hearn Heath, James (1629–1664). English historian. J. Heath	Holmes, Timothy. Contemporary English medical writer. Holst, Hermann Eduard von (1841 –). German historian. O. W. Holmes Holmes Holmes, Timothy. Contemporary English medical writer. Holmes Holmes, Timothy. Contemporary English medical writer. Holmes
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Hearn, Lafcadio (1850 -). American author. Hearn, William Edward (1826-1888). Irish-Australian jurist and economist. Heath, James (1629-1664). English historian. Heath, James (1629-1664). Eighish historian. Heber, Reginald (1783-1826). Bishop of Calcutta. Heber, Frederic Henry (1805-1890). American author. Hedge, Frederic Henry (1805-1890). American author. Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich (1770-1831). German philosopher. Hellowes, Edward. English translator. (See Guevara.) Hellowes Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand (1821-). German physicist.	Holmes, Timothy. Contemporary English medical writer. Holst, Hermann Eduard von (1841 -). German historian. Holyday, Barten (1593 - 1661). English clergyman, dramatist, and translator. Home, John (1722 - 1808). Scottish dramatist. Hone, William (1780 - 1842). English publisher and author. Hood, Thomas (1798 - 1845). English poet and humorist.
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Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825 -). English naturalist. Huxley	Journal of Science (1864 -). English periodical. Jour. of Sci.
Hyatt, Alpheus (1838-). American naturalist. Hyatt	Journal of Speculative Philosophy (1867 –). American quarterly period-
Hylle, Thomas. See Hill.	ical. Jour. Spec. Philos.
	Journal of the American Oriental Society. Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc.
Hive, Jacob (1705-1763). English printer. J. Ilire	Journal of the Anthropological Institute (1871-), English periodical.
Illustrated London News (1842-). English weekly illustrated journal.	Jour, Anthrop, Inst.
Ill. Lond. News	Journal of the British Archæological Association (1845-).
Imperial Dictionary. Compiled by John Ogilvie, 1850; enlarged edition,	Jour, Brit. Archæol, Assoc.
edited by Charles Annandale, 1882. Imp. Diet.	Journal of the Franklin Institute (1826 -). American monthly periodical.
Inchbald, Elizabeth (1753-1821). English actress, dramatist, and novelist.	Jour. Franklin Inst.
Mrs. Inchbald	Journal of the Linnean Society (1857 -). Society founded in London in
Independent, New York (1848-). American weekly religious journal.	1788. Jour. Linn. Soc.
New York Independent	Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States
Ingelow, Jean (1820 -). English poet. Jean Ingelow	(1881 -). American quarterly periodical. Jour. of Mil. Service Inst.
Inman, Thomas. Contemporary English physician, author of "Ancient and	Journal of the Royal Microscopic Society (1869-). Society founded in
Modern Symbolism." Inman	London in 1839. Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.
Innes, Cosmo (1798-1874). Scottish historian and antiquary. Cosmo Innes	
	Journal of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (1880-).
Irving, Washington (1783-1859). American author. Irving	English half-yearly periodical. Jour. Soc. for Hellenic Studies
	Journals, American (various). See American.
Jackson, Helen Hunt (Helen Maria Fiske; Mrs. Helen Hunt; pseudonym	Jowett, Benjamin (1817 -). English scholar, translator of Plato, etc. Jowett
"H. H.") (1831 - 1885). American author. Mrs. H. Jackson	Joyce, Robert Dwyer (1813-1883). Irish poet. R. D. Joyce
Jackson, Thomas (1579 - 1640). English divine. T. Jackson	Joye or Joy, George (died 1553 %). English Reformer and printer. Joye
Jacob, Giles (1686-1744). English legal writer. Jacob	Judd, John W. (1840 –). English geologist. J. W. Judd
Jacolliot, Louis (1837 -). French philosopher and author. Jacolliot	Judd, Sylvester (1813 - 1853). American clergyman and novelist. S. Judd
Jago, Frederick W. P. English compiler. (A Cornish glossary, 1882.) Jago	Jukes, Joseph Beete (1811-1869). English geologist. Jukes
James, A. G. F. Eliot. English writer. ("Indian Industries," 1880.)	
	Julien, Alexis Anastay (1840 -). American geologist. Julien
A. G. F. Eliot James	Junius, Franciscus (François du Jon) (1545-1602). French theologian. F. Junius
James, George Payne Rainsford (1801-1860). English novelist. G. P. R. James	Junius, Franciscus (1589-1677). German-English philologist. ("Etymolo-
James, Henry (1811-1882). American theological writer. II. James	gienm Anglicanum," ed. Lyc, 1744.) Junius
James, Henry, Jr. (1843 +). American novelist and critic. H. James, Jr.	Junius, Letters of. Political letters, collected edition, 1769-1772. Junius Letters
James, William (1842-). American philosophical writer. W. James	Junius, R. ("Cure of Misprision," 1646.) R. Junius
Jamieson, John (1759–1838). Scottish elergyman and lexicographer. ("An	
Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," 1808; new cd., 1879-	Kames, Lord (Henry Home) (1696-1782). Scottish judge and philosophical
1882.) Jamieson	writer. Lord Kaines, or Kaines
Janvier, Thomas Allibone (1849-). American novelist. T. A. Janvier	Kane, Elisha Kent (1820-1857). American aretic explorer. Kane
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Jarvis, Charles (died about 1740). English printer, translator of "Don	Kane, Richard (about 1745). British officer, writer on military subjects.
Quixote." Jarvis	Rich, Kane
Jay, William (1769-1853). English clergyman. Jay	Kant, Immanuel (1724 - 1804). German philosopher. Kant
Jeaffreson, John Cordy (1831 -). English novelist and miscellaneous writer.	Kavanagh, Julia (1824-1877). British novelist. Kavanagh
Jeafreson	Kaye, John (1783–1853). Bishop of Lincoln. Bp. Kaye
Jebb, Richard Claverhouse (1841 -). English classical scholar. R. C. Jebb	Keary, C. F. (1849-). English ethnologist and historical writer. Keary
Jefferson, Joseph (1829 -). American actor. J. Jefferson	Keats, John (1795–1821). English poet. Keats
Jefferson, Thomas (1743-1826). Third President of the United States. Jefferson	Keble, John (1792-1866). English clergyman and poet. Keble
Jeffrey, Lord (Francis Jeffrey) (1773-1850). Scottish judge and critic. Jeffrey	Keddie, Henrietta (pseudonym "Sarah Tytler"). Contemporary English
Indian Flooming (1992) 1995) Bultish analysis and physicist Flooring Landing	noveliet
Jenkin, Fleeming (1833-1885). British engineer and physicist. Fleeming Jenkin	novelist. S. Tytler
Jenkins, Edward (1838 -). British author. Jenkins	Keepe, Henry (about 1680). English antiquary. Keepe
Jenkins, Edward (1838 -). British author. Jenkins Jenks, Benjamin (1646 - 1724). English religious writer. B. Jenks	Keepe, Henry (about 1680). English antiquary. Keepe Keightley, Thomas (1789–1872). British historian. Keightley
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Jenkins, Edward (1838 -). British author. Jenks, Benjamin (1646 - 1724). English religious writer. Jenks, Benjamin (1646 - 1724). English religious writer. Jennings, Arthur Charles (1847 -). English elergyman and ecclesiastical writer. Jenyns, Leonard (middle of 19th century). English elergyman and naturalist. Jenyns Jenyns, Soame (1704 - 1787). English writer and politician. S. Jenyns Jerrold, Donglas William (1803 - 1857). English dramatist and humorist. D. Jerrold Jesse, John Heneage (dled 1874). English historical writer. Jevons, William Stanley (1835 - 1882). English political economist and philosophical writer. Jewell or Jewel, John (1522 - 1571). Bishop of Salisbury. Jewett, Edward H. (1830 -). English-American elergyman. Jewett, Edward H. (1830 -). American author. Jewitt, Llewellyn (1814 - 1836). English antiquary. Jewitt, Llewellyn (1814 - 1836). English antiquary. Jewitt Jewsbury, Geraldine Endsor (died 1880). English novelist. Miss Jewsbury	Keepe, Henry (about 1680). English antiquary. Keightley, Thomas (1789-1872). British historian. Keightley, Thomas (1789-1872). British historian. Keill, John (1671-1721). Scottish astronomer and mathematician. Kehlam, Robert (last half of 18th century). English antiquary. Kemble, Frances Anne (Mrs. Pierce Buffer) (1809-). English actress and author. F. A. Kemble, or Fanny Kemble Kemble, John Mitchell (1807-1857). English Anglo-Saxon scholar and historian. Kempis, Thomas a (Thomas Hammerken) (died 1471). German mystic. Thomas a Kempis Kendall, Timothy. English poet (wrote about 1577). Kennan, George (1845-). American traveler and author. G. Kennan Kennet, Basil (1674-1715). English antiquary. Kennet, White (1660-1728). Bishop of Peterborough. Bep. Kennet Kenrick, William (died 1779). English critic and lexicographer. Kenrick
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Jenkins, Edward (1838 -). British author. Jenks, Benjamin (1646 - 1724). English religious writer. Jenks, Benjamin (1646 - 1724). English religious writer. Jennings, Arthur Charles (1847 -). English elergyman and ecclesiastical writer. A. C. Jennings Jenyns, Leonard (middle of 19th century). English elergyman and naturalist. Jenyns Jenyns, Soame (1704 - 1787). English writer and politician. S. Jenyns Jerrold, Donglas William (1803 - 1857). English dramatist and humorist. D. Jerrold Jesse, John Heneage (dled 1874). English historical writer. Jevons, William Stanley (1835 - 1882). English political economist and philosophical writer. Jewell or Jewel, John (1522 - 1571). Bishop of Salisbury. Jewett, Edward H. (1830 -). English-American elergyman. E. H. Jewell Jewett, Sarah Orne (1849 -). American author. S. O. Jewett Jewitt, Llewellyn (1814 - 1886). English antiquary. Jewitt, Llewellyn (1814 - 1886). English antiquary. Jewitt Jewsbury, Geraldine Endsor (dled 1880). English novelist. English Langnage, "1820.) John, Gabriel (about 1700). English writer. Gabriel John Johns Hopkins University, Studies from Biological Laboratory of.	Keepe, Henry (about 1680). English antiquary. Keepe Keightley, Thomas (1789–1872). British historian. Keightley Keill, John (1671–1721). Scottish astronomer and mathematician. Keilk Kelham, Robert (last half of 18th century). English antiquary. Ketham Kemble, Frances Anne (Mrs. Pierce Buffer) (1809–). English actress and author. F. A. Kemble, or Fanny Kemble Kemble, John Mitchell (1807–1857). English Anglo-Saxon scholar and historian. Kempis, Thomas a (Thomas Hammerken) (died 1471). German mystic. Thomas a Kempis Kendall, Timothy. English poet (wrote about 1577). Kendall Kennan, Georgs (1845–). American traveler and author. G. Kennet Kennet, Basil (1674–1715). English antiquary. Kennet Kennet, White (1660–1728). Bishop of Peterborough. Bp. Kennet Kenrick, William (died 1779). English critic and lexicographer. Kenrick Kent, Charles (1823–). English poet and journalist. Kent, or Chancellor Kent Kent, Willtam Saville. Contemporary English naturalist. W. S. Kent Ker, Robert (1755–1813). Scottish surgeon, franslator of Lavoisier, etc. R. Ker
Jenkins, Edward (1838-). British author. Jenks, Benjamin (1646-1724). English religious writer. Jenks, Benjamin (1646-1724). English religious writer. Jennings, Arthur Charles (1847-). English elergyman and ecclesiastical writer. Jenyns, Leonard (middle of 19th century). English elergyman and naturalist. Jenyns Jenyns, Soame (1704-1787). English writer and politician. S. Jenyns Jerrold, Donglas William (1803-1857). English dramatist and humorist. D. Jerrold Jesse, John Heneage (died 1874). English historical writer. Jevons, William Stanley (1835-1882). English political economist and philosophical writer. Jewell or Jewel, John (1522-1571). Bishop of Salisbury. Jewett, Edward H. (1830-). English-American elergyman. Jewett, Edward H. (1830-). American author. Jewitt, Llewellyn (1814-1836). English antiquary. Jewitt, Llewellyn (1814-1836). English antiquary. Jodrell, Richard Paul (died 1831). English compiler. ("Philology on the English Language," 1820.) John, Gabriel (about 1700). English writer. Gabriel John Johns Hopkins University, Studies from Biological Laboratory of, Johns Hopkins University, Studies in Historical and Political Science.	Keepe, Henry (about 1680). English antiquary. Keightley, Thomas (1789–1872). British historian. Keightley, Thomas (1789–1872). British historian. Kellam, Robert (last half of 18th century). English antiquary. Kemble, John Mitchell (1807–1857). English Anglo-Saxon scholar and historian. Kemple, John Mitchell (1807–1857). English Anglo-Saxon scholar and historian. Kempis, Thomas a (Thomas llammerken) (died 1471). German mystic. Thomas a Kempis Kendall, Timothy. English poet (wrote about 1577). Kennan, George (1845–). American traveler and author. G. Kennan Kennat, Basil (1674–1715). English antiquary. Kennet, Basil (1674–1715). English antiquary. Kennet, White (1660–1728). Bishop of Peterborough. Kenrick, William (died 1779). English critic and lexicographer. Kent, Charles (1823–). English poet and journalist. Kent, Charles (1823–). English poet and journalist. Kent, Charles (1873–1847). American jurist. Kent, Robert (1755–1843). Scottish surgeon, translator of Lavoisier, etc. Kersey, John. English lexicographer. ("A General English Dictionary,"
Jenkins, Edward (1838-). British author. Jenks, Benjamin (1646-1724). English religious writer. Jennings, Arthur Charles (1847-). English elergyman and ecclesiastical writer. Jenyns, Leonard (middle of 19th century). English elergyman and naturalist. Jenyns Jenyns, Econard (middle of 19th century). English elergyman and naturalist. Jenyns Jenyns, Soame (1704-1787). English writer and politician. S. Jenyns Jerrold, Douglas William (1803-1857). English dramatist and humorist. D. Jerrold Jesse, John Heneage (died 1874). English listorical writer. Jevons, William Stanley (1835-1882). English political economist and philosophical writer. Jewell or Jewel, John (1522-1571). Bishop of Salisbury. Jewett, Edward H. (1830-). English-American elergyman. E. II. Jewett Jewett, Sarah Orne (1849-). American author. Jewitt, Llewellyn (1814-1836). English antiquary. Jewitt, Lelwellyn (1814-1836). English antiquary. Jodrell, Richard Paul (died 1831). English compiler. ("Philology on the English Language," 1820.) John, Gabriel (about 1700). English writer. Johns Hopkins University, Studies from Biological Laboratory of, Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Johnson, Charles (died 1748). English dramatist. C. Johnson	Keepe, Henry (about 1680). English antiquary. Keepe Keightley, Thomas (1789–1872). British historian. Keightley Keill, John (1671–1721). Scottish astronomer and mathematician. Keilk Kelham, Robert (last half of 18th century). English antiquary. Kemble, Frances Anne (Mrs. Pierce Butler) (1809–). English actress and author. F. A. Kemble, or Fanny Kemble Kemble, John Mitchell (1807–1857). English Anglo-Saxon scholar and historian. F. A. Kemble, and antistorian. Kemble (1807–1857). English Anglo-Saxon scholar and historian. Kempis Thomas a (Thomas Hammerken) (died 1471). German mystic. **Thomas** Kempis** Kendall, Timothy. English poet (wrote about 1377). Kendall, Kennan, George (1845–). American traveler and author. G. Kennan Kennet, Basil (1674–1715). English antiquary. Kennet, White (1660–1728). Bishop of Peterborough. Bp. Kennet Kenrick, William (died 1779). English critic and lexicographer. Kenrick, William (died 1779). English poet and journalist. Kent, or Chancellor Kent Kent, James (1763–1847). American jurist. Kent, or Chancellor Kent Kent, William Saville. Contemporary English naturalist. W. S. Kent Kersey, John. English exicographer. ("A General English lictionary," 1708.)
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Killingbeck, John (about 1710). English clergyman. Killingbeck	Lavington, George (1683-1762). Bishop of Exeter. Bp. Lavington
Kimball, Richard Burleigh (1816-). American author. R. B. Kimball	Law, William (1686-1761). English divine.
Kinahan, D. British legal writer (wrote about 1830 – 1836). Kinahan	Lawrence, George Alfred (1827 - 1876). English noveliat. Lawrence
King, Edward (1848-). American journalist and author. E. King	Lawrence, Sir William (dled 1867). English writer on surgery. W. Lawrence
King, Henry (1591-1669). Bishop of Chichester. Bp. King	Layamon. English priest and poet. ("Brut," a versified chronicle, about
King, Thomas Starr (1824-1864). American elergyman and author. Starr King	1205.) Layamon
King, William (1650-1729). Archbishop of Dublin. Abp. King	Layard, Sir Austen Henry (1817 -). English archæologist and diplomatist. Layard
King, William (1663-1712). English satirist. W. King	Laycock, Thomas (1812–1876). English physician. Laycock
King Horn (before 1300). Middle English poem, translated from French. King Horn	Lazarus, Emma (1849 - 1887). American poet. E. Lazarus
Kinglake, Alexander William (1811-1891). English historian and traveler. Kinglake	Lea, Matthew Carey (1823 -). American chemist.
Kingsley, Charles (1819-1875). English clergymau, novelist, and poet. Kingsley	Leach, William Elford (1790–1836). English naturalist. Leach
Kingsley, Henry (1830–1876). English novelist. H. Kingsley	Lecky, William Edward Hartpole (1838-). British historian. Lecky
Kipling, Rudyard (1865-). English novellat. R. Kipling	Le Conte, John (1818–1891). American physicist. Dr. John Le Conte
Kirby, William (1759–1850). English entomologist. Kirby	Le Conte, John (1784 - 1860). American naturalist. John Le Conte
Kirby and Spence. ("Introduction to Entomology," 1815-1826, etc.)	Le Conte, John Lawrence (1825 - 1883). American entomologist. J. L. Le Conte
Kirby and Spence	Le Conte, Joseph (1823 -). American geologist and physicist. Le Conte
Kirwan, Richard (died 1812). Irish physiciat and chemiat. Kirwan	Ledyard, John (1751-1789). American traveler. Ledyard
Kitchener, William (1775?-1827). English miscellaneous writer. W. Kitchener	Lee, Frederick George (1832-). English ecclesiastical writer. F. G. Lee, or Lee
Kitto, John (1804–1854). English Biblical scholar. Kitto	Lee, James (died 1795). British hotanist. J. Lee
Klein, Edward. English bacteriologist. ("Micro-Organisms and Disease,"	Lee, Nathaniel (died 1692?). English dramatlat. Lee
1885.) E. Klein	Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England. Edited by T. O. Cockayne, 1862. A. S. Leechdoms
Kluge, Friedrich (1856 -). German philologist. ("Etymologisches Wörter-	T. O. Cockayne, 1862. Legge, James (1815-). Scottiah Sinologist. A. S. Leechdoms J. Legge
buch der Deutschen Sprache," 1881; 4th ed., 1888.) Knatchbull, Sir Norton (1601–1684). English Biblical critic. Knatchbull	Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm (1646-1716). German philosopher and mathe-
Knight, Charles (1791–1873). English author and editor. Knight	matician. Leibnitz
Knight, Edward. English author. ("Tryall of Truth," 1580.) E. Knight	Leidy, Joseph (1823-1891). American naturalist.
Knight, Edward Henry (1824-1883). American mechanician and compiler.	Leigh, Sir Edward (1602–1671). English Biblical scholar and theologian. Leigh
	Leighton, Robert (1611–1684). Archbishop of Glasgow. Abp. Leighton
("Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary," 1873–1884.) E. H. Knight Knight, Richard Payne (1750?–1824). English classical scholar and anti-	Leland, Charles Godfrey (1824-). American author and compiler. ("Dic-
	tlonary of Slang, Jargon, and Cant," 1889 - 1890, ed. Barrère and Leland.)
quary. R. P. Knight Knolles, Richard (died 1610). English historian. Knolles	C. G. Leland
Knollys, W. W. British officer. ("Dictionary of Military Terms," 1873.) Knollys	Leland, John (died 1552). English antiquary. Leland
Knox, John (1505–1572). Scottish Reformer. Knox	Leland, John (1691–1766). English Christlan apologist. J. Leland
Knox, Robert (died about 1700). English naval officer. R. Knox	Leland, Thomas (1722–1785). Irish historian and classical scholar. T. Leland
Knox, Vicesimus (1752–1821). English clergyman and easayist. V. Knox	Le Maout and Decaisne. French botaniats. ("A General System of Botany,"
Kollock, Henry (1778–1819). American divine. Kollock	trana. by Mrs. Hooker, 1876.) Le Maout and Decaise
Krauth, Charles Porterfield (1823–1883). American theologian. Krauth	Le Neve, John (1679?-1740?). English antiquary. Le Neve
Krauth and Fleming (C. P. Krauth and W. Fleming). ("Vocabulary of the	Lennox, Charlotte (1720–1804). British novelist. Charlotte Lennox
Philosophical Sciences," 1881.) Krauth-Fleming	Leo, Heinrich (1799–1878). German historian and philologist ("Angel-
Kunth, Karl Sigismund (1788–1850). German botanist. Kunth	
Kurtz, Johann Heinrich (1809-). German church historian. J. H. Kurtz	aächaischea Glossar," 1877, etc.). Leslie, Charles (1650?-1722). Iriah nonjuring divlne. C. Leslie
Kyd, Thomas (lived ahout 1580). English dramatist. Kyd	Lesquereux, Leo (1806–1889). Swlas-American paleontologiat. Lesquereux
Nyu, 1 Homas (11400 anout 1999). English dishiatist.	Lesson, René Primevère (1794–1849). French naturallat. Lesson
Lacépède, Comte de (Bernard Germain Étienne de Laville) (1756-1825).	L'Estrange, Sir Roger (1616–1704). English translator and publicist.
French naturalist. Lacépède	Sir R. L'Estrange
Lacy, John (died 1681). English actor, dramatist, and adapter. J. Lacy	Letters of Eminent Men. From the Bodlelan collection (London, 1813).
Ladd, George Trumbull (1842-). American theologian and philosophical	Lever, Charles James (1806-1872). Irish noveliat. Lever
writer. G. T. Ladd	Levins, Peter (died after 1587). English physician and lexicographer.
Laing, Samuel (first half of 19th century). Scottish traveler. Laing	("Manipulus Vocabulorum: A Dictionarle of English and Latine
Lamb, Charles (1775-1834). English essayist and humorist. Lamb	Wordes," 1570; repr. 1867, ed. H. B. Wheatley (E. E. T. S.).) Levins
Lamb, Patrick (about 1710). British writer on cookery. Lamb's Cookery	Lewes, George Henry (1817-1878). English philosophical writer. G. H. Lewes
Lambarde or Lambard, William (1536-1601). English lawyer and anti-	Lewis, Sir George Cornewall (1806-1863). English statesman and author.
quary. Lambarde	Sir G. C. Lewis
Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, Publications of. Society	Lewis, John (1675-1746). Euglish theologian and biographer. J. Lewis
instituted 1828.	Lewis, William Lillington (about 1767). British translator. W. L. Lewis
Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, Publications of. Society	Lewis and Short (Charlton Thomas Lewis, 1834 - ; Charles Short, 1821 - 1886).
instituted 1878.	
	American lexicographera, editors of "Harper's Latin Dictionary," 1879.
Lancet (1823 –). English weekly medical journal. Lancet	American lexicographers, editors of "Harper's Latin Dictionary," 1879. **Lewis and Short**
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Lanciani, Rodolfo (1847-). Italian archæologist. Landon, Letitia Elizabeth (Mra. Maclean; pseudonym "L. E. L.") (1802- 1838). English poet. Landor, Walter Savage (1775-1864). English poet and author. Landsborough, David (1782-1854). Scottish naturalist. Landsborough, David (1782-1854). Scottish naturalist. Landsborough, David (1782-1854). English Orientalist. Lang, Edward William (1801-1876). English Orientalist. Lang, Andrew (1844-). English poet and essayist. Langbaine, Gerard (1656-1692). English collector of plays. Langborne, John (1735-1779). English translator and poet. Langland or Langley, William (1332?-1400?) English poet. See Piers Plowman. Langtoft, Peter (about 1300). English translator and chronicler. Lankester, Edwin (1814-1841). American poet and critic. S. Lanier, Sidney (1842-1881). American poet and critic. Lankester, Edwin (1814-1874). English naturalist. Lankester, Lankester, Edwin (1814-1874). English naturalist. Lankester, Lankester, Edwin Ray (1847-). English naturalist. Laroun, Lucy (1826-). American poet. Laroun, Lucy (1826-). American poet. Lardner, Dlomysius (1793-1859). Irish physicist and mathematician. Lardner, Dlomysius (1793-1859). Irish physicist and mathematician. Lardner Larive and Fleury. ("Dictionnaire Français Illustré," 184-1889.) Larive et Fleury Larousse, Pierre Athanase (1817-1875). French encyclopedist. ("Grand Dictionnaire Universelle du XIXe Siècle," 1866-1878.) Laslett, Thomas. English writer. ("Timber and Timber-trees," 1875.) Laslett Lassell, William (1799-1880). English astronomer. Latham, P. M. (about 1840). British medical writer. P. M. Latham Latham, Robert Gordon (1812-1888). English philologist and ethnologist ("Dictionary founded on Todd's Johnson," 1870). Latham Lathrop, George Parsons (1851-). American author. G. P. Lathrop Lathrop, Joseph (1731-1820). American elergyman. J. Lathrep Lattrellle, Pierre André (1762-1833). French naturalist. Lotrcille Lauder, Sir Thomas Dick (1784-1848). Scottish romancer, etc. Sir T. Dick	Leyden, John (1775–1811). Scottish poet and Orientalist. Library of Universal Knowledge. See Encyclopædia, Chambers's. Liddell and Scott (Henry George Liddell, 1811–; Robert Scott, 1811–1887). English lexicographers. ("A Greek-English Lexicon," 1843; 7th ed., 1883.) Liddell and Scott Liddon, Henry Parry (1829–1890). English clergyman and theologian. Lightfoot, John (1602–1675). English Biblical scholar. Lightfoot, Joseph Barber (1828–1889). Bishop of Durham. Ep. Lightfoot Lightfoot, Joseph Barber (1828–1889). Bishop of Durham. Ep. Lightfoot Lilly, John. See Lyly. Lilly, William (1602–1681). English astrologer. Lincoln, Abraham (1809–1865). Sixteenth President of the United States. Lindley, John (1799–1865). English botanist. Lindley, John (1799–1865). English botanist. Linnous, Carolus (Carl Linné) (1707–1778). Swedish botanist. Linnous, Carolus (Carl Linné) (1707–1778). Swedish botanist. Linton, William James (1812–). English classical acholar. Linwood, William (about 1840). English classical acholar. Lintwood, William (about 1840). English classical acholar. Lithgow, William (1583?–1660?). Scottish traveler. Littleton, Adam (1627–1694). English clergyman and lexicographer. (A Latin and English dictionary, 1678, 1684, etc.) Littleton or Lyttleton, Sir Thomas (died 1481). English legal writer. Littleton Littleton clyttleton, Sir Thomas (died 1481). English legal writer. Littleton Littleton paul Émile (1801–1881). French lexicographer and philosopher. ("Dictionnalre de la Langue Française," 1863–1873.) Littré (Maximilien Paul Émile (1801–1881). French lexicographer and philosopher. ("Dictionnalre de la Langue Française," 1863–1873.) Littré (Maximilien Paul Émile (1801–1881). French lexicographer. Livingstone, David (1813–1873). Scottish missionary and traveler. Livyd, Robert (1733–1764). English poet. Lioyd, Robert (1733–1764). English philosopher. Locke, John (1832–1704). English philosopher. Locker Locker, John Gibson (1794–1854). Scotch critic, biographer, and novelist.
Lanciani, Rodolfo (1847-). Italian archæologist. Landon, Lettita Elizabeth (Mrs. Maclean; pseudonym "L. E. L.") (1802- 1838). English poet. Landor, Walter Savage (1775-1864). English poet and author. Landsborough, David (1782-1854). Scottish naturalist. Landsborough, David (1782-1854). Scottish naturalist. Lane, Edward William (1801-1876). English Orientalist. Lane, Edward William (1801-1876). English Orientalist. Lang, Andrew (1844-). English poet and essayist. Langbaine, Gerard (1656-1692). English collector of plays. Langborne, John (1735-1779). English translator and poet. Langland or Langley, William (1332?-1400?) English poet. See Piers Plowman. Langtoff, Peter (about 1300). English translator and chronicler. Langtoff, Peter (about 1300). English translator and chronicler. Langtoff, Peter (about 1842-1881). American poet and critic. Lankester, Edwin (1814-1874). English naturalist. Lankester, Edwin (1814-1874). English naturalist. Lankester, Edwin Ray (1847-). English naturalist. Lankester, Lankester, Edwin Ray (1847-). English naturalist. Larcom, Lucy (1826-). American poet. Lardner, Dlonysius (1793-1859). Irish physicist and mathematiclan. Lardner, Larive and Fleury. ("Dictionnaire Français Illustré," 1884-1889.) Larive et Fleury Larousse, Pierre Athanase (1817-1875). French encyclopedist. ("Grand Dictionnaire Universelle du XIXe Siecle," 1866-1878.) Laslett, Thomas. English writer. ("Timber and Timher-trees," 1875.) Laslett Lassell, William (1799-1880). English astronomer. Lassell Latham, Robert Gordon (1812-1888). English philologist and ethnologist ("Dictionary founded on Todd's Johnson," 1870). Lathrop, Joseph (1731-1820). American author. Lathrop, Joseph (1731-1820). American author. Lattrelle, Pierre André (1762-1833). French naturalist. Lorcille Laturelle, Pierre André (1762-1833). French naturalist. Latimer Laturelle, Pierre André (1762-1833). French naturalist. Laturelle, Sir Thomas Dick (1784-1848). Scottish romancer, etc. Sir T. Dick Lauder Laveleye, Emile	Leyden, John (1775–1811). Scottish poet and Orientalist. Library of Universal Knowledge. See Encyclopædia, Chambers's. Liddell and Scott (Henry George Liddell, 1811–; Robert Scott, 1811–1887). English lexicographers. ("A Greek-English Lexicon," 1843; 7th ed., 1883.) Liddell and Scott Liddon, Henry Parry (1829–1890). English clergyman and theologian. Lightfoot, John (1602–1675). English Biblical scholar. Lightfoot, Joseph Barber (1828–1889). Bishop of Durham. Lightfoot, Joseph Barber (1828–1889). Bishop of Durham. Ep. Lightfoot Lilly, John. See Lyly. Lilly, William (1602–1681). English astrologer. Linleoin, Abraham (1809–1865). Sixteenth President of the United States. Lindley, John (1799–1865). English botanist. Lindley, John (1799–1865). English botanist. Linnæus Linton, William James (1812–). English classical acholar. Linnæus Linton, William (about 1840). English classical acholar. Lister, Martin (died about 1711). English naturalist. Litter, Martin (died about 1711). English naturalist. Littleton, Adam (1627–1694). English clergyman and lexicographer. (A Littleton or Lyttleton, Sir Thomas (died 1481). English legal writer. Littleton or Lyttleton, Sir Thomas (died 1481). English legal writer. Littleton Littleton or Lyttleton, Sir Thomas (died 1481). English legal writer. Littleton Littleton paul Emile (1801–1881). French lexicographer and philosopher. ("Dictionnalre de la Langue Française," 1863–1873.) Littré Livingstone, David (1813–1873). Scottish missionary and traveler. Lloyd, Robert (1733–1764). English poet. Lloyd, William (1627–1717). Bishop of Worcester. Lloyd, William (1627–1704). English poet. Locker-Lampson, Frederick (1821–). English poet. Locker-Lockhart, John Gibson (1794–1854). Scotch critic, biographer, and novelist. Lockhart Lockhart, Col. Lawrence W. M. (1832–1882). English novelist and jour-
Lanciani, Rodolfo (1847-). Italian archæologist. Landon, Letitia Elizabeth (Mra. Maclean; pseudonym "L. E. L.") (1802- 1838). English poet. Landor, Walter Savage (1775-1864). English poet and anthor. Landor, Walter Savage (1775-1864). Scottish naturalist. Landor Landsborough, David (1782-1854). Scottish naturalist. Lane, Edward William (1801-1876). English Orientalist. Lane, Edward William (1801-1876). English Orientalist. Lane, Edward William (1801-1876). English Orientalist. Lang, Andrew (1844-). English poet and essayist. Langbaine, Gerard (1656-1692). English collector of plays. Langbarne, John (1735-1779). English translator and poet. Langbaine Langdorne Langland or Langley, William (1332?-1400?) English poet. See Piers Plowman. Langtoft, Peter (about 1300). English translator and chronicler. Lankester, Edwin (1814-1874). English naturalist. Lankester, Edwin (1814-1874). English naturalist. Lankester, Edwin (1814-1874). English naturalist. Lankester, Edwin Ray (1847-). English naturalist. Larcom, Lucy (1826-). American poet. Lardner, Dlonysius (1793-1859). Irish physicist and mathematiclan. Lardner, Dlonysius (1793-1859). Irish physicist and mathematiclan. Lardner, Dlonysius (1793-1859). Irish physicist and mathematiclan. Lardner Lardner, Dlonysius (1793-1859). Irish physicist and mathematiclan. Lardner Lardner, Dlonysius (1793-1859). French encyclopedist. ("Grand Dictionnaire Universelle du XIXe Siecle," 1866-1878.) Larousse Laslett, Thomas. English writer. ("Timber and Timber-trees," 1875.) Laslett Lassell, William (1799-1880). English astronomer. Lassell, William (1799-1880). English astronomer. Lathrop, George Parsons (1851-). American author. Lathrop, George Parsons (1851-). American author. Lathrop, Joseph (1731-1820). American clergyman. Lathrop, Joseph (1731-1820). American clergyman. Latimer, Hugh (died 1555). English Reformer and martyr. Latimer Latimer, Hugh (died 1555). English Reformer and martyr. Latimer Latimer, Hugh (died 1555). Archbishop of Canterbury.	Leyden, John (1775–1811). Scottish poet and Orientalist. Library of Universal Knowledge. See Encyclopædia, Chambers's. Liddell and Scott (Henry George Liddell, 1811–; Robert Scott, 1811–1887). English lexicographers. ("A Greek-English Lexicon," 1843; 7th ed., 1883.) Liddell and Scott Liddon, Henry Parry (1829–1890). English clergyman and theologian. Lightfoot, John (1602–1675). English Biblical scholar. Lightfoot, Joseph Barber (1828–1889). Bishop of Durham. Ep. Lightfoot Lightfoot, Joseph Barber (1828–1889). Bishop of Durham. Ep. Lightfoot Lilly, John. See Lyly. Lilly, William (1602–1681). English astrologer. Lincoln, Abraham (1809–1865). Sixteenth President of the United States. Lindley, John (1799–1865). English botanist. Lindley, John (1799–1865). English botanist. Linnous, Carolus (Carl Linné) (1707–1778). Swedish botanist. Linnous, Carolus (Carl Linné) (1707–1778). Swedish botanist. Linton, William James (1812–). English classical acholar. Linwood, William (about 1840). English classical acholar. Lintwood, William (about 1840). English classical acholar. Lithgow, William (1583?–1660?). Scottish traveler. Littleton, Adam (1627–1694). English clergyman and lexicographer. (A Latin and English dictionary, 1678, 1684, etc.) Littleton or Lyttleton, Sir Thomas (died 1481). English legal writer. Littleton Littleton clyttleton, Sir Thomas (died 1481). English legal writer. Littleton Littleton paul Émile (1801–1881). French lexicographer and philosopher. ("Dictionnalre de la Langue Française," 1863–1873.) Littré (Maximilien Paul Émile (1801–1881). French lexicographer and philosopher. ("Dictionnalre de la Langue Française," 1863–1873.) Littré (Maximilien Paul Émile (1801–1881). French lexicographer. Livingstone, David (1813–1873). Scottish missionary and traveler. Livyd, Robert (1733–1764). English poet. Lioyd, Robert (1733–1764). English philosopher. Locke, John (1832–1704). English philosopher. Locker Locker, John Gibson (1794–1854). Scotch critic, biographer, and novelist.

Lockwood, T. D. Contemporary British writer on electricity. T. D. Lockwood	AND AUTHORITIES
	Mahony, Francis (pseudonym "Father Prout") (1805-1866). Irish author.
Lockyer, Joseph Norman (1836-). English astronomer. J. N. Lockyer	Father Prout
Locrine (1595). Anonymous tragedy. Locrine	Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner (1822 - 1888). English jurist and political
Lodge, Henry Cabot (1850-). American historical writer and politician.	writer, Maine
Lodge, Thomas (died 1625). English dramatist, poet, and novelist. **Lodge** Lodge** **L	Malden, Henry (1800?-1876). English writer. Mallet, David (died 1765). Scottish poet and dramatist. Mallet
Lodge, Thomas (died 1625). English dramatist, poet, and novelist. Lodge Loe, William (about 1620). English clergyman. Loe	Mallet, David (died 1765). Scottish poet and dramatist. Mallet Mallet, Robert. English writer on earthquakes. R. Mallet
Logan, John (1748–1788). Scottish poet. Logan	Mallock, William Hurrell (1849-). English author. W. H. Mallock
Lommel, Eugène. French scientist. ("Nature of Light," trans., 1876.) Lommel	Malmeshury, William of. See William.
London Quarterly Review (1853 -). English quarterly literary review.	Malone, Edmund (1741-1812). Irish antiquary and Shaksperian scholar. Malone
London Quarterly Rev.	Malory, Sir Thomas (15th century). British romancer. Sir T. Malory
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth (1807-1882). American poet. Longfellow	Mandeville, Bernard de (died 1733). English poet and satirist. B. de Mandeville
Longfellow, Samuel (1819-). American poet. S. Longfellow	Mandeville, Sir John de (died 1372?). English traveler. Mandeville
Longstreet, Augustus Baldwin (1790-1870). American writer. A. B. Longstreet	Mann, Edward C. ("Manual of Psychological Medicine," 1883.) E. C. Mann
Loomis, Alfred Lebbeus (1831 -). American physician. A. L. Loomis A. L. Loomis	Mann, Horace (1796-1859). American educator. H. Mann
Loomis, Elias (1811-1889). American mathematician and physicist. Loomis Lord, Henry (about 1630). English traveler. H. Lord	Manning, Henry Edward (1808-). English cardinal. Card. Manning
Lord, Henry (about 1630). English traveler. H. Lord Lotze, Rudolf Hermann (1817–1881). German philosopher. Hermann Lotze	Manning, Robert, of Brunne. See Brunne. Mannyngham, Thomas (died 1722). Bishop of Chichester. Bp. Mannyngham
London, John Claudius (1783-1843). Scottish agriculturist and botanist. Loudon	Mansel, Henry Longueville (1820-1871). English clergyman and philo-
Loveday, Robert (second half of 17th century). English writer, Loveday	sophical writer. Dean Mansel
Lovelace, Richard (1618-1658). English poet. Lovelace	March, Francis Andrew (1825-). American philologist. March, or F. A. March
Lover, Samuel (1797 - 1868). Irish novelist and poet. S. Lover	Markham, Albert Hastings. English naval officer and arctic explorer.
Lowe, Charles (1848-). English historical writer.	A. II. Markham
Lowell, Edward Jackson (1845 -). American historical writer. E. J. Lowell	Markham, Gervase (about 1570-1656). English soldier and poet. G. Markham
Lowell, James Russell (1819-1891). American poet and essayist. Lowell	Marlowe, Christopher (1564-1593). English dramatist. Marlowe
Lowell, Robert Traill Spence (1816-1891). American clergyman and	Marmion, Shakerley (1602–1639). English dramatist, poet, and soldier. Marmion
suthor. R. Lowell Lower. Mark Antony (1813 – 1876). English antiquary. Lower	Marryat, Frederick (1792-1848). English novelist. Marryat Marsden, William (1754-1836). British Orientalist and numismatist. W. Marsden
Lowndes, William Thomas (died 1843). English bibliographer. Lowndes	Marsh, Anne Caldwell (died 1874). English novelist. Wrs. Marsh
Lowth, Robert (1718–1787). Bishop of London. Bp. Lowth	Marsh, George Perkins (1801–1882). American philologist and diplomatist.
Lubbock, Sir John (1834 -). English ethnologist, naturalist, and politician.	G. P. Marsh
. Sir J. Lubbock	Marsh, Herbert (1757-1839). Bishop of Peterborough. Bp. Marsh
Luce, Stephen Bleecker (1827-). American admiral. ("Text-book of Sea-	Marsh, James (1794-1842). American divine and educator. J. Marsh
manship," 1884.) Luce	Marsh, Othniel Charles (1831-). American naturalist. O. C. Marsh
Ludlow, Edmund (1620?-1693). English Parliamentarian general. Ludlow	Marshall, John (1755–1835). American jurist. Marshall
Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns (1835 -). Anglo-Indian official and writer. Lyall	Marston, John (1574?–1634?). English dramatist. Marston
Lydgate, John (sbout 1370-1460). English poet. Lye, Edward (died 1767). English philologist. ("Dictionarium Saxonico	Martin, Edward (about 1662). English ecclesiastical writer. E. Martin Martin, Sir Theodore (1816-). British biographer, translator, and poet.
et Gothico-Latinum," ed. Manning, 1772.) . Lye	Theo. Martin
Lyell, Sir Charles (1797 - 1875). Scottish geologist. Sir C. Lyell	Martin, Thomas (died 1584). English ecclesiastical writer. T. Martin
Lyly or Lilly, John (1553?-1606?). English dramatist, and author of "Eu-	Martineau, Harriet (1802-1876). English historian, economist, and nov-
phues."	elist, II. Martineau
Lyndsay or Lindsay, Sir David (dled about 1555). Scottish poet. Sir D. Lyndsay	Martineau, James (1805-). English clergyman and philosophical writer.
Lyric Poetry, Specimens of (1274-1307). Edited by Wright. Spec. of Lyric Poetry	J. Martineau
Lyte, Henry Francis (1793-1847). British religious poet. Lyte	Martinus Scriblerus (1741?) Satire by Arbuthnot, Pope, and others. Martinus Scriblerus
Lyttelton, Lord (George Lyttelton) (1709-1773). English statesman and author. Lord Lyttelton	Martyn, John (1699–1768). English botanist. Martyn
Lytton. Earl of (Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton) (pseudonym "Owen Mere-	Marvel, Ik. See D. G. Mitchell.
dith") (1831 -). English poet and diplomatist. Owen Meredith	Marvell, Andrew (1621-1678). English poet and statesman. Marvell
Lytton, Lord (Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer Lytton) (1803-1873). Eng-	Marvin, Charles (1854-1891). British traveler and author. C. Marvin
lish novelist, dramatist, poet, and politician. Bulwer	Mascart and Joubert. ("Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism," 1883,
	trans. by Atkinson.) Mascart and Joubert
Macaulay, Lord (Thomas Babington Macaulay) (1800-1859). English his-	Mason, George (died 1806). English lexicographer. (Supplement to John-
torian, essayist, poet, and politician. Macaulay McCarthy, Justin (1830-). 1rish politician, historian, and novelist. J. McCarthy	son's Dictionary, 1801.) Mason, John (1600?-1672). New England soldier and historian. J. Mason
McCarthy, Justin Huntly (1860-). Irish historical writer. J. H. McCarthy	Mason, John Mitchell (1770–1829). American elergyman. J. M. Mason
McClintock, Sir Francis Leopold (1819 -). British arctic explorer. McClintock	Mason, Lowell (1792–1872). American musician. Lowell Mason
McClintock and Strong (John McClintock, 1814-1870; James Strong, 1822-).	
	Mason, William (1725-1797). English poet. W. Mason
("Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature,"	Mason, William (1725-1797).English poet.W. MasonMassey, Gerald (1828-).English poet.G. Massey
1883-1887.) McClintock and Strong	Massey, Gerald (1828-). English poet. G. Massey Massinger, Philip (1584-1640). English dramatist. Massinger
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1883-1887.) McCormick, Robert (1800-1890). English explorer. McCosh, James (1811-). Scottish-American philosopher. McCosh McCulloch, James Melville (1801-1883). Scottish clergyman, compiler of educational works. J. M. McCulloch McCulloch, John Ramsay (1789-1864). Scottish political economist. ("Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," 1832; edition used.	Massey, Gerald (1828-). English poet. G. Massey Massinger, Philip (1584-1640). English dramatist. Massinger Masson, David (1822-). Scottish biographer and critic. D. Masson Masters, Maxwell Tylden (1833-). English botanist. Masters Mather, Cotton (1663-1728). American elergyman and historical writer. C. Mather Mather, Increase (1639-1723). American elergyman. Increase Mather Mathews, William (1818-). American miscellaneous writer. W. Mathews Mathias, Thomas James (died 1835). English miscellaneous writer. T. J. Mathias
1883-1887.) McCormick, Robert (1800-1890). English explorer. McCosh, James (1811-). Scottish-American philosopher. McCosh McCulloch, James Melville (1801-1883). Scottish elergyman, compiler of educational works. J. M. McCulloch McCulloch, John Ramsay (1789-1864). Scottish political economist. ("Dietionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," 1832; edition used.	Massey, Gerald (1828-). English poet. G. Massey Massinger, Philip (1584-1640). English dramatist. Massinger Masson, David (1822-). Scottish biographer and critic. D. Masson Masters, Maxwell Tylden (1833-). English botanist. Masters Mather, Cotton (1663-1728). American elergyman and historical writer. C. Mather Mather, Increase (1639-1723). American elergyman. Increase Mather Mathews, William (1818-). American miscellaneous writer. W. Mathews Mathias, Thomas James (died 1835). English miscellaneous writer. T. J. Mathias
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1883-1887.) McCormick, Robert (1800-1890). English explorer. McCosh, James (1811-). Scottish-American philosopher. McCosh, McCulloch, James Melville (1801-1883). Scottish elergyman, compiler of educational works. McCulloch, John Ramsay (1789-1864). Scottish political economist. ("Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," 1832; edition used. 1882.) McCulloch MacDonald, George (1824-). Scottish novelist. McCulloch Macdongall, P. L. British military writer. ("Theory of War," 1856.) Macdongall McElrath, Thomas (1807-1888). American lawyer, publisher, and banker.	Massey, Gerald (1828-). English poet. Massinger, Philip (1884-1640). English dramatist. Massinger Masson, David (1822-). Scottish biographer and critic. Masters Masters, Maxwell Tylden (1833-). English botanist. Masters Mather, Cotton (1663-1728). American elergyman and historical writer. C. Mather Mather, Increase (1639-1723). American elergyman. Increase Mather Mathews, William (1818-). American miscellaneous writer. Mathews, Mathews Mathias, Thomas James (died 1835). English miscellaneous writer. Matty, Matthew (1718-1776). English-Dutch medical writer. Matzner, Eduard Adolf Ferdinand (1805-). German philologist. ("Alteglishe Sprachproben, nebst einem Glossar," 1867-1891, still unfinished.) Matzner Maudsley, Henry (1835-). English physiologist. Manudsley
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McCormick, Robert (1800–1890). English explorer. R. McCornack McCosh, James (1811–). Scottish-American philosopher. McCulloch, James Melville (1801–1883). Scottish elergyman, compiler of educational works. McCulloch, John Ramsay (1789–1864). Scottish political economist. ("Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," 1832; edition used. 1882.) McCulloch, John Ramsay (1789–1864). Scottish political economist. ("Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," 1832; edition used. 1882.) McCulloch MacDonald, George (1824–). Scottish novelist. Geo. MacDonald Macdougall, P. L. British military writer. ("Theory of War," 1856.) Macdougall McElrath, Thomas (1807–1888). American lawyer, publisher, and banker. ("A Dictionary of Words and Phrases used in Commerce," 1871.) Macgillivray, William (1796–1852). Scottish naturalist. Macgillivray Machin, Lewis. English dramatist. ("The Dumb Knight," 1508.) Machin Mackay, Charles (1814–1889). British poet and journalist. C. Mackay Mackenzie, Henry (1745–1831). Scottish novelist, essayist, and dramatist. II. Mackenzie Mackintosh, Sir James (1765–1832). Scottish philosopher and historian. Mackin Macklin, Charles (died 1797). British dramatist and actor. Mackinosh Macklin, Charles (died 1797). British dramatist and actor. Mackinosh Macklin, Charles (1821–1881). Scottish historical writer. J. F. McLennan Macloskie, George (1834–). British naturalist. McMaster, Guy Humphrey (1829–1887). American poet. G. H. McMaster McMaster, John Bach (1852–). American historian. J. B. McMaster McMaster, Guy Humphrey (1829–1887). American poet. G. H. McMaster Macmillan's Magazine (1859–). English monthly literary magazine. Macready, William Charles (1793–1873). English actor. Macready Madison, James (1751–1836). Fourth President of the United States. Madison Madox, Thomas (died about 1726). English antiquary.	Massey, Gerald (1828-). English poet. Massinger, Philip (1884-1640). English dramatist. Masson, David (1822-). Scottish biographer and critic. Masters, Maxwell Tylden (1833-). English botanist. Masters Mather, Cotton (1663-1728). American clergyman and historical writer. C. Mather Mather, Increase (1639-1723). American clergyman. Mathews, William (1818-). American miscellaneous writer. Mathews, William (1818-). American miscellaneous writer. Mathias, Thomas James (died 1835). English miscellaneous writer. Maty, Matthew (1718-1776). English-Dutch medical writer. Maty, Matthew (1718-1776). English-Dutch medical writer. Maty, Matthew (1718-1776). English-Dutch medical writer. Maty, Matthew (1835-). English physiologist. Maudsley, Henry (1835-). English physiologist. Maunder, Samuel (died 1849). English compiler of "Treasuries." Maunder, Samuel (died 1849). English compiler of "Treasuries." Maunder, John Frederic Denison (1805-1872). English clergyman and author. Maurice, John Frederic Denison (1805-1872). English clergyman and author. Maury, Matthew Fontaine (1806-1873). American naval officer and physical geographer. Maxwell, James Clerk (1831-1879). Scottish physicist. May, Sir Thomas Erskine (Lord Farnborough) (1815-1886). English constitutional historian. Sir E. May May, Sir Thomas Erskine (Lord Farnborough) (1815-1886). English constitutional historian. Sir E. May Mayne, Jasper (1604-1672). English clergyman and dramatist. Mayhew, Henry (1812-1887). English clergyman and dramatist. Jasper Mayne, Mayne, John (1759-1836). Scottish poet. J. Mayne Mayne, Robert Gray. English surgeon, compiler of a medical lexicon (1854). R. G. Mayne Mede, Joseph (1866-1638). English clergyman and Biblical critic. Medhurst, Walter H. (1796-1857). English missionary and Sinologist. W. H. Medhurst Medical News (1842-). American weekly periodical. Meehan, Thomas (1826-). American botunist.
McCormick, Robert (1800–1890). English explorer. McCosh, James (1811–). Scottish-American philosopher. McCulloch, James Melville (1801–1883). Scottish clergyman, compiler of educational works. McCulloch, John Ramsay (1789–1864). Scottish political economist. ("Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," 1832; edition used. 1882.) MacDonald, George (1824–). Scottish novelist. McCulloch MacDonald, George (1824–1889). American lawyer, publisher, and banker. ("A Dictionary of Words and Phrases used in Commerce," 1871.) McEtrath Macgillivray, William (1796–1852). Scottish naturalist. Machin, Lewis, English dramatist. ("The Dumb Knight," 1508.) Machin, Lewis, English dramatist. ("The Dumb Knight," 1508.) Mackay, Charles (1814–1889). British poet and journalist. Mackenzie, Henry (1745–1831). Scottish philosopher and historian. Sir J. Mackintosh Macklin, Charles (1664–1832). Scottish philosopher and historian. Macklin, Charles (died 1797). British dramatist and actor. Macklin, Charles (died 1797). British poet. Macklin, Charles (died 1797). British poet. Macklin, Charles (died 1824–). British naturalist. McCulloch Mackinosh Macklin, Charles (1821–1881). Scottish historical writer. Macklin, Charles (1821–1881). Scottish historical writer. Macklin Mackaster, Guy Humphrey (1829–1887). American poet. Macklin Macklin's Mag. Macready, William Charles (1793–1873). English actor. Macmillan's Mag. Macready, William Charles (1793–1873). English actor. Madison, James (1751–1836). Fourth President of the United States. Madison Madox, Thomas (died abou	Massey, Gerald (1828-). English poet. Massinger, Philip (1884-1640). English dramatist. Masson, David (1822-). Scottish biographer and critic. Masson, Masters, Maxwell Tylden (1833-). English botanist. Mather, Cotton (1663-1728). American clergyman and historical writer. Mather, Increase (1639-1723). American clergyman and historical writer. Mather, Increase (1639-1723). American clergyman. Increase Mather Mathews, William (1818-). American miscellaneous writer. Mathias, Thomas James (died 1835). English miscellaneous writer. Mathias, Thomas James (died 1835). English miscellaneous writer. Maty, Matthew (1718-1776). English-Dutch medical writer. Maty, Matthew (1718-1776). English-Dutch medical writer. Maty, Matthew (1718-1776). English plysiologist. Maunder, Eduard Adolf Ferdinand (1805-). German philologist. ("Altenglishes Sprachproben, nebst einem Glossar," 1867-1891, still unfinished.) Mätzner Maunder, Samuel (died 1849). English compiler of "Treasuries." Maunder, Maunder, Samuel (died 1849). English physiologist. Maunder, Maunderl, Henry (died about 1710). English traveler. Maundrell, Henry (died about 1710). English traveler. Maundrell Maurice, John Frederic Denison (1805-1872). English clergyman and anthor. Maury, Matthew Fontaine (1806-1873). American naval officer and physical geographer. Mawwell, James Clerk (1831-1879). Scottish physicist. Mawry Maxwell, James Clerk (1831-1879). Scottish physicist. Mayr May, Sir Thomas Erskine (Lord Farnborough) (1815-1886). English constitutional historian. Mayne, Jasper (1604-1672). English interpyman and dramatist. Mayne, Jasper (1604-1672). English lergyman and dramatist. Jasper Mayne Mayne, Jasper (1604-1672). English lergyman and Biblical critic. Mede, Joseph (1586-1638). English clergyman and Biblical critic. Mede, Joseph (1586-1638). English clergyman and Biblical critic. Mede, News Mechan, Thomas (1826-). American botanist. Mechan
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Melton, John. English writer (wrote about 1609-1620). J. Melton	Mortimer, John (died 1736). English miscellaneous writer. Mortimer
Melville, George John Whyte (1821-1878). Scottish novelist. Whyte Melville	Morton, Nathaniel (1613 - 1685). American historian. N. Morton
Melville, Herman (1819-1891). American novelist and traveler. II. Melville	Morton, Thomas (1564-1659). Bishop of Durham. Bp. Morton
Mendez, Moses (died 1758). English poet. Mendez	Morton, Thomas (1764-1838). English dramatist. Morton
Meredith, Mrs. Charles. English poet and writer on Tasmania.	Moseley, Walter Michael (about 1792). British writer on archery. W. M. Moseley
Mrs. Charles Meredith	Mosheim, Johann Lorenz von (1694-1755). German ecclesiastical his-
Meredith, George (1828 -). English novelist and poet. G. Meredith	torian. Mosheim
Meredith, Owen. See Lytton.	Motherwell, William (1797-1835). Scottish poet. Motherwell
Merivale, Charles (1808 -). English elergyman and historian. Merivale	Motley, John Lothrop (1814–1877). American hlatorian. Motley
Merriam, George S. (1843 -). American publisher and writer. G. S. Merriam	Motteux, Peter Anthony (1660-1718). French-English author (translator
Merrick, James (1720–1769). English poet. J. Merrick	of Rabelais). Motteux
Merrifield, Mrs. (about 1850). English writer on art. Mrs. Merrifield	Moule, Thomas (1784-1851). English antiquary. Moule
Meston, William (died 1745). Scottish poet. W. Meston	Moulton, Louise Chandler (1835-). American poet and writer. L. C. Moulton
Metrical Romances. See Ritson and Weber.	Mountagu, Richard (1578-1641). Bishop of Norwich. Bp. Mountagu
Meyrick, Sir Samuel Rush (1783-1848). English antiquary. Meyrick	Mourt, George. (Mourt's Relation of the Plymouth Plantation, 1622.) Mourt
Mickle, William Julius (1734–1788). Scottish poet and translator. Mickle	Mowry, Sylvester (1830-1871). American explorer. Mowry
Middleton, Conyers (1683-1750). English scholar and controversialist. C. Middleton	Moxon, Charles. English mineralogist (wrote about 1838). Moxon
Middleton, Thomas (died 1627). English dramatist. Middleton	Moxon, Joseph (1627 - ahout 1700). English hydrographer. J. Moxon
Miege, Guy. French-English lexicographer. ("The Great French Dictionary,"	Mozley, James Bowling (1813-1878). English theologian. J. B. Mozley
1688.) Mieye	Mozley and Whiteley (Herbert Newman Mozley; George Crlape Whiteley).
Miklosich, Franz von (1813-). Slavie philologist. Miklosich	English editors. ("A Concise Law Dictionary," 1876.) Mozley and Whiteley
Mill, James (1773-1836). Scottish historian, economist, and philosopher. James Mill	Mueller, Ferdinand von (1825-). German botanist. Mueller
Mill, John (1645-1707). English elergyman and Biblical acholar. J. Mill	Muhlenberg, William Augustus (1796-1877). American clergyman and
Mill, John Stuart (1806-1873). English philosopher and economist. J. S. Mill	hymn-writer. Muhlenberg
Miller, Cincinnatus Hiner (pseudonym "Joaquin Miller") (1841 -). Ameri-	Mulford, Elisha (1833-1885). American clergyman and author. E. Mulford
can poet. Joaquin Miller	Mulhall, Michael G. (1836-). Irish statisticism. Mulhall
Miller, Hugh (1802-1856). Scottish geologist and author. Hugh Miller	Müller, Carl Otfried (1797-1840). German archæologist and Hellenist. C. O. Müller
Miller, Philip (1691-1771). English botanist. P. Miller	Müller, Eduard F. H. L. (1836 -). German philologist. ("Etymologischea
Miller, William. ("Dictionary of English Names of Plants," 1884.) W. Miller	Wörterbuch der englischen Sprache," 1878–1879.) E. Müller
Miller, William Allen (1817-1870). English chemist. W. A. Miller	Müller, Friedrich Max (1823-). German-English philologist. Max Müller
Milman, Henry Hart (1791-1868). English historian. Milman	Mullock, John Thomas (1806-1869). Roman Catholic bishop of St. John's,
Milne, John (1855 –). Scottish geologist. Milne	Newfoundland. Mullock
Milne-Edwards, Henri (1800 - 1885). French naturalist. Milne-Edwards	Mulock, Dinah Maria. See Craik.
Milner, Joseph (1744 - 1797). English ecclesiastical historian. Milner	Munday, Anthony (1553?-1633). English poet and dramatist. Munday
Milton, John (1608–1674). English poet and author. Milton	Müntz, Eugène. French technical writer. Müntz
Minchin, George M. ("Uniplanar Kinematics," 1882.) Minchin	Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey (1792-1871). British geologist. Murchison
Mind (1876 -). British quarterly philosophical review. Mind	Mure, William (1799-1860). Scottish critic and scholar. W. Mure
Minot, Lawrence (14th century). English poet and author. Minot	Murfree, Mary Noailles (paeudonym "Charles Egbert Craddock") (1850?-).
Minsheu, John. English lexicographer. ("The Guide into Tougues," 1617;	American novelist. M. N. Murfree
2d ed., 1625.) Minsheu	Murphy, Arthur (died 1805). Irish dramatist and general writer. A. Murphy
Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. Sir Walter Scott. Border Minstrelsy	Murray, Alexander S. (1841 -). Scottish archæologist. A. S. Murray
Minto, William (1845 -). Scottish critic. Minto	Murray, James Augustus Henry (1837-). Scottish philologist, editor
Mirror for Magistrates, The. A collection of satirical poems, first pub-	(with H. Bradley) of "A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles" 1004
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Mitchell, Donald Grant (pseudonym "Ik Marvel") (1822-). American	Musgrave, Sir Richard (1758?-1818). Irish historical and political writer.
novelist and essayist. D. G. Mitchell	Sir R. Musgrave
novelist and essayist. D. G. Mitchell Mitchell, Silas Weir (1829 -). American medical writer. S. Weir Mitchell	Sir R. Musgrave Myers, Frederick William Henry (1843-). English contemporary phil-
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novelist and essayist. Mitchell, Silas Weir (1829 -). American medical writer. Mitford, A. B. British diplomatic official in Japan. Mitford, John (1781 - 1859?). English author and editor. Mitford, Mary Russell (1786 - 1855). English author. Mitford, William (1744 - 1827). English historian. Mitford, William (1744 - 1827). English biologist. Moir, David Macbeth (pseudonym "Delta") (1798 - 1851). Scottish physi-	Myers, Frederick William Henry (1843-). English contemporary philosophical writer. F. W. H. Myers Nabhes, Thomas (died about 1645). English poet and dramatist. Nabbes Nairne, Lady (Carolins Oliphant) (1766-1845). Scottish poet. Lady Nairne Napler, Sir William Francis Patrick (1785-1860). British historian and general. Napier
novelist and essayist. Mitchell, Silas Weir (1829 -). American medical writer. Mitford, A. B. British diplomatic official in Japan. Mitford, John (1781 - 1859 ?). English author and editor. Mitford, Mary Russell (1786 - 1855). English author. Mitford, William (1744 - 1827). English bistorian. Mitvart, St. George (1827 -). English biologist. Moir, David Macbeth (pseudonym "Delta") (1798 - 1851). Scottish physician, poet, and novelist. D. M. Moir	Myers, Frederick William Henry (1843-). English contemporary philosophical writer. Nabhes, Thomas (died about 1645). English poet and dramatist. Nairne, Lady (Carolina Oliphant) (1766-1845). Scottish poet. Napler, Sir William Francis Patrick (1785-1860). British historian and general. Napler Nares, Robert (1753-1829). English clergyman, critic, and compiler. ("A
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novelist and essayist. Mitchell, Silas Weir (1829 –). American medical writer. Mitford, A. B. British diplomatic official in Japan. Mitford, John (1781–1859 ?). English author and editor. Mitford, Mary Russell (1786–1855). English author. Mitford, William (1741–1827). English bistorian. Mitford, William (1741–1827). English bistorian. Mitford, Millam (1741–1827). English bistorian. Mitford, Mivart, St. George (1827 –). English biologist. Morr, David Macbeth (pseudonym "Delta") (1798–1851). Scottish physician, poet, and novelist. Monboddo, Lord (James Burnett) (1714–1799). Scottish jurist and philosopher. Monmouth, Earl of (Henry Carey) (1596–1661). English historian and translator. Monnoe, James (1758–1831). Fifth President of the United States. Monroe, James (1758–1831). Fifth President of the United States. Montague, George (died 1815). English naturalist. Montague, Walter (middle of 17th century). English religious writer. Montague, Montague, Michel de (1533–1592). French essayist. Montaguery, James (1771–1854). Scottish poet. Montgomery, James (1771–1854). Scottish poet. Montgomery, Robert (1807–1855). English monthly literary review. Montrose, Marquis of (James Graham) (1612–1650). Scottish general and poet. Moore, Gharles Herbert (1840–). American writer on architecture. Moore, Henry (1614–1687). English pillosopher and poet. Moore, Hongas (1779–1852). Irish poet. Moore, Henry (1614–1687). English poet. Moore, Henry (1614–1687). English poet. More, Henry (1624–1689). American writer on architecture. More, Henry (1614–1687). English hovelist and traveler. More, John (1730?–1832). English novelist and traveler. More, Henry (1642–1684). American anthropologist. Morris, George Sylvester (1840–1880). American writer on philosophy. G. S. Morris Morris, George P. (1802–1864). American poet and journalist. Morris, George Sy	Myers, Frederick William Henry (1843-). English contemporary philosophical writer. Nabbes, Thomas (died about 1645). English poet and dramatist. Nabbes, Thomas (died about 1645). English poet and dramatist. Nairne, Lady (Carolina Oliphant) (1766-1845). Scottish poet. Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick (1785-1860). British historian and general. Nares, Robert (1753-1829). English clergyman, critic, and compiler. ("A Glossary or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs," etc., 1822; ed. Halliwell and Wright, 1859.) Nares Nash, Thomas (1664?-1601?). English dramatist, poet, and pamphleteer. Nash, Thomas (1664?-1601?). English dramatist, poet, and pamphleteer. Nash, or Nashe The Nation National Review (1855-1864). English quarterly literary review. Nature (1869-). English weekly scientific periodical. National Review (1856-1864). English statesman. Neal, John (1793-1876). American novelist and miscellaneous writer. Neale, John Mason (1818-1866). English ecclesiastical historian and hymnologist. Nell, Edward Duffield (1823-). American educator and author. Newcomb, Simon (1835-). American astronomer, mathematician, and economist. Newcomb and Holden (Simon Newcomb; Edward S. Holden). ("Astronomy," 1885.) Newcomb and Holden (Simon Newcomb; Edward S. Holden). ("Astronomy," 1885.) Newcome, William (1729-1800). Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland. Abp. Newcome Newcourt, Richard (died 1716). English church historian. Newcomb and Holden (Simon Newcomb; Edward S. Holden). ("Astronomy," 1885.) New English Dictionary (1884-). Edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley. New English Dictionary (1884-). English iterary periodical. New Mirror (1813-1845). American periodical. New Morthly Magaziane (1841-). English naturalist. New Morthly Magaziane (1841-). English naturalist. Newton, Alfred (1829-). English naturalist. A. Newton Newton, Charles Thomas (1816-). English archeologist. Newton, Charles Thomas (1816-). English nathematician and philosopher. Newton, Thomas (1704-1782).
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Nichol, John Pringle (1804-1859). Scottlish astronomer. Prof. Nichols Nicholls, Mrs. A. B. See Charlotte Brontë. Nicholls, Thomas (about 1550). English translator. Nicholls Nichols, James Robinson (1819-1888). American chemist and scientific	Pallas, Peter Simon (1741-1811). German naturalist and traveler. Pallas Palliser, Frances Bury (1806-1878). English writer on lace, etc. Mrs. Bury Palliser Pall Mall Gazette (1865-). English daily newspaper. Pall Mall Gazette Palmer, A. Smythe. English philological writer. A. S. Palmer
writer. J. R. Nichols, or Nichols Nichols, John (died 1826). English antiquary. Nicholson, Henry Alleyne (1844 -). Scottish geologist and zoölogist.	Palmer, Edward Henry (1840 - 1882). English scholar. ("Persian Dictionary," 2d ed., 1884.) Palmer, John Williamson (1825 -). American author and editor. J. W. Palmer
Nicholson, William (died 1815). English scientist. Nicholson Nicholson, William (1782–1849). Scottish poet, W. Nicholson	Palmer, Ray (1808-1887). American clergyman and hymn-writer. Ray Palmer Palmer, William (1803?-). English clergyman and theological writer. William Palmer
Nicolay, John George (1832-). American author. Nicoll, Robert (1814-1837). Scottish poet. Nicolson, William (1655-1727). Archbishop of Cashel, Ireland. Bp. Nicolson	Palmer, William (1811-1879). English writer on the Greek Church. W. Palmer Palmerston, Viscount (Henry John Temple) (1784-1865). British statesman. Palmerston
Niles's Register (1811–1849). American weekly periodical. Niles's Register Nineteenth Century, The (1877–). English monthly review. Niaeteenth Century Noble, Mark (died 1827). English antiquary. M. Noble	Palsgrave, John (died 1554). English grammarian. ("Lesclarcisaement de la Langue Francoyse," 1530; reprinted as "L'Éclaircissement de la Langue Française," ed. Génin, 1852.) Palsgrave
Noble, Samuel (1779-1853). English Swedenborgian minister. Notes Ambrosianæ. By John Wilson. Nolan, Lewis Edward (dled 1854). English officer and writer on cavalry	Paris, Comte de (Louia Philippe Albert, Prince d'Orléans) (1838 -). French historian and soldier. Comte de Paris Parke, Robert (end of 16th century). English writer. R. Parke
Norden, John (died about 1626). English topographer and poet. Normandy, Alphonse (died 1864). English chemist. Normandy	Parker, Martin. English writer. ("The Nightingale," 1632.) M. Parker Parker, Matthew (1564-1575). Archbishop of Canterbury. Abp. Parker Parker, Samuel (1640-1687). Bishop of Oxford. Bp. Parker, or Parker
Norris, John (1657–1711). English philosopher. Norris North, Christopher. See J. Wilson. North, Lord (Dudley North) (1604–1677). English biographer. Lord North	Parker, Samuel (died 1730). English theological writer. S. Parker Parker, Theodore (1810-1860). American clergyman and author. Theodore Parker Parker, W. Kitchen (1823-1890). English anatomist and physiologist. W. K. Parker
North, Hon. Roger (1651-1733?). English biographer. Roger North North, Sir Thomas (1530?-1605?). English translator. (Plutarch, 1579.) North North American Review (1815-). American literary review. N. A. Bev.	Parker Society Publications. Society instituted at Cambridge, England, in 1840. Parkman, Francis (1823-). American historian. F. Parkman
North British Review (1844-1871). Scottish quarterly literary review. North British Rev.	Parley, Peter. See Goodrich. Parnell, Thomas (1679-1717). Irish poet. Parnell
Northbrooke, John. English clergyman (wrote about 1570–1600). Norton, Charles Eliot (1827–). American scholar and writer. C. E. Norton	Parr, Samuel (1747-1825). English scholar. Parr Parsons, Thomas William (1819-). American poet and translator. T. W. Parsons
Norton, John (1606 - 1663). English-American clergyman. John Norton	Pascoe, Francis P. (1813-). British naturalist. Pascoe
Norton, John (1651-1716). American clergyman. J. Norton Norton, Thomas (16th century). English poet, dramatist, and translator. T. Norton	Pasteur, Louis (1822-). French physician and chemist. Pasteur Paston Letters. A collection of English letters (1422-1509); ed. Gairdner.
Notes and Queries (1849-). English weekly periodical. N. and Q. Nott, Josiah Clark (1804-1873). American ethnologist. Nott	1872-1875. Paterson, James (1828-). English legal writer. J. Paterson
Numismatic Chronicle (1838-). English quarterly periodical. Numis. Chron. Nuttall's Standard Dictionary (ed. James Wood, 1890).	Patmore, Coventry Kearsey Deighton (1823 -). English poet. Patrick, Simon (1626-1707). Bishop of Ely, and religious writer. Patterson, Robert Hogarth (1821-1886). Scottish financial writer. R. H. Patterson
O'Brien, Fitz James (1828-1862). Iriah-American author. Fitz James O'Brien	Pattison, Mark (1813-1884). English clergyman and author. Mark Pattison
Occleve or Hoccleve, Thomas (1370?-1450?). English poet and lawyer. Occleve Octavian, Romance of the Emperor (14th century). Middle English	Paxton, Sir Joseph (1803-1865). English gardener and architect. ("Botanical Dictionary," 1840, 1868.) Paxton
poem. Octavian	Payn, James (1830-). English novelist. J. Payn
Octovian Imperator (14th century). Middle English poem. Octovian O'Curry, Eugene (1796-1862). Irish historian and antiquary. O'Curry	Payne, John (1843-). British poet. Payne, John Howard (1792-1852). American poet and playwright.
O'Donovan, Edmond (1838-1883). British journalist and author. O'Donoran	J. Howard Payne
O'Donovan, John (dled 1861). Irish archæologist. J. O'Donovan Ogilvie, John (1797-1867). Scottish lexicographer. See Imperial Dictionary. Ogileie	Peacham, Henry (beginning of 17th century). English author. Peachom Peacock, Thomas Love (1785–1866). English novelist and poet. Peacock
O'Keefe, John (1747-1833). Irish dramatist. O'Keefe	Pearce, Zachary (1690-1774). Bishop of Rochester, and commentator. Bp. Pearce
Oldham, John (1653 - 1683). English poet and satirist. Oldham Oldys, William (dled 1761). English biographer. Oldys	Pearson, Charles Henry (1830 -). English historical writer. C. II. Pearson Pearson, John (1612-1686). Bishop of Chester. Bp. Pearson
Oliphant, Laurence (1829-1888). English author. L. Oliphant	Pecock, Reynold or Reginald (about 1390-1460). Bishop of Chichester. Bp. Pecock
Oliphant, Margaret Wilson (1828-). Scottish novelist and historian. Mrs. Oliphant Oliphant, Thomas Laurence Kington (1831-). English philologist and	Peel, Sir Robert (1788-1850).English atatesman.Sir R. PeelPeele, George (1558-1598).English dramatist.Peele
author, Oliphant	Pegge, Samuel (1731-1800). English antiquary. Pegge
O'Neill, Charles. ("Dictionary of Dyelng and Calico Printing," 1862, etc.) O'Neill O'Reilly, Edward. Irish lexicographer. ("An Irish-English Dictionary,"	Peile, John (1838-). English philologist. Peile Peirce, Benjamin (1778-1831). American author. Peirce
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O'Reilly, John Boyle (1844-1890). Irish-American journalist and poet. J. B. O'Reilly O'Reilly, Miles. See Halpine.	Peirce, Charles Sanders (1839-). American mathematician and logician. C.S. Peirce Penhallow, D. P. (1854-). American botanist. Penhallow
Orm or Ormin (12th century). English monk. ("Ormulum," a series of	Penn, William (1644-1718). Founder of Pennsylvania. Penn
homilies in verae, about 1200; ed. White, 1852.) Ormulum Ormerod, George (1785-1873). English county historian. Ormerod	Pennant, Thomas (1726-1798). English naturalist. Pennant Pennecuik, Alexander (1652-1722). Scottish physician, botanist, and poet. Pennecuik
Orton, James (1830-1877). American naturalist. J. Orton	Pennell, Elizabeth Robins. Contemporary American writer. E. R. Pennell
Osborn, Henry Stafford (1823-). American educator and writer. II. S. Osborne Osborne, Francis (died 1659). English moralist. Osborne	Pennell, Joseph. Contemporary American artist and writer. J. Pennell Pepys, Samuel (1633–1703). English diarist. Pepys
Ossoli, Marchioness (Margaret Fuller). See Fuller.	Percival, James Gates (1795-1856). American poet. J. G. Percival
Otway, Thomas (1651–1685). English dramatist. Otway Outred. Marcellins (about 1580). Biblical commentator. Outred	Percy, John (1817-1889). English metallurgist. J. Percy Percy, Thomas (1729?-1811). Bishop of Dramore, Ireland. ("Reliques of
Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581-1613). English poet and courtier. Sir T. Overbury	Ancient English Poetry," 1765.) Bp. Percy, and Percy's Reliques
Owen, John B. (1787-1872). English philosophical writer. J. Owen Owen, Sir Richard (1804-). English naturalist, snatomist, and palcon-	Percy Society Publications. Society instituted in London in 1840. Pereira, Jonathan (1804–1853). English physician and chemist. Pereira
tologist. Owen	Perkins, Charles Callahan (1823-1886). American writer on art. C. C. Perkins
Owl and Nightingale (about 1250). Middle English poem, ascribed to Nicholas de Gulldford.	Perkins, William (1558-1602). English divine. Perkins Perry, Thomas Sergeant (1845-). American literary historian. T. S. Perry
Oxenham, Henry Nutcombe (1829-1888). English essayist and religious writer. II. N. Oxenham	Perry, William. Scottish lexicographer. ("Royal Standard English Die- tionary," 1775.) Perry
Oxford Glossary of Architecture (1850). Oxford Gloss.	Psters, Charles (died 1777). English elergyman. Peters
Oxlee, John (1779–1854). English clergyman and theological writer. Ozell, John (died 1743). English translator. Ozell	Pett, Sir P. (accoud half of 17th century). English writer. Pett Petty or Pettle, Sir William (1623-1687). English political economist. Petty, or Sir W. Pettie
Packard, Alpheus Spring (1839 -). American naturalist. A. S. Packard Page, David (1814 - 1879). Scottish geologist. Page	Phaer, Thomas (died 1560). British translator of Virgil, etc. Phaer Phelps, Austin (1820 - 1890). American elergyman and author. A. Phelps
Pagit, Ephraim (1575-1647). English clergyman. E. Pagit	Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart (Mrs. Ward) (1844 -). American novelist and
Paine, Robert Treat (1773-1811). American poet. Paine, Thomas (1737-1809). English-American writer. R. T. Paine T. Paine	poet. E. S. Phelps Philips, Ambross (dled 1749). English poet and dramatist. Philips
Paley, William (1743-1805). English clergyman, theologian, and moralist. Paley	Philips, John (1676-1708). English poet. J. Philips
Palfrey, John Gorham (1796–1881). American historian. Palfrey Palgrave, Sir Francis (1788–1861). English historian. Sir F. Palgrave	Phillimore, Joseph (1775–1855). English jurist. Phillimore Phillipe, Edward (1630–1698?). English lexicographer and compiler. ("The
Palgrave, Francis Turner (1824-). English poet and critic. F. T. Palgrave	New World of Words, or a General English Dictionary," 1658, etc.; revised
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Phillips, John (1800–1874). English geologist. Phillips	Pugin, Augustus Welhy Northmore (1812-1852). English architect. Pugin
Phillips, Samuel (1815-1854). English critic and novelist. S. Phillips	Puller, Timothy (died 1693). English clergyman. T. Puller
Phillips, Wendell (1811 - 1884). American orator and reformer. W. Phillips	Punch (1841-). English weekly comic periodical. Punch
Philological Society, Dictionary of. The "New English Dictionary"	Purchas, Samuel (1577 - about 1628). English clergyman and compiler of
(see J. A. H. Murray).	travels. Purchas
Philosophical Magazine (1798-). British monthly scientific periodical. Philos. Mag.	
	Pusey, Edward Bouverie (1800-1882). English clergyman and Anglo-
Phin, John (1832 -). Scottish-American publisher and writer. ("Dictionary	Catholic writer. Pusey
of Aplculture," 1884.)	Puttenham, George (died about 1600). English critic and poet. Puttenham
Platt, Sarah Morgan Bryan (1836 -). American poet. Mrs. Piatt	
Pichardo, Estéban (1799-1879). Cuban lexicographer. ("Diccionario Pro-	Quain, Sir Richard (1816-1887). British anatomist. ("Dictionary of Medi-
vincial de Vozes Cubanas," 1836; 3d ed., 1862.)	cine," 1883.) Quain
Pickering, John (1777 - 1846). American lawyer and compiler. ("A Vo-	Quarles, Francis (1692 - 1644). English poet. Quarles
	Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science (1853 -). Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.
	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society (1845 -). Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.
Pierce, Thomas (died 1691). English theologian and controversialist. T. Pierce	Quarterly Review (1809-). English quarterly literary review. Quarterly Rev.
Piers the Plowmans Crede. Middle English poem (about 1394).	Quin, Life of Mr. James (English actor, 1693-1766). Anonymous work,
Piers Plowman's Crede	1766. Life of Quin
Pierpont, John (1785 - 1866). American clergyman and poet. Pierpont	Quincy, Edmund (1808–1877). American biographer. E. Quincy
Piers the Plowman. Poem by William Langiand (text A, about 1362; text B,	Quincy, John (died 1723). English medical writer. Quincy
about 1377; text C, about 1393; edition used, Skeat's of 1886). Piers Plouman	Quincy, Josiah (1772-1864). American stateaman. J. Quincy
Pinkerton, John (1758-1826). Scottish antiquarian, historian, and poet. Pinkerton	Quincy, Josiah (1802 - 1882). American writer. Josiah Quincy
Pinkney, Edward Coate (1802 - 1828). American poet. Pinkney	
Piozzi, Mrs. (Hester Lynch Saiusbury; Mrs. Thrale) (1741?-1821). English	Rabenhorst, Ludwig (1806-). German botaniat. Rabenhorst
writer. Mrs. Piozzi	Rae, John (1845 -). English economist. Rae
	Rae, W. Fraser (1835-). British author. W. F. Rae
Pitt, Christopher (1699 - 1748). English translator and poet. C. Pitt	Rainbow, Edward (1608-1684). Biahop of Carisie. Bp. Rainbow
	Raleigh, Sir Walter (1552-1618). English statesman, explorer, and his-
Planché, James Robinson (1796-1880). English antiquary and dramatist. Planché	torian. Raleigh
Playfair, Sir Lyon (1819-). British chemist, scientist, and economist. Playfair	Rambler, The (1750-1752). English periodical, edited by Dr. Johnson. Rambler
	Ramsay, Allan (1686-1758). Scottish poet. Ramsay
	Ramsay, Sir Andrew Crombie (1814 -). Scottish geologist. A. C. Ramsay
	Ramsay, Edward B. (1793-1872). Scottish ciergyman and author. E. B. Ramsay
	Ramsay, Sir George (1800 - 1871). British politicai economiat. G. Ramsay
Pococke, Richard (1704-1765). English traveler. Pococke	Randolph, Bernard. English writer of travels (wrote about 1686-1689). B. Randolph
Poe, Edgar Allan (1809-1849). American poet and romancer.	Randolph, John (1773-1833). American stateaman. J. Randolph
Political Songs (about 1264-1327). Edited by Wright, 1839.	Randolph, Thomas (1605-1634). English poet. Randolph
	Ranke, Leopold von (1795 - 1886). German historian. Von Ranke
Pollok, Robert (1798-1827). Scottish poet. Pollok	Rankine, William John Macquorn (1820 - 1872). Scottish engineer. Rankine
Pomfret, John (1667 –1703). English poet. Pomfret	Rapalje and Lawrence (Stewart Rapalje; Robert L. Lawrence). ("Dic-
Pope, Alexander (1688–1744). English poet. Pope	tionary of English and American Law," 1883.) Rapalje and Lawrence
Pope, Walter (died 1714). English physician and author. iii. Pope	Raper, Matthew. British antiquary (wrote about 1764-1787). M. Raper
Popular Encyclopædia, Blackie's. Pop. Encyc.	Ravenscroft, Edward (last half of 17th century). English dramatic writer.
Popular Music of the Olden Time. Chappell.	E. Ravenscroft
Popular Science Monthly (1872-). American periodical. Pop. Sci. Mo.	Ravenscroft, Thomas (about 1582-1630). English composer and editor of
Popular Science Review (1862-1881). English quarterly periodical. Pop. Sci. Rev.	music and songs. Ravenseroft
Porson, Richard (1759-1808). English classical scholar and critic. Porson	Rawlinson, George (1815-). English historian and editor. G. Rawlinson
Porter, Ebenezer (1772-1834). American educator. E. Porter	Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810 -). English geographer and Orien-
Porter, Noah (1811-). American educator and philosophical writer, editor	talist. Sir H. Rawlinson
of "Webster's Dictionary," editions of 1864 and 1890. N. Porter	Ray, John (1628-1705). English naturalist and philoiogist. Ray
Porteus, Beilby (1731-1808). Bishop of London. Rp. Porteus	Raymond, Henry Jarvis (1820 - 1869). American journalist and author.
Potter, Francis (1594–1678). English clergyman. F. Potter	H. J. Raymond
Potter, John (1674-1747). Archbishop of Canterbury, classical acholar. Abp. Potter	Raymond, Rossiter Worthington (1840-). American mining engineer.
Poulsen, V. A. Danish chemist. ("Botanicai Micro-Chemistry," 1884.) Poulsen	R. W. Raymond
Pownall, Thomas (died 1805). English coloniai governor and antiquary. Pownall	Read, Thomas Buchanan (1822-1872). American poet. T. B. Read
Praed, Mrs. Campbell Mackworth (1852-). Writer on Australia.	Reade, Charles (1814-1884). English novelist. C. Reade
Mrs. Campbell Praed	Reade, John Edmund (died 1870). English poet. J. E. Reade
Praed, Winthrop Mackworth (1802-1839). English poet. Praed	Reher, Franz von (1834-). German art historian. Reber
Pratt, Samuel Jackson (pseudonym "Courtney Meimoth") (1749-1814).	Recorde, Robert (1500?-1658). English mathematician. Recorde
English poet and novelist. C. Melmoth	Redding, Cyrus (1785–1870). English journalist. Redding
Preble, George Henry (1816-1885). American admiral. Preble	Redhouse, Sir James William (1811 -). English Orientalist. ("Turkish
Preece and Sivewright. ("Telegraphy," 1876.) Preece and Sivewright	Dictionary," 2d cd., 1880.) Redhouse
Premature Death. See W. Hawes. Premature Death	The second secon
Prescott, George Bartlett (1830-). American electrician. G. B. Prescott	Rees, Abraham (1743-1825). English encyclopediat. ("Cyclopædia," 1803-
Prescott, William Hickling (1796-1859). American historian Prescott	1819. Compare E. Chambers.) Rees
Prescott, William Hickling (1796-1859). American historian. Prescott Preston, Harriet, Waters (about 1843-). American author and translator.	1819. Compare E. Chambers.) Reese Reeve, Thomas (middle of 17th century). English clergyman. Reeve
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Riddell, Mrs. J. H. (Charlotte E. L. Cowan) (1832-). Irish noveliat. Mrs. Riddell Ridley, Nicholas (died 1855). Bishop of London, Reformer, and martyr. Bp. Ridley Riley, Charles Valentine (1843-). American entomologist. C. V. Riley	Sabine, Sir Edward (1788-1883). English general and physicist. Sir E. Sabine Sachs, Julius von (1832-). German botanist. Sachs
Riley, James Whitcomb (1853-). American poet. Ripley, George (1802-1880). American author. G. Ripley Ritson, Joseph (1752-1803). English antiquary and critic, editor of "An-	Sackville, Thomas (Earl of Dorset) (1536-1608). English poet and dramatist. Sackville Sadler, John (1615-1674). English political writer. J. Sadler
cient English Metrical Romances" (1802). Ritson Rivers, Earl of (Anthony Woodville) (died 1483). English courtier and writer. Lord Rivers	Sage, John (1652–1711). Scottish bishop. Bp. Sage St. John, James Augustus (1801–1875). British traveler and author. J. A. St. John St. John, Pawlett (first part of 18th century). English clergyman. P. St. John
Robert of Gloucester (about 1280). English chronicler. Robert of Gloucester Robertson, Frederick William (1816-1853). English clergyman. F. W. Robertson Robertson, George Croom (1842-). Scottish philosophical writer. Prof. G. C. Robertson	St. Nicholas (1873-). American monthly magazine for children. St. Nicholas Saintsbury, George Edward Bateman (1845-). English critic. G. Saintsbury Sala, George Augustus (1828-). English journalist and miscellaneous writer. G. A. Sala
Robertson, James Craigie (1813-1882). English clergyman and church historian. J. C. Robertson Robertson, William. ("Phraseologia Generalis, English and Latin Phrase-	Salkeld, John (1575-1659). English clergyman and theological writer. Salkeld Salmon, George (1819-). Irish clergyman and mathematical and theological writer. Salmon
Book, '1681.) Robertson, William (1721-1793). Scottish historian. Principal Robertson, or W. Robertson	Sancroft, William (1616-1693). Archbishop of Canterbury. Abp. Sancroft Sanders or Saunders, Richard (second half of 17th century). English astrologer. R. Sanders
Robinson, Frederick William. Contemporary English novelist. F. W. Robinson Robinson, Henry Crabb (1775-1867). English fawyer, journalist, and diariet. Crabb Robinson	Sanderson, Robert (1587-1663?). Bishop of Lincoln. Bp. Sanderson Sandys, Edwin (1519-1588). Archbishop of York. Abp. Sandys Sandys, Sir Edwin (1561?-1629). English writer of travels. Sir E. Sandys
Robinson, John (1575?-1625).English clergyman.J. RobinsonRobinson, Philip Stewart (1849-).Anglo-Indian anthor.P. RobinsonRobinson, Ralph.English translator of More's "Utopia" (1551).R. Robinson	Sandys, George (1577-1644). English poet. Sanford or Sandford, James (second half of 16th century). English translator. Sanford
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Rogers, James Edwin Thorold (1823-1890). English political economist. Thorold Rogers	Saturday Review (1855 -). English weekly periodical. Saturday Rev. Savage, Marmion W. (died 1872). British novelist. M. W. Savage
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Roget, Peter Mark (1779 - 1869). English miscellaneous writer. Roget Rolando, Guzman. Writer on fencing. ("Modern Art of Fencing," edited	Scammon, Charles M. (1825 -). American navigator. C. M. Scammon Schade, Oskar. German philologist. ("Altdeutsches Wörterbuch," 1872 -
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Roquefort, Jean Baptiste Bonaventure (1777-1834). French scholar. ("Glossafre de la Langue Romane," 1808-1820.) Roquefort	schley, Winfield Scott (1839-). American naval officer and writer on
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Sheridan, Philip Henry (1831–1889). American general. P. H. Sheridan Sheridan, Richard Brinsley Butler (1751–1816). Irish dramatia and corstor. Sheridan Thomas (1721–1768). Irish actor and lexicographer. ("A Complete Dictionary of the English Language," 1780; 4th ed., 1797.) T. Sheridan Sherincok, Thomas (1878–1761). Bishop of London. Sheridan, Philip Henry (1813–1889). American general. W. T. Sherman Sherwood, Robert, English lexicographer. ("A Dictionary, English and French," appended as an index to Cotgarve's French dictionary, 1622.) Sherwood, Robert, English lexicographer. ("A Dictionary, English and French," appended as an index to Cotgarve's French dictionary, 1622.) Sherwood, Robert, English lexicographer. ("A Dictionary, English and French," appended as an index to Cotgarve's French dictionary, 1622.) Shirley, Sir Anthony (about 1565–1530). English traveler. Shirley, Sir Anthony (about 1565–1530). English traveler. Shirley, Sir Anthony (about 1565–1530). English traveler. Shirley, Sir Anthony (about 1565–1530). English intorian. Shuckford, Samuel (died 1554). English historian. Shuckford, Samuel (died 1554). English historian. Shuckford, Samuel (died 1554). English historian. Shibald, Sir Robert (died 1574). English historian and antiquary. Sidgwick, Henry (1888–). English philosophical writer. Algernon Sidney of Sydney, Sir Phillip (1554–1880). English republies nataensan, addrence of Sydney, Sir Phillip (1554–1880). English spectant and operation of Syndey, Sir Phillip (1554–1880). English spectant and operation of Syndey, Sir Phillip (1554–1880). English spectant and solsitory of Sydney, Sir Phillip (1554–1880). American poets. Siliman, Benjamin (1792–1863). American poets. Siliman, Benjamin (1806–1850). American poets. Siliman, Benjamin (1806–	Sheil, Richard Lalor (1791–1851). Irish polliteian and writer. Sheldon, Richard (beginning of 17th century). English clergyman. Shelford, Robert (beginning of 17th century). English religious writer. Shelford Shelley, Percy Bysshe (1792–1822). English poet. Shelley, Percy Bysshe (1792–1822). English poet. Shellon, Thomas (beginning of 17th century). English translator. Shelton Shenstone, William (1714–1763). English pastoral poet. Shenstone, William (1714–1763). English-American clergyman. T. Shepard Sheppard, Elizabeth Sara (pseudonym "E. Berger") (1830–1862).	Smith, Sir Thomas (died 1577). English statesman and author. Smith, Thomas Roger (1830 -). English writer on architecture. Smith, William (1711 - 1787). English translator. Smith, William (1813 -). English scholar, and editor of various dictionaries (especially classical and Biblical). Dr. W. Smith, or Smith, William Robertson (1846 -). Scottish Biblical critic, Oriental scholar, and editor. W. R. Smith, Smother Smothert, Tobias George (1721 - 1771). British novelist and historian.
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English natiquary. ("Glossarium Archslospelman, Sir Henry (1562 - 1641). English natiquary. ("Glossarium Archslospelman, Sir Henry (1562 - 1641). English natiquary. ("Glossarium Archslospelman, Sir Henry (1562 - 1641). English natiquary. ("Glossarium Archslospelman, Sir Henry (1562 - 1641). English critic. Spence, Joseph (1699 - 1768). English pot. Spencer, Joseph (1690 - 1768). English pot. Spencer, John (1630 - 1695). English philosopher. Spencer, John (1630 - 1695). English pot. Spencer, John (1630 - 1695). English ritic. J. Spence Spencer, John (1630 - 1695). English pot. Spencer, John (1630 - 1695). English ritic. Spencer, John (1630 - 1695). English ritic. Spencer,	Sheil, Richard Lalor (1791–1851). Irish politician and writer. Sheldon, Richard (beginning of 17th century). English clergyman. Shelford, Robert (beginning of 17th century). English religious writer. Shelford Shelley, Percy Bysshe (1792–1822). English poet. Shellon, Thomas (beginning of 17th century). 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Simms, William Gilmore (1806-1870). American novelist, poet, and historical writer. Spottiswoode, William (1825-1883). English mathematician and physicist. Spottiswoode, William (1825-1883). English mathematician and physicist. Spottiswoode, William (1825-1883).	Sheil, Richard Lalor (1791–1851). Irish politician and writer. Sheidon, Richard (beginning of 17th century). English clergyman. Shelford, Robert (beginning of 17th century). English religious writer. Shelford, Robert (beginning of 17th century). English religious writer. Shelford, Robert (beginning of 17th century). English religious writer. Shelford, Thomas (beginning of 17th century). English translator. Shelton, Thomas (1605–1649). English-American clergyman. Sheppard, Thomas (1605–1649). English-American clergyman. Sheppard, Elizabeth Sara (pseudonym "E. Berger") (1830–1862). English novelist. Sherburne, Sir Edward (1618–1702). English translator. Sheridan, Philip Henry (1831–1888). American general. P. H. Sheridan Sheridan, Richard Brinsley Butler (1751–1816). Irish dramatist and orator. Sheridan, Richard Brinsley Butler (1751–1816). Irish dramatist and orator. Sheridan, Thomas (1721–1768). Irish actor and lexicographer. ("A Complete Dictionary of the English Language," 1780; 4th ed., 1797.) T. Sheridan Sherlock, Thomas (1678–1761). Bishop of London. Sherwood, Robert. English lexicographer. ("A Dictionary, English and French," appended as an index to Cotgrave's French dictionary, 1632.) Sherwood Shinn, Charles Howard (1852–). American suthor. C. H. Shina Shirley, Granthoward (1852–). English dramatist. Shorter Catechism, Westminster Assembly's (1647). Shorter Catechism, Westminster Assembly's (1647). Shorter Catechism, Shorthouse, Joseph Henry (1834–). English novelist. J. H. Skorthouse, Shuckford, Samuel (died 1754). English novelist. Shorthouse, Joseph Henry (1834–). English novelist. Shorter Catechism, Shorthouse, Joseph Henry (1834–). English philosophical writer on sstrology. Sibbley, Ebenezer (about 1869). English philosophical writer. A. Sidgwick Sidgwick, Alfred. Contemporary English philosophical writer. A. Sidgwick Siddwick, Alfred. Contemporary English philosophical writer. A. Sidgwick Siddwy, Sir Henry (1640–1865). English poet, author, and soldier. Sir P. Sidney Si	Smith, Sir Thomas (died 1577). English statesman and suthor. Smith, Thomas Roger (1830 -). English writer on architecture. Smith, William (1711 - 1787). English translator. Smith, William (1813 -). English statesman and editor of various dictionaries (especially classical and Biblical). Smith, William (Barascal and Biblical). Smith, William Robertson (1846 -). Scottish Biblical critte, Oriental scholar, and editor. Smyth, Charles Piazzi (1819 -). British novelist and historian. Smyth, Charles Piazzi (1819 -). British astronomer. Smyth, William Henry (1788-1865). English admlral and astronomer. Smyth, William (1849 -). English scientist. Somerville, William (died 1742). English poet. Sommerville, William (died 1742). English poet. Somner, William (died 1669). English antiquary and philologist. ("Dictionarium Saxonico-Anglico-Latinum," 1659.) Sophocles, Evangelinus Apostolides (1807-1883). Greek-American classical scholar. ("Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods," 1870.) Sopwith, Thomas (sbout 1830). English writer. Sortiery, William Ritchie. Contemporary English philosophical writer. W. R. Sorties, William Ritchie. Contemporary English philosophical writer. W. R. Sorties Southern or Sotherne, Thomas (1660-1746). Irish dramstist. Southern, The (1833-1716). English literary periodical. Spectator, The (1828-). English periodical. Spectator, The (1828-). English historian and topographer. Spectator, The (1828-). English historian and topographer. Spectator, The (1828-). English historian and topographer. Spectator, The (1828-). English philosopher. Spectator, The (1828-). English philosopher. Spectator, The (1826-1641). English philosopher. Spectator, The (1826-1664). Spectator, T
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Sprague, William Buell (1795-1876). American elergyman and author. W. B. Sprague	
	Suckling, Sir John (about 1609-1642). English poet. Suckling
Sprat, Thomas (1636~1713). Bishop of Rochester. Bp. Sprat	Sullivan, William Kirby (1822?-1890). Irish Celtie scholar. W. K. Sullivan
Spring, Gardiner (1785-1873). American elergyman. Gardiner Spring	Sullivant, William Starling (1803-1873). American botanist. W. S. Sullivant
Spurrell, William. Welsh publisher and lexicographer. ("A Dictionary of	Sully, James (1842-). English psychologist. J. Sully
the Welsh Language," 1848; 3d ed., 1866.) Spurrell	Sumner, Charles (1811-1874). American statesman and orator. Sumner
Stackhouse, Thomas (dled 1752). English elergyman and author. Stackhouse	Sumner, William Graham (1840 -). American political economist. W. G. Sumner
Stafford, Anthony (died 1641). English religious writer. Stafford	Surrey, Earl of (Henry Howard) (died 1547). English poet. Surrey
Stainer, Sir John (1840-). English writer on music, and composer (editor,	Surtees Society Publications. Society instituted at Durham, 1834.
with W. A. Barrett, of "A Dictionary of Musical Terms").	Swainson, William (1789-1856?). English naturalist. Swainson
Stainer, or Stainer and Barrett	Swan, John. English writer. ("Speeulum Mundi," 1635.) Swan
Standard, The (1853-). American weekly periodical. The Standard	Swedenborg, Emanuel (1688-1772). Swedish naturalist, mathematician,
Standard Natural History (1884-1885). Edited by John Sterling Kingsley.	and theologian. Swedenborg
Stand. Nat, Hist.	Swift. Jonathan (1667-1745). 1rish elergyman, satirist, humorist, and pub-
Stanhope, Lady Hester (1776-1839). English traveler. Lady Stanhope	licist. Swift
Stanhope, Fifth Earl (Philip Henry Stanhope, Viscount Mahon) (1805-1875).	Swift, Zephaniah (1759-1823). American jurist. Z. Swift
English historian. Lord Stanhope	Swinburne, Algernon Charles (1837-). English poet and essayist. Swinburne
Stanihurst, Richard (died 1618). Irish priest, historian, and translator. Stanihurst	Swinburne, Henry (1752?-1803). English traveler. H. Swinburne
Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn (1815-1881). English elergyman and theologi-	Swinton, William (1833 -). American historical writer and journalist. W. Swinton
cal and historical writer. A. P. Stanley	Sydenham Society's Lexicon. ("The New Sydenham Society's Lexicon
Stanley, Henry Morton (1840 -). Welsh-American traveler in Africa. H. M. Stanley	of Medicine and the Allied Sciences," 1878) Syd. Soc. Lex.
Stanley, Thomas (1625-1678). English poet, translator, and philosophical	Sydney, See Sidney.
writer, T. Stanley	Sylvester, Joshua (1563-1618). English translator. Sylvester
Stansbury, Howard (1806-1863). American surveyor. H. Stansbury	Symonds, John Addington (1840 -). English essayist. J. A. Symonds
Stapleton or Stapylton, Sir Robert (died 1669). English poet and trans-	by mountain, both fraction of the state of t
lator. Stapylton	Tait, Peter Guthrie (1831 -). Scottish physicist. Tait
Stapleton, Thomas (1535-1598). English Roman Catholic writer. T. Stapleton	Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon (1795 - 1854). English lawyer, poet, dramatle
Stapleton, Thomas (1806?-1850). English antiquary. Stapleton	writer, and essayist. Talfourd
Statesman's Year Book (1864-). English statistical annual.	Tannahill, Robert (1774–1810). Scottish poet. Tannahill
Stedman, Edmund Clarence (1833 -). American poet and critic. Stedman	Tate, Nahum (1652 – 1715). Irish poet and dramatist.
Steele, Sir Richard (1672?-1729). Irish essayist and dramatist. Steele	Tate, Ralph. Contemporary English naturalist. R. Tate
Steevens, George (1736-1800). English Shakaperian commentator. Steevens	Tatham, John (middle of 17th century). English poet and pageant writer. J. Tatham
Stephen, Henry John (1787?–1864). English jurist. Stephen	Tatler, The (1709 - 1711). English literary periodical. Tatler
Stephen, Sir James (1789–1859). English historical writer. Sir J. Stephen	Taussig, Frank W. (1859 -). American political economist. Taussig
Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames (1829 -). English jurist. J. F. Stephen	Taylor, Alfred Swaine (1866–1880). English medical writer. A. S. Taylor
Stephen, Leslie (1832-). English critic, editor (with Sidney Lee) of "Die-	Taylor, Bayard (1825-1878). American poet, translator, writer of travels,
tionary of National Biography," 1885 Leslie Stephen	and novelist. B. Taylor
Stephens, Alexander Hamilton (1812-1883). American statesman. A. H. Stephens	Taylor, Sir Henry (1800 - 1886). English dramatist, poet, and author. Sir H. Taylor
Stepney, George (1663-1707). English diplomatist and poet. Stepney	Taylor, Isaac (1787-1865). English philosophical and theological writer. Is. Taylor
Sterling, John (1806 - 1844). Scottish essaylst and poet. Sterling	Taylor, Isaac (1829 -). English elergyman and philologist. Isaac Taylor
Sternberg, George Miller (1838 -). American surgeon. G. M. Sternberg	Taylor, Jeremy (1613 - 1667). Bishop of Down and Connor, Ireland. Jer. Taylor
Sterne, Laurence (1713 - 1768). English elergyman and humorist. Sterne	Taylor, John (1580–1654). English poet ("the Water Poet"). John Taylor
Sternhold, Thomas (died 1549). English versifier of the Psalms. Sternhold	Taylor, John (died 1761). English clergyman and theological writer. J. Taylor
Stevens, John (died 1726). English lexicographer. ("A New Spanish and	Taylor or Tailor, Robert (lived about 1614). English playwright. R. Taylor
English Dictionary," 1706.) Stevens	Taylor, William (1765 - 1836). English translator and author. W. Taylor
Stevens, John Austin (1827 -). American historical writer. J. A. Stevens	Teall, J. J. Harris. British writer on petrography. Teall
Stevenson, Robert Louis (1850 -). Scottish novelist. R. L. Stevenson	Telegraphic Journal and Electrical Review (1872). English weekly
Stewart, Balfour (1828-1887). Scottish physicist. B. Stewart	scientific periodical. Elect. Rev. (Eng.)
Stewart, Dugald (1753-1828). Scottish philosopher. D. Stewart	Temple. Sir William (1628 - 1699). English statesman and author. Sir W. Temple
Stiles, Henry Reed (1832-). American physician and historical writer. H. R. Stiles	Ten Brink, Bernhard, German author. ("Early English Literature," 1883.) Ten Brink
Still, John (sbout 1543-1607). Bishop of Bath and Wells, and dramatist. Bp. Still	Tennant, William (1785? - 1848). Scottish poet and philologist. Tennant
Stillé, Charles Janeway (1819-). American historical writer. Stillé	Tennent, Sir James Emerson (1804-1869). Irish politician and miscel-
Stillingfleet, Edward (1635-1699). Blahop of Worcester. Stillingfleet	laneous author. Sir J. E. Tennent
Stirling, James Hutchinson (1820-). Scottlah philosopher. J. Hutchinson Stirling	Tennyson, Lord (Alfred Tennyson) (1809 -). English poet. Tennyson
	Teonge, Henry. Chaplain in British navy. ("Diary," 1675-1679.) Henry Teonge
Stirling, Earl of (William Alexander) (1567? - 1640). Scottlah poet. Stirling	
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Thynn or Thynne, Francis (died about 1611). English antiquary. Thynn	tlonary of Aria, Mannfactures, and Minea"; 7th ed., by R. Hunt and F. W.
Tibbits, Edward T. English physician. ("Medical Fashions," 1884.) E. T. Tibbits Tickell. Thomas (1686–1740). English poet and translator. Tickell	Rudler, 1878.) Ure
Tickell, Thomas (1686-1740). English poet and translator. Tickell Ticknor, George (1791-1871). American scholar. ("History of Spanish	Urquhart, Sir Thomas (middle of 17th century). Scottish mathematician, translator of Rabelais. Urquhari
Literature," 1863.) Ticknor	Ussher or Usher, James (1580-1656). Archbiahop of Armagh, Abp. Ussher
Tidball, John Caldwell (1825-). American general and military writer. Tidball	
Tillotson, John (1630-1694). Archbishop of Canterbury. Tillotson	Valenciennes, Achille (1794-1865). French naturalist. Valenciennes
Times, The (1788 -). English daily newspaper. Times (London) Tindal, Nicholas (1687 - 1774). English translator. Tindal	Valentine, Thomas (lived about 1645). English clergyman. Valentine Vanbrugh, Sir John (1666?-1726). English dramatist and architect. Vanbrugh
Tindal, Nicholas (1687–1774). English translator. Tindal or Tindale, William. See Tyndale.	Vanbrugh, Sir John (1666?-1726). English dramatist and architect. Vanbrugh Van Dyke, John Charles (1856-). American author. J. C. Van Dyke
Titcomb, Sara Elizabeth. American writer. S. E. Titcomb	Vaniček, Alois. Bohemian philologiat. ("Griechisch-Lateinisch Etymolo-
Titcomb, Timothy. See J. G. Holland.	giachea Wörterbuch," 1877.) Vaniček
Todd, Henry John (died 1845). English clergyman and author, editor of	Vasey, George (1822 -). American botanist. Vases
Johnson's Dictionary (1818). Todd Todhunter Tagae (1890, 1884). English methematician.	Vaughan, Henry (1621-1693?). British poet. H. Vaughar Vaughan, Rice (accound half of 17th century). British legal and economic
Todhunter, Isaac (1820–1884). English mathematician. Todhunter Tollet, George (died 1779). English critic. Tollet	writer. Rice (second nam of 17th century). British legal and economic
Tomkis or Tomkins, Thomas (17th century). British dramatist. T. Tomkis	Veitch, John (1829–1885). Scottish philosophical writer. Veitch
Tomlins, Harold Nuttall (beginning of 19th century). English legal writer. Tomlins	Venn, John (1834-). English logician. J. Venn
Tomlinson, Charles (1808-). English physicist. C. Tomlinson	Vergil, Polydore (died 1555). Italian-English ecclesiastic and historian. Vergi
Tooke, John Horne (1736-1812). English philologist and politician. Horne Tooke	Verstegan, Richard (died about 1635). English antiquary. Verstegan
Tooke, William (1744–1820). English historian and miscellaneona writer. Tooke Tooker, William (died 1620). English clergyman. Tooker	Very, Jones (1813-1880). American poet. Vicars, John (1582-1652). English religious writer. Vicars
Toplady, Augustus Montague (1740–1778). English clergyman and hymn-	Vieyra, Antonio. Portuguese lexicographer. (A Portuguese-English dic-
writer. Toplady	tionary, 1805, 1860, 1878, etc.) Vieyro
Topsell, Edward (about 1600). English naturalist. Topsell	Vigfusson, Gudbrand (1827-1889). Icelandic-English philologist. ("An
Torkington, Sir Richard (about 1517). Writer of memoira. Torkington	Icelandic-Engliah Dictionary, based on the MS. Collections of the late
Totten, Benjamin J. (1806-1877). American naval officer. ("Naval Text-	Richard Cleasby" (1797-1847), 1874.) Vigfusson
book and Dictionary," 1841; revised ed., 1864.) Tourgée, Albion Winegar (1838-). American novelist, lawyer, and lecturer. Tourgée	Vincent, William (1739-1816). English clergyman and scholar. W. Vincen. Vines, Sydney Howard (1849-). English botanist. Vine
Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de (1656–1708). French botanist. Tournefort	Viollet-le-Duc, Eugène Emmanuel (1814-1879). French archæologist
Tourneur, Cyril (beginning of 17th century). English dramatist. Tourneur	and architect. Viollet-le-Du
Towneley Mysteries. A series of miracle-playa acted at Wakefield, assigned	Vives, John Louis (1492-1540). Spanish theologian.
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Trapp, John (1601–1699). English clergyman and Biblical commentator. J. Trapp	Wackernagel, Karl Heinrich Wilhelm (1806-1869). German philologiat.
Trapp, Joseph (1679-1747). English poet. Trapp Treasury of Botany, Maunder's. Edited by John Lindley and Thomas Moore.	("Altdeutschea Handwörterbuch," 5th ed., 1878.) Wahl, William H. (1848-). American technical writer. W. H. Wah
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Treasury of Natural History, Maunder's. Treas. of Nat. Hist.	Trans, by Collingwood. Wait:
Trench, Richard Chenevix (1807-1886). Archbishop of Dublin, miscel-	Wake, William (1657-1737). Archbishop of Canterbury. Abp. Wake
laneous writer. Abp. Trench, or Trench	Wakefield, Gilbert (1756-1801). English theologian and acholar. Wakefield
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto (1838-). English politician and anthor. Trevelyan Trevisa, John de. English clergyman, translator of Higden's "Polychroni-	Wakefield Plays. Same as Towneley Mysteries. Walker, Anthony (about 1630-1700). English miscellaneous writer. A. Walker
con" (1387).	Walker, Francis Amasa (1840-). American political economist. F. A. Walker
Trollope, Anthony (1815-1882). English novelist, Trollope	Walker, John (1732-1807). English lexicographer. ("A Rhyming Diction-
Trollope, Frances Milton (died 1863). English novelist. Mrs. Trollope	ary," 1775; "A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," 1791.) Walket
Trollope, Thomas Adolphus (1810-). English novelist and historian.	Wallace, Alfred Russell (1822-). English naturalist. A. R. Wallace
T. A. Trollope	Wallace, Donald Mackenzie (1841-). Scottiah traveler and author. D. M. Wallace
Trowbridge, John (1843-). American physiciat. J. Trowbridge Trowbridge, John Townsend (1827-). American noveliat, poet, and mis-	Wallace, Horace Binney (1817-1852). American jurist and author. H. B. Wallace Wallace, Lewis (1827-). American general and novelist. Lew Wallace, or L. Wallace
cellaneous writer. J. T. Trowbridge	Wallace, Robert (1831-). Scottish elergyman and politician. R. Wallace
Trumbull, Benjamin (1735-1820). American historical writer. B. Trumbull	Wallace, William (1843-). English philosophical writer. W. Wallace
Trumbull, Gurdon (1841-). American ornithologist and artist. G. Trumbull	Wallack, Lester (1820-1888). American actor. Lester Wallack
Trumbull, Henry Clay (1831 -). American religious writer. H. C. Trumbull	Waller, Edmund (1605–1687). English poet. Waller
Trumbull, James Hammond (1821 -). American philologist and histori-	Wallis, John (1616-1703). English mathematician and theologian. Wallis
cal writer. J. Hammond Trumbull Trumbull, John (1750–1831). American lawyer and poet. J. Trumbull	Walpole, Horace (Fourth Earl of Orford) (1717-1797). English novelist and miscellaneous writer. Walpole
Tryon, George Washington (1838–1888). American conchologist. Tryon	Walpole, Sir Robert (Earl of Oriord) (1676 -1745). English statesman. Sir R. Walpole
Tucker, Abraham (1705-1774). English philosophical writer. A. Tucker	Walsall, Samuel (about 1616). English clergyman. Walsall
Tucker, Josiah (1711-1799). English elergyman and political writer. Tucker	Walsh, John Henry (pseudonym "Stonehenge") (1810-1888). English
Tuckerman, Bayard (1855 -). American critic. B. Tuckerman	writer on sporting and miscellaneous subjects. J. H. Walsh, or Stonehenge
Tuckerman, Edward (1817–1886). American botanist. E. Tuckerman Tuckerman, Henry Theodore (1813–1871). American author. H. T. Tuckerman	Walsh, Robert (about 1830). English clergyman and writer of travels. Walsh, William (1663-1708?). English poet. Walsh
Tuer, Andrew W. (1838-). British anthor and publisher. Tuer	Walton, Izaak (1593-1683). English miscellaneous writer. ("Complete
Tuke, Sir Samuel (died 1673). English dramatist. Tuke	Angler," 1653.) I. Walton
Tulloch, John (1823-1886). Scottish elergyman and theological writer. Tulloch	Wandesforde, Christopher (Vlacount Castlecomer) (1592-1640). English
Tunstall, Cuthbert (1475?-1559). Bishop of Durham. Bp. Tunstall	politician. Wandesforde
Tupper, Martin Farquhar (1810–1889). English writer. Tupper Turberville, George (lived about 1530–1594). English poet. Turberville	Warburton, Eliot Bartholomew George (1810-1852). Irish anthor. Eliot Warburton Warburton, William (1698-1779). Bishop of Gloncester. Warburton, or Bp. Warburton
Turnbull, Richard (about 1600). English elergyman. R. Turnbull	Ward, Adolphus William (1837-). English historical writer. A. W. Ward
Turner, Edward (1797 - 1839?). English chemist. E. Turner	Ward, Mrs. E.S. See Phelps.
Turner, Sir James (last half of 17th century). English writer of military	Ward, Mrs. Humphry (Mary Augusta Arnold) (1851-). English noveliat.
essays. Sir J. Turner	Mrs. Humphry Ward
Turner, Sharon (1768-1847). English historian. S. Turner Tusser, Thomas (died about 1580). English pastoral poet. Tusser	Ward, James. Contemporary English philosophical writer. Ward, John (1679?-1758). English miscellaneous writer. John Ward
Tusser, Thomas (died about 1580). English pastoral poet. Twain, Mark. See Clemens.	Ward, Lester Frank (1841 -). American botanist and geologist. L. F. Ward
Twining, Thomas (1734 - 1804). English translator and writer. Twining	Ward, Nathaniel (died 1652). English-American clergyman. N. Ward
Twisden or Twysden, Sir Roger (1597-1672). English antiquary. Sir R. Twisden	Ward, Robert Plumer (1765-1846). English politician and miscellaneous
Tyers, Thomas (1726 – 1787). English miscellaneous writer. Tyers	writer. R. Ward
Tyler, Moses Coit (1835 -). American critic. M. C. Tyler Tyler Edward Burnett (1939 -). English archmologist and athnologist. E. B. Tyler	Ward, Samuel (1677-1639). English clergyman. S. Ward. Seth (1617?-1639). Bishop of Salisbury. Bp. Ward
Tylor, Edward Burnett (1832-). English archæologist and ethnologist. E. B. Tylor Tyndale or Tindale, William (died 1536). English Reformer, translator of	Ward, Seth (1617?-1689). Bishop of Salisbury. Bp. Ward. Ward, Thomas (1652-1708). English Roman Catholic controversialist. T. Ward.
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Tyndall, John (1820 -). British physicist. Tyndall	Wardrop, James (died 1869). Scottish aurgeon and surgical writer. Wardrop
Tyrwhitt, Thomas (1730 - 1786). English antiquary (editor of Chancer). Tyrwhitt	Ware, William (1797-1852). American clergyman and author. W. Ware
Tytler, Sarah. Sce Keddie.	Ware, William Robert (1832-). American architect. W. R. Wares
Udall, John (died 1592). English nonconformist divine. J. Udall	Warner, Charles Dudley (1829-). American essayist and editor. C. D. Warner Warner, William (died 1609). English poet. Warner
Udall, Nicholas (1506? - 1556?). English dramatist and translator. Udall	Warren, Henry White (1831 -). American bishop and astronomical writer.
Ueberweg, Friedrich (1826-1871). German philosopher. Ueberweg	H. W. Warren
Underwood, Lucius Marcus (1853 -). American botanist. Underwood Upton, Emory (1839 - 1881). American general and military writer, Upton	Warren, Samuel (1807-1877). English novelist and legal writer. Warren
Upton, Emory (1839 - 1881). American general and military writer, Upton	Warton, Joseph (1722-1800). English poet and critic. J. Warton

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Warton, Thomas (1728-1790). English poet and critic, T. Warton	Wilder, Burt Green (1841 -). American naturalist. B. G. Wilder
Washington, George (1732-1799). First President of the United States. Washington	Wilhelm, Thomas, American military officer. ("A Military Dictionary and
Washington, Joseph (end of 17th century). English legal writer. J. Washington Waterhouse, Edward (1619-1670). English clergyman and antiquary. Waterhouse	Gazetteer," 1881.) Wilhelm Wilkes, John (1727–1797). English politician. Wilkes
Waterland, Daniel (1683-1740). English theologian. Waterland	Wilkins, John (1614–1672). Bishop of Chester. Bp. Wilkins
Waters, Robert (1835 -). American educator. R. Waters	Wilkinson, James John Garth (1812-). English author. J. J. G. Wilkinson
Watson, Robert (1730-1781). Scottish historical writer. R. Watson	Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner (1797-1875). English Egyptologist.
Watson, Sereno (1826 -). American hotanist. S. Watson	Sir J. G. Wilkinson
Watson, Thomas (died 1582). Bishop (Roman Catholic) of Lincoln. Bp. Watson	Willet, Andrew (1562-1621). English clergyman and theological writer. Willet
Watson, Sir Thomas (1792–1882). English physician. Sir T. Watson	William of Malmesbury (died 1142?). English historian. William of Malmesbury
Watson, William. English author. ("Amical Call to Repentance," 1691.) W. Watson Watt. James (1736-1819). Scottish Inventor and physicist. J. Watt	Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury (1709-1759). English diplomatist and author. Sir C. H. Williams
Watt, James (1736-1819). Scottiah Inventor and physicist. J. Watt Watts, Henry (1825-1884). English chemist and editor. ("A Dictionary of	author, Sir C. H. Williams Williams, Helen Maria (1762-1827). English poet and author. H. M. Williams
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Watte, Isaac (1674-1748). English clergyman, theologian, and hymn-writer. Watts	Williams, Monier (1819-). English Orientalist. M. Williams
Waugh, Edwin (1818-1890). English poet. Waugh	Williams, Sir Roger (died 1595?). English military writer. Sir R. Williams
Weale, John (died 1862). English publisher and editor. ("Dictionary of	Williams, Roger (1599?-1683?). American colonist. Roger Williams
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Webbe, Edward (about 1590). English traveler. E. Webbe Webbe, William (end of 16th century). English critic and poet. W. Webbe	Williams, Samuel Wells (1812-1884). American Sinologist. S. Wells Williams Williamson, Thomas (beginning of 19th century). Anglo-Indian writer
Weber, Henry William (1783-1818). English writer (editor of "Metrical	on field sports. T. Williamson
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Webster, Daniel (1782-1852). American statesman and orator. D. Webster	Willmott, Robert Aris (1809?-1863). English writer on literature. Willmott
Webster, John (dled about 1654). English dramatist. Webster	Willughby, Francis (1635 - 1672). English naturalist. Willughby
Webster, Noah (1758-1843). American lexicographer and author. ("An	Wilson, Arthur (died about 1652). English historical writer. A. Wilson
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Wedgwood, Hensleigh (1805-1891). English philologist. ("A Dictionary of	Wilson, George (1818-1859). Scottish chemist and physiologist. G. Wilson Wilson, Horace Hayman (1786-1860). English Orientalist. ("Glossary of
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Weeden, William Babcock (1834 -). American author. W. B. Weeden	and poet. Prof. Wilson, or J. Wilson
Weever, John (died 1632). English antlquary. Weever	Wilson, John (end of 17th century). English dramatic writer. John Wilson Wilson John Leighton (1999, 1999)
Weigand, Friedrich Ludwig Karl (1804-1878). German philologist. ("Dentsches Wörterbuch," 4th ed., 1881.) Weigand	Wilson, John Leighton (1809–1886). American missionary. J. L. Wilson Wilson, Robert (last half of 16th century). English dramatist. R. Wilson
Weir, Harrison William (1824-). English artist and author. Harrison Weir	Wilson, Sir Thomas (died 1581). English writer on logic and rhetoric. Sir T. Wilson
Wells, David Ames (1828-). American economist. D. A. Wells	Wilson, Woodrow (1856 -). American historical writer. W. Wilson
Wells, J. Soelberg (1824 - 1879). English ophthalmologist. J. S. Wells	Winchell, Alexander (1824-1891). American geologist. Winchell
Welsh, Alfred Hix (1850 -). American educator and author. Welsh	Winkworth, Catherine (1829-1878). English translator. C. Winkworth
West, Gilbert (dled 1756). English poet and religions writer. West	Winslow, Edward (1595-1655). American colonial governor and author. Winslow
Westfield, Thomas (died 1644). Bishop of Bristol. Bp. Westfield Westfield Control Co	Winslow, Forhes (1810-1874). English physician and medical writer. Forbes Winslow
Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism (1647). Shorter Catechism Westminster Confession of Faith (1646). West. Conf. of Faith	Winter, William (1836 -). American critic and poet. W. Winter Winthrop, John (1588-1649). American colonial governor and historian. Winthrop
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Westwood, John Obadiah (1805-). English entomologist. Westwood	Winthrop, Theodore (1828-1861). American novelist. T. Winthrop
Whalley, Peter (1722-1791). English clergyman and editor. Whalley	Winwood, Sir Ralph (1564?-1617). English diplomatist. Sir R. Winwood
Wharton, Francis (1820-1889). American jurist. F. Wharton	Wirt, William (1772-1834). American lawyer.
Wharton, Henry (1664-1695). English antiquary. H. Wharton	Wise, John (1652-1725). American elergyman and controversialist. J. Wise
Wharton, J. J. S. English legal writer. ("Law Lexicon," 1846-48; 7th ed., 1883.) Wharton	Wiseman, Nicholas (1802–1865). English cardinal. Card. Wiseman Wiseman, Richard (last half of 17th century). English surgeon. Wiseman
Whately, Richard (1787 - 1863). Archbishop of Dublin. Whately	Wiser, D. F. (1802-). Swiss mineralogist. D. F. Wiser
Whately, William (1583-1639). English Puritan divine. W. Whately	Withal or Withals, John (middle of 16th century). English lexicographer.
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Whetstone, George (end of 16th century). English soldier and poet. G. Whetstone	Wodroephe, John. English grammarian. ("True Marrow of the French
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Whichcote, Benjamin (1610-1683). English clergyman and moralist. Whichcote	Wodrow, Robert (1679-1734). Scottish ecclesiastical historian. Wodrow
Whipple, Edwin Percy (1819 - 1886). American critic. Whipple	Wolcot or Wolcott, John (pseudonym "Peter Pindar") (1738-1819). Eng-
Whiston, William (1667-1752). English theologian, philosophical writer, and translator. Whiston	lish satirist. Wolcot Wolcott, Roger (1679-1767). American colonial governor and author. Roger Wolcott
Whitaker, Alexander. American colonist and author. ("Good News from	Wolfe, Charles (1791 - 1823). Irish poet. Wolfe
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Whitaker, Tobias. English physician. ("Blood of the Grape," 1638.) T. Whitaker	Wolle, Francis (1817 -). American botanist. Wolle
Whitby, Daniel (1638-1726). English theologian. White, Andrew Dickson (1832-). American historical writer and diplo-	Wolsey, Thomas (1471?-1530). English cardinal and statesman, Wolsey Wood, Alphonso (1810-1881). American botanist, A. Wood
matist. A. D. White	Wood or à Wood, Anthony (1632–1695). English antiquary. Wood, or à Wood
White, Gilbert (1720-1793). English naturalist. (" Natural History and	Wood, Mrs. Henry (1814-1887). English novelist. Mrs. H. Wood
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Whitelock, Whitelocke, or Whitlock, Bulstrode (1605 - 1676). English	Woodall, John (first part of 17th century). English surgeon. Woodall
statesman and lawyer. Whitelock, or Whitlock	Woodward, Charles J. (1838-). English physicist. C. J. Woodward
Whitgift, John (1530?-1604). Archbishop of Canterbury. Abp. Whitgift	Woodward, John (1665-1728). English naturalist. Woodward
Whiting, Nicholas. English writer. ("History of Albino and Bellama,"	Woodward, Samuel P. (1821-1865). English geologist and conchologist.
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Whitman, Sarah Helen (1803–1878). American poet. S. II. Whitman	Woolman, John (1720–1772). American proacher of the Society of Friends.
Whitman, Walt (1819 -). American poet, Walt Whitman	("Journal," 1775.) John Woolman
Whitney, Adeline Dutton Train (1824 -). American novelist and poet.	Woolsey, Theodore Dwight (1801-1889). American writer on Interna-
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Mrs. Whitney	tional law and classical acholar. Woolsey
Whitney, Josiah Dwight (1819 -). American geologist. J. D. Whitney	tional law and classical acholar. Woolsey Woolson, Constance Fenimore (1848?-). American novelist. C. F. Woolson
Whitney, Josiah Dwight (1819 -). American geologist. J. D. Whitney Whitney, William Dwight (1827 -). American philologist. Whitney	tional law and classical acholar. Woolsey Woolson, Constance Fenimore (1848?-). American novelist. C. F. Woolson Woolton, John (died 1594?). Bishop of Exeter. Bp. Woolton
Whitney, Josiah Dwight (1819 -). American geologist. J. D. Whitney	tional law and classical acholar. Woolsey Woolson, Constance Fenimore (1848?-). American novelist. C. F. Woolson
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Whitney, Josiah Dwight (1819 -). American geologist. Whitney, William Dwight (1827 -). American philologist. Whitney, John Greenleaf (1807 -). American poet. Whitney Wickliffe, John. See Wyclif.	tional law and classical acholar, Woolsey Woolson, Constance Fenimore (1848?-). American novelist, C. F. Woolson Woolton, John (died 1594?). Bishop of Exeter. Bp. Woolton Worcester, Joseph Emerson (1784-1865). American lexicographer. ("Dietionary of the English Language," 1860; with supplement, 1881.) Warcester Worcester, Marquis of (Edward Somerset) (1609?-1667). English scientist. Marquis of Worcester

Wordsworth, Charles (1806 -). Bishop of St. Andrews, Scotland. Bp. Wordsworth	Yarrell, William (1784-1856). English naturalist. Yarrell
Wordsworth, Christopher (1807-1885). Bishop of Lincoln. Bp. Chr. Wordsworth	Yates, Edmund Hodgson (1831 -). English journalist and novelist.
Wordsworth, William (1770-1850). English poet. Wordsworth	E. Yates, or E. H. Yates
Workshop Receipts (1883-1885). By E. Spon, R. Haldanc, and C. G. W.	Yelverton, Sir Henry (1566-1630). English jurist. Sir H. Yelverton
Lock. Workshop Receipts	Yonge, Charles Duke (1812-). English classical scholar and historical
Worthington, John (1618–1671). English theologian. Worthington	writer. C. D. Yonge
Wotton, Sir Henry (1568-1639). English poet. ("Rellquiæ Wottonianæ,"	Yonge, Charlotte Mary (1823 -). English novellst and historical writer. Miss Yonge
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Wotton, William (1666-1726). English scholar. W. Wotton	Youatt, William (1777-1847). English veterinary surgeon. Youatt
Wety, William. English poet (wrote 1761-1774). Woty	Youmans, Edward Livingston (1821-1887). American scientist. Youmans
Wrangham, Francis (1770?-1843). English scholar and poet. Wrangham	Young, Arthur (died 1759). English clergyman. Dr. A. Young
Wren, Matthew (1585-1667). Bishop of Ely. Bp. Wren	Young, Arthur (1741-1820). English traveler and agricultural writer. Arthur Young
Wright, Thomas. English author. ("Passions of the Mind," 1601; 2d ed.,	Young, Arthur. English naval official. ("Nautical Dictionary," 1863.) A. Young
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Wright, Thomas (1810-1877). English antiquary and lexicographer. ("A	Young, Sir Charles George (1795-1869). English writer on heraldry. Sir C. Young
Dictionary of Ohsolete and Provincial English," 1857; "Anglo-Saxon and	Young, Edward (1684?-1765). English poet. ("Night Thoughts," 1742-1746.) Young
Old English Vocabularles," 1857-73; 2d ed. by Wülcker, 1884.) Wright	Young, John (1835 -). Scottish naturalist. J. Young
Wright, William Aldis (1831-). English scholar and editor. W. A. Wright	Yule, Sir Henry (1820-1889). British Orientalist. H. Yule
Wyatt, Sir Thomas (1503-1542). English poet and diplomatist. Wyatt	Yule and Burnell (Sir Henry Yule; Arthur Coke Burnell). ("A Glossary
Wyche, Sir Peter. English translator (wrote 1664-1669). Sir P. Wyche	of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases," 1886.) Yule and Burnell
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In the foregoing list of authorities those titles have been generally omitted which are cited in the Dictionary in full or in a self-explanatory form—especially the titles of daily newspapers, of numerous scientific periodicals, and of "Proceedings" and "Transactions" of learned societies.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE TO PREFACE.

DURING the publication of the dictionary but one change has occurred in the staff of specialists mentioned in the preface issued with the first part. While the proofs of "T" were coming from the press, Dr. James K. Thacher, who had labored upon the dictionary from its beginning, died, leaving his work upon the last letters of the alphabet unfinished. The task of completing it was taken up by Dr. Thomas L. Stedman, and has been carried through by him.

The dictionary has also received additional aid from many others not mentioned in the preface. Help has thus been given most notably by Prof. Charles A. Young, in many important definitions (in particular those of the words sun, solar, telescope, and lens) and in continuous criticism of the final proofs; by Prof. Thomas Gray, of Rose Polytechnic Institute, in electrical definitions; by Mr. George E. Curtis, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Prof. Cleveland Abbe, in definitions of meteorological terms; by Mr. Edward S. Burgess, Mr. E. S. Steele of the National Museum, Mr. F. V. Coville of the United States Department of Agriculture, Prof. N. L. Britton of Columbia College, and the late Dr. J. I. Northrop, also of Columbia, in botany; by Mr. Leicester Allen, in definitions of mechanical terms; by Prof. S. W. Williston, of the University of Kansas, in medicine and physiology; by Dr. Theobald Smith, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in veterinary pathology and surgery; by Lieut. Arthur P. Nazro, in naval and nautical definitions; by ('apt. John W. Collins, of the United States Fish Commission, in material relating to fishing and the fisheries; by Prof. William H. Brewer, of Yale University, in many definitions, particularly those of the gaits of horses; by Mr. A. D. Risteen, in certain mathematical definitions; by Rev. George T. Packard, in the preliminary arrangement of certain literary material; by Mr. Austin Dobson, in the definitions of the names of various forms of verse; by Prof. Douglas Sladen, in the collection of Australian provincialisms and colloquialisms; and in various special matters by Dr. Edward Eggleston, Mr. George Kennan, Mr. George W. Cable, Mr. G. W. Pettes, and many others.

The staff of editorial assistants has been enlarged by the addition of Miss Katharine G. Brewster, and of Rev. George M'Arthur, to whom special recognition is due for his efficient revision of the final proofs.

October 1st, 1891.









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