1. The twenty-third letter and eighteenth consonant-sign in the English alphabet. It has a double value, as consonant and as vowel. As an alphabetic character it is of very modern date, being one of the four that have sprung from the *V* or *V* added by the Greeks to the older Phenician alphabet, and one of the three (*U*, *V*, *W*) that have grown out of the Roman form of that character (see *U*). It was made (as pointed out under *U*) by doubling the *U*- or *V*-sign (hence called *double U*), in order to distinguish properly the semivowel sound *w* from the spirant *v* and the vowel *u*. It was formerly often printed as two V's, *VV*, *vv*. It began to be used in the eleventh century, 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 in precisely the same relation to *oo* (ō) in which consonantal *y* stands to *ee* (ē). Each of these semivowels, if not of precisely the same mode of production with the corresponding vowel, is at any rate only very slightly different from it; *w* is virtually an *oo* 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 *w* (like the semivowel *y*) can be only very imperfectly and indistinctly uttered after a vowel, and our *w* in that position is but another way of writing *u*; it is found only in the combinations *aw*, *ew*, *ow*, which are equivalent to *au*, *eu*, *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 *kw*: see under *Q*) is a not uncommon element of English utterance, being about 2½ per cent. of it (a little less than the spirant *r*). In many languages — for example, in all those that are descended from the Latin — the semivowel *w* tends to pass over into the spirant *v*-sound, and hence the spirant value of our *v*, which was the representative in Latin of the *w*-sound. In Anglo-Saxon a *w* stood and was pronounced also before *r* (and in a few words before *l*); in such words as *write*, *wring*, the character is retained, though the sound is lost. In Anglo-Saxon, also, the *w* was in many words pronounced with a preceding aspiration, the relic of an original prefixed guttural mute, and it was consistently and properly so written: for example, *hwīt*, white, *hwēr*, where. In modern English the *h* has by an odd and unaccountable caprice had its place in writing changed to after the *w* (perhaps by analogy with the similar blunder shown in writing *rh* in Latin for the Greek aspirated *r*, or *hr*, or by a blind conformity with the frequent initial digraphs *th*, *ph*, *sh*). There is dispute among phonetists at present as to the true character of this *wh*-sound, some maintaining that it is not a *w* with preceding aspiration, but a surd counterpart to *w*, standing related to it as, for example, an *f* to a *v*, or an *s* to a *z*. This view rests in part, probably, on some actual difference of utterance, but in part also on unfamiliarity with the real *wh*; for in England the aspiration is now very generally omitted, and *when*, *white*, etc., are pronounced as *wen*, *wite*, etc. It admits of no question, however, that *when*, for example, is related to *hoo-en* precisely as *wen* to *oo-en*, the difference in each case consisting in an aspiration prefixed respectively to the vowel and semivowel — just as, correspondingly, *hew* (which shows an *h* prefixed to the English "long u" sound, or *yoo*) is related to *hē-oo* precisely as *ewe* to *ē-oo*: the *h* being here, as everywhere else (see *H*), uttered through the same position of the mouth-organs as the following sound. *W* is sometimes silent, not only as initial before *r* (see above), but elsewhere, as in *two*, *sword*, *answer*, etc. It is never doubled. The assimilating influence of a *w* (whether written with *w* or with *u* in the combination *qu*) in a following *a*-sound is very marked, giving the *a* in many words the short sound of *o* (o), as in *what*, *squad*, etc., or the broad sound of *a* (ä), 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. c.*] of *week*.**

wa' (wä or wâ), *n.* A Scotch form of *wall*[1].

waat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *woe*.

waag (wäg), ***n.*** **[Native Abyssinian name.]** The grivet, a monkey.

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

wabble[1], **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. *waver*[1], of the orig. verb represented by ***wave***[1]; see *wave*[1]. In part prob. a var. of **wapple*, **a var.** of *wapper*, freq. of *wap*[1]: see *wap*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **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; vacillate.

> To *wabble* . . . [a low barbarous word]. *Johnson*, Dict.
>
> 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 on each side of the middle plane of its vibration, or it will *wobble*.
> *Sir E. Beckett*, 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 tremolo upon every note, to such an extent that his whole singing was a bad *wobbling* trill. *Grove*, Dict. Music, III. 509.

II. *trans.* To cause to wabble: as, to *wabble* one's head. [Colloq.]

wabble[1], **wobble** (wob'l), *n.* [< *wabble*[1], *v.*] A rocking, unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung or a top imperfectly balanced.

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

wabble[2] (wob'l), *n.* [A dial. var. of *warble*[3], *n.*] The larva of the emasculating bot-fly, *Cutiterebra emasculator*, which infests squirrels in the United States; also, the injury or affection resulting from its presence. See *warble*[3], 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.

wabble[3]† (wob'l), *n.* An old name of the great auk, *Alca impennis*. *Josselyn*, New England Rarities Discovered.

wabbler (wob'lėr), *n.* [< *wabble*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which wabbles. Specifically — (*a*) Same as *drunken cutter* (which see, under *cutter*[1]). (*b*) A boiled leg of mutton. [Prov. Eng.]

wabble-saw (wob'l-sâ), *n.* A circular saw hung out of true on its arbor, used to cut dovetail slots, mortises, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

wabbly, wobbly (wob'li), *a.* [< *wabble*[1] + *-y*[1].] 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'brọn-, wā'branlēf), *n.* [< *wabron*, *wabran*, perhaps a corruption of *waybread* (q. v.), + *leaf*.] The great plantain, *Plantago major*. See *plantain*[1] (with cut). [Scotch.]

wabster (wab'stėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *webster*.

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

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

wacchet, waccheret. Old spellings of *watch*, *watcher*.

wacke (wak'e), *n.* [< G. *wacke*, MHG. *waeke*, a rock projecting from the surface of the ground, a large flint or stone; origin unknown.] A soft homogeneous clay arising from the decomposition of some form of volcanic or eruptive rock. It is of a greenish or brownish color. Compare *graywacke*.

wacken[1] (wak'n), *r.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *waken*.

wacken[2] (wak'n), *a.* [< ME. *waken*, < AS. *wacen*, pp. of *wacan*, wake: see *wake*[1].] **1.** Watchful. — **2.** Lively; sharp; wanton. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

wad[1] (wod), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wadde*; cf. D. *watte* = G. *watte*, wad, wadding, = OSw. *wad*, clothing, cloth, stuff, Sw. *vadd*, wadding, = Dan. *vat*, wadding, = Icel. **vaðhr*, in comp. *vaðmāl*, a woolen stuff, wadmal (see *wadmal*); akin to MD. *waede*, *waeye* = MLG. *wade*, G. *watte*, a large fishing-net, = Icel. *vaðhr*, a fishing-net, and to AS. *wǣd*, etc., clothing, weed: see *weed*[2]. Hence (< G. *watte*) F. *ouate* (> Sp. *huata*) = It. *ovata* (ML. *wadda*) = Russ. *vata*, wad, wadding. The relations of the forms are involved; E. *wad* is perhaps in part short for the obs. *wadmal*.] **1.** A small bunch or wisp of rags, hay, hair, wool, or other fibrous material, used for stuffing, for lessening the shock of hard bodies against each other, or for packing.

> A wisape 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*.)
>
> Know you yonder lumpe of melancholy,
> Yonder bundle of sighes, yonder *wad* of groanes?
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. 1874, III. 17).

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. For ordinary double- or single-barreled shot-guns, wads 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 sometimes 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. Those most commonly used are made of felts, cardboard, or jute.
> *W. 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 varieties of earthenware; especially, the piece doubled over the edge of a vessel. — **Junk wad.** See *junk-wad*. — **Selvagee-wad.** Same as *grommet-wad*.

wad[1] (wod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wadded*, ppr. *wadding*. [= G. *watten* (cf. freq. G. *wattiren* = 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 Dchauchees, huddled up in Cloaks, Frize Coats and *Wadded* Gowns.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 300.

> The quickest of us walk about well *wadded* with stupidity. *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 gun; also, to hold in place by a wad, as a bullet.

wad[2] (wod), *r.* A Scotch form of *wed*.

wad[3] (wod), A Scotch form of *would*.

wad† (wod), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *woad*.

wad[5] (wod), *n.* [Also *wadd*; origin obscure.] **1.** An impure earthy ore of manganese, which 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*.] That may be waded; fordable. *Coles*; *Halliwell*.

wad-cutter (wod'kut″ėr), *n.* A device for cutting wads. There are many kinds. The simplest is a circular chisel or gouge struck with a hammer or mallet.

wadd, *n.* See *wad*[5].

wadder (wod'ėr), *n.* [< *wad*[1] + *-er*[1].] A grower of wad or woad. *Halliwell*.

wadding (wod'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wad*[1] *v.*] **1.** Wads collectively; stuffing; specifically, carded cotton or wool used to line or stuff

articles of dress, the surface of the spongy web of carded material being covered with tissue-paper 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., Diogenes and Plato.

2. Material for gun-wads.

wadding-sizer (wod'ing-sī″zėr), *n.* A machine for applying a coating of size to the surface of a bat of cotton, to make wadding. *E. H. Knight.*

waddle[1] (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 reod,
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. *Irving*, 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.

waddle[1] (wod'l), *n.* [< *waddle*[1], *v.*] The act of walking with a swaying or rocking motion from side to side; a clumsy, rocking gait, with short steps; a toddle.

waddle[2] (wod'l), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *wattle*.

waddle[3] (wod'l), *n.* [Perhaps a perverted form of **wannel*, < *wane*[1], *v.*] The wane of the moon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

waddler (wod'lėr), *n.* [< *waddle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which waddles.

waddling (wod'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *waddle*[2].] A wattled fence. [Prov. Eng.]

To arbor begun and quicksetted about,
No poling nor *wadling* till set be far out.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 83. (*Davies.*)

waddlingly (wod'ling-li), *adv.* With a waddling 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 Australian aborigines. Also *waddie*.

In battle, a blow from a *waddy* lays low a companion.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 78.

Hence—2. A walking-stick. [Australia.]

wade (wād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waded*, ppr. *wading*. [< ME. *waden* (pret. *waded*, earlier *wod*, pp. **waden*), < AS. *wadan* (pret. *wōd*, pl. *wōdon*, pp. *waden*), go, move, advance, trudge, also wade, = OFries. *wada* = D. *waden* = OHG. *watan*, MHG. *waten*, G. *waten*, wade, ford, = Icel. *vatha* = Dan. *vade* = Sw. *vada*, wade, = L. *vadere*, go. Hence ult. *waddle*[1]. From the L. *vadere* 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 semi-resisting 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.

2†. To enter in; penetrate.

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

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

Of this and that they playde and gonnen *wade*
In many an unkouth, glad, and deepe matere.
Chaucer, Troilus, 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, II. 494.

Wading birds, the waders; *Grallæ* 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.* [< *wade*, *v.*; in def. 2 = *waddle* = 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 ponies' bellies.
The Field, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. 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 noun, though it survives as a verb.
A. H. A. Hamilton, Quarter Sessions, p. 271.

wader (wā'dėr), *n.* [< *wade* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which wades.

I saw where James
Made toward us, like a *wader* 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 *wader* is conveniently applied to such birds as cranes, herons, storks, ibises, plovers, snipes, sandpipers, and rails.

3. High water-proof boots worn by fishermen or sportsmen in general for wading through water.

An ardent votary of fly and bank-fishing, with *waders* and a two-handed rod.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 632.

wadge (waj), *r.* A dialectal form of *wage*. *Halliwell.*

wad-hook (wod'hůk), *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. *wādī*, a ravine, hence, a river-channel, river. This word appears in several Spanish river-names—namely, *Guadalquivir* (*Wādī-'l-kebīr*, 'the great river'), *Guadalaxara*, *Guadalupe*, *Guadiana*, etc.] The channel of a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season; a watercourse; a stream: a term used chiefly in the topography of certain 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. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 100.

wadmal† (wod'mal), *n.* [Also *wadmoll*, *wadmolle*, and irreg. *wadmeal*, *woadmel*, and (representing Icel.) *wadmaal*; < Icel. *vathmāl* (= Dan. *vadmel* = Sw. *vadmal*), a woolen stuff, < **vathr*, cloth (see *wad*[1]), + *māl*, a measure.] A thick woolen cloth.

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

Woadmel. 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 stuff called *wadmaal*, then [early in the eighteenth century] much used in the Zetland islands. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

wadmiltilt (wod'mil-tilt), *n.* [< **wadmil*, *wadmal*, + *tilt*[2].] A strong rough woolen cloth employed to cover powder-barrels and to protect ammunition.

wadna (wod'nä). A Scotch form (properly two words) of *would no*—that is, would not.

wad-punch (wod'puneh), *n.* A kind of wad-cutter.

wadset (wod'set), *n.* [Also *wadsett*; < *wad*[2] + *set*[1], stake.] In *Scots law*, a mortgage, or bond and disposition in security.

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-ėr), *n.* [< *wadset* + *-er*[1].] In *Scots law*, one who holds by a wadset; a mortgagee.

wady, *n.* See *wadi*.

wae[1] (wā), *n.* and *a.* [An obs. or dial. (Sc.) 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 drearie was her sang.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 196).

That year I was the *waest* man
O' ony man alive.
Burns, Election Ballads.

wae[2]†, *n.* Same as *waw*[1].

waeful (wā'fůl), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *woeful*.

With *waefo* wae I hear your plaint.
Gil Morrice (Child's Ballads, II. 38).

waeness (wā'nes), *n.* [< *wae*[1] + *-ness*.] Sadness. [Scoteh.]

A feeling of thankfulness, of *waeness* and great gladness. *Carlyle*, in Froude, Life in London, iv.

waesome (wā'sum), *adv.* A dialectal (Scoteh) form of *wocsome*.

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

waesucks, *interj.* [< *wae*[1] + **sucks*, perhaps a vague variation of *sakes* as used in exclamation.] Alas! [Scoteh.]

Waesucks! for him that gets nae lass.
Burns, Holy Fair.

waf[1], *a.* See *waff*[2].

waf[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *weave*[1].

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

For ar [ere] I baue bred of mele, ofte mote I swete.
And ar the comune haue corne ynough, many a colde mornynge;
So, ar my *wafres* ben ywrought, moche wo I tholye.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 263.

Wafres pipyng hot out of the gleede [fire].
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 193.

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

Thy lips, with age, as any *wafer* thin.
Drayton, Idea, viii.

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 wafer derives its form from the fact that the bread of the Jews 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 *oblate*, *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 [ser., 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 wafers 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 *primer*[2].

Fortunately, the *wafers* by which the guns are discharged had been removed from the vents.
Preble, 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'fėr), *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, i.

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

wafer-bread (wā'fėr-bred), *n.* Altar-bread made in the form of a wafer 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 (wā'fėr-kāk), *n.* 1†. Same as *wafer* (*a*).

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

2. Same as *wafer* (*c*).

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.
Stow, quoted in F. Martin's Hist. Lloyd's, p. 30.

waferer† (wā′fėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *waferer, wafrere;* < *wafer* + *-er*[1].] A maker or seller of wafers, either for the table or for eucharistic 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 heen the verray develes officeres
To kindle and blowe the fyr of [lecherye].
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 17.

wafer-iron (wā′fėr-ī′ėrn), *n.* [< *wafer* + *iron*. Cf. *waffle-iron*.] A contrivance in which wafers are baked. Its chief part is a pair of thin blades between which the paste is held while it is exposed to heat.

waferstert†, *n.* [ME. *wafrestre, waufrestre;* < *wafer* + *-ster*.] A woman who makes or sells wafers; a female waferer.

"Wyte god," quath a *wafrestre*, "wist ich the sothe,
Ich wolde no forther a fot for no freres prechinge."
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 285.

wafer-tongs (wā′fėr-tôngz), *n.* Same as *wafer-iron*.

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

wafer-woman† (wā′fėr-wụm″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, ii. 1.

wafery[1] (wā′fėr-i), *a.* [< *wafer* + *-y*[1].] Like a wafer: as, a *wafery* thinness.

wafery[2]† (wā′fėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wafrie;* < *wafer* + *-y*[3] (see *-ery*).] Wafers collectively; pastry; cakes.

The tartes, *wafrie*, and iounkettes, that wer to be serued and to com in after the meat.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 192. (*Davies.*)

waff[1] (wâf), *r.* [A var. of *ware*[1], affected by *waft*, *r.*] An obsolete form of *ware*[1].

waff[1] (wâf), *n.* [< *waff*[1], *r.* 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' cauld. *Jamieson.*—5. A spirit or ghost. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

waff[2] (wâf), *r. i.* [Also *waugh;* a var. of *wap*[3].] To bark. [Prov. Eng.]

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

waff[3], **waf** (wâf), *a.* [See *waif*, *a.*] Worthless; low-born; inferior; paltry. [Scotch.]

Is it not an oddlike thing that ilka *waf* carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession?
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

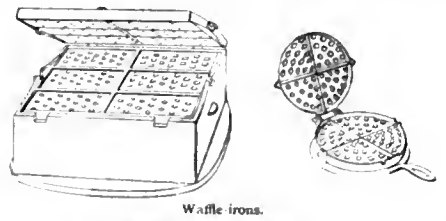
waffle[1] (wof′l), *n.* [= G. *waffel* = Dan. *vaffel* = Sw. *våffla*, < D. and LG. *wafel*, wafer: see *wafer*.] A partienlar kind of batter cake baked in waffle-irons and served hot.

We sat at tea in Armstrong's family dining room; . . . the waitress passed out and in, bringing plates of *waffles*.
The Century, XXVI. 283.

waffle[2] (wof′l), *r. i.*: pret. and pp. *waffled*, ppr. *waffling*. [Freq. of *waff*[1].] To wave; fluctuate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

waffle[3] (wof′l), *r. i.* [Freq. of *waff*[2].] To bark incessantly. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

waffle-iron (wof′l-ī′ėrn), *n.* [= D. *wafel-ijzer* = G. *waffel-eisen;* as *waffle* + *iron*. Cf. *wafer-iron*.] An iron utensil for baking waffles over a fire, having two flat halves hinged together, one to contain the batter, the other to cover it.



Waffle-irons.

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

She took down the long-handled *waffle-irons*, and made a plate of those delicious cates.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxi.

wafoure†, *n.* An old spelling of *wafer*.

waft (wâft), *r.* [A secondary form of *wave*, through the pp. *waved*, > *waft*, pp.: see *wave*[1]. Cf. *waff*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium; float.

The face of the waters *wafting* in a storm 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, l. 58.

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

Whether cripples and mutilated persons, who have lost the greatest part of their thighs, will 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.

4†. To cast 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., i. 2. 372.

waft (wâft), *n.* [< *waft*, *r.*] 1. The act of one who or that which wafts; a sweep; a beckoning. Also spelled *weft*.

There have already been made two *wefts* from the warder's turret, to intimate that those in the castle are impatient for your return. *Scott*, Abbot, xxix.

And the lonely seabird crosses
With one *waft* of the wing.
Tennyson, The Captain.

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

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. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxv.

3. A transient odor or effluvium. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

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 Treatises, p. 75.

A strumpet's love will have a *waft* i' th' end,
And distaste the vessel.
Middleton, Mad World, iv. 3.

4. *Naut.*, 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 (wâf′tāj), *n.* [< *waft* + *-age*.] 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., iv. 1. 95.

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

wafter (wâf′tėr), *n.* [< *waft* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which wafts.

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

2†. 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 Pastimes, p. 479.

3†. 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*, II. 75.

4. A sword having the flat part placed in the usual direction of the edge, blunted for exercises. *Meyrick.* (*Halliwell.*)

wafture (wâf′tūr), *n.* [< *waft* + *-ure*.] The act of wafting or waving; a beckoning or gesture.

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 seems blown by the continual *wafture* of the winds of destiny.
Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 51.

wag[1] (wag), *r.*: pret. and pp. *wagged*, ppr. *wagging*. [< ME. *waggen*, < OSw. *wagga*, wag, fluctuate, rock (a cradle), Sw. *vagga*, rock (a cradle) (cf. Icel. *ragga* = OSw. *wagga*, Sw. *ragga*, a cradle, = Dan. *rugge*, a cradle, *rugge*, rock a cradle); a secondary form (parallel with AS. *wagian*, wag, > ME. *wawen* (see *waw*[2]) = OHG. *wagôn*, *weckon*, cause to move, = Goth. *wagjan*, *gawagjan*, make wag, stir, shake) of AS. *wegan* = OHG. *wegan*, move, = Goth. *gawigan*, shake up, cause 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 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 derisive motion is associated with it in certain phrases: as, to *wag the head* or *the finger*.

And thanne fondeth the Fende my fruit to destruye
With alle the wyles that he can, and *waggeth* the rote.
Piers Plowman (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 heads. Mat. xxvii. 39.

Let ditch-bred wealth henceforth forget to *wag*
Her base, though golden tail.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 12.

Let me see the proudest
. . . but *wag* his finger at thee.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 131.

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

2†. To nudge.

Ich wondrede what that was, and *waggede* Conscience; . . .
Quath Conscience, . . . "this is Cristes messager."
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 204.

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

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 *wag* when it vibrates in the air.

Yet saugh I nevere, by my fader kyn,
How that the hopur [hopper] *wagges* til and fra.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 119.

Old men are the truest lovers; young men are inconstant, and *wag* 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 colloq.]

"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 findes himselfe well should not *wagge*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 194.

At length the busy time begins.
"Come, neighbours, we must *wag*."
Cowper, Yearly Distress.

wag[1] (wag), *n.* [< *wag*[1], *r.*] The act of wagging; a shake; an oscillation.

He . . . introduced himself with a *wag* of his tail, intimating a general willingness to be happy.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 1st ser., p. 87.

wag[2] (wag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *waggę;* perhaps short for *waghalter*, formerly used humorously for 'a rogue' (cf. 'a mad *wag*' with 'a mad *waghalter*'), < *wag*[1], with ref. to moving the head playfully or derisively: see *wag*[1].] 1. 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 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. Ha, ha, you are a *wag*, uncle.
Vanbrugh, Journey to London, iii. 1

A *wag* 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 sometimes slurring, sometimes affectionate, but without any attribution of humor or pleasantry. [Colleq. and archaic.]

But mildly and calmly shew how discredit rebounds upon the authors, as dust flieth 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 false dice, tinger nothing but gold and silver, *wag*. . . . Wilt be secret?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

Let us see what the learned *wag* maintains
With such a prodigal waste of brains.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

wage (wāj), *n.* [< ME. *wage*, < OF. *wage*, *guage*, *gage* = Pr. *gatge*, *gatghe*, *gaji* = Sp. *gage* = It. *gaggio*, a gage, pledge, guaranty: see *gage*[1], *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 labor; hire: now usually in the plural. Sometimes the plural form is used as a singular. In common use the word *wages* 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.

I am worthy noon odyr *wage*,
But for to dwelle in cendeles 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 shillings a week. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 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.

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*[1].

wage (wāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waged*, ppr. *waging*. [< ME. *wagen*, < OF. *wager*, *waigier*, *guager*, *gager*, *gagier*, F. *gager* = Pr. *gatgar*, *gatjar*, < ML. *wadiare*, pledge: see *gage*[1], *v.*, and cf. *wed*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To pledge; bet; stake on 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.

I dare *wage*
A thousand ducats, not a man in France
Outrides Roscilli. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 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., III. xxii.

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

To wake and *waye* a danger profitless.
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 was chosen Emperour. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 139.

What need I *wage*
Other contentious 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.

4†. 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 *wage* men to werre thei wryten hem in numbre;
Wol no treserour take hem wages, trauayle thei neuere so sore,
Bote (unless) hij beon nempned in the numbre of hem that ben *yaraged*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 259.

Alexander in the meane season, hauing sent Cleander to *wage* menne of warre out of Peloponese, . . . remoued 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, XXI. 516.

6†. To pay wages to.

I would have them well *waged* for their labour.
Latimer, 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 mercenary. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 40.

7. In *ceram.*, to knead, work, or temper, as potters' 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.]

I abjure all roofs, and choose
To *wage* against the enmity 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.* [< *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 *wage-dom*. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 136.

wage-earner (wāj'ėr″nėr), *n.* 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. econ.*, that part of the total productive capital of a country or community which is employed in paying the wages of labor, 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 labour, 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 labour. To this, however, must be added all funds which, without forming a part of capital, are paid in exchange for labour, 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 *wages-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, remembering, however, to consider it as elliptical, and not as a literal statement of the entire truth.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. xi. 1.

As I understand this passage [from Mill's "Pol. Econ."], it embraces the following statements: 1st, *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 be properly regarded as open to dispute. The first is little more than a definition. . . . The second merely amounts to saying that the quotient will be such as the dividend and divisor determine. The third equally contains an indisputable assertion; since, whatever be the remote causes on which the wages of hired labor depend, . . . the proximate act determining their aggregate amount must in all cases be a direct purchase of its services. In truth, the demand for labor, thus understood, as measured by the amount of wealth applied to the direct purchase of labor, might more correctly be said to be, than to determine, the *Wages-fund*. It is the *Wages-fund* in its inchoate stage, differing from it only as wealth just about to pass into the hands of laborers differs from the same wealth when it has got into their hands.
J. E. Cairns, Some Leading Principles of Political Economy Newly Expounded, II. i. § 5.

wagelingt, *n.* [< *wage* + *-ling*[1].] A hireling.

These are the very false prophets, the instruments of Satan, the deceivers, wolves, *wagelings*, Judases, dreamers, liars. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 439. (*Davies.*)

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

wageourt, *n.* [< ME. *wagen*, wage: see *wage*.] A hired soldier. *Barbour*, Bruce, xi. 48. (*Stratmann.*)

wageourett, *n.* An obsolete form of *wager*.

wager (wā'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *wageourc*, *wajour*, < OF. **wageure*, *gageure*, a wager, < *wager*, pledge, wager: see *wage*, *v.*] 1. A pledge; a gage; a guaranty.

A *wajour* he made, so hit wes ytold,
Ys heved of to smbyte, 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 merely 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 to the liability of a principal to reimburse 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*?
Luc. 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*, Contr., 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 *wager* of the other's contention. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

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 defendant's oath.—**Wager of battle** or **battel**. See *battle*[1].—**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*[2].

wager (wā'jėr), *v.* [< *wager*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; bet; lay; stake.

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

"What will you *wager*, Wise William?"
"My lands 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.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 135.

But one to *wager* with, I would lay odds now,
He tells me instantly. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

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

wagerert (wā'jėr-ėr), *n.* [< *wager* + *-er*[1].] One who wagers or lays a bet.

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 against him.
Swift.

wagering (wā'jėr-ing), *p. a.* Of or pertaining to wagers; betting.—**Wagering policy**. See *policy*[2].

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 become *wages-men*.
Bolf Boldrewood, The Miner's Claim, p. 60.

wagett, *n.* See *watchet*.

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

Their fires,
For comfort after their *wage-work* is done.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

wage-worker (wāj'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who works for wages.

A civilisation which overtasks or underpays *wage-workers*, . . . this, truly, is not a civilisation for any conscientious thinking man to be proud of. *Lancet*, 1891, I. 454.

waggel, *n.* See *wagel*.

waggert, *v. i.* [< ME. *wageren*, *wagren* (= Icel. *vagra*, *raggra* — Haldersen), reel, stumble; freq. of *wag*[1]. Cf. *waggle*.] To reel; stumble; stagger. *Wyclif*, Eccl. xii. 3.

waggery (wag'ėr-ȳ), *n.* [< *wag*[2] + *-er*[1] + *-y*[3].] The acts and words of a wag; mischievous merriment: waggishness.

He did by the Parliament as an Ape when he hath done some *waggery*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 97.

It left from no alternative but to draw upon the funds of rustic *waggery* in his disposition.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 434.

waggie (wag'i), *n.* [< *wag*[1] + *-ie*, -y[2].] The wagtail, a bird. [Prov. Eng.]

wagging (wag'ing), *n.* [< ME. *waggynge;* verbal n. of *wag*[1], *v.*] A stirring; moving; wavving; oscillation; vibration.

> The folk devyne at *waggynge* 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.* [< *wag*[2] + *-ish*[1].] 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.** Jocular, jocose, humorous, sportive, facetious, droll.

waggishly (wag'ish-li), *adv.* [< *waggish* + *-ly*[2].] In a waggish manner; in sport.

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

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

> Busbechius reporteth a Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging in a *waggishness* a long-billed fowl.
> *Bacon*, Goodness, and Goodness of Nature (ed. 1887).

waggle (wag'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waggled*, ppr. *waggling*. [= D. *waggelen*, totter, waver, = Dan. *vakle*, shake, vacillate, = MHG. *wackeln*, totter; freq. of *wag*[1]. 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. 1. 119.

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

> She [Mrs. Botibol] smiles, . . . and if she 's very glad to see you, *waggles* her little hand before her face as if to blow you a kiss, as the phrase is.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xviii.

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

waggle (wag'l), *n.* [< *waggle*, *v.*] A sudden, short movement first to one side and then to the other; a wagging.

> A curious *waggle* of the focussed image.
> *Nature*, XXXVIII. 224.

waggon, waggonage, etc. See *wagon*, etc.

wag-halter† (wag'hâl″tėr), *n.* [< *wag*[1], *v.*, + obj. *halter*[2]. Cf. *wag*[2].] 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*, Insatiate Countesse, i.

waging-board (wā'jing-bōrd), *n.* The board or table on which potters' clay is waged. See *wage*, *v. t.*, 7.

wagmoire†, *n.* [A form of *quagmire*, accom. to *wag*[1].] A quagmire.

> For they bene like foule *wagmoires* overgrast.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

wagnak, *n.* Same as *bang-nock*.

Wagnerian (väg-nē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Wagner* (see def.) + *-ian*. The G. surname *Wagner* is from the noun *wagner*, a wagon-maker, cartwright, = E. *wagoner*.] Of or pertaining to any one named Wagner. Specifically—(*a*) Of or pertaining to Rudolph Wagner (1805–64), a German anatomist and physiologist. (*b*) Pertaining 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 *Wagnerism*.—**Wagnerian corpuscles,** the tactile corpuscles of Wagner. See *corpuscle*.—**Wagnerian spot,** the germinal spot. See *nucleolus*, 1.

Wagnerianism (väg-nē'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Wagnerian* + *-ism*.] Wagnerism. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 448.

Wagnerism (väg'nėr-izm), *n.* [< *Wagner* + *-ism*.] 1. The art theory of Richard Wagner, especially as concerns the musical drama, including 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 cooperating 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 emotional 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 scenic and instrumental. The Wagnerian ideal is often called (sometimes derisively) "the music of the future," 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 all the dramatic music of the last half of this century.

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*.

wagnerite[1] (wag'nėr-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.

Wagnerite[2] (väg'nėr-īt), *n.* [< *Wagner* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Wagnerist*. *The American*, XVII. 110.

Wagner's corpuscles. See *Wagnerian* and *corpuscle*.

wagon, waggon (wag'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also in pl. *waganes;* < D. *wagen*, a wagon or wain, = AS. *wægn*, E. *wain:* see *wain*[1]. Hence F. *wagon*, a railroad-car.] 1. A four-wheeled vehicle; a wain; specifically, 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 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 *waggons*, which, by the divine permission, started for every town of note in England.
> *J. 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.] —**3**†. A chariot.

> Then to her yron *wagon* she betakes,
> And with her beares the fowle welfavourd witch.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 28.
>
> O Proserpina,
> For the flowers now, that frighted thou let'st fall
> From Dis's *waggon!* *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 118.

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 merchandise, made at Conestoga in Pennsylvania, 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 wagons*, each drawn by six stalwart horses and laden with farm produce. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 206.

Gipsy wagon. See *Gipsy*.—**Skeleton wagon.** See *skeleton*.

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

> Burnside having answered for the safety of the road, it had been determined to *wagon* 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 piazza two men had a humble show of figs and cakes for sale in their *wagon-beds*.
> *Howells*, The Century, XXX. 672.

wagon-boiler (wag'on-boi″lėr), *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 others, 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.* A semicircular or wagon-headed ceiling; a wagon-vault. See *wagon-headed*.

wagon-coupling (wag'on-kup″ling), *n.* A coupling 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*, 1 (*h*).

wagoner[1], **waggoner** (wag'on-ėr), *n.* [= D. *wagenaar*, a wagoner. = OHG. *waganari*, a wagon-maker, MHG. *wagener*, G. *wagner*, wagon-maker, cartwright, driver; as *wagon* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who conducts or drives a wagon; a wagon-driver.

> The *waggoner* . . . cracked his whip, re-awakened his music [bells], and went melodiously away.
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, vi.

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

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

3. [*cap.*] 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.

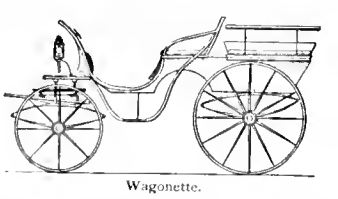
wagoner[2]† (wag'on-ėr), *n.* An atlas of charts: a name formerly in use, derived from a work of this nature published at Leyden in 1584–5 by Wagenaar.

wagoner-book† (wag'on-ėr-bůk), *n.* Same as *wagoner*[2].

wagoness†, **waggoness**† (wag'on-es), *n.* [< *wagon* + *-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



Wagonette.

pleasure-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, I. xv.

wagon-hammer (wag'on-ham″ėr), *n.* An upright bolt connecting the tongue and the doubletree 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 *wagon-headed* roof or vault.—**Wagon-headed ceiling,** cylindrical 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, repairing, etc.

wagon-load (wag'on-lōd), *n.* The load carried by a wagon: as, a *wagon-load* of coal; hence, figuratively, a large amount: as, a very little text serves for a *wagon-load* of comment.

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 United States always implies some form of friction hand-brake. Wagon-locks are used on stages and other vehicles in mountainous districts, and are preferred to the wheel-

drag, as being easily managed from the driver's seat, without stopping the vehicle. See *drag*, 1 (*h*).

wagon-master (wag′on-mās′tėr), *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 semicylindrical vault, or barrel-vault. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 93.

wagon-roofed (wag′on-röft), *a.* Having a semicylindrical or wagon-headed roof or vault. See *wagon-headed*.

wagonry†, waggonry† (wag′on-ri), *n.* [< *wagon* + *-ry:* see *-ery.*] Conveyance 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 *waggonry* wherein it rides, let him beware it be not fatall to him as it was to Uzza. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 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-trān), *n.* A train, service, 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-trē), *n.* [< *wagon* + *tree;* tr. D. *wagen-boom.*] A South African shrub, *Protea grandiflora*, 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 *vault*[1] and *barrel-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.

wagpastie†, *n.* [Appar. lit. 'a pie-stealer,' < *wag*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pastie, pasty*, pie.] A rogue.

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

wagship† (wag′ship), *n.* [< *wag*[2] + *-ship.*] 1. Waggery; waggishness.

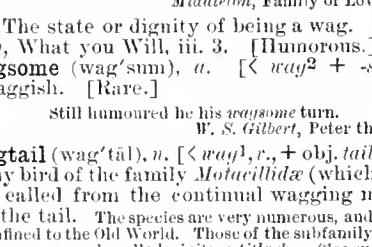
Let 's pierce the rundlets of our running heads, and give 'em a neat cup of *wagship*.
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 3.

2. The state or dignity of being a wag. *Marston*, What you Will, iii. 3. [Humorous.]

wagsome (wag′sum), *a.* [< *wag*[2] + *-some.*] Waggish. [Rare.]

Still humoured he his *wagsome* turn.
W. S. Gilbert, Peter the Wag.

wagtail (wag′tāl), *n.* [< *wag*[1], *v.*, + obj. *tail*[1].] 1. Any bird of the family *Motacillidæ* (which see): so 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 *Anthinæ* 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*).

yarrelli. (See *Motacilla*.) (*b*) The closely related genus *Budytes* comprises among others the common blue-headed yellow wagtail, *B. flava*, 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 *Seiurus*, the common water-thrush and the large-billed water-thrush, *S. noveboracensis* and *S. motacilla*, members of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, or American warblers. See cut under *Seiurus*.

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 suit of his gray beard —
Kent. . . . Spare my gray beard, you *wagtail!*
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 73.

African wagtail, *Motacilla capensis* of South Africa.—**Blue-headed yellow wagtail**, the true *Budytes flava*.—**Cape wagtail**, the African wagtail.—**Collared wagtail**, a bird so named by Latham in 1783 from a bird described by Sonnini in 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. leucopsis* 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**, *Budytes viridis*.—**Gray wagtail**, *Motacilla melanope*, or *boarula*, or *sulphurea:* more fully called *gray water-wagtail* (after Edwards, 1758), and also *yellow water-wagtail* by Albin (1738–40).—**Green wagtail**, a bird so described by Brown in 1775, and since commonly called *Budytes viridis* or *B. cinereocapillus*, ranging from Scandinavia to South Africa and the Malay countries.—**Hudsonian wagtail** (of Latham, 1801), the common titlark of North America, *Anthus pensylvanicus* or *ludovicianus*, originally described and figured by Edwards in 1760 as the "lark from Pensilvania."—**Indian wagtail**, *Nemoricola* or *Nemorivaga indica*, now *Limonidromus indicus*, a true wagtail, but of a separate genus, wide-ranging in Asia and most of the islands zoölogically related to that continent.—**Pied wagtail**, *Motacilla lugubris* or *yarrelli*, the commonest wagtail of Great Britain.—**Tschutschi wagtail†**, the gray wagtail. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Wagtail fantail, wagtail flycatcher**, a true flycatcher of Australia, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, etc., with fifteen different New Latin names, among which *Rhipidura or*

Wagtail Flycatcher (*Rhipidura tricolor*).

Sauloprocta tricolor or *motacilloides* is most used. It is 7¾ 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 wings and tail like a wagtail. [Rare.]

A payr of busie chattering Pies, . . .
From bush to bush *wag-tayling* here and there.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

wagwant (wag′wônt), *n.* Same as *wag-wanton.*

wag-wanton (wag′wôn-tọn), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media*. [Prov. Eng.]

wag-wit (wag′wit), *n.* A wag; 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, *Ælurus fulgens*, of the Himalayan region. See cut under *panda.*

Wahabi, Wahabee (wä-hä′bē), *n.* [< Ar. *Wahhabi*, < *Wahhab* (see def.).] One of the followers of Abd-el-Wahhab (1691–1787), a Mohammedan reformer, who opposed all practices not sanctioned by the Koran. His successors formed a powerful dominion, whose chief seat was 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 puritans, 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 relics.
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′bīt), *n.* [< *Wahabi* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Wahabi.* *Laboulaye.*

wahahe (wä-hä′hä), *n.* [Maori.] A tree, *Disoxylum* (*Hartighsea*) *spectabile*, found in New Zealand. It has a height of 40 or 50 feet, and bears 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*[1].

wahoo (wä-hö′), *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 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*[1]).

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 *weigh*[1].

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

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, *wayues* 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 thrown away by the thief in his flight, for fear of being apprehended.
Blackstone, 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 receiv'd.
Cowper, Task, iii. 80.

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

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 canvas at the end: used by whalemen in signaling boats. Compare *waft, n.*, 4.

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

And the Lord King forbids that any *waif* (i. e. vagabond) or unknown ("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 *waif* for eight lang years
They sail'd upon the sea.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

waif-pole (wāf′pōl), *n.* The pole to which the masthead waif is made fast.

waift†, *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 fortune came
Upon your seas, he claym'd as propertie.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

wail[1] (wāl), *v.* [< ME. *wailen, waillen, weilen, weylen*, < Icel. *væla, vala*, mod. *vola*, wail, < *væ! vei!* interj., woe! see *woe.* Cf. *bewail.*] **I.** *intrans.* To express sorrow by a mournful inarticulate vocal sound; lament; moan; cry plaintively.

I mot wepe and *weyle* whyl I live.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 437.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of *wailing* winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and sere. *Bryant*, Death of the Flowers.

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

Thou holy chirche, thou maist be *wailed.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6271.

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

wail[1] (wāl), *n.* [< *wail*[1], *v.*] The act of lamenting 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. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 5.

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

wail[2], *v. t.* See *wale*[2].

wailer[1] (wā'lėr), *n.* [< *wail*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who wails or laments; a professional mourner.

wailer[2] (wā'lėr), *n.* [< *wail*[2], *wale*[2], + *-er*[1].] In *coal-mining*, a boy who picks out from the coal in the cars the bits of slate and any other rubbish which may have got mixed with it. [North. Eng.]

waileress† (wā'lėr-es), *n.* [ME. *weileresse*; < *wailer*[1] + *-ess*.] A woman who wails or mourns: used in the quotation with reference to professional mourners.

Beholde ȝe, and clepe ȝe wymmen that weilen [var. *weileressis, wailsteris*, tr. L. *lamentatrices*].
Wyclif, Jer. ix. 17.

wailful (wāl'fụl), *a.* [< *wail*[1] + *-ful*.] 1. Sorrowful; mournful; making a plaintive sound.

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

While thro' the braes the cushat croods
With *wailfu'* cry! *Burns*, To W. Simpson.

2†. Lamentable; worthy of wailing.

Bloody hands, whose cruelty . . . frame
The *wailful* works that scourge the poor, without regard of blame. *Surrey*, Ps. lxxiii.

wailing (wā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *waylyng*; verbal n. of *wail*[1], *v.*] The act of expressing sorrow, grief, or the like audibly; loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

Myche weping & wo, *waylyng* of teris,
And lamentacioun full long for loue of hym one.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7155.

There shall be *wailing* and gnashing of teeth.
Mat. xiii. 42.

wailingly (wā'ling-li), *adv.* [< *wailing* + *-ly*[2].] In a wailing manner; with wailing.

Shrilly, *wailingly* sounded a cry of mortal agony.
The Century, XXIX. 60.

wailment† (wāl-ment), *n.* [< *wail*[1] + *-ment*.] Lamentation.

O day of *wailment* to all that are yet unborn!
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 224. (*Latham.*)

wailster† (wāl'stėr), *n.* [ME., < *wail*[1] + *-ster*.] Same as *waileress*. *Wyclif*, Jer. ix. (in MS. I.).

waiment†, **wayment**† (wā-ment'), *v. i.* [< ME. *waymenten, weymenten*, < OF. *waimenter, weymenter, guaimenter, gamanter*, etc., lament; perhaps a variation, in imitation of OF. *wai, guai* (Sp. Pg. It. *guai* = Goth. *wai*, woe: see *woe*, and cf. *wail*[1]), of *lamenter*, < L. *lamentari*, lament: see *lament*.] To lament; sorrow; wail.

"Sir," seide Agravain, "ne *weymente* ye not so, ffor yef god will he ne hath noon harme."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 513.

Thilke science, as seith Seint Augustin, maketh a man to *waymenten* in his herte. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

waimentation† (wā-men-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *waymentacion, wamentacioun*, < OF. **waimentacion*, < *waimenter*, lament: see *waiment*.] Lamentation.

Made awiche *wamentacioun*
That pite was to heare the soun.
The Isle of Ladies, l. 1855.

waimenting†, **waymenting**†, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *waiment*, *v.*] Lamentation; bewailing.

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

wain[1] (wān), *n.* [< ME. *wain, wayn, wein* (pl. *wainez, weines*), < AS. *wægen, wæyn, wǣn* = OS. *wagan* = OFries. *wain, wein* = D. *wagen* = MLG. *wagen* = OHG. MHG. G. *wagen* = Icel. *vagn* = Sw. *vagn* = Dan. *vogn*, a wain, wagon, vehicle; < AS. *wegan*, etc., carry, = L. *vehere*, carry: see *weigh*. From the same ult. root are L. *vehiculum* (> E. *vehicle*), Gr. ἅχος = Skt. *vaha*, a vehicle, car. Cf. *wagon*, a doublet of *wain*[1].] 1. A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, or for carrying corn, hay, etc.; a wagon or cart. [Obsolete, provincial, or archaic.]

And the Women . . . dryven Cartes, Plowes, and *Waynes*, and Chariottes. *Maundeville*, 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 cart or *wayn* — that is to seyn, the cirenler moevynge of the sonne.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. meter 1.

2. Same as *Charles's Wain*.

My bankrupt *wain* can beg nor borrow light;
Alas! my darkness is perpetual night.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

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

Arthur's slow *wain* his course doth 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*, because, being nearly in a right line with the pole-star, they direct an observer to it. Also called the *Plow*, 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 *carl's wain*, < late ME. *charlewayn, charelwayn*, < late AS. *carles wǣn* (= 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. *Charlemaynes 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, 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.

wain[2] (wān), *v. t.* [Perhaps < Icel. *regna*, go on one's way, proceed: see *way*[1]. Cf. *wain*[1], from the same ult. source. The ME. "*waynen*," move, etc., found in various texts, is a misreading of *wayuen*, i. e. *wayren*: see *waire*.] To carry; convey; fetch.

Then, neighbours, for God's sake, if any you see
Good seruant for dairie 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.

wain[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gain*[1].

wainable† (wā'nạ-bl), *a.* [< *wain*[3], = *gain*[1], + *-able*.] Capable of being tilled; tillable: as, *wainable* land.

wainage (wā'nāj), *n.* A variant of *gainage*.

The stock of the merchant and the *wainage* 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.

wain-bote† (wān'bōt), *n.* [< *wain*[1] + *bote*[1].] An allowance of timber for wagons or carts.

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

After supper they adjourned to the *wain-house*, where the master pledged the first ox with a customary toast.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 408.

wain-load (wān'lōd), *n.* A wagon-load.

Then yon shall returne,
And of your best prouision sende to vs
Thirty *waine-load*, beside twelue tun of wine.
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 104).

wainman† (wān'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 [*cap.*], 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 (wān'skọt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wainscott, waynskot, waynskote* (also, as mere D., *waghenscot*); < D. *wagenschot* (= LG. *wagenschot*), the best kind of oak-wood, well grained and without knots (cf. LG. *bokenschot*, the best kind of beech-wood, without knots), < *wagen*, wagon, wain, chariot, carriage, + *schot* (= E. *shot*[1]), partition, wainscot. The orig. sense was prob. 'wood used for a board or partition in a coach or wagon'; thence 'boards for panel-work, paneling for walls, esp. oak-wood for paneling.'] 1†. 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 tabyll of *waynskott* with to trestellis.
Bury Wills (ed. Tymma), 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 Calez (Child's Ballads, VII. 128).

Boords called *Waghenscot*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 173.

The reader prayed that men of his coat might grow up like cedars to make good *wainscot* in the House of Sincerity. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iii. 3.

We sat down to dinner in a fine long room, the *wainscot* of which is rich with gilded coronets, roses, and portcullises. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 191.

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

wainscot (wān'skọt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wainscoted, wainscotted*, ppr. *wainscoting, wainscotting*. [Formerly also *wenscot*; < *wainscot*, *n.*] 1. To line or panel with wainscot: as, to *wainscot* a hall.

A Chappel whose Roof was covered with Leafe-Gold, *wenscotted*, and decked with great store of Pearls and Precious Stones. *S. Clarke*, 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, cypresse, &c.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 23, 1678.

2. To line or panel in the manner of wainscoting, with material other than oak, or, more generally, than wood.

The east side of it [the church] within is *wainscotted* with jasper and beautiful marbles.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 5.

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

wainscoting, wainscotting (wān'skọt-ing), *n.* [< *wainscot* + *-ing*[1].] Wainscot, or the material used for it.

wainscot-oak (wān'skọt-ōk), *n.* The Turkey oak, *Quercus Cerris*. See *oak*.

wainscot-panel (wān'skọt-pan″el), *n.* In an American railroad-car, a board forming a panel between the two wainscot-rails formerly placed beneath the windows.

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

wainwright (wān'rīt), *n.* A wagon-maker: same as *wagonwright*.

wair[1]†, *v.* An old spelling of *wear*[1].

wair[2] (wār), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece of timber 6 feet long and 1 foot broad. *Bailey*, 1731.

waische†. 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. **wǣst, wǣxt*, lit. 'growth,' 'size' (= Icel. *vöxtr*, stature, = Sw. *växt* = Dan. *vext*, growth, size, = Goth. *wahstus*, growth, increase, stature; cf. AS. *wæstm*, rarely *westm*, earlier *wǣstm*, growth, fruit, produce, = G. *wachsthum*, growth), < *weaxan*, grow: see *wax*[1].] 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 this.

Waste, of a mannya myddyl. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 517.

The women go straiter and closer in their garments than the men do, with their *waistes* girded. *Hakluyt.*

Indeed I am in the *waist* two yards about.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 46.

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 giv'n thee for thy pains
Ten silver shekles and a golden *waist*.
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 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.

Spur 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.

Especially —(*a*) The narrowest part of the body of musical instruments of the violin kind, formed by the bouts, or inward curves of the ribs near the middle of the body. (*b*) *Naut.*, the central part of a ship.

Quarter your selves in order, some abaft;
Some in the Ships *waste*, all in martial order.
Heywood, Fortune by Land and Sea (Works, ed. 1874, VI. [416).

(*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, ii. 3.

This was about the *waste* of day.
Lover 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 stiffen or maintain it: as, the *waistband* of a skirt.

A pair of dreadnought pilot-trousers, whereof the *waistband* was so very broad and high that it became a succedaneum for a waistcoat. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxiii.

2. A separate or outer girdle or belt. [Rare.]

waist-belt (wāst'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. *Nares.*

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

My Lord did give me orders to write for flags and scarlett *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 coat. 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 waistcoat. Compare (*a*).

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

The queen, who looked in this dress — a white laced *waist-coate* and a crimson short pettycoate . . . mighty pretty. *Pepys*, Diary, July 13, 1663.

The dress bodice is fitted with two *waistcoats*, 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† (wāst-kō-tēr', colloq. wes-kō-tēr'), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *wastcoateer*, *wast-conteer*, *wastcoutier*; < *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, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

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

waistcoating (wāst'kōt-ing, colloq. wes'kot-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.

waisted (wās'ted), *a.* [Formerly also *wasted*; < *waist* + *-ed*[2].] 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.

waister (wās'tėr), *n.* [< *waist* + *-er*[1].] 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 service.

waist-high (wāst'hī), *a.* [Formerly also *wast-high*; < *waist* + *high*.] As high as the waist.

Contemptible villages, . . . the grasse *wast-high*, unmoved, uneaten. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 117.

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 bragnette, of the armor of the fourteenth century. Compare cut under *tasset*.

waist-rail (wāst'rāl), *n.* A horizontal piece in the framing of the side of a passenger-carriage. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

waist-torque (wāst'tôrk), *n.* A girdle, properly one of twisted or spiral bars, worn by the northern 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: see *wake*[1], *watch*. In senses 4, 5, 6, etc., the noun is from the verb.] 1†. A watchman; a guard; also, a spy. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 513.

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

2. One of a body of musicians, especially in 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.
Rymer, quoted in Chambers's Book of Days, II. 743.

We will have the city *waites* down with us, and a noise of trumpets. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

There is scarce a young man of any fashion who does not make love with the town music. The *waits* 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.
Tatler, 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.

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

Grete 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, II. 743.

4†. The act of watching; watchfulness.

The nimbleness & *wayt* of the dog too take hiz anauntage, and the fors & experiens of the bear agayn to auoid the assauts.
Robert Laneham, Letter from Kenilworth (1575).

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

Fals semblance hath a visage ful demure,
Lightly to catche the ladies in a *waite*;
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 Lindores, p. 98.

During the *wait* between the first and second parts the Prince sent for Herr Schoenberger, a pianist who had pleased him very much, and personally complimented him.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 141.

To lay wait. See *lay*[1].— **To lie in wait.** See *lie*[1].— **Waits' 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 corporations.

wait (wāt), *v.* [< ME. *waiten*, *wayten*, < OF. *waiter*, *waitier*, *gaiter*, *gaitier*, *guetter*, F. *guetter* (Walloon *weitier*) = Pr. *gaitar*, *gaehar* = It. *guatare*, watch, ward, mark, heed, note, lie in wait for, < OF. *waite*, *gaite*, a guard, sentinel: see *wait*, *n.* Cf. *await*[1].] **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., l. 525.

William ful wigtly *wayted* out at an hole,
& seie breme hurnes busi in ful brigt armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2320.

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

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

Sil. And so, good rest.
Pro. As wretches have o'er night
That *wait for* execution in the morn.
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 thus *waited for*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 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.

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, mtrain'd to *wait*, spilt 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 Ball.

To wait on or **upon.** [*On*, prep.] (*a*†) 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.

(*b*†) To look at; look toward.

The eyes of all *wait upon* thee; and thou givest them their meat in due season. Ps. cxlv. 15.

It is a point of cunning to *wait upon* him with whom you speak, with your eye. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

(*c*†) To lie in wait for.

This somnour evere *waityngе on* his prey.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 76.

(*d*†) To expect; look for.

I wot the in witte to *waite on* myn end.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7943.

(*e*†) 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.

(*f*†) 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 *waited 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.
Edmund Gibson (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 229).

I suppose he will be here to *wait on* Mrs. Malaprop as soon as he is dress'd. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

(*i*) To escort; accompany; attend; specifically, to attend as bridesmaid or groomsman. [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. Stowe, Oldtown Stories, p. 123.

(*j*) To attend or follow as a consequence; be 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, l. 78.

Yet a rich guerdon *waits on* minds that dare,
If aught be in them of immortal seed.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 4.

To wait on. [*On* adv.] In *falconry*, to fly or hover aloft, waiting for game to be sprung: 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.* **1**†. To observe; examine; take 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, l. 535.

Waite what y dide to marie maudeleyne,
And what y seide to thomas of ynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 165.

2†. To plan; scheme; contrive.

& [he] thouȝt or he went a-way he wold ȝif he miȝt *wayte* hire sum wlcked torn what bi-tidde after.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 148.

3†. To seek.

Than farde Nectanabus forthe fro that place;
Hee wendes too a wildernes & *waites* him erbes.
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., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

They all
Complain aloud of Cato's discipline,
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 meal. [Colloq.]

I shall go for a walk; don't you and Herbert *wait* supper 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, iii. 1.

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

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

Such doom
Waits luxury and lawless care of gain!
J. Philips, Cider, i.

Defend me from the Woes which Mortals *wait*.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

To wait attendance†, to remain in attendance; be on hand or within call.

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

wait-a-bit thorn. See under *thorn*.

waiter (wā'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *waitere*, *wayter*, *weyter*, later *waiture*, < OF. *waitier*, *guetteur*, etc., *guetter*, F. *guetter*, wait: see *wait*, *v.* Cf. MHG. *wahtære*, *wehter*, G. *wächter*, a watchman.] **1**†. A watcher.

And the chible *weyter* heuede vp his eyen, and bihelde.
Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xiii. 34.

2†. A watchman; a guard or keeper.

During this parley the insurgents 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.

Waiters on Providence. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, ii. 4.

4. A domestic servant. Specifically — (*a*†) 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.

(*b*†) A waiting-woman.

Enter . . . two waiting-women.
. . . Bid your *waiters*
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.
Vin. I come. [Exit Vincent with *Waiter*.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. 2.

Head-*waiter* of the chop-house here,
To which I most resort.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

5. An officer in the employ of the British custom-house. See *coast-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, lxxviii.

Ezra came quietly into the room again, and took up the *waiter* with the jelly-glass and the napkin.
The Century, XLI. 584.

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 disbanded 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'tėr-āj), *n.* [< *waiter* + *-age*.] Attendance by a waiter; service.

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

waitering (wā'tėr-ing), *n.* [< *waiter* + *-ing*[1].] The employment or duties of a waiter.

Nor yet can you lay down the gentleman's service . . . and take up *Waitering*. *Dickens*, Somebody's Luggage, i.

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 performing guard on the wall of a royal castle.

waiting (wā'ting), *n.* [< ME. *waityngе*, *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 *waitynges* of eyes.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 94.

2. The act of staying or remaining in expectation.

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, xxxvi.

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

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

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.

waiting-room (wā'ting-röm), *n.* A room for 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-vassal† (wā'ting-vas″al), *n.* An attendant.

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

waiting-woman (wā'ting-wụm″an), *n.* A woman who attends or waits in service; a waiting-maid.

Chambermaids and *waiting women*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 65.

waitress (wā'tres), *n.* [< *wait(er)* + *-ess*.] A woman who waits at table: originally used only 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, xviii.

wait-service (wāt'sėr″vis), *n.* The act of serving as wait or ward of a castle. — **Tenure of wait-service**, the holding a virgate or yard-land in consideration of serving as castle-wait or watch.

wait-treble (wāt'treb″l), *n.* A sort of bagpipe. *Halliwell.*

waive (wāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waived*, ppr. *waiving*. [Also *wave*; < ME. *waiven*, *wayven*, *weiven*, *weyven*, < OF. *waiver*, **weiver*, *weyver*, *guesver*, *guever* (ML. *wariare*), waive, refuse, abandon, give over, surrender, give back, resign, perhaps < Icel. *reifa*, vibrate swing about, move to and fro, = Norw. *reiva*, swing about, = OHG. *weibōn*, MHG. *weiben*, *waiben*, fluctuate, waver, = Goth. *bi-waibjan*, waver; cf. L. *vibrare*, vibrate. Cf. *waif*, *n.* The verb *waive* is distinct from *wave*[1], 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, l. 159.

Within two daies after wee were hailed by two West-Indies men; but when they saw vs *waife* them for the King of France, they gaue vs their broad sides.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 211.

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

2†. To move; remove; push aside.

Biddeth Amende-ȝow meke him til his maistre ones,
To *wayue* vp the wiket that the womman shette,
Tho [when] Adam and Eue eten apples vnrosted.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 611.

Thou, by whom he was deceived
Of love, and from his purpose *weived*.
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 privilege.

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 *wave* 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, II. 184.

4. In *law*: (*a*) To relinquish intentionally (a known right), or intentionally to do an act inconsistent with claiming (it). See *wairer*. (*b*) To throw away, as a thief stolen goods in his flight. (*c*) In *old Eng. law*, to put out 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 *waived*, 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.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 239.

waive† (wāv), *n.* [See *waif*.] **1.** A waif; a poor homeless wretch; a castaway.

O Lord! what a *waive* 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.

Waive, 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 is. *Glossographia Anglicana* (1707).

waiver (wā'vėr), *n.* [Formerly also *wavere*; < OF. **waiver*, *weyver*, waive, refuse, renounce, inf. as noun: see *waive*.] In *law*: (*a*) The act 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 do 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. *Bishop.*

The earliest conception . . . of public justice was a solemn *wairer* 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 as *voivode*.

waiwodeship (wā'wōd-ship), *n.* Same as *voivodeship*.

Wakasa lacquer. See *lacquer*.

wake[1] (wāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waked* or *woke*, ppr. *waking*. [Under this form are merged two

verbs, one strong, the other weak: (*a*) < ME. *waken* (pret. *wōk, wook, woe;* 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. *wacian* (pret. *wacode*, pp. *wacod*) = OS. *wakōn* = OFries. *waka* = D. MLG. *waken* = OHG. *wachēn, wahhēn*, MHG. G. *wachen* = Icel. *vaka* = Sw. *vaka* = Dan. *vaage*, wake; cf. AS. *wæccan, weccean* (pret. *wehte*) = OS. *wekkian* = D. *wekken* = OHG. *weeeken*, MHG. G. *wecken* = Goth. **wakjan*, in comp. *uswakjan*, arouse, awake; akin to L. *vigil*, wakeful, watchful, *vigere*, flourish, etc.: see *vigil*. Cf. *watch, wait*, from the same ult. source; cf. also *waken, awake, awaken*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be awake; continue awake; refrain from sleeping.

John the clerk, that *wak'd* hadde al nyght.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 364.

And, for my soul, I can not sleep a wink:
I nod in company, I *wake* at night.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 13.

I could *wake* a winter night,
For the sake of somebody.
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 al that nyȝt,
With many torches & candle lyȝt.
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 candellys burnyng, and would *wake*, 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.

To keep thy 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 airs, 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.

6†. To hold a late revel; carouse 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.

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

That, whether we *wake* or sleep, we should live together with him. 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* herself with laughing. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 361.

She 's asleep with her eyes open; pretty little rogue; 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*[1], *n.*, 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 last, concerning the poor cratur's dead child; she did not want to have it *waked* 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: often with *up*.

Prepare war, *wake up* the mighty men. Joel iii. 9.

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

He felt 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 life
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 murmur *waked* the solemn still,
Save tinkling of a fountain rill.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 26.

wake[1] (wāk), *n.* [< ME. *wake*, < AS. **wacu*, wake or watch, in comp. *niht-wacu*, a night-wake (= Icel. *vaka* = MLG. *wake*, watch), < *wacan*, wake: see *wake*[1], *v.* Hence, in comp., *likewake, lichwake*.] **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, ii. 1.

2. 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 all-night watch in the church. Tents were erected in the churchyard 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 ultimately 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 *vigil*. 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 October; 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 Ireland it is called the *patron day*. *Brand*, Popular Antiquities.

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.

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 beasts. 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 thilke night. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2100.

The *late-wake* is a ceremony used at funerals. The evening 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 ball, dancing and greeting, i. e. crying violently, at the same time; and this continues till daylight, but with such gambols and frolics among the younger part of the company that the loss 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.

wake[2] (wāk), *n.* [= D. *wak*, an opening in ice, < Icel. *vök* (*vak*-), a hole, opening in the ice, = Sw. *vak* = Norw. *vok* = Dan. *vaage*, an opening in ice; allied to Icel. *vökr*, moist, *vökva*, moisten, water, > Se. *wak*, moist, watery, = D. *wak*, moist; < Teut. √ *wak*, wet, = Indo-Eur. √ *way*, L. *umere*, be moist, Gr. *ὑγρός*, moist: see *humid, humor, hygro-*, etc. Cf. OF. *ouage*, F. *ouaiche, 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 wake* of another when she follows in the same track, and to *cross the wake* of another when she crosses the course in which the other has passed.

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 Pyncheon-house, leaving a broad *wake* of moistened earth.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

Thence we may go on, in the *wake* of so many travellers 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. Dict.*)

3. A row of damp green grass. *Encyc. Dict.* [Prov. Eng.]

wakeful (wāk'fûl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *wakefull;* < *wake*[1] + *-ful;* a late ME. form substituted for AS. *wacol, wacul* (= 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, l. 156.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *watchful*.

wakefully (wāk'fûl-i), *adv.* [< *wakeful* + *-ly*[2].] In a wakeful manner; with watching or sleeplessness.

wakefulness (wāk'fûl-nes), *n.* [< *wakeful* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being wakeful; especially, indisposition or inability to sleep.

A state of mental *wakefulness* is favourable to attention generally. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 88.

waken (wā'kn), *v.* [< ME. *waknen, waeknen, wakenen*, < AS. *wæcnan*, arise, be aroused, be born (= Icel. *vakna*, become awake, = Sw. *vakna* = Dan. *vaagne* = Goth. *ga-waknan*, awake), with pass. formative *-n*, < **wacan*, etc., wake: see *wake*[1], and cf. *awaken*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To wake; cease to sleep; be awakened: literally or figuratively.

So that he bigan to *wakne*. *Havelok* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.

'Tis sweet 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 calm'd.
Milton, P. L., xii. 594.

2. To excite to action or motion; rouse; stir up.

Yff we *wackon* vp werre with weghes so fele.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2274.

I'll shape his sins like Furies, till I *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.
Milton, P. L., iii. 369.

waken† (wā'kn), *a.* [Also dial. *waecken;* < ME. *waken*, < AS. **wacen* (= Icel. *vakinn* = Sw. *vaken* = Dan. *vaagen*), pp. of **wacan*, wake: see *wake*[1].] Awake; not sleeping.

But that grief keeps me *waken*, I should sleep.
Marlowe. (*Imp. Dict.*)

wakener (wāk'nėr), *n.* [< *waken* + *-er*[1].] 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, v.*] The act of one who wakens; the act of ceasing from sleep.

Sound and safely may he 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-pintle† (wāk'pin*ʻ*tl), *n.* An old name of the wake-robin.

wake-play† (wāk'plā), *n.* [< ME. *wake-pleye;* < *wake*[1] + *play*[1].] A funeral game.

Ne how that liche-wake was yholde
Al thilke night, ne how the Grekes pleye
The *wake-pleyes*, ne kepe I nat to seye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2102.

waker[1] (wā'kėr), *n.* [< *wake*[1] + *-er*[1].] **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.

waker[2]†, *a.* [< ME. *wakyr*, wakeful, < AS. *wacor* = Icel. *vakr* = Sw. *vaker*, wakeful, watchful.] Watchful; vigilant.

Waker bowndes been profitable.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

The *waker* goos, the cukkow ever unkynde.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 358.

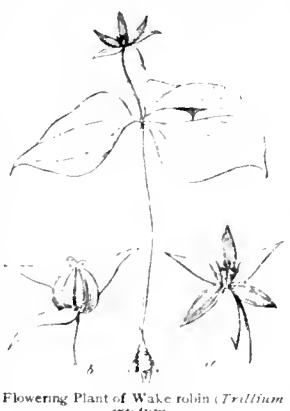
In every plume that on her [a monster's] body sticks . . .
As many *waker* eyes lurk underneath,
So many mouths to speak, and listening ears.
Surrey, Æneid, iv.

wakerife (wāk′rīf), *a.* [Also *waukrife*; < *wake*[1] + *rife*[1].] Wakeful. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Be wer, therefor, with *walkryfe* Ee,
And mend, geue ony myster be.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 489.

Wail thro' the dreary midnight hour
Till *waukrife* morn!
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

wake-robin (wāk′rob″in), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*. The 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.—**Virginian wake-robin**, the arrow-arum, *Peltandra undulata*. See *tuckahoe*, 1.—**West Indian wake-robin**, a plant of either of the genera *Anthurium* and *Philodendron*. See both; also *tail-flower*.



Flowering Plant of Wake-robin (*Trillium erectum*).
a, a flower, laid open; *b*, the fruit, with the persistent sepals.

wake-time (wāk′tīm), *n.* Time during which one is awake. *Mrs. Browning*, 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. Ronsing 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, l. 263.

Waking numbness, a numbness and tingling 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 *wake*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of passing from sleep to wakefulness, or of causing another so to pass.

They sleep secure from *waking*.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 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.

3†. Watch.

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 *wakynges*, in fastynges, in vertuouse techinges of orisouns.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

wakon-bird (wā′kon-bėrd), *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* (*c*), and *thunder-bird*, 2.

Walachian, *a.* and *n.* See *Wallachian*.

walawa†, *interj.* Same as *wellaway*.

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 badness of the water, this loss leading to the entire failure of the expedition.

Walchia (wal′ki-ạ), *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 fructification are unknown, its position has not as yet been exactly determined. It is in certain respects allied to *Brachyphyllum* and *Pagiophyllum*, conifers found in the Triassic and Jurassic. Schenk (1884) makes a separate division (the *Walchieæ*) of certain conifers, in which he includes the genera *Walchia*, *Ullmannia*, and *Pagiophyllum* of Heer (*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.) + *-ite*[2].] A yellow translucent mineral resin, occurring in the brown coal of Walchow in Moravia; retinite.

wald†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wold*[1].

waldemar (wol′de-mär), *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.

Waldenses (wol-den′sēz), *n. pl.* [Also *Valdenses*. Cf. F. *Vaudois* = Sp. Pg. It. *Valdese*; < ML. *Valdenses*, pl., so called from Peter *Valdo* or *Waldo* of Lyons, the founder of the sect.] The Waldensians.

Waldensian (wol-den′siạn), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Valdensian* (see def.); < *Waldenses* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Waldensians or Waldenses.

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 alpine valleys of Piedmont, Dauphiné, and Provence (hence the French name *Vaudois des Alpes*, or *Vaudois*). The Waldenses 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′flōt), *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*[1] and *grave*[5], *graf*.] In the old German empire, a head forest-ranger: also, a German title of nobility.

Waldheimia (wold-hī′mi-ạ), *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 as many extinct species, and forming the type of the family *Waldheimiidæ*. Also called *Magellania*. See also cut under *deltidium*. *King*, 1849.

Structure of *Waldheimia australis*, lateral view.
a, dorsal surface; *b*, ventral surface; *c*, anterior wall of perivisceral cavity; *d*, brachial appendages; *d'*, right lateral portion of the same; *e*, great brachial canal; *f*, small brachial canal; *g*, brachial grooved ridge; *h*, she ath of transverse portion of calcareous loop; *i*, *j*, posterior and anterior oblique reversed adductors; *k*, divaricators; *k'*, accessory divaricators; *k''*, ends of divaricators attached to cardinal process; *l*, *l'*, ventral and dorsal adjusters; *m*, peduncle; *n*, peduncular sheath; *o*, pedun cular muscle; *p*, œsophagus; *q*, stomach; *r*, right hepatic mass; *s*, cæcal intestine; *t*, *t'*, gastroparietal band; *u*, ventral mesentery; *u'*, its upper part; *v*, pseudo-heart; *w*, genital pavilion; *y*, blood sinus in mesenteric membrane; *z*, œsophageal ganglia.

waldhorn (wold′hôrn), *n.* [G., < *wald*, forest, + *horn*, horn: see *wold*[1] and *horn*.] The old hunting-horn, without valves, from which the modern orchestral or French horn was derived; the corno di caccia. See *horn*.

Waldsteinia (wold-stī′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1799), named after Count Franz A. von *Waldstein* (1759–1823), a German botanist.] A genus of rosaceous plants, of the tribe *Potentilleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with numerous triseriate rigid persistent stamens, and two to six carpels, their styles not elongated. The 4 species are natives of central and eastern Europe, Siberia, and North America. They are herbs with creeping or stoloniferous stems, suggesting the strawberry-plant, bearing alternate long-petioled leaves, which are entire, cleft, or compound, sometimes with three to five crenate or incised leaflets, and large membranous stipules. The yellow flowers are borne, two to five together, on a bracted scape, often with curving pedicels. *W. fragarioides* is the barren strawberry of the United States, widely diffused through northern and mountainous parts of the Eastern and Central States.

wale[1] (wāl), *n.* [Also *weal*, improp. *wheal*; < ME. *wale*, < AS. *walu* (pl. *wala*), a weal, mark of a blow; found also in comp. *wyrt-wala*, root, prop. stump of a root (orig. 'rod'), = OFries. *wala*, a rod, staff (as in *walu-bera*, *walebera*, staff-bearer, pilgrim), = North Fries. *waal*, staff, = MLG. *wol* (in *wolbroder*, pilgrim) = Icel. *völr* (*val-*), a round stick, staff, = Sw. dial. *val*, a stick, flail-handle, = Goth. *walus*, staff.] 1. A rod. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A ridge or plank along the edge of a ship. Compare *gunwale*.

Wyghtly one the *wale* thay wye up thaire ankers.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 *wale* '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.

7. A tumor, or large swelling. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Wales of a ship**. See *bend*[1], 3 (*d*).

wale[1] (wāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waled*, ppr. *waling*. [Also improp. *whale*; < *wale*[1], *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 *waled* with bloody stripes. *Bp. Hall*, Christ before Pilate.

2. To weave or make the web of, as a gabion, with more than two rods at a time.

wale[2] (wāl), *n.* [< ME. *wale*, < Icel. *val* = OHG. *wala*, MHG. *wal*, G. *wahl*, choice; from the root of *will*[1].] 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 bestes *to wale* was there enow.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 332.

wale[2] (wāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waled*, ppr. *waling*. [Sc. also *wail*; < ME. *walen*, *welen* = OHG. *wellen*, MHG. *welu*, *wellen*, G. *wählen* = Icel. *velja* = Sw. *välja* = Dan. *vælge* = Goth. *waljan*, choose; from the noun: see *wale*[2], *n.*] To seek; choose; select; court; woo. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

"Where schulde I *wale* the?" quoth Gauan; "where is thy place?
I wot neuer where thou wonyes."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 398.

A noble man for the nonest [is] namet Pelleus.
That worthy hade a wyfe *walit* hym-seluon,
The truthe for to telle, Tetyda she heght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 105.

Of choys men syne, *walit* by cut (lot), thai tuke
A gret numbyr, and hyd in bylgis dern.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 208.
[(G. Douglas, i. 72.)

He *wales* a portion with judicious care.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

wale[2] (wāl), *a.* [< ME. *wale*; from the same source as *wale*[2], *n.*] Choice; good; excellent. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Myche woo hade the wegh for the *wale* knight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1288.

wale[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *weal*.

wale-knot† (wāl′not), *n.* Same as *wall-knot*.

wale-piece (wāl′pēs), *n.* [< *wale*[1] + *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'lėr), *n.* [< *Wales* (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 shale. *Rudyard Kipling*, Phantom Rickshaw.

wale-wight†, *a.* [Also *wall-wight*, *wa'-wight*; also *waled wight*; < *wale*[2], *a.*, + *wight*[2], *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*.

walie[1], *a.* and *n.* See *waly*[1].

walie[2], *n.* Same as *valir*.

waling (wā'ling), *n.* [< *wale*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 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. *walcken*, cause to move, press, squeeze, strain, D. *walken*, felt (hats), = OHG. *walchan*, full (cloth), 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. *vālka*, *volka*, roll, stamp, roll oneself, wallow, = Sw. *valka*, roll, full (cloth), = Dan. *valke*, full (cloth); prob. akin to L. *valgus*, bent, *vergere*, bend, turn, incline: see *verge*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To be in action or motion; act; move; go; be current.

ȝe ar knyȝt comlokest kyd of your elde,
Your worde & your worchip *walkez* ay quere [everywhere].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1520.

And ever as she went her toung did *walke*
In fowle reproch. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 5.

2. To be stirring; be abroad; move about.

Jesus *walked* in Galilee; for he would not *walk* in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him. John vii. 1.

She *walks* in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes 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 certain 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 eowes and garrans to *walke*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Brougham 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. *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, Troilus, v. 1235.

But, look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 167.

I was constrained to *walke* a foote for the space of seven miles. *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 oscillations and twistings produced by expansion 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*[1]. — **To walk awry.** See *awry*. — **To walk into**, to attack. (*a*) To assault; give a beating 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.

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 easy victory; attain one's object without opposition. Also *to walk over*. Compare *walk-over*. — **To walk Spanish.** See *Spanish*. — **To walk tall.** See *tall*[2]. — **Walk about**, a military phrase used by British officers to sentinels, to waive the ceremony of being saluted.

II. *trans.* 1†. To full, as cloth.

Payment vj d., for the *walkin* of ilke 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 walk.

If that same demon that hath gull'd thee thus
Should with his lion gait *walk* the whole world.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 122.

Yes — she is ours — a home-returning bark; . . .
She *walks* the waters like a thing of life.
Byron, Corsair, i. 3.

3. To cause 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., ii. 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 up to-morrow.
Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, ii.

Old Pendennis . . . *walked* the new arrivals about the park and gardens, and showed them the carte du pays.
Thackeray, Pendennis, lvi.

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 of 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 customary to send puppies out at three or four months 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.

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*.

walk (wâk), *n.* [< ME. *walc*, *walk*, < AS. *gewealc*, a rolling, moving, = MHG. *walc* = Icel. *vālk*, a tossing; from the verb.] 1. Manner of 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.

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.

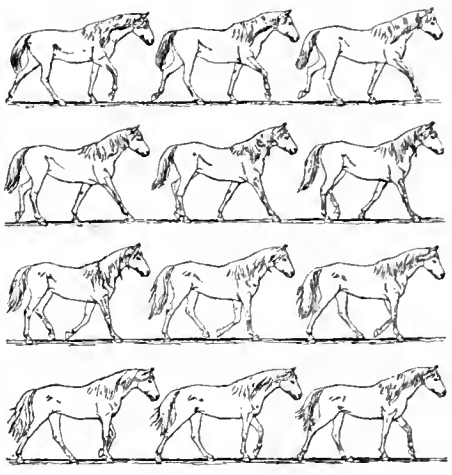
Nor *walk* by moon,
Or glittering starlight, without thee is sweet.
Milton, P. L., iv. 655.

To vent thy bosom's swelling rise
In pensive *walk*.
Burns, The Vision, ii.

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 fashionable air of her figure and dress. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iv.

5. 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 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*.



Consecutive Positions of a Horse in Walking.
(After instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge.)

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 air.
Cowper, 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 fiery serpent fled and noxious worm.
Milton, P. R., i. 311.

We intend to lay ambushment in the Indian's *walks*, to cut 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; Malvolio's coming down this *walk*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 19.

Up that long *walk* of limes I past.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

(*b*†) *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 flagged *walk*; a plank *walk*.

He strayed down a *walk* edged with box; with apple-trees, 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 animals feed or have exercise.

He eats the eggs for breakfast and the chickens for dinner, goes in for fancy breeds, and runs up an ornamental *walk* for them. *A. Jessopp*, Arcady, i.

Specifically — (*a*) A tract 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 puppies 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 gamecock is kept with a certain amount of liberty, but separated from other cocks, to get him in condition and disposition for fighting.

9. 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 eats'-meat *walk*, and made inquiries into the nature of the calling.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 10.

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*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 571.

12. A repewalk. — 13†. In *falconry*, a flock or wisp of snipe. — **Cock of the walk.** See *cock*[1]. — **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 leaves it.

walkable (wâ'ka-bl), *a.* [< *walk* + *-able.*] Fit for walking; capable of being walked on. [Rare.]

Your now *walkable* roads.
Swift, Letter to Sheridan, May 15, 1736.

walk-around (wâk'a-round″), *n.* A comic dance in which the performer describes a large circle.

walker (wâ'kėr), *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 clothis ben maad schynynge 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.*)

3. 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 in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 158.

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 3ow of *walkers* aboute;
It beth enemyes of the cros 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 England." *Field*, Aug. 27, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

7. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of terrestrial but not aquatic habits; especially, one of the *Gallinæ*: correlated 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 walking-sticks. See *Gressoria*.—**9†.** That with which one walks; a foot; a leg.

And with them halted down
(Proud of his strength) lame Mulciber, his *walkers* quite misgrown,
But made him tread exceeding sure.
Chapman, Iliad, xx. 36.

Double walker, a fanciful name for an amphisbænian.—**Walker!** or **Hookey Walker!** a slang ejaculation of incredulity uttered when a person tells a story which one believes to be false or "gammon." Various problematical explanations have been offered. [Slang, Eng.]

"Go and buy it [a prize turkey]." "*Walk-er!*" exclaimed the boy. "No, no," said Scrooge; "I am in earnest."
Dickens, Christmas Carol, v.

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 unctuous 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 cell. See *cell*, 8.

Walker tariff. See *tariff*.

walking (wâ'king), *n.* [< ME. *walkynge*; verbal n. of *walk*, *v.*] **1†.** The act or process of fulling cloth.—**2†.** A mode or manner of behaving 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], if all the doctors in town can sell it.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

walking (wâ'king), *p. a.* Proceeding at a walk; proceeding on foot; not standing still.

Alas, I am nothing but a multitude
Of *walking* griefs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

Walking crane. See *crane*[2], 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 laborers 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 small importance.

The *walking gentleman*, who wears a blue surtout, clean collar, and white trousers for half an hour, and then shrinks into his worn-out scanty clothes.
Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, xi.

Walking lady, an actress who fills parts analogous to those taken by the walking gentleman.—**Walking stationer.** See *stationer*.—**Walking toad.** Same as *nat-terjack*.

walking-beam (wâ'king-bēm), *n.* In *mach.* See *beam*, 2 (*i*).

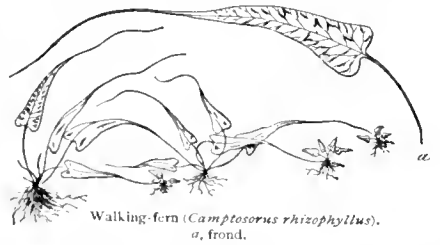
walking-cane (wâ'king-kān), *n.* Originally, a walking-stick made of some variety of cane; hence, in common use, a walking-stick of any sort. See *cane*[1].

walking-dress (wâ'king-dres), *n.* A dress for 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, carried out of doors to screen 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 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-fėrn), *n.* A small tufted evergreen fern, *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, native of eastern North America, having the fronds



Walking-fern (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*). *a*, frond.

heart-shaped or hastate at the base, and tapering above into a slender prolongation, which frequently takes root at the apex (whence the 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-fůt), *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-lēf), *n.* **1.** Same as *walking-fern*.—**2.** An orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmidæ*, belonging to *Phyllium* or some closely 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″pėrz), *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 -cane.

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*[1]) in being 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. Compare *cane*[1], 4.

Walking-stick (*Diapheromera femorata*).

2. Any one of the slender-bodied species of the gressorial orthopterous family *Phasmidæ*; a stick-bug; a speeter. The common walking-stick of the eastern United States is *Diapheromera femorata*. See also cut under *Phasma*, and compare *walking-leaf*, 2.—**Walking-stick palm.** See *palm*[2].

walking-straw (wâ'king-strâ), *n.* A kind of walking-stick, the large *Dinra* or *Cyphocrana titan*, 6 or 8 inches long, a native of New South Wales.

walking-sword (wâ'king-sōrd), *n.* Same as *city sword* (which see, under *city*).

walking-ticket (wâ'king-tik″et), *n.* An order to leave; dismissal. [Colloq.]

walking-twig (wâ'king-twig), *n.* Same as *walking-stick*, 2. See *stick-bug*, 1, and *walking-straw*.

walking-tyrant (wâ'king-tī″rant), *n.* A South American tyrant-flycatcher, *Machetornis rixosa* (formerly *Chrysolophus ambulans*, whence the book-name). It is a strong form, with long bill and stout legs, apparently belonging to the tœniopterine section of the family. It is of a brownish-olive color, beneath bright-yellow, the wings and tail brown, the latter with yellowish tip, and a crown with a median scarlet crest. It is 7½ inches long, and inhabits the plains of Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Venezuela.

Walking-tyrant (*Machetornis rixosa*).

walking-wheel (wâ'king-hwēl), *n.* **1.** A cylinder 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 corn, and various other operations for which a moving power is required. See *treadwheel*.—**2.** A pedometer. *E. H. Knight.*

walk-mill† (wâk'mil), *n.* [< ME. *walk-mylne*; < *walk* + *mill*[1].] A fulling-mill.

Ilys luddokkys [loins] thay lowke like *walk-mylne* clogges.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 313.

The Clothiers in Flanders, by the flatnesse of their riuers, cannot make *Walkemilles* for their clothes [cloths].
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 163.

walk-over (wâk'ō″vėr), *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 opposition. [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.* [< *walkyrie* + *-an.*] Same as *valkyrian*.

walkyrie (wol-kir'i), *n.* [ME., < AS. *wælcyrie* = Icel. *valkyrja*: see *valkyr*.] **1.** Same as *valkyr*.—**2†.** A wise woman; a fate-reader.

As the sage sathrapas that sorsory couthe;
Wychez & *walkyrias* wonnen to that sale [hall].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1577.

wall[1] (wâl), *n.* [< ME. *wal*, *walle*, < 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, < L. *vallum*, an earthen wall or rampart set with palisades, a row or line of stakes, a wall, rampart, fortification, < *vallus*, stake, pale, palisade, circumvallation. From the same L. source are ult. E. *vallate*, *vallation*, *circumvallation*, etc. The native AS. word for 'wall' is *wah*: see *waw*[2]. The L. word for a defensive stone wall is *murus*: see *mure*[1].] **1.** A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, 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 herc Houses, and the *Bowes* and the Dores ben alle of Wode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 247.

If the *walls* of their [Assyrian palaces'] apartments had not been wainscoted with alabaster 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, II. ii. 146.

2. A rampart; a fortified enceinte or barrier: often in the plural. See cuts under *chemin-de-ronde*, *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. 1. 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 *vein*. 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 bendwise sinister. It is, therefore, a division of the field by an embattled or crenelle line, the lower part being masoned, 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 of a single corallite 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 cœnenchyme, or replaced more or less completely by the epitheca.

9. Same as *wall-knot*.—**Bridge wall.** Same as *bridge*[1], *n.*, 4.—**Countersearp, 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 being supposed to have a decided underlay. The opposite wall is the *foot-wall*. 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 *mask*[3].—**Median, partition, perpend wall.** See the qualifying words.—**Plinth of a wall.** See *plinth*.—**Retaining wall.** See *retaining*.—**Straight ends and walls.** See *straight*[1].—**The wall,** the right or privilege of passing next 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 wall*.

Spa. Signor Cavalero Danglatero, I must haue *the wall*.
Eng. I doe protest, hadst thou not enforst it, I had not regarded it; but since you will needs haue *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., i. 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 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.—**Vitrified wall.** See *vitrified*.—**Wall-barley.** Same as *squirreltail*.—**Wall-teeth.** Same as *molar teeth* (which see, under *tooth*). (See also *party-wall, training-wall*.)

wall[1] (wâl), *v. t.* [< ME. *walle, wallen*, wall, surround with walls.] **1.** 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 flight.
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 *wall'd* up.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 31.

5. In *Eng. university slang*, same as *gate*.

To gate or *wall* a refractory student.
Macmillan's Mag., II. 222.

To wall a rope, to make a wall-knot on the end of a rope.

wall[2] (wâl), *v. i.* [< ME. *wallen*, < AS. *weallan* (pret. *weól*, pp. *wealleu*), boil, well, = OS. *wallan* = OFries. *walla* = D. *wallen* = OHG. *wallan* = MHG. G. *wallen* = Icel. *vella* (pret. *val*) = Goth. **wallan* (not recorded), boil, well. Hence ult. *well*[1] (a secondary form of *wall*[2]), *wall*[1], *n.*, *well*[1], *n.*, *wallop*[1], etc.] **1.** To boil. *Ray.*—**2.** To well, as water; spring. *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), i. 365.

wall[2] (wâl), *n.* [< ME. *walle*, < AS. **weall* (= OFries. *walla*), a well, < *weallan*, boil, well: see *wall*[2], *v.*, and cf. *well*[1], *n.*] A spring of water. [Prov. Eng.]

Amyd the toure a *walle* dede sprynge,
That never is drye but ernynge.
Religious Poems, XV. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

wall[3]† (wâl), *n.* [Also *waule;* also erroneously *whall, whal, whale, whaul* (chiefly in comp.); < Icel. *vagl* = Sw. *vagel*, a wall in the eye, a sty on the eye; prob. a particular use of Icel. *vagl*, a beam, = Sw. *vagel* = Norw. *vagl*, a roost, perch. Hence, in comp., *walleye*.] A disease of the eyes: same as *walleye*.

Oeil de chevre, a *whall*, or ouer-white eye; an eye full of white spots, or whose apple seems diuided 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.

An inferior type of vessel, both as regards coal-stowage, speed, endurance, and seaworthiness, has been built. These "canal *wallahs*," 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 *chicken*[2].—**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 interest; a colloquial and hybrid term.

wallaba (wol'a-bä), *n.* [Guiana name (?).] See *Eperua*.

wallaby (wol'a-bi), *n.* [Also *wallabee, whallabee;* from an Australian name.] A general native name of the smaller kangaroos of Australia, especially 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."
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 3.

On the wallaby, on the wallaby track, out of work; in search 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.—**Wallaby-bush,** an Australian evergreen shrub, *Beyeria viscosa*, of the *Euphorbiaceæ;* also, other species of the genus.—**Wallaby-grass,** *Danthonia penicillata* of Australia.

Wallace's line. See *line*[2].

Wallach, Wallack (wol'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. *Vlahŭ*, 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*) + *-ian*.] **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 *rye*[1], 1.—**Wallachian sheep,** a variety of the domestic sheep, *Ovis 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.

Wall-arcade, end of the 12th century, St. Julien de Brioude, Department of Haute-Loire (Auvergne), France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

wallaroo (wol-a-rö'), *n.* [Australian.] A native name of some of the great kangaroos, as *Macropus robustus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

wall-bearing (wâl'bâr'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-bird (wâl'bérd), *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.

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'pėr), *n.* Any bird of the family *Certhiidæ* and subfamily *Tichodrominæ*, of which there are several species. The best-known is *Tichodroma muraria* of Europe, also called *spider-catcher*. See cut under *Tichodroma*.

wall-cress (wâl'kres), *n.* A plant of the genus *Arabis*, particularly those outside of the section *Turritis*, the tower-mustard; rock-cress. A white-flowered species, *A. albida*, a dwarf hardy plant, has been much cultivated; also the allied *A. alpina*, and with little merit *A. procurrens*. *A. blepharophylla* of California is desirable for its rose-purple flowers. The species when ornamental are suited to rock-work, but many are of a weedy character.

wall-desk (wâl'desk), *n.* A form of folding desk attached to a wall at a convenient height above the floor.

wall-drill (wâl'dril), *n.* See *drill*[1].

walled[1] (wâld), *p. a.* [< ME. *walled;* < *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 Traü 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 blazon 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*.

walled[2] (wâld), *a.* [< *wall*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Having a defect in color or form: said of the eye. [Colloq. 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 engine, and is used for driving shafting or furnishing a supply of feed-water to a boiler. *E. H. Knight*.

waller[1] (wâ'lėr), *n.* [< late ME. *wallare;* < *wall*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who builds walls.

waller[2] (wâ'lėr), *n.* [< *wall*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who boils salt, takes it out of the leads, etc.

Wallerian (wo-lē′ri-an), *a.* [< *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, whereby the degeneration follows the course of the impulses in the affected fibers toward either the center or the periphery.—**Wallerian method,** the method of identifying nerve-fibers by their degeneration at one point following section at another.

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 biforn him on his lappe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 686.

A *Wallet*, . . . G. Bisác, i. bis saccus, a double sacke or bagge. *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 barrister's gown as now worn? . . . about eight or nine inches in length, and divided by a slit 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.

2†. Anything protuberant and swagging. Compare *wattle*.

Who would believe that there were mountaineers
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 [bicycle 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 anglers. A wallet generally includes thread and needles, awl, waxed ends, shoemakers' wax, a few hobnails, coarse and fine twine, a pair of small pliers, a file, a spring-balance to weigh fish, court-plaster, shellac varnish, prepared glue, boiled linseed-oil, etc.

6. In *her.*, a bearing representing a scrip. See *scrip*[1].—**Wallet open,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a scrip with the mouth open, usually having a sort of flap or cover turned back.

walleteer† (wol-e-tēr′), *n.* [< *wallet* + *-eer*.] One who bears a wallet; hence, a traveler on foot; a pilgrim. *Tollet.* (*Jodrell.*)

walletful (wol′et-fūl), *n.* As much as a wallet contains; a purseful.

Welden hure for hure welthe and wisshen on the morwe
That hus wyf were wex, other a *watel-ful* of nobles.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 269.

walleye (wâl′ī), *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.

Glauciolus, An horse with a *waule eye*.
Cooper's Thesaurus.

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 pike-perch (which see). (*b*) The ale-wife, or wall-eyed herring. (*c*) A surf-fish, *Holconotus argenteus*. [California.]

wall-eyed (wâl′īd), *a.* [Formerly *waule-eyed, whalle-, whaule-, whall-eyed* (also *whall*, etc., separately), prob. < Icel. *vald-eygthr*, a corruption of *vagl-eygr*, wall-eyed, said of a horse, < *vagl*, a disease of the eye, + *eygthr*, eyed, < *auga*, eye: see *wall*[3] and *eye*[1].] 1. Having a 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 tail. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

2. Showing much of the white of the eye; having a large staring or glaring eye: as, the *wall-eyed* pike. See *pike*[2], and cut under *pike-perch*.—3. See the quotation. [Provincial.]

Any work irregularly or ill done is called a *wall-eyed* job. It is applied also to any very irregular action.
Halliwell.

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 alewife or walleye.

wall-fern (wâl′fėrn), *n.* A small evergreen fern, *Polypodium vulgare*, which grows on cliffs or walls. See *polypody*.

wallflower (wâl′flou″ėr), *n.* 1. An old favorite garden flower and pot-plant, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, native in southern Europe, where it grows on old walls, cliffs, 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 pale-yellow 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 perennials. It grows by preference upon walls, forming there an enduring bush, but may be planted on rocky banks, and is also one of the finest of border-plants. It formerly shared the name of *heart's-ease*; and in western England a dark-red variety is called *bleeding-heart*. A common name also is *gilly-flower*, or, for distinction, *wall-gillyflower*. The name is extended to other species of the genus and to some species of *Erysimum*.


Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*).

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. [Colloq.]

I believe there are men who have shown as much self-devotion in carrying a lone *wall-flower* down to the supper-table as ever saint or martyr in the act that has canonized his name. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vi.

Native wallflower of Australia, *Pultenæa daphnoides*, of the *Leguminosæ*.—**Western wallflower** of the United States, *Erysimum asperum*, 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′frōt), *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′jėr-man″dėr), *n.* See *Teucrium*.

wall-gillyflower (wâl′jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* See *wallflower*.

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 (wâl′hâk″wēd), *n.* A European hawkweed, *Hieracium murorum*, often growing on walls. Also *French* or *golden lungwort*.

wallhick (wâl′hik), *n.* The lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor*. *Montagu*. See *hickwall*. [Local, British.]

walling[1] (wâ′ling), *n.* [< *wall*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. Walls collectively; materials for walls.

The general character of the Roman *walling* is described in Hartshorn's essay "Porchester Castle."
C. Elton, 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 mortar or cement.

walling[2] (wâ′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wall*[2], *v.*] The act of boiling; a boiling. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *walling* or making of salt, &c.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 114.

wall-ink (wâl′ingk), *n.* The brook-lime, *Veronica Beccabunga*, 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.* [< *wall*[1] + *-less*.] Having no wall.

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 for candles or lamps.

wall-lizard (wâl′liz″ärd), *n.* 1. A gecko; any lizard of the family *Geconidæ*. See *Geconidæ*, and cuts under *gecko* and *Platydactylus*.—2. A common European lizard, *Lacerta muralis*.

wall-louse (wâl′lous), *n.* The bedbug, *Cimex lectularius* (*Acantha lectularia*). See cut under *bug*.

wall-moss (wâl′môs), *n.* 1. The yellow wall-lichen, *Parmelia parietaria*.—2. The stonecrop or wall-pepper, *Sedum acre*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

wall-net (wâl′net), *n.* A vertical net forming the wall of an inclosed space, as of a pound-net. See cut under *pound-net*.

wall-newt (wâl′nūt), *n.* Same as *wall-lizard*.

The toad, the tadpole, the *wall-newt*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 135.

Walloon (wo-lön′), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Wallon*, < OF. *Wallon, Walan, Gualon* (also *Wallin*), < ML. *Wallus*, L. *Gallus*, a Gaul, Celt; cf. *Gaul*[1], *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 Belgæ, mixed with Germanic and Roman elements.—2. In America, especially colonial New York, one of the Huguenot settlers from Artois, in northern France, etc.—3. A French dialect, spoken by the Walloons of Belgium, France, etc.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Walloons: as, the *Walloon* language.

wallop[1] (wol′op), *v. 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 *wall*[2], *well*[1]. Cf. *gallop*.] 1. To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, accompanied with noise. [Prov. Eng.]

The yellow flour, bestrew'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.), l. 3325.

Swerdez swangene in two, swelland knyghtez
Lyes wyde opyne welterande one *walopande* stedez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2147.

She [a seal] *wallopped* away with all the grace of triumph. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxx.

wallop[1] (wol′op), *n.* [< ME. *wallop, walop*: see the verb.] A quick motion with much agitation 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.), l. 1770.

Than the kynge rode formest hym-self a grete *walop*, for sore hym longed to wite how the kynge Tradilyuaunt hym contened. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 233.

wallop[2] (wol′op), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a particular use of *wallop*[1]. It is apparently confused with *wale*[1], *whale*[2]. There is an absurd notion that the verb is derived from 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 soundly; drub; thrash. [Slang.]

My father is an engineer's labourer, and the first cause of my thieving was that he kept me without grub, and *walloped* me. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 468.

2. To tumble over; dash down. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

wallop[2] (wol′op), *n.* [< *wallop*[2], *v.*] A severe blow. [Slang.]

walloper[1] (wol′op-ėr), *n.* [< *wallop*[1] + *-er*[1].] A pot-walloper.

walloper[2] (wol′op-ėr), *n.* [Also *wolloper*; < *wallop*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which wallops. [Slang.]—**Cod-walloper,** a cod-fishing vessel. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

walloping (wol′op-ing), *a.* Great; bouncing. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

wallow[1] (wol′ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *walow*; < ME. *walowen, walewen, walwen, welwen*, 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 *walowe*, I walke, nowe woo is me.
York Plays, p. 421.

He *walweth* and he turneth to and fro.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 229.

There saw I our great galliasses tost
Upon the *wallowing* waves.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

Through the deep gulf of the chimney wide
Wallows the Yule-log's roaring tide.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii., Prol.

2. To roll the body in sand, mire, water, or other yielding substance.

The fysshe . . . foloweth them with equal pase although they make neuer such haste wyth full wynd and sailes, and *walweth* on euery syde and about the shyppe.
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 bedaubed with the dirt. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

3. To plunge into some course or condition; dwell with satisfaction in, addict one's self to, or remain in some way of life or habit, especially 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 biriel, 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.

wallow[1] (wol'ō), *n.* [< *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 *walowes* over with-in thase buskez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1142.

2†. A rolling gait.

One taught the toss, and one the new French *wallow;*
His sword-knot this, his cravat that designed.
Dryden, Epil. to Etherege's Man of Mode.

3. 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 alkali mud-hole, an old buffalo-*wallow*, 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.]

wallow[2] (wol'ō), *v. i.* [< ME. *wallowen, welewen, welhen, weolewen,* < AS. *wealwian, wealowian, wealuwian,* fade, wither; perhaps ult. connected with *welken*, wither: see *welk.*] To fade away; wither; droop. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The grond stud barrant, widderit dosk or gray,
Herbis, flowris, 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).

wallow[3] (wol'ō), *a.* [Also Se. *waueh, waugh;* < ME. *walow, walwhe, walh,* < Icel. *vālgr*, lukewarm, insipid. Cf. D. *walg*, disgust, aversion (> *walgen*, loathe, turn the stomach).] Insipid; tasteless. [Prov. Eng.]

wallower (wol'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *wallow*[1] + *-er*[1].] 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 *wallow*[1], *v.*] The act of rolling, as in mire.

wallowish (wol'ō-ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *walowish*, also contr. *walsh;* < *wallow*[3] + *-ish*[1].] Insipid; flat; nauseous. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

In Persia are kine; . . . their milke is *walowish* sweet.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 400.

Poncille [F.], the Assyrian citron, a fruit as big as two leymons, and of a verie good smell, but of a faint-sweet or *wallowish* taste. *Cotgrave.*

As unwelcome 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″pėr), *n.* Paper, usually 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 arabesque, 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 satin-finish, flock-papers, and watered, embossed, and stamped patterns. Gilding and bronzing are also largely used. Cartridge-papers are thick, heavy papers in single colors. Japanese papers include imitations of crape and leather, either plain, gilded, or in patterns. Veneers of wood pasted on paper also are used.

wall-pellitory (wâl'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 *pellitory.*

wall-pennywort (wâl'pen″i-wėrt), *n.* See *pennywort* (*a*).

wall-pepper (wâl'pep″ėr), *n.* The stonecrop, *Sedum acre*, an intensely acrid plant formerly used as a remedy in scorbutic diseases. See *stonecrop.*

wall-pie (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 ancient 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 barrels, were most difficult to load, so that we find more breech-loading wall-pieces 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 the ends of girders, joists, and other timbers. Its function is to insure even distribution of pressures, and to bind the wall together. The wall-plate of a roof of circular or elliptical plan is called a *curb-plate.* See cuts 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 sets are usually from 5 to 6 feet apart, and are themselves supported 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 sconce; especially, a mirror from the face of which projects the bracket or arm supporting a candle.

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 (wâl'rib), *n.* In *medieval vaulting*, a common English name for the longitudinal rib 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 *rocket*[2].

wall-rue (wâl'rö), *n.* A small delicate fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, growing on walls and cliffs. Also called *rue-fern, wall-pie, tentwort,* and *wall-rue spleenwort.*

wall-saltpeter (wâl'sâlt-pē″tėr), *n.* Nitrocalcite.

wall-scraper (wâl'skrā″pėr), *n.* A chisel-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 Auckland. The most important coal in the Newcastle 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-home.*

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 nature.

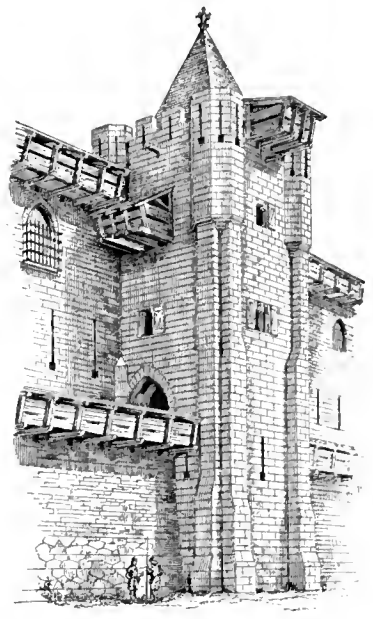
wall-spleenwort (wâl'splēn″wėrt), *n.* Same as *wall-rue.*

wall-spring (wâl'spring), *n.* A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

wall-tent (wâl'tent), *n.* See *tent*[1].

wall-tooth (wâl'töth), *n.* A large double tooth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wall-tower (wâl'tou″ėr), *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 fortifications of former times, from remote antiquity until the advance of artillery compelled the modification of military engineering. See also cut under *castle.*



Wall-tower, 13th century.—Fortifications of Carcassonne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

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 hung upon 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″ėr), *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 murarius.*

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, I. 176).

wallwort (wâl'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *walwort, walwurt*, wallwort, < AS. *wealwyrt*, < *weall*, wall, + *wyrt*, wort.] The dwarf elder, or danewort, *Sambucus Ebulus;* sometimes, also, the wall-pellitory, *Parietaria officinalis;* the stonecrop, *Sedum acre;* and the navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus.*

wally[1] (wol'i), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To coeker; indulge. [Prov. Eng.]

wally[2] (wol'i), *interj.* Same as *waly*[2]. [Provincial.]—**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; hence, any feeble, ill-grown creature. *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

walm†, *n.* [ME. *walm*, < AS. **wealm, wælm* (= OHG. *walm*), lit. a boiling up, < *weallan*, boil, gush forth, as water: see *wall*[2], *well*[1].] A bubble in boiling.

Wyth vij. *walmes* that are so felle,
Hote spryngyng out of helle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

walm†, *v. i.* [< ME. *walmen, welmen*, boil; < *walm*, *n.*] To rise; boil up; bubble.

The wikkid werchinge that *walmed* in her daies,
And 3it woll here-after but wisdome it lette.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 114.

walnote†, *n.* A Middle English form of *walnut.*

walnut (wâl'nut), *n.* [Formerly also *wallnut, wallnutte;* < ME. *walnot, walnote*, < AS. **wealhhnutu, walhhnutu* (= MD. *walnote*, D. *walnoot* = G. *walnuss* = Icel. *valhnot* = Sw. *valnöt* = Dan. *valnöd*), 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*), + *hnutu*, nut. Cf.

welshnut.] 1. The fruit of the nut-bearing tree *Juglans regia;* also, the tree itself, or its wood. The walnut-tree is native from the Caucasus and Armenia 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 broad spreading top, and bears pinnate leaves with few smooth leaflets. It produces the well-known sweet-seeded nuts of this name, in America distinguished as *English walnuts.* These are surrounded with a thin, brittle, and easily separated 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 linseed-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 walnut,* is used in France for making purses, cases 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 burr; before the introduction of mahogany it was the leading cabinet-wood of Europe, and is still preferred to all other wood for gunstocks.

Walnut-tree (*Juglans regia*)

> As on a *walnut* with-oute is a bitter barke.
> *Piers Ploweman* (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 localities, same as *hickory-nut* or *hickory.* This is sometimes distinguished as *shagbark* or *shellbark walnut.*—**Ash-leafed walnut.** Same as *Caucasian walnut.*—**Belgaum walnut.** Same as *Indian walnut.*—**Black walnut,** a North American tree, *Juglans nigra,* or its timber. The tree ranges, in rich bottom-lands and on hillsides, 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.
> *Beverley,* Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 14.

Caucasian walnut, the tree *Pterocarya* (*Juglans*) *fraxinifolia,* marked by its two-winged fruit.—**Country walnut.** Same as *Indian walnut.*—**Double walnut.** See def. 1.—**English walnut, European walnut.** See def. 1.—**Highflier walnut,** a variety of the common walnut, said to be the best in England.—**Indian walnut,** the candleberry, *Aleurites Moluccana* (*A. triloba*). Also called *Belgaum, country,* and *Otaheite walnut.*—**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 walnut.*—**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, susceptible 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 birds.—**Walnut case-bearer,** an American phycitid moth, *Acrobasis juglandis,* whose small green larva 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 larvæ roll the leaves of walnut and hickory in the United States. See cut under *Tortrix.*—**Walnut sword-tail,** a dull-brown tree-hopper, *Cyrtophus caryæ,* occurring on the foliage of walnut and hickory in the United States.—**White walnut,** the butternut, *Juglans cinerea,* sometimes called *oil-nut* and *lemon-walnut.*

walnut-moth (wâl'nut-môth), *n.* Any moth whose larva feeds on walnut, as the regal walnut-moth, *Citheronia regalis,* whose larva is known as the *hickory horned devil.* See cut under *royal.*

walnut-oil (wâl'nut-oil), *n.* See *walnut,* 1.

walnut-scale (wâl'nut-skāl), *n.* *Aspidiotus 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.* See *sphinx.*

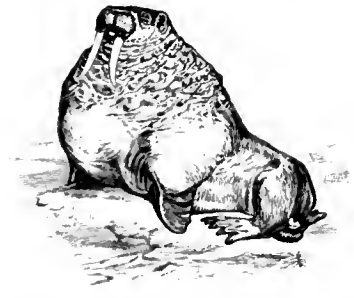
walnut-tree (wâl'nut-trē), *n.* See *walnut.*

walpurgine (wol-pėr'jin), *n.* Same as *walpurgite.*

Walpurgis night (väl-pör'gis nīt). [G. *Walpurgis nacht,* so 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 in the Harz Mountains, where they hold high festival with their master the devil.

walpurgite (wol-pėr'jīt), *n.* 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 Neustädtel in Saxony. Also *walpurgine.*

walrus (wol'rus), *n.* [= D. *walrus* = G. *walross,* < Sw. *hvalross* = Dan. *hvalros,* lit. 'whale-horse,' equiv. to Icel. *hross-hvalr* = AS. *horshwæl,* lit. 'horse-whale,' a name prob. alluding to the noise made by the animal, somewhat resembling a neigh, = Sw. Dan. *hvalfisk:* see *whale*[1] and *horse*[1]. Cf. *whalefish* and *narwhal.*] Any member of the family *Trichechidæ* (or *Rosmaridæ*); 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 canines 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 flippers 2 feet long by about 1 foot broad; the flukes each about this length, but 2½ feet in extreme breadth when pressed out flat. The mammæ 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 yellowish-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 south to Nova Scotia. It now inhabits some parts of Labrador, shores of Hudson's Bay, Greenland, and arctic regions as far north as Eskimos 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 valuable oil; from the hide a very tough and durable leather is made; and the tusks yield a superior ivory. The walrus of the North Pacific is now generally thought to be specifically distinct, and is known as *T.* or *R. obesus,* and *Cook's walrus.* It attains even greater size and weight than the common morse, and the hide is extremely rough. See also cuts under *tusk* and *rosmarine.*



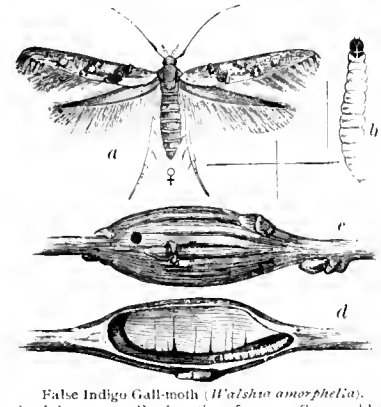
Pacific or Cook's Walrus (*Trichechus* or *Rosmarus obesus*).

walrus-bird (wol'rus-bėrd), *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.]

walsh[1] (wolsh), *a.* Same as *wallowish.*

Walsh[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Welsh.* It survives in the surname *Walsh.*

Walshia (wol'shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Clemens, 1864), named after B. D. *Walsh* (1808–69), an American entomologist.] A curious genus of moths, of the family *Tineidæ,* having the fore wings with large thick tufts of scales, and the submedian and internal nervures obsolete. Only one species, *W. amorphella,* is known. Its larva makes a gall on the stems of the false indigo, *Amorpha fruticosa,* and the moth has also been reared 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.



False Indigo Gall-moth (*Walshia amorphella*).
a, moth; *b*, larva; *c*, gall; *d*, section of same. (Cross and line show natural sizes of *a* and *b*; *c* and *d*, natural size.)

walt† (wolt), *r.* [Early mod. E. also *vault;* < ME. *walten,* < AS. *wealtan,* roll, = OHG. *walzan,* MHG. G. *walzen,* roll, = Icel. *velta,* roll. Hence ult. *vault, n., waltz, walter, welter,* 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.), l. 909.

II. *trans.* To turn; cast; overturn.

Verser en charlot. To *vault,* overturne, or ouerthrow a chariot; whence the Prouerbe, *Il n'est si bon chartier qui ne verse,* the best that driues will sometimes *vault* a Cart. *Cotgrave.*

walt† (wolt), *a.* [< ME. **walt,* < AS. *wealt,* unsteady, in comp. *unwealt,* steady, < *wealtan,* roll: see *walt, r.*] *Naut.,* unsteady; crank.

> For covetousnes 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'tėr), *r. i.* [< ME. *walteren, waltren* (= MLG. *walteren, wolteren*), freq. of *walt,* roll: see *walt, r.* 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 *walteringe* 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.]

> Thou *walters* al in a weih (that is, you tremble in the balance). *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 947.

walterot†, *n.* [ME., prob. orig. a proper name. Cf. *trotvale* (?).] 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 Ploweman* (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*[1], 2.

waltron† (wol'tron), *n.* [Appar. connected with *walrus,* perhaps by some confusion with D. *waltraan,* whale-oil (?): see *train-oil.*] A walrus. *Woodward.*

walty (wol'ti), *a.* [< *walt* + *-y*[1].] Unsteady; crank: noting a vessel. [Rare.]

> A new ship, . . . of about 150 tuns, 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), *n.* [= F. *valse* (> E. *valse*), < G. *walzer,* a round dance, waltz, < *walzen,* roll: see *walt, r.*] 1. A round dance, probably of Bohemian origin, which has been extraordinarily 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 *trois-temps*—the more rapid form *deux-temps* 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, which is triple and moderately quick. Waltzes

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 coda.—**Deux-temps waltz.** See *deux-temps*.

waltz (wâlts), *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 (wâlt'sėr), *n.* [< *waltz* + *-er*[1].] A person who waltzes.

It may be said, without vanity, that I was an apt 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 dull-green color. It is found in the Zlatoust mining region in the Urals.

walwet, *v.* A Middle English form of *wallow*[1].

waly[1], **walie** (wâ'li), *a.* and *n.* [An extension of *wale*[2], *a.*, perhaps mixed with ME. *wely*, *weli*, < AS. *weliġ*, rich, wealthy, < *wel*, well: see *well*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Beautiful; excellent.

I think them a' sae braw and *walie*. *Hamilton.*

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 husked brawly
To glowr at ilka bonny *waly*.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 533. (*Jamieson.*)

[Scotch in all senses.]

waly[2] (wā'li), *interj.* [An abbr. var. of *wellaway*.] An interjection expressive of lamentation; alas! [Obsolete or Scotch.]

O *waly, waly* up the bank,
And *waly, waly* down the brae,
And *waly, waly* yon 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 *ebony*.

wamble (wom'bl), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *wambled*, ppr. *wambling*. [Also dial. *wammel*, *wammle*; < ME. *wamlen*, < Dan. *vamle*, feel nausea (cf. *vammel*, mawkish); freq. of the verb seen in Icel. *væma* = 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.* [< *wamble*, *v.*] A rumbling, heaving, or similar disturbance in the stomach; a feeling of nausea. [Obsolete 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.* Sick at the stomach; figuratively, wretched; humiliated. [Vulgar.]

wambles (wom'blz), *n.* Milk-sickness.

wamblingly† (wom'bling-li), *adv.* 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 borne us 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* + *tow*[1].] 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 of *wamble*.

wammus (wam'us), *n.* [Also *wamus*; < G. *wamms*, *wams*, a doublet, waistcoat, jerkin, < MHG. *wambes*, *wambeis*, < OF. *gambais*, a leathern doublet: see *gambeson*.] A warm knitted jacket resembling a cardigan. [Southern and western U. S.]

This [wagon-spoke] he put into the baggy part of his *wamus*, 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 Graysons, xxviii.

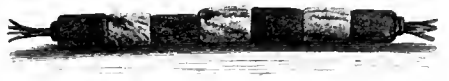
wamp (womp), *n.* [Supposed to be < Massachusetts Ind. *wompi*, white: see *wampum*.] The American eider-duck: so called from the appearance of the drake. [Massachusetts.]

wampee (wom-pē'), *n.* [Also *whampee*; Chinese, < *hwang*, yellow, + *pī*, skin.] 1. The fruit of a tree, *Clausena Wampi*, of the *Rutaceæ*, 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.] To toss about in a threatening, boasting, or frantic manner; wave violently; brandish; flourish. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

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 ornament by the North American Indians. The shell was cut away, leaving only a cylinder like a European bugle. Wampum was of two kinds, white and black or dark-purple. An imitation of wampum consisting of white porcelain beads of the same shape has been made by Europeans for sale to the Indians. See the second quotation under *wampumpeag*.

Ye said Narigansets . . . should pay . . . 2000 fathome of good white *wampame*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, 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 Periwinele, which they call Meteaûhock, 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 fish, which some English call Hens, Poquaûhock, and of this sort three make an English peny. . . . This one fathom of this their stringed money, now worth of the English but five shillings (sometimes more), some few yeeres since was worth nine, and sometimes ten shillings per Fathome. . . . Obs: Their white they call *Wompam* (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.

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 *wampum*, or *wampumpeage* (as it is more properly called), of the Indians. . . . Peage was the name of the substance, which was of two kinds—black and white. *Wampum*, or *wompum*, 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 *wampum*. 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, broken 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. 124.

wampum-snake (wom'pum-snāk), *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.

wamus (wam'us), *n.* Same as *wammus*.

wan[1] (won), *a.* [< ME. *wan*, *wanne*, < AS. *wann*, *wonn*, dark, black, lurid (as an epithet of the raven, the sea, flame, night, also of shadows, ornaments, clothes, etc.): connections uncertain. According to some, orig. 'deficient,' se. in color, and so connected with AS. *wan*, deficient: see *wan-* and *wane*[1], *wane*[2]. 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.), l. 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.

3†. Sorrowful; sad.

In maters that meuys the with might for to stir,
There is no worship in weping, ne in *wan* teres;
But desyre thi redresse all with derfe strokis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3602.

4†. Frightful; awful; great.

Then come thai 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 *pale*[2]), ashy, cadaverous.

wan[1] (won), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wanned*, ppr. *wanning*. [< *wan*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To render wan.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become wan.

All his visage *wann'd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 580.

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 in both uses.]

wan[2]† (wan). An old preterit of *win*[1].

wan-. [< ME. *wan-*, < AS. *wan-* = MD. D. *wan-* = OHG. MHG. *wan-*, G. *wahn-* = Icel. *van-* = Sw. Dan. *van-*, a negative prefix, being the adj. AS. *wan* = OFries. *wan*, *won* = MLG. *wan* = OHG. *wan* = Icel. *vanr*: see *wane*[1], *wane*[2], *want*[1], *wanse*. AS. compounds with *wan-* were numerous: *wanhælth*, 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 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 *wanton*.

wanbelief†, *n.* [ME. *wanbelefe*; < *wan-* + *belief*.] Lack of faith. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 515.

wanbeliever†, *n.* One who disbelieves. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 515.

wanchancy (won-chän'si), *a.* [< *wan-* + *chancy*. Cf. *unchancy*.] Unlucky; unchancy; wicked. [Scotch.]

wand (wond), *n.* [< ME. *wand*, *wond*, < Icel. *vöndr* (*rand-*), a wand, a switch, = OSw. *wand* = Dan. *vaand* = Goth. *wandus*, a rod; so called from its pliancy, < AS. *windan* (pret. *wand*), etc., wind: see *wind*[1].] 1. A slender stick; a rod.

A toppe of it to sette other a *wonde*
Ys holdon best right in Aprilles 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.

2†. 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.
Sir P. Sidney.

(*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, i. 659.

(*c*) A small baton which forms part of the insignia of the messenger of a court of justice in Scotland, and which he must exhibit before executing a caption: called more fully *wand 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*[1].

wander (won'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *wanderen*, *wandren*, *wondrien*, < AS. *wandrian*, wander, = OS.

wandlōn = D. *wandelen* = OHG. *wantalōn*, 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 *wind*[1], *wend*[1].] **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. Job 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., 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 for woo of his buernes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 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.

=Syn. 1-3. *Roam*, *Rove*, etc. (see *ramble*), straggle.—**3.** 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'dėrd), *p. a.* That has strayed or become lost: as, the *wandered* scolex of the dog's tapeworm.

wanderer (won'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *wanderare* (= G. *wanderer*); < *wander* + *-er*[1].] **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, l. 524.

2. *pl.* In *Araehnida*, specifically, the wandering as distinguished from the sedentary spiders; the vagabonds. See *Vagabundæ*.

wandering (won'dėr-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, iv. 5.

If a man's wits be *wandering*, let him study the mathematics, for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. *Bacon*, Studies.

Wandering abscess, a chronic abscess which burrows through the tissues, usually in obedience to the law of gravity, and appears on the surface at some distance from its point of origin.—**Wandering cells**, the leucocytes; cells resembling, and probably identical with, the white blood-corpuscles, found in the tissues outside of the blood-vessels.—**Wandering Jew**, (*a*) A legendary character who, according to one version (that of Matthew Paris, dating from the thirteenth century), was a servant of Pilate, by name Cartaphilus, and gave Christ a blow when he was led out of the palace to execution. According to a later version he was a cobbler named Ahasuerus, who refused Christ permission to sit down and rest when he passed his house on the way to Golgotha. Both legends agree in the sentence pronounced by Christ on the offender, "Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return." A prey to remorse, he has since wandered from land to land without 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. pendida* has lance-ovate or oblong leaves which are crimson beneath and green or purplish above, with two broad silvery stripes. Another sort has bright green leaves.—**Wandering shearwater**, the greater shearwater, *Puffinus major*, a bird of the family *Procellariidæ*. See cut under *haglen*.—**Wandering spiders**. See *wanderer*, 2.—**Wandering tattler**, *Heteroscelus incanus*, a bird of the snipe family (*Scolopacidæ*), widely distributed on the coasts and islands of the Pacific. See cut under *tattler*.—**Wandering tumor**, one of the solid abdominal viscera which has become movable through relaxation of its attachments, as a floating kidney.

wandering (won'dėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *wanderynge*, *wandringe* (= MHG. *wanderinge*, G. *wanderung*), verbal n. of *wander*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who wanders; a ramble or peregrination; a journeying hither and thither.

And many a tree and bush 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'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner.

When was Lancelot *wanderingly* lewd?
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

wandering-sailor (won'dėr-ing-sā″lor), *n.* The moneywort, *Lysimachia Nummularia*, and the Kenilworth ivy or wandering Jew, *Linaria Cymbalaria*, from their creeping habit.

wanderment† (won'dėr-ment), *n.* [< *wander* + *-ment*.] The act of roaming or roving. [Rare.]

Barefoot went
Upon their ten toes in wild *wanderment*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. iii. 20.

wanderoo (won-dę-rō′), *n.* [Also *wanderow*, *wanderu*; = F. *ouanderou* (Buffon), < Cingalese *wanderu*, a monkey; cf. Hind. *bandar*, a monkey: see *bunder*.] A large catarrhine monkey of Malabar, India, *Macacus silenus*. It is about 3 feet long to the tip of the tail (which is tufted), of a blackish color with pink buttocks, and has an extravagant mane of long hair surrounding the face, of a light or whitish

Wanderoo (*Macacus silenus*).

color. Notwithstanding the name, the wanderoo is not found in Ceylon, where that native name applies more properly to species of *Semnopithecus*, as the great wanderoo or maha, *S. ursinus*. The misapplication originated with Buffon. Also called *Malabar monkey*, *lion-tailed monkey*, *baboon*, or *macaque*, *neel-chunder*, *silenus*, and by other names.

wandle (won'dl), *a.* [Appar. for **wandly*, < *wand* + *-ly*[1]. Cf. *wandy*.] Wand-like; wandy; supple; pliant; nimble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wandoo (won'dö), *n.* [Native Australian.] A eucalypt, *Eucalyptus redunca*, 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.

wandreth† (won'dreth), *n.* [< ME. *wandreth*, *wandrethe*, *wondrethe*, < Icel. *vandræthi*, difficulty, trouble, genit. as adj., difficult, troublesome, < *vandr*, difficult, requiring pains and care, hence also select, choice, picked, also zealous, + *rāthi*, advice, counsel, management, = E. *read*: see *read*[1], *n.*, and cf. *-reth*, *-ret*, 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. < Dan. *vand*, water, = Norw. *vand*, water, a lake, tarn: see *water*.] Roads; a roadstead.

The 21 day the Primerose remaining at an anker in the *wands*, the other three shippes bare into Orwel hauen. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 310.

wandsomdly†, *adv.* [ME., for **wansomely*, < *wan* + *-some* + *-ly*[2], or **wantsomely*, < *wantsome* + *-ly*[2].] Sorrowfully.

The waye unto Wynchestre thay wente at the gayneste,
Wery and *wandsomdly*, with wondide knyghtes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4013.

wandy (won'di), *a.* [< *wand* + *-y*[1].] Long and flexible, like a wand.

wane[1] (wān), *r.*; pret. and pp. *waned*, ppr. *waning*. [< ME. *wanen*, *wanien*, *wonien*, < AS. *wanian*, *wonian*, *gewanian* = OFries. *wania*, *wonia* = OHG. *wanōn*, *wanen* = Icel. *vana*, decrease, wane; from the adj., AS. *wan* = OHG. *wan* = Icel. *vanr* = Goth. *wans*, wanting, deficient (an adj. also appearing as a negative prefix: see *wan-*), = Skt. *ūna*, lacking, deficient, inferior; perhaps an orig. pp. of a root *u*, be empty, Zend √ *u*, be lacking, existing also in Gr. *εἶνις*, bereaved, G. *öde*, desolate, etc. Cf. *wan*[1], *want*[1]. 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 *wax*.

Undernethe hir feet she hadde a mone,
Wexing it was, and sholde *wanie* sone.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1220.

How slow
This old moon *wanes!*
Shak., M. N. D., i. 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 son of a woman, and *wanes* the glorious name of the Son of God.
Donne, Sermons, iii.

wane[1] (wān), *n.* [< ME. *wane*, < AS. *wana* = Icel. *vani*, decrease, wane: see *wane*[1], *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 horns again.
Drayton, On his Lady's not Coming to London.

2. Decline; failure; declension.

Men, families, cities, have their falls and *wanes*.
Burton, Anat. 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.

wane[2]† (wān), *a.* [ME., < AS. *wan*, deficient: see *wan-*, *wan*[1], and *wane*[1], *v.*] Wanting; lacking; deficient.

And qwo-so be *wane* schal paye a pound of wax.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

wane[3]†, *n.* Same as *wone*. *York Plays*, p. 106.

wane-cloud (wān'kloud), *n.* A cirro-stratus cloud.

Modern meteorologists have corroborated the speculative notions of the ancients, and have observed the prevalence of the *wane-cloud* to be usually followed by bad weather. *Forster*, Atmospheric Phenomena.

waney (wā'ni), *a.* and *n.* [< *wane*[1] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having a natural bevel (compare *wane*[1], *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. *E. H. Knight.*

wang[1] (wang), *n.* [< ME. *wange*, *wonge*, < AS. *wange*, *wonge*, cheek, jaw (*wang-beard*, cheek-beard, *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* = Icel. *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. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Thy wordis makis me my *wangges* to wete,
And chaunges, childe, ful often my cheere.
York Plays, p. 64.

2†. [Short for *wang-tooth*.] A cheek-tooth or grinder. *Chaucer.*

wang[2]† (wang), *n.* A dialectal reduction of *whang*[1].

wangala (wang'ga-lä), *n.* Same as *ranglo*.

wanger†, *n.* [Also *wonger*; < ME. *wangere*, *wonger*, *wongere*, < AS. *wangere* (= OHG. *wanguri* = Goth. *waggari*), a pillow, < *wange*, *wonge*, etc., cheek: see *wang*[1].] A rest for the cheek; a pillow.

His bryght helm was his *wonger*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 201.

wang-tooth† (wang'töth), *n.* [< ME. *wangtoothe*, < AS. *wangtōth*, < *wang*, cheek, + *tōth*, tooth: see *wang*[1] and *tooth*.] A cheek-tooth; a grinder or molar.

He boffatede me a-boute the mouthe and bete oute my *wang-teth*. *Piers Ploweman* (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.

wangun (wâng'gun), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A place 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 men.

wanhope† (won'hōp), *n.* [< ME. *wanhope* (= MD. *wanhoop*); < *wan-* + *hope*[1].] 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 I sterve in *wanhope* and distresse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 391.

Alle hise disciplis weren in *wanhope*;
For to coumforte them iheau thouȝte.
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.*)

waniand†, *n.* [ME. *waniand, wanyand, wenyande;* appar. a noun uso of ME. *waniand*, ppr. (< AS. *waniende*) of *wanien, wanen*, wane: see *wane*[1]. Cf. *wanion*.] Waning; specifically, the waning of the moon, regarded as implying ill luck.

Be they kyngis or knyghtis, in care ȝe thaim cast;
ȝaa, and welde tham in woo to wonne, in the *wanyand*.
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.

wanion† (wan'iọn), *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 wanton.** (*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, iii. 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 wares would be welcome where money wanteth, he went *with a wanion* 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.

I'll tell Ralph a tale in 's ear shall fetch him again *with a wanion*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, 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 elbow. *Scott*, Abbot.

wankapin (wong'ka-pin), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] The water-chinkapin. Also *yonecopin*.

wankle (wan'kl), *a.* [< ME. *wankel*, < AS. *wancol, woncal* (= OS. *wankal* = OHG. *wankal*, MHG. *wankel*), unsteady, unstable; cf. OHG. MHG. *wanc*, unsteady movement, doubt, G. *wank*, remove, change; OHG. *wanchōn*, MHG. *wanken*, be unsteady, vacillate, = Icel. *rakka* = Sw. *ranka*, wander about; connected with AS. *wincian*, etc., wink: see *wink*, *wince*, and cf. *wench*.] Weak; unstable; not to be depended on. [North. Eng.]

wanly (won'li), *adv.* [< *wan* + *-ly*[1].] In a wan or pale manner; palely.

wanness (won'nes), *n.* [< ME. *wannesse;* < *wan*[1] + *-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;* < *wan*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.

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'fụl), *a.* [< *wan-* + *restful*.] Restless. [Scotch.]

An' may they never learn the gaets
Of ither vile *wanrestfu'* pets.
Burns, Death of Poor Maillie.

wanrufe†, *n.* [< *wan-* + Sc. *rufe, ruff, roif*, rest; cf. *roo*[1].] Disquietude.

Bot I haif mervell in certaine
Quhat makis thé this *wanrufe*.
Robene and Makyne (Child's Ballads, IV. 246).

wanse† (wons), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *wanze;* < ME. *wansen*, diminish, decrease. < AS. *wansian*, diminish; with verb-formative *-s*, as in *minsian*, decrease (see *mince*), and *ælcensian*, cleanse (see *cleanse*), < *wan*, deficient: see *wane*[2].] To wane; waste; pine; wither.

His liveiy 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., iii. (*Trench.*)

wanspeed†, *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.

want[1]† (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-*, *wane*[1].] Lacking; deficient.

And fyue *wont* of fyfty, quoth God, I schal forȝete alle.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 740.

want[1] (wônt), *n.* [< ME. *want, wonte*, lack, deficiency, indigence, < Icel. *vant*, want, < *vant*, lacking: see *want*[1], *a.*] 1. Lack; deficiency; scarcity; dearth, or absence of what is needed or desired: as, *want* of thought; *want* of money.

'Prentices in Paul's Church-yard, that scented
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 vacant 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.

4. The state of being without means; poverty; penury; indigence.

An endless Spring of Age the Good enjoy,
Where neither i*Want* does pinch, nor Plenty eloy.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 7.

Ring out the *want*, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

5†. A time of need.

He wept and shed many tears, blessing God that had brought him to see their faces, and admiring the things they had done in their *wants*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 112.

6. That which cannot be dispensed with; a necessity.

Habitual superfluities become actual *wants*.
Paley, Mor. Phil., vi. 11.

7. In *coal-mining*, same as *nip*[1], 8.—**Want of consideration.** See *consideration*.—**Syn. 1.** Insufficiency, scantiness, dearth, default, failure.—**3.** Requirement, desideratum.—**4.** *Need, Indigence*, etc. (see *poverty*), distress, straits.

want[1] (wônt), *v.* [< ME. *wanten, wonten*, < Icel. *vanta*, want, lack, < *vanr*, neut. *vant*, lacking; see *want*[1], *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*
Discourse, is ever entertaining Company out of the last Book
He read in. *Ethereye*, She Would if she Could, iv. 2.

They *want* many bad qualities which abound in the others. *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 not. *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 solemnized.
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 thei 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 wunna *want* it, and maunna *want* it. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

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; crave.

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 proselytes. *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 capture the battery.—**Syn.** *Need*, etc. See *lack*[1], *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To be lacking, deficient, or absent.

If ye *wanten* in thees tweyne,
The world is lore.
Chaucer, Complaint to Pity, l. 76.

There shall *want*
Nothing to express our aharea in your delight, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1.

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 208.

2. To fail; give out; fall short.

They of the citie fought valiantly with Engines, Darts, Arrowes: and when Stones *wanted*, they threw Silver, especially molten Silver. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 402.

The front looking to the river, tho' of rare worke for ye carving, yet *wants* of that magnificence which a plainer and truer designe would have contributed to it.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1644.

3. To be in need; suffer from lack of something.

He cannot *want* for money. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 2. 10.

want[2]† (wont), *n.* [Also *wont:* for *wand*, < ME. *wand*, < AS. *wand*, a mole, also in comp. *wandwyrp*, a mole (cf. *moldwarp*), = G. dial. *wond, wonne* = Sw. dial. *vand, raand, vönd, vond*, a mole.] The mole or moldwarp.

They found heards of deere feeding by thousands, and the Countrie full of strange Conies, headed like ours, vvith the feet of a *Want*, and taile of a Cat, hauing vnder their chins a bagge, into which they gather their meat when they haue filled their bodie abroad.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 779.

want[3]†, *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *vöttr* (*vatt-*, orig. *vant-*) = OSw. *wante*, a glove, = Sw. Dan. *vante* = D. *want*, a mitten; cf. 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. *gantlet*[2], *gauntlet*[2].] A glove. *Imp. Dict.*

wa'n't (wânt). A colloquial and vulgar contraction of *was not*.

wantage (won'tāj), *n.* [< *want*[1] + *-age*.] Deficiency; that which is wanting.

Inspectors and Gaugers shall make a detailed return (in duplicate) of each lot inspected, showing the serial number of each stamp affixed thereto, the gauge, *wantage*, proof, and number of proof gallons.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 256.

wanter (wôn'tėr), *n.* [< *want*[1] + *-er*[1].] 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† (wônt'grās), *n.* [< *want*[1], *v.*, + obj. *grace*.] A reprobate.

Want a *want-grace* to performe the deede.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 57. (*Davies.*)

want-hill (wont'hil), *n.* [< *want*[2] + *hill*[1].] A mole-hill.

Walter Eyres, digging *want-hills*, 8s.
Darrell Papers (in H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age).

wan-thriven (won-thriv'n), *a.* [< *wan-* + *thriven*.] Stunted; decayed; in a state of decline. [Scotch.]

wanting (wôn'ting), *p. a.* [< *want*[1] + *-ing*[2].] 1. Deficient or lacking.

Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found *wanting*. 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.

2†. 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.* Exeept; less; minus.

Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 727.

wantless (wônt'les), *a.* [< *want*[1] + *-less.*] Having no want; abundant; fruitful. [Rare.]

The *want-less* counties, Essex, Kent,
Surrie. *Warner*, Albion's England, iii. 7.

wanto (wan'tō), *n.* A reed-buck of western Africa: same as *nagor*, 1.

wanton (won'ton), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *wantonn, wantowen, wantowen, wantogen*, also, with loss of pp. suffix *-n, wantowe*, orig. 'uneducated, unrestrained,' hence 'licentious, sportive, playful,' < *wan-*, not, + *towen* (also *i-towen*), < AS. *togen* (also *getogen*), pp. of *teón* (pret. *teah*, pl. *tugon*) = Goth. *tiuhan*, etc., = L. *ducere*, draw: see *wan-* and *tee*[1] (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; recklessly 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 Complaining for Death of her Fawn.

3. Wild; unruly; loose; unrestrained.

And take good hede bi wisdom & resonn
That bl no *wantowne* lauginge 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 waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevel'd, but in *wanton* 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 vain.
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, l. 136.

5. Rank; luxuriant.

The qualnt mazes in the *wanton* green.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 99.

Every ungovernable passion grows *wanton* and luxuriant in corrupt religions. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

6. Characterized by unrestrained indulgence of the natural impulses or appetites; dissolute; licentious.

The proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too *wanton* and too full of gawds.
Shak., K. John, iii. 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, i.

7. Particularly, unchaste; lascivious; libidinous; 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, i. 2.

II. *n.* **1.** A pampered, petted creature; one spoiled by fondness or indulgence; also, a frolicsome, roving, sportive creature; a trifler: used sometimes as a term of endearment.

Thy parents made thee a *wanton* with too much cockering. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 36.

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 woman.

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; sport.

When, like some childish wench, she loosely *wantoning*
With tricks and giddy turns seems to inisle the shore.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 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 wind. *Mrs. Oliphant*, May, iii.

2. To sport or dally in lewdness; sport lasciviously.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To make wanton.

If he does win, it *wantons* him with over-plus, and enters him into new ways of expence. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 58.

2. To spend or waste in wantonness.

Hee *wantons* away his life foolishly that, when he is well, will take physick to make him sick.
Bp. Hall, Defeat of Cruelty.

wantonhead†, wantonhood† (won'ton-hed, -hûd), *n.* [< ME. *wantounhede*; < *wanton* + *-head, -hood.*] Wantonness.

wantoning[1] (won'ton-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wanton*, *v.*] The act of playing the wanton.

wantoning[2] (won'ton-ing), *n.* [< *wanton* + *-ing*[3].] 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.

wantonize† (won'ton-īz), *v. i.* [< *wanton* + *-ize.*] To frolic; sport; dally; wanton.

That bread and glaring way wherein
Wild sinners find full space to *wantonize*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 72.

wantonly (won'ton-li), *adv.* [< *wanton* + *-ly*[2].] In a wanton manner. 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 nothing to gain thereby. *Irving*, Kniekerbocker, p. 289.

(*b*) Frolicsomely; sportfully; gaily; playfully; carelessly.

How sweet these solitary places are! how *wantonly*
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 outrageous act.

It were a *wantonness*, and would demand
Severe reproof. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

wantrust†, *n.* [< ME. *wantrust* (= MD. *wantroost*); < *wan-* + *trust*[1], q. v.] Distrust.

O *wantrust!* ful of fals suspeccioun.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 177.

wantsome† (wônt'sum), *a.* [< ME. *wantsum*; < *want*[1] + *-some.*] Poor; needy. *Ormulum*, l. 14824.

wantwit† (wônt'wit), *n.* [< *want*[1], *v.*, + obj. *wit.*] One destitute of wit or sense; a fool.

Such a *want-wit* sadness makes of me
That I have much ado to know myself.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 6.

wanty[1] (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.]

wanty[2†] (won'ti), *n.*; pl. *wanties* (-tiz). [Dim. of *want*[3].] A mole; a moldwarp.

Some creatures, albeit they be alwales covered within the ground, yet live and breath nevertheless, and namely the *wanty* or mold-warpes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, ix. 7. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

wanwit†, *n.* [ME. *wanwit* (= G. *wahnwitz* = Sw. *vanvett* = Dan. *vanvid*); < *wan-* + *wit.*] Lack of sense; foolishness.

Schild me from pein of helle plt,
That I have deserued thorew *wan-wite*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

wany†, *r.* A Middle English form of *wane*[2].

wanyand†, *n.* Same as *waniand.*

wanze†, *v. i.* See *wanse.*

wap[1] (wop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wapped*, ppr. *wapping.* [< ME. *wappen*; cf. *whap, whop*, and *quap*[1], *quop*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; knock; beat; wallop; drub. [Colloq.]

Why, either of my boys could *wap* him with one hand.
Thackeray.

2. To flap; flutter. [Scotch.]

There's nae a cock in a' 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.]

wap[1] (wop), *n.* [< ME. *wappe*; < *wap*[1], *v.*] A smart stroke; a blow. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The werld wannes at a *wappe*, and the wedire gloumes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. 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).

wap[2†] (wop), *v. t.* [< ME. *wappen* (also comp. *atwappen, biwappen*), lap or wrap, wrap up (perhaps confused with *wrappen, wlappen*, wrap, lap): see *wrap, lap*[3].] To wrap; tie; bind. *Halliwell.*

wap[2] (wop), *n.* [Also *wapp, wop*; < *wap*[2], *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.

wap[3†] (wop), *v. i.* [< ME. *wappen*, bark; cf. *waff*[2] and *yap.*] To bark; yelp.

Wappynge or baffyng as howndys. *Prompt. Parv.*

'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) *wapaeuthu, wapow-keetho* (also *wapohow*), 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.*

wapenshaw (wop'n-shâ), *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 certain 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 more or less wide district for review, inspection, shooting competitions, etc. [Scotch.]

We went to the field of war,
And to the *weapon-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* + *-ing*[1].] Same as *wapenshaw.*

But thir ridings and *wappenshawings*, my leddy, I hae nae ne broo o' them ava. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

wapentake (wop'n-tāk), *n.* [< ME. *wapentake, wepentake*, < AS. *wǽpengetæc, wǽpentac*, a district, a wapentake (AL. *wapentac* or *wapentagium*), adapted from Icel. *vapnatak*, < *vapna*, gen. pl. of *vapn*, a weapon (= AS. *wǽpen* = E. *weapon*), + *-tak*, a taking hold, a grasping, esp. a grasp in wrestling (used of the contact of weapons), < *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 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 Alfured, or Alfred, who then raigned, did devide the realme into shires, and the shires into hundrethes, and the hundrethes into rapes or *wapentakes*, and the *wapentakes* into tithinges, Soe that tenn tithinges made an hundrethe, and five made a lathe or *wapentake*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The *wapentake* 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.

wapiti (wop'i-ti), *n.* [Also *wappiti, wapite, wappite*; < Amer. Ind. (Cree) *wapitik*, '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 of the family *Cervidæ*. *Wapiti* 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*[1] (with cut), *moose, stag.*) The full-grown male wapiti 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 rump is a white patch bordered with black and extending into the groin; the tail is extremely short. The antlers are very long, with comparatively slender, cylindric, and regularly curved beam, giving off in front the brow- and bez-antlers close together, the royal at end of first third

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 European 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 *wapatoo*; < Oregon Ind. *wapatoo, wappatoo* (?).] The tubers of *Sagittaria variabilis*. The Indians of Oregon use them as food.

wappet†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *wap*[1].

wappen†, *n.* Same as *wapen*.

wappened†, *a.* A spurious (or perhaps obscene) word occurring only in the following passage. It has been conjectured to be a misprint for *weeping*.

> This yellow slave [gold]
> 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*.

wapper† (wap'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *wap*[1]: see *wap*[1], *warer*[1].] To move tremulously; totter; blink.

> But still he stode his face to set awrye,
> And *wappering* tarnid up his white of eye.
> *Mir. for Mags.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

wapper-eyed† (wap'ėr-īd), *a.* [< *wapper* + *eye*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Blear-eyed; blinking.

> A little *wapper-eyed* constable, to wink and blink at small faults. *Middleton*, Black Book, p. 528.

wapper-jaw (wap'ėr-jâ), *n.* 1. A wry mouth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A projecting under-jaw. [Colloq., U. S.]

wappet (wap'et), *n.* [Cf. *wap*[3].] A cur-dog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Wappineer† (wop-i-nēr'), *n.* [Var. of **Wappingeer* for *Wappinger*, q. v.] A man of Wapping, a district of London along the Thames, near the Tower.

> In kennel sowe'd o'er head and ears
> Amongst the crowding *Wappineers*.
> *D'Urfey*, Colin'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-ėr), *n.* [< *Wapping* + *-er*[1].] A man of Wapping, London.

> He was a thorough-paced traitor, and looked upon to be paymaster of the mob; a *Wappinger*, and good at mustering seamen. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 585. (*Davies.*)

wapplerite (wop'lėr-īt), *n.* A hydrated arsenate of calcium and magnesium, found at Joachimsthal in minute white crystals.

waps (wops), *n.* A dialectal variant of *wasp*.

wapyn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *weapon*.

war[1] (wâr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *warre*; < ME. *wer, werr, were, werre, worre, wyrre*, < late AS. *werre* (also cited in AL. as **war*, in comp. *warscot*), < 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* (*verwirren*), confuse, entangle, embroil, = MD. *werren* (*ver-werren*), embroil, entangle; akin to E. *worse*: see *worse*, and cf. *war*[2], n.t. a var. of *worse*. The F. *guerre* appears in the phrase *nom de guerre*, and the Sp. in the dim. *guerrilla*. Hence *war*[1], *v.*, *warray*, *warrior*, etc.] 1. A contest beween 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 sovercign powers of the nations engaged in it; when it is carried into the territories of the antagonist it is called an *aggressive* or *offensive war*, and when carried on to 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, mutilation, 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 criminal, 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 pece."
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 900.

> Learniag 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*, Maud, 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.

> *War* is our bus'ness, but to whom is giv'a
> To die, or triumph, that determine heav'n!
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxii. 171.

5. Forces; army. Compare *battle*. [Poetical.]

> O'er 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.

> I'll to the Tuscan *wars*. *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, Hanover, etc., in 1866. It resulted in the victory of the former, the dissolution of the Germanic confederation, the replacing of Austria by Prussia 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 Marius (commencing 88 B. C.) or that between Pompey and Cæsar (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 *council*.—**Crimean war.** See *Crimean*.—**Custom of war, declaration of war, Department of War, effeir of war.** See *custom, declaration*, etc.—**Eighty years' war**, 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**, or **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 waged by Great Britain and its American colonies against France and Indian allies, 1754–63, ending in the acquisition of Canada and the Mississippi region by Great Britain: it was a part of the "Seven Years' War."—**Holy war**, a war waged with a religious purpose: as, the *holy wars* of the Crusaders; a Mohammedan *holy war* against the infidels.—**Honors of war.** See *honor*.—**Hundred years' war**, the series of wars between England and France, about 1338–1453. The English, generally victors in these wars down to about 1430 (Crécy, Poitiers, Agincourt, etc.), and rulers of a great part of France, were finally expelled entirely, except from Calais, which they retained for about a century longer.—**Inexpiable war.** See *inexpiable*.—**Italian war**, the war of 1859 waged by France and Sardinia against Austria. It resulted in the defeat 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 waged by Great Britain and its American colonies against France and Indian allies, being the American phase of the War of the Austrian Succession (1741–8).—**King Philip's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war between the New England colonists and the confederated Indians under the lead of Philip (1675–6).—**King William's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war waged by Great Britain and its colonies against France and Indian allies, being the American phase of the contest between various European powers against Louis XIV. of France (1689–97).—**Latin war**, in *Rom. hist.*, the war between Rome and the Latin League, 340–338 B. C., ending in the subjection of the latter.—**Man of war.** See *man*.—**Marsic war.** See *social war*.—**Mexican war**, the war between the United States and Mexico, 1846–8, ending in the defeat of the latter, and its cession of California 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 Pompey about 65 B. C.—**Napoleonic wars**, a general name for the wars waged by France with various nations, dating from Napoleon's campaigns in Italy in 1796 to his final overthrow in 1815.—**Peasants' war.** See *peasant*.—**Peloponnesian war.** See *Peloponnesian*.—**Peninsular war.** See *peninsular*.—**Pequot war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war between the New England colonists and the Pequot Indians of Connecticut in 1637.—**Persian wars**, in *Gr. hist.*, the wars between Persia and Greece 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 Xerxes (Thermopylæ, Salamis, Platæa).—**Private war.** See *private*.—**Punic wars.** See *Punic*.—**Queen Anne's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war waged by Great Britain and its colonies against France and Indian allies, being the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–13).—**Revolutionary war**, in *U. S. hist.*, same as *War of the American Revolution*.—**Russo-Turkish wars**, wars between Russia and Turkey. The principal in modern times were those (*a*) of 1828–9, ending in the defeat of Turkey; (*b*) of 1853–6 (see *Crimean*); (*c*) of 1877–8, between Russia and its allies (Rumania, etc.) and Turkey, resulting in the defeat of Turkey and the reconstruction of southeastern Europe.—**Sacred wars**, in *Gr. hist.*, wars against certain Greek states which had been adjudged guilty of sacrilege by the Amphictyonic Council: as, the *sacred war* against Phocia (ending 346 B. C.).—**Saltpeter war.** See *saltpeter*.—**Samnite wars**, three wars waged by Rome against the Samnites and other Italians, (*a*) 343–341 B. C., (*b*) 326–304 B. C., (*c*) 298–290 B. C., ending in the triumph of Rome.—**Schleswig-Holstein wars**, wars between Denmark and the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein (with allies). They commenced in 1848 and ended in 1864, when Prussia and Austria defeated the Danes and occupied the duchies, which were eventually annexed by Prussia.—**Secretary at War, Secretary of War.** See *secretary*.—**Seven weeks' war**, or **seven days' war**, the Austro-Prussian war of 1866.—**Seven years' war.** See *Silesian wars*.—**Silesian wars.** See *Silesian*.—**Sinews of war.** See *sinew*.—**Sloop of war.** See *sloop*[1].—**Smalkaldic war.** See *Smalkaldic*.—**Social war.** See *social*. The name is also given to the war between Athens and her former allies about 358–355 B. C.—**Thirty years' war.** See *thirty*.—**To declare war.** See *declare*.—**To make war.** See *make*[1].—**Trojan war.** See *Trojan*.—**Tug of war.** See *tug*.—**War measures**, a general title for acts passed by the United States Congress and orders made by the President during the civil war, 1861–5, which became necessary to its prosecution, though not expressly authorized by the Constitution, as the Confiscation Acts, the Legal Tender Acts, the ordering of drafts for the military service, the emancipation of slaves, etc.—**War of 1812**, the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812–15.—**War of Liberation**, specifically, the war undertaken by Germany in 1813, with the aid of Russia, Great Britain, and other allies, to free Germany and other parts of Europe from the rule or influence of Napoleon and the French.—**War of secession.** See *secession*.—**War of the American Revolution.** See *revolution*.—**War of the rebellion.** Same as *war of secession*.—**War powers**, powers exercised during or because of war; specifically, the powers exercised in time of war by the President of the United States as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service.—**Wars of succession.** See *succession*.—**Wars of the French Revolution**, the wars growing out of the French Revolution, waged by Austria, Prussia, etc., against France, and commencing in 1792.—**Wars of the Roses.** See *rose*[1].—**War to the knife.** See *knife*.

war[1] (wâr), *v.*; 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 hethen 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 vouales of the original, quherin the north *warres* 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* a good warfare.
1 Tim. i. 18.

war[2] (wâr), *a.* [Sc. also *waur*; < ME. *warre, 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 mueh *war* then it wont.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Murder and *waur* than murder. *Scott*.

war[2] (wâr), *v. t.* [Sc. also *waur*; < *war*[2], *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.

war[3]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ware*[1].

war[4]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *were*.

waratah (wâ'ra-tä), *n.* [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 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*.

warbeetle (wâr'bē'tl), *n.* Same as *warble*[3], 3.

warble[1] (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. *werban* (*werfan*), turn, twist, move, be busy about, perform, = OS. *hwerbhan*, move hither and thither, = AS. *hweorfan*, turn, move: see *wherve, wharf*, and cf. *whirl, wharl, whorl*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sing with trills and quavering, or melodious turns, as a bird; carol or sing with sweetly trilling notes.

Warble, child; make passionate my sense of hearing.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 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 *warble* in the linnet's throat.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, l. 3.

The stream of life *warbled* through her heart as a brook sometimes *warbles* through a pleasant little dell.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

3. To yodel. [U. S.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To sing or utter with quavering trills or turns: as, to *warble* a song.

She gan againe in melodie to melt,
And many a note she *warbled* wondrous wel.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 89).

If she be right invoked with *warbled* song.
Milton, Comus, l. 854.

2. To describe or celebrate in song.

O Father, grant I sweetly *warble* forth
Vnto our seed the World's renowned Birth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Or would you have me turn a sonnetteer,
And *warble* those brief-sighted eyes of hers?
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 6.

warble[1] (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 well-tuned *warble* of her nightly sorrow.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1080.

Wild bird, whose *warble*, liquid sweet,
Rings Eden through the budded quicks.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

Quiet as any water-sodden log
Stay'd in the wandering *warble* of a brook.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

warble[2] (wâr'bl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *warbled*, ppr. *warbling*. [Sc. also *warple*; < ME. **werblen*, turn, whirl (?), ult. same as *warble*[1], q. v.] In *falconry*, to cross the wings upon the back.

warble[3] (wâr'bl), *n.* [Also *wormal, wormel, warnle, wornil, wornal*, also assimilated *wabble*, and dim. *warblet*; cf. equiv. *warbetle*, and the adj. *warbitten*, said of timber pierced by the larvæ of insects; orig. form uncertain, no early instances appearing; perhaps connected with ME. *war*, pus, humor. Some of the forms indicate simulation of *worm*.] **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 cattle or deer, produced by the larva of a bot-fly or gadfly.—**3.** An insect or its larva which produces warbles. Also *warbeetle*. Compare *wabble*[2].

warble-fly (wâr'bl-flī), *n.* A fly whose larva 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 *Œstridæ*.

warbler (wâr'blėr), *n.* [< *warble*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which warbles; a singer; a songster.

In lulling strains the feathered *warblers* woo.
Tickell, On Hunting.

Dan Chaucer, the first *warbler*. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

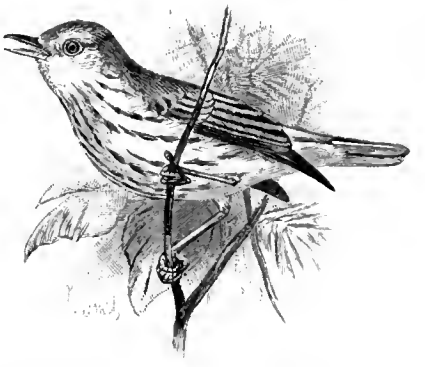
2. Specifically, any one of a great number of small oscine passerine birds, or dentirostral insessorial birds, of different families and many different genera, of both the Old World and the New. Especially—(*a*) A bird of the group composing the family *Sylviidæ*, or Old World warblers, with scarcely 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 subfamily (*Sylviinæ*) 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 subfamily *Sylviinæ* 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 *Aëdon*, as the rufous warbler; of *Hypolais*, as the ieterine warbler; of *Acrocephalus*, as the reed- or sedge-warbler; of *Locustella*, as the grasshopper-warbler; of *Cettia*, as Cetti's warbler. Besides these, the accentor or hedge-sparrow, the nightingale (*Daulias luscinia*), the redbreast (*Erythacus rubecula*), the bluethroat, redstart, whinchat, stonechat, etc., have been brought under the definition of *warbler*, as members of the sylviine group. (*b*) In the United States, a bird of a different family, the American warblers, *Dendrœcidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, 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 ability. The leading representatives of the American warblers are the numerous wood-warblers of the genus *Dendrœca*; the worm-eating warblers, *Helmintherus* and *Helminthophaga*; the creeping warblers, *Mniotilta* and *Parula*; the ground-warblers, as *Geothlypis*; the chat, *Icteria*; the water-thrushes, *Seiurus*; the fly catching warblers, *Myiodioctes, Setophaga*, and many others of tropical America.

3. In *bagpipe music*, an appoggiatura, or similar melodic embellishment.

In the music performed upon this instrument [the bagpipe] the players introduce 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.*, III. 235.

Adelaide's warbler, *Dendrœca adelaidæ* (Baird, 1865), the representative in Porto Rico of Grace's and of the yellow-throated warbler.—**African warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the type species of the genus *Sphenœacus, S. africanus*. Also called *spotted yellow flycatcher* by Latham, formerly *Muscicapa afra, Motacilla* or *Sylvia africana*, etc., and also placed in the genus *Drymœca* by some authors.—**Alpine warbler**† (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 *Sturnus collaris*.—**Aquatic warbler** (Latham, 1783), one of the reed-warblers, probably *Acrocephalus aquaticus*: formerly called *Sylvia* or *Salicaria* or *Calamodyta aquatica*.—**Audubon's warbler**, *Dendrœca auduboni*, the western representative of the yellowrump or myrtle-bird, and equally abundant. It differs chiefly in having the throat yellow instead of white. Also called *western yellowrump*.—**Autumnal warbler**, the young of the bay-breasted warbler, mistaken for a distinct species. *A. Wilson*, 1811.—**Azure warbler**, the cerulean warbler.—**Babbling warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the lesser whitethroat, *Sylvia curruca*. See *whitethroat*, 1.—**Bachman's warbler** (named after the American naturalist John *Bachman* (1790–1874)), *Helminthophaga 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**, *Dendrœca castanea* of eastern parts of North America. The adult male has the whole breast chestnut.—**Belted warbler**†, the yellow-rumped warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Black-and-white warbler**, the creeping warbler, *Mniotilta varia*: more fully called *black-and-white creeping warbler or creeper*, also *white-poll warbler*. See cut under *Mniotilta*.—**Black-and-yellow warbler**, *Dendrœca maculosa*. See cut under *spotted*.—**Blackburnian warbler**, *Dendrœca blackburniæ*, the prometheus warbler, in adult plumage extensively black varied with white, the breast and some parts about the head of a flaming orange. It is the most richly colored of the warblers, and is common in many parts of North America. It was named by Latham in 1783 after a Mrs. Blackburn of London.—**Black-capped warbler**, the blackcap, *Sylvia* (oftener *Curruca*) *atricapilla*, of nearly all Europe, and parts of Asia and Africa.—**Black-headed warbler**†, the American redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*. See cut under *redstart*. *Latham*, 1793; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Black-poll warbler**, *Dendrœca striata*, when adult having the whole crown black, the upper parts olivaceous streaked with black, and the under parts white streaked with black along the sides. In young plumage it is hardly to be distinguished from the bay breasted warbler. It is very wide-ranging, from Greenland and Alaska through most of America (probably to Chili). It was originally described in 1772 by J. R. Forster from Hudson's Bay as the *striped fly-catcher*.—**Black-throated blue warbler**, *Dendrœca cærulescens*, 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 white space on the wing; the female is chiefly greenish above and yellowish below, with traces of the characteristic wing-mark.—**Black-throated gray warbler**, *Dendrœca nigrescens*, of western parts of 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 a small bright-yellow spot before the eye.—**Black-throated green warbler**, *Dendrœca virens*, one of the most abundant wood-warblers of eastern North America. The adult male is olivaceous-green above, below extensively black, with much golden yellow on the sides of the head, and white on the wings and tail. The length is 5 inches. It is one of a group of warblers having several representatives in western North America. See cut under *Dendrœca*.—**Black-throated warbler**, the black-throated blue warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Blanford's warbler**, *Sylvia blanfordi*, of which only one specimen is known, from Abyssinia. *Seebohm*.—**Bloody-side** or **bloody-sided warbler**†. (*a*) The cheatnut-sided warbler. *Pennant*, 1785. (*b*) One of the golden warblers, *Dendrœca ruficapilla*, of the West Indies. *Latham*, 1783.—**Blue-eyed yellow warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*.—**Blue golden-winged warbler**, *Helminthophaga chrysoptera*, a common swamp-warbler of the eastern United States and Canada. See cut under *Helminthophaga*.—**Blue-green warbler**, the cerulean warbler in immature plumage, or the female of that species.—**Blue Mountain warbler**, an American warbler so named by A. Wilson in 1812, and never since identified. It was found in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania.—**Blue-throated warbler** (Latham, 1783), the bluethroat, originally described by Edwards in 1743 as the *bluethroat redstart*, later variously called *Motacilla suecica, Sylvia suecica, Sylvia cyanecula, Cyanecula suecica*, etc., all of which names are shared by a related species or variety. See cut under *bluethroat*.—**Blue-winged yellow warbler**, *Helminthophaga pinus*, a common swamp-warbler of the eastern parts of the United States, originally described by Edwards (before Linnæus) as the *pine-creeper*.—**Blue yellow-backed warbler**, *Parula* (or *Compsothlypis*) *americana*. See *Parula*.—**Bonaparte's fly-catching warbler**, the young of the Canadian fly-catching warbler, mistaken by Audubon for a different species in 1831, and dedicated to Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte (1803–57).—**Booted warbler**, a tree-warbler, *Hypolais caligata*.—**Bourbon warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the yellow-rumped creeper (Latham, 1781); a white-eye or silver-eye, *Zosterops borbonica*, peculiar to the Island of Réunion.—**Bowman's warbler**, *Sylvia myst acea* of Persia, Palestine, and Abyssinia.—**Bush-warblers**, the members of the genus *Cettia*, having only ten rectrices. There are about 12 species, with one exception confined to Asia. The exception is Cetti's warbler, *C. cetti*, which extends throughout the Mediterranean region, and was originally described in 1776, by the naturalist whose name it bears, as *usignuolo di fiume*, which became the *buscarle* of Buffon and Daubenton. See cut under *Cettia*.—**Caffrarian warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the so-called red-tailed thrush of Latham (1783), formerly *Motacilla* or *Sylvia caffra*, now known as *Cossypha caffra* (and *Bessonornis phœnicurus*).—**Canadian fly-catching warbler**, *Myiodioctes canadensis*, abundant in eastern parts of North America. Also called *Canada* and *spotted flycatcher*. The upper parts are bluish-ash varied with black, and the under parts are yellow with black streaks on the breast.—**Canadian warbler**. (*a*) The black-throated blue warbler. (*b*) The Canadian fly-catching warbler.—**Cape May warbler**, *Dendrœca tigrina*, formerly *Sylvia maritima*: so named by A. Wilson, in 1812, from a locality in New Jersey where he found it. In full plumage it is one of the handsomest of the wood-warblers, and has peculiarities which have caused a genus (*Perissoglossa*) to be based upon it.—**Carbonated warbler**, an American warbler so named by Audubon in 1831, and never since identified. More fully called *carbonated swamp-warbler*, also *dusky warbler*.—**Cerulean warbler**. See *cerulean*.—**Cetti's warbler**, one of the bush-warblers.—**Chestnut-bellied warbler**† (Latham, 1783), an Asiatic redstart, *Ruticilla* (formerly *Sylvia*) *erythrogastra*.—**Chestnut-sided warbler**, *Dendrœca pennsylvanica* of the eastern United States and Canada, having, when adult, the under parts pure-white with a chain of chestnut streaks along each side, and the crown rich-yellow.—**Chiff-chaff warbler**, *Phylloscopus rufus*. See cut under *chiff-chaff*.—**Children's warbler**†, the female or young summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*. *Audubon*, 1831.—**Cingalese warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the green warbler of Brown (1776) and yellow-bellied creeper of Latham (1787), one of the *Nectariniidæ*, *Anthothreptes phœnicotis*, extending from Bhutan to Malacca and the Sunda Islands, but not known in Ceylon.—**Cisticoline warbler**, a grass-warbler; one of a very large and loose group of Old World warbler-like birds, of which the leading genera, in numbers of species, are *Cisticola* or *Drymœca*, with twelve rectrices, and *Prinia* with ten (as in the genus *Cettia*). The group is badly defined, and is now generally thrown into the so-called ornithological waste-basket (*Timeliidæ*). Most of the species of the three genera named have been placed in each of the others, and *Drymœca* has practically included the members of both. Among notable members of the group are the tailor-warblers or tailor-birds (see *Orthotomus, Sutoria*, and *tailor-bird*, with cuts), with twelve rectrices, and the species of *Suya* (which see), with ten rectrices. The group is best developed in Africa and Asia. *Cisticola cursitans* (with thirty technical synonyms) extends from southern Europe, throughout Africa and through the warmer parts of Asia, to the Indo-Malayan islands; *C. subruficapilla* (with more than thirty synonyms) inhabits most of Africa.—**Citrine warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the remarkable New Zealand *Acanthisitta chloris*. See *Xenicidæ*.—**Citron warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*. *Swainson and Richardson*, 1831.—**Connecticut warbler**, *Oporornis agilis*, a ground-warbler so named by Wilson in 1812, common in eastern parts of the United States, especially in the fall.—**Creeping warblers**, the American warblers of the genera *Mniotilta* and *Parula*. See cut under *Mniotilta*.—**Dartford warbler** (Latham, 1783), the *Motacilla undata* of Boddaert, 1783 (based on the *pittechou* of Daubenton, Planches Enluminées, 665,

fig. 1, 1783), also called *Sylvia provincialis, S. undata, S. dartfordiensis, S. ferruginea*, etc., and type of the genus *Melizophilus* (which see, with cut), a warbler found from England and France to northern Africa and Palestine.—**Daurian warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the Daurian redstart, *Ruticilla* (formerly *Sylvia*) *aurorea*, inhabiting most of Asia and some of the adjacent islands.—**Desert-warbler**, *Sylvia nana*, characteristic of arid wastes from Algeria to Persia and other parts of Asia.—**Dusky warbler**†. (*a*) A bird so named by Latham in 1783, but never identified. It is supposed to be a species of *Prinia* or of *Drymœca*. (*b*) The yellow-rumped warbler. *Pennant*, 1785. Also *umbrose warbler*. (*c*) The carbonated warbler. *Nuttall*, 1832.—**Dwarf warbler**† (Latham, 1783), *Acanthiza pusilla*, a warbler-like bird of Australia.—**Equinoctial warbler**† (Latham, 1783), *Tatare æquinoctialis*, of Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean. This is closely related to the bird figured under *Tatare*.—**Fat warbler**†. Same as *grasset warbler*.—**Flaxen warbler**†, a bird so named by Latham in 1783, apparently *Prinia mystacea*.—**Fly-catching warblers**, the American warblers of the subfamily *Setophaginæ*, as the redstart, the species of *Myiodioctes, Cardellina, Basileuterus*, etc., chiefly of tropical and subtropical regions. See cuts under *Myiodioctes* and *redstart*.—**Garden warbler**, the common European and African *Sylvia hortensis*, the greater pettichaps. See cut under *pettichaps*.—**Golden-cheeked warbler**, *Dendrœca chrysoparia*, a relative of the black-throated green warbler, found from Texas to Guatemala. *Sclater and Salvin*, 1860.—**Golden-crowned warbler**, the yellow-rumped warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. Also *golden-crowned flycatcher* (the original name, bestowed by Edwards).—**Golden swamp-warbler**, the prothonotary warbler. See cut under *prothonotary*.—**Golden warblers**. See *golden*.—**Gold-wing, gold-winged**, or **golden-winged warbler**, *Helminthophaga chrysoptera*. See cut under *Helminthophaga*.—**Grace's warbler**, *Dendrœca graciæ* [named by S. F. Baird in 1865 after *Grace* D. Coues], a wood-warbler resembling *D. dominica*, discovered in Arizona by Coues in 1864.—**Grasset warbler**, the yellow-rumped warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Grass-warbler**. (*a*) A cisticoline warbler, especially one of the genus *Drymœca* in a broad sense. (*b*) Any member of the genus *Lusciniola*, a small group of about 12 species, chiefly Asiatic, and especially Himalayan, with one species extending into the Mediterranean region, and another in South Africa. There are twelve tail-feathers, the tarsus is scutellate, the wings are short with spurious first primary, and the prevailing colors are russet and olive-brown. The type is *L. gëdon* (of Pallas). This genus has six other New Latin names.—**Great-tailed warbler** (Latham, 1783), one of the South African grass-warblers, formerly *Sylvia macroura*, now known as *Prinia* (or *Drymœca*) *maculosa*.—**Green black-capped warbler**, Wilson's fly-catching warbler. *Nuttall*.—**Green warbler**. (*a*†) The Cingalese warbler. *Brown*, 1776. (*b*) The black-throated green warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Ground-warblers**, the American warblers of the genera *Geothlypis* and related forms, as the Maryland yellowthroat. See cut under *Geothlypis*.—**Guira warbler**† (Latham), a South American tanager, *Nemosia guira*.—**Hedge-warbler**, the hedge-sparrow (of Albin, 1738), *Accentor modularis*. See cut under *Accentor*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Hemlock-warbler**, the young Blackburnian warbler, *Sylvia parus* of Wilson, Nuttall, and Audubon.—**Hooded warbler**, the hooded fly-catching warbler, *Myiodioctes mitratus*, of the eastern parts of the United States. The adult male is of an olivaceous color above, rich-yellow below, the head mostly black with a mask of rich yellow. Also called *mitered warbler, Selby's sylvan flycatcher*, and *hooded titmouse*.—**Icterine warbler**, a tree-warbler, *Hypolais icterina*.—**Jamaica warbler**, *Dendrœca dominica*, the yellow-throated warbler. *Latham*, 1783.—**Kentucky warbler**, *Oporornis formosa*, a ground-warbler so named by Wilson in 1811. It is entirely rich-yellow underneath, olivaceous above, with a black bar on each side of the head, and a yellow mark about the eye. It is common in eastern parts of the United States. More fully called by Audubon *Kentucky fly-catching warbler*.—**Kirtland's warbler**, *Dendrœca kirtlandi*, a rare wood-warbler named in 1852 by S. F. Baird after Dr. Jared P. Kirtland of Ohio, where the bird was discovered, at Cleveland, May, 1851.—**Lawrence's warbler** [named after George N. *Lawrence* of New York], *Helminthophaga lawrencei*. *Herrick*, 1874.—**Long-legged warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the remarkable New Zealand *Xenicus longipes*. See *Xenicus*.—**Long-tailed warbler** (Latham, 1783), the tailor-warbler or tailor-bird. See *Sutoria*.—**Louisiana warbler**, the blue yellow-backed warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Lucy's warbler** [named after the daughter of S. F. Baird], *Helminthophaga luciæ*, of Arizona. *J. G. Cooper*, 1862. It is clear-ashy, white below, with chestnut crown-patch and upper tail-coverts.—**Macgillivray's warbler**, *Geothlypis macgillivrayi*, the western representative of the mourning warbler, more fully called *Macgillivray's ground-warbler*: originally described by Audubon in 1839, and dedicated to William Macgillivray, a Scotch ornithologist, who wrote most of the technical parts of Audubon's "Ornithological Biography" and "Birds of America."—**Magellanic warbler**† (Latham, 1783), a South American rock-wren, *Scytalopus magellanicus*, of the family *Pteroptochidæ*. See cut under *Scytalopus*.—**Magnolia warbler**, the black-and-yellow warbler, described as *Sylvia magnolia* by A. Wilson in 1811.—**Marmora's warbler**, *Sylvia sarda* or *Melizophilus sardus*, of the Mediterranean region.—**Marsh-warbler**, one of the reed-warblers, *Acrocephalus palustris*, of parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.—**Maryland warbler**, the Maryland yellowthroat. See cut under *Geothlypis*.—**Maurice warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the white-eye or silvereye of Mauritius, *Zosterops mauritiana*.—**Mitered warbler**, the hooded warbler. Also called *mitered sylvan flycatcher*.—**Moor warbler**†, *Pratincola* (formerly *Sylvia*) *maura*, a whinchat widely distributed in Asia.—**Mourning warbler**, *Geothlypis philadelphia*, so named by A. Wilson in 1810 from the black veiled with gray on the breast, as if the bird were wearing crape. It is a common ground-warbler of many parts of North America.—**Nashville warbler**, *Helminthophaga ruficapilla*, a common swamp-warbler or worm-eating warbler of most parts of North America, discovered by A. Wilson in 1811, and named after a city in Tennessee.—**New York warbler**, the New York water-thrush, *Seiurus noveboracensis*. See cut under *Seiurus*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Olive warbler**. (*a*) A monotypic American warbler named *Sylvia olivacea* by J. P. Giraud in 1841; *Peucedramus olivaceus* of Coues, inhabiting Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southward, chiefly of an olivaceous color with orange-brown or deep saffron-yellow head and neck, and a black transocular bar. It is 4¾ inches long. Also *olive-backed* and *orange-breasted warbler*. (*b*) The female of the black-throated blue warbler. *P. H. Gosse*. [Jamaica.] (*c*†) The summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*, in some obscure plumage. *Pennant*, 1785; *Stephens*, 1817.—**Orange-breasted warbler**. Same as *olive warbler* (*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-brown. The adult male is figured under *Geothlypis*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Orange-throated warbler**. (*a*) The prothonotary warbler. See cut under *prothonotary*. *Latham*, 1783. (*b*) The Blackburnian warbler.—**Orphean warbler**, *Sylvia orpheus*, which, including its variety *S. jerdoni*, inhabits most of Europe and much of Asia and Africa.—**Palestine warbler**, *Sylvia melanothorax*, of Palestine and Cyprus.—**Party-colored warbler**. (*a*) The blue yellow-backed warbler. (*b*) The prairie-warbler. *Stephens*, 1817.—**Pensile warbler**, *Dendrœca dominica*, formerly *Sylvia pensilis*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Pine-creeping warbler**, *Dendrœca pinus* or *vigorsi*, one of the commonest wood-warblers of the United States, of an olivaceous color above and yellowish below.—**Pine-swamp warbler**, the black-throated blue warbler.—**Pine-warbler**, one of two different American warblers: (*a*†) The pine-creeper of Edwards, and not of Catesby; the blue-winged yellow warbler, *Helminthophaga pinus*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. (*b*) The pine-creeper of Catesby, 1771; the pine-creeping warbler, *Dendrœca pinus* or *vigorsi*. See cut under *pine-warbler*.—**Prothonotary warbler**. See *prothonotary*.—**Provincial warbler**, the Dartford warbler.—**Quebec warbler**, the chestnut-sided warbler. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Rathbone's warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*, in some immature plumage. *Audubon*.—**Red-backed warbler**, the prairie-warbler. *P. H. Gosse*. [Jamaica.]—**Red-faced** or **red-fronted warbler**, *Cardellina rubrifrons*, a fly-catching warbler of the southern border of the United States and southward. See *Cardellina*.—**Redstart warbler**†, the European redstart, *Ruticilla* (formerly *Sylvia*) *phœnicura*. See cut under *redstart*.—**Red-throated warbler**†, the chestnut-sided warbler. *Latham*, 1783.—**Rocky Mountain warbler**, Virginia's warbler.—**Roscoe's warbler**, the Maryland yellowthroat, in some variant plumage. *Audubon*, 1832.—**Ruddy warbler**†, the rock-warbler. *Latham*, 1801.—**Rufous-vented warbler**† (Latham, 1801), an Australian thick-headed shrike, *Pachycephala rufiventris*, earlier called by Latham *rufous-vented honey-eater*, and later by Lewin *orange-breasted thrush*.—**Rufous warbler**, *Sylvia* (or *Aëdon*) *galactodes*, of southern Europe and northern Africa.—**Rüppell's warbler**, *Sylvia rueppelli*, of southern Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, and some parts of Africa.—**Rush-warbler**† (Latham, 1783), an unidentified sparrow of the United States, supposed to be the field-sparrow, *Spizella pusilla*.—**Rusty-sided warbler**† (Latham, 1801), the cerulean creeper of the same author and date, *Zosterops cerulescens*, a white-eye of Australia, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands.—**St. Domingo warbler**, *Dendrœca dominica*, the yellow-throated warbler. *Turton*, 1806.—**Sardinian warbler**, *Sylvia melanocephala*, of the Mediterranean region.—**Sennett's warbler** [named after George B. *Sennett* of New York], one of the creeping warblers, *Parula nigrilora*, of Texas and southward. *Coues*, 1877.—**Siberian warbler** (Latham, 1783), the Asiatic *Accentor montanellus*, occasional in Europe, related to the common hedge-accentor.—**Spectacled warbler**, *Sylvia conspicillata*, of the Mediterranean region, extending from Palestine to the Canaries.—**Spotted warbler**. (*a*) The Cape May warbler. (*b*) The black-and-yellow warbler, *Dendrœca maculosa*. See *spotted* (with cut).—**Spotted yellow warbler**. (*a*) The Cape May warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. These two accounts are the bases of *Motacilla tigrina* (Gmelin, 1788). (*b*) *Dendrœca maculosa*. See cut under *spotted*.—**Streaked warbler** (Latham, 1801), an Australian warbler-like bird, formerly *Sylvia sagittata*, now known as *Chthonicola sagittata*.—**Subalpine warbler**, *Sylvia subalpina*, of southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia.—**Summer warbler**, the summer yellow-bird of North America; one of the golden warblers, *Dendrœca æstiva*, among the most abundant and



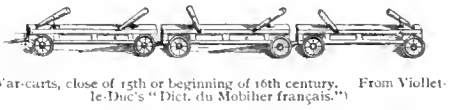
Yellow Warbler, or Summer Yellow-bird (*Dendrœca æstiva*), male.

familiar warblers of the United States. The adult male is golden-yellow more or less obscured with olivaceous on the back, and has the whole under part streaked with brownish-red. Also called, in various plumages, *yellow-poll warbler, olive warbler, citron warbler, yellow warbler, Children's warbler, Rathbone's warbler*, etc.—**Superb warbler**†, either one of two different malurine birds of Australia, *Malurus cyaneus* and *M. lamberti*, formerly placed in the genus *Sylvia*. *Latham; Shaw*. Also called *blue wren*.—**Swainson's warbler** [named after William *Swainson*, an English quinarian naturalist], *Helinaia* (or *Helonæa*) *swainsoni*, described by Audubon in 1834, and long considered one of the rarest of the American warblers, but lately found abundant in South Carolina.—**Sybil warbler**†, *Pratincola* (formerly *Sylvia*) *sybilla*, peculiar to Madagascar.—**Sylvan warblers**, the American fly-catching warblers of the genus *Myiodioctes*: so called as pertaining to Nuttall's genus *Sylvania* (1840). See cut under *Myiodioctes*.—**Tennessee warbler**, *Helminthophaga 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. Townsend*, 1839.—**Townsend's warbler**, *Dendrœca townsendi*, 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 Guatemala, and has been taken near Philadelphia.—**Tristram's warbler** [named after Canon H. B. *Tristram* of England], *Sylvia deserticola*, of the Algerian Sahara.—**Umbrose warbler**†. Same as *dusky warbler* (*b*). *Latham*, 1783.—**Undated warbler**†, a bird so named by Latham in 1783, apparently a species of *Cisticola*.—**Vigors's warbler** [named after N. A. *Vigors*, an English quinarian naturalist], the pine-creeping warbler as mistaken for another species. *Audubon*, 1832. Also called *Vigors's vireo* (Nuttall, 1832).—**Virginia's warbler**, *Helminthophaga virginiæ*: so named by Baird in 1860 after the wife of Dr. W. W. Anderson; the Rocky Mountain warbler.—**Western warbler**, the hermit-warbler, discovered by J. K. Townsend at Fort Vancouver, May 28th, 1835, and by Thomas Nuttall at about the same time.—**White-eyed warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the white-eye of Madagascar, *Zosterops madagascariensis*.—**White-poll warbler**, the black-and-white warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**White-throated blue warbler**, the cerulean warbler.—**White-throated warbler**, *Helminthophaga leucobronchialis*. *W. Brewster*, 1874.—**Wilson's fly-catching warbler** [named after Alexander *Wilson* (1766–1813), the American ornithologist], *Myiodioctes pusillus*, inhabiting all parts of North America: more fully called *Wilson's green black-capped fly-catching warbler*, and formerly *Sylvia wilsonii* (Bonaparte, 1824). It is olivaceous and yellow, having in the adult male a square patch of glossy black on the crown. See cut under *Myiodioctes*.—**Worm-eating warbler**. See *worm-eating*.—**Yellow-backed warbler**, the blue yellow-backed warbler. *Latham*, 1783.—**Yellow-breast** or **yellow-breasted warbler**, the Maryland yellowthroat, *Geothlypis trichas*. See cut under *Geothlypis*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Yellow-browed warbler** (Latham, 1783), *Phylloscopus superciliosus* (formerly *Sylvia superciliosa*), a common warbler throughout the greater part of Asia, and a straggler in Europe. Called in full the *yellow-browed barred willow-warbler*. See cut under *Phylloscopus*.—**Yellow-crowned warbler**, the chestnut-sided warbler, one of whose early names was *Sylvia icterocephala*. *Stephens*, 1817.—**Yellow-fronted warbler**, the blue golden-winged warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. See cut under *Helminthophaga*.—**Yellow-poll warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Yellow red-polled warbler**. Same as *palm-warbler*.—**Yellow-rumped warbler**. (*a*) *Dendrœca coronata*, the myrtle-bird (which see) or yellowrump, which abounds in most parts of North America, and has a host of names. It may be recognized by the distinct yellow marks in four places—on the crown, rump, and each side of the breast—the plumage being otherwise chiefly black, white, and bluish-gray when adult, but dingy in the young birds. Also *golden-crowned, belted, dusky, umbrose, grasset*, etc., *warbler, Virginia titmouse*, etc. (*b*) The black-and-yellow warbler, *Dendrœca maculosa*, which has yellow upper tail-coverts like the preceding, but is otherwise quite different. *Latham*, 1783. Also called *yellow-rumped flycatcher*. See cut under *spotted*.—**Yellowtail-warbler**, the female or young male of the American redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*. See second cut under *redstart*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Yellow-throated warbler**, *Dendrœca dominica*, an abundant and beautiful wood-warbler of rather southerly regions of the United States and some of the West India islands and Central America. The throat is rich-yellow. Also *yellow-throated gray warbler*.—**Yellow warbler**. (*a*) The summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*. See cut under *summer warbler*. (*b*) The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (See also *grasshopper-warbler, hermit-warbler, palm-warbler, prairie-warbler, reed-warbler, rock-warbler, sedge-warbler, swamp-warbler, tailor-warbler, tree-warbler, willow-warbler, wood-warbler*.)

warblet (wâr'blet), *n.* Same as *warble*[3], 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, *v.* A Middle English form of *work*.

warchond†, *a.* See *werkand*.

warcraft (wâr'kräft), *n.* The science or art of war.

> He had officers who did ken the *war-craft*.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Lancashire, i. 55. (*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, "Montjoie 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.).

ward[1] (wârd), *n.* [< ME. *ward*, < AS. *weard*, m., a keeper, watchman, guard, guardian, = OS. *ward* = OHG. MHG. G. *wart* (in comp.) = Icel. *vörthr* (*varth-*), m., a watchman, a watch, = Goth. **wards*, in comp. *daura-wards*, m., doorkeeper; also OHG. *warto*, MHG. *warte* = Goth. *wardja*, m., keeper, watchman; also OHG. *warta* = Goth. *wardō*, f., in comp. *daura-wardō*, a keeper; with formative *-d*, from the root **war* in *ware*, *wary*, etc.: see *ware*[1], *wear*[2]. Cf. *ward*[2], and see *ward*[1], *v.*, which is derived from both *ward*[1], *n.*, and *ward*[2], *n.* Hence, in comp., *bearward*, *gateward*, *hayward*, *steward* (*styward*), *woodward*, etc.] A keeper; watchman; warden. [Archaic.]

And with that hreth helle brake with alle Beliales barres;
For eny wye other *ward*e wyde openede the gates.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 368.

City ward†. See *city*.

ward[1] (wârd), *v.* [< ME. *warden*, *wardien*, < AS. *weardian*, keep, watch, hold, possess (= OS. *wardōn* = OFries. *wardia* = MLG. *warden* = OHG. MHG. G. *warten*, watch, = Icel. *vartha*, warrant, etc.), < *weard*, m., keeper. *weard*, f., keeping: see *ward*[1], *n.*, *ward*[2], *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; protect.

God me *ward* and kepe fro werk diabolike,
And stedfaste me hold in feith Catholike!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 finde 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 *warded* 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 Fortune. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 152.

To *ward off* the gripe of poverty, you must pretend to be a stranger to her. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To keep guard; watch.

The valiant Captaine Francesco Bagone *warded* at the Keepe. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 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, Arcadia, ii.

Halfe their times and labours are spent in watching and *warding*, onely to defend, but altogether vnable to suppresse the Salvages. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 79.

3†. To take care: followed by a clause beginning with *that*.

I now of all good here schal fynd by grace;
But *warde that* ye be a Monday in thys place.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 805.

ward[2] (wârd), *n.* [< ME. *ward*, *warde*, < AS. *weard*, f., keeping, watch, guard, district, ward, = MLG. *warde* = OHG. *warta*, MHG. *warte*, *wart*, f., keeping, watch, guard; an abstract fem. noun, with formative *-d*, from the root **war* in *ware*, *wary*, etc.: see *ware*[1], *wear*[2]. From the Teut. are ult., through OF., E. *guard*, *n.* and *v.*, *regard*, *reward*, *guardian*, *warden*[1], etc. Cf. *ward*[1], *n.*, and *ward*[1], *v.*, which involves both nouns.] **1.** The act of keeping guard; a position or state of watchfulness against surprise, danger, or harm; guard; 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. Arber, 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., II. xi. 15.

Was frequent heard the changing guard,
And watchword from the sleepless *ward*.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 30.

3. Means of guarding; defense; protection; preservation.

The best *ward* of mine honour is rewarding my dependents. *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.

4†. The outworks of a castle.

And alle the towres of crystalle schene,
And the *wardes* enamelde and overgylt clene.
Hampole. (*Halliwell.*)

5. A guarded or defensive motion or position in fencing, or the like; a turning aside or intercepting 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 my point. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 215.

6. The state of being under a guard; confinement under a guard, warder, or keeper; custody; 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 guard. 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 Monpyns[on]is sone, wher of I 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 closed 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, or protection of a guardian; the condition of being under guardianship.

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*) 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.

My lord, he 'a 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 appointed.

10. A division. (*a*) A band or company.

Habshabiah, Sherebiah, and Jeshua 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, *ward* over against *ward*. Neh. xii. 24.

(*b*†) A division of an army; a brigade, battalion, or regiment.

The kyng of Lybie, callid Lamadone,
The ix*te* *warde* hadde att his leding.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2172.

The thirde *warde* lede the kynge Boors of Gannes, that full wele cowde hem guyde, and were in his company iiij*xx* 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 inhabitants, or merely for the purposes of elections.

Throughout the trembling city placed a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every *ward*. *Dryden*.

(*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, forming an obstacle to the passage of a key which has not a corresponding notch; also, the notch or slot 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 *pick*[1], 4.

A key
That winds through secret *wards*.
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, or who 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*.

ward[3]†, *adv.* [< ME. *ward*, a quasi-adverb, being the suffix *-ward* separated from its base, as in *to me ward*. See *-ward* and *toward*.] The suffix *-ward* separated as a distinct word.

-ward (wârd). [< ME. *-ward*, < AS. *-weard* = OS. *-ward* = OFries. *-ward* = D. *-waart* = MLG. LG. *-ward* = OHG. MHG. *-wert* (G. *-wärts*) = Icel. *-verthr* = Goth. *-wairths;* akin to L. *versus* (**vert-tus*), which is postposed in the same way, < *vertere*, turn, become, = AS. *worthan*, become: see *worth*[1] and *verse*[1]. Cf. *-wards.*] 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*, *after*, *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-*ward* (Ps. xl. 5; 2 Pet. iii. 9); *to* thee-*ward* (1 Sam. xix. 4); *to* you-*ward* (2 Cor. xiii. 3); *to* the mercy seat*ward* (Ex. xxxvii. 9); etc.

Such a newe herte and lusty corage *vnto* the lawe *warde* canst thou neuer come by of thyne owne strength and enforcement. *J. Udall*, Prol. to Romans.

wardage† (wâr'dāj), *n.* [< *ward*[2] + *-age*.] Money paid or contributed to watch and ward. Also called *ward-penny*.

war-dance (wâr'dâns), *n.* **1.** A dance engaged in by savage tribes before a warlike excursion. —**2.** A dance simulating a battle.

ward-corn† (wârd'kôrn), *n.* [< OF. **wardecorne* (?), < *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 approach of a foe.

ward-corset†, *n.* [ME. *wardecors*, *wardecorce*, < 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 Argus 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, l. 359.

2. A cloak. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 516.

wardein†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *warden*[1].

warden[1] (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 *ward*[2], and cf. *guardian*, a doublet of *warden*[1]. Cf. *warden*[2].] **1.** A guard or watchman; a guardian.

Filthe and elde, also moot I thee,
Been grete *wardeyns* upon chastitee.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 360.

He called to the *wardens* on the outside battlements.
Scott.

2. 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' soup. The *warden* brought some to her in a clean fresh plate. *The Century*, XXXVII. 509.

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 foolea calle,
Bathe the *wardeyn* and oure felawes alle.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 192.

And all way the *Wardeyne* of the seyd ffrers or sum of hys Brethern by hys assignment Daly accompanyd with vs Informyng And shewing vnto vs the holy places with in the holy lande. *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 colonial times the name was sometimes used in place of *fire-warden* or *fire-ward*.—**Port warden**, an officer invested with the chief authority in a port.—**Warden of a church.** See *churchwarden*.—**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 equity. See *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque*.—**Warden of the marches.** See *march*[1].—**Warden of the mint.** See *mint*[1].—**Warden of the stews**, a town officer, one of several mentioned in the fifteenth century: apparently one who had charge of pens for cattle, hogs, etc., perhaps a pound. Compare *hog-mace*.

warden[2] (wâr'dn), *n.* [< ME. *wardun*, *wardone;* usually associated with *warden*[1], and taken to mean a pear that may be kept long (cf. OF. *poire de garde*, "a warden, or winter peare, a peare which may be kept verie long," Cotgrave):

see *warden*[1]. 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*[1] are different from those of *warden*[2]. Perhaps the origin is in OF. **wardon*, a var. of *gardon* (Godefroy), 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's Revenge, ii. 3.

Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'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.* [< *warden*[1] + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] 1. The district in charge of a warden.

But yet they may not tamely see,
Alt 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 (wâr'dn-ship), *n.* [< *warden*[1] + *-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 suffered him not to receive or enjoy any benefitt by it.
Aubrey, Lives (William Harvey).

warder[1] (wâr'dėr), *n.* [Formerly also *wardour*, < OF. **wardour*, *gardour*, *gardeor*, a keeper, warder, < *warder*, ward: see *ward*[1], *v.*, and *-er*[1], *-or*[1].] One who keeps watch and ward; a keeper; a guard.

Memory, the *warder* of the brain.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 65.

The *warders* of the gate. *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 451.

Warder butcher-bird†, the great gray shrike, *Lanius excubitor*. *Sir John Sebright.*

warder[2] (wâr'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *warder*, *wardrere*, *warderere;* appar. < *ward*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[2].] 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] cast it up with his auspicious hand,
Which was the signal through the English spread
That they should charge.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 181.

warderere†. A doubtful word occurring only in the following passage deseribing the pursuit of a horse that had run away.

Thise sely clerkes rennen 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 (wârd'hōl'ding), *n.* The ancient 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-fīl), *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*[1] + *-less*.] That cannot be warded off or avoided. [Rare.]

He gives like destiny a *wardless* blow.
Stephen Harvey, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, ix. 174.

wardman† (wârd'man), *n.* [< *ward*[2] + *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'mōt), *n.* A meeting of a ward; also, a court formerly held in every ward in the city of London. Also called *wardmote-court* or *inquest*.

wardone†, *n.* An obsolete form of *warden*[2].

wardour†, *n.* An old spelling of *warder*[1].

ward-penny (wârd'pen'i), *n.* Same as *wardage*.

wardrobe (wârd'rōb), *n.* [Formerly also *wardrope*, *wardroppe;* < ME. *warderobe*, *wardrope*, *wardedrope*, < OF. *warderobe*, *garderobe*, *garderobbe*, a wardrobe, also a privy, < *warder*, ward, keep, + *robe*, *robbe*, garment: see *ward*[1] and *robe*[1].] 1. Originally, a room or large closet in which clothes were kept, and in which the making 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 silke and golde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 507.

The last day of Octobre, the . . . yere of the reyne of King Henri the Sixt, Sir John Fastolf, Knyght, hath leíte in his *warde-drope* at Castre this stuffe of clothys, and othir harnays that followith. *Paston Letters*, I. 475.

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 us. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

2. A piece of furniture for the keeping of 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 *wardrobe*, and take out a clean shirt and neck-handkerchief: bring them here; and be nimble.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

A ponderous mahogany *wardrobe*, looking like nothing so much as a grim wooden mausoleum, occupied nearly all of one wall. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 192.

3. The clothes belonging to one person at one time.

Hot. The king hath many marching in his coats.
Doug. Now, by my sword, I will kill all his coats;
I'll murder all his *wardrobe*, piece by piece.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 27.

The most important article of all in a gentleman's *wardrobe* was still wanting. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 14.

4†. A privy.

I seye that in a *wardrobe* they him threwe.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 120.

wardrober (wârd'rō"bėr), *n.* [< ME. *warderopere;* < *wardrobe* + *-er*[2].] The keeper of a wardrobe.

An indenture . . . in which Peter Curteys, the king's *wardrober*, undertakes to furnish by the 3rd of July the articles specified for the coronation of King Richard.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., iv.

ward-room (wârd'röm), *n.* The apartment assigned to the commissioned officers of a man-of-war other than the commanding officer. Line-officers 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*).

wardrope†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wardrobe*.

Wardrop's disease. A malignant form of inflammation occurring at the root, or on one side, of a nail.

Wardrop's operation for aneurism. See *operation*.

Ward's electuary. A confection of black pepper.

wardship[1] (wârd'ship), *n.* [< *ward*[1] + *-ship*.] The office of a ward or guardian; guardianship; care and protection of a ward; right of guardianship; hence, the feudal tenure by which the lord claimed the custody of the body and custody and profits of the lands of the infant heir of his deceased tenant.

And we . . . come in the court, and Bertylmeu havynge this termya to Bernard, seying, "Sir, forasmych as the Kyng hathe grauntyd be hese lettres patent the *wardship* with the profites of the londes of T. Fastolf dnrying hese nun age 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, ii. 3.

wardship[2] (wârd'ship), *n.* [< *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 perpetnal *wardship*.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 44, note.

wardsman (wârdz'man), *n.*; pl. *wardsmen* (-men). One who keeps watch and ward; a guard. *Sydney Smith.* [Rare.]

Ward's paste. Same as *Ward's electuary*.

wardstaff† (wârd'stâf), *n.* Same as *warder*[2].

wardwit (wârd'wit), *n.* The being quit of giving money for the keeping of ward in a town.

ware[1] (wâr), *a.* [< ME. *ware*, *war*, < AS. *wær*, also *gewær* (> E. *aware*), watchful, heedful, cautious, = OS. *war*, also *giwar* = D. *gewaar* = OHG. *giwar*, MHG. *gewar*, G. *gewahr*, aware, = Icel. *varr* = Dan. Sw. *var* = Goth. *wars*, watchful; from a Teut. √ *war*, watch, take heed, = L. *vereri*, regard, respect, esteem, dread (see *revere*[1]), = Gr. ὁράν, perceive, look out for, observe (> οὐρός, watchman, guard), = Skt. √ *var*, cover, surround. From the same source are ult. *aware* (of which *ware*[1] in mod. use is prob. in part an aphetic form), *ward*[1], *ward*[2], *guard*, *regard*, *reward*, etc., *revere*[1], 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].] 1†. Watchful; cautious; prudent; wary.

Of me the worthy was *war*, & my wille knew.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 aught to be.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 11.

2. On guard; on the watch (against something). 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.
Milton, P. L., ix. 353.

3. Aware; conscious; assured. [Archaic.]

Ful fetys was hir cloke, as I was *war*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 157.

And Geaunt reised his axe to recouer a-nothor stroke, but Arthur was ther-of *ware*, and smote the horse with the spores and passed forth, and than returned with his swerde. *Merlin* (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.

ware[1] (wâr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wared*, ppr. *waring*. [< ME. *waren*, *warien*, *ware*, < AS. *warian*, be on one's guard, heed, look out (= OFries. *waria* = OS. *warōn* = OHG. *bewarōn*, heed, = Icel. *vara*, heed; hence ult. OF. *garer* = Pr. *garar*, *guarar*, be on one's guard, heed), < *wær*, watchful, heedful: see *ware*[1], *a.* Cf. *wear*[2], *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 tynde yow nat repleet of humours hote.
Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 136.

But *warre* the fox, as while thai sitte on brode
To sette in an Ilande were ful goode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

ware[2] (wâr), *n.* [< ME. *ware*, merchandise, goods, < AS. **ware*, pl. *waru*, wares (= D. *waar*, a ware, commodity, pl. *waren*, wares; cf. MD. *waren* = G. *waare*, pl. *waaren* = Icel. *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 *ware*[1], *a.*, and cf. *worth*[2].] 1. Articles of manufacture or merchandise: now usually in the plural.

No marchaunt yit ne fette outlandish *ware*.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 22.

This is the *ware* wherein consists my wealth.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

They shall not . . . sell or buy any maner of *wares*, goods, or marchandises, secretely nor openly, by way of fraude, barat, or deceite. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 210.

You pretend buying of *wares* or selling of lands.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

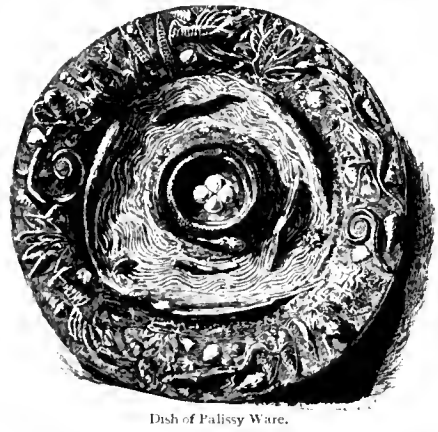
Who but a fool would have faith in a tradesman's *ware* or his word? *Tennyson*, Maud, vii.

2. A collective noun 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, *china-ware*, *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. *Brongniart.*—**Apulian ware.** See *Apulian pottery* (under *Apulian*), and cut under *stamnos*.—**Aretine ware.** See *Aretine*.—**Awata ware**, pottery and porcelain made at Awata, 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 imitation of Satsuma ware; but a curious and beautiful 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 ware*.—**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 ware*.—**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 porcelain. (*b*) The first real or kaolinic porcelain produced in Europe: it was first made by Böttger about 1710.—**Bristol Delft ware,** an 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 porcelain, are included. This decorative Delft has not been manufactured since 1788. *Jewitt.*—**Bristol ware.** Same as *double-glazed ware.*—**Caffagiolo 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, Caffagiulo, Caffaggiulo, Cafagizotto.* The marks of this factory are much varied, but generally include the words *in Caffagiolo* variously spelled. A characteristic mark of these wares is the free use of a dark but extremely brilliant blue often in large masses, also a brilliant but opaque orange, and an opaque Indian red. Metallic luster was early used at Caffagiolo.—**Canton lacquer-ware.** See *lacquer-ware.*—**Cashan ware.** Same as *Kashee ware. Fortnum,* S. K. Handbook, Majolica.—**Castelli ware,** pottery made at Castelli, in eastern Italy; specifically, an enameled and richly decorated pottery made during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and even later. This magnificent ware preserves some of the characteristics of majolica, but is more pictorial in its decoration, being painted with landscapes, mythological scenes, etc. The colors are often heightened with gold.—**Cologne ware,** a name commonly given to the hard stoneware of which ornamental jugs, tankards, etc., were made, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and formerly called *grès de Flandres.* The city of Cologne was the chief seat of this manufacture. Compare *grès de Flandres* (under *grès*) and *stoneware.*—**Combed ware.** See *comb*[1].—**Coralline ware.** See *coralline.*—**Crackled ware.** See *crackled.*—**Cream-colored ware,** pottery or stoneware having a cream-colored paste; specifically, a variety of the fine table-ware made by Wedgwood in the latter part of the eighteenth century. This ware was afterward called *queen's-ware,* from the supposed preference of Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. The cream-colored ware or queen's-ware made by other potters was copied closely from that of Wedgwood.—**Crystalline ware.** See *crystalline.*—**Cullen ware**†, Cologne ware.—**Delft ware.** (*a*) Pottery made in and near the town of Delft in Holland; specifically, pieces for table use, and decorated vases for

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-relief and alto-relief, architectural ornaments, and fountains or lavabos in sacristies 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 *Egyptian.*—**Etruscan ware.** See *Etruscan.*—**Faenza ware,** a name formerly given to Italian majolica. *J. C. Robinson,* in Cat. of Soulages Coll., 1856. Compare *faience.*—**Olass-glazed ware.** See *glass-glazed.*—**Graffito ware.** See *graffito.* **Green-jasper ware,** a variety of Wedgwood ware. The name has been given to that kind of pebbleware which is mottled green and gray.—**Hollow ware,** vessels deeper than flat ware, and especially such as are made in outside molds, which give the external surface the clay being forced into the mold from within, and worked over with a sponge so as to give it the required thickness and a smooth inner surface.—**Incised ware,** pottery decorated by scratches upon the surface. Specifically—(*a*) A coarse earthenware covered with an outer coat 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 imitated 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 stoneware made at Fulham from about 1670.—**Palissy ware,** a



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 imitate it having failed.—**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 similar 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 *Della Robbia ware.*—**Roman red ware.** Same as *Samian ware.* **Rustic, Salopian, Samian, sanitary ware.** See the adjectives.—**Satsuma ware.** (*a*) Pottery made in the province of Satsuma, in the island of Kiusiu, 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, imitated 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 imitation of Rouen ware and later of Chinese ceramic painting, and also in various fantastic styles.—**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, hooks, eyes, and other dress-trimmings; hence, trifles.

Every one knows Grub street is a market for *small ware* in wit. *Swift,* To a Young Poet.

Stamped ware. Same as *sigillated ware.*—**Stanniferous ware,** earthenware coated with an enamel of which tin is a principal ingredient. This enamel is used for fine wares, such as Delft.—**Tinned, tortoise-shell, Umbrian ware.** See the adjectives.—**Tunbridge ware,** a species of inlaid or mosaic work in wood. It derives its name from the place of manufacture, Tunbridge in England.—**Verd antique ware,** a variety of pebbleware, generally veined with dark-green, gray, and black.—**Wedgwood ware** [named after Josiah *Wedgwood* (1730–95), the inventor, born in Staffordshire, England], a superior kind of semi-vitrified pottery, without much superficial glaze, and capable of taking on the most brilliant and delicate colors produced by fused metallic oxids and ochers. 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 earthenware of yellowish-brown color with a transparent glaze.=**Syn.** *Merchandise, etc. See property.*

ware[2] (wār), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wared,* ppr. *waring.* [Also *wair;* < ME. *waren* (also *bewaren*), sell; cf. *ware*[2], *n.*] To use; employ; lay out; expend; spend. [Obsolete or prov. 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 came with the law. *Scott,* Waverley, xviii.

ware[3] (wār), *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,* etc. They are employed as a manure and in the manufacture of kelp, etc. See *seaware.*

ware[4]†. An obsolete preterit of *wear*[1].

ware[5]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *wear*[1], 10.

wareful† (wār'fūl), *a.* [< *ware*[1] + *-ful.*] Wary; watchful; cautious.

warefulness† (wār'fūl-nes), *n.* [< *wareful* + *-ness.*] Wariness; cautiousness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

warega-fly (wa-rā'gä-flī), *n.* [< S. Amer. Ind. *warega* + E. *fly.*] An undetermined muscid 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 (wār'gös), *n.* [< *ware*[3] + *goose.*] The brent-goose: so called from feeding on ware or seaweed. [Local, Eng.]

warehouse (wār'hous), *n.* [< *ware*[2] + *house.*] A house in which wares or goods are kept: a storehouse.

Th' vnsettled kingdom of swift Aeolus,
Great *Ware-house* of the Windes, whose traffick gines
Motion of life to ev'ry thing that liues.
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 (wār'hous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *warehoused,* ppr. *warehousing.* [< *warehouse, n.*] To deposit or secure in a warehouse; specifically, to place in the government or custom-house 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 England, II. 76.

warehouseman (wār'hous-man), *n.*; pl. *warehousemen* (-men). 1. One who keeps a warehouse.—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 (wār'hou″sing), *n.* 1. The act of 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 reëxported 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.*

warelessst (wār'les), *a.* [< *ware*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Unwary; incautious; heedless.

A bait the *wareless* to beguile.
Mir. for Mags. (*Latham.*)

2. 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† (wār'li), *a.* [< ME. *warly, warliche,* < AS. *wærlīc,* cautious, < *wær,* cautious, + *-līc* = E. *-ly*[1].] Cautious; prudent; wary.

The Petyuins tham bare aa *warly* men fre;
For ther good vitail and wines plente.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1362.

warely† (wār'li), *adv.* [< ME. *warly, werly, warliche,* < AS. *wærlīce,* < *wær,* cautious, + *-līce* = E. *-ly*[2]. Cf. *warily.*] Cautiously; warily.

Full *warly* in this nede. *Chaucer,* Troilus, iii. 454.

Bi hys huge prowesse went it to assaill
In ryght *werly* wyse, for manly 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 (wār'röm), *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 (wär'fān), *a.* Eager to fight. [Poetical.]

Guttorm the young and the *war-fain*.
William Morris, Sigurd, iii.

warfare (wâr'fãr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *warrefare*; < *war*[1] + *fare*[1].] 1. A warlike or military 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 haue the victorie? *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 88.

The Philistines gathered their armies together for *warfare*. 1 Sam. xxviii. 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'fãr), *v. 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*, Areopagitica.

warfarer (wâr'fãr-ėr), *n.* One engaged in war, or in a contest or struggle of any sort.

warfaring (wâr'fãr-ing), *n.* The act of carrying on war. [Rare.]

The Burg of the Niblung people and the heart of their *warfaring*. *William Morris*, Sigurd, iii.

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'flām), *n.* A bale-fire used as a signal in time of war, as of the approach of an enemy. See *bale-fire* and *bale*[2].

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.

warfult, *a.* [< *war*[1] + *-ful*.] Warlike.

Warfull, batailleux. *Palsgrave*, p. 328.

wargul (wär'gul), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian otter, *Lutra* (*Barangia*) *leptonyx*.

wargus† (wär'gus), *n.* [AL. reflex of AS. *wearg*, outlaw: see *warriangle*, *warry*.] An outlaw.

And if any wicked person shall presume contumeliously 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-hable† (wâr'hā″bl), *a.* [< *war*[1] + *hable* for *able*.] Fit for war; of an age that fits one for soldiering. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 62.

war-hammer (wâr'ham″ėr), *n.* A weapon having a blunt, hammer-like head on one side of the handle or shaft, and usually a beak or point 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.

2. A veteran, as a veteran soldier or politician. [Colloq.]

warianglet, *n.* See *warriangle*.

wariated (wā'ri-ā-ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *variated*: especially noting an ordinary, which is sometimes wariated on one side, sometimes on both.

waricet, *v.* Same as *warish*.

warily (wā'ri-li), *adv.* [< *wary*[1] + *-ly*[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.

warimentt (wā'ri-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *wary*[1] + *-ment*.] Wariness; caution; heed. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 17.

wariness (wā'ri-nes), *n.* [< *wary*[1] + *-ness*.] The character or habit of being wary; caution; prudent 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 insulated with cotton or other fiber saturated 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.

waringtonite (wor'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [Named after *Warington* W. Smith (1817–90), an English geologist.] A variety of the copper sulphate brochantite, found in Cornwall.

warish[1]† (wăr'ish), *v.* [< ME. *warisshen*, *warischen*, *waricen*, *warissen*, *garissen*, cure, 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 *ware*[1], *war*[2], and cf. *warison*.] **I.** *trans.* To heal; cure.

Thanne were my brother *warisshed* of his wo.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 434.

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.), l. 604.

II. *intrans.* To be healed or cured; recover.

Youre doughter . . . shal *warisshe* and escape.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

warish[2]†, *a.* See *wearish*.

warison† (war'i-son), *n.* [< ME. *warison*, *warisoun*, *wareson*, < OF. *warison*, *guarison*, *garison*, guard, protection, < *warir*, guard: see *warish*.] 1. Healing.—2. Protection.

War thoru hym & ys men in fair *wareson* he breghte.
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.), l. 2379.

He made a crye thoroowt al the tow[n],
Whedur he be zoman or knave,
That cowthe brynge hym Robyn Hode,
His *warisone* he shuld haue.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 14).

4. Erroneously, in the following passage, a note of assault.

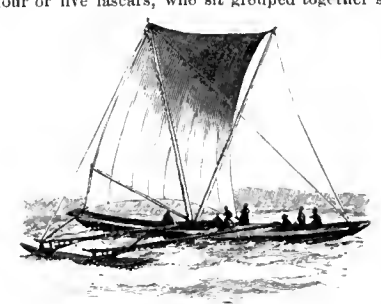
Either receive within thy towers
Two hundred of my master's powers,
Or straight they sound the *warrison*,
And storm and spoil thy garrison.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 24.

wark[1] (wärk), *n.* [< ME. *werk*, *warch*, < AS. *wære* (= Icel. *verkr*), pain.] Pain; ache. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

wark[1] (wärk), *v. i.* [< ME. *werken*, *warchen*, < AS. *wærcian* (= Icel. *verkja*, *virkja*), pain: see *wark*[1], *n.*] To be in pain; ache.

wark[2] (wärk), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *work*.

warkamoowee (wär-ka-mō'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 hour.

warkand†, *a.* [ME. also *warchond*; pp. of *wark*, *v.*] Painful.

warkloom (wärk'lüm), *n.* A tool; an instrument. [Scotch.]

war-knife (wâr'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.

warlawt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *warlock*[1].

warld (wärld), *n.* A Scotch form of *world*.

warlike (wâr'līk), *a.* 1. Fond of war; easily provoked to war; ready to engage in war; fit or 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 puissaunce,
And famous far abroad for *warlike* gest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 16.

The great archangel 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* Gaunt.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 109.

=Syn. 1. Bellicose, hostile.—1-4. *Military*, etc. See *martial*.

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 < *war*[1] + *-ling*[1], meaning 'one often *warred*, contended, or quarreled with,' or perhaps < *warry*, curse, + *-ling*[1].] A word occurring only in the proverb "Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling*," *Camden*, Remains.

warlock[1] (wâr'lok), *n.* [Also *warluck*; a Sc. form, preserving the orig. guttural (the reg. mod. E. form would be **warlow*), < ME. *warloghe*, *warlaghe*, *werlaghe*, *warlow*, *warlowe*, *warlaw*, *warlawe*, < AS. *wǣrloga* (= OHG. *wārlogo*), a traitor, deceiver, liar, truce-breaker, < *wǣr*, a covenant, truce, compact, the truth (cf. *wǣrleás*, truthless, false), + **loga*, a liar, < *leógan* (pp. *logen*), lie: see *very* and *lie*[2].] 1†. A deceiver; a truce-breaker; a traitor.

Quen fundin was this hall eroís,
the *warlaghe* saide oo-loft with vois.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

2. A person in league with the devil; a sorcerer; a wizard.

Where is this *warlowe* with his wande,
That welde 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.

3†. A monster.

Loke of lyuyaton [leviathan] in the lyffe of saynt Brandon,
There this *warloghe*, I wis, a water eddur is cald,
That this saint there seghe in the se occiane.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4439.

warlock[2]† (wâr'lok), *n.* [ME. *warlok*, *warlock*; < *war-* (uncertain) + *lock*[1].] A fetterlock.

Warlok, a fetyr lok (*warloc* 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 prysoun, put me in stokkes,
Wrythe me in a *warlok*, wrast out myn ygen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 80.

warlockry (wâr'lok-ri), *n.* [< *warlock*[1] + *-ry*; see *-ery*.] The condition or practices of a warlock; impishness. [Rare.]

The true mark of *warlockry*. *J. Baillie*.

warlowt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *warlock*[1].

warluck, *n.* Same as *warlock*[1].

warly[1]†, *a.* and *adv.* See *warely*.

warly[2] (wâr'li), *a.* [< *war*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Warlike.

Warly feats. *Chaloner*, in Nugæ Antiquæ, II. 388.

warly[3] (wär'li), *a.* A Scotch form of *worldly*.

Awa', ye selfish *warly* race.
Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

warm (wârm), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *warm*, < AS. *wearm* = OS. OFries. D. *warm* = OHG. MHG. G. *warm* = Icel. *varmr* = Dan. Sw. *varm* = Goth. **warms* (in verb *warmjan*), warm; with formative *-m*, < √ *war*, be hot, seen in OBulg. *varŭ*, heat, *vrieti*, be hot, boil, *vrěšti*, hot, Russ. *variti*, boil, brew, scorch, Lith. *virti*, cook, seethe, boil. In another view, the word is connected with L. *formus*, Gr. θερμός, 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 flesh of the child waxed *warm*. 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 pledge 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 the prevalence of a comparatively high temperature, or of moderate heat: as, a *warm* climate; *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 ship-money met with the *warm* approbation of every respectable Royalist 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 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.
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 gentleman 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, Knickerbocker, 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 abroad in the Catalogue; but I'me sensible the *warm* people of two opposite parties 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, l. 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 he dashed over his opponent's trenches, and was laughingly attacking him on some fresh point.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

14. Stirred up; 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.
Sumner, Orations, I. 239.

16. Having too much ardor; coarse; indelicate. [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 blue and its compounds: the term, however, is a relative one.—**Warm plaster**. See *plaster*. **Warm register**, a heated register-plate used in the manufacture of tarred ropes.—**Warm sepia**. See *sepia*.—**Warm wave**. See *wave*[1].—**Warm with**, an abbreviation for "warm with sugar," as in the order given for a beverage of that sort, in contrast with *cold without*. [Slang.]

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*, *vehement*, *passionate*.

II. *n.* **1†.** Warmth; heat.

The winter's hurt recovers with the *warm*;
The parched green restored is with shade.
Surrey.

2. An act or process of warming; a heating. [Colloq.]

Boil it [barley-malt] in a kettle; one or two *warms* is enough.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 151.

warm (wârm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *warmed*, ppr. *warming*. [< ME. *warmen*, < AS. *wearmian* (= D. *warmen* = MHG. *warmen*, G. *wärmen* = Icel. *verma* = Dan. *varme* = Sw. *värma* = Goth. *warmjan*), become warm, < *wearm*, warm: see *warm*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become warm or moderately heated; communicate warmth.

Wyndis wastid away, *warmyt* the ayre;
The rede beames abone blusshet with hete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 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.
Isa. xlvii. 14.

3. To become ardent, animated, or enthusiastic.

I know the full value of the snood; and MacCallumore'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 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.

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 chafingdish.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 20.

(*b*) To heat up; excite ardor or zeal in; interest; animate; enliven; inspirit; give life and color to; flush; cause to 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 look upon one another next morning, nor men that cannot well bear it to repent the money they spend when they be *warmed* with drink.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 87.

How could I, to the dearest theme
That ever *warm'd* a minstrel's dream,
So foul, so false a recreant prove!
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 1.

All beauty *warms* the heart, is a sign of health, prosperity, and the favor of God.
Emerson, Success.

(*c*) To administer castigation to: as, I'll *warm* him for that piece of mischief. [Colloq.] (*d*†) Figuratively, to occupy.

His brother . . . had a while *warmed* the Throne.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

To warm one's jacket, to castigate one. [Colloq.]—**Warming plaster**. See *plaster*.

war-man (wär'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.

war-marked† (wär'märkt), *a.* Bearing the 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 (wârm'blud″ed), *a.* **1.** Having warm blood; hematothermal: in zoölogy and physiology 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 *hematoceryal*.—**2.** Figuratively, characterized by high temper and generous impulses; warm-hearted; also, passionate.—**Warm-blooded fish**. See *fish*[1].

warmer (wâr'mėr), *n.* [< *warm* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which warms.

warmful† (wârm'fûl), *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 *warmful* nap.
Chapman, Iliad, x. 121.

warm-headed (wârm'hed″ed), *a.* Easily excited; enthusiastic; 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.* Having 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 (wârm'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 *warm-heartedness* and kindly feeling can communicate to the human face.
Dickens, Pickwick.

warming (wâr'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 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 (wâr'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 *warming 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 temporarily, to hold it for another till the latter becomes qualified for it. [Slang.]

warming-stone (wâr'ming-stōn), *n.* A foot-warmer: 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 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 stone, not cracking or crumbling when exposed to sudden 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 (wârm'nes), *n.* [< ME. *warmnesse*; < *warm* + *-ness*.] Warmth.

Phebus hath of gold his stremes doun ysent
To gladen every flour with his *warmnesse*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 977.

war-monger† (wär'mung″gėr), *n.* One who fights for hire; a mercenary soldier, or bravo.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 29.

warmouth (wâr'mouth), *n.* A centrarchoid fish: same as *bigmouth*.

warm-sided (wârm'sī″ded), *a.* *Naut.*, mounting heavy guns: said of a ship or a fort. [Colloq.]

warmth (wârmth), *n.* [< ME. *wermthe* (= LG. *wermde*); < *warm* + *-th*[1].] **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 thou 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.

I took leave of Colonel Cubbon, who told me, with a *warmth* 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* address't,
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 *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, = OHG. *warna* (in comp.), MHG. *warne*, *werne*, preparation, = Icel. *vörn* = Sw. *värn* = Dan. *værn*, a defense; with formative *-n*, < Teut. √ *war*, defend, guard: see *ware*[1], *ward*.] A denial; refusal.

Withouten more *warne*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 11333.

warn (wârn), *v. t.* [Under this word are merged two orig. diff. but related verbs: (*a*) < ME. *warnen*, *warnien*, warn, admonish, < AS. *wear-*

nian, *warnian*, take heed, warn, = OHG. *warnōn*, warn, *warnēn* (*wernēn*), MHG. *warnen*, provide, take heed, protect, warn, G. *warnen*, warn, = Icel. *varna* = Sw. *varna*, warn (cf. OF. *warnir*, *guarnir*, *garnir*, provide, garnish, preserve, > ult. E. *garnish*, *garniture*, etc.); (*b*) < ME. *wernen*, < AS. *wyrnan*, refuse, deny, = OS. *wernian* = OHG. *warnen* = OFries. *warna*, *werna* = Icel. *varna*, 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 joy,
And wit me *warnes* to shun such snares as threaten mine annoy.
Queen Elizabeth, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, Int., p. xii.

Being *warned* by God in a dream that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way. Mat. ii. 12.

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; expostulate with.

Warn them that are unruly. 1 Thes. v. 14.

3. To apprise; give notice to; make ware or aware; inform previously; notify; direct; bid; summon.

William & hise wiges were *warned* of here come.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4288.

Er the sun vp soght with his softe beames,
Pelleus full prestly the peopull did *warne*
To appere in his presens, princes and dukys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 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.

4†. To deny; refuse; forbid.

Thou canst not *warne* him that with good entente
Axeth thyn help. *Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 11.

The kynges hed, when hyt ys brogt,
A kysse wyll y *warne* the noght,
For lefe to me hyt were!
Octavian (ed. Halliwell), l. 821.

5†. To defend; keep or ward off. *Spenser.*

warner (wâr'nėr), *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 ornaments of the same nature, which preceded them.
R. Warner, Antiquitates Culinariæ (ed. 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,
plentinosly for al peple to passe where thei wold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 (wâr'ning), *n.* [< ME. *warninge*, a warning, admonition, < AS. *wearnung* (= OHG. *warnunge*, G. *warnung*, a warning), verbal n. of *wearnian*, *warnian*, warn: see *warn*, *v.*] **1.** Notice beforehand of the consequences that will 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 mouth, and give them *warning* from me. Ezek. iii. 17.

2. That which warns, or serves to warn or admonish.

Let Christian's slips before he came hither, and the battles 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 *warning*.
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 summons; a call; a bidding.

It [sherris] illumineth the face, which as a beacon gives *warning* . . . 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.
Bibton-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 (wâr'ning-pēs), *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 "præludium" or *warning-piece* to the great "fougade," the discharge of 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†, warnise†, *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.), l. 1083.

war-office (wâr'of″is), *n.* A public office or department in which military affairs are superintended or administered. (*a*) The department or bureau of the British government presided over by the Secretary of State for War, assisted by a parliamentary, a permanent, 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 (wârp), *v.* [(*a*) Trans., cast, throw, < ME. *werpen*, *worpen*, *worpen* (pret. *warp*, pp. *worpen*), < AS. *weorpan* (pret. *wearp*), cast, throw, = OS. *werpan* = D. MLG. *werpen* = OHG. *werfan*, MHG. G. *werfen*, throw, cast, = Icel. *verpa* = Goth. *wairpan*, throw; cf. Lith. *werpti*, spin, Gr. ῥέπειν, incline downward, ῥίπτειν, throw. (*b*) < ME. *warpen* (pret. *warped*), < Icel. *varpa*, throw, cast, also cast or lay out a net, = Sw. *varpa* = Dan. *varpe*, warp (a ship), < *varp*, a casting, also a cast with a net, also a warping, = Sw. *varp*, the draft of a net, = Dan. *varp*, a warp; from the strong verb above.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To cast; throw; hurl.

Wente to hys wardrope, and *warpe* of hys wedez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 901.

Ful sone it was ful londe kid
Of Havelok, how he *warp* the ston
Ouer the londes enerichon. *Havelok*, l. 1061.

2†. To utter; ejaculate; enunciate; give utterance to.

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 *warp*, to spin?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Battle of Ivry.

She acquainted the Greeks underhand with this treason, which was a *warping* against them.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 409.

6. To give a cast 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,
Since thy best props are *warp'd*!
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

Confess, or I will *warp*
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., l. 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* out their ships by force of hand.
Mir. for Mags., p. 881.

Seeing them *warp* themselues to windward, we thought it not good to be boorded on both sides at an anchor.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 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 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
As benefits forgot;
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remember'd not.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 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, ii.

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., i. 1. 15.

Now, by something I had lately observed of Mr. Treasurer's conversation on occasion, I suspected him a little *warping* 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 *warping* and *warping* 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 Smectymnuus.

Whatever these *warping* Christians might pretend as to zeal for the Law and their ancient Religion, the bottom of all was a principle of infidelity.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

3. To change for the worse; turn in a wrong direction.

Methinks
My favour here begins to *warp*.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 365.

4†. 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.
Marlowe, Hero and Leander, vi.

5. 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.

7. 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 out 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 Voyages, II. 101.

warp (wârp), *n.* [< ME. *warp*; < *warp*, *v.*] **1†.** A throw; a cast.—**2.** Hence, a cast of herrings, haddocks, or other fish; four, as a tale of count-

ing fish. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A cast lamb, kid, calf, 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 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 across 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.]

Cerdicus . . . was the first May-lord or captaine of the Morris-daunce that on those embenched shelves stampt his footing, where cods and dog-fish swomme not *a warp of weeks* forerunning. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe. (*Davies.*)

To part a warp. Same as *to part a line* (which see, under *line*²).—**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.* [< *warp* + *-age*.] The act of warping; also, a charge per ton made on shipping in some harbors.

war-paint (wâr'pānt), *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 (wâr'pâth), *n.* Among the American Indians, the path or route followed by a warlike 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 brother. 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 (wârp'dres″ėr), *n.* In *weaving*, a machine for treating yarns with size before winding them on the yarn-beam of a loom. It is superseded in some mills by the larger machine called a *slasher*. *E. H. Knight.*

warper (wâr'pėr), *n.* [< *warp* + *-er*¹.] **1†.** A weaver.—**2.** One who winds yarn in preparation for weaving, to form the warp of a web.—**3.** A warping-machine.

warp-frame (wârp'frām), *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 called *warp-net frame*.

warping-bank (wâr'ping-bangk), *n.* A bank or 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 *chock*⁴, 3.

warping-hook (wâr'ping-hůk), *n.* **1.** In *ropemaking*, 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 (wâr'ping-jak), *n.* In a warping-machine, 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 *heck-box*. *E. H. Knight.*

warping-machine (wâr'ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for preparing and arranging the yarns intended for the warp of a textile material.

warping-mill (wâr'ping-mil), *n.* In *weaving*, an apparatus for winding the warp-yarns from the bobbins to a large cylindrical reel, and arranging 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.* Any lace having warp-threads, or threads so placed as to resemble the warp of a fabric.

warp-land (wârp'land), *n.* Low-lying land that has 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), *v.* See *warble*².

war-plume (wâr'plöm), *n.* A plume worn in war.

The tomahawk . . . cut the *war-plume* from the scalping-tuft 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 (wâr'pröf), *n.* The qualities of a soldier; proved fitness for military life. [Rare.]

On, on, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fet from fathers of *war-proof!*
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 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 ornamental 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*. See cut under *dingo*.

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, disponee, 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 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;* < ME. *warant*, < OF. *warant, guarant, garant, garent*, a warrant, also a warranter, supporter, defender, protector, = Pr. *garen, guaren* = Sp. Pg. *garante* = Olt. *guarento* (ML. reflex *warantum, warrantum, waranda*), a warrant; perhaps orig. a ppr. of OF. *warir, warer*, defend, keep, < OHG. *warjan, werjan*, MHG. *weren*, G. *wehren*, protect: see *ware*¹, *wear*². Hence *warrantise, warranty, guaranty*, etc. Cf. *warren*.] **1†.** Protector; protection; defense; safeguard.

He griped his sworde 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. Cyprian, 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; justification.

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 securing 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 authorizing 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, one Blinkinsopp. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 263.

(*c*) In the army and navy, a writ or authority inferior to a commission. See *warrant-officer*.

5. In *coal-mining*, underlay. [Leicestershire coal-field, Eng.]—**Clerk of the warrants.** See *clerk*.—**Dispossess, distress, dividend warrant.** See the qualifying words.—**General warrant,** a warrant directed against no particular individual, but against suspected persons 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.*

Jedge and warrant. See *jedge*¹.—**Justice's warrant,** a warrant, usually of arrest on a criminal charge, issued by a justice of the peace. Compare *bench-warrant*.—**To back a warrant.** See *back*¹.—**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 *attorney*².—**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.

Our lige lordes seel on my patente,
That shewe I first my body to *warente*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 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, I *warrant* him. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 115.

I . . . *warranted* him, if he would follow my directions, to cure him in a short time. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 45.

May. Is 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 contradiction or failure; assert as undoubted; pledge one's word: used in asseverations and governing a clause.

Yond is Moyses, I dar *warand*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 60.

I *warrant* 'tis my sister. She frown'd, did she not, and looked flightingly? *Brome*, Northern Lass.

I han't seen him these three Years—I *warrant* he's grown. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iii. 4.

5. To make certain or secure; assure by warrant or guaranty.

He had great authority ouer all Congregations of Israelites, *warranted* to him with the Amirs seale.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 163.

6. To give a pledge or assurance in regard to; guarantee (something) to be safe, sound,

genuine, or as represented: as, to *warrant* a horse; *warranted* goods.

New titles *warrant* not a play for new,
The anbject being old.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, Prol.

What hope can we have of this whole Councell to *warrant* 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 *warranted*
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 true. *Locke.*

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 ancient 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 *warrantable.*
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. 599.

warrantableness (wor'an-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being warrantable. *Barrow.*

warrantably (wor'an-ta-bli), *adv.* In a warrantable manner; in a manner that may be justified; justifiably. *Thomas Adams*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 150.

warrantee (wor-an-tē'). *n.* [< *warrant* + *-ee*[1].] One to whom a warranty is given.

warranter (wor'an-tėr), *n.* [< *warrant* + *-er*[1]. 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 *warranter* of a horse.

warrantise†, **warrantize**† (wor'an-tiz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *warrandise, warrandice* (see *warrandice*); < ME. *warantyse*, < OF. **warantise, warentise, warandise, garantise, garantize* (ML. reflex *warandisia*), < *warantir*, warrant: see *warrant.*] **1.** Warrant; security; warranty.

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 *warrantize.*
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*; < ME. *warrantisen*; < *warrantise*, *n.*] **1.** To save; defend.

"Ye," quod Orienx, "but yet I may haue bailly ouer 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 *warrantize* 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-sėr), *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, sailmakers, and carpenters in the navy, and master-gunners and quartermaster-sergeants in the army, are examples of warrant-officers.

warrantor (wor'an-tor), *n.* [< OF. **waranteor, wairenteor*, also **garanteor, garantor, garanteur*, etc. (cf. *guarantor*), < *warrantir*, warrant: see *warrant, v.*] One who warrants: correlative of *warrantee:* a form chiefly used in legal phraseology.

warranty (wor'an-ti), *n.*; pl. *warranties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *warrantie*; < OF. *warantie*, later *garantie* (> E. *guaranty, guarantee*) (= Pr. *garentia, guarentia, guerentia* = Sp. *garantia* = Pg. *garantia* = It. *guarentia*, ML. reflex *warantia*), < *warantir*, 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 *warranty.*
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. *Locke.*

3. In *law*, a statement, express or implied, of something which the party making it undertakes 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 covenant 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 exonerated from paying any purchase-money remaining 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: distinguished from *lineal warranty*, where 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 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 *collateral warranty.*—**To vouch to warranty.** See *vouch.*

warranty (wor'an-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *warrantied*, ppr. *warrantying.* [< *warranty*, *n.*] To warrant; guarantee.

warray† (wor'ā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *warrey*; < ME. *werreien, werreyen*, < OF. **werreier, guerreier*, F. *guerroyer* = Pr. *guerreiar* = Sp. *guerrear* = It. *guerreggiare*, make war, < *werre, guerre*, war: see *war*[1]. Hence ult. *warrior.*] To wage war upon; invade in arms; ravage or 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'd* the Eastern lands.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, i. 6.

warret. An obsolete spelling of *war*[1], *war*[2].

warree[1], *n.* [Native name.] The taguicati, or white-lipped peccary. *Dicotyles labiatus.*

warree[2], *n.* The common millet, *Panicum miliaceum:* same as *kadi-kane.*

warren (wor'en), *n.* [< ME. *warrayne, wareine* (= D. *warande*, a park), < OF. *warenne, varenne, varene, garenne* (ML. *warenna*), a warren or preserve for rabbits, hares, fish, etc., < *warir*, keep, defend: see *war*[1], *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.

Vncoupled thei wenden
Bothe in *wareine* and in waste where hem leue lyketh.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 163.

3. A preserve for fish in a river.

warrener (wor'en-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *warriner*; < ME. **wareiner, *warener, warner*; < *warren* + *-er*[1]. 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 aggregates of grayish-black acicular crystals. It is found at the Domingo mine, Gunnison county, Colorado.

warrer (wâr'ėr), *n.* [< *war*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who wars or makes war.

Female *warrers* against modesty.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 168.

warriangle (wor'i-ang#gl), *n.* [Also *wariangle*; < ME. *waryangle, weryangle* (Se. *wairingle, weirangle*), < AS. **weargineel* (Stratmann) = MLG. *wargingel* = OHG. *warchengil* (G. *würgengel*), the butcher-bird, shrike; < AS. *wearg, weark*, accursed, as a noun, a man accursed, an outlaw, wretch (see *warry*), + *-incel*, a dim. suffix, confused in MLG. and G. with *engel*, angel, so that G. *würgengel*, a butcher-bird, is identical in form with *würgengel*, a destroying angel (*würgen*, destroy, = E. *worry:* cf. *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, l. 110.

Warriangles be 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 *arneut* in Cotgrave (ed. 1598).

warrick (wor'ik), *v. t.* [ME.: cf. *warrok.*] **1**†. To fasten with a girth; gird.

Sette my sadel vppon Soffre-til-I-seo-my-tyme,
And loke thou *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 *warragal.*

warrin (wor'in), *n.* The blue-bellied brush-tongued parrot, *Trichoglossus multicolor*, a lory or lorikeet of Australia, of notably varied and brilliant colors.

warring (wâr'ing), *a.* Adverse; conflicting; contradictory; antagonistic; hostile: as, *warring* opinions.

warrior (wor'i-ėr or wâr'yėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *warriour*; < ME. *werriour, werryour, werreyour, werraiour, werreour, weorreur*, < OF. **werrior, guerroieor, guerroyeur, guerriur, guerreor*, etc., a warrior, one who wars, < **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.

2. A humming-bird of the genus *Oxypogon.* Also called *helmet-crest.*

warrior-ant (wor'i-ėr-ânt), *n.* An ant, *Formica 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-ėr-es or wâr'yėr-es), *n.* [Early mod. E. *warriouresse*; < *warrior* + *-ess.*] A female warrior. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vii. 27. [Rare.]

warriour†, *n.* An old spelling of *warrior.*

warrish (wâr'ish), *a.* [< *war*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Militant; warlike. [Rare.]

I 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.*

warrok†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A saddle-girth; a surcingle.

warrok†, *v. t.* [ME. *warroken*; < *warrok*, *n.*] Same as *warrick*, 1.

warry†, *v. t.* [< ME. *warrien, warien, waryen, werien, werzen*, curse, execrate, revile, < AS. *wergian, wergean, wyrgian*, curse, revile, execrate (= OHG. *for-wergen* = Goth. *gawargjan*, condemn), < *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. *launawargs*, ungrateful; in 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 gonnen thus to *waryen*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1619.

> Thurgh the craft of that cursed, knighthode may shame
> And *wary* all oure workes to the worldes end.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12212.

war-saddle (wâr'sad‴l), *n.* See *saddle*.

warsaw (wâr'sâ), *n.* [A corruption of *guasa*.] A serranoid fish, *Promicrops guasa* or *P. itaira*. See cut under *jewfish*.

warsch†, *v.* Same as *warish*.

warscot† (wâr'skot), *n.* [< AS. (cited in a Latin text) *warscot*, prop. **werscot*, burden of war, contribution toward war; as *war*[1] + *scot*[2].] A payment made by the retainer to his lord, usually as a kind of commutation of military services.

war-scythe (wâr'sīŦH), *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, fauchard, guisarm, etc.

warse (wârs), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *worse*.

warsen (wâr'sn), *r.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *worsen*.

war-ship (wâr'ship), *n.* A ship built or armed for use in war; a vessel for war.

war-song (wâr'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 (wârst), *a.* and *adv.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *worst*.

warstle (wär'sl), *r.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *wrastle* for *wrestle*.

wart[1] (wârt), *n.* [Also dial. *wrat, wrot*: < ME. *wert, werte*, sometimes *wrete*, < AS. *weartu* (pl. *weartan*) = MD. *warte, wratte*, D. *wrat* = OHG. *warza*, MHG. G. *warze* = Icel. *varta* = Dan. *vorte* = Sw. *vårta*, a wart, excrescence on the skin; cf. OBulg. *vrŭdŭ*, eruption; perhaps connected with AS. *wearre* (and L. *verruca*), a wart.] **1.** A small circumscribed elevation on the skin, usually with an uneven papillary surface and a broad base, caused by a localized overgrowth of the papillæ and epidermis; verruca; hence, a similar natural excrescence 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., l. 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 excrescence on the pastern of the horse. —**3.** In *bot.*, a firm glandular or gland-like excrescence on the surface of a plant. —**4.** In *entom.*, a small obtuse, rounded, or flattened elevation of a surface, often of a distinct color from the rest of the part: used principally in describing larvæ. —**Fig-wart.** Same as *ficus*, 3. —**Peruvian warts.** Same as *verrugas*. —**Venereal warts.** See *venereal*. **Vitreous warts of Descemet's membrane.** See *vitreous*. **Wart-like cancer**, papillary epithelioma. **war-tax** (wâr'taks), *n.* A tax imposed for the purpose of providing funds for the prosecution of a war.

wart-cress (wârt'kres), *n.* See *Sanchiera*.

warte†, An old form of *ware*[1], preterit of *wear*[1].

warted (wâr'ted), *a.* [< *wart*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** In *bot.*, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose: as, a *warted* capsule. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, 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 ventricosa*, with other species of its genus useful for grazing.

wart-grass (wârt'grâs), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, and sometimes *E. Peplus*. Also *wartweed* and *wartwort*: so named from the popular notion that its juice removes warts. [Prov. Eng.]

warth (wârth), *n.* [< ME. *warth, waruth*, < AS. *wearth, wearoth* (= OHG. *warid*), shore; prob. from the root of *werian*, protect, defend: see *wear*[2], *ward*[1], *ward*[2], etc.] A ford. [Prov. Eng.]

> At vche *warthe* other water ther the wyge passed,
> He fonde a foo hym byfore, bot ferly hit were,
> & that so foule & so felle, that fezt hym by-hode.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 715.

wart-herb (wârt'êrb), *n.* See *Rhynchosia*.

wart-hog (wârt'hog), *n.* A swine of the genus *Phacochœrus*, 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. æthiopicus*. 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 *Phacochœrus*.

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.

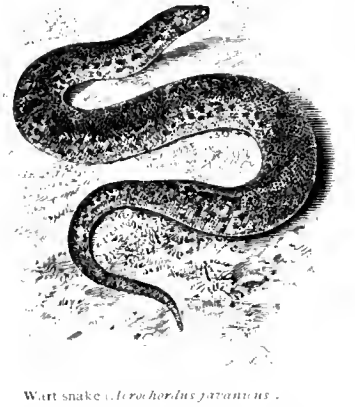
wartless (wârt'les), *a.* [< *wart*[1] + *-less*.] Having no warts; not warted or warty.

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.

wart-shaped (wârt'shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, of the form of a wart; verruciform.

wart-snake (wârt'snak), *n.* A harmless colubriform viviparous serpent, of the family *Acrochordidæ*, having the scales warty or verrucose.



Wart-snake (*Acrochordus javanicus*).

The leading species is *Acrochordus javanicus*. Another, *Chersydrus granulatus*, is aquatic. These snakes belong to the Oriental or Indian region; they were formerly grouped with the *Hydrophidæ*, and erroneously supposed to be venomous.

wart-spurge (wârt'spėrj), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. See *wartweed*.

wartweed (wârt'wēd), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, the acrid milky juice of which is used to cure warts. Also *cat's-milk, wart-grass*, and *wartwort*. The name is given rarely to *E. Peplus*, and to the celandine, *Chelidonium majus*. [Prov. Eng.]

wartwort (wârt'wėrt), *n.* **1.** A common name for certain verrucariaceous 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-cress, *Sanchiera Coronopus*, and the cudweed, *Gnaphalium uliginosum*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

warty (wâr'ti), *a.* [< *wart*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a wart; of or relating to a wart or warts; covered with warts or wart-like excrescences; verrucous. —**Warty cicatricial tumor**, a new growth, appearing in the form of nearly parallel rows of wart-like tumors, coming on occasionally in old scars. It usually ulcerates, forming the warty ulcer. —**Warty sea-rose**, the sea-anemone *Urticina nodosa*. —**Warty ulcer**, Marjolin's ulcer; an ulcer resulting from the breaking down of a warty cicatricial tumor. —**Warty venus.** See *Venus*.

warty-faced (wâr'ti-fāst), *a.* Noting a certain honey-eater, the wattle-bird, of the family *Meliphagidæ*. See *wattle-bird*.

war-wasted (wâr-wās‴ted), *a.* Wasted or devastated by war. *Coleridge*.

war-wearied (wâr'wēr‴id), *a.* Wearied by war; fatigued by fighting.

> The honourable captain there
> Drops bloody sweat from his *war-wearied* limbs.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 18.

war-whip (wâr'hwip), *n.* Same as *scorpion*, 5.

war-whoop (wâr'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-īt), *n.* [< *Warwick* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A borotitanate of magnesium and iron, occurring in dark-brown to black acicular crystals embedded in granular limestone. Named from the locality of its occurrence, near Warwick, New York.

warwolf[1]†, *n.* Same as *werwolf*.

warwolf[2] (wâr'wůlf), *n.* [< *war*[1] + *wolf*, or perhaps a particular use of *warwolf*[1], *werwolf*.] A military engine used in the early middle ages 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-mures. *Camden*, Remains, Artillery, p. 206.

> The *war-wolfs* there
> Hurl'd their huge stones.
> *Southey*, Joan of Arc, viii.

war-worn (wâr'wôrn), *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 feelings? *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

wary[1] (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; carefully 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 lies in fear.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 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 *wary*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2. Guarded; careful 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, i. 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.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

=**Syn.** Careful, circumspect, etc. See list under *cautious*.

wary[2]†, *v. t.* Same as *warry*.

warysonet†, *n.* Same as *warison*.

was (woz), *r.* [< ME. I *was, wes, wæs*, 2 *were*, 3 *was, wes, wæs*, pl. I, 2, 3 *were, ware, wore, weren, waren, woren, weoren*, < AS. 1 *wæs*, 2 *wǣre, wēre*, 3 *wæs*, pl. *wǣron, wēron* = OS. *was* = OFries. *was, wes* = D. *was* = OHG. MHG. G. *war* = Icel. Dan. Sw. *var* = Goth. *was*, pl. *wēsum* (subj. AS. *wǣre*, pl. *wǣren* = D. *waar*, etc., = Goth. *wēsjau*); pret. of a verb otherwise used 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.) = Icel. *vesa, vera* = Sw. *vara* = Dan. *være*, be, = Goth. *wisan*, dwell, remain, be; = L. √ *ves* (in *verna* for **vesna*, one dwelling in the house, a home-born slave: see *vernacular*) = Gr. √ *Fοα* (in *ἄστυ*, city, orig. dwelling-place) = Skt. √ *vas*, dwell. The impv. of the verb of which *was* is the 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 *be*[1].] 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 fierce,
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.

The forms *wast* and *wert* in the second person singular of the indicative (cf. Icel. *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.

I 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.

wase[1] (wāz), *n.* [< ME. *wase*, < MD. *wase* = MLG. *wase*, a bundle, torch, = Icel. *vasi* = Sw. Dan. *vase*, a bundle, sheaf.] **1.** A wisp; a bundle 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.

wase[2]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *woose*.

waselt, *v. i.* [ME., < *wase*[2], later *woose*.] To bemire one's self; sink in the mire.

This whit *waseled* in the [fen] almost to the anele.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 430.

wash (wosh), *v.* [< ME. *washen*, *waschen*, *weschen*, *wasshen*, *wascen*, *wassen*, *wesse* (pret. *wesh*, *weseh*, *wessh*, *wessh*, *wosh*, pl. *weshen*, *wesshen*, *wessen*, *woschen*, pp. *waschen*, *iwaschen*, *iwasche*), < AS. *wascan*, also *wascan* (pret. **wōse* or *wōx*, pp. *wascen*, *wæscen*) = D. *wasschen* = OHG. *wascan*, MHG. *waschen*, *weschen*, G. *waschen* = Icel. Sw. *vaska* = Dan. *raske* (cf. OF. *gascher*, F. *gâcher* = It. *guazzare*, steep in water, < Teut.); Teut. **waskan* or **waksan*, wash (cf. Skt. √ *uksh*, sprinkle, wet), perhaps with formative *-s* from the √ *wak*, *way*, moisten, or with formative *-sk*, < √ *wat*, water, wet (see *water*, *wet*[1]). Cf. Olr. *usce*, Ir. *uisce*, water (see *whisky*[1]).] **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 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, l. 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; purify.

And thei suffre not the Latynes to syngen at here Awteres: And zif thei done, be ony Aventure, anon thei *wasschen* the Awteer with holy Watre.
Manderille, Travels, p. 19.

Wash me throughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. Ps. li. 2.

3. To wet copiously, as with water or other liquid; moisten; cover with moisture.

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; surround; overflow or dash over or against; sweep, as with flowing water.

Galatia . . . on the North is *washed* with the Euxine Sea the space of two hundred and fiftie miles.
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*, *off*, *out*, etc.

Go get some water,
And *wash* this filthy witness *from* your hand.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 47.

Be baptized 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 carry 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 used 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 *gold-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.

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.

3. To stand the operation of washing without being destroyed, spoiled, or injured: said both of fabrics 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, trustworthy, capable, or fit, when submitted to trial. [Colloq.]

He's got pluck 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, etc.

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.

7. To make a swish, swash, or swirl of the water: as, the shad are *washing*. See *shad-wash*.

wash (wosh), *n.* [< *wash*, *v.*] **1.** The act or operation of cleansing by the application of water; a cleansing with water or other liquid: as, to give one's face a *wash*.

Though she may have done a hard day's *wash*, there's not a child ill within the street but Alice goes to offer to sit up. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, I.

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 onward rush of water as its billows break upon the shore; the dash or break of waves upon a shore.

Katie walks
By the long *wash* of Australasian seas.
Tennyson, The Brook.

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 places. *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*
Fallen from the slimy and dishonest eye.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ii. 1.

9. In *distilling:* (*a*) The fermented wort, from which the spirit is extracted. The grain ground and infused is called the *mash*, the decanted liquor is called the *wort*, and the wort when fermented becomes the *wash*. (*b*) A mixture of dunder, molasses, scummings, and water, used in the West Indies for 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.
Wycherley, 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, Spectator, 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 graine, 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 condition, 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 3*s.* and 4*s.* the *wash*." A *wash* is about a bushel.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 78.

Each smack takes about 40 *wash* of whelks with her for the voyage. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 256.

14. A fictitious kind of sale, disallowed on the stock and other exchanges, in which a broker 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 simply transfers the 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 case, as is required by the rules of the different exchanges. [Stock-exchange slang.]—**Black wash.** See *black-wash*.—**Eye-wash**, collyrium.—**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 breccias. Why not subaerial, like those in the interior of Asia?—subangular masses, transported by *rain-wash* 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.

Portions of the drift and of the overlying head or *rain-wash*. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 116.

Red wash. (*a*) A lotion composed of corrosive sublimate, red sulphid of mercury, and creosote, in water. (*b*) Bates's camphorated water, made by adding copper sulphate, Armenian bole, and camphor to boiling water, and then straining.—**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.* (cf. *washy*); perhaps < **warsh* for *wearish*.] Washy: weak; easily losing its qualities.

Faith, 'tis but a *wash* scent.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

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 nerves were rendered stouter and more vigorous by showers of tears. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxvii.

wash-back (wosh'bak), *n.* In *distilling*, a cistern or vat in which the wort is fermented to form the wash. *E. H. Knight.*

wash-ball (wosh'bâl), *n.* A ball of soap sometimes 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'bā″sn), *n.* 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'bâr), *n.* [= G. *waschbär*.] The racoon or washing-bear. See cut under *racoon*.

wash-beetle (wosh'bē″tl), *n.* A pounder used to beat or pound clothes in the process of washing. *E. H. Knight.*

wash-board (wosh'bōrd), *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 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 deck port, for the same purpose. Also called *waste-board*.—3. A board carried around the walls of a room at the bottom. 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 Floss, ii. 3.

wash-boiler (wosh'boi″lėr), *n.* A vessel of sheet-metal in which clothes to be washed are boiled.

wash-bottle (wosh'bot″l), *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), *n.* 1. A large bowl or basin used for washing the hands, face, etc.

Emerson alone took no part in this "storm in a *wash-bowl*." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 132.

2†. 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 Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 222.

wash-brew (wosh'brö), *n.* The dish usually known as flummery or (as in Scotland) sowens. [Prov. Eng.]

wash-cloth (wosh'klôth), *n.* A small piece of cloth used in washing, as in washing dishes or the person.

wash-day (wosh'dā), *n.* The day set apart in a household for clothes-washing.

wash-dirt (wosh'dėrt), *n.* In *placer* and *hydraulic mining*, sand or gravel containing, or supposed to contain, gold enough to pay for washing. Also *wash-stuff*, *wash-gravel*.

washdish (wosh'dish), *n.* The dish-washer or wagtail. Also *molly* or *polly washdish*. See cut under *wagtail*. [Local, Eng.]

wash-drawing (wosh'drâ′ing), *n.* See *drawing*.

washed (woshtˈ), *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 transfer by a broker of the stock or commodity 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 fictitious 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 ground-color, with a wash or light tint or color: as, a fox's black pelt *washed* with silver. See *wash*, *n.*, 10 (*d*).—**Washed brick.** See *brick*².

washenᵗ. An obsolete past participle of *wash*. *Chaucer.*

washer (wosh'ėr), *n.* [< *wash* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which washes: as, a *washer* of clothes; 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 prevent leakage, 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 nut 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 *bolt*, *packing*, and *plug-cock*.

3. A similar article forming an ornament, as at the socket or pin that holds any adjustable utensil: 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 condition; a beating-engine.—5. In *plumbing*, the outlet of a cistern. 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 washing coal. In the Pennsylvania anthracite region the coal is sometimes washed by jets of water, and separated from the slate, pyrites, 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 washdish*, *washtail*, *nanny washtail*, etc. See cut under *wagtail*.—9. The wash-bear.—**Beveled washer.** See *beveled*.

washer (wosh'ėr), *v. t.* [< *washer*, *n.*] To fit with washers.

I had worked myself up, as I always do, in the manner of heavy men; growing hot like an ill-*washered* wheel revolving, though I start with a cool axle.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxx.

He *washered* the knobs of the doors that had a rattling play whenever handled. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 160.

washer-cutter (wosh'ėr-kut″ėr), *n.* A rotating cutting-tool with two adjustable cutters, worked by a hand-brace or by a drill, and used for cutting out annular disks for washers. *E. H. Knight.*

washer-gage (wosh'ėr-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'ėr-höp), *n.* In a water-wheel, a gasket placed between the flange and the curb. *E. H. Knight.*

washerman (wosh'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *washermen* (-men). A man who washes clothes, etc.—**Washermen's itch.** Same as *dhobies' itch* (which see, under *dhobie*).

washerwoman (wosh'ėr-wu̇m″an), *n.*; pl. *washerwomen* (-wim″en). 1. A woman who washes clothes for others or for hire.—2. The dish-washer or washdish, a wagtail. See cut under *wagtail*.—**Washerwomen's itch or scall,** a variety of psoriasis 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 *wash-dirt*.

wash-hand basin (wosh'hand bā″sn), *n.* Same as *wash-bowl*.

wash-hand stand (wosh'hand stand), *n.* Same as *wash-stand*.

He . . . locked the door, piled a *washhand-stand*, chest of drawers, and table against it.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxvi.

wash-house (wosh'hous), *n.* [ME. **waschhous*, < AS. *wæsc-hus*, < *wascan*, wash, + *hūs*, house; as *wash* + *house*¹.] 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*, *waschynge*, *wessinge*, *waschunge*, < AS. *wæseing*, washing, verbal n. of *wascan*, wash: see *wash*, *v.*] 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 eucharist. 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 dust.—**To give one's head for washingᵗ,** to submit to insult.

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-bâr), *n.* The wash-bear or racoon, *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-gōrd), *n.* Same as *sponge-gourd*.

washing-house (wosh'ing-hous), *n.* A wash-house.

washing-machine (wosh'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus, operated by hand or steam-power, for washing clothing, 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 bleacheries and mills where large quantities of fabrics are to be washed, the material is made up into continuous bands, and is drawn through vats over rollers. In some machines beaters 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″dėr), *n.* A powdered preparation (as of soda-ash and Scotch soda) used in washing clothes.

washing-rollers (wosh'ing-rō″lėrz), *n. pl.* Rollers for squeezing goods or yarn after scouring. 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-shēld), *n.* In *washing*, 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 *Sequoia*.

Washingtonia (wosh-ing-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1879), named after George *Washington* (1732–99), first President of the United States.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Coryphæ*. 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 *Corypha* and *Sabal*, but the embryo, unlike the others, is sub-basilar. There is but one species clearly known, *W. filifera*, native 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 indupliate segments fringed with fine white pendu-

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 elongated paniculate spadices with very many slender flexuous 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 anthers. 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 arborescent 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 cultivation, especially along the Californian coast, often under the name of *Pritchardia filamentosa* or *Brahea filifera*; 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 foliage 20 feet across, composed of from 50 to 80 white-fringed leaves. It varies 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; *W. Sonoræ* of Mexico, with deep crimson-brown petioles and stem, is said to be distinct.

Washingtonian (wosh-ing-tō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Washington* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to George Washington (1732–1799), first President of the United States, or to Washington, the capital of the United States, 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-tọn-īt), *n.* [< *Washington* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A variety of ilmenite found near Washington in Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Washington lily, thorn. See *lily*, 1, and *thorn*¹ (with cut).

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 copious stream of water flows, the stuff as it 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 *clean-up*, 2. Also *washing-off* (Australia).

washing-vessel (wosh′ing-ves″el), *n.* [< ME. *wasehynge vessel*; < *washing* + *vessel*.] A vessel to wash in. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 517.

wash-leather (wosh′leтн″ėr), *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 all its properties is now made from skins of sheep, goats, deer, 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 pumice-stone or a blunt 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 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 covered with simulated sores. [Old cant.]

A *Washman* 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 Vacabonds (1561), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 594.

Washoe process. See *pan*¹, 3.

wash-off (wosh′of), *a.* [< *wash off*: see under *wash*, *v.*] In *calico-printing*, fugitive; that will not stand washing; applied to certain colors or dyes. [Colloq.]

washout (wosh′out), *n.* [< *wash out*: see under *wash*, *v.*] The excavation, by erosive 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. Roosevelt*, 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 manuf.*, 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 superfluous 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 comb, 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 faucets, and other conveniences.

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), *n.* Same as *washer*, 8. [Local, Eng.]

wash-tub (wosh′tub), *n.* A tub for washing, especially one in which clothes are washed.

The vulgar words *wash-tub*, shoe-horn, brew-house, cook-stove, . . . which are merely slovenly and uncouth abbreviations of washing-tub, shoeing-horn, brewing-house, and cooking-stove. *R. G. White*, Words and their Uses, p. 232.

washy (wosh′i), *a.* [< *wash* + *-y*¹.] 1. Watery; damp; moist; soft: as, "the *washy* ooze," *Milton*, P. L., vii. 303.—2. Too much diluted; weak; thin: as, *washy* tea.

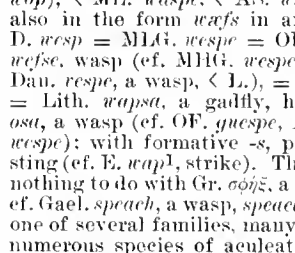
Meats of a *washy* and fluid nature, that slip through the stomach and tarry not for concoction, do no more feed a man's health than almost if he lived on air.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 432.

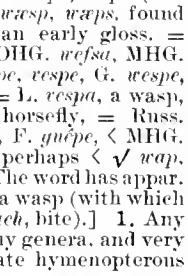
Hence—3. Wanting in solidity, substantialness, strength, stamina, or the like; feeble; worthless.

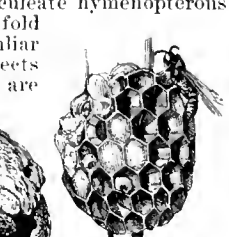
Alas! our women are but *washy* toys.
Dryden, Epil. to the King and Queen (1682).

Washy he is, perhaps not over-sound.
Prior, Daphne and Apollo.

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 (cf. MHG. *wespe*, *vespe*, G. *wespe*, Dan. *vespe*, a wasp, < L.), = L. *vespa*, a wasp, = Lith. *wapsa*, a gadfly, horsefly, = Russ. *osa*, a wasp (cf. OF. *guespe*, F. *guêpe*, < MHG. *wespe*); with formative *-s*, perhaps < √ *wap*, sting (cf. E. *wap*¹, strike). The word has appar. nothing to do with Gr. *σφήξ*, a wasp (with which 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 hence collectively called *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*, *Crabronidæ*, *Masaridæ*, *Eumenidæ*, 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 *Eumenidæ*, 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*.


Nest of Paper-wasp (*Vespa*).


Nest of Social Wasp (*Polistes*).


Nest of Solitary Wasp (*Eumenes*).

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*, *sand-wasp*, *spider-wasp*, *wood-wasp*, with numerous cuts.

Ther is no *waspe* in this werlde that will wilfullokte]r stynge̅,
For stappyng on a too of a stycande frere!
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 648.

Meanwhile the troops beneath Patroclus' care
Invade the Trojans, 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, petulance, peevishness, irritability, or petty malignity.

Come, come, you *wasp*; i' faith, you are too angry.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 210.

Golden wasp. Same as *goldwasp*.—**Great-tailed wasp**, *Urocerus* (or *Sirex*) *gigas*.—**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 years.

wasp-bee (wosp′bē), *n.* A cuckoo-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′flī), *n.* A British syrphid fly, *Chrysotoxum fasciolatum*, spotted with yellow on a black ground, and thus somewhat resembling a hornet.

wasp-grub (wosp′grub), *n.* The larva of a wasp, used for bait by anglers. [Eng.]

waspish (wos′pish), *a.* [< *wasp* + *-ish*¹.] 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; petulant; irritable; irascible.

In sige [they be] sone testie, very *waspishe*, and alwaies ouer miserable. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 33.

Ah! thou knowest not
What sting this *waspish* fortune pricks me with.
Randolph, Amyntas, ii. 2.

waspish-headed† (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 respect.

He answered rather *waspishly*—"Why should you bring me into the matter?"
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ii.

waspishness (wos′pish-nes), *n.* Waspish character or state.

wasp-kite (wosp′kīt), *n.* The honey-buzzard or bee-hawk, *Pernis apivorus*. See cut under *Pernis*.

wasp-tongued† (wosp′tungd), *a.* Petulant-tongued; 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; laced tightly.

waspy (wos′pi), *a.* [< *wasp* + *-y*¹.] Waspish.

She had none of your Chinese feet, nor *waspy* unhealthy waists, which those may admire who will.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

wassail (wos′āl), *n.* [Also *wassel*; < ME. *wassayl*, *wasseyl*, *wesseil*, < AF. *wassail*, a reflex of ONorth. *wæs hæil* or ODan. *wæs heil*. AS. *wes hāl*, '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*, etc.), a salutation used like *worth hāl*, ME. *hail warth thu*, Icel. *kom heill*, 'come hale,' *far heill*, 'fare hale,' *sit heill*, 'sit hale,' etc.: AS. *wes*, impv. of *wesan*, be; *hāl*, whole, hale, well, = Icel. *heill*, whence E. *hale*, and the greeting *hail*: see *was* and *hale*², *hail*², *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 in use.

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 . . . "*waes heal* hlaford Cyning," which is, being rightly expounded according to our present speech, be of health Lord king.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 127.

Then lift the can to bearded lip,
And smite each sounding shield;
Wassaile! 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 occasion or meeting where drinking and pledging of healths are indulged in; festivities; a drinking-bout; a carouse.

The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse,
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 spiced 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 *wassail* mantle warm.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cv.

4†. A merry drinking-song.

Have you 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 *carousal*[1].

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 beare
You many a Plum, and many a Peare;
For more or lesse fruits they will bring,
As you doe give them Wassailing.
Herrick, Hesperides, 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 *wassail*, 2.

Many a *wassail-bout*
Wore the long winter out.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

wassail-bowl (wos'āl-bōl), *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-bowl*.
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-ėr), *n.* One who takes part in a wassail or drinking-bout.

The rudeness and swilled insolence
Of such late *wassailers*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 179.

wassail-horn (wos'āl-hôrn), *n.* A drinking-horn of the middle ages. The name is taken from the appearance of the word *wassail* in the silver-gilt mounting of an ancient horn preserved at Queen's College, Oxford.

wassel, *n.* and *v.* See *wassail*.

wassert (wos'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < 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).

wassermant (wos'ėr-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 grisly *Wasserman*, that makes his game
The flying ships with swiftnes to pursew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 24.

wasshe†, *v.* An old spelling of *wash*.

wast[1] (wost). See *was*.

wast[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *waist*.

wastable (wās'tą-bl), *a.* [< *waste*[1] + *-able*.] 1. Liable to waste.

For ale that is newe is *wastable* with-owten dowt.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

2†. Wasteful.

For much of this chaffare that is *wastable*
Might be forborne for dere and deceinable.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.

wastage (wās'tāj), *n.* [< *waste*[1] + *-age*.] Loss by use, wear, decay, leakage, etc.; waste.

The manufacture of it [shell money] was large and constant, to replace the continual *wastage* 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 those of the Coast Range.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 301.

There is a subtlety which here in Rome
Men look for in blind *wastage* of their lives,
Not knowing where to seek it.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 178.

waste[1] (wāst), *a.* [Formerly also *wast*; < ME. *wast*, *waast*, < OF. *wast*, *guast*, *gast*, *gaste*, waste (*faire wast*, make waste), < L. *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. *wueste*, G. *wüst*, waste, desolate: see *waste*[1], *n.*] 1. Desert; desolate; uninhabited.

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* howling wilderness. Deut. xxxii. 10.

Far in the *waste* Soudan.
Tennyson, Epitaph on General Gordon.

2. In a state of desolation and decay; ruined; ruinous; blank; cheerless; dismal; dreary.

Certayne old *wast* and broken howeses.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclxix.

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, I. 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 Hist. 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 significance.

Where is onre semely sone?
I trowe onre wittis be *waste* as wynde.
York Plays, p. 157.

He hath maad mi covenant *wast*. *Wyclif*, Gen. xvii. 14.

His *waste* wurdes retournd to him in vaine.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 42.

6. Exuberant; over-abundant; hence, superfluous; useless.

Strangled with her *waste* fertility.
Milton, Comus, l. 729.

7†. Wasteful; prodigal; profuse.

My *waast* expensis y wole with-drawe;
Now, certis, *waast* 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*[1].— **Waste-steam pipe**, in a steam-engine, a pipe for conveying away the steam that escapes through the safety-valve.

waste[1] (wāst), *n.* [< ME. *waste*, < OF. *wast*, a waste, *guast*, *gast*, *vast*, waste, devastation; cf. MHG. *waste*, a desert; forms confused with early ME. *weste*, < AS. *wēsten* = OS. *wōstun* = OHG. *wuosti*, MHG. *wueste*, G. *wüste*, a waste, desert: see *waste*[1], *a.*] 1. A wild, uninhabited, or desolate place or region; a desert; a wilderness.

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 a vestige of civilization. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i.

[The Barbary States were] bounded . . . on the south by the vast, indefinite, sandy, flinty *wastes* of Sahara.
Sumner, Orations, I. 205.

Fancy flutters over these vague *wastes* like a butterfly blown out to sea, and finds no foothold.
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 in mining and preparing coal for the market; culm; coal-dirt; dirt; in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, used to signify both the mine-waste (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 into a *waste*, coughing and spitting blood, because they're just poisoned by the fluff.
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 castings 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 preserved, 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 upon 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.), l. 2546.

8. A weir or sluice 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 size 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 vnprofitable excesse be made. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 227.

Prefaces, and passages, and excusations, 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 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 waste**†, in vain.

Ich haue wrougt al *in wast* ac i nel na more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 718.

Thir wise wordis 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 *tanner*[1].— **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 *run 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 under *waster*[1], *n.*, 4 (*b*).=**Syn. 6.** *Refuse*, *Damage*, etc. See *loss*.

waste[1] (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*, lay waste), < L. *rastare*, waste, devastate, < *rastus*, waste, desert: see *waste*[1], *n.*, and cf. *vastate*, *devastate*. Cf. G. *wüsten*, lay waste.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay waste; devastate; destroy; ruin.

For-thi wiztli with werre i *wasted* alle hire londes,
& brougt hire at swiche bale that sche mercy craued.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4587.

And at the Fote of this Hille was somtyme a 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 Sclauonia, still fleeing before him, who *wasted* Bosna, Sernia, and Bulgaria. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

He more *wasted* the Britains then any Saxon King before him. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

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, decay, or disease; consume or wear away; use up; spend.

Would he 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 woe. *Tennyson*, Oriana.

"That sorceress, my brother's wife," cried Richard, "and others with her — see how they have *wasted* my body by their sorcery and witchcraft!" And, as he spoke, he bared his 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 hot lyttille! Thay wyne no wirchipe of me, hot *wastys* theire takle!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 yon 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 boast;
Dismiss me. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

To waste time. See *time*[1]. — **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 gradually less in bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like; wear or pine away; decay or diminish gradually; dwindle.

Man dieth, and *wasteth* away. Job xiv. 10.

Shall I, *wasting* in despair,
Die because a woman's fair?
Wither, The Shepherd's Resolution.

I will not argue the matter. Time *wastes* too fast.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 8.

waste[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *waist*.

waste[3] (wāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wasted*, ppr. *wasting*. [Cf. *waster*[2], a cudgel.] To cudgel. [Prov. Eng.]

waste-basket (wāst'bâs″ket), *n.* A basket used to receive rejected papers, useless scraps of paper, and other waste material.

waste-board (wāst'bōrd), *n.* Same as *washboard*, 2.

waste-book (wāst'bůk), *n.* A day-book. See *bookkeeping*.

waste-card (wāst'kärd), *n.* A machine for working up and carding the waste, fluff, etc., which collect on the floor of a factory. *E. H. Knight*.

waste-duster (wāst'dus″tėr), *n.* A machine for cleansing factory-waste. It consists of a series of beaters which rotate above a wire grating in which the waste is retained, while the dust and impurities fall through. *E. H. Knight*.

wasteful (wāst'fůl), *a.* [< *waste*[1] + *-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 havoc 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.
Tennyson, 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 *wasteful* autumns flung them to the gale.
O. W. Holmes, For the Commemoration Services, Cambridge, July 21, 1865.

4†. Uninhabited; desolate; waste.

In wildernesse and *wastfull* deserts strayd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 3.

= **Syn. 2** and **3.** Thriftless, unthrifty. — **3.** *Lavish*, *Profuse*, etc. See *extravagant*.

wastefully (wāst'fůl-i), *adv.* In a wasteful manner; lavishly; prodigally.

Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

wastefulness (wāst'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wasteful; lavishness; prodigality.

Those by their riot and *wastefulnesse* he hurtfull to a common-weale. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 175.

waste-gate (wāst'gāt), *n.* A gate for letting the water of a dam or pond pass off.

waste-good† (wāst'gůd), *n.* [< *waste*[1] + 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 cake.

Thow 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-bread† (wās'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.

Mysie was a dark-eyed laughter-loving wench, with cherry-cheeks, and a skin as white as her father's finest bolted floor, out of which was made the Abbot's own *wastel-bread*. *Scott*, Monastery, xiii.

wastel-cake† (wās'tel-kāk), *n.* Same as *wastel*. *Scott*.

wasteless (wāst'les), *a.* [< *waste*[1] + *-less*.] That cannot be wasted, consumed, or exhausted; inexhaustible.

Those powers above, . . .
That from their *wasteless* treasures heap rewards.
May, The Heir, iv.

wasten† (wās'ten), *n.* [< ME. *wastine*, *wasteyn*, < OF. *wastine*, *guastine*, waste, desert (cf. AS. *wēsten* = OS. *wōstun* = OHG. *wuosti*, a desert, waste, wilderness): see *waste*[1].] A waste; a desert.

A gode man and ryȝt certeyn
Dwelled besyde that *wasteyn*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

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 *pallet*[2], 5.

waste-picker (wāst'pik″ėr), *n.* Same as *rag-picker*, 1.

waste-pipe (wāst'pīp), *n.* A pipe for conveying away waste water, etc.; an overflow-pipe. See *waste-steam pipe*, under *waste*[1], *a.*

waste-preventer (wāst'prē-ven″tėr), *n.* In *plumbing*, 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.

waster[1] (wās'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *wastour*, *wastor*, *wastoure*, *wastowre*, < OF. *wastour*, *wastur*, *gastor*, *gastour*, *gasteur*, a waster, < *waster*, waste: see *waste*[1], *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 hog, 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, badly fired, or in any way defective or useless, or fit only to be remelted.

Had I 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. 355.

(*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 best 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.

waster[1] (wās'tėr), *v. t.* [< *waster*[1], *n.*] To waste; squander. *Galt*. [Scotch.]

waster[2]† (wās'tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *waste*[3], 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.

Ffore wolvez, and whilde sywnne, and wykkyde bestez,
Walkede in that *wasternne*, wathes to seche.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2934.

wastery, *n.* and *a.* See *wastry*.

wastethrift† (wāst'thrift), *n.* [< *waste*[1] + 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, i. 4.

A *wastethrift*, a common surfeiter, and, to conclude, a beggar. *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 permitting air to pass up in the opposite direction. *E. H. Knight*.

wasteway (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 (wāst'wel), *n.* See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

wasting (wās'ting), *n.* [< ME. *wastynge*; verbal n. of *waste*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *med.*, atrophy. — **2.** In *stone-cutting*, the process or operation of chipping off fragments from a block of stone 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 which followed the *wasting* expedition of Totilas which Prokopios records. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 345.

2. Gradually reducing the bodily plumpness and strength; enfeebling; emaciating: as, a *wasting* disease. — **Wasting palsy.** Same as *progressive muscular atrophy* (which see, under *progressive*).

wastingly (wās'ting-li), *adv.* Lavishly; extravagantly.

Not to cause the trouble of making breviates by writing too riotous and *wastingly*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

wastor†, **wastour**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *waster*[1].

wastrel (wās'trel), *n.* [Formerly also *wastorel*; < *waste*[1] + *-er* + *-el* (adj. termination as in *gangrel*, etc.), or < *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 Arab.

The veriest waifs and *wastrels* of society.
Huxley, Tech. Education.

3. A profligate. [Prov. Eng.]

wastry, wastery (wās'tri, wās'tėr-i), *n.* [Also *wastrie*; < *waste*[1] + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] Wastefulness; prodigality. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

wastry, wastery (wās'tri, wās'tėr-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.* [< *waste*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling cotton-waste.

The wool becomes impoverished on account of the heat and dust, and is very tender, with a dry, *wasty* top.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxii. (1886), p. 470.

wat[1] (wot), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wot*. See *wit*[1].

wat[2] (wät), *a.* [A Scotch form of *wet*[1].] 1. Wet.—2. Addicted to drinking; droughty.

wat[3] (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.*)

And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
Mark the poor wretch. . . .
By this, poor *Wat*, far off upon a hill,
Stands on his hinder legs with listening ear.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 697.

wat[4]†, *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *wight*[1].] A fellow.

Ffor be my thryfte I dare sweryn at this seyl,
3e xal fynde hym a strawnge *watt!*
Coventry Mysteries, p. 294.

wat[5], *a.* A dialectal form of *wate* for *whote*, a variant of *hot*[1].

wat[6] (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 together the strips of birch-bark.

watch (woch), *n.* [< ME. *wacche*, *weeche*, < AS. *wæcce*, watch, watching, < *wacan*, wake: see *wake*[1].] 1†. 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 without sleep; 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 *watch* here all night, that there were troops of robbers on the east-side of the water who had lately plundered some boats.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 84.

3. A wake. See *wake*[1], *n.*, 2.

Oon cresset . . . to be born biforn the Baillies of the seid cite [Worcester], 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 seid *Wacche*, in ther best arraye harnesid.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

4. Close, constant observation; vigilant attention; careful, continued notice; supervision; 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.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 75.

Nor could she otherwise account for the judge's quiescent mood than by supposing him craftily on the *watch*, while Clifford developed these symptoms of a distracted mind. *Hawthorne*, 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 beat our *watch*, and rob our passengers.
Shak., Rich. II., 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. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 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 precautionary 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 sentinels 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-crowing*, and *morning*, these terminating respectively at 9 P. M., midnight, 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, 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 up during the 24 hours, it is termed having *watch and watch*, in distinction from keeping all hands at work during one or 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 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 watch*, 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 lieutenants successively. The *anchor-watch* 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. (*a*†) A candle marked out into sections, each of which required a certain time to burn.

Fill me a bowl of wine. Give me a *watch*.
Shak., Rich. III., 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 Nüremberg about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and for a long time the wearing of a watch was considered in some degree a mark or proof of gentility. Thus Malvolio remarks in anticipation of his great fortune:

I frown the while; and perchance wind up my *watch*, or play with my — some rich jewel. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 66.

The new contrivance of applying precious stones to *watches* I had the good fortune to see when Mr. Facio, 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 peeled apple. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, ii.

9. *pl.* A name of the trumpetleaf, *Sarracenia flava*, probably alluding to the resemblance of the flowers to watches.—10. In *pottery*, a trial piece of clay so placed in a kiln that it can be readily withdrawn to enable the workmen 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*[1].—**Duplex watch**, a watch having two sets of teeth upon the rim of its escapement-wheel.—**Officer of the watch.** See *watch-officer*.—**Paddy's watch.** Same as *pad-dywhack*, 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 *watch* 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 ys the Stronyest towne of walls, towers, Bulwerks, *watches and wardes* that ever I saw in all my lyff.
Torkington, Diarie 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 (woch), *v.* [< ME. *wacchen*, *weechen*, < AS. *wæccan*, watch, wake: see *wake*[1], *v.*, and cf. *watch*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be awake; be or continue without sleep; keep vigil.

But if necessitie compell you to *watch* longer then ordinary, then be sure to augment your sleepe the next morning. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

As soon as I am dead,
Come all and *watch* one night about my hearse.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

2. To be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant; be closely 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.

3. 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 expectant; seek opportunity; wait.—5. To act as attendant or nurse on the sick by night; remain awake to give attendance, assistance, or the like: as, to *watch* with a patient in a fever.—6. To float on the surface of the water: said of a buoy.—**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 impartially. *Jer. Taylor.*

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 carefully and constantly in view or supervision; keep a sharp lookout on or for; observe, notice, or regard with vigilance and care; 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.

When Pitt entered Parliament, the whole political world was attentively *watching* 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.

4†. 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 *falconry*, to keep awake; keep from sleep, as a hawk, for the purpose of exhausting and taming it.

My lord shall never rest;
I'll *watch* him tame, and talk him out of patience.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 23.

watch-bell† (woch'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 board ship to mark the time. Now called *ship's bell*.

watch-bill (woch'bil), *n.* A list of the officers and crew of a ship, as divided into watches, together with the several stations to which the men respectively belong.

watch-birth† (woch'bėrth), *n.* [< *watch*, *v.*, + obj. *birth*.] A midwife. [Rare.]

Th' eternall *Watch-births* of thy sacred Wit.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

watch-box (woch'boks), *n.* A sentry-box.

watch-candle (woch'kan″dl), *n.* Same as *watching-candle*.

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 watchcase 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 precious metals, or imitations thereof; but then [reign of Queen Anne] beautiful cases were made of shagreen of various colours, or tortoiseshell inlaid or studded with gold.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 159.

2. 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 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 17.

watchcase-cutter (woch'kās-kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting hinge-recesses in watch-cases. *E. H. Knight.*

watch-clock (woch'klok), *n.* 1†. An alarum.

Powrfull Need (Arts ancient Dame and Keeper,
The early *watch-clock* of the sloathfull sleeper).
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 being 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 push-button to close the circuit and print a mark on a dial in the clock.

watch-dog (woch'dog), *n.* A dog kept to watch or guard premises and property.

'Tis sweet to hear the *watch-dog's* honest bark
Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 123.

watcher (woch'ėr), *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 dyuers manners.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xliv.

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 *a.* [Early mod. E. also *watched*; < ME. *wachet, waget, wagett, vachet*; prob. from an OF. form ult. connected with *woad*.] A light- or pale-blue color.

Celestro, azure, *watchet*, or skie-colour. *Celeste*, heauenlie, celestiall. Also skie-colour or azure and *watchet*.
Florio.

Yelad 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 rownd.
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 diligence.
Hakluyt's Voyages, quoted in R. Eden (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. xxxviii.).

His habit is antique, the stuffe
Watchet and siluer.
Dekker, Londons Tempe.

watch-fire (woch'fīr), *n.* A fire maintained during the night as a signal, or for the use of a watching party, guard, sentinels, etc.

watchful (woch'fūl), *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.
Rev. iii. 2.

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, Vigilant, Wakeful*, attentive, heedful, circumspect, guarded. *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'fūl-i), *adv.* In a watchful manner; vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil, or with attention to duty.

watchfulness (woch'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being watchful, in any sense.

watch-glass (woch'glȧs), *n.* 1. A sand-glass used to measure the time of a watch, as on shipboard: usually a half-hour 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'gärd), *n.* A chain, ribbon, or cord fastened to a watch, and either passed around the neck or secured to some part of the clothing.

watch-gun (woch'gun), *n.* A gun fired at the changing of the watch, as in a fortress or garrison, or on board a man-of-war.

watch-header (woch'hed″ėr), *n.* 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. ii. 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 hour 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 custody till morning, when they are brought before a magistrate; a lockup.

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. 2 Cor. xi. 27.

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 corpse.

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 main-spring.

watch-light (woch'līt), *n.* A light kept burning at night, as for the use of a watcher in the sick-room.

There 's a star;
Morello 's gone, the *watch-lights* show the wall.
Browning, Andrea del Sarto.

watchmaker (woch'mā″kėr), *n.* One whose occupation 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*[1].

watchmaking (woch'mā″king), *n.* The art or operation of making watches; the business or occupation of a watchmaker.

watchman (woch'man), *n.*; pl. *watchmen* (-men). [< ME. *waccheman*; < *watch* + *man*.] 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? Isa. xxi. 11.

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*[2].

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 starboard or the port watch.

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.* [< *watch* + *-ment*.] A watching; vigil; observation. [Rare.]

My *watchments* are now over, by my master's direction.
Richardson, Pamela, I. 171.

watch-night (woch'nīt), *n.* The last night of the year, on which, in some churches, religious services are held till the advent of the new year.

watch-officer (woch'of″i-sėr), *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 authority 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 *clock-oil*.

watch-paper (woch'pā″pėr), *n.* A small circle of paper, silk, muslin, or other material, inserted in the outer 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 sentiment.

watch-peel (woch'pēl), *n.* A watch-tower.

Watch-peels, castles, and towers looked out upon us as we walked. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i.

watch-pocket (woch'pok″et), *n.* A small pocket in a garment for carrying a watch on the person; also, a pocket, bag, etc., in or on the head-curtain of a bed for holding the watch at night.

watch-pole (woch'pōl), *n.* The pole or truncheon carried by a watchman.

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 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 (woch'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-skōp), *n.* See *telescope*.

watch-tower (woch'tou″ėr), *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 daytime. Isa. xxi. 8.

About a mile from the towne there is a very high and strong *watch tower*. *Corgat*, Crudities, I. 10.

watchword (woch'wėrd), *n.* [< ME. *waccheword*; < *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 weghis 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 eares upright, wayting when the *watch-woord* 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.

4†. 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 testifie their vigilancy.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 10.

To set a watchword upon†, to make proverbial; turn into a byword.

S. Paule himselfe (who yet for the credite of Poets) alledgeth twise two Poets, . . . *setteth a watch-word vpon* Philosophy, indeede vpon the abuse. So dooth Plato, vpon 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. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

watchwork (woch'wėrk), *n.* The machinery of a watch: now usually in the plural.

wate†, *v. t.* A form of *wat*[1]. See *wit*[1].

water (wâ'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *water, watre, water, weter*, < AS. *wæter* = OS. *watar* = OFries. *weter, 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. *wandů*, Gr. ὕδωρ (ὑδατ-, ὑδρ-), Skt. *udan*, water; < Teut. √ *wat*. Indo-Eur. √ *wad*, be wet. Cf. *wash*, perhaps from the same root as *water*. See *wet*[1].]

1. A transparent, inodorous, tasteless fluid, H_2O. Water is a powerful refractor of light and an imperfect conductor of heat and electricity; it is very slightly compressible, its absolute diminution for a pressure of one atmosphere being only about one twenty-thousandth of its bulk. Although it is colorless in small quantities, it is blue like the atmosphere when viewed in mass. It assumes a solid form, that of ice or snow, at 32° F. (0° C.); and it takes the form of vapor or steam at 212° F. (100° C.), under a pressure of 29.9 inches (more exactly, 760 millimeters) of mercury, retaining that form at all higher temperatures. Under ordinary conditions, therefore, water possesses the liquid form only at temperatures lying between 32° and 212° F. The specific gravity of water is 1 at 39°.2 F. (4° C.), being the unit to which the specific gravities of all solids and liquids are referred: one cubic foot of water at 62° F. weighs about 1,000 ounces or 62.5 pounds. Water is 770 times heavier than atmospheric air at 32° F. (0° C.) and under a pressure of 760 millimeters. It has its greatest density at 39°.2 F. (4° C.), and in this respect it presents a singular exception to the general law of expansion by heat. If water at 39°.2 F. is cooled, it expands as it cools till reduced to 32°, when it solidifies; and if water at 39°.2 F. is heated, it expands as the temperature increases in accordance with the general law. Considered from a chemical point of view, water is a compound substance, consisting of hydrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of 2 volumes of the former gas to 1 volume of the latter; or by weight it is composed of 2 parts of hydrogen united with 16 parts of oxygen. It exhibits in itself neither acid nor basic properties. Water enters, as a liquid, into a peculiar kind of combination with the greater number of all known substances. Of all liquids water is the most powerful and general solvent, and on this important property its use depends. Without water the processes of animal and vegetable life would come to a stand. The globe is covered on about ¾ of its surface by the ocean water, to an average depth of very nearly 12,500 feet. (See *ocean*.) This water is, however, far from pure, since it holds in solution nearly 3½ per cent. of its weight of saline matter, about three fourths of which is common salt. The ocean water is not potable, but pure water can be obtained from it by distillation, as is often done at sea—for which purpose, however, fuel and a somewhat cumbrous apparatus are required. Some towns on the South American coast have been supplied with water exclusively in this way, up to the time when works were completed for bringing it from the distant mountains. The chief source of supply for the water which falls upon the earth is the ocean, from whose surface it is raised by the heat of the sun in the form of vapor, ready to be condensed again and fall as rain or snow either on sea or land, in accordance with varying and complicated conditions of climate and topography. The precipitation of rain and snow upon different parts of the earth's surface varies greatly, both in its total amount and in its seasonal distribution. Some regions receive as much as 600 inches in a year; over other extensive areas the rainfall is so small that it is hardly possible to measure it. In some districts the rain is pretty equally distributed through the year; in others it is all, or nearly all, limited to one season, as winter or summer. These climatic conditions are matters of the utmost importance, as regards both the distribution and the welfare of the human race and of animal and vegetable life in general. The habitability and fertility of the earth depend in part on temperature and in part on the amount and character of the precipitation. In general, where there is no rainfall the region is either very sparsely or not at all inhabited, and vegetation is almost entirely wanting; of this character is a considerable part of northern Africa and central Asia: such regions are called *deserts*. Other regions, where there is some rainfall, but where the amount is small, are destitute of forests but support a more or less abundant growth of grasses. Such regions are, as a rule, thinly inhabited, and the population is pastoral and nomadic; of this character are large areas in central Asia, and in both North and South America. Regions of abundant or even of moderately large precipitation are generally forested, and can be successfully cultivated after the forests have been cut down: these, in general, are the densely inhabited parts of the world. Such are the essential facts and conditions of the distribution of population as connected with rainfall. But to these are many exceptions. Thus, the Nile flows for 2,000 miles through a rainless region, but has a somewhat dense population for a considerable distance along its banks, though only there, the river itself being the sole source of water-supply for the inhabitants of the valley. Some regions of very small rainfall are situated sufficiently near high mountain-ranges on which the precipitation is comparatively large, and from which water can be obtained in considerable quantity with a moderate expenditure of money. In this connection the fact that the precipitation at high altitudes is chiefly in the form of snow is a matter of great importance, as thereby the supply of water is made capable of lasting through, or nearly through, the summer, the snow melting gradually, while the precipitation in the form of rain would be carried away much more rapidly. Rain, if caught at a distance from human habitations and after it has been falling for some time, contains hardly a perceptible trace of foreign matter. Snow falling in the polar regions is also very nearly chemically pure. By distillation, with suitable precautions, water may be obtained which will leave no trace of residue when evaporated in a platinum vessel, and which will also be free from gaseous contents. The water of springs and rivers always contains more or less mineral matter, which it has dissolved out from the soil and rock with which it has been in contact upon the surface or underground. Next to rain-water, the purest natural water is that of mountain-lakes fed from melting snow, and resting on crystalline and impermeable rocks; and rivers in uninhabited regions, running over similar rocks, are also very nearly pure, sometimes leaving not more than two or three grains to the gallon of foreign matter when evaporated to dryness. Rivers, on the other hand, which run over calcareous and soft shaly and clayey rocks always contain a considerable amount of impurities; from fifteen to twenty grains to the gallon is not an uncommon amount under such conditions. Pure water, such as that of mountain-lakes and rivers running over crystalline rocks, is called *soft*; water containing more than eight or ten grains to the gallon of mineral matter is called *hard*. 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 deleterious 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 far country. Prov. xxv. 25.

Specifically—(*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 Bath. *Gideon Harvey*, Vanities of Philosophy and Physick (ed. 1702), xvi.

> 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.

> 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.

> And many yers be for the passion of Crist, the lay over the same *watir* a tree, ffor a foote 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 *Water* 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.

> The *water* stood in his eyes.
> *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 cast 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.

(*e*) The aqueous or vitreous humor of the eye; eye-water. (*f*) The serous effusion of dropsy, in a blister, and the like; as, *water* on the brain. (*g*) *pl.* In *obstet.*, the liquor amnii.

4. A distilled liquor, essence, extract, or the like. See *strong water*, under *strong*[1].

> But this *water*
> Hath a strange virtue in't, beyond his art;
> It is a sacred relic, part of that
> Most powerful juice with which Medea made
> Old Æson young. *Massinger*, Bashful Lover, v. 1.

> His 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 chiefly consists, 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 note 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-place; 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.

The phrase "going to the *waters*" has been familiar to me for the last forty years as used by the peasantry 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 watering 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 Affairs 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 Erasmus, 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 calcium 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 amnii, which act as a hydraulic wedge to dilate the mouth of the womb.—**Ballston Spa waters**, from Ballston, New York, effervescent waters, containing a large amount of common salt with carbonates of calcium and magnesium. They possess tonic and cathartic properties.—**Baryta-water**. See *baryta*.—**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 a small proportion of mineral ingredients: used chiefly in the treatment of urinary disorders and as a table-water.—**Between wind and water**. See *wind*[2].—**Bitter 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 *pyrosis*.—**Blue Lick water**, a strong sulphur water, containing also a large amount of salt, obtained from the Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky. It possesses cathartic properties, and is used largely in the treatment of catarrhal troubles of the respiratory, digestive, and urinary tracts.—**Broken water**. See *broken*.—**Buffalo lithia water**, an alkaline sulphur water, containing some lithia, from Mecklenburg county, Virginia. It is diuretic and slightly laxative, and is employed in the treatment of lithemia, Bright's disease, and certain forms of dyspepsia.—**Burning water†**, alcohol. Compare *fire-water*.

> Take the beste wiyn that ȝe may fynde. . . . But firste ȝe muste distille this wiyn .7. tymes, and thanne haue ȝe good *brennynge watir*.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

Canterbury water, water tinctured with the blood of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered in 1170, and afterward canonized as a saint and martyr. 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, III. i. 424.

Carbonated water, water charged with carbonic-acid gas: either natural spring-water like seltzer and apollinaris, or distilled water artificially charged with the gas.—**Carlsbad 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*.—**Clysmic water**, an agreeable sparkling table-water, containing chiefly calcium bicarbonate, from Waukesha, Wisconsin. It is used also as a diuretic in bladder troubles.—**Cologne water**. Same as *cologne*.—**Crab Orchard water**, a cathartic 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 the *deep waters*. Ps. lxix. 14.

> 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 collects between the amnion and the chorion.—**First water**, the highest degree of fineness in a diamond or other precious 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 us. 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 Fured, 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 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 diseases of the heart and kidneys and in chronic bronchitis.—**Frightened water.** See *frighten.*—**Giesshübler water**, an agreeable sparkling alkaline water from Giesshübl-Puchstein, near Carlsbad in Bohemia: used as a table-water, and also in cases of uric-acid 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 Pharmacopœia, 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 hydrostatics, but its motion is impeded by friction. Compare *ground air*, under *air*[1].—**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 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 attainable: as, the *high-water mark* of prosperity. Sometimes 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 States along the sea-coast from Massachusetts to Texas. Also called *marsh-elder.*—**Holy water**, water used for ritual purification of persons 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 worship, 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 approaching the altar (Ex. xxx. 17–21, xl. 30–32), and the "water of purification" (Num. viii. 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 exorcism and benediction of salt, and exorcism and benediction of the water, after which the salt is cast in the water, and both again blessed together. In the Greek Church the use of a holy-water stoup (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 *stoup*[2], 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 dyspepsia and disorders of the liver, especially those that have been brought on by high living.—**Hot Springs waters**, calcic sulphur waters from a number of thermal springs in Hot Springs, Arkansas. They are largely employed in the treatment of syphilis, rheumatism, and chronic diseases of the skin and mucous membranes.—**House of water.** See *house*[1].—**Hungary water**, a preparation of spirits of rosemary, used, especially during the eighteenth century, as a lotion, a perfume, 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.

All these Ingredients mention'd are to be had at the Apothecaries, 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 magnesium sulphates, obtained from Budapest in Hungary.—**Interdiction of fire and water.** See *interdiction.*—**Jack in the water.** See *jack*[1].—**Javelle's water.** See *eau de Javelle*, under *eau.*—**Kissingen water**, a mildly 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, in Puy-de-Dome, France. It is used in the treatment of various skin-diseases and in chronic malarial troubles.—**Lebanon Springs water**, a mineral water, containing chiefly carbonates and sulphates, obtained from Lebanon Springs, New York. It is used principally in the treatment of diseases of the digestive and urinary tracts.—**Like water**, with the ready or abundant flow of water; hence, overflowingly; abundantly; freely: as, to spend money *like water.*

They came round about me daily *like water*; they compassed me about together. Ps. lxxxviii. 17.

Lock of water. See *lock*[1].—**Low water**, low tide.

Set not her Tongue
A going agen;
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 magpie; but, as far as it goes, I'll fork out 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 troubles 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 mollify, 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 water**†. Same as *orange-water.*—**Oxygenated water.** See *oxygenate.*—**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 *potash.*—**Public, quick, quicksilver water.** See the qualifying words.—**Red water**, bloody urine; hematuria.—**Richfield Springs water**, a sulphur water from the village of the same name in New York State, used largely in the treatment of rheumatism, skin-diseases, and chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract.—**Rockbridge Alum Springs water**, a tonic water, with astringent taste, obtained in the place of the same name in Virginia. It is employed in the treatment of skin-diseases and catarrhal disorders of the digestive and urinary tracts.—**Rosemary water.** Same as *Hungary water.*—**Rubinat-Condal water**, an aperient water, containing chiefly sodium sulphate, obtained from a spring in the Spanish Pyrenees.—**Saratoga waters**, various mineral waters, some possessing tonic and others cathartic properties, obtained from Saratoga Springs, New York. They are used in the treatment of certain chronic skin-diseases, constipation, indigestion, and liver disorders, and in catarrhal conditions of the urinary and digestive tracts. Among the best-known of the springs are the Congress, Hathorn, High Rock, Geyser, Pavilion, Seltzer, and Vichy.—**Sedative water.** See *sedative.*—**Selters water**, a highly prized medicinal mineral water found at Nieder-Selters, a village in the province of Hesse-Nassau in Prussia. It contains a considerable quantity of sodium chlorid (common salt), and much smaller quantities of sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates. Also called *Seltzer water.*—**Sharon Springs water**, a sulphur water from Sharon Springs, New York. It is largely used in the treatment of diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhal conditions of the respiratory and digestive tract, gout, and rheumatism.—**Silicious, slack, strong water.** See the adjectives.—**Soden water**, saline chalybeate water from Soden in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. It is used chiefly in the treatment of chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract and in the early stages of pulmonary consumption.—**Soft water.** See def. 1.—**Sweet water.** (*a*) Fresh as opposed to salt water. See *sweet, a.*, 8. (*b*) Glycerin. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 310.—**Thermal waters**, hot springs.—**To be in hot water.** See *hot*[1].—**To break water.** (*a*) To appear upon the surface of the water to blow, as a whale making its rising. (*b*) To float to the surface, as any sunken object.—**To cast oil on troubled waters.** See *oil on troubled waters*, above.—**To cast** (a person's) **water.** See *cast*[1].—**To cast water into the Thames**, to perform unnecessary or useless labor (possibly involving a play on the word Thames, suggesting *temse*, a sieve).

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.

To hold water. See *hold*[1].—**To make foul water.** See *foul*[1].—**To make water.** See *make*[1].—**To pour water on the hands.** See *hand.*—**To take water.** (*a*) To allow one's boat to fall into the wake of another boat, as in a race. Hence—(*b*) To weaken in a contest; back out or back down. [Slang.]—**To throw cold water on.** See *cold.*—**To tread water.** See *tread.*—**Troubled waters**, a commotion; trouble; discord. See *oil on troubled waters*, above.—**Under water**, below the surface of the water.—**Vals water**, sparkling alkaline water from Vals in southern 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 urinary 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 diluted decoction; figuratively, an insipid, tasteless compound.

Indeed, madam, your ladyship is very sparing of your tea; I protest, the last I took was no more than *water 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 *check-valve.*—**Water cider.** See *cider.*—**Water damaged.** Same as *water bewitched.* *Halliwell.*—**Water in one's shoes**†, 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 *water in his shoes.* *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 membranous 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 Jewish 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. Rev. xxi. 6.

(*b*) Whisky, brandy, or other alcoholic liquor: a translation of the Irish and Gaelic name of whisky, and of the French name of brandy (*eau-de-vie*). Compare *aqua vitæ.*

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.

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 burned with cedar-wood, hyssop, and scarlet, used to sprinkle upon unclean persons (Num. xix.).—**Water on the brain.** 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 used in the treatment of chronic catarrhal 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.

(*c*) Foam churned up by a whale.—**Wiesbaden water**, a saline water obtained from numerous thermal springs in Wiesbaden, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. It is used in the treatment of skin-diseases, gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia.—**Wildungen water**, a mineral water, containing carbonates of calcium and magnesium and a small percentage of sulphates, from Nieder-Wildungen in Waldeck. It is employed chiefly in the treatment of diseases of the urinary tract.—**Yellow Sulphur Springs water**, a mineral water from springs of the same 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 *watred* 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's Georgics, iv.

2. To supply with water for drinking; feed with water: said of animals.

Aft times hae I *water'd* my steed
Wi' the water o' Wearie's well.
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's 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., I., Int., iii.

3. 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 a 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 stock is necessary in order fairly to represent existing capital. [Commercial slang.]

The stock of some of the railways has been *watered* 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 sold to unwary purchasers.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 857.

To water one's plants†, 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.
Euphues 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 widow'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 swalowe theyr spettle as their mouthes *watered* for greedines of theyr pray.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's 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 gourmand'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 Ho, ii. 1.

A Mischance befel the Horse, which lamed him as he went a *watering* to the Seine.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 17.

water-adder (wâ'tėr-ad$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* An aquatic serpent like, or mistaken for, an adder. (*a*) The water-moccasin, a venomous snake. See *moccasin*^{2} (with cut). [U. S.] (*b*) The commonest water-snake of the United States, *Tropidonotus* (oftener *Nerodia*) *sipedon*. This is a large, stout 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'tėr-āj), *n.* [< *water* + *-age*.] Money paid for transportation by water.

water-agrimony (wâ'tėr-ag$^{\prime}$ri-mō-ni), *n.* An old name of the bur-marigold, *Bidens tripartita* or *B. cernua*.

water-aloe (wâ'tėr-al$^{\prime}$ō), *n.* Same as *water-soldier*.

water-analysis (wâ'tėr-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'tėr-ang$^{\prime}$kor), *n.* A sail distended by spars and thrown overboard to hold a vessel's head to the wind and retard her drifting; a drag-anchor. Also called *sea-anchor*.

water-antelope (wâ'tėr-an'tę-lop), *n.* One of numerous different African antelopes, as of the genera *Eleotragus*, *Kobus*, and some others, which frequent marshy or reedy places; a reed-buck; a water-buck. See cuts under *nagor* and *sing-sing*.

water-apple (wâ'tėr-ap'l), *n.* The custard-apple, *Anona reticulata*.

water-arum (wâ'tėr-ā'rum), *n.* See *Calla*, 1.

water-ash (wâ'tėr-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 baskets, etc.

water-avens (wâ'tėr-av$^{\prime}$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 (large for the genus), with purplish-orange petals, and, in fruit, for its feathery styles and persistent purple calyx. Also *purple avens*.

water-back (wâ'tėr-bak), *n.* 1. An iron chamber or reservoir or a combination of pipes, at the back of a cooking-range or other fireplace, 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.

water-bag (wâ'tėr-bag), *n.* 1. The reticulum of the stomach of the camel and other *Camelidæ*, corresponding to the honeycomb tripe of ordinary ruminants.—2. In *her.*, 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-bailage† (wâ'tėr-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'tėr-bā'lif), *n.* 1. A custom-house officer in a port town whose duty is to search ships.

Out of patience with the whole tribe of custom-house extortioners, boatmen, tide-waiters, and *water-bailiffs*, 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, i. 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. See *water-bailiff*, under *bailiff*.

water-balance (wâ'tėr-bal$^{\prime}$ans), *n.* An old form of water-raising apparatus, consisting of a series of troughs one above another, supported in a hanging frame, and oscillating like 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 (wâ'tėr-bär), *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 frequent intervals.
Mrs. Whitney, Odd or Even? xiii.

water-barometer (wâ'tėr-ba-rom$^{\prime}$e-tėr), *n.* A barometer in which water is substituted for mercury. See *barometer*.

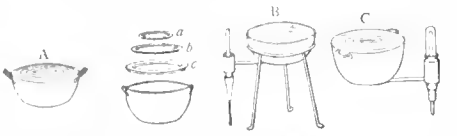
If a long pipe, closed at one end only, were emptied of air, filled with water, the open end kept in water, and the pipe held upright, the water would rise in it nearly twenty-eight feet. In this way *water barometers* have been made.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 12.

water-barrel (wâ'tėr-bar'el), *n.* 1. A water-cask.—2. In *mining*, a large wrought-iron barrel with a self-acting valve in the bottom, used in drawing water where there are no pumps. [South Staffordshire, Eng.]

water-barrow (wâ'tėr-bar$^{\prime}$ō), *n.* A two-wheeled barrow carrying a tank, often swung on trunnions, used by gardeners and others; a water-barrel. *E. H. Knight*.

water-basil (wâ'tėr-baz$^{\prime}$il), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, a uniform bevel cut around the top of a stone, after the grinding of the upper flat table.

water-bath (wâ'tėr-bäth), *n.* 1. A bath composed of water, in contradistinction to a vapor-bath.—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 *a*, *b*, *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-marie*.

water-battery (wâ'tėr-bat'ėr-i), *n.* 1. In *elect.* See *battery*.—2. In *fort.*, a battery nearly on a level with the water.

water-beadle† (wâ'tėr-bē$^{\prime}$dl), *n.* A water-bailiff (?).

In the year 1700 one S. Smith, who is described as *water-beadle*, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, left a legacy to his nephew, Matthew Smith, of this parish.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 487.

water-bean (wâ'tėr-bēn), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nelumbo*.

water-bear (wâ'tėr-bär), *n.* A bear-animalcule. See *Macrobiotidæ*, *Arctiscæ*, and *Tardigrada*.

water-bearer (wâ'tėr-bār$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* [< ME. *watyr berare* = Sw. *vattenbärare* = Dan. *vandbærer*; < *water* + *bearer*.] 1. One who carries water; specifically, one whose business is the conveying of water from a spring, well, river, etc., to purchasers or consumers.

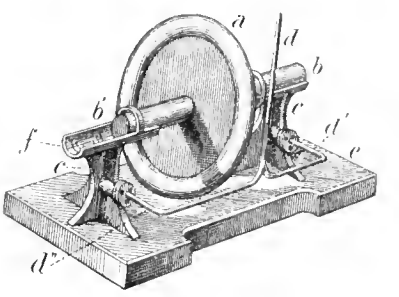
Yf there be neuer a wyse man, make a *water bearer*, a tinker, a cobler, . . . comptroller of the mynte.
Latimer, Sermon on the Plough.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a sign of the zodiac. See *Aquarius*.

water-bearing (wâ'tėr-bār'ing), *n.* A journal-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 pivot*.

water-bed (wâ'tėr-bed), *n.* A large india-rubber mattress filled with water, on which a very sick person, or one who is bedridden, is sometimes placed, to avoid the production of bed-sores. Also called *hydrostatic bed*.

water-beech (wâ'tėr-bēch), *n.* 1. A small tree, the American hornbeam, *Carpinus Caroliniana*: 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; *d*, *d'*, *d''*, 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 sycamore, or American plane-tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, growing on low grounds, and having reddish wood like that of the beech.

water-beetle (wâ'tėr-bē'tl), *n.* A beetle which lives in the water. Such beetles belong mainly to the families *Amphizoidæ*, *Haliplidæ*, *Dytiscidæ*, 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 these family names, and cuts under *Dytiscus*, *Gyrinidæ*, *Hyphydrobius*, *Hydrophilidæ*, and *Hybius*. Compare *water-bug*.

water-bellows (wâ'tėr-bel$^{\prime}$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, on raising 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'tėr-belz), *n.* The European white water-lily, *Castalia speciosa* (*Nymphæa alba*). *Britten and Holland*. [North. Eng.]

water-betony (wâ'tėr-bet$^{\prime}$ō-ni), *n.* See *Scrophularia*.

water-bird (wâ'tėr-bėrd), *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 *Aves uereæ*, *Aves terrestres*, and *Aves aquaticæ*. 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'tėr-bis'kit), *n.* A biscuit or cracker made of flour and water.

water-blackbird (wâ'tėr-blak bėrd), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. See *Cinclus* and *dipper*, 5. [Ireland and Scotland.]

water-blast (wâ'tėr-blâst), *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 *trompe*^{2}.

It [the *water-blast*] is not much employed nowadays, and gives only a low useful effect.
Callon, Lectures on Mining (trans.), II. 441.

water-blebs (wâ'tėr-blebz), *n.* Pemphigus.

water-blink (wâ'tėr-blingk), *n.* A spot of cloud hanging in arctic regions over open water, the 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'tėr-blingks), *n.* Same as *blinking-chickweed*.

water-blob (wâ'tėr-blob), *n.* A local name of the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*, of the white water-lily, *Castalia speciosa* (*Nymphæa alba*), and of the yellow water-lily, *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*) *lutea*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

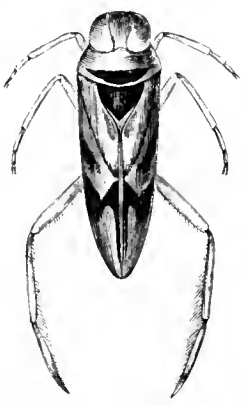
water-blue (wâ'tėr-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color used in dyeing, and similar to soluble blue. It is principally used for dyeing cotton.

water-board (wâ'tėr-bōrd), *n.* A board set up on the edge of a boat to keep off spray, etc.

water-boat (wâ'tėr-bōt), *n.* A boat carrying water in bulk for the supply of ships.

water-boatman (wâ'tėr-bōt man), *n.* 1. The boat-fly or boat-insect, an aquatic bug of the

family *Notonectidæ:* so called because these insects move in the water like a boat propelled by oars. They are more fully called *back-swimming water-boatmen*, and also *back-swimmers*, because they row themselves about on their backs with their long feathered oar-like legs. 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. undulata* is a characteristic example.



Back-swimming Water-boatman (*Notonecta undulata*), dorsal view, three times natural size.

2. An aquatic bug of the family *Corisidæ*. All the North American species belong to the genus *Corisa*, as *C. undulata*.

water-borne (wâ'tėr-bōrn), *a.* Borne or conveyed by water; carried in a boat or vessel; floated.

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 (wâ'tėr-bot″l), *n.* A bottle made of glass, skin, rubber, or other material, and designed for holding water.

water-bouget (wâ'tėr-bō″jet). *n.* In *her.*, same as *bouget*, 2.

water-bound (wâ'tėr-bound), *a.* Impeded, hindered, or hemmed in by water, as in case of a flood, heavy rains, etc.

While *water-bound*, it [a foraging party] was attacked by guerrillas. *New York Tribune*, April 30, 1862.

water-box (wâ'tėr-boks), *n.* A bottom or side of a furnace consisting of a compartment of iron kept filled with water. It serves to prevent the burning out of the iron.

water-brain (wâ'tėr-brān), *n.* Gid or staggers of sheep, caused by the brain-worm.

water-brain fever. Meningitis; acute hydrocephalus.

water-brash (wâ'tėr-brash), *n.* Same as *pyrosis*.

water-braxy (wâ'tėr-brak″si), *n.* A disease of sheep in which there is hemorrhage into the peritoneal cavity. See *braxy*.

water-break (wâ'tėr-brāk), *n.* A wavelet or ripple. [Rare.]

Many a silvery *water-break*
Above the golden gravel.
Tennyson, The Brook.

water-breather (wâ'tėr-brē″ŦHėr), *n.* Any branchiate which breathes water by means of gills.

water-bridge (wâ'tėr-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 (wâ'tėr-brōz), *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 (wâ'tėr-buk), *n.* A water-antelope, especially a kob, as *Kobus ellipsiprymnus*, which abounds in some African lowlands, as in Nyassa-land. Another water-buck is *Cervicapra redunca*. See *kob*, and cuts under *singsing* and *nagor*.

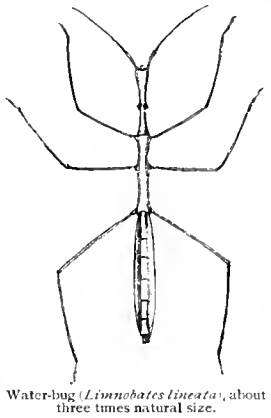
Among the ruminants is the dangerous buffalo (Bubalus caffer), the never-to-be sufficiently-admired giraffe, . . . the gnu, the pallah, the *water-buck* (Cobus).
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 472.

water-buckler (wâ'tėr-buk″lėr), *n.* Same as *water-shield*.

water-budget (wâ'tėr-buj″et), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bouget*, 2. Also called *dosser*.

water-buffalo (wâ'tėr-buf″a-lō), *n.* See *water-cow*.

water-bug (wâ'tėr-bug), *n.* 1. Any true bug of the heteropterous section *Hydrocorisæ* or *Cryptocerata*, including those which live beneath the surface of the water, and belong to the families *Corisidæ*, *Notonectidæ*, *Nepidæ*, *Belostomidæ*, and *Naucoridæ*. See these words, and cuts under *Belostoma* and *Ranatra*.—2. Any one of certain true bugs of the heteropterous section *Aurocorisa*, including those which live mainly on the surface of the water, and which belong to the families *Hydrobatidæ*, *Veliidæ*, *Limnobatidæ*, *Saldidæ*, and *Hydrometridæ*. See these words.—3. The eroton-bug or German cockroach, *Blatta* (*Phyllodromia*) *germanica*: so called from its preference for water-pipes and moist places in houses. See cuts under *eroton-bug* and *Blattidæ*.—**Giant water-bug**, any member of the *Belostomidæ*.



Water-bug (*Limnobates lineata*), about three times natural size.

water-butt (wâ'tėr-but), *n.* 1. A large open-headed cask, usually set up on end in an outhouse or close to a dwelling, serving as a reservoir for rain- or pipe-water.—2. A water-beetle, as *Dytiscus marginatus* and related species.

water-cabbage (wâ'tėr-kab″āj), *n.* The American white water-lily, *Castalia* (*Nymphæa*) *odorata*.

water-calamint (wâ'tėr-kal″a-mint), *n.* The corn-mint, *Mentha arvensis*.

water-caltrop (wâ'tėr-kal″trop), *n.* 1. The water-nut, *Trapa*.—2. A book-name of the pondweeds *Potamogeton densus* and *P. crispus*.

water-can (wâ'tėr-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-vessel. [Prov. Eng.]

water-cancer, water-canker (wâ'tėr-kan″sėr, -kang″kėr), *n.* Gangrenous stomatitis, or noma. See *noma*.

water-cap (wâ'tėr-kap), *n.* 1. A form of cylindrical 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 *Fluvicolinæ*, the species and genera of which are numerous. Also *water-chat*. See cut under *Fluvicola*.

water-carpet (wâ'tėr-kär″pet), *n.* 1. A British geometrid moth, *Cidaria 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'tėr-kar″āj), *n.* 1. Transportation 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 *water-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. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 714.

3. Means of conveyance 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'tėr-kar″i-ėr), *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-carriers' paralysis**, paralysis of the musculospiral nerve.

water-cart (wâ'tėr-kärt), *n.* A cart carrying 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'tėr-kâsk), *n.* A strong light cask used for transporting drinking-water, especially on sea-going ships. Compare *water-tank* and *breaker*.

water-caster† (wâ'tėr-kâs″tėr), *n.* A physician who professed to discover the diseases of his patients by "easting" or examining their urine; commonly, a quack.

Wastes much in physicke and her *water-caster*.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

water-cat (wâ'tėr-kat), *n.* The nair, or Oriental otter, *Lutra nair*, translating a Mahratta name.

water-cavy (wâ'tėr-kā″vi), *n.* The capibara.

water-celery (wâ'tėr-sel″e-ri), *n.* 1. The cursed crowfoot, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, of temperate Europe, Asia, and North America. It has a thick hollow stem a foot or two high, the lower leaves stalked and three-lobed, the petals small, and the carpels very numerous. The juice is very acrid, and is used by beggars to produce sores; but the plant is in some places eaten after boiling.

2. See *Vallisneria*.

water-cell (wâ'tėr-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'tėr-sen″ti-ped), *n.* The dobson or heligrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [U. S.]

water-charger (wâ'tėr-chär″jėr), *n.* A device for filling the water-passages of a pump, so that it may act promptly when started.

water-chat (wâ'tėr-chat), *n.* 1. A bird of the family *Henicuridæ*.—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'tėr-chek), *n.* A check-valve for regulating a supply of water, as in the Gifford injector. *E. H. Knight*.

water-chestnut (wâ'tėr-ches″ nut), *n.* See *Trapa*.

water-chevrotain (wâ'tėr-shev″rō-tān), *n.* An aquatic African traguline, *Hyomoschus aquaticus*, belonging to the family *Tragulidæ*, and thus related to the kanchil and napu.

water-chicken (wâ'tėr-chik″en), *n.* The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. *Ralph and Bagg*, 1886. [Oneida county, New York.]

water-chickweed (wâ'tėr-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 coast 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'tėr-ching″ka-pin), *n.* The American nelumbo, *Nelumbo lutea*, 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*, *yoncopin*.

water-cicada (wâ'tėr-si-kā″dą), *n.* A water-boatman.

water-clam (wâ'tėr-klam), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Spondylidæ;* a thorn-oyster. See cut under *Spondylus*.

water-clock (wâ'tėr-klok), *n.* A clepsydra.

A clepsydra, or *waterclock*, 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, I. 512.

water-closet (wâ'tėr-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'tėr-kok), *n.* The kora, *Gallicrex cristata*, a large dark gallinule of India, Ceylon, Java, and islands eastward, horned with a red carunele on top of the head.

water-colly (wâ'tėr-kol″i), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Prov. Eng.]

water-color (wâ'tėr-kul″or), *n.* 1. Painting, especially artistic painting, with pigments for which water and not oil is used as a solvent.—2. 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'tėr-kul″ord), *a.* Of the 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, Virginia, iv. ¶ 12.

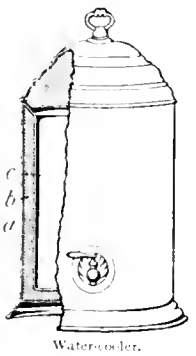
water-coloring (wâ'tėr-kul″ėr-ing), *n.* The use of water-colors, or work executed in water-colors or pigments of similar nature. [Trade use.]

The Dutch and rose pinks are sometimes used, but they cannot be relied upon in *water-colouring*.
Paper-hanger, p. 76.

water-colorist (wâ'tėr-kul″ėr-ist), *n.* One who paints in water-colors.

water-comparator (wâ'tėr-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'tėr-kö″lėr), *n.* Any device for cooling water; especially, a vessel with non-conducting walls in 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 porous walls. See *olla*, 3.



Water-cooler.
a, outer shell; *b*, non-conducting filling; *c*, inner shell.

water-core (wâ'tėr-kōr), *n.* 1. In *founding*, a hollow core placed inside the mold, within which a current of cold water can be made to pass to absorb the heat and hasten the cooling of the casting: used especially to cool the bore of cast guns.—2. In some forms of car-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'tėr-kōrs), *n.* 1. A stream of water; a river or brook.

The woods climb up boldly along the hill-sides, overshadowing every little dingle and *watercourse*.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, iii.

2. 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 waters. 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. *Bigelow*. 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 watercourse* may mean a grant of (1) the easement 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'tėr-kou), *n.* The common domestic Indian buffalo, *Bos bubalus* or *Bubalus buffelus*; the water-buffalo: so called by English residents in translating a Chinese name, from 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 buffalo, *B. caffer*, and may be observed of domestic cattle anywhere. See cuts under *buffalo*.

water-cracker (wâ'tėr-krak″ėr), *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 called in the factory. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 181.

water-craft (wâ'tėr-krâft), *n.* Vessels and boats plying on water.

water-crake (wâ'tėr-krāk), *n.* 1. The common spotted crake of Europe, *Porzana maruetta*; distinguished from the *land-crake*, *Crex pratensis*.—2. The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. *Montagu*.—3†. The water-ouzel: a misnomer. *Willughby*; *Ray*. [Local, Eng.]

water-crane (wâ'tėr-krān), *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-cress (wâ'tėr-kres), *n.* [< ME. *water-kresse*, *watyrcresse*, *waterkers*; < *water* + *cress*.] A creeping herb of springs and streams, *Nasturtium officinale*, from antiquity used as a spring salad, and now very widely cultivated. See *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*.

water-crow (wâ'tėr-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'tėr-krō″fůt), *n.* The name of several aquatic species of *Ranunculus*, primarily *R. aquatilis*, the common white water-crowfoot, a plant found through the north temperate zone and in Australia. The yellow water-crowfoot is *R. multifidus*.

watercup (wâ'tėr-kup), *n.* 1. The pennywort, *Hydrocotyle*: by translation of the genus name.—2. The trumpetleaf, *Sarracenia flava*.

water-cure (wâ'tėr-kūr), *n.* Hydrotherapy or balneotherapy; a system of medical treatment by means of water in any form or mode of application.

water-deck (wâ'tėr-dek), *n.* A painted piece of canvas used for covering the saddle and bridle, girths, etc., of a dragoon's horse. [Eng.]

water-deer (wâ'tėr-dēr), *n.* 1. A small Chinese musk-deer, *Hydropotes inermis*, 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 African water-chevrotain. This is a traguloid, quite different from the foregoing.

water-deerlet (wâ'tėr-dēr″let), *n.* The African water-chevrotain.

water-devil (wâ'tėr-dev″l), *n.* 1. The larva or grub of various aquatic insects, as of the genus *Hydrophilus*. *H. piceus* is a common British species.—2. The dobson or hellgrammite. See *Corydalus*, and cut under *sprawler*. [U. S.]

water-dock (wâ'tėr-dok), *n.* A tall dock, *Rumex 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. orbiculatus*).

water-doctor (wâ'tėr-dok'tor), *n.* 1. A hydropathist. [Colloq.]—2. One of a former school of medical practitioners the members of which pretended that all diseases could be diagnosticated by simple inspection of the urine.

water-dog (wâ'tėr-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 *hellbender*. Also *water-puppy*.—3. A small, irregular, floating cloud in a rainy season, supposed to indicate rain. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Water-dogs, . . . dark clouds that seem to travel through the air by themselves, and indicate a storm. Halliwell makes them identical with mares-tails, but they are distinct things in Surrey language.
G. L. Gower, Surrey Provincialisms (Eng. Dial. Soc.).

4. A sailor, especially an old sailor; a salt; one thoroughly accustomed to life in and on the water. [Colloq.]

The Sandwich Islanders are complete *water-dogs*, and therefore very good in boating.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 94.

water-dragon (wâ'tėr-drag″on), *n.* An old name of the water-arum, *Calla palustris*, also assigned to *Caltha palustris*, perhaps by confusion of the Latin names. *Britton and Holland*.

water-drain (wâ'tėr-drān), *n.* A drain or channel through which water may run.

water-drainage (wâ'tėr-drā'nāj), *n.* The draining off of water.

water-dressing (wâ'tėr-dres″ing), *n.* The constant application of water to a wound, by immersion, irrigation, or compresses.

water-drink† (wâ'tėr-dringk), *n.* [< ME. *water-drinch*; < *water* + *drink*.] A drink of water.

Alls iff thu drunnke *waterrdrinnch*.
Ormulum (ed. White), l. 14482.

water-drinker (wâ'tėr-dring″kėr), *n.* [< ME. *water drynkare*; < *water* + *drinker*.] 1. A drinker of water.

Water drynkare. Aquebibus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 518.

2. An advocate of abstinence from intoxicating liquors; a prohibitionist. [Colloq.]

water-drip (wâ'tėr-drip), *n.* A pan or receptacle to receive the waste water from a water-cooler. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

water-drop (wâ'tėr-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 (wâ'tėr-drop″ėr), *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'tėr-drop″wėrt), *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'tėr-dust), *n.* A collective name for the extremely minute droplets or particles of water which compose clouds and haze. [Rare.]

water-eagle (wâ'tėr-ē″gl), *n.* The fish-hawk or osprey. [Rare.]

watered (wâ'tėrd), *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 *moiré*.

water-elder (wâ'tėr-el″dėr), *n.* The guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

water-elephant (wâ'tėr-el″ē-fant), *n.* The hippopotamus or river-horse.

water-elevator (wâ'tėr-el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* 1. 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 elevator.

water-elm (wâ'tėr-elm), *n.* The common white elm, *Ulmus Americana*.

water-engine (wâ'tėr-en″jin), *n.* An engine to raise water; also, an engine propelled by water.

waterer (wâ'tėr-ėr), *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.

2. That with which one waters; a vessel, utensil, or other contrivance for sprinkling water on plants, watering animals, etc.

water-eringo (wâ'tėr-ē-ring″gō), *n.* A plant, *Eryngium yuccæfolium* (*E. aquaticum*), otherwise called *button-snakeroot*. See *Eryngium*.

water-ermine (wâ'tėr-ėr″min), *n.* A British tiger-moth, *Spilosoma urticæ*, chiefly white and yellow marked with black. [Eng.]

water-extractor (wâ'tėr-eks-trak″tor), *n.* In *dyeing*, a rotatory apparatus for freeing dyed goods from water by the action of centrifugal force.

waterfall (wâ'tėr-fâl), *n.* [= D. *waterval* = G. *wasserfall* (cf. Sw. *vattenfall*, Dan. *vandfald*); as *water* + *fall*.] 1. A steep fall or flow of water from a height; a cascade; a cataract.

Down shower the gambolling *waterfalls*.
Tennyson, Sea-Fairies.

2. 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 untidily.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, iii.

water-farming (wâ'tėr-fär″ming), *n.* The cultivation of plants growing in water.

A few miles away, the native lotus grows luxuriantly, a relic, it is believed, of Indian *water farming*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 859.

water-feather, water-featherfoil (wâ′tėr-feᴛʜ″ėr, -feᴛʜ″ėr-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′tėr-fen′el), *n.* One of the water-dropworts, *Œnanthe Phellandrium.*

water-fern (wâ′tėr-fėrn), *n.* 1. A fern of the genus *Osmunda;* specifically, *O. regalis.*—2. A plant of the order *Marsileaceæ.*

water-fight (wâ′tėr-fīt), *n.* A naval battle. [Rare.]

Cæsar . . . 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′tėr-fig″wėrt), *n.* The common European figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa.*

water-filter (wâ′tėr-fil″tėr), *n.* An appliance for filtering water; a filter.—**Water-filter nut.** Same as *clearing-nut.*

water-finder (wâ′tėr-fīn″dėr), *n.* One who practises rhabdomancy, or uses the divining-rod to discover water; a bletonist.

water-fire (wâ′tėr-fīr), *n.* [Tr. of a Tamil name.] A low weed, *Bergia ammannioides* of the *Elatinaceæ*, found in rice-fields and marshy grounds in the tropical Old World. The name alludes to a supposed acridity.

water-flag (wâ′tėr-flag), *n.* The yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus.* Also called *yellow iris* and *flower-de-luce.*

water-flannel (wâ′tėr-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′tėr-flaks″sēd), *n.* The larger duckweed, *Lemna polyrhiza:* so called from the shape and minute size of the fronds.

water-flea (wâ′tėr-flē), *n.* One of numerous small or minute crustaceans which skip about in the water like fleas, as *Daphnia pulex;* any branchiopod. See *Daphniidæ, Cladocera, Cyclops.*

water-float (wâ′tėr-flōt), *n.* A float placed in a boiler, cistern, etc., to control a valve.

water-flood (wâ′tėr-flud), *n.* [< ME. *waterflod*, < AS. *wæterflōd;* as *water* + *flood.*] A flood of water; an inundation.

Let not the *waterflood* overflow me. Ps. lxix. 15.

In the moneth of May, namely on the 2d day, came downe great *water floods*, by reason of sodaine showres of haile and raine. *Stow*, Annals, p. 768.

water-flounder (wâ′tėr-floun″dėr), *n.* The sand-flounder. [Local, U. S.]

waterflow (wâ′tėr-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′tėr-flō″ing), *a.* Flowing like water; streaming. [Rare.]

My mercy dried their *water-flowing* tears. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 43.

water-fly (wâ′tėr-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′tėr-fůt), *n.* One of the ambulacral pedicels of an echinoderm; a tube-foot.

water-fowl (wâ′tėr-foul), *n.* [< ME. *watyr foul;* < *water* + *fowl*1.] 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 attention of sportsmen.

water-fox† (wâ′tėr-foks), *n.* The carp, *Cyprinus carpio:* so called from its supposed cunning. *I. Walton.* Compare *water-sheep.*

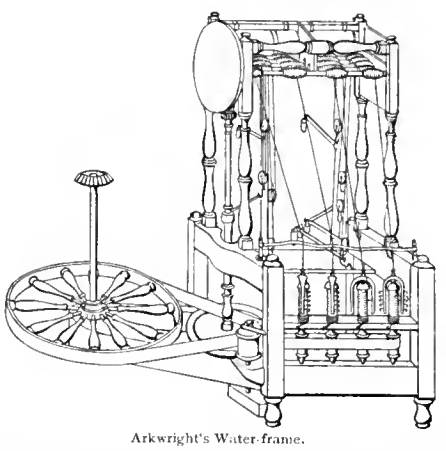
water-frame (wâ′tėr-frām), *n.* The original spinning-frame invented by Arkwright, which was driven by water-power (whence the name). Otherwise called *throstle* and *throstle-frame.* See cut in next column.

water-fright (wâ′tėr-frīt), *n.* Hydrophobia.

water-fringe (wâ′tėr-frinj), *n.* See *Limnanthemum.*

water-furrow (wâ′tėr-fur″ō), *n.* [< ME. *waterforowe, waterfoore;* < *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. Parv.*, p. 518.

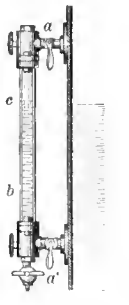


Arkwright's Water-frame.

water-furrow (wâ′tėr-fur″ō), *v. t.* [< *water-furrow, n.*] To plow or open water-furrows in; 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′tėr-gāj), *n.* 1. Any device for indicating the height of water in a reservoir, tank, boiler, or other vessel. The most common form is a glass tube 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.*



Water-gage.

a, upper cock communicating with steam-space; *a′*, lower cock communicating with water-space; *b*, glass; *c*, water-line.

2. A wall or bank to restrain or hold back water.

water-gall (wâ′tėr-gâl), *n.* [Also dial. *water-geal, water-gull;* = G. *wasser-galle*, a cavity in the earth made by a torrent, a bog, quagmire, < *wasser*, water, + *galle*, seen also in G. *regen-galle*, an imperfect rainbow, end or fragment of a rainbow, an oxeye, water-gall, weather-gall, appar. 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. Dict.*—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.*

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, l. 1588.

Their reason is but a low, obscure, and imperfect shadow thereof, as the *water-gall* is of the rain-bow. *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′tėr-gang), *n.* A trench or course for conveying a stream of water; a mill-race. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]

water-gap (wâ′tėr-gap), *n.* See *gap*, 2.

water-gas (wâ′tėr-gas), *n.* A gas, non-luminous in its pure form, derived in part from the decomposition of steam. The apparatus for making it consists of a furnace for anthracite 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 hydrocarbon, as petroleum or naphtha. Water-gas is commonly thus treated, and used as an illuminating gas; but it is also used, in its non-luminous form, as a heating gas for cooking and other purposes.

water-gate (wâ′tėr-gāt), *n.* [ME. *watergate;* < *water* + *gate*1.] 1. A gateway through which water passes, or a gate by which it may be excluded or confined; a flood-gate.

Fro heven, oute of the *watirgatis*,
The reyny storme felle doun algatis.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii.

2. 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 *water 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′tėr-gav″el), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a rent paid for fishing or any other benefit derived from a river.

water-germander (wâ′tėr-jėr-man″dėr), *n.* A plant, *Teucrium Scordium.*

water-gilder (wâ′tėr-gil″dėr), *n.* One who practises the art of water-gilding.

water-gilding (wâ′tėr-gil″ding), *n.* Same as *wash-gilding.*

water-gillyflower (wâ′tėr-jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* The water-violet, *Hottonia palustris.*

water-gladiole (wâ′tėr-glad″i-ōl), *n.* See *flowering rush* (under *rush*1).

water-glass (wâ′tėr-glâs), *n.* 1. A water-clock or clepsydra.

Full time of defence measured by the *water-glass.* *Grote*, Hist. Greece, ii. 72.

2. An instrument for making observations beneath the surface of water, consisting of a tube with a glass bottom; a water-telescope.

With a *water-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. *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 236.

water-glue† (wâ′tėr-glō), *n.* Waterproof glue.

The strings [of bows] being made of verie good hempe, with a kinde of *waterglewe* to resist wet and moysture. *Sir J. Smyth*, quoted in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 54.

water-god (wâ′tėr-god), *n.* In *myth.*, a deity that presides over the waters, or over some particular body, stream, or fountain of water.

water-grampus (wâ′tėr-gram″pus), *n.* Same as *grampus*, 4.

water-grass (wâ′tėr-grâs), *n.* 1. The manna-grass, *Glyceria fluitans.* [Fishermen's name.]—2. A very succulent grass, *Paspalum læve.* [Southern U. S.]—3. The water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale.* [Ireland.]—4. Species of *Equisetum.*—5. The velvet-grass, *Holcus. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

water-gruel (wâ′tėr-grö′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, my dear rogue. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
Upon the Strength of *Water-Gruel?*
Prior, Alma, iii.

water-guard (wâ′tėr-gärd), *n.* A river or harbor police; customs officers detailed to watch ships in order to prevent smuggling or other violations of law.

water-gull (wâ′tėr-gul), *n.* A dialectal form of *water-gall.*

water-gum (wâ′tėr-gum), *n.* A small tree of New South Wales, *Tristania neriifolia*, the timber of which is close-grained and elastic, and valuable for boat-building.

water-gut (wâ′tėr-gut), *n.* An alga of the genus *Ulva*, natural order *Ulvaceæ.* 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′tėr-hâr′ grâs), *n.* A grass, *Catabrosa aquatica*, growing in shallow water, widely in the north temperate zone, having a panicle with many half-whorls of slender branches. Also *water-whorlgrass.*

water-hammer (wâ′tėr-ham″ėr), *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 steam-pipe when live steam is passed through it.—3. 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 boiling 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 cautery.

water-hare (wâ'tėr-hâr), *n.* 1. The water-rabbit. See cut under *swamp-hare.*—2. The spotted cavy, or paca, *Cælogenys paca.*

water-haze (wâ'tėr-hāz), *n.* Haze composed of water-particles, as distinguished from haze consisting mainly of particles of dust and organic matter. See *haze*[1].

water-heater (wâ'tėr-hē″tėr), *n.* A heating-apparatus which performs its functions by the agency of hot water.

water-hemlock (wâ'tėr-hem″lok), *n.* 1. See *Cicuta.*—2. The hemlock water-dropwort, *Œnanthe crocata*, otherwise called *dead-tongue*; also *Œ. Phellandrium*, distinguished as *fine-leafed water-hemlock.*

water-hemp (wâ'tėr-hemp), *n.* 1. See *hemp.*—2. The hemp-agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum.*

water-hen (wâ'tėr-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 *Tribonyx.* See cut under *Tribonyx*, and compare *water-cock.*—**Spotted water-hen.** Same as *spotted rail.* See *rail*[3]. [Local, Eng.]

water-hickory (wâ'tėr-hik″ō-ri), *n.* Same as *bitter pecan* (which see, under *pecan*).

water-hoarhound (wâ'tėr-hōr″hound), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lycopus*, chiefly *L. Europæus.*

water-hog (wâ'tėr-hog), *n.* 1. The African river-hog, *Potamochærus penicillatus.* See cut under *Potamochærus.*—2. The South American capibara, *Hydrochærus capibara.* Also called *tailless hippopotamus* and *short-nosed tapir.*

water-hole (wâ'tėr-hōl), *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 up when that ceases, or soon after.

In the dry weather, as the small lagoons and *water-holes* 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. Hutton, Advance Australia, p. 88.

We have been drafting close here up at the one-eyed *waterhole.* *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, The Head-Station, p. 84.

waterhole (wâ'tėr-hōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *waterholed*, ppr. *waterholing.* [< *water-hole, n.*] In *coffee-cultivation.* See the quotation.

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'tėr-hôrs), *n.* Same as *horse-pile.*

water-horsetail (wâ'tėr-hôrs″tāl), *n.* A plant of the genus *Chara.*

water-house† (wâ'tėr-hous), *n.* A house 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'tėr-his″op), *n.* See *Herpestis.*

water-ice (wâ'tėr-is), *n.* A preparation of water and sugar, flavored and frozen; a sherbet.

water-inch (wâ'tėr-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'tėr-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'tėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being watery. *Arbuthnot.*

watering (wâ'tėr-ing), *n.* [< late ME. *watryngе, watringe* (= MLG. *wateringe* = MHG. *wezzerunge*, 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, ii. 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, v. t.*, 3, and *watered silk* (under *watered*).—3. A watering-place: as, "the *watering* of Seint Thomas" (better known as St. Thomas a *Watering*s), *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 reflex nervous influence, by the suggestion, smell, or sight of appetizing food.

watering-call (wâ'tėr-ing-kâl), *n.* *Milit.*, a call or sound of a trumpet on which cavalry assemble to water their horses.

watering-can (wâ'tėr-ing-kan), *n.* Same as *watering-pot.*

watering-cart (wâ'tėr-ing-kärt), *n.* 1. A barrel or cistern mounted on wheels, used 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 on a wagon-body, used for watering streets.

watering-house (wâ'tėr-ing-hous), *n.* A house or tavern where water is obtained for cab-horses, etc. Compare *waterman*, 2.

Carriages . . . roll swiftly by; watermen, . . . who have been shouting and rushing about for the last two hours, retire to their *watering-houses*, to solace themselves with the creature comforts of pipes and purl.
Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, ii.

watering-place (wâ'tėr-ing-plās), *n.* [< ME. *watrynge-place; < watering* + *place.*] 1. A place where water may be obtained, as for drinking, for watering cattle, or for supplying ships.

Watrynge Place, where beestys hyn 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.

2. Especially, 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, iii.

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., 7th ser., VII. 378.

watering-pot (wâ'tėr-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 watering 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-iron, and is intended to be managed by hand. Also called *watering-can.*

2. In *conch.*, any species of the genus *Aspergillum*, as *A. vaginiferum.* These are true bivalves of the family *Gastrochænidæ* (or *Tubicolidæ*), not distantly related to the teredos, and 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-pot (*Aspergillum vaginiferum*), one half natural size. *a*, the pair of small valves.

watering-trough (wâ'tėr-ing-trôf), *n.* A trough in which water is provided for domestic animals.

water-injector (wâ'tėr-in-jek″tor), *n.* See *injector.*

waterish (wâ'tėr-ish), *a.* [Formerly also *watrish*; < ME. **watrish*, < AS. *wæterisc*; as *water* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Abounding in or containing water; sprinkled, moistened, or diluted with water; watery; 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, Toxophilus (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. Juicy; succulent. [Rare.]

The Summer
Invited my then ranging eies to look on
Large fields of ripen'd corn, presenting trifles
Of *waterish* pettie dainties.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iv.

4. Pertaining to water, or having something of its characters; insipid: as, a *waterish* color or feel.

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, I. 386.

waterishness (wâ'tėr-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being waterish.

Waterishness, which is like the serosity of our blood.
Floyer.

water-jacket (wâ'tėr-jak″et), *n.* A casing containing water placed about something to keep it cool, or otherwise regulate its temperature. Compare *water-mantle* and *water-box.*

water-joint (wâ'tėr-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 canal-locks, etc.

water-junket (wâ'tėr-jung″ket), *n.* The common sandpiper of Great Britain, *Tringoides hypoleucus.*

water-kelpie (wâ'tėr-kel″pi), *n.* A spirit or demon supposed 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'tėr-kīnd), *n.* [< ME. *water-kinde; < water* + *kind*[1].] Water; the elements of water.

Latin boc se33th thatt Ennou Bitacneththh *waterrkinde.*
Ormulum (ed. White), l. 18087.

water-lade (wâ'tėr-lād), *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'tėr-lād), *a.* Noting three ropes laid into one: same as *cable-laid.*

Waterlander (wâ'tėr-lan-dėr), *n.* [< D. *Waterland*, a district in North Holland, + *-er*[1].] One 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 liberality, 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, coöperated 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 (wâ-tėr-lan'di-an), *n.* [< *Waterland* (see *Waterlander*) + *-ian.*] Same as *Waterlander.*

water-language (wâ'tėr-lang″gwāj), *n.* Jocose abuse; chaff. [Rare.]

'Twas all *water-language* at these times, and no exceptions were to be taken. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius, No. 1.

water-laverock (wâ'tėr-lav″ėr-ok), *n.* Same as *sandy laverock* (which see, under *laverock*).

water-leader† (wâ'tėr-lē″dėr), *n.* [< ME. *waterleder* (cf. D. *waterleiding* = G. *wasserleitung* = Sw. *vattenledning* = Dan. *vandledning*, aqueduct); < *water* + *leader*[1].] A water-carrier.

The cokis and *watir-lederes.* *York Plays*, p. 307.

waterleaf (wâ'tėr-lēf), *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.

The structure of the *waterleaf* may be regarded as an interlacement of vegetable fibres in every direction.
Ure, Dict., III. 514.

water-leecht (wâ'tėr-lēch), *n.* [< ME. *waterleche, waterdeche; < water* + *leech*[2].] Same as *horse-leech.*

Waterlechis two ben dogtris, seiende, Bring on, bring on. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxx. 15.

water-leg (wâ'tėr-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'tėr-lem″on), *n.* A species of passion-flower, *Passiflora laurifolia*, native in the West Indies and tropical South America, and cultivated there and in other warm countries; also, and primarily, its fruit. The latter is lemon-colored, 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 flowers white with red blotches, the crown violet with white streaks. *P. maliformis*, the sweet calabash, with a smaller fruit of similar flavor, is sometimes included under the name. The wild water-lemon is *P. fœtida*, otherwise called (West Indian)

love-in-a-mist, bearing a delicate fruit of the size of a small cherry, but having ill-smelling leaves.

water-lens (wâ'tėr-lenz), *n.* A simple kind of lens, formed by a few drops of water placed in 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'tėr-len″til), *n.* See *lentil*.

waterless (wâ'tėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *waterles*, *waterlees*, < AS. *wæterlēas*, without water; as *water* + *-less*.] Lacking water; unsupplied or unmoistened with water; of a fish, out of water.

> A monk whan he is recchelees
> Is likned til a fish that is *waterlees*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 180.

> Frankincense, for which of old they went
> Through plain and desert *waterless*, and faced
> The lion-haunted woods that edged the waste.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

water-lettuce (wâ'tėr-let″is), *n.* See *Pistia*.

water-level (wâ'tėr-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 tin 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.

water-lily (wâ'tėr-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 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 5½ 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 rootstock bearing numerous self-detaching tubers. The golden water-lily, *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-lily, with white, pink, or red flowers, and *C. scutifolia* (*N. cærulea*), the blue water-lily, 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-lily, *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-lilies is *water-nymph*. See *Nymphæa*.

2. The pond-lily, or yellow water-lily, *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*) *lutea*. See *pond-lily*.—3. In general, any plant of the order *Nymphæaceæ*, the water-lily family. See the phrases below.—**Blue water-lily.** See def. 1.—**Dwarf water-lily.** Same as *fringed water-lily*.—**Egyptian water-lily.** See def. 1.—**Fringed water-lily.** See *Limnanthemum*.—**New Zealand water-lily.** See *Ranunculus*.—**Prickly water-lily,** *Euryale ferox*, which has the calyx and the under side of the leaves spiny. It is cultivated in India and China for its farinaceous seeds. See *Euryale*, 2.—**Royal water-lily,** the *Victoria regia*. See *Victoria*, 2.—**Sweet-scented water-lily** *Castalia odorata*. See def. 1.—**Victoria water-lily,** See *Victoria*, 2.—**White water-lily.** See def. 1.—**Yellow water-lily.** See def. 2.

water-lime (wâ'tėr-līm), *n.* Hydraulic lime. See *hydraulic*.—**Water-lime group,** in *geol.*, a group of strata of Upper Silurian age, overlying the Onondaga Salt group, and forming the lower section of the Lower Helderberg group, according to the nomenclature of the New York Geological Survey. This group is of great importance, especially in Ulster county, New York, as furnishing a considerable part of the hydraulic cement manufactured in the United States. It abounds in those fossils to which the name *Tentaculites* has been given, and hence is known also as the *Tentaculite group*. See *cement*, 2, and *cement-stone*.

water-line (wâ'tėr-līn), *n.* 1. The line in which water at its surface verges or borders upon anything; specifically, in *ship-building*, one of the horizontal lines supposed to be described by the surface of the water on the sides of a ship, and exhibited at certain depths upon the sheer-draft. The most important of these lines are the *light water-line*, which marks the depression of the ship's body in the water when she is light or unladen, and the *load water-line*, which marks her depression in the water when laden.

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 duodecimo.
> *De Morgan*, Arithmetical Books, xiii.

water-lined (wâ'tėr-līnd), *a.* Marked with water-lines: as, Irish linen *water-lined* paper.

water-liverwort (wâ'tėr-liv″ėr-wėrt), *n.* The water-crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*.

water-lizard (wâ'tėr-liz″ärd), *n.* 1. An aquatic amphibian with four legs and a tail, as a mud-puppy, water-dog, or hellbender. See *triton*, *newt*, and cuts under *hellbender*, *Menobranchus*, *axolotl*, and *newt*. [U. S.]—2. A water-monitor or varan. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*.

water-lobelia (wâ'tėr-lō-bē″liä), *n.* See *Lobelia*, 1.

water-lock (wâ'tėr-lok), *n.* Same as *lock*[1], 8. *Blount*, Glossographia, 1670.

water-locust (wâ'tėr-lō″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'tėr-logd), *a.* [< *water* + **logged*, of uncertain origin. In a view commonly accepted, *logged*, lit. 'rendered *log*-like,' i. e. heavy or clumsy in consequence of being filled with water; < *log*[1] + *-ed*[2]. 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-logged*, except by assuming some confusion of the second element. In present use the word is undoubtedly associated with *log*[1].] 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'tėr-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-schooner lies at anchor there.
> *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 244.

water-lotus (wâ'tėr-lō″tus), *n.* The nelumbo. See *lotus*, 1.

water-lung (wâ'tėr-lung), *n.* One of the respiratory trees or ramifications of the eloaca 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'tėr-lūt), *n.* Any form of air-tight joint formed by the agency of water; a water-seal or air-trap.

water-main (wâ'tėr-mān), *n.* In *water-works*, 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'tėr-māz), *n.* See *maize*.

waterman (wâ'tėr-man), *n.*; pl. *watermen* (-men). [< *water* + *man* (= D. *waterman* = G. *wassermann*).] 1. A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-craft; 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*, Epicœne, 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; specifically, a person who waits at a cab-stand for the purpose of supplying the horses with water, calling the cabmen when they are absent, etc. [Eng.]—**Waterman's knot** (*naut.*), a form of knot used to bend a rope about a post or bollard.


Waterman's Knot.

watermanship (wâ'tėr-man-ship), *n.* The functions, art, or skill of a waterman or oarsman; oarsmanship.

> All the rowing interest of each society makes sport for itself and amusement for spectators on the banks with forms of *watermanship* which are lighter and more pleasant.
> *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 792.

water-mantle (wâ'tėr-man″tl), *n.* [Tr. of G. *wassermantel*.] The water-jacket, or layer of water, which incloses the space in which the cultures 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. [Rare.]

> Between the room . . . and the *water-mantle* . . . a Schloesing's membrane-regulator . . . is extended.
> *Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 189.

water-maple (wâ'tėr-mā″pl), *n.* Same as *red maple* (which see, under *maple*[1]).

water-marigold (wâ'tėr-mar″i-gōld), *n.* An American aquatic, *Bidens Beckii*, of which most of the leaves are submerged and very finely dissected.

water-mark (wâ'tėr-märk), *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 *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 held 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 postman's horn as water-mark.

water-mark (wâ'tėr-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 title *water-marked* in the lower margins of the page.
> *The Century*, XXXIX. 94.

water-meadow (wâ'tėr-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.

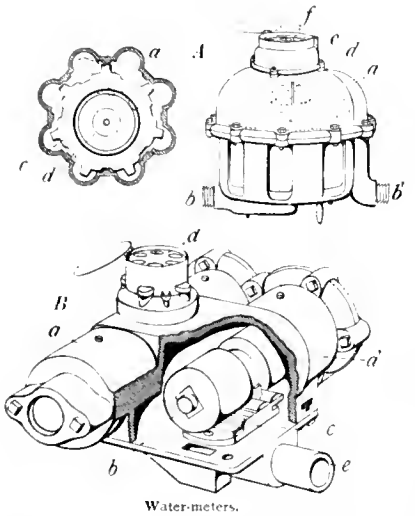
water-measure† (wâ'tėr-mezh″ūr), *n.* A unit of measure used on board ships, five pecks according to a statute of Henry VII. It was regarded as a bushel, and was similarly subdivided. A statute of 1701 declares that a water-measure is round, and 18½ inches in diameter within the hoop, and 8 inches deep, and ordains that apples and pears shall be sold by this measure heaped.

water-measurer (wâ'tėr-mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* Any water-bug of the heteropterous family *Hydrometridæ*.

watermelon (wâ'tėr-mel″on), *n.* A plant, *Citrullus vulgaris* (frequently named *Cucumis 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.

> 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'tėr-mē″tėr), *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-meters.

A, *a*, case; *b*, *b'*, inlet and outlet; *c*, hard rubber rotating piston; *d*, gyrating spindle which drives the registering mechanism *e*, by means of a connection (not shown); *f*, dial.

B, *a*, *a'*, case, composed of two cylinders cast integrally; *b*, one of the two plungers; *c*, valve actuated by *b*, controlling the flow into and out of the cylinder *a*. A similar valve in *a* controls the flow into and out of *a'*, and in this way the plunger in each cylinder governs the flow into and out of the other. The plungers are hollow, and have very nearly the specific gravity of water. Their reciprocations, through a connection (not shown), drive the registering mechanism *d*. The inlet (not shown) is opposite the outlet *e*.

of water evaporated in a given time, as from a steam-boiler.

water-milfoil (wâ'tėr-mil″foil), *n.* See *milfoil*.

water-mill (wâ'tėr-mil), *n.* A mill whose machinery is driven by water.

There are in this City 200. Schooles, 200. Inns, 400. *water-miles*, 600. water-Conduits, 700. Temples and Oratories.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 47.

water-mint (wâ'tėr-mint), *n.* The bergamot-mint, *Mentha aquatica*, an herb of wet places in Europe and Asiatic Russia, naturalized in other localities, growing sparingly in the eastern United States. It affords a perfumers' oil. The water-mint or brook-mint of early usage was *M. sylvestris*. See *mint*[2].

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'tėr-mīt), *n.* Any mite of the family *Hydrachnidæ*; a water-tick. See *Hydrachnidæ*, and cut under *Hydrachna*. Also called *water-spider*.

water-moccasin (wâ'tėr-mok″ą-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 *Ancistrodon piscivorus*, with which the harmless *Tropidonotus* (or *Nerodia*) *sipedon* is sometimes confounded. See *water-snake*, and cut under *moccasin*.

water-mole (wâ'tėr-mōl), *n.* 1. A desman; a member of the genus *Myogale*. See cut under *desman*. — 2. The duck-mole, or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. See cut under *duckbill*.

water-monitor (wâ'tėr-mon″i-tor), *n.* A large water-lizard of the family *Monitoridæ* or *Varanidæ*; 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 *Hydrosaurus*.

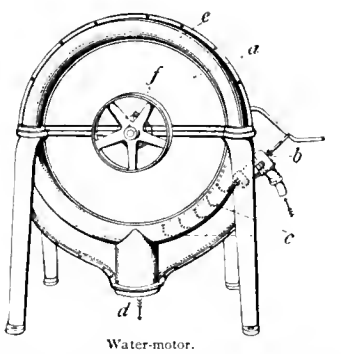
water-monkey (wâ'tėr-mung″ki), *n.* A globular vessel with a straight upright neck, commonly of earthenware, used in tropical countries for holding water.

water-moss (wâ'tėr-môs), *n.* A moss of the genus *Fontinalis* (which see).

water-moth (wâ'tėr-môth), *n.* A caddis-fly: so called from its aquatic habits and resemblance to a moth. See cut under *caddis-worm*.

Every good disciple of Walton and lover of the "gentle art" knows the value of the caddice-fly or *water-moth* as bait. *Riley*, 5th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 16.

water-motor (wâ'tėr-mō tor), *n.* Any water-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 machinery, such as printing-presses and sewing-machines. 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 supply-pipe. Small engines with oscillating cylinders are also used. Another form, employing the pressure of a large body of water to raise a smaller quantity, is called a *water-pressure pump*, but is essentially a water-motor used as a pump.



Water-motor.

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 *f*. 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*.

water-mouse (wâ'tėr-mous), *n.* An Australian murine rodent of the genus *Hydromys* and subfamily *Hydromyinæ*. See cut under *beaver-rat*. — **White-bellied water-mouse.** See *white-bellied*. — **Yellow-bellied water-mouse.** See *yellow-bellied*.

water-murrain (wâ'tėr-mur″ān), *n.* A disease among cattle.

water-net (wâ'tėr-net), *n.* See *Hydrodictyon*.

water-newt (wâ'tėr-nūt), *n.* An aquatic newt; a triton. See cuts under *newt* and *axolotl*.

water-nixy (wâ'tėr-nik″si), *n.* [After G. *wassernixe*; < *water* + *nix*[1].] 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'tėr-nut), *n.* The large edible seed of plants of the genus *Trapa*, or the plant itself: also called *Singhara nut*. See cut under *Trapa*.

water-nymph (wâ'tėr-nimf), *n.* 1. A Naiad. — 2. A plant of the genus *Naias*. — 3. The water-lily, *Castalia* (*Nymphæa*).

water-oak (wâ'tėr-ōk), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, an oak, *Quercus 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'tėr-ōts), *n. pl.* See *Indian rice* (*a*), under *rice*[1].

water-opossum (wâ'tėr-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'tėr-ôr″gąn), *n.* See *hydraulic organ*, under *organ*[1].

water-ouzel (wâ'tėr-ö″zl), *n.* See *ouzel*.

water-oven (wâ'tėr-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 (wâ'tėr-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'tėr-pad″ą), *n.* A South African toad, *Breviceps gibbosus*.

water-pang (wâ'tėr-pang), *n.* Pyrosis.

water-parsley (wâ'tėr-pärs″li), *n.* 1. One of several water-loving umbelliferous plants. [Eng.] — 2. See *Richardsonia*.

water-parsnip (wâ'tėr-pärs″nip), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sium*, especially *S. latifolium*. See cut under *skirret*.

water-parting (wâ'tėr-pär″ting), *n.* Same as *watershed*.

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. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 18.

water-partridge (wâ'tėr-pär″trij), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Patuxent river, Maryland.]

water-passage (wâ'tėr-pas″ąj), *n.* A passage for water; specifically, the urethra.

water-pennywort (wâ'tėr-pen″i-wėrt), *n.* Same as *marsh-pennywort*.

water-pepper (wâ'tėr-pep″ėr), *n.* 1. The smartweed, *Polygonum Hydropiper*. The mild water-pepper is *P. hydropiperoides*. — 2. Same as *waterwort*, 1.

water-persicaria (wâ'tėr-pėr-si-kā″ri-ą), *n.* See *persicaria*.

water-pewit (wâ'tėr-pē″wit), *n.* See *pewit* (*c*) and *Sayornis*.

water-pheasant (wâ'tėr-fez″ąnt), *n.* 1. The Chinese jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*. See cut 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'tėr-fōn), *n.* [Irreg. < *water* + Gr. *φώνη*, 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 inaccessible places. A common form consists of a metallic diaphragm arranged in an ear-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.

water-piet (wâ'tėr-pī″et), *n.* The water-ouzel or dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. Also *water-pyet*. See cut under *dipper*. *Montagu*. [Prov. Eng.]

water-pig (wâ'tėr-pig), *n.* 1. A porpoise. — 2. The capibara (which see, with cut). — 3. A fish, the gourami.

water-pillar (wâ'tėr-pil″ąr), *n.* 1†. A waterspout. — 2. On a railroad, an upright pipe with a swinging hollow arm or gooseneck, placed beside the track for supplying water to locomotives; a water-crane.

water-pimpernel (wâ'tėr-pim″pėr-nel), *n.* See *pimpernel*.

water-pine (wâ'tėr-pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

water-pipe (wâ'tėr-pīp), *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 *water-pipes*. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. xlii. 9.

water-pipit (wâ'tėr-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. spipoletta*. See *Anthus* and *pipit*.

waterpitt†, *n.* [ME. *waterput*, < AS. *wæterpyt*; as *water* + *pit*[1].] A pit of water. *Trevisa*, III. 401.

water-pitcher (wâ'tėr-pich″ėr), *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 (wâ'tėr-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 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'tėr-plant), *n.* A plant which grows in water; an aquatic plant.

water-plantain (wâ'tėr-plan″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 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 (wâ'tėr-plāt), *n.* 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 (wâ'tėr-plat″ėr), *n.* The royal water-lily, *Victoria regia*: so named with reference to its broad floating leaves with upturned margin.

water-plow (wâ'tėr-plou), *n.* A machine formerly used for taking mud, etc., out of rivers. *Halliwell*.

water-poise (wâ'tėr-poiz), *n.* A hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.

water-pore (wâ'tėr-pōr), *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'tėr-pōst), *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 a system of water-supply.

water-pot (wâ'tėr-pot), *n.* [< ME. *water-pot, water-pott, watir-pot;* < *water* + *pot*[1].] 1. Any pot or vessel for holding, conveying, or distributing water.

Therefor the wowman lefte the *watir pott* and went into the citie. *Wyclif*, John iv. 28.

2. Same as *watering-pot*, 1.

To use his eyes for garden *water-pots*,
Ay, and laying autumn's dust.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 200.

3. A chamber-pot.

water-pouke†, *n.* [< *water* + *pouke*, a pimple or blister, a little pouch or poke holding water; cf. *poke*[2], *pouch*.] Same as *vesicle*, 1 (*b*).

water-power (wâ'tėr-pou″ėr), *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 owner 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 (wâ'tėr-poks), *n.* Varicella or chicken-pox.

water-press (wâ'tėr-pres), *n.* Same as *hydrostatic* or *hydraulic press*. See *hydraulic*. *E. H. Knight.*

water-prism (wâ'tėr-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 *water-prism*.
Gov. Report on Mississippi River, 1861 (rep. 1876), p. 80.

water-privilege (wâ'tėr-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 (wâ'tėr-prōf), *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.

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'tėr-prōf), *v. t.* [< *waterproof*, *a.*] To render impervious to water, as cloth, leather, etc.

Thirty yards of *waterproofed* and polished fly-line of braided silk. *The Century*, XXVI. 378.

waterproofer (wâ'tėr-prō fėr), *n.* One who renders materials waterproof.

Waterproofers and lamp-black makers.
Lancet, 1890, I. 420.

waterproofing (wâ'tėr-prō″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, *waterproofing*, 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 caoutchouc, a varnish, or an oil.

As umbrellas were not used 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, I. 159.

water-propeller (wâ'tėr-prō-pel″ėr), *n.* A rotary pump. *E. H. Knight.*

water-pump (wâ'tėr-pump), *n.* A pump for water: used humorously of the eyes.

"Thank you, Dobbin," he said, rubbing his eyes with his knuckles. . . . 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-puppy (wâ'tėr-pup″i), *n.* Same as *water-dog*, 2.

water-purpie (wâ'tėr-pėr″pi), *n.* [< *water* + *purpie*, a Sc. corruption of *purple*.] A species of *Veronica, V. Beccabunga*, found in moist places; brook-lime. [Scotch.]

Cresses or *water-purpie*, and a bit ait-cake, can serve the Master for breakfast as weel as Caleb.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xviii.

water-purslane (wâ'tėr-pėrs″lān), *n.* See *purslane*.

water-pyet, *n.* See *water-piet*.

water-quake†(wâ'tėr-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'tėr-kwäm), *n.* Pyrosis.

water-quenched (wâ'tėr-kwencht), *a.* Cooled by immersion in water: a term frequently used in speaking of tempering steel and similar operations.

water-quintain (wâ'tėr-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'tėr-rab″it), *n.* The swamp-hare of the lower Mississippi valley, *Lepus aquaticus*. See cut under *swamp-hare*.

water-radish (wâ'tėr-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'tėr-rāl), *n.* 1. The common rail of Europe, *Rallus aquaticus*, as distinguished 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'tėr-ram), *n.* A machine for raising water: same as *hydraulic ram* (which see, under *hydraulic*).

water-ranny (wâ'tėr-ran″i), *n.* 1†. The short-tailed field-mouse. *Halliwell.*—2. Properly, the water-shrew.

water-rat (wâ'tėr-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 amphibius*, which lives in the banks of streams or lakes. See *vole*[2]. (*b*) In America, the musquash or muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*. See cut under *muskrat*. (*c*) In Australia 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-rat (*Arvicola amphibius*).

water-rate (wâ'tėr-rāt), *n.* A rate or tax for the supply of water. Also *water-rent*.

water-rattler (wâ'tėr-rat″lėr), *n.* The diamond rattlesnake, *Crotalus adamanteus*, often found in moist places. Also *water-rattle*. [Local, U. S.]

water-reed (wâ'tėr-rēd), *n.* A grass of the genus *Arundo*.

water-rent (wâ'tėr-rent), *n.* Same as *water-rate*.

water-ret (wâ'tėr-ret), *v. t.* Same as *water-rot*.

water-retting (wâ'tėr-ret″ing), *n.* See *retting*, 1. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 294.

water-rice (wâ'tėr-rīs), *n.* The Indian rice, *Zizania aquatica*. See *rice*, and cut under *Zizania*.

water-robin (wâ'tėr-rob″in), *n.* An Asiatic flycatcher, *Xanthopygia fuliginosa*. See *robin*[1], 3, and cut under *Xanthopygia*.

water-rocket (wâ'tėr-rok″et), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Nasturtium;* water-cress.—2. A kind of firework designed to be discharged in the water.

water-room (wâ'tėr-röm), *n.* The space in a steam-boiler occupied by water, as distinct from the steam-room, or the space which contains steam.

water-rose (wâ'tėr-rōz), *n.* The water-lily.

water-rot (wâ'tėr-rot), *v. t.* To cause to rot by steeping in water, as in some of the mechanical trades. Also *water-ret*.

water-route (wâ'tėr-rōt), *n.* A stream or other tract of water used as a route of travel.

The competition of parallel railroad lines or *water-routes*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 586.

water-rug†(wâ'tėr-rug), *n.* [< *water* + *rug*[1], equiv. here to *shoel*[3], *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'tėr-sāl), *n.* A small sail occasionally set under a lower studdingsail.

water-salamander (wâ'tėr-sal″a-man-dėr), *n.* A water-newt.

water-sallow (wâ'tėr-sal″ō), *n.* [< *water* + *sallow*[2].] Same as *water-willow*, 1.

water-sapphire (wâ'tėr-saf″īr), *n.* A precious stone of an intense blue color and transparent, found in small rolled masses in Ceylon. It is a variety of iolite.

waterscape (wâ'tėr-skāp), *n.* [< *water* + *-scape*, as in *landscape*.] A water- or sea-view as distinguished from a landscape; a seascape. [Rare.]

water-scorpion (wâ'tėr-skôr″pi-on), *n.* A large aquatic and carnivorous bug of the family *Nepidæ*. See *Nepa*.

water-screw (wâ'tėr-skrö), *n.* A water-elevator consisting of an application of the Archimedean screw. It has spiral vanes set on an inclined axis revolving within a cylindrical casing whose lower end is in the water.

water-seal (wâ'tėr-sēl), *n.* A body of water interposed 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 hydraulic 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*[1], 4.

water-sengreen (wâ'tėr-sen″grēn), *n.* See *sengreen*.

water-serpent (wâ'tėr-sėr″pent), *n.* Same as *sea-serpent*, 2.

watershed (wâ'tėr-shed), *n.* [< *water* + *shed*[1].] The edge of a river-basin (see *river*); the line 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 *water-parting*, 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.

Midnight! the outpost of advancing day! . . .
The *watershed* 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 *watershed*. 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 *water-shed*, the ridge which parts river-systems." . . . The *water-shed* of any river basin limits its "area of catchment," as the hydraulic engineers call it. *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 141.

water-sheep†(wâ'tėr-shēp), *n.* The roach, a fish: so called in antithesis to *water-fox* (the carp). See cut under *roach*. *I. Walton.*

water-shell (wâ'tėr-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'tėr-shēld), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Cabomba* and *Brasenia*, which form the suborder *Cabombeæ*, of the *Nymphæaceæ:* so called as consisting of aquatics 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'tėr-shōt), *n.* [< *water* + *shoot*, prob. confused also with *chute*.] 1. A pipe or trough for discharging water from a building.—2†. A shoot from the root of a tree.

water-shrew (wâ'tėr-shrö), *n.* An oar-footed aquatic shrew. In Europe the best-known species is *Crossopus fodiens*. The corresponding American species is *Neosorex palustris*. See second cut under *shrew*.

water-shut†(wâ'tėr-shut), *n.* That which stops the passage of water.

Who all the morne
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 Pastorals. (*Nares.*)

waterside (wâ′tėr-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 Ho, ii. 1.

Water-side insects are well described, particularly the ephemeridæ. *The Academy*, April 25, 1891, p. 392.

water-silvering (wâ′tėr-sil″vėr-ing), *n.* A process of silvering analogous to water-gilding.

water-sink (wâ′tėr-singk), *n.* See *pot-hole*.

water-skin (wâ″tėr-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′tėr-skip″ėr), *n.* One of the slender long-legged water-bugs of the genus *Hygrotrechus;* any water-strider.

water-sky (wâ′tėr-skī), *n.* A peculiar reflection in the sky, common in arctic regions, indicating 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 *water-skies*, fogs, &c., that we have seen to the southwest during the winter go to confirm the fact.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 236.

water-slater (wâ′tėr-slā′tėr), *n.* Any aquatic isopod or slater of the genus *Asellus*.

water-smartweed (wâ′tėr-smärt″wēd), *n.* See *smartweed*.

water-smoke (wâ′tėr-smōk), *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 moisture. 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 warmer 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., II. 32.

water-snail (wâ′tėr-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 Archimedean screw. [Rare.]

water-snake (wâ′tėr-snāk), *n.* A snake which frequents the water; variously applied.

In the Friendly Islands the *water-snake* was much respected. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 179.

Especially—(*a*) Any one of the venomous sea-snakes. See *Hydrophidæ* and *sea serpent*, 2, with cuts there or there cited. (*b*) The Indian *Fordonia unicolor*, or any member of the family *Homalopsidæ*. (*c*) A wart-snake; any member of the *Acrochordidæ*, as species of *Acrochordus* and *Chersydrus*. See cut under *wart-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 *Nerodia* (or *Tropidonotus*) and *Regina*, as *N. sipedon* and *R. leberis*. In the West several species of garter-snakes (*Eutænia*) are thoroughly aquatic, and would come locally under this name. See *water-adder* and *water-moccasin*.

water-soak (wâ′tėr-sōk), *v. t.* To soak or fill the interstices of with water.

water-socks (wâ′tėr-soks), *n. pl.* The white water-lily, *Castalia speciosa*. *Britton and Holland*.

water-sodden (wâ′tėr-sod′n), *a.* [< *water* + *sodden*, pp. of *seethe*.] Soaked and softened in water; water-soaked. *Tennyson*.

water-soldier (wâ′tėr-sōl′jėr), *n.* The water-sengreen, *Stratiotes aloides*. Also called *water-aloe*.

water-sorrel (wâ′tėr-sor′el), *n.* Same as *water-dock*.

water-souchy (wâ′tėr-sou′chi), *n.* Fish boiled and served in its own liquor. See *soutch*, *v. t.*

water-space (wâ′tėr-spās), *n.* That part of a steam-boiler which lies below the steam-space, and is designed to hold the water to be evaporated.

water-spaniel (wâ′tėr-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′tėr-spar″ō), *n.* 1. The reed-bunting or reed-sparrow, *Emberiza schæniclus*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A reed- or sedge-warbler of the genus *Acrocephalus*, as *A. streperus* or *A. phragmitis*. [Prov. Eng.]

water-speedwell (wâ′tėr-spēd″wel), *n.* See *speedwell*.

water-spider (wâ′tėr-spī″dėr), *n.* 1. A spider of the family *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 down bubbles of air one at a time. See *diving-spider*, and cut under *Argyroneta*.—2. Any one of certain spiders of the lycosid genus *Dolomedes*, as *D. tenebrosus*, *D. urinator*, or *D. scriptus*, which build nests of leaves and twigs on overhanging rushes, just at the surface of the water in shallow streams; a raft-spider. 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 time.
3. A water-mite or water-tick.—4. A bug of the genus *Hydrometra;* a water-measurer. *Encyc. Dict.*

water-spike (wâ′tėr-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 (wâ′tėr-spin′ėr), *n.* A water-spider; especially, the diving spider.

waterspout (wâ′tėr-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 banterers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., 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.

2. A spout, jet, or column of water; specifically, a whirlwind 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 for a distance into its vortex, and imparts to it its 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 upper 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 gyrations 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*.
Ps. xlii. 7.

water-sprite (wâ′tėr-sprīt), *n.* A sprite or spirit inhabiting the 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′tėr-stārz), *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 dammable drunke at Somerset-house, where, at the *water-stayres*, he fell downe, and had a cruel fall. *Aubrey*, Lives (Edmund Waller).

water-standing (wâ′tėr-stan″ding), *a.* Wet with water; perpetually filled with tears. [Rare.]

An orphan's *water-standing* eye.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 40.

water-star (wâ′tėr-stär), *n.* Same as *star-fruit*.

water-stargrass (wâ′tėr-stär′gras), *n.* An aquatic herb, *Heteranthera* (*Schollera*) *graminea*, with grass-like leaves and yellow starry flowers.

water-starwort (wâ′tėr-stär′wėrt), *n.* See *Callitriche* and *star-grass*.

waterstead† (wâ′tėr-sted), *n.* The bed of a river. *Admiral Smyth*.

water-stream (wâ′tėr-strēm), *n.* [< ME. *waterstraem*, < AS. *water-strǽm;* as *water* + *stream*.] A stream of water; a river.

Forr all all swa se *waterrstræm* . . . fleteehth forth . . . towarrd te sæ. *Ormulum* (ed. White), l. 18092.

water-strider (wâ′tėr-strī″dėr), *n.* Any aquatic heteropterous insect of the family *Hydrobatidæ;* a water-skipper: so called from their long, slender, straddling legs and aquatic habits.

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′tėr-su-plī″), *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 irregularity in, the natural rainfall. Water-supply, on the other hand, is the providing of water for domestic and manufacturing uses in sufficient quantity, and under favorable conditions, not only as to purity, but also as to pressure, so that it may be available without the necessity of carrying it by hand to the upper stories of houses or manufactories, and as to storage, so that large quantities can be used within a short period of time, as when needed for extinguishing extensive conflagrations in cities. The question of water-supply is one which has to do, and to a most important extent, with the health, comfort, and material well-being of all localities, even where there is only a moderately dense aggregation of population; and the larger and denser such aggregation the more important this question becomes. The natural source of water-supply is the rain, and this is one of great importance in regions of considerable rainfall and of thinly aggregated population, the water being caught on the roofs of the houses or barns and conveyed to cisterns 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 digging shallow wells in the surface detritus, and this is an extremely common mode of supply in agricultural districts, the advantage being that the expense of digging a well is much less than that of providing storage in cisterns, while the disadvantage is that well-water is ordinarily not so pure as rain-water (and this is emphatically the case in limestone districts). Besides, it is almost impossible to provide cisterns large enough to hold the amount of rain-water required during periods of abnormally long drought, such as occasionally occur even in regions of considerable average rainfall. These sources of supply—namely, rain caught as it falls and water from shallow wells—are entirely unsuited to the conditions in towns of even moderate size. The rainfall in cities is contaminated with soot and gases thrown out from the many chimneys of houses and manufacturing establishments; neither is it large enough in quantity, nor can it be stored satisfactorily without incurring an expense far greater than would be that of providing a supply in some other way. Rivers would seem to be the natural source of supply for cities situated upon them, and there are few very large cities through which a river does not run; but rivers are the natural and almost necessary sewers of the cities drained by them, and the water, thus polluted, is not only often disagreeable to the taste, but is always a possible source of danger to health. It is true that some cities of moderate size situated on very large rivers do use their water, as, for instance, St. Louis on the Mississippi; but, in general, if a river is used, the water must be taken from a point high enough up-stream to avoid the risk of contamination from the sewage of the towns situated on or near its banks, as is done in London, which is largely supplied by water from the Thames drawn from a point far above the city. The most satisfactory source of water-supply for a city is a mountain-lake, not too far distant, where the geological and other conditions are such as to insure a high degree of purity in the water. This is emphatically the case with regard to Glasgow, which is supplied from Loch Katrine. Much oftener water satisfactory in quality and abundant in quantity can be obtained by creating one or more artificial lakes at the head of a suitably situated river by the construction of dams; these are sometimes of great height, holding back bodies of water miles in length. Of this character is the water-supply of Liverpool, of New York, of Boston, and of many other important cities. Regions underlain by thick masses of permeable rocks—as, for instance, the New Red Sandstone and Chalk districts of England—are not infrequently supplied with water by means of wells bored to considerable depths and of large dimensions, from which the water sometimes rises to the surface, but more often has to be pumped. Many large towns in the manufacturing districts of England were formerly almost exclusively, and are still to some extent, supplied in this way; but wherever it has been found possible to obtain water in some better way this system has been abandoned, neither quality nor quantity being satisfactory. Considerable water is procured in England from deep wells in the Chalk, and this method of supply is of some importance in London. Where the conditions are such that pure water cannot be had, artificial purification is sometimes resorted to, but this is always expensive and often unsatisfactory. An abundant supply of soft water, taken from some source known to be free from the possibility of contamination by sewage or otherwise, is one of the greatest of blessings, and this result has been attained in various cities, but not without large expenditure and no small amount of engineering skill. The distribution of water was once a matter of considerable difficulty, the wooden pipes first employed being subject to rot and leakage. In modern times the use of cast-iron for the mains is most common, while the service-pipes are usually of lead, but sometimes of bronze or brass.

water-swallow† (wâ′tėr-swol″ō), *n.* The water-wagtail. *Halliwell*.

water-system (wâ′tėr-sis″tem), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the water-vascular system.

water-tabby (wâ′tėr-tab″i), *n.* Tabby having a watered surface.

water-table (wâ′tėr-tā″bl), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a string-course, molding, or other projecting

member so placed as to throw off water from the wall of a building.

It should not be forgotten what a noble foundation there was for the chapell, wch did runne from the Colledge along the street as far as the Blew Boare Inn; wch 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. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Same as *water-bridge*.

water-tank (wâ'tèr-tangk), *n.* A tank, cistern, or other receiver for holding water.

The sensitizing bath, plate-holders, *water-tanks*, etc., all adjusted. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 128.

water-tap (wâ'tèr-tap), *n.* A tap or cock by which water may be drawn from any supply.

water-target (wâ'tèr-tär″get), *n.* The water-shield, *Brasenia peltata*.

water-tath (wâ'tèr-tath), *n.* A species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds, and supposed to be injurious to sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

water-telescope (wâ'tèr-tel″e-skōp), *n.* See *telescope*.

water-thermometer (wâ'tèr-thèr-mom″e-tèr), *n.* An instrument, in which water is substituted 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'tèr-thēf), *n.* 1. A pirate. [Rare.]

Water-thieves and land-thieves; I mean pirates.

Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 24.

2. A slender cylindrical tin can, 9 or 10 inches 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 to steal water when on short allowance.

water-thistle (wâ'tèr-this-l), *n.* The marsh-thistle, *Carduus palustris*, of the northern Old World. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

water-thrush (wâ'tèr-thrush), *n.* 1. A bird of the genus *Seiurus*, as *S. nævius* or *S. motacilla*, common in the United States, and belonging to the American warblers, or *Muiotiltidæ*. *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 *wood-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. aurocapillus*, 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 *Seiurus*.

2. Any bird of the family *Pittidæ*; an Old World ant-thrush. See cut under *Pittidæ*.—3. The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Local, Eng.]—4. Same as *water-wagtail*, 1. [Local, Eng.]

water-thyme (wâ'tèr-tīm), *n.* See *thyme*.

water-tick (wâ'tèr-tik), *n.* A water-spider of the genus *Hydrometra*.

water-tiger (wâ'tèr-tī″gèr), *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 flattened heads, armed with scissor-like jaws 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.

water-tight (wâ'tèr-tīt), *a.* [= G. *wasserdicht*; as *water* + *tight*[1].] So tight as to resist the passage of water; impenetrable by water.—**Water-tight compartment**. See *compartment*, and compare cut under *dock*.

water-tightness (wâ'tèr-tīt″nes), *n.* The property of being water-tight. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 148.

water-torch† (wâ'tèr-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'tèr-tou″èr), *n.* Same as *stand-pipe*, 7.

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 Mag.*, IX. 56.

water-treader (wâ'tèr-tred″èr), *n.* One who or that which treads water; hence, by poetical license, a ship.

When the *water-treader* far away
Had left the land, then plotted they the day
Of my long servitude. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xiv. 477.

water-tree (wâ'tèr-trē), *n.* See *Tetracera*.—**Red water-tree**, the sassy-bark. See *Erythrophlæum*.

water-trefoil (wâ'tèr-trē foil), *n.* Same as *bog-bean*.

water-trunk (wâ'tèr-trungk), *n.* A cistern of planks lined with lead to hold water. *Simmonds*.

water-tube (wâ'tèr-tūb), *n.* 1. A pipe for rain-water.—2. One of a set of tubes which open upon 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'tèr-tū″pe-lō), *n.* A form (*Nyssa aquatica*) of the black-gum or pepperidge, *Nyssa sylvatica*, having the base of the trunk 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 *darter*, 3 (*b*) (1), and cut under *anhinga*. [Southern U. S.]—2. The wood-ibis, *Tantalus loculator*: more fully called *Colorado water-turkey*. See *wood-ibis*, and cut under *Tantalus*. [Southwestern U. S.]

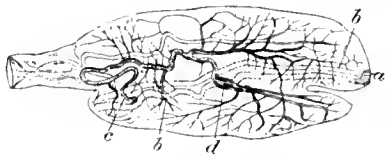
water-twist (wâ'tèr-twist), *n.* The trade-name for cotton yarn spun on a water-frame. See *water-frame*.

water-twyer (wâ'tèr-twī″èr), *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.

water-vacuole (wâ'tèr-vak″ū-ōl), *n.* One of the temporary vacuoles of many protozoans, consisting of a globule of water taken in with a particle of food. The circulation of these food-vacuoles or temporary stomachs represents a water-vascular system of the most primitive kind. See *water-vascular*.

water-varnish (wâ'tèr-vär″nish), *n.* A varnish made by using water as a solvent.—**Lac water-varnish**. See *lac*[2].

water-vascular (wâ'tèr-vas″kū-lăr), *a.* In *biol.*, 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 invertebrates—in trematode worms, for example. Water-lungs and water-tubes belong to the water-vascular system. See also cuts under *Balanoglossus*, *Proctucha*, *Rhabdocœla*, and *Rotifera*.



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.

water-vine (wâ'tèr-vīn), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Phytocrene*.—2. A climbing shrub, *Dolicarpus Calinca* of the *Dilleniaceæ*, found in tropical America. [West Indies.]

water-violet (wâ'tèr-vī″ō-let), *n.* (*a*) A plant of the genus *Hottonia*, primarily *H. palustris*: so called from the likeness of its flowers to those of the stock-gillyflower, once called *violet*. *Britten and Holland*. See *featherfoil*. (*b*) Sometimes, same as *lance-leafed violet* (which see, under *violet*).

water-viper (wâ'tèr-vī″pèr), *n.* See *viper*.

water-vole (wâ'tèr-vōl), *n.* The common water-rat or vole of Europe, *Arvicola amphibius*. See cut under *water-rat*.

The sudden dive of a *water-vole*.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

water-wagtail (wâ'tèr-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 *water-thrush*, 1.—**Gray water-wagtail, yellow water-wagtail**†. Same as *gray wagtail* (which see, under *wagtail*).

waterway (wâ'tèr-wā), *n.* [< ME. *water-weg*, < AS. *wæterweg*; as *water* + *way*[1].] 1. A channel or passage of water; a water-route; specifically, that part of a river, arm of the sea, or the like through which vessels enter or depart; the fairway.

Though the Thames 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 outside of the deck, worked over the ends of the beams, and fitting 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 spencers we bent on very carefully, . . . and, making tackles fast to the elews, 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. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 209.

water-weak† (wâ'tèr-wēk), *a.* Weak as water; very feeble or weak.

If merrie now, anone with woe I weepe,
If lustie now, forthwith am *water-weak*.

Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 10. (*Davies*.)

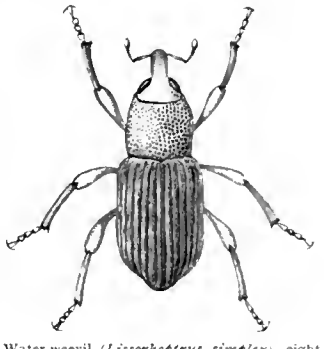
water-weed (wâ'tèr-wēd), *n.* 1. Any wild aquatic plant without special use or beauty.

The willful *water-weeds* held me thrall.

S. Lanier, The Century, XXVII. 819.

2. Specifically, the choke-pondweed or water-thyme, *Elodea Canadensis* (*Anacharis Alsinastrum*), of the *Hydrocharidæ*. See *pondweed* and *Babington's-curse*.

water-weevil (wâ'tèr-wē″vl), *n.* A snout-beetle, *Lissorhoptrus simplex*, which occurs in great numbers in the Georgia and South Carolina rice-fields, the adult feeding on the leaves of the rice, and the larvæ feeding on the roots under water.



Water-weevil (*Lissorhoptrus simplex*), eight times natural size.

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'tèr-hwēl), *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 raising water in large quantities, as the Persian wheel. See *wheel*[1]. (*c*) The paddle-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*.—**Radial-piston 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 descent, 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-wheel.

water-white (wâ'tèr-hwīt), *a.* Perfectly transparent, as water; limpid and colorless. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 646.

water-whorlgrass (wâ'tèr-hwèrl″gràs), *n.* Same as *water-hairgrass*.

water-willow (wâ'tèr-wil″ō), *n.* 1. A European willow, sometimes named *Salix aquatica*, forming a variety of the common sallow, *S. Caprea*, or if distinct, *S. cinerea*.—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'tèr-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'tèr-wich), *n.* 1. A witch who 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. *Bartlett*, 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, *Podiceps cornu-*

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'tėr-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'tėr-wụd), *n.* A large rubiaceous tree, *Chimarrhis cymosa*, of river-banks in the West Indies.

waterwork (wâ'tėr-wėrk), *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, ii. 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, II. i. 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, ii. 5.

2†. A marine scene or pageant.

> The first scæne 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.

> *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).]

3†. Painting with water or something soluble in water as a vehicle.—4. Hence, a textile fabric, 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, III. 819.

> For thy walls, a pretty slight drollery, . . . or the German hunting in *water-work*, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these fly-bitten tapestries.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 158.

water-worker (wâ'tėr-wėr″kėr), *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'tėr-wėrm), *n.* A water annelid, as a naidid.

water-worn (wâ'tėr-wôrn), *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'tėr-wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Elatine*, or more broadly of the order *Elatinaceæ*, primarily *E. Hydropiper* of the Old World.—2. The plant *Philydrum lanuginosum*, or (Lindley) any plant of the order *Philydraceæ*.

water-wraith (wâ'tėr-rāth), *n.* A supposed water-spirit, whose appearance prognosticates death or woe to the person seeing it.

> By this the storm grew loud apace;
> The *water-wraith* was shrieking.
> *Campbell*, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

watery (wâ'tėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *watery*, *wateri*, *watry*, *watri*, < AS. *wæterig* (= D. *waterig* = MHG. *wezzerie*, *wazzeric*, G. *wässerig*), < *water*, water: see *water*.] 1. Abounding in, moist with, or containing 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 warmer than after *watery* cloudes."
> *Piers Ploweman* (B), xviii. 410.

> This lady
> Walks discontented, with her *watery* eyes
> Bent on the earth.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

2. Consisting of water.

> The queen o' the sky,
> Whose *watery* arch and messenger am I [Iris].
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 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 ueiede no sauur of God. *Ancren Riwle*, 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*, Æneid, iv. 67.

> All springs reduce their currents to mine eyes,
> That I, being govern'd by the *watery* 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 fanciful modern bearings. (*b*) Same as *undé*. [Rare.]—**The watery star**†. See *star*1.—**Watery fusion.** See *aqueous fusion*, under *fusion*.—**Watery itch**, scabies attended with the formation of vesicles.

water-yam (wâ'tėr-yam), *n.* The lattieeleaf; either of the plants *Aponogeton* (*Ouvirandra*) *fenestralis* and *A.* (*O.*) *Bernieriana*: so called from its aquatic growth and farinaceous rootstock. See *latticeleaf* and *Ouvirandra*.

water-yarrow (wâ'tėr-yăr'ō), *n.* The water-violet, *Hottonia palustris*: so called from its leaves being finely divided like those of yarrow. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

watht, *n.* [< Icel. *vaðh* = Sw. *rad*, a ford: see *wade*, *n.*] A ford. *Halliwell.*

wathe1†, *n.* [< ME. *wathe* (also, after Icel., *waith*, *wayth*), < AS. *wāth*, *wǣth*, hunting, game, = OHG. *weida*, MHG. G. *weide*, pasture, meadow, = Icel. *veiðr*, hunting, fishing. Cf. *gain*1.] 1. The pursuit of game; hunting.

> "3e, we ar in wudlond," cothe the king, "and walkes on owre *wayth*.
> For to hunte atte the herd, with hounde 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 fech hym byforne; . . .
> "3e I-wysse," quoth that other wyge, "here is *wayth* fayrest
> That I seȝ this seuen ȝere in sesoun of wynter."
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1381.

> God send you som *wathe!*
> Now ar thise fowles flone into seyr countre.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 33.

wathe2†, *n.* [< ME. *wathe*, *wothe*, < Icel. *váðhi*, danger, injury.] Peril; harm; danger.

> Trwe mon trwe restore,
> Theme thar [need] mon drede no *wathe*.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2355.

> He vnwoundit, I-wis, out of *wothe* paste.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10696.

wathely†, *adv.* [ME., < *wathe*2 + *-ly*2.] 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.), l. 8827.

> Wroghte wayes fulle wyde, werrayande knyghtez,
> And wondes alle *wathely*, that in the waye stondez!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2090.

Watling street. [< ME. *Watlinge-strete*, < AS. *Wætlinga strǣt*, lit. the Watlings' street: *Wætlinga*, gen. pl. of *Wætling*, a descendant of Wætla (< *Wætla*, a man's name, + *-ing*3); *strǣt*, a road, street.] 1. A celebrated Roman road leading from London (and possibly from Dover) northwestward across Britain. Hence—2†. The 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, l. 959.

watt (wot), *n.* [So called from the Scottish engineer and inventor James *Watt* (1736–1819).] The practical unit of electrical activity or power. The watt is equal to 10^7 ergs per second, or the same number of absolute c. g. s. units of electrical activity; 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.

wattet, *n.* See *wat*3.

Watteau back. In *dressmaking*, an arrangement 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 square opening at the neck, and presenting some resemblance to the costumes in the paintings by the artist Watteau (beginning of the eighteenth century).

Watteau mantle. See *mantle*.

wattle (wot'l), *n.* [Also dial. *waddle*; < ME. *watel*, < AS. *watel*, *watul*, a hurdle, in pl. twigs, thatching, tiles; cf. Bav. *wadel*, twigs, fir-branches, Swiss *wedele*, a bundle of twigs; perhaps akin to *withy*, *weed*1. Cf. *wallet*.] 1. A framework made of interwoven rods or twigs; 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 Salutation to his Auld Mare.

3†. 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 formation of any bird. Wattles most properly so called are paired, as in the hen, but may be single, as 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-wattles*, though more properly *ear-lobes*. See *wattle-bird*, *wattle-crow*, phrases under *wattled*, 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, I. 302.

5. A flap of skin forming a sort of dewlap on each side of the neck of some domestic swine.

> Ye *Wattle* of a hog, nenus.
> *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 *ichth.*, 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 acacias, valued to some extent for their wood and for their gum, 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. pycnantha*, 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 foliage, 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. leiophylla*), the blackwood or lightwood, *A. Melanoxylon*, the native hickory (*A. suborosa*), *A. penninervis*, 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. homalophylla*.

8. In *her.*, a wattle or dewlap used in a bearing. 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, green wattle.** See def. 7.—**Prickly wattle**, *Acacia juniperina*, an evergreen shrub of Australia and Tasmania.—**Raspberry-jam wattle.** Same as *raspberry-jam tree*.—**Savannah wattle**, two West Indian verbenaceous trees, *Citharexylum quadrangulare* and *C. cinereum*.—**Silver wattle.** See def. 7.—**Soap-pod wattle.** Same as *soapnut*, 2.—**Varnish-wattle**, the Australian *Acacia verniciflua*.—**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 *watle*; < ME. *watelen, watlen*; < *wattle, n.*] **1.** To bind, wall, fence, or otherwise fit with wattles.

And ther-with Grace by-gan to make a good foundement, And *watelide* hit and wallyde hit with hus peynes and hus passion. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 328.

Smoke was seen to arise within a shed y^t^ was joynd to y^e^ end of y^e^ storehouse, which was *watled* 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, l. 344.

And round them still the *wattled* hurdles hung.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, ii.

3. To interweave; interlace; form into basket-work or network.

A night of Clouds muffled their brows about,
Their *wattled* locks gusht all in Riuers out.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The roof was a thatch composed of white-birch 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-bèrd), *n.* **1.** The Australian wattled or warty-faced honey-eater, *Anthochæra carunculata:* formerly also called *wattled bee-eater* and *wattled crow* by Latham, and *pie à pendeloques* by Daudin. Among its former New Latin names are *Merops* or *Corvus caruncultatus, Creadion carunculatum,* and *Corvus 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 birds are also wattled.

Wattle-bird (*Anthochæra carunculata*).

2. A wattle-crow, *Glaucopis cinerea,* the cinereous wattle-bird of Latham.—**3.** A wattle-turkey.

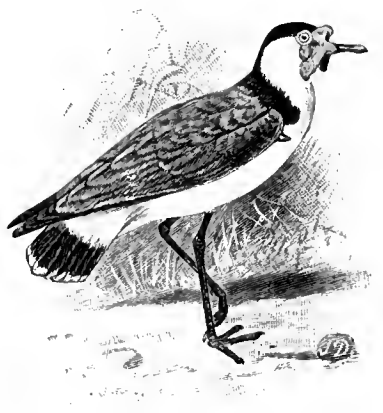
wattle-crow (wot'l-krō), *n.* Any bird of the group *Glaucopinæ* or *Callæatinæ;* a wattled tree-crow; originally and specifically, the cinereous wattle-bird, *Glaucopis cinerea,* of the South Island of New Zealand. The wattles are rich-orange, blue at the base; the bill and feet are black; the eyes 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.

Wattle-crow (*Glaucopis cinerea*).

wattled (wot'ld), *a.* [< *wattle* + *-ed*[2].] 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 tincture from the rest: generally used in the expression *wattled and combed.* Also *jewlapped, jelloped,* and *barbed.*

The *wattled* cocks strut to and fro.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

Wattled bee-eater†. 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 forehead, 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 creeper**† of Latham, *Ptilotis carunculata,* a meliphagine bird of the Samoan, Friendly, and Fiji islands, chiefly of olivaceous, yellowish, and grayish coloration. See *Ptilotis.*—**Wattled crow.** (*a*) Any wattle-crow. (*b*†) Same as *wattle-bird*, 1. *Latham.*—**Wattled honey-eater.** Same as *wattle-bird*, 1.—**Wattled plover,** any



Wattled Plover (*Lobivanellus lobatus*).

spur-winged plover of the genus *Lobivanellus,* as *L. lobatus,* having the face beset 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, neck, wings, and tail. See the case of wattles and spurs explained under *spur-winged.*—**Wattled starе**† of Latham, *Creadion carunculatum,* a corvine bird of New Zealand, 8 or 9 inches long, chiefly of a chestnut color, the head and tail black, the wings black and chestnut, the wattles yellow or vermilion.—**Wattled tree-crow,** a wattle-crow.

wattle-faced† (wot'l-fāst), *a.* Lantern-jawed; thin-faced.

Thou *wattle-fac'd* sing'd pig.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

wattle-gum (wot'l-gum), *n.* An Australian gum. See *gum arabic,* under *gum*[2].

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., LII. 407.

wattle-turkey (wot'l-tėr″ki), *n.* The brush-turkey, *Talegallus lathami.* See cut under *Talegallus.*

wattlework (wot'l-wėrk), *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 made of *wattle-work,* 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 *watling* of canes or sticks.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

wattmeter (wot'mē″tėr), *n.* [< *watt* + *meter*[2].] An instrument for measuring in watts the rate 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 ends of a known non-inductive resistance in the circuit through which the current is flowing.

waubeen (wâ-bēn′), *n.* Any South American characinoid fish of the subfamily *Erythrininæ.* See cut under *Erythrinus.*

wauble, *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *wabble*[1].

wauch, waugh[2] (wâch), *a.* A Scotch form of *wallow*[3].

waucht, waught (wâcht), *n.* [Also *quaich, quaigh,* etc. (see *quaigh*); < Ir. Gael. *cuach,* a cup, bowl, milking-pail; cf. W. *cwch,* a round concavity, hive, crown of a hat, boat. Cf. *quaff.*] A large draught of any liquid. [Scotch.]

She drank it a' up at a *waught,*
Left na ae drap ahin'.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 150).

wauff, *a.* See *waff*[3].

waugh[1], *v. i.* A variant of *waff*[1] for *wane*[1].

waugh[2], *a.* See *wauch.*

waught, *n.* See *waucht.*

waukrife, *a.* See *wakerife.*

waul, wawl (wâl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *waw*[4]; cf. *caterwaul, caterwaw.*] To cry as a cat; squall.

The helpless infant, coming *wauling* and crying into the world. *Scott.*

waule, *n.* See *wall*[3].

waur (wâr), *a.* A Scotch form of *war*[2] for *worse.*

waure, *n.* A dialectal variant of *ware*[3].

wau-wau, *n.* Same as *wow-wow. H. O. Forbes,* Eastern Archipelago, p. 70.

wave[1] (wāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waved,* ppr. *waving.* [< ME. *waven,* < AS. *wafian,* wave, fluctuate (rare), also waver in mind, wonder (cf. AS. *wæfre,* wavering, restless, *wæfer-sȳn,* wavering vision, spectacle); cf. Icel. **vafa,* indicated in the freq. *vafra, vafla,* waver, in *vafi,* doubt, *vafl,* hesitation, also in *váfa, vǫfa,* mod. *vofa,* swing, vibrate, waver, = MHG. *waben,* wave, = Bav. *waiben,* waver, totter; cf. MHG. freq. *waberen, wabelen, webelen,* fluctuate, waver. The orig. verb is rare in early use, but the freq. forms represented by *waver* and *wabble* are common: see *waver*[1], *wabble*[1]. The word has been more or less confused with *wave*[2], *waive.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move up and down or to and fro; undulate; 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. . . .
After 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
It *waves* unto us! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

She *waved* to me with her hand.
Tennyson, Maud, ix.

4†. 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 barbarous tone, *waving* 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 for you. Lev. xxiii. 11.

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.]

He giue him th' armes which late I conquer'd in
Asteropæus; forg'd of brass, and *wav'd* about with tin;
'Twill be a present worthy him.
Chapman, Iliad, xxiii. 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 beckoning.

We mistrusted some knauery, and, being *waued* by them to come a shoare, yet we would not.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 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 lingerer *wave* adieu.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 5.

I retained my station when he *waved* to me to go, and announced, "I can not think of leaving you, sir."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

7. To water, as silk. See *water*, *v. t.*, 3.

The *waved* water chamelot was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest wearing.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 48.

wave[1] (wāv), *n.* [< ME. **wave*, *wawe*; < *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*[1]. The noun *wave*, as well as the verb, has been confused with *waive*[1].] 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 equilibrium, the particles not advancing with the wave.

No ship yit karf the *waves* grene and blewe.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 21.

When you do dance, I wish you
A *wave* o' the sea, that you might ever do
Nothing but that. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 141.

2. Water; a stream; the sea. [Poetical.]

The laughing tides that lave
These Edens of the eastern *wave*.
Byron, The Giaour.

3. A form assumed by parts of a body which are out of equilibrium, such that as fast as the particles return they are replaced by others moving into neighboring positions of stress, so that the whole disturbance is continually 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 piano-string may be called a *wave*. But in its narrowest and most proper sense it is restricted to an advancing 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 *wave 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 elevation 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*, because 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 waves*, 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 at the lowest. As long as the momentum of the particles is kept up, wave must succeed wave. If the water has a flow opposite to the direction of propagation of the waves and equal to it in velocity, it is plain that each particle will describe a prolate cycloid, and this is consequently the form of the waves. Waves thus brought to a standstill by the flow of the water are called *standing waves*. (See fig. 1.) They are often seen in rapidly running water.

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 neither 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 $\sqrt{(g\lambda/2\pi)}$, where λ 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

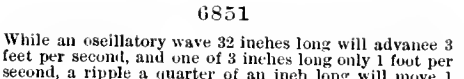


Fig. 2. Oscillatory waves rolling in and breaking upon the shore, and giving rise to a series of waves of translation.

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 *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 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 feet. A sound-wave travels in air about 1,100 feet per second. (See further under *sound*[5].) 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 twice this length, while the *dark heat-waves*, though much longer, are still very minute (see *spectrum*). A *light-wave* (or, more generally, an *ether-wave*) travels in space about 185,000 miles per second. Hertz has shown recently (1887) that by a very rapid oscillating electrical discharge, as between two knobs, a disturbance is produced in the surrounding 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 passage 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 slowness of the oscillations. These experiments of Hertz form a most important confirmation of the electromagnetic theory of light proposed by Maxwell (see *light*).

That which in *waves* of fluid is rest is in *waves* of sound silence, 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.

4. One of a series of curves in a waving line, or of ridges in a furrowed surface; an undulation; a swell.

A winning *wave* (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.

5. 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 *wave* of religious enthusiasm; *waves* of prosperity.

A light wind blew from the gates of the sun,
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*, cold *wave*, warm *wave*, etc. The term *barometric wave* is often restricted to those changes in 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 origin, 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 eruption 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 calendered.—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, Stanzas in Memory of the Author of Obermann.

A magnificent old toddy-mixer . . . answered my question by a *wave* of one hand.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 53.

9. A book-name of certain geometrid moths. Thus, *Acidalia rubricata* is the tawny wave; *A. contiguaria* is Greening's wave; *Venusia cambraria* is the Welsh 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 northwesterly 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.]

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-wave*.
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, southerly winds, 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. [U. 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 successive crests, or between successive extreme 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 winds. 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 scene 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 *tidal*.—**Type of a wave.** See *type*.—**Warm wave.** See *hot wave*, above.—**Wave of contraction,** in *physiol.*, visible muscular contraction as propagated from a point where the muscle itself is 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 an invisible, or molecular, *wave of stimulation*.
G. J. Romanes, Jelly Fish, etc., p. 25.

Wave of translation. See def. 3. (See also *brain-wave*, *pulse-wave*.)—**Syn. 1.** *Wave*, *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 sometimes 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*.

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 hosts. . . . The sea . . . carried men, spars, . . . into the boiling *surge*.
Dickens, David Copperfield, lv.

This mounting *wave* will roll us shoreward soon.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Across the boundless east we drove,
Where those long *swells* of breaker sweep
The nutmeg 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.

wave[2]†, *v.* A former spelling of *waive*.

wave[3]†. An obsolete preterit of *weave*[1].

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.* [< *wave*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a waving outline or appearance. See *wave*[1], *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 dangerous wound.

Malay Creese, with waved blade.

2. Same as *watered:* noting silk, forged steel, etc.—3. In *bot.*, undate.—4. In *her.*, same as *undé*.—**Waved sandpiper**†. See *sandpiper*.—**Waved sword**, in *her.*, a flamboyant sword used as a bearing.—**Waved wheel**. See *wheel*[1].

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 brent-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 *wave*[1], 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 substance 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.* [< *wave*[1] + *-less*.] Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated; still.

Smoother than this *waveless* spring.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

The mist that sleeps on a *waveless* sea.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

Unmoved the bannered blazonry hung *waveless* as a pall.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. iii.

wavelet (wāv′let), *n.* [< *wave*[1] + *-let*.] A small wave; a ripple.

Like the vague 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.

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: 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-offering.

Ye shall bring out of your habitations two *wave loaves* of two tenth deals. Lev. xxiii. 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′shọn), *n.* Motion in curves alternately concave and convex like that of the waves of the sea; undulatory motion. See *wave*[1], 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, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 603.

wave-offering (wāv′of″ėr-ing), *n.* In the ancient Jewish law, an offering 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′path), *n.* The line along which any point in any wave is propagated. [Rare.]

The radial lines along which an earthquake may be propagated from the centrum are called *wave-paths*.
J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 9.

waver[1] (wā′vėr), *v.* [< ME. *wavereu*, *wayereu*, 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. *rafra*, hover about, = Norw. *ravra*, flap about; also, with var. suffix, MHG. *wabelen*, *webelen*, fluctuate, waver, = Icel. *rafla*, hover about (see *wabble*[1]); freq. of the verb represented by *ware*[1], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move up and down or to and fro; wave; float; flutter; be tossed or rocked about; sway.

All in wer for to walt, *wayueronde* he sote,
But he held hym on horse, houyt o lofte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8266.

For an Outlawe, this is the Lawe,
That Men hym take and binde,
Without lytee, hanged to bee,
And *waver* 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, iii. 3.

How many *wavering* steps can we retrace in our past lives! *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.

He that *wavereth* is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. Jas. i. 6.

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 *scruple*.

II.† *trans.* 1. To cause to wave or move to and fro; set in waving motion; brandish.

Item, if the Admirall shall happen to hull in the night, then to make a wauering light ouer his other light, *wauering* the light vpon a pole. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 147.

2. To demur or scruple about; hesitate at; shirk.

The inconstant Barons *wavering* every hour
The fierce encounter of this boist'rous tide
That easily might her livelihood devour.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 34.

waver[2] (wā′vėr), *n.* [< *wave*[1] + *-er*[1].] 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.

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 called *wavers*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 706.

waver[3] (wā′vėr), *n.* [Perhaps < *wave*[1] + *-er*[1] (?).] A sapling or timberling left standing in a fallen wood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

As you pass along, prune and trim up all the young *wavers*. *Evelyn*, Sylva, III. i. 7.

waver-dragon (wā′vėr-drag″ọn), *n.* [< *waver* for *wiver* + *dragon*.] In *her.*, the wivern.

waverer (wā′vėr-ėr), *n.* [< *waver*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which wavers or fluctuates; especially, a person who vacillates or is undecided in mind.

Come, young *wavrerer*, come, go with me.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 89.

This prospect of converting votes was a dangerous distraction to Mr. Brooke; his impression that *waverers* were likely to be allured by wavering statements . . . gave Will Ladislaw much trouble. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, li.

waveringly (wā′vėr-ing-li), *n.* In a wavering, vacillating, or irresolute manner.

Loke not *waueringly* about you, haue no distrust, be not afrayd. *J. Udall*, On 1 Pet. v.

waveringness (wā′vėr-ing-nes), *n.* The character 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 (wā′vėr-rō″lėr), *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′vėr-i), *a.* [< *waver*[1] + *-y*[1].] 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 seasons. *Christian Union*, July 28, 1887.

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 directions through the solid materials of the earth's crust from the seismic focus to the earth's surface. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 610.

waveson (wāv′sọn), *n.* [Appar. irreg. < *wave*[2], *waive*, + *-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′sėr″fās), *n.* A surface whose equation in rectangular coördinates is

$$x^2/(1-A^2r^2)+y^2/(1-B^2r^2)+z^2/(1-C^2r^2)=0.$$

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 *Fresnel's wave-surface*, to distinguish it from *Huygens's wave-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 themselves.

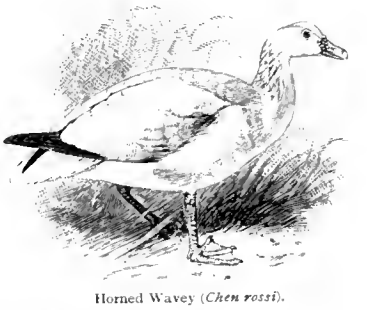
wave-worn (wāv′wōrn), *a.* Worn by the waves.

The shore that o'er his *wave-worn* basis bow'd.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 120.

wavey, wavy[2] (wā′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 amusement 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 bill studded 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 carry the inking-rollers with it, so as to give them an unceasing traverse motion. *Ure*, Dict., III. 655.

wavy[1] (wā′vi), *a.* [< *wave*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in waves.

This said, she div'd into the *wavy* seas.
Chapman, Odyssey, iv. 569.

2. Undulating in movement or shape; waving: as, *wavy* hair.

Let her glad Vallies smile with *wavy* Corn.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (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 margins. It is distinct from *waved:* but the two epithets are sometimes loosely used, and are sometimes interchanged.—6. In *zoöl.*, undulating: sinuous: waved; having waved markings.—**Barry wavy**. See *barry*[2].—**Sword wavy**. See *sword*[1].—**Wavy respiration**. Same as *interrupted respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).

wavy[2], *n.* See *wavey*.

wavy-barred (wā′vi-bärd), *a.* Crossed with waving lines; undulated: as, the *wavy-barred* sable, a British moth. See *sable*, *n.*, 7.

waw[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *wawe*, *waze*, *waghe*, *waugh*, a wave, < AS. *wæg* = 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, carry, move: see *weigh*, *way*[1], and cf. *waw*[2].] A wave.

For, whiles they fly that Gulfes devouring jawes,
They on this rock are rent, and sunck in helples *waves*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 4.

waw[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *wawen*, *wazien*, < AS. *wegian*, stir, move, = OHG. *wegen*, move, = Goth. *wagjan*, move; a secondary form of AS. *wegan*, etc., bear, carry: see *weigh*, and cf. *waw*[1].] To stir; move; wave.

What wenten ye out in to desert for to se? a reed *wawid* with the wynd? *Wyclif*, Luke vii. 24.

waw[3]†, *n.* [< ME. *wawe*, *wagh*, *waz*, *wah*, *wowe*, *wough*, *wouh*, < AS. *wag*, *wah* = OFries. *wach* = MD. *weeghe* = Icel. *veggr* = Sw. *vägg* = Dan. *væg*, a wall.] A wall. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 61.

waw[4] (wâ), *v. i.* [< ME. *wawen*; imitative; cf. *waul*, *wawl*.] To cry as a cat; waul.

wawah (wä′wä), *n.* Same as *wow-wow*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 57.

wawet†, *interj.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *woe*.

wawl, *v. i.* See *waul*.

wawliet, *a.* An obsolete form of *waly*[1].

wawproos (wâ′prös), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The American varying hare, *Lepus americanus*.

waw-waw (wä′wä), *n.* [W. Ind.] See *Rajania*.

wawy† (wâ′i), *a.* [< *waw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in waves; wavy.

I saw come over the *wawy* flood.
The Isle of Ladies, l. 697.

wax[1] (waks), *v. i.* [< ME. *waxen*, *wexen* (pret. *wex*, *weex*, *wox*, *wax*, *weax*, *wæx*, pl. *wexen*, *woxen*, pp. *waxen*, *wexen*, *woxen*), < AS. *weaxan* (pret. *weóx*, pp. *geweaxen*) = OS. *wahsan* = OFries. *waxa* = D. *wassen* = OHG. *wahsan*, MHG. *wahsen*, G. *wachsen* = Icel. *vaxa* = Sw. *växa* = Dan. *voxe* = Goth. *wahsjan* (pret. *wôhs*, pp. *wahsans*), grow, increase, wax; = Gr. *ἀέξειν*, wax, Skt. √ *raksh*, wax, grow; appar. an extension of the root seen in L. *augere*, increase, AS. *ēacan*, increase: see *eke*, and *augment*, *auction*, etc. Hence ult. *wax*[1], *n.*, *waist*.] 1. To grow; increase in size; become larger or greater: as, the moon *waxes* and wanes.

So is pryde *waxen*
In religioun and in alle the rewme amonge riche and pore,
That preyeres haue no power the pestilence to lette.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 75.

Sothli the child *wax*, and was comfortid, 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 *waxing* moon, that soon would wane.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 649.

Thou shalt *wax* and he shall dwindle.
Tennyson, Boadicea.

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 *wexe* a philosofre.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 284.

Now charity is *waxen* cold, none helpeth the scholar nor yet the poor. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

First he *wox* pale, and then *wox* red.
Scott, Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

The commander of Fort Casimir, when he found his martial spirit *waxing* too hot within him, would sally forth into the fields and lay about him most lustily 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.

wax[1] (waks), *n.* [< ME. *wax*, *wexe* (= MHG. *wahs*, increment, increase; also in comp., MD. *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.), l. 653.

2. A wood. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

wax[2] (waks), *n.* [< ME. *wax*, *wex*, < AS. *weax* = OS. *wahs* = OFries. *wax* = D. *was* = OHG. MHG. *wahs*, G. *wachs* = Icel. *vax* = Sw. *vax* = Dan. *vox*, wax; cf. OBulg. *voskŭ* = Bohem. *vosk* = Pol. *wosk* = Russ. *voskŭ* = Hung. *viaszk* = Lith. *waszkas*, wax (perhaps < Teut.). Some compare L. *viscum*, mistletoe, bird-lime: see *viscum*.] 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 plastic, and retaining any form in which it may be molded, like clay or putty, and melts at 158° F. In chemical composition, wax consists of variable proportions of three substances, called *myrocin*, *cerolein*, and *cerotic acid*. Wax is used for many purposes, both in its natural state and variously prepared. As bleached, and also then variously tinted, 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., l. 675.

I'll work her as I go; I know she's *wax*.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.

The Effigies of his late Majesty King William III. of Glorious Memory is curiously done in *Wax* to the Life, Richly Drest in Coronation Robes.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 283.

2. One of various substances and products resembling 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 coccids or wax-scales, especially such as has commercial value. (See *wax-insect*, 1.) (*c*) The product of some other homopterous insects. (See *wax-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, carnauba wax, and Japan wax. It may be obtained from the pollen of many flowers, and it forms a part of the green feculæ 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 quantities generally in the Carboniferous formation: called more fully *mineral wax*. The most familiarly known variety is *ozocerite*. (*g*) A substance used for sealing. See *sealing-wax*.

Quomodo. He will never trust his land in *wax* and parchment, as many gentlemen have done before him.
Easy. A by-blow for me.
Middleton, Michaelmas 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 substance, 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 dams and stoppings.—**Brazil wax**. Same as *carnauba wax*.—**Butter of wax**. See *butter*[1].—**Carnauba wax**, a secretion of the young leaves of the carnauba palm, *Copernicia cerifera*, of Brazil, which is used in making candles 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*).—**Ear-wax**. 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 *Rhus succedanea*, by crushing, steaming, and pressing. It is used chiefly for candles, and largely exported. The fruit of the lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera*, yields a still better wax.—**Mineral wax**. See def. 2 (*f*).—**Nose of wax**. See *nose*[1].—**Paraffin wax**, a white substance resembling wax, obtained chiefly from the distillation of petroleum, but also produced in 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 *wax-doll*.—**Wax impression**, in *dentistry*, a copy in wax of parts of the mouth, taken usually for the purpose of fitting the plate for artificial teeth.—**Wax opal**, a variety of common opal having a resinous wax-like luster.—**Wax wall**, a dam of puddled clay. [Leicestershire coal-field, Eng.]—**White wax**. (*a*) Bleached beeswax. (*b*) Chinese wax, or pela. (See also *banking-wax*, *bottle-wax*, *myrtle-wax*, *ocuba-wax*, *sealing-wax*.)

wax[2] (waks), *v.* [< ME. *waxen*, *wexen*; < *wax*[2], *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 shoemaker 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 *paper*.

II. *intrans.* To plaster with clay. [Leicestershire coal-field, Eng.]

wax[3] (waks), *n.* [Appar. < *wax*[2], *v.*, taken in sense of 'rub,' hence 'beat, thrash.'] A rage; a passion. [Colloq.]

She 's in a terrible *wax*, but she 'll be all right by the time he comes back from his holidays.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, v.

wax-berry (waks′ber″i), *n.* The bayberry, *Myrica cerifera*.

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 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 Linnæus, and now *Estrelda astrilda*, or *Estrelda astrild*, 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 scarcely over 4 inches long, the wing and tail each about 1¾ inches; the bill is bright-red; 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-finches, paddy-birds, and the like.

wax-bush (waks′bůsh), *n.* Same as *wax-weed*.

wax-chandler (waks′chand″lėr), *n.* A maker or seller of wax candles. [Eng.]

wax-cloth (waks′klôth), *n.* A popular name for floor-cloth. [Eng.]

wax-cluster (waks′klus″tėr), *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 fruit.

wax-doll (waks′dol′), *n.* 1. A child's doll of which the head and bust are made of beeswax 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.]

waxen[1] (wak′sn), *a.* [< ME. *waxen*, < AS. *weaxen*, made of wax, < *weax*, wax: see *wax*[2].] 1. Made of wax; covered with wax: as, a *waxen* tablet.

She is fair; and so is Julia that I love—
That I did love, for now my love is thaw'd;
Which, like a *waxen* image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 201.

I beheld through a pretty crystall glasse by the light of a *waxen* candle. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 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-

like appendages: as, the *waxen* chatterer (the Bohemian waxwing).

waxen[2]† (wak'sn). An obsolete or archaic past participle of *wax*[1].

waxen[3] (wak'sn). Archaic present indicative plural of *wax*[1].

wax-end (waks'end'), *n.* Same as *waxed end* (which see, under *wax*[2]).

waxer (wak'sėr), *n.* 1. One who smears or treats anything with wax, as in waxing floors or preparing waxed leather.—2. In a sewing-machine, 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 sewing leather and heavy fabrics.

waxflower (waks'flou″ėr), *n.* 1. See *Clusia*.—2. See *Stephanotis*.—3. Same as *wax-plant*.

wax-gourd (waks'gōrd), *n.* The white gourd, *Benincasa cerifera* (*B. hispida*). See *benincasa*.

waxiness (wak'si-nes), *n.* A waxy appearance or character.

waxing (wak'sing), *n.* [< ME. *waxynge;* verbal n. of *wax*[2], *v.*] 1. The coating of thread with wax previous to sewing.—2. A method of blacking, dressing, and polishing leather, to give it a finish.—3. In *calico-printing*, the process of stopping out colors.

wax-insect (waks'in″sekt), *n.* 1. One of various coccids or bark-lice 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-insect, *Ericerus pela* (formerly *Coccus sinensis* or *C. pela*), related to the cochineal 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, Ligustrum, 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 secretes large masses of bright-yellow wax upon the twigs of various oaks, as *Quercus undulata, Q. agrifolia*, and *Q. oblongifolia*, in Arizona and California. 2. One of various insects of the family *Fulgoridæ*, 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'līt), *n.* [= D. *waslicht* = G. *wachslicht* (cf. Icel. *vaxljōs*, 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 a crown a pound. *T. A. Trollope*, What I Remember.

wax-modeling (waks'mod″el-ing), *n.* The art or process of forming figures, reliefs, ornaments, etc., in wax. See *ceroplastic*.

wax-moth (waks'môth), *n.* A bee-moth; any member of the family *Galeriidæ*. See *Galeria*, and cut under *bee-moth*.

wax-myrtle (waks'mėr″tl), *n.* The bayberry, *Myrica cerifera:* 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.* Encaustic painting. See *encaustic*.

wax-palm (waks'päm), *n.* See *Ceroxylon* and *Copernicia*.

wax-paper (waks'pā″pėr), *n.* A kind of paper prepared by spreading over its surface a coating made of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti.

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 called 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 *polish*[1].

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, l. 516.

wax-scale (waks'skāl), *n.* A scale-insect which secretes wax. See *wax-insect*, 1.

wax-scot† (waks'skot), *n.* A tax or money payment made by parishioners to supply the church with wax candles.

wax-tree (waks'trē), *n.* One of several trees, of different localities, the source of some kind of vegetable or insect wax. (*a*) The Japan wax-tree, specifically *Rhus succedanea*, a small tree originally from the Looehoo 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. The lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera*, yields a still better wax. (*b*) In China, one of several trees yielding the pela, or white wax (see *wax*[2]), which incrusts their twigs as the result of the puncture of an insect. One of the most important is a species of privet, *Ligustrum lucidum;* another is an ash, *Fraxinus Chinensis*. *Ligustrum Ibota* appears to furnish a variety of the same product. (*c*) A plant of the genus *Vismia*, which consists of trees and shrubs abounding 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 varnish-tree, *Elæagia utilis*. (*e*) The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*. [Rare.]

A fragrant shrub, called the Anemiche by the Indians, 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'wēd), *n.* An American herb, *Cuphea viscosissima*, sometimes designated as *clammy cuphea*. It is a branching plant with purple stems covered with extremely viscid hairs; the petals of the small flowers are also purple. The full name is *blue wax-weed*.

waxwing (waks'wing), *n.* An oscine 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 hemisphere generally,

Bohemian Waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*).

breeding in high latitudes, and migrating southward irregularly, sometimes in flocks of vast extent; the red-winged Japanese waxwing, *A. phœnicoptera;* and the smaller Carolina waxwing, cedar-bird, cedar-lark, cherry-bird, etc., of North America, *A. cedrorum*, the prib chatterer 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 substances differing in the shape of the pigment-cells, which contain abundance of red and yellow coloring matter. Their use is unknown.

waxwork (waks'wėrk), *n.* 1. Work in wax; especially, figures or ornaments made of wax; in ordinary usage, figures, as of real persons, usually 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 up and clothed 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 Chapel.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 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 scarlet aril of the fruit. See *Celastrus* and *staff-tree*. Also called *Roxbury waxwork*.

waxworker (waks'wėr″kėr), *n.* 1. One who works in wax; a maker of waxwork.—2. A bee which makes wax.

wax-worm (waks'wėrm), *n.* The larva of the wax-moth.

waxy[1] (wak'si), *a.* [< *wax*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling wax or putty in appearance, softness, plasticity, adhesiveness, or other properties; waxen; hence, pliable; yielding; impressionable.

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 bloodlessness. (*b*) Of a dull, pasty, whitish color, sometimes inclining to the yellowishness of raw beeswax. This is a complexion almost diagnostic of the so-called scrofulous or cancerous diathesis, and of persons in whom the opium habit is confirmed and of long standing.

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 lardacein; it occurs in certain cases of typhoid fever, meningitis, and other acute febrile disorders.—**Waxy liver, kidney, spleen,** etc., a liver, kidney, spleen, etc., which has undergone waxy degeneration.

waxy[2] (wak'si), *a.* [< *wax*[3] + *-y*[1].] Angry; wrathy; irate. [Slang.]

It would cheer him up more than anything if I could make him a little *waxy* with me.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxiv.

way[1] (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* = Icel. *vegr* = Sw. *väg* = Dan. *vej* = Goth. *wigs*, a way, road, = L. *via*, OL. *vea*, orig. **veha* = Lith. *weza*, track of a cart, = Skt. *vaha*, a road, way; from the verb represented by AS. *wegan*, etc., bear, carry, = L. *vehere*, carry, = Skt. √ *vah*, carry: see *weigh*[1]. From the same verb are ult. E. *wain*[1] and *wagon*, etc., and, from the L., *vehicle*, etc. For the E. words from L. *via*, see *via*[1]. Hence *away* (reduced to *way*[2]), and *wayward*, 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 school; a broad or a narrow *way*.

Men seyn that the Wicanes ben *Weyes* of Helle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 55.

A grene *wey* thou schalt fynde,
That geth as euene as he may to paradys the on ende;
Ther bigonde 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 Aiguebelle. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 83.

I fear I shall never find the *way* to church, because the bells hang so far.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

The road to resolution lies by doubt;
The next *way* home 's 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 heard him in his pride.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 27.

2. A passage along some particular path or course; progress; journey; transit; coming or going.

The Lord . . . will send his angel with thee, and prosper thy *way*. Gen. xxiv. 40.

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 on her *way* out. *W. Collins*, Moonstone, vi. 5.

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 servant will go a little *way* over Jordan.
2 Sam. xix. 36.

I here first saw the hills a considerable *way* off to the east, no hills appearing that way from the parts about Damascus. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 138.

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 sways it that *way*, like the selfsame sea.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 5.

The Kingdome of Congo is about 600. miles diameter any *way*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 49.

Three Goddesses for this contend;
See, now they descend,
And this *Way* they bend.
Congreve, 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 small 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 justicing *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* expressed 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.

Thus farr, and many other *waies* were his Counsels and preparations before hand with us, either to a civil Warr, if it should happ'n, or to subdue us without a Warr.
Milton, 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 *way*, 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.

9. 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, Indian 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.
Hooker.

I will one *way* or other make you amends.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 1. 89.

One would imagine the Ethiopians either had two alphabets, or that they had two *ways* of writing most things.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 227.

This answerer had, in a *way* not to be pardoned, drawn his pen against a certain great man then alive.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

Thou say'st an undisputed thing
In such a solemn *way*.
O. W. Holmes, To an Insect.

'Tis 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 overmuch praise, nor belye him any *wayes*, unlesse it be in abasing his excellencie by scarsitie of praise.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.

He could no *way* stir. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

Hee at that time could be no *way* esteem'd the Father of his Countrey, but the destroyer.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

Simon Glendinning . . . bit the dust, no *way* disparaging 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: women's *ways*.

We call 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, Tatler, 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 Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

All her little womanly *ways*, budding out of her like blossoms on a young fruit-tree.
Hawthorne, 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 Ballot would at that time [1833] have been included in the programme of the Government. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, I. 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 definite 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.

16. *pl.* In *mach.*, etc., the line or course along which anything worked on is caused 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 an inclined plane. — **A furlong way**†. 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 grantor was the owner when he conveyed the other; and it arises in favor of the parcel conveyed when this is wholly surrounded by what had been the grantor's other land, or partly by this and partly by that of a stranger. — **By all ways**†, 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, zeveth leve to pore men to gon in to the Lake, to gadre hem precyous Stones and Perles, *be weye of* Alemesse, for the love of God, that made Adam. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 199.

That this gift of perpetual youth should pass from men to serpents seems added *by way of* ornament.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

By way of being, doing, etc., in the condition of being, 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 *covert*1. — **Direct way around, dry way, Dunstable 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 weye* wordyng togyderes,
Thanne seye we a Samaritan sittende on a mule,
Rydynge ful rapely the rigt weye we geden.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 47.

The next morning, going to Cumæ through a very pleasant path, by the Mare Mortuum and the Elysian Fields, we saw *in our way* 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 way*, 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 chilling hauteur; when he met me unexpectedly, the encounter seemed welcome — he had always a word and sometimes a smile for me. *Charlotte Brontë*, 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
I' the way of flattery. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 137.

Mean way†. See *mean*3. — **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. lvii. 14.

(*b*) At a distance from; clear of: as, to keep *out of the way* of a carriage.

The embroylments and factions that were then amongst the Arabs . . . made us desirous to keep as far as possible *out of* their *way*. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 56.

(*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. *Locke.*

He that knows but a little of them [matters of speculation 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 way:* 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 way*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 71.

Permanent way, in *rail.*, a finished road-bed and track, including switches, crossings, bridges, viaducts, etc., as distinguished from a *temporary way*, 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 fro 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 real property of another. (*b*) The right to pass 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*1. — **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 *way*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 324.

They happen'd to meet on a long narrow bridge,
And neither of them would *give 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.

Suetonius, though else a worthie man, overproud of his Victorie, *gave* too much *way to* his anger against the Britans. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course also to *give way 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. Vil., l. 170.

To lie in the or one's way. See *lie*1. — **To look both ways for Sunday,** to squint. [Colloq.] — **To look nine ways.** See *nine*. — **To lose way.** See *lose*1. — **To make one's way.** See *make*1. — **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 pass.

Ther was no romayn so hardy ne so myghty but he *made* hym *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 way* for hosts larger than had fallen on any country in the west.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 84.

(*b*) To open a path through obstacles; overcome resistance, 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 Oares and *made way* with our sayle to incounter them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 181.

To pave the way. See *pave*. — **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;
Take your own *way*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5. 31.

Under way, in progress; in motion: said of a vessel that has weighed 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 way**†. Same as *Milky Way*. See *Galaxy*, 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 it some years past.

Blomefield, Hist. Norfolk, ix. (in Rock's Church of our Fathers, III. 287, note.

Way of the cross. (*a*) A series of stations or representations, as in relief or painting, of the successive acts or stages of Christ's progress to Calvary, arranged around the interior of a church or on the way to a cross or shrine. (*b*) A series of devotions used at these stations.—**Way of the Kami**. See *kami*.—**Way of the rounds**, in *fort.*, 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.

Then eyther prynce sought the *wayes & meanys* howe eyther of theym myght dyscontent other.

Fabyan, 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 *wet*1.—**Syn. 1.** *Way, Road, Street, Passage, Pass, Path, Track, Trail*, thoroughfare, 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*1.

way1† (wā), *v.* [< *way*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To go in, along, or through; traverse.

And now it is plaintid 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.

He . . . 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. ii. 12.

way2 (wā), *adv.* [< ME. *way, wey;* by apheresis from *away*.] Same as *away:* now only colloquial or vulgar, and commonly printed with an apostrophe: as, go *'way! way* back.

Do *wey* youre handes. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 101.

way3†, *v.* An old spelling of *weigh*1.

wayaka (wä-yä′kä), *n.* [Polynesian.] See *yam-bean*.

way-baggage (wā′bag″āj), *n.* The baggage or effects of a way-passenger on a railroad or in a stage-coach. [U. S.]

way-barley† (wā′bär-li), *n.* Tho wall-barley or mouse-barley, *Hordeum murinum*. Also *way-bent, way-bonnet*.

way-beaten (wā′bē″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-bennet, way-bent† (wā′ben-et, -bent), *n.* See *way-barley*.

way-bill (wā′bil), *n.* A list of the names of passengers who are carried 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.* [Also *weabit*, now *wcebit;* < *way*1 + *bit*2.] A little bit; a bittock. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Ours [i. e., our miles] have but eight [furlongs], unless it be in Wales, wheye they are allowed better Measure, or in the North Parts, where there is a *Wea-bit* to every Mile.

Howell, Letters, iv. 28.

I 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.* In *mining*, a bed of tenacious clay formed by the decomposition of the toadstone. Also written *weigh-board*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

waybread (wā′bred), *n.* [Also *waybred;* < ME. *weybrede, weibrede*, < AS. *wegbrēde* (= MLG. *wegebrēde, wegebreide*, LG. *weegbree* = OHG. *wegabreita*, MHG. *wegebreite*, G. *wegebreit* = Sw. *vägbreda* = Dan. *vejbred*), plantain; appar. so called as spreading along roads, < *weg*, way, road, + *brādan*, spread, < *brād*, broad: see *bread*2.] The common plantain, *Plantago major*. See cut 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 scarlet. The female is similar, but a little smaller. 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′fâr), *v. i.* [< ME. *weyfaren*, orig. in ppr. *weyfarand*, < AS. *wegfarende* (= Icel. *vegfarandi* = Sw. *vägfarande* = Dan. *vejfarende*), < *weg*, way, + *farende*, ppr. of *faran*, go: see *way*1 and *fare*1. 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, honest Antony!—Pleasant be your *wayfaring*, prosperous your return!

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 416.

wayfarer (wā′fâr″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *weyfarere*, a wayfarer; < *way*1 + *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 reposing,
Shall bless its shadow on the grass.

Lowell, On Planting a Tree at Inverara.

wayfaring (wā′fâr″ing), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *waifaring;* < ME. *wayferande*, also *weyverinde, wayverinde*, wayfaring, < AS. *wegfarende* (= Icel. *vegfarandi*, etc.), also *wegfērend*, wayfaring: see *wayfare, v.*] Journeying; traveling, especially on foot.

The *wayferande* frekez, on fote & on hors.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 79.

Moreover, for the refreshing of *waifaring* men, he ordained cups of yron or brasse to be fastened by such cleare wells and fountains as did runne by the waie's side. *Stow.*

wayfaring-tree (wā′fâr″ing-trē), *n.* A much-branched European shrub of large size, *Viburnum Lantana*, with dense cymes 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 lantanoides*.

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 who goes away: as, *waygoing* baggage.—**Waygoing crop.** See *away-going crop*, under *away-going*.

waygoose (wā′gös), *n.* [A corruption of *wayz-goose* for *wase-goose*.] Same as *wayzgoose*.

way-grass (wā′gras), *n.* The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*. [Prov. Eng.]

wayket, wayken†. Old forms of *weak, weaken*.

waylaway†, *interj.* See *wellaway*.

waylay (wā-lā′ or wā′lā), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waylaid*, ppr. *waylaying*. [< *way*1 + *lay*1; 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 wait*.] **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.

I will *waylay* thee going home; where if it be thy chance to kill me . . . thou killest me like a rogue and a villain.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 176.

But my Lord St. Albans, and the Queen, and Ambassador Montagu 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; ambuscade. [Rare.]

How think'st thou?—Is our path *way-laid?*
Or hath thy sire my trust betrayed?

Scott, Rokeby, ii. 13.

waylayer (wā-lā′ėr or wā′lā″ėr), *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-leave† (wā′lēv), *n.* Right of way.

Another thing that is remarkable is their *way-leaves;* 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.* [< *way*1 + *-less*.] Having no way or path; pathless; trackless.

As though the peopled towns had *way-less* deserts been.

Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 164.

way-maker (wā′mā″kėr), *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′märk), *n.* A finger-post, guide-post, milestone, or the like.

She was so liable to fits of absence that she was likely enough to let her *way-marks* pass unnoticed.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

waymentt, waymentingt. See *waiment, waimenting*.

wayne1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wain*1.

Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 41.

way-passenger (wā′pas″en-jėr), *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.

way-post (wā′pōst), *n.* A finger-post; a guide-post.

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′shâft), *n.* In *steam-engines*, the rocking-shaft for working the slide-valve from the eccentric.

wayside (wā′sīd), *n.* and *a.* [< *way*1 + *side*1. Earlier *way's side:* see *way*1.] **I.** *n.* The side of the way; the border or edge of the road or highway.

They are enbuschede one blonkkes, with baners displayede,
In gone bechene wode appone the *waye sydes*.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 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, xlii.

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 myself 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*.

waythe†, *n.* See *wathe*1.

way-thistle (wā′this″l), *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′wėrd), *a.* [< ME. *weyward, weiward*, by apheresis from **awayward*, adj., < *awayward, aweiward*, adv.: see *awayward*, and cf. *froward*.] **1.** Full of caprices or whims; froward; perverse.

Bot ȝif thyn eige be *weyward*, al thi body shal be derkful.

Wyclif, Mat. vi. 23.

You know my father 's *wayward*, and his humour
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. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

=**Syn.** *Wayward, Wilful, Contrary, Untoward*, headstrong, intractable, unruly. The italicized words tend toward the same meaning by different ways. *Wayward*, 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 ought to be deferred to or whose commands should be obeyed. *Contrary* and *untoward* express the same idea, the one in a positive, the other in a negative form. *Contrary* is an energetic 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 figurative force. *Contrary* and *untoward* 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; *untoward* 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 *perverse*.

way-warden (wā′wâr″dn), *n.* A keeper or surveyor of roads.

Woodcutter. 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′wärd-li), *adv.* In a wayward manner: frowardly; perversely.

waywardness (wā′wärd-nes), *n.* [< ME. *weiwardnesse*, perverseness; < *wayward* + *-ness*.] The character of being wayward; frowardness; perverseness.

The unruly *waywardness* that infirm and choleric years bring with them. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 302.

waywise (wā′wīz), *a.* [< *way*[1] + *wise*[1]. Cf. *way-witty*; see also *waywiser*.] Expert in finding or keeping the way; knowing the way or route. *Ash.*

waywiser† (wā′wī″zėr), *n.* [= D. *wegwijzer*, a guide, = G. *wegweiser*, a way-mark, guide, = Sw. *vägvisare* = Dan. *vejviser*, a guide, a directory; as *way*[1] + **wiser*, shower, indicator, < *wise*[3], point out, show, + *-er*[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 *way-wiser* 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. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 6, 1657.

way-witty†, *a.* [ME. *weiwitti*; < *way*[1] + *witty*. Cf. *waywise*.] Same as *waywise*.

waywode, waywodeship. Same as *voivode, voivodeship*.

wayworn (wā′wôrn), *a.* Wearied or worn by or in traveling.

A *way-worn* traveller. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 2.

waywort (wā′wėrt), *n.* The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

wayz-goose†, *n.* [An erroneous spelling of **wase-goose*, < *wase*[1] + *goose*.] 1. A stubble-goose; hence, 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 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 *I*[2]. [Early mod. E. also *wee*; < ME. *we*, < AS. *wē* = OS. *wī* = OFries. *wī* = D. *wij* = OHG. MHG. G. *wir* = Icel. *vēr*, *vár* = Sw. Dan. *vi* = 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. *ἡμεῖς*, we, appar. belonging to the stem of *ἐμέ*, etc., me (see *me*[1]). In AS. *wē* had a dual, *wit*, which disappeared in the earliest ME. period. See *I*[2], *me*[1], *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*[1]) and the objective (dative or accusative) *us*.

Go *we* now on goddes halue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2803.

How goes the day with *us*? O, tell me, Hubert.
Shak., K. John, v. 3. 1.

On the left hand left *were* two little Islands.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 8.

It may be that the gulfs 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* he identifies himself more or less directly with the statement; when he uses *they* he implies no such identification. Both pronouns thus used may be translated by the French *on* and the German *man* — as, *we* (or *they*) say, French *on dit*, German *man sagt*.

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 ourselves 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.

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 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, gentlemen? *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

Our bodies themselves, are they simply ours, or are they *us*? *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 291.

We-uns (literally, we ones), we or us. [Dialectal, southern U. S.]

"Grind some fur *we-uns* ter-morrer?" asked Ab. "I'll 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 (wēk), *a.* [< ME. *weik*, *weyk*, *waik*, *wayk*, a northern form (< Icel. *veikr*, *veykr*) taking the place of the southern form *woke*, *woc*, *wake*, *wac*, < AS. *wac*, *waac*, pliant, weak, easily bent, = OS. *wēk* = D. *week* = MLG. *wēk*, LG. *week* = OHG. *weih*, MHG. G. *weich* = Icel. *veikr*, *veykr*, rarely *vākr* = Sw. *vek* = Dan. *veg*, pliant, weak; from the verb appearing in AS. *wīcan* (pret. *wāc*, pp. *wicen*) = OS. *wīkan* = OFries. *wīka*, *wiaka* = D. *wijken* = OHG. *wikkan*, MHG. *wīchen*, G. *weichen*, give way, yield, = Icel. *víkja* (pret. *veyk*, pp. *vikinn*) = Sw. *vika* = Dan. *vige*, turn, turn aside, veer; cf. Gr. *ἴκελος* (for *Ϝικελος*), yield, give way, = L. √ *vic* in *vītare* (for **vicitare*), shun, avoid, **vix*, *vicis*, change. To the same root are referred *wiek*[1], *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 kinds
Is form'd in them by force, by fraud, or skill.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1242.

2. Lacking strength; not strong. Specifically — (*a*) Breaking down under force or stress; liable to fall, fail, or collapse under strain; incapable of long resistance or endurance; frail, fragile, or resistless: as, a *weak* vessel, bridge, rope, etc.; a *weak* fortress.

How *weak* the barrier of mere Nature proves,
Oppos'd against the pleasures Nature loves!
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 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] is wan,
& min herte *woc*,
Mine dagis arren nei done.
Rel. Antiq., I. 186.

I have, God woot, a large feeld to ere;
And *wayke* been the oxen in my plough.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 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 doubtful disputations. Rom. xiv. 1.

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.

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, II. i. 107.

(*e*) Unequal to a particular need or emergency; ineffectual or inefficacious; 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, On the Hon. S. Harcourt.

One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made *weak* 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.
Hooker.

I know not what to say; my title's *weak* —
Tell me, may not a king adopt an heir?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 134.

(*g*) Deficient in force of utterance or sound; having little 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.

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.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold: . . .
The lines are *weak*, another 's pleased to say.
Pope, Imit. of Hor., 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 evil thence ensue,
She first his *weak* indulgence will accuse.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1186

(*k*) Slight; inconsiderable; trifling. [Rare.]

Mine own *weak* merits. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 187.

(*l*) In *gram.*, inflected — (1) as a verb, by regular syllabic addition instead of by change of the radical vowel; (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 *sex*[1]. — **The weaker vessel.** See *vessel*. — **Weak accent, beat,** or **pulse,** in *music*, a comparatively unemphatic rhythmical unit: opposed to a *heavy* or *strong accent*, etc. See *rhythm*. — **Weak election.** See *election*. — **Weak side, 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
On this *weak side* where most our nature fails.
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

Weak verb. See def. 2 (*l*).

weak† (wēk), *v.* [< ME. *weyken*, *wayken*, *waken*, *wokien*, *wakien*, < AS. *wācian*, become weak, languish, vacillate (= MD. *weecken*, become soft, D. *weeken*, soak, = OHG. *weichan*, MHG. G. *weichen*, become weak), *wācan*, make weak, weaken, soften, afflict, < *wāc*, weak: see *weak*, *a.*] I. *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, I. 444.

We must toyle to make our doctrine good,
Which will empair the flesh and *weak* the knee.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, ii. 80.

2. 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 (wēk′bilt), *a.* Ill-founded. [Rare.]

Yet ever to obtain his will resolving,
Though *weak-built* hopes persuade him to abstaining.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 130.

weaken (wē′kn), *v.* [< *weak* + *-en*[1].] I. *intrans.* To become weak or weaker: as, he *weakens* from day to day.

Somewhat to *woken* [var. *wayken*] gan the peyne
By lengthe of pleynte. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1141.

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 late sore *weak'ned*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A languor came
Upon him, gentle sickness, gradually
Weakening the man, till he could do no more.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

weakener (wēk′nėr), *n.* One who or that which weakens.

Fastings and mortifications, . . . rightly managed, are huge helps to piety, [and] great *weakners* of sin.
South, Sermons, VI. 11.

weak-eyed (wēk'īd), *a.* Having weak eyes or weak sight. *Collins.*

weakfish (wēk'fish), *n.* A sciænoid fish of the genus *Cynoscion* (formerly *Otolithus*), as the squeteague: so called because it has a tender mouth, and cannot pull hard when hooked. The common weakfish or squeteague is *C. regalis* (see cut under *Cynoscion*); the white weakfish, *C. nothus;* the spotted weakfish, *C. nebulosus.* All three are excellent foodfishes; they inhabit the Atlantic coast of the United States, and in southerly regions are misnamed *trout* or *sea-trout.*

weak-handed (wēk'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 (wēk'hed″ed), *a.* Having a weak head or intellect.

weak-hearted (wēk'här″ted), *a.* Having little courage; 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 (wēk'hinjd), *a.* Ill-balanced; ill-founded. [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* + *-ling*[1].] **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.

This *weakling* cry of children.
Harper's Mag., LXXXVI. 570.

weakly (wēk'li), *a.* [< ME. **weikly* (cf. Icel. *veikligr*), earlier *woelie, waelic*, weakly, < AS. *wāclīe*, weak, vain, mean, vile, < *wāc*, weak: see *weak* and *-ly*[1].] Weak; feeble; not robust: as, a *weakly* woman; a man of *weakly* constitution.

Those that are *weakly*, as Hypochondriacks and Hysterics.
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. *waeliche, woeliche*, < AS. *waclīce*, weakly, meanly, vilely, < *wāclīc*, weak: see *weakly.*] In a weak manner, in any sense of the word *weak.*

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 (wēk'mīn″ded), *a.* Of a weak mind; of feeble intellect; also, indicating weakness of mind.

The Duke of York . . . prevailed for a time, and fruitlessly 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 *weak-minded* view of joining Julia Dallow, and trying, with however little hope, to win her back.
H. James, Tragic Muse, xxxv.

weak-mindedness (wēk'mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state or character of being weak-minded; irresolution; indecision.

In homicidal maniacal cases there may be melancholy or *weak-mindedness* from the outset and no maniacal excitement. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 449.

weakness (wēk'nes), *n.* [< ME. *weikenes, weykeuesse;* cf. AS. *wācnys*, weakness, < *wāc*, weak: see *weak* and *-ness.*] The state or character of being weak, in any sense; also, a weak point.

Syn *weikenes* of wemen may not wele stryve,
Ne haue no might tawardes men maistries to fend.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 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-sighted (wēk'sī″ted), *a.* Having weak sight. *A. Tucker.*

weak-spirited (wēk'spir″i-ted), *a.* Having a weak or timorous spirit; pusillanimous. *Scott.*

weaky (wē'ki), *a.* [< *weak* + *-y*[1].] Moist; watery. [Prov. Eng.]

weal[1] (wēl), *n.* [< ME. *wele, weole*, < AS. *wela, weala, weola*, weal, wealth, prosperity (= OS. *welo* = OHG. *wela, wola*, MHG. *wole*, G. *wol, wohl* = Sw. *väl* = Dan. *vel*, weal, welfare), < *wel*, well: see *well*[2]. Cf. *wealth.*] **1.** Wealth; riches; hence, prosperity; success; happiness; well-being; the state of being well or prosperous: 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 moche woo haue we suffred to-geder.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 555.

In our olde vnlgare, profite is called *weale.*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, 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.

2†. The state: properly in the phrases *common weal, publie weal, general weal*, meaning primarily 'the common or public welfare,' but used (the first now as a compound word) to designate the state (in which *weal* used alone is an abbreviation of *commonweal*).

A *publike weale* is a body lyuyng, 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 public, general, or **common weal,** the interest, well-being, or prosperity of the community, state, or society.

weal[1]† (wēl), *v. t.* [< *weal*[1], *n.*] To promote the weal or welfare of. *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

weal[2] (wēl), *n.* and *v.* Same as *wale*[1].

weal[3]†, *n.* Same as *weel*[2].

weal[4] (wēl), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To be in woe 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
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, wældd*, < AS. *weald*, a forest: see *wald*[1]. 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. *wealdd*, unless it is due to 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 escarpment of 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 escarpment of the Lower Greensand, which is approximately concentric 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 ancient 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 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 droues 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 reason to stand vpon.
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 Almesbury
Fled all night long by glimmering waste and *weald.*
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Wealden (wēl'dn), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < *Weald* + *-en*[2].] **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 and organic remains. Its geological age is Lower Cretaceous. 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 marine 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.

wealdish† (wēl'dish), *a.* [< *Weald*, the Weald, + *-ish*[1].] Of or belonging to a weald, especially [*cap.*] to the Weald of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.

The *Wealdish* men. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent, II. 111.

wealful† (wēl'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *welful, weoleful;* < *weal*[1] + *-ful.*] Successful; prosperous; happy; joyous; felicitous.

For thow ne wost what is the ende of thinges, forthy domeathow 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'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *welefulnesse;* < *wealful* + *-ness.*] Prosperity; success; happiness.

In his opinioun of felicite, that I clepe *welefulnesse.*
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

weal-public† (wēl'pub″lik), *n.* The state; the commonwealth; the body politic; the public weal: properly two words, like *body politic.*

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-man† (wēlz'man), *n.* [< *weal's*, poss. of *weal*[1], + *man.*] A statesman.

Meeting two such *wealsmen* as you are — I cannot call you Lycurguses — 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.* [< ME. *welthe, wealthe* = MD. *welde*, D. *weelde* = MLG. *welde*, LG. *weelde* = OHG. *welida, welitha*, wealth; as *well*[2] + *-th*[1]. 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, l. 4137.

I schall go to my fadir that I come froo,
And dwelle with hym wynly in *welthe* 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; opulence.

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.

Get 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." *Jevons*, 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.*

wealthful† (welth'fûl), *a.* [< *wealth* + *-ful.*] Full of wealth or happiness; prosperous. *Sir T. More.*

wealthfully† (welth'fûl-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 vertue, the maynteyner of honestie, the enereaser of health and *welthinesse.* *Ascham,* Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 52.

It is a more sound *wealthiness* for a man to esteeme him selfe wise than to presume to be of great wealth; for with wisdom they obteine to haue, but with hauing they come to lose themselues.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 191.

wealthy (wel'thi), *a.* [Early mod. E. *welthy, welthie:* < *wealth* + *-y*[1].] 1. Having wealth; rich; having large possessions; opulent; affluent.

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.

Thou broughtest us out into a *wealthy* place.
Ps. lxvi. 12.

Her dowry *wealthy.* *Shak.,* T. of the S., iv. 5. 65.

'Twas a tough 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.

3. Well-fed; in good condition. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] = **Syn. 1.** Moneyed, well off, well to do.

weamt, *n.* An obsolete form of *wem.*

wean (wēn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *wain;* < ME. *wenen,* < AS. *wenian* (*ge-wenian,* accustom, also wean, *ā-wenian,* wean) = D. *wennen,* accustom (*ge-wennen,* accustom, inure, *af-wennen,* wean), = OHG. *wenjan, wennen, wonen,* MHG. *wenen,* accustom (OHG. MHG. *ge-wenen,* G. *ge-wöhnen,* accustom, OHG. MHG. *int-wennan,* MHG. *entwenen,* G. *entwöhnen,* disaccustom, wean), = Icel. *venja* = Sw. *vänja* = Dan. *vænne* = Goth. *wunjan,* accustom; connected with OHG. *giwona,* MHG. *gewona* = Icel. *vani* = Sw. *vana* = Dan. *vane,* custom, 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 *wone*[1], *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 *wean* a child.

And the child grew, and was *weaned.* Gen. xxi. 8.

For the widowes and Orphans, for the sucking and *wained.* *Purchas,* 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 *wean* him from such toys.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

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.

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*[2].

wean (wen), *n.* [< *wean, v.*] 1. An infant; a weanling. [Prov. Eng.]

What gars this din of mirk and balefull harme,
Where enery *weane* is all betaint with bloud?
Greene James IV., i. 3.

2. A child; a boy or girl of tender age. [Scotch.]

weanelt, weanellt (wē'nel), *n.* [< *wean* + dim. *-el.*] A weanling; an animal newly weaned.

A Lambe, or a Kidde, or a *weanell* wast.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

weanling (wēn'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *wean* + *-ling*[1].] I. *n.* A child or young animal newly weaned.

As a *weanling* from the mother, I will bewail my woeful state.
J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc.), II. 357.

II. *a.* Reeently weaned.

As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or taint-worm to the *weanling* herds.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 46.

weapon (wep'on), *n.* [< ME. *wepen, weppon, wapen, wopen,* < AS. *wǣpen, wǣpn,* a weapon, shield, sword, = OS. *wāpan,* sword, = OFries. *wēpin, wēpen, wēpn* = D. *wapen* = MLG. LG. *wapen* = OHG. *waffan, wafan,* MHG. *wappen, wafen,* G. *waffen,* weapon (cf. G. *wappen,* escutcheon, coat of arms, < D. or LG.), = Icel. *vāpn* = Sw. *vapen* = Dan. *vaaben* = Goth. pl. *wēpna,* weapon.] 1. Any instrument of offense; anything used, or designed to be used, in attacking an enemy, as a sword, a dagger, a club, a rifle, or a cannon.

Ector 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.), l. 7740.

Before they durst
Embrace, they were by several servants search'd,
As doubting conceal'd *weapons.*
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 arms.

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 armature. = **Syn. 1.** See *arm*[2].

weapon†(wep'on), *r. t.* [< ME. *wepnien,* weapon, arm with weapons, < AS. *wāpnian* = OFries. *wēpna* = OHG. *wāfnen* (cf. G. *ge-waffnet, bewaffnet,* armed with weapons) = Icel. *vāpna* = Sw. *väpna* = Dan. *væbne,* arm; from the noun.] To arm with weapons.

weaponed (wep'ond), *a.* [< ME. *weppynd, wapned,* < AS. *wǣpned,* pp. of *wǣpnian,* arm with weapons: see *weapon, r.*] Armed for offense; furnished with offensive arms.

Take xii of thi wyght gemen
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. Peake* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 636).

weaponless (wep'on-les), *a.* [< ME. *wepenles,* < AS. *wǣpenleas* (= D. *wapenloos* = MLG. *wapenlos* = G. *waffenlos* = Icel. *vāpnlauss* = Sw. *vapenlös* = Dan. *vaabenløs*), < *wǣpen,* weapon, + *-leas* = E. *-less.*] Unarmed; having no weapon.

Some High way Theef, o' my conscience, that forgets he is *weaponless.* *Brome,* Jovial Crew, iii.

weaponry†(wep'on-ri), *n.* [< *weapon* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] Weapons in general. [Rare.]

weapon-salvet (wep'on-säv), *n.* A salve which was supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. According to Sir Kenelm Digby, the salve produces sympathy between the wound and the weapon; he cites several instances to prove that "as the sword is treated the wound inflicted by it feels. Thus, if the instrument is kept wet, the wound will feel cool; if held to the fire, it will feel hot," etc. This superstition is referred to in the following lines:

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.

weapon-smith (wep'on-smith), *n.* One who 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, ii. 7.

wear[1] (wār), *r.*: pret. *wore,* pp. *worn,* ppr. *wearing.* [< ME. *weren, werien* (pret. *werede,* pp. *wered*), < AS. *werian* (pret. *werede,* pp. *wered*), wear, = OHG. *werjan, werjen,* clothe, = Icel. *verja,* clothe, wrap, inclose, mount, also lay out, spend, = Goth. *wasjan* (pl. *wasida*), clothe (the Goth. form showing interchange of *r* and *s*: see *rhotacism*), < √ *was,* clothe, in L. *vestis,* clothing, *vestire,* clothe, Gr. *ἑσθής,* clothing: see *vest.* 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 nought worthy, wote God," quod Hauk yn, "to *were* any clothes,
Ne noyther sherte ne shone sane for shame one,
To keure my caroigne." *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 331.

Many *wearing* rapiers are afraid of goose-quills, and dare scarce come thither. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2. 359.

Thy Muse is a hagler, and *weares* cloathes vpon best-betrust. *Dekker,* Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 245).

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 Crown. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To use, affect, or be in the habit of using in one's costume or adornment: as, to *wear* green.

She *wears* her trains very long, as the great ladies do in Europe. *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.
Hawthorne, Scarlet 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., iii. 4. 69.

8. To have or exhibit an appearance of; bear; carry; exhibit; show.

Ne'er did poor steward *wear* a truer grief
For his undone lord than mine eyes for you.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 488.

I *wore* the Christian cause upon my sword,
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. *Locke.*

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 *ware*[2].

I saye thare leudings ar weill *waird.*
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

I haue *ware* all my mony in cowhides at Coleshill Market.
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 Mel., p. 531.

To wear off, to remove or diminish by attrition or use: as, to *wear off* the stiffness of new shoes.—**To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve.** See *heart.*—**To wear out.** (*a*) To wear till useless; 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 out* your days with. *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.

Stunn'd and *worn out* with endless Chat.
Prior, Alma, 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 Journey, Montriul.

To wear the breeches. See *breeches*.—**To wear the willow.** See *willow*[1], 1.—**To wear yellow hose** or **stockings**†. See *yellow*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be in fashion; be in common or recognized use.

Like the brooch and the tooth-pick, which *wear* not now.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 172.

2†. 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 *wore*, 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*. Ex. xviii. 18.

Though marble *wear* with raining.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 560.

The suffering plough-share or the flint may *wear*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

Love, like some Stains, will *wear out* of it self.
Etherege, She Would if 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 consumed 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, ii.

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, XLI. 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 **upon**†, to have on; wear.

Therfore I made my visitacioune, . . .
And *wered upon* my gaye scarlet gytes.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 559.

wear[1] (wār). *n.* [< *wear*[1], *v.*] 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 *wear*.
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 *wear* 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 *wear*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 78.

Dispateheth 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 Turban. *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 sacrilegious 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 heroic natures. *Lowell*, Garfield.

He might have seen the *wear*
Of thirty 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.

wear[2]† (wēr), *v. t.* [< ME. *weren*, *werien*, *weorien* (pret. *werede*), < AS. *werian*, guard, defend, protect, = OS. *werian*, hinder, = OHG. *werjan*, *weren*, hinder, obstruct, protect, defend, MHG. *wern*, *werjen*, G. *wehren*, guard, protect, = Icel. *verja* = Sw. *värja* = Dan. *værge*, defend, = Goth. *warjan*, guard, protect; from the root of *ware*[1], *wary*[1], and so ult. connected with *ward*[1] and *guard*.] 1. To guard; watch, as a gate, etc., so that it is not entered; defend.

Fadir, that may do no dere
Goddis comaundement 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.

wear[3], *n.* See *weir*.

wearable (wār'a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *wear*[1] + *able*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being worn; fit for wear, as a garment or a textile fabric.

Respecting the hereafter of the *wearable* fabrics, 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 *wearable*; . . . I can, at least, understand the demand.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii.

weare (wēr), *n.* [A spelling of *wear*[3], *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 fesse.

wearer (wār'ėr), *n.* [< *wear*[1] + *-er*[1].] 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* tossd
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 490.

2. That which wears, wastes, or consumes: as, the waves are the patient *wearers* of the rocks.

wearable (wēr'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *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 vnknowne deserts, and can tell where the mosse groweth wherewith they refresh their *wearied* Deere. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

weariful (wēr'i-fūl), *a.* [< *weary*[1] + *-ful*.] An unnecessary extension of *weary*[1]; perhaps suggested by *wearisome*.] Full of weariness; causing weariness; wearisome; tiresome; tedious. [Rare.]

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-fūl-i), *adv.* In a weariful manner; wearisomely. [Rare.]

The long night passed slowly and *wearifully*.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

weariless (wēr'i-les), *a.* [< *weary* + *-less*.] Incessant; unwearying; unwearied: as, *weariless* wings. *Hogg.* [Rare.]

Beaten and packed
With the flashing flails of *weariless* seas.
Lowell, Appledore, iii.

wearily (wēr'i-li), *adv.* In a weary manner; like one fatigued.

You look *wearily*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 32.

weariness (wēr'i-nes), *n.* [< ME. *werynes*, *werinesse*, *werynesse*, *werinisse*, < AS. *wērignes*, *wērines*, weariness, < *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 huntcng and his besynesse,
ffor his travell and his grete *werynes*,
He felle a slepe. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 160.

We come to a certayne stone vpon yc whieh our blessyd Lady was wont to rest her *werynes* whan she most deuotly 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., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 33.

With *weariness* and wine oppress'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 763.

2. Mental depression proceeding from monotonous continuance; tedium; ennui; languor.

Till one could yield for *weariness*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. 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, out of a loathing *Weariness* of Wedlock, sued out a Divorce from her Husband, 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 (wār'ing), *n.* [< ME. *werung*, *weriunge*; verbal n. of *wear*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who wears. — 2. That which one wears; clothes; garments.

Give me my nightly *wearing*, and adieu.
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 (wār'ing), *p. a.* Wasting; consuming; exhausting; tiring: as, *wearing* suspense or grief.

wearing-apparel (wār'ing-a-par″el), *n.* Garments worn, or made for wearing; dress in general.

wear-iron (wār'ī″ėrn), *n.* A friction-guard, consisting 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 scraping the body in turning. Also *wear-plate*.

wearish† (wēr'ish), *a.* [Also *weerish*, *werish*, *warish*; origin uncertain; some confusion with *weary*[1], and perhaps with *waterish*, appears to exist.] 1. Insipid; tasteless; weak; washy.

*Weryssh*e, as meate is that is nat well tastye — . . . mal sauoré. *Palsgrave*, p. 328.

As *werishe* and as vnsauery 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 Sacrifice, v. 1.

A little, *wearish* old man, very melancholy by nature.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 2.

wearishness†, *n.* Insipidity. *Udall.* (*Davies*.)

wearisome (wēr'i-sum), *a.* [< *weary*[1] + *-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*, *Tedious*, *Irksome*, prolix, humdrum, 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 (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 *wearisome*, and suggests 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., ii. 1. 56, is an example of the rarer use of *irksome* to express a wearied shrinking from being acted upon: "How *irksome* is this music to my heart!" See *fatigue*, *n.*, and *tire*1, *v. t.*

wearisomely (wēr'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 *wearisomely* well. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 156.

wearisomeness (wēr'i-sum-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being wearisome; tiresomeness; tediousness: as, the *wearisomeness* of waiting long and anxiously.

That the *wearisomnesse* of the Sea may bee refreshed in this pleasing part of the Countrie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 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 (wār'plāt), *n.* Same as *wear-iron*.

weary1 (wēr'i), *a.* [< ME. *wery*, *weri*, < AS. *wērig* = OS. *wōrig* (in comp.), weary, = OHG. *wōrag*, *wuarag*, drunken. Cf. AS. *wōrian*, wander, travel, roll, < **wōr*, prob. a moor or wet place (> ME. *wor*: "*wery* so water in *wore*," 'dull as water in pool'), in comp. *wōr-hana*, a moorcock; cf. AS. *wōs*, also *was*, mire, wet, ooze; see *wase*2, *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 oure Lord rested him, whan he was *wery* for berynge of the Cros.
Maundeville, Travels, p. 80.

Estern tewysday to Suza to Diner, and the I rest me; for I was *were*, and my hors also, ffor the grett labor that I had the same mornyng in passing over the evyll and grevows mounte Senes.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

Let us not be *weary* in well doing. Gal. vi. 9.

When they will they work, and sleep when they are *weary*. *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, irksome, 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 hies,
And yokes her silver doves.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1189.

I think she is *weary* of your tyranny,
And therefore gone. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 1.

He is *weary* of the old wooden houses, the mud and dust, the dead level of site and sentiment, the chill east 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*, stale, 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-Eaters.

4. Feeble; sickly; puny. *Forby*; *Jamieson*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] = **Syn.** Disgusted, wearisome. See *weary*1, *v.*

weary1 (wēr'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wearied*, ppr. *wearying*. [< ME. *werien*, < AS. *wērigean*, *gewērigean*, weary, fatigue, < *wērig*, weary: see *weary*1, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make weary; reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of; fatigue; tire: as, to *weary* one's self with striving.

The people shall *weary* themselves for very vanity.
Hab. 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 *wearied out*.
Milton, S. A., l. 405.

(*b*) To pass wearily. [Rare.]

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 *tire*1.

II. *intrans.* **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 ear
Wearies to hear it.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To long; languish: with *for* before the object.

The pair took home schoolboy meals in paper-bags, subsisting upon buns and canned meats, and *wearying for* the taste of a hot broiled steak. *The Century*, XXXVII. 775.

weary2 (wēr'i), *n.* [< **weary*2, v., var. of *wary*2, curse: see *wary*2.] A curse: used now only in the phrases *Weary fa' you! Weary on you!* and the like. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

weasand (wē'zand), *n.* [Also *weazand*, and formerly *wesand*, *wezand*, also dial. *wezzen*, *wizen*, *wizzen*, and *wosen*; < ME. *wesand*, *wesande*, *waysande*, *wesaunt*, < AS. *wāsend*, also *wāsend* (> E. dial. *wosen*) = OFries. *wāsende*, *wāsande*, weasand, windpipe, = OHG. *weisunt*, MHG. *weisant* (E. Müller), weasand; cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *waisel*, *wasel*, *wasling*, the gullet of ruminating animals. The word (AS. *wāsend*) has the form of a present participle, and some have attempted to connect it with *wheeze*; this involves the assumption that the rare AS. verb *hwēsan* (pret. *hwēs*), wheeze, = Icel. *hræsa*, hiss, = Dan. *hræse*, hiss, wheeze (not found in OHG., etc.), gave rise to a noun **hwēsend*, varying to **hwǣsend*, **hwāsend*, 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 unknown in other AS. words in *hw-*, 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 *trachea*1 and *larynx*.

Should I have named him? Nay, they should as soon have this *weasand* of mine.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Had his *wesand* bene a little widder.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Give me a razor there, that I may scrape his *weasand*, that the bristles may not hinder me when I come to cut 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 Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

wease-allan (wēz'al″an), *n.* See *weese-allen*.

weasel (wē'zl), *n.* [Formerly also *weazel*, *weesel*; < ME. *wesel*, *wesele*, *wesile*, *wezele*, < AS. *wesle* = D. *wesel*, *wezel* (dim. *weselke*, *wezeltje*) = OHG. *wisala*, MHG. *wisel*, *wisele*, G. *wiesel* = Icel. *rīsla* (in comp. *hreysi-rīsla*) = Sw. *vesla*, *rössla* = Dan. *ræsel*, a weasel; origin uncertain.] **1.** A small carnivorous digitigrade mammal of the restricted genus *Putorius*, of the family *Mustelidæ*, related to the stoat or ermine, ferret, and polecat of the same genus, and less intimately to the marten or sable of the genus *Mustela* of the same family. The species to which the name is most frequently or especially applied is *P. vulgaris*, 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, barns, 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 weasel asleep*—that is, to do an extremely difficult thing by strategy, finesse, or unexpected action. Other species of *Putorius*, properly called *weasels*, 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.

Common Weasel (*Putorius vulgaris*).

Fair was this yonge wyf, and therwithal
As any *wezele* hir body gent and smal.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 48.

A *wesel* tame have sum men ther thai crepe,
Hem forto take.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

I can suck melancholy out of a song as a *weasel* sucks eggs. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 5. 13.

2†. 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 *Rhyzæna tetradactyla*. See cut under *suricate*.—**Malacca weasel.** Same as *rassel*. See cut under *Viverrinæ*.—**Mexican weasel.** Same as *kinkajou* (which see, with cut).—**Pouched weasel.** See *pouched*, and cut under *Phascogale*.

weasel-cat (wē'zl-kat), *n.* The linsang, *Prionodon gracilis*. See cut under *delundung*.

weasel-coot (wē'zl-köt), *n.* The so-called red-headed smew. This is the female or young male of *Mergellus albellus* (the adult male of which is figured under *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 *Turdus mustelinus*, the present name of the wood-thrush of the United States, and in several other specific designations of animals, as in *Lepilemur mustelinus*, the weasel-lemur. Compare *weaser*.

weasel-duck (wē'zl-duk), *n.* Same as *weasel-coot*.

weasel-faced (wē'zl-fāst), *a.* Having a thin, sharp face like a weasel's. *Steele*.

weasel-fish (wē'zl-fish), *n.* The three-bearded rockling, or whistle-fish. See *whistle-fish*.

weasel-lemur (wē'zl-lē″mėr), *n.* A small lemur, *Lepilemur mustelinus*.

weaselling†, *n.* [Also *weazelling*; < *weasel* + *ling*1.] A kind of rockling, probably the five-bearded, *Motella mustela*.

weaselmonger† (wē'zl-mung″gėr), *n.* A rat-catcher; 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.

weasel-snout (wē'zl-snout), *n.* The yellow dead-nettle, *Lamium Galeobdolon*: so called from the shape of the corolla. See *Galeobdolon*.

weasel-spider (wē'zl-spī″dėr), *n.* A book-name of any arachnidan of the family *Galeodidæ*. See cut under *Solpugida*.

weaser (wē'zėr), *n.* [Cf. *weasel-coot*.] The American merganser or sheldrake, *Mergus americanus*. *J. P. Girand*, 1844; *G. Trumbull*, 1888. Also *wheaser* and *tweezer*. [Long Island.]

weasinesst (wē'zi-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being weasy. *Joye*.

weasy† (wē'zi), *a.* [Appar. for **weesy*, a dial. var. of *woosy*, an earlier form of *oozy* (like *weese*, *woose*, for *ooze*).] Gluttonous; sensual. *Joye*.

weather (weᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wether*; with alteration of orig. *d* to *th* (as also in *father*, *mother*, prob. under Scand. influence; cf. Icel. *veðhr*), < ME. *weder*, *wedir*, < AS. *weder*, weather, wind, = OS. *wedar*, *weder* = OFries. *weder* = D. *weder*, contracted *weer* = OHG. *wetar*, MHG. *weter*, G. *wetter* (cf. also G. *ge-witter*, a storm) = Icel. *veðhr* = Sw. *väder*, wind, air, weather, = Dan. *vejr*, weather, wind, air (not found in Goth.). Cf. OBulg. *vedro*, good weather, *vedrŭ*, bright, clear; cf. also OBulg. *vietrŭ*, air, wind; akin to *wind*, from the root of

Goth. *waian*, Skt. √ *vā*, blow: see *wind*2.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** Wind; storm; tempest.

Now welcome somer, with thy sunne softe,
That hast this wintres *wedres* overshake.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 685.

Aye the wynde was in the sayle,
Over fomes they flet withowtyn fayle,
The *wethur* then forth gan swepe.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

What gusts of *weather* from that gathering cloud
My thoughts presage! *Dryden*, Æneid, v. 19.

2†. 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, iii.

3†. A light rain; a shower. *Wyclif*, 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 Walles 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 feire and stille and a softe *weder*, and thei were yonge and tender to suffre grete trauayle.
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 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, vicissitude; 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 family which hath stood against the waves and *weathers* of time! *Bacon*, Nobility.

But my Substantial Love
Of a more firm and perfect Nature is;
No *Weathers* 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 *angle*3.—**Clerk of the weather.** See *clerk*.—**Merry weather†.** See *merry*1.—**Soft weather.** (*a*) A thaw. [New Eng.] (*b*) An enervating atmosphere.—**To make fair weather†,** to conciliate or flatter, as by fair words and shows of friendship.

I must *make fair weather* yet awhile,
Till Henry be more weak and I more strong.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 30.

To make good or **bad weather** (*naut*). See *make*1.—**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. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 49.

Weather Bureau, a bureau of the Department of Agriculture, having charge of the forecasting of weather, the issue of storm-warnings, the display of weather- and flood-signals, the gaging and reporting of rivers, the maintenance of sea-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*.—**Weather-signal.** 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 rides when moored.—**Weather helm, quarter, tide.** See the nouns.

weather (weтн'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *wederen*, < AS. *wederian*, *wedrian*, expose to the air, indicate the weather; cf. AS. *wedrian* = Sw. *vädra*, expose to the air, air, scent, smell, snuff the air, = Dan. *vejre*, 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.]

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 branuch thereby,
To *weather* him, and his moyst 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.

Hawks 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.
Encyc. 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 clay) to a hot sun or to frost, in order to open the pores and separate the particles, 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 the main. *Cook*, First Voyage, iii. 13.

(*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.

I *weathered* some weary snow-storms.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 275.

To sell the boat—and yet he loved her well;
How many a rough sea had he *weather'd* in her!
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

6. Figuratively, to bear up against and overcome, 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 municipalities of the East in large measure *weathered* Roman rule, as did also the Greek speech and partially Hellenized 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 storm 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 (weтн'ėr-bē″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 hardened by exposure to all kinds of weather: as, a *weather-beaten* sailor.

She enjoyes sure peace for evermore,
As *wetherbeaten* ship ariyv'd on happie shore.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 2.

Summer being ended, all things stand in appearance with a *weather-beaten* face.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 35.

The *weather-beaten* form of the scout.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxix.

weather-bitt (weтн'ėr-bit), *v. t.* To take an extra turn of (a cable) about the bitts or the end of the windlass in bad weather.

weather-bitten (weтн'ėr-bit″n), *a.* [= Sw. *väder-biten* = Norw. *vederbiten* = Dan. *veirbidt*, weather-bitten; as *weather* + *bitten*. Cf. Norw. *vederslitten*, weather-slit, weather-worn. Cf. *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 (weтн'ėr-blōn), *a.* Weather-beaten; weather-stained. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii. 532.

weather-board (weтн'ėr-bōrd), *n.* [= Icel. *vetherbordh*, the windward side; as *weather* + *board*.] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*†) 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 turn off rain without preventing the circulation of air.—2. A board used in weather-boarding.

weather-board (weтн'ėr-bōrd), *v. t.* [< *weather-board*, *n.*] To nail boards upon, as a roof or wall, lapping one over another, in order to 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.

weather-boarding (weтн'ėr-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-boards, clapboards, or shingles.—**Weather-boarding clamp, gage, saw,** etc., special forms of *clamp*, *gage*, *saw*, etc., used in applying or cutting out weather-boarding.

weather-bound (weтн'ėr-bound), *a.* Delayed by bad weather.

weather-box (weтн'ėr-boks), *n.* A form of hygroscope, in the shape of a toy-house, which roughly 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 (weтн'ėr-brē″dėr), *n.* A fine serene day which precedes and prepares a storm.

"It's a beautiful day," said Whittaker. . . . "Yes, nice day," growled Adams, "but a *weather-breeder*."
E. Eggleston, Roxy, xiii.

weather-cast (weтн'ėr-kȧst), *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 (weтн'ėr-kȧs″tėr), *n.* One who computes the weather for almanacs. *Halliwell.*

weather-cloth (weтн'ėr-klôth), *n. Naut.*: (*a*) A covering of painted canvas for hammocks, boats, etc. (*b*) A tarpaulin placed in the weather rigging to make a shelter for officers and men on watch.

weathercock (weтн'ėr-kok), *n.* [< ME. *wedercok*, *wedycokke*, *weddycoke*, *wedercoc*, 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. *väderhane* = Dan. *veirhane*, a weathercock, etc. (D. *haan*, etc., a cock).] **1.** A vane or weather-vane; 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 *vane*.

O jest unseen, inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a man's face, or a *weather-cock* on a steeple!
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 142.

They are Men whose Conditions are subject to more Revolutions than a *Weather Cock*, or the Uncertain Mind of a Fantastical Woman. *Ward*, London Spy.

His 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 fickle 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 (weтн'ėr-kok), *v. t.* [< *weather-cock*, *n.*] To serve as a weathercock to or on. [Rare.]

Whose blazing wyvern *weathercock'd* the spire.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

weather-contact (weтн'ėr-kon″takt), *n.* In *teleg.*, leakage to neighboring wires or to earth, due to wet insulators.

weather-cross (weтн'ėr-krôs), *n.* In telegraph- and telephone-lines, a leakage from one line to another, caused by poor insulation, and brought about by wet or stormy weather.

weather-dog (weтн'ėr-dog), *n.* A fragmentary rainbow, popularly believed, especially in Cornwall, to be an indication of rain. [Prov. Eng.]

weather-driven (weтн'ėr-driv″n), *a.* [= Sw. *väder-drifven*, wind-driven: as *weather* + *driven*.] Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.

weathered (weтн'ėrd), *p. a.* **1.** Discolored or disintegrated by the action of the elements:

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 Navarin 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 dislodge them.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii.

2. Seasoned by exposure to the air or the weather.—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 (weᴛʜ'ėr-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.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.

weather-fend (weᴛʜ'ėr-fend), *v. t.* [< *weather* + *fend*[1].] To shelter; defend from the weather. [Rare.]

The line-grove which *weather-fends* your cell.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 10.

weather-fish (weᴛʜ'ėr-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 habitually burrows, before a storm.

weather-gage (weᴛʜ'ėr-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 hand.

Were the line
Of Rokeby once combined with mine,
I gain the *weather-gage* of fate!
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 24.

To dispute the weather-gage. See *dispute*.

weather-gall (weᴛʜ'ėr-gâl), *n.* Same as *water-gall*, 2.

weather-glass (weᴛʜ'ėr-glås), *n.* [= D. *weer-glas* = Sw. *väderglas* = Dan. *veirglas*, 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 atmospheric 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 falls, we look pleasant or uneasy.
Prior (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 265).

Shepherd's or **poor man's weather-glass.** See *shepherd*.

weather-gleam (weᴛʜ'ėr-glēm), *n.* A peculiar appearance of clear sky near the horizon. [Prov. Eng.]

You have marked the lightning of the sky 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 (weᴛʜ'ėr-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 (weᴛʜ'ėr-hed), *n.* 1. A secondary rainbow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Stripes of cirrus cloud. [Scotch.]

weather-headed† (weᴛʜ'ėr-hed″ed), *a.* Same as *wether-headed*.

Sir, is this usage for your son?—for that old *weather-headed* fool, I know how to laugh at him; but you, Sir— *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 7. (*Davies.*)

weather-house (weᴛʜ'ėr-hous), *n.* Same as *weather-box*. *Cowper*, Task, i. 211.

weathering (weᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *wederyng*; verbal n. of *weather*, *v.*] 1†. Weather, especially favorable or fair weather.

For alle trewe shipmen, and trewe pilgrymes, yat Godd for his grace yene hem *wederyng* and passage, yat yei mowen sauely commen and gone.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Which would haue bene, with the *weathering* which we had, ten or twelve dayes worke.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 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 feldspar, and is the result of incipient decomposition and hydration. Rounding of the edges of angular projections 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, externally marked in the same direction with parallel ridges and furrows, which have not been produced by *weathering*.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 78.

3. In *arch.*, a slight inclination given to an approximately horizontal surface to enable it to throw off water.

weathering-stock† (weᴛʜ'ėr-ing-stok), *n.* A post to which hawks are leashed in such a manner as to allow them limited exercise. See last quotation under *weather*, *v. t.*, 1.

E'en like the hawk (whose keeper's wary hands
Have made a pris'ner to her *weath'ring stock*).
Quarles, Emblems, V. ix. 5.

weatherliness (weᴛʜ'ėr-li-nes), *n.* 1. Weatherly character or qualities: said of ships and boats.

To combine the speed of the ordinary type of American sloop with the *weatherliness* of the English cutter.
Science, VI. 168.

2. *Naut.*, the state of a vessel as to her capacity to ply speedily and quickly to windward.

weatherly (weᴛʜ'ėr-li), *a.* [< *weather* + *-ly*[1].] *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 (weᴛʜ'ėr-map), *n.* A map showing the temperature, pressure, wind, weather, and other meteorological elements over an extensive 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 (weᴛʜ'ėr-mōl″ding), *n.* Same as *dripstone*, 1.

weathermost (weᴛʜ'ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *weather* + *-most*.] Furthest to windward.

weather-notation (weᴛʜ'ėr-nō-tā″shon), *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*, hail; *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 (weᴛʜ'ėr-plant), *n.* The Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius:* so named in view of an alleged property of indicating the weather in advance. It is a common tropical twining shrub (see *Abrus*), having pinnate leaves with from 20 to 40 small leaflets. Recent careful observations show that the pairs of leaflets 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 coexists 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 diurnal 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 plants, especially of the *Leguminosæ*. As a means of forecasting, the plant is not likely to be of practical worth.

weather-proof (weᴛʜ'ėr-pröf), *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 wonders how many *weather-proof* Christians there are in the parish. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 72.

weather-prophet (weᴛʜ'ėr-prof″et), *n.* [= Dan. *veir-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 ridiculed by Aristophanes in "The Clouds"? *R. H. Scott*, in Modern Meteorology, p. 166.

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 organization to the influence of atmospheric changes.
Coues, Birds of the Colorado Valley (1878), I. 372.

3. 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 (weᴛʜ'ėr-rē-pōrt″), *n.* A daily report of meteorological observations and of probable changes in the weather, especially one issued by a weather-service. [Colloq.]

weather-roll (weᴛʜ'ėr-rōl), *n.* The roll of a ship to windward, in a heavy sea on the beam: opposed to *lee lurch*.

weather-service (weᴛʜ'ėr-sėr″vis), *n.* An institution 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 climatological 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 annual appropriation of nearly 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 (weᴛʜ'ėr-shōr), *n.* The shore from which the wind blows.

[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 (weᴛʜ'ėr-sīn), *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, ii.

weather-spy (weᴛʜ'ėr-spī), *n.* One who foretells the weather; a weather-prophet. *Donne.* [Rare.]

weather-stain (weᴛʜ'ėr-stān), *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 (weᴛʜ'ėr-stānd), *a.* Stained or discolored by the weather. See *weathering*, 2.

A tomb somewhat *weather-stained*. *Longfellow.*

weather-station (weᴛʜ'ėr-stā″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 (weᴛʜ'ėr-strip), *n.* A slender strip of some material intended to keep out 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-rubber 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 (weᴛʜ'ėr-strip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *weather-stripped*, ppr. *weather-stripping*. To apply weather-strips to; fit or secure with weather-strips.

weather-symbol (weᴛʜ'ėr-sim″bol), *n.* A conventional 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, ●; snow, ✳; thunderstorm, ƦƎ; lightning, ⟨; hail, ▲; mist, ≡; frost, ⊥⊥; dew, ⩧; snowdrift, ✢; high wind, ⟍; solar corona, ⊕; solar halo, ⦶; lunar corona, ⋓; lunar halo, ⋓; rainbow, ⌢; aurora, ⋈; haze, dust haze, ∞.

weather-tile (weᴛʜ′ėr-tīl), *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 (weᴛʜ′ėr-vān), *n.* A vane to show the direction of the wind; a weather-cock. See cut under *vane*.

weather-waft (weᴛʜ′ėr-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 *weather-waft* up and down with every eddy-wind of every new doctrine. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 20.

weather-wind (weᴛʜ′ėr-wīnd), *n.* [A corruption of *withywind* for *withwind*.] Bindweed. *Halliwell.* [Provincial.]

weather-wise (weᴛʜ′ėr-wīz), *a.* [< ME. *weder-wis*; < *weather* + *wise*1.] Skilful in prognosticating the changes of the weather.

For thorw werre and wykked werkes and wederes vnresonable,
Wederwise shipmen and witti clerkes also
Han no bilieue to the lifte ne to the lore of philosofres.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 350.

weather-wiser† (weᴛʜ′ėr-wī′zėr), *n.* [< *weather* + **wiser*, indicator; cf. *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 (weᴛʜ′ėr-wėrk), *n.* Defense or provision against the wind, sea, etc. *Cook*, Voyages, III. i. 3. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

weather-worn (weᴛʜ′ėr-wōrn), *a.* [< *weather* + *worn*.] Worn, injured, or defaced by the action of the weather; weathered.

weather-wreck (weᴛʜ′ėr-rek), *n.* A wreck by storms. [Rare.]

Well, well, you have built a nest
That will stand all storms; you need not mistrust
A *weather-wreck*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

weave1 (wēv), *v.*; pret. *wove* (formerly also *weaved*), pp. *woven* (sometimes *wove* and formerly also *weaved*), ppr. *weaving*. [< ME. *weven* (pret. *waf*, *waf*, pl. *weven*, *woven*, pp. *woven*), < AS. *wefan* (pret. *wæf*, pp. *wefen*) = MD. D. *weven* = OHG. *weban*, MHG. G. *weben* = Icel. *vefa* = Sw. *väfva* = Dan. *væve*, weave (connection with Goth. *bi-waihjan*, wrap around, is doubtful), = Gr. √ *ὑφ* (orig. √ *Fαφ*), in *ὑφή*, *ὑφος*, a web, *ὑφαίνειν*, weave; cf. Skt. *ūrṇa-vābhi*, a spider, lit. 'wool-weaver,' Skt. √ *va*, weave, also Lith. *voras*, a spinner, spider. From the root of *weave*1 are ult. E. *web*, *weft*1, *woof*, *oaf*, *ubb*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form by interlacing flexible parts, such as threads, yarns, filaments, or strips of different materials. See *weaving*.

Where the women *wove* hangings for the grove.
2 Ki. xxiii. 7.

And now his *woven* girths he breaks asunder.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 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 entwine into a fabric.

When she *weaved* the sleided silk.
Shak., Pericles, iv., Prol., l. 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, l. 2364.

This *weaves* itself perforce into my business.
Shak., 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 *woven* 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 *weave* a plot.

For answer . . . Acesius *weaveth* out a long history of things that happened in the persecution under Decius, and of men which to save life took sooke faith.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

My brain, more busy than the labouring spider,
Weaves 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.

Proclaim that I can sing, *weave*, sew, and dance.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 194.

They that pretend to wonders must *weave* 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. Dict.*

weave1 (wēv), *n.* [< *weave*1, *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 between a plain and a satin *weave*. *Fibre and Fabric*, V. 15.

weave2†, *v.* [Also *weve*; < ME. *weven* (pret. *wevede*, *wefde*, pp. *weved*), < AS. **wæfan* (in comp. *be-wæfan*, wrap around, clothe, = OHG. *ze-weiban* = Goth. *bi-waibjan*, wrap around, cover, mixed with the appar. cognate Icel. *veifa*), shake, vibrate, wave: see *wave*1.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To shake; cause to waver; wave; brandish; toss; waft.

Auntrose [dangerous] is thin euel,
Ful wonderliche it the *weues*, wel I wot the sothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 comli ladi cayres to hire chaumber,
& *weued* vp a window.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2978.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wave; waver; float about.

To cold coles sche schal be brent 3it or come eue;
& the aschis of hire body with the wind *weue*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4368.

2. To move; go.

Thou wylnez ouer thys water to *weue*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 319.

He saugh the stroke come and *weyd* a-side.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

weavelt, *n.* See *weevil*.

weaver (wē′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *wevere*, *wevar*, < AS. **wefere* = MD. D. *wever* = OHG. *weberi*, MHG. *webære*, G. *weber* = Sw. *väfvare* = Dan. *væver*, a weaver; as *weave*1 + *-er*1. Cf. *webber*.] 1. One who weaves; one whose occupation is weaving.

Wevars also of wolne and lynnyn.
Quoted in *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xlvii.

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 *weavers* in Queen Elizabeth's days were Flemish Calvinists, who fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, and were therefore particularly given to singing psalms. . . . Hence the exclamation of Falstaff, "I would I were a *weaver!* I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs." *Nares.*

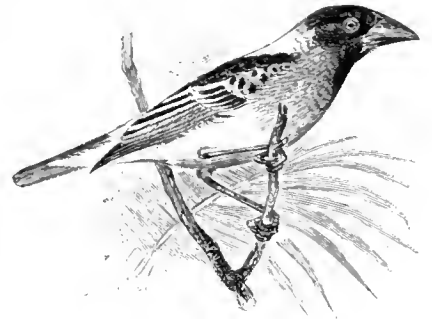
2. In *ornith.*, a weaver-bird. — 3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A gyrinid beetle; a whirligig: so called from its intricate circlings and gyrations on the surface of the water. See *whirligig*, 4, and cut under *Gyrinidæ*. (*b*) A spinning-spider; a true araneid which weaves a web. Various groups of such spiders are distinguished by the form of their webs, as *line-weavers*, *orb-weavers*, *tapestry-weavers*, *tube-weavers*, *tunnel-weavers*, etc. 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 ischium, occurring as a result of sitting long and constantly on a hard seat. — **Yellow-crowned weaver.** See *weaver-bird*.

weaver-bird (wē′vėr-bėrd), *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 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 finches 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 an *Oriolus textor* in 1788, the genus *Ploceus* was not named till 1817, and the family *Ploceidæ* 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 build very elaborate nests (See *Ploceus*, *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 *hive-nest*.) The other, the usual type of nest, is pensile or pendulous, and very closely woven, like that of the American hang-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 and bottle-tits) and some wrens. These nests are generally slung at the ends of long, slender, drooping branches, often 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 *cock-nest*). One of the largest, most characteristic, and best-known genera of weaver-birds is that African form called *Oryx* (a preoccupied name) by Lesson in 1831, and *Pyromelana* 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. oryx*, the male of which is scarlet and black, is about 5 inches long; it was originally described by Edwards in 1751 as "the grenadier," 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. capensis*, 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 golden-yellow and velvety-black hues, and its nest is disproportionately large. It belongs to an extensive region of south-eastern 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 Ethiopian, Oriental, and even the Australian region, as various amadavats, waxbills, strawberry-finches, blood-finches, senegals, etc. (See *Viduinæ* (*a*), and cuts under *Ploceus*, *Senegal*, *Tæniopygia*, and *waxbill*.) The birds of an extensive Oriental and Australian genus *Munia* (with its subdivisions, as *Padda*) belong here. (See cut under *sparrow*.) Fifteen species of *Uroloncha*, characterized by exserted middle tail-feathers, range from Africa to New Guinea; one of them is *U. acuticauda*. The genus *Erythrura* is another large one, reaching from India through much of Polynesia. None of the foregoing birds falls in the subfamily *Ploceinæ* as now restricted. Among the latter may be noted the species of the African genus *Sitagra*, 6 in number, of which the best-known is *S. capensis* of Cape Colony, the olive oriole of Latham, commonly

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 *Hyphantornis*, 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 Gmelin, 1788), and enjoys the distinction of being one of the first, if not the first, to which the name *weaver* attached, being the *weever 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 *alecto*), the white-billed, and *T. erythrorhynchus* (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 *Viduinæ*.)

weaveress† (wē′vėr-es), *n.* [< *weaver* + *-ess*.] A female weaver.

He found two looms alone remaining at work, in the hands of an ancient weaver and *weaveress*.
J. H. Blunt, Hist. of Dursley, p. 222. (*Davies.*)

weaver-finch (wē′vėr-finch), *n.* Any weaver-bird.

The Ploceidæ, or *weaver-finches*.
A. R. Wallace, Distribution of Animals, II. 286

weaver-fish† (wē′vėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Trachinus;* a weever. See cut under *Trachinus*.

weaver-shell (wē′vėr-shel), *n.* A shuttle-shell.

weaver's-shuttle (wē′vėrz-shut″l), *n.* The shuttle-shell, *Radius volva*. See *Oculum*, and ent under *shuttle-shell*.

weavil†, *n.* An old spelling of *weevil*.

weaving (wē′ving), *n.* [< ME. *wevynge, wef-fynge;* verbal n. of *weave*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which weaves: specifically, the act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics 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 threads, called the *woof* or *weft*, is made to pass alternately under and over another system of threads, called the *warp, web*, or *chain*. The essential operations are the successive raising of certain threads of the warp and the depression of others, so as to form a *shed* for the passage of the weft-yarn, which is then beaten up by means of a *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 *loom*[1].) Weaving, in the most general sense of the term, comprehends not only the manufacture 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.

weazand, *n.* See *weasand*.

weazel†, *n.* See *weasel*.

weazen (wē′zn). See *wizen*[1].

web (web), *n.* [< ME. *web, webbe,* < AS. *web* (*webb-*), a web (= OS. *webbi* = OFries. *web, wab* = D. *web, webbe,* a web (= LG. *web, webbe* = OHG. *weppi, wappi*, MHG. *weppe, webbe, webe*, G. dial. *webb* (cf. G. *gewebe*), web, woof, = Icel. *vefr* = Sw. *väf* = Dan. *væv*, web), < *wefan*, weave: see *weave*[1].] **1.** That which is woven; a woven fabric; specifically, a whole piece of cloth in course of being woven, or after it comes from the loom.

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 *webs* it would be.
Kempy Kaye (Child's Ballads, VIII. 140).

At noon
To morrow come, and ye shall pay
Each fortieth *web* 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. *Ure*, Dict., III. 403.

5. Any one of various thin and broad objects, probably so named from some similarity to the thin, broad fabric of the loom. Especially—(*a*†) 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.

(*b*†) The blade of a sword.

A sword, whereof the *web* was steel;
Pummel, rich stone; hilts, gold, approved by touch.
Fairfax, 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 rail, between the tread and the foot. See cut 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 anvil below the head, which is of reduced size. (*i*) The thin, sharp part of the colter of a plow. See cut under *plow*. (*j*) 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*. (*m*) 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 (as seen in any quill pen) and lateral rudder-feathers. See cuts under *aftershaft, barb, ocellate*, and *penciling*.

They [barbules] 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 catch 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 *bag-worm, web-worm*, and *tent-caterpillar*.

The Comissaries 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 Soul, xviii.

8. Figuratively, anything carefully contrived and elaborately put together or woven; a plot; a scheme.

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.
Congreve, 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 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.** In *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 quadruped, making the animal palmiped, and the foot itself palmate, as occurs in nearly all aquatic birds (hence called *web-footed*), and in many aquatic mammals, 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 *palmæ*) are taken into some account in classification, and some conditions of the webs receive special names. See *web-footed*, and cuts under *bat*[2], *duckbill, flying-frog, Edentata, otary, palmate, semipalmate*, and *totipalmate*.

Some full breasted swan
That, fluting a wild carol ere her death,
Ruffles her pure cold plume, and takes the flood
With swarthy *webs*. *Tennyson*, 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 coal-fields, 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 *Eremetes* and *semipalmate*.—**Chain-web**, a kind of saw; a scroll saw.—**Choroid web**, the velum interpositum.—**Emarginate web**, a full web between a bird's toes, whose free border is notably concave or emarginate. See cut under *totipalmate*.—**Geometrical spider's web**. See *geometric*, and cut under *triangle*.—**Holland web**†. 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 web*.—**Mill-saw web**, a thin saw carried in a vertical saw-gate, and used for resawing.—**Pin and web**†. See *pin*[3].—**Spider's web**. See *spider-web*.

web (web), *v. 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; dactylion. See *web-fingered*, and *Dätot's operation* (under *operation*).—**Webbed toes**, a condition affecting the toes of the human foot, abnormally or accidentally, similar to that of webbed fingers. See *web-footed*.

webbe[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *webbe*, a weaver, < AS. *webba*, a weaver, < *wefan*, weave: see *weave*[1], and cf. *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* ant the fullaris assembleden hem alle,
Ant makeden huere consail in huere commune halle.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

webbe[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *web*.

webber† (web′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *webbare,* < AS. *webbere*, a weaver, < *webban*, weave: see *web*, *n.* The noun survives in the surname *Webber*.] A Middle English form of *weaver*[1].

webbing (web′ing), *n.* [< ME. *webbynge;* verbal n. of *web*, *v.*] **1.** A woven material, especially one woven without pile, plainly and strongly. The term is applied to material or pieces of material which are intended for strength, to bear a weight, to be drawn tight, or the like, as a belt or surcingle, and also for that which serves to protect and cover the edge of a piece of more delicate fabric: thus, Eastern rugs are often made with several inches of *webbing* projecting beyond the part that is covered with pile.

2. In *printing*, the broad tapes used to conduct webs or sheets of paper in a printing-machine, 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.** See *elastic*.

webby (web′i), *a.* [< *web* + *-y*[1].] Relating to a web, or consisting of a web, in any sense; web-like; membranous.

Bats on their *webby* wings in darkness move,
And feebly shriek their melancholy love.
Crabbe, Works, I. 50.

weber (vā′bėr), *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 *ampere*.

Weberian (we-bē′riąn), *a.* [< *Weber* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or named after a person named Weber (in the following phrases E. H. 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 Weberian ossicles and their connections.

An air-bladder connected with the auditory organ by intervention of a *Weberian apparatus*, formed of parts of the anterior vertebræ, modified after precisely the same plan as in the other siluroids.
Amer. Nat., May, 1889, p. 427.

Weberian ossicles. See *ossicle*.

weber-meter (vā′bėr-mē″tėr), *n.* Same as *ampere-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 vena 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 tongue.

Weber's law. See *law*[1].

Weber's paradox. The fact that a muscle, when so stretched that it cannot contract, may elongate.

web-eye (web′ī), *n.* In *pathol.*, same as *pterygium*, 2.

web-eyed (web′īd), *a.* Exhibiting or affected with the disease called *web-eye*.

web-fingered (web′fing″gėrd), *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 *bat*[2], *flying-fox*, and *flying-frog*.

He was, it is said, web-footed naturally, and partially *web-fingered*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 137.

web-foot (web′fůt), *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 to the web-fingered.—**Gillie web-foot.** See *gillie*.

web-footed (web′fůt″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 seal, 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, semipalmate, totipalmate*, with various cuts, and those under *flying-frog, duckbill*, and *otary*.

web-footedness (web′fůt″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 cut 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′stėr), *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 masc. (cf. *baxter* and *brewster*[1], used as masc. in ME.). The name survives in the surname *Webster*.] A weaver. *Wyclif*, Job vii. 6.

One witness says "a very good *webster* can scarcely earne fower pence a day wth weavinge."
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 53.

websterite (web′stėr-īt), *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 yellowish-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′tōd), *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 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 cast or stamped with webs, and then crossed out—that is, the web is perforated and filed into the form of spokes. *E. H. Knight.*

web-winged (web′wingd), *a.* Winged by large webs stretched between elongated digits of the fore limbs, as bats; chiropterous. See cuts under *bat*[2] and *Furia*.

web-worm (web′wėrm), *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. *weegan*, move, a secondary verb. < *wegan*, carry: see *weigh*[1], and cf. *weight*[1].] An instrument in the form of a sieve, but without holes, used for lifting grain. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

wed† (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* (*vad-*), a pledge; cf. Gr. *ἀθλον*, contr. *ἆθλον* (orig. **ἀϝεθλϝον*), a prize, the prize of a contest (> ult. E. *athlete*, etc.); cf. Skt. *vadhū*, a bride, woman. Hence *wed*, *v.*, *wadset*, etc. From the same source, L. or Teut., are ult. E. *vadimony*, *gage*, *engage*, *wage*, *wager*, etc.] A pledge; pawn; security.

He that lawith at a mynstrels worde gevith to hym a *wedde*. *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.
Play of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 427).

There 's nane that gaes by Carterhaugh
But maun leave him a *wad*.
Either gowd rings, or green mantles.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 115).

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*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 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. *weddian*, pledge, engage, = OS. *weddian* = MD. D. *wedden*, lay a wager, = MHG. G. *wetten*, wager, = Icel. *vethja*, wager, = Sw. *vädja*, appeal, = Dan. *vedde*, wager, = Goth. *ga-wadjōn*, pledge, betroth; from the noun. Cf. *wage*, *gage*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To pledge; hence, to wager.

Yee be welcome, that dare I wele *wedde*.
My lorde has sente 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. *Scott*, 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 wedlock.

In Syracusa was I born, 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.

Men are *wedded* to their lusts. *Tillotson*, Sermons.

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.

Thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 3.

They led the vine
To *wed* her elm. *Milton*, P. L., v. 215.

6†. To espouse; take part with.

They . . . *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*

To wed with a rush ring. See *rush*[1].

II. *intrans.* To marry; contract marriage; become united as in matrimony.

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, l. 85.

Thought leapt out to *wed* with Thought
Ere Thought could wed itself with Speech.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxiii.

Wed. An abbreviation of *Wednesday*.

wedbrek†, *n.* [ME., < *wed* + *break*.] An adulterer. *Early English Psalter*, Ps. xlix. 18. (*Stratmann.*)

wedde†, *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 Abelard, l. 77.

2. Of or pertaining to matrimony: as, *wedded* life; *wedded* bliss.—**3.** Intimately united or joined together; clasped together.

Then fled she to her inmost bower, and there
Unclasp'd the *wedded* eagles of her belt.
Tennyson, Godiva.

wedde-fee, *n.* See *wed-fee*.

wedder[1] (wed′ėr), *n.* [< *wed* + *-er*[1].] One who weds.

wedder[2] (wed′ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *wether*.

wedde-settet, *v. t.* See *wedset*, *wadset*.

wedding (wed′ing), *n.* [< ME. *wedding*, *weddynge*, < AS. *weddung* (= MD. *weddinghe*), wedding, marriage, verbal n. of *weddian*, pledge, wed: see *wed*[1].] Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony or festivities, especially the latter: also used attributively: as, *wedding* cheer.

There dide oure Lord the firste Myracle at the *Wedyng*, whan he turned Watre in to Wyn.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 111.

The kyngdam of henenes is maad lic 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 husband 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 silver, gold, and diamond presents respectively are made. *Paper*, *wooden*, *tin*, *crystal*, and *china* weddings are also sometimes celebrated on first, fifth, tenth, fifteenth, and twentieth anniversaries. = **Syn.** *Nuptials*, *Matrimony*, etc. See *marriage*.

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 occasion of a marriage; specifically, two cards, 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*[1]), and *cassone*.

wedding-clothes (wed′ing-klōŦHz′), *n. pl.* Garments made for the occasion of a wedding, especially those of the bride or the bridegroom, and either worn at the ceremony and festivities, or prepared as necessary for the changed conditions of life.

wedding-day (wed′ing-dā), *n.* The day of marriage.

wedding-dower (wed′ing-dou″ėr), *n.* A marriage-portion.

Let her beauty be her *wedding-dower*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 78.

wedding-dress (wed′ing-dres′), *n.* The dress worn by a bride at her wedding.

weddinger (wed′ing-ėr), *n.* [< *wedding* + *-er*[1].] A guest at a wedding; one of a wedding party. [Provincial.]

wedding-favor (wed′ing-fā″vor), *n.* A bunch of white ribbons, or a rosette, etc., sometimes worn by men attending a wedding. *Simmonds.*

wedding-feast (wed′ing-fēst), *n.* A feast or entertainment in honor of a wedding.

wedding-flower (wed′ing-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant, *Moræa* (*Iris*) *Robinsoniana* of Lord Howe's Island. New South Wales, having white iris-like flowers sometimes 4 inches across.—**Cape wedding-flower**, *Dombeya Natalensis*, a South African shrub or small tree with showy flowers.

wedding-garment (wed′ing-gär′ment), *n.* A 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.

wedding-knife (wed′ing-nīf), *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 a plain gold ring.

wedding-song (wed′ing-sông), *n.* A song sung in honor of a bride and groom; an epithalamium.

wede[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *weden*, < AS. *wēdan*, be mad, < *wōd*, mad: see *wood*[2].] To go mad; rage; rave.

He tok his lene & went home a-geine
Weping as he wold *wide* for wo & for sorwe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1509.

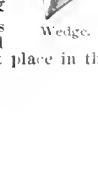
wede[1]†, *n.* [ME., < *wede*, *v.*] Madness.

And had therof so moche drede,
That he wende have go to *wede*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24. (*Halliwell.*)

wede[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *weed*[2].

wed-fee (wed′fē), *n.* [Also *wedde-fee*; < *wed* + *fee*[1].] **1.** A wager. *Robson.* (*Halliwell.*) [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Wage; reward; recompense. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

wedge[1] (wej), *n.* [< ME. *wegge*, *wigge*, *wege*, < AS. *weeg*, a wedge (a mass of metal), = MD. *wegghe*, *wigghe*, 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 *weigh*[1]. 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 between objects to be separated, or into anything which is to be split. The wedge is merely a special application of an inclined plane, and is nowise entitled to a distinct place in the list of mechanical powers.


Wedge.

Yf thai nyl bere, a *wegge* onte of a bronde
Ywrought dryve in the roote, or smndel froo
Let diche 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 cleped 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 into brode plates.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on Amer[ica, 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 *wedges*, 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*[1].

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.

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*[1], 4.

wedge[1] (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.

My heart,
As *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain.
Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 35.

2. To drive as a wedge is driven; crowd or compress closely; jam.

Among the crowd i' the Abbey; where a finger
Could not be *wedged* in more.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 58.

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 wearers 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.

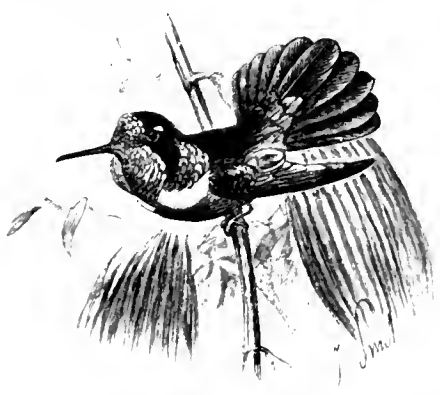
3. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges; fix in the manner of a wedge: as, to *wedge* on a scythe; to *wedge* in a rail or a piece of timber.—4. In *ceram.*, to cut, divide, and work together (a mass of wet clay) to drive out bubbles and render it plastic, just before placing it on the wheel.—5. To make into the shape of a wedge; render cuneiform.—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 huge slices from the face of the cliff. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii.

II. *intrans.* To force one's way like a wedge.

Haunting
The Globes an I Mermaids, *wedging* in with lords
Still at the table. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

wedge[2] (wej), *n.* [A dial. var. of *wadge*, *wage*.] A pledge; a gage. *Halliwell.*



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 sharppointed. There are 2 species, both Ecuadorian, *S. geoffroyi* and *S. personatus*, 3½ inches long. See cut in preceding column.

wedge-bone (wej'bōn), *n.* An ossicle often found on the under surface of the spinal column at the junction of any pair of vertebræ: more fully called *subvertebral wedge-bone.*

Such a separate ossification, or sub-vertebral *wedge-bone*, is commonly developed beneath and between the odontoid bone and the body of the second vertebra [in *Lacertilia*]. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 187.

wedge-cutter (wej'kut″ėr), *n.* 1. An instrument 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*[2]. *E. H. Knight.*

wedged (wejd), *a.* [< *wedge* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, wedge-shaped; cuneiform or cuneate: as, a *wedged* bone; the *wedged* tail of a bird.

wedge-micrometer (wej'mī-krom″e-tėr), *n.* See *micrometer.*

wedge-photometer (wej'fō-tom″e-tėr), *n.* An 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 crushing. It has perforated iron cheek-plates, between which the seeds are placed in hair bags, with blocks and wedges between the bags and the plates. A tightening-wedge is then driven in by a maul, 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; cuneiform; cuneate: as, a *wedge-shaped* leaf; the *wedge-shaped* tail of a bird: usually noting surfaces, without 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 *Donacidæ*.

wedge-tailed (wej'tāld), *a.* Having the tail wedged or cuneate: noting birds whose tail-feathers are regularly graduated in length to such an extent that the tail when moderately spread appears to be beveled off obliquely at 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 *Urodætus*.—**Wedge-tailed eagle**, *Urodætus audax*, of Australia. See cut under *Urodætus*.—**Wedge-tailed pigeon** or **dove.** See *Sphenocercus* (with cut).

wedge-valve (wej'valv), *n.* A wedge-shaped valve driven into its seat by a screw: used for closing water-mains, etc.

wedge-wise (wej'wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a wedge.

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 clay 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 to expel the air.—**Foxtail wedging.** See *foxtail.*

wedging-crib (wej'ing-krib), *n.* In *mining*, in shaft-sinking 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 together. 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 find 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 cast-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 *ware*[2].

wedgy (wej'i), *a.* [< *wedge*[1] + *-y*[1].] Formed or adapted to use as a wedge; fitted for prying into or among.

Pushed his *wedgy* snout far within the straw subjacent. *Landor.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

wedhood† (wed'hůd), *n.* [ME. *wedhod;* < *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*, *wedlake*, *wedlaik*, wedlock, matrimony, marriage, < AS. *wedlāc*, pledge, < *wed*, a pledge, + *lāc*, a gift, etc.; see *wed* and *lake*[2], *loke*[4]. 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 clepeth spousail or *wedlok*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 59.

You would sooner commit your grave head to this knot than to the *wedlock* noose. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

By holy crosses . . . she kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock* hours. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 32.

2†. 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, ii. 15.

Wednesday (wenz'dā), *n.* [< ME. *Wednesday*, *Wodnesdei*, *Wednesdai*, < AS. *Wōdnes dæg* = D. *Woensdag* = Icel. *Othinsdagr* = Sw. Dan. *Onsdag* (for **Odensdag*); lit. 'Woden's day': AS. *Wōdnes*, gen. of *Wōden* = OS. *Wōdan*, *Wōden* = OHG. *Wuotan*, *Wōtan* = Icel. *Othinn* (> E. *Odin*), Woden; prob. lit. 'the furious,' i. e., the mighty warrior. < AS. *wod*, etc., furious, raging, mad: see *wood*[2].] The fourth day of the week; the day next after Tuesday. Abbreviated *W.*, *Wed.* See *week*[1].—**Pulver Wednesday**†. Same as *Ash Wednesday.*

wedset†, *v. t.* [ME. *wedsetten;* < *wed* + *set*[1]. Cf. *wadset.*] To pledge: same as *wadset.*

wee[1] (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 Scand. form (Icel. *vegr*, a way, = Sw. *väg* = Dan. *vei*) of *way:* see *way*[1]. *Little* and *wee* were and are so constantly associated that 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. *wenac*, 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 yonr 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 beard.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 22.

wee[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *woe.*

wee[3]†, *pron.* An old spelling of *we.*

weebit (wē'bit), *n.* Same as *way-bit.*

weechelm†, *n.* An obsolete form of *witch-elm.*

weed[1] (wēd), *n.* [< ME. *weed*, *wed*, *weod*, *wod*, *wied*, a weed, < AS. *wēod*, *wiod* = OS. MD. *wiod*, D. *wiede*, a weed, = LG. *woden*, *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 daisy, cone-flower, and the purple cow-wheat of Europe (*Melampyrum arvense*), 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 cool countries are sometimes weeds in the tropics.

On fat londe and ful of donge foulest *wedes* groweth.
Piers Plowman (C), 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 bore 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.

Angola weed, an archil-plant, *Ramalina furfuracea*, growing in Angola, a district on the western coast of Africa. —**Asthma-weed**, *Lobelia inflata*, Indian tobacco.—**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 cruciferous genus *Diplotaxis*.—**Emetic, French, guinea-hen weed**. See the qualifying words. —**Jamestown weed**†. See *jimson-weed* and *stramonium*.—**Joy-weed**, a plant of the genus *Alternanthera*.—**Phthisis-weed**, *Ludwigia palustris*, water-purslane.—**Salt-rheum weed**. See *salt-rheum*.—**Soldier's weed**, *Piper angustifolium*, matico.—**Turpentine-weed**, the rosin-weed, *Silphium laciniatum*.—**Yaw-weed**. See *Morinda*. (See *basil-weed, bindweed, bishop's-weed, breastweed, butterweed, carpet-weed, dyer's-weed, joepye-weed, knapweed, knotweed, lake-weed, licorice-weed, loco-weed, matweed, Mauritius-weed, mermaid-weed, milkweed, morass-weed, mugweed, neckweed, oreweed, trumpetweed, tumbleweed, winterweed, yellow-weed.*)

weed[1] (wēd), *v.* [< ME. *weeden, weoden*, < AS. *weodian*, weed, = D. *wieden* = LG. *weden, ween* = G. dial. *wieten*, weed: see *weed*[1], *n.*] **I.** *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; extirpate.

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 Elaiana. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 47.

II. *intrans.* To root up and remove weeds, or anything resembling weeds.

Thei cornen here copes and courtepies hem made,
And wenten as workmen to *weden* and mowen;
Al for drede of here deth, suche dyntes gaf Hunger.
Piers Plowman (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.

weed[1]†. A reduced form of *weeded*, past participle of *weed*[1].

weed[2] (wēd), *n.* [< ME. *wede, wæde*, < AS. *wǣde*, neut., *wæd*, f., a garment, = OS. *wādi* = OFries. *wēde, wēd* = MD. *wade, waede*, a garment, = OHG. MHG. *wāt*, clothing, accoutrements, armor, G. obs. *wat* (cf. G. *leinwand*, linen cloth, canvas, with interloping *n*, by false analogy with *gewand*, garment, < OHG. MHG. *linwāt* = AS. *linwǣd*) = Icel. *váth*, a piece of stuff or cloth, also a garment (see *wad*[1], *wadmal*); cf. Goth. *ga-widan* (pret. *gawath*), bind together; Zend √ *vadh*, 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 *widow*[1].

He spendeth, jousteth, maketh festeynynges;
He geveth frely ofte and chaungeth *wede*.
Chaucer, 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.), l. 3416.

O sir, know that vnder simple *weeds*
The gods haue maskt.
Greene, Orlando Furioso (ed. Grosart), i. 1130.

weed[3] (wēd), *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.

weed[4] (wēd), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *weight*[1].] A heavy weight. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

weeded (wē'ded), *a.* [< *weed*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Overgrown with weeds. [Rare.]

Weeded and worn the ancient thatch
Upon the lonely moated grange.
Tennyson, Mariana.

weeder (wē'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *wedare*, a weeding-hook; < *weed*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who weeds, or frees from anything noxious.

A *weeder*-out of his proud adversaries.
Shak., Rich. III., 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 bent 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 (wē'dėr-klips), *n. pl.* Weeding-shears. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

weedery (wē'dėr-i), *n.* [< *weed*[1] + *-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.
Southey.

2. A place full of weeds. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

weed-grown (wēd'grōn), *a.* Overgrown with weeds.

weed-hook (wēd'hůk), *n.* [= Se. *weedoek*; < ME. *weodhook, wiedhoc, wedhoc*, < AS. *wódhōc, < weód*, weed, + *hōc*, hook.] 1. A hook used for 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 sod.

weediness (wē'di-nes), *n.* A weedy character or state: as, a garden remarkable for its *weediness*.

weeding (wē'ding), *n.* [< ME. *wedynge*; verbal n. of *weed*[1], *v.*] The act or process of removing weeds from ground.

weeding-chisel (wē'ding-chiz″el), *n.* A tool with a divided chisel-point for cutting 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 clearing ground of weeds.

weeding-hook (wē'ding-hůk), *n.* [< ME. *wedynge-hooke*; < *weeding* + *hook*.] Same as *weed-hook*, 1.

The last purgatory-fire which God uses, to burn the thistles, . . . when the gentle influence of a sun-beam will not wither them, nor the *weeding-hook* of a short affliction cut them out.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 829.

weeding-iron (wē'ding-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *weeding-fork*.

weeding-pincers (wē'ding-pin″sėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *weeding-forceps*.

weeding-rim (wē'ding-rim), *n.* [Spelled erroneously *weeding-rhim*; < *weeding* + E. dial. *rim*, remove, var. of *ream*[2]: see *ream*[2].] An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheelbarrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, etc. [Local, Eng.]

weeding-shears (wē'ding-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Shears used for cutting weeds.

weeding-tongs (wē'ding-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *weeding-forceps*.

weeding-tool (wē'ding-tōl), *n.* An implement for pulling up, digging up, or cutting weeds.

weedless (wēd'les), *a.* [< *weed*[1] + *-less*.] Free from weeds or noxious matter.

Weedless paradises. *Donne*, Anatomy of the World, i.

weedy[1] (wē'di), *a.* [< *weed*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the character of a weed; weed-like.

Some of them are clever 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 season. *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. Not 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.

weedy[2] (wē'di), *a.* [< *weed*[2] + *-y*[1].] Clad in weeds, or widows' mourning. [Rare.]

She was as *weedy* as in the early days of her mourning.
Dickens.

A *weedy* woman came sweeping up to us.
Longfellow, Journal, Oct. 16, 1848.

weef (wēf), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *woof*.] A flexible tough sapling, or a split sapling, adapted for interweaving with others, as in the manufacture of crates. [Prov. Eng.]

week[1] (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, wek, week* = OHG. *wehha*, also *wohha* (> Finnish *viikka*), MHG. *woche, wuche*, G. *woche*, week, = Icel. *vika* = Sw. *veeka* = Dan. *uge* (for **vuge*), a week, = Goth. *wikō*, found in the phrase *wikōn kunjis seinis*, tr. Gr. *ἐν τῇ τάξει ἐφημερίας αὐτοῦ*, L. *in ordine vicis suæ*, 'in the order of his course,' Luke i. 8, but prob. to be taken, in the Goth., as 'in the week or period of his course,' *wikōn* appearing to mean 'succession,' 'change,' hence 'recurrent period,' and to be allied to Icel. *vikja*, turn, return, etc.: see *weak*. The collocation of the Goth. *wikōn* 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 *wikōn* is *ordine*, and 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 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 Genesis), with a succeeding seventh day of rest, specially commemorated 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 assigns 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 following day, to the Moon, and so to Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, in succession; and, each planet being reckoned as regent of the whole day of whose first hour it is regent, the days are Sun's day, Moon's day, Mars' day, and so on to Saturn's day, where the same succession is taken up anew. These names were unknown to, or at least never used by, the Jews, nor do they appear in classical Greek, nor do the Mohammedans employ them; but they passed from Roman use to European, and not only in their Latin forms, but also as translated into Germanic languages, the names of Germanic divinities being, by a rude identification, substituted in them for those of the Roman, as Mars, etc., without any regard to the planets (see the names Tuesday, etc.); and they are found also in India, which doubtless received them, with the rest of its astronomy and astrology, from Greece and Rome. The Indian days are coincident with our days of the same name — that is, it is Sun's day there when it is our Sunday, and so on. But there is no other than an astrological significance belonging to the names there; a week as a division of time is wholly unknown to both ancient and modern India. In law, *week* is sometimes construed to mean any period of seven full days, and sometimes to mean such a period beginning with the beginning of a Sunday. Thus, a requirement of "a week's notice" may be satisfied by the lapse of any seven consecutive days, but a publication of a notice "once in each week for three weeks before the sale" is held to contemplate three weeks reckoned as from Sunday to Sunday, not merely 21 days before the sale. Abbreviated *w., wk.*

By twyne the Cytee of Darke and the Cytee of Raphane ys a Ryvere, that men clepen Sabaterye. For on the Saturday hyt renneth 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 scent 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 shipwrights, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the *week*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 76.

A prophetic week, in *Scrip.*, a week of years, or seven years.—**A warp of weeks**. See *warp*.—**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. *Bourne*, Pop. 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*

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 *day*1.

This day-week you will be alone.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxvi.

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 *wekesdaie* at night before Easterdaie; where for divers respectes I would gladlie speake wth you.
Darrell Papers (1582) (H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age).

week2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wick*1.

week3 (wēk), *n.* [Sc. also *weik*, *wick*; a var. of *wike*1.] A corner; an angle: as, the *weeks* of the mouth or the eye.

The men of the world say we will sell the truth; we will let them ken that we will hing 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. **wekeday*, < AS. *wiedæg*, *wuræg* = Icel. *vikudagr*; as *week*1 + *day*1.] Any day of the week except Sunday: often used adjectively.

She loues 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 *week-day* 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, I. 52.

weekly (wēk'li), *a.* and *n.* [< *week*1 + *-ly*1.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or lasting for a week; reckoned by the week: produced or performed between one Sunday 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 steamers; 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), *adv.* [< *weekly*, *a.*] Once a week; at intervals of seven days: as, a paper published *weekly*; wages paid *weekly*.

week-work (wēk'wėrk), *n.* In *old Eng. usage*, the distinctive service of a serf or villein, being a specified number of days, usually three, in each week.

weel1† (wēl), *n.* [E. dial. also *weil*, *wiel*, also *wale*; < ME. *weel*, *wele*, *wel*, < AS. *wæl* = MD. *wael*, a whirlpool, = MLG. *wēl*, a pool.] A whirlpool.

weel2 (wēl), *n.* [Also *weal*; cf. *willy*, a willow basket, < *willy*, a var. of *willow*: see *willow*1.] 1. A kind of trap or snare for fish. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Fishing is a kind of hunting by water, be it with nets, *weeles*, baits, angling. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 310.

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 *weele*, 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-ponts were caught as well as crustacians and crawfish; the last tumbled of themselves in the *weels* set for them, or into ordinary baskets.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 379.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a kind of eel-pot or fish-pot, composed of strips or slats with open spaces between. Sometimes the number of these slats is mentioned in the blazon.

weel3 (wēl), *adv.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *well*2.

weem (wēm), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *uamha*, a cave.] An earth-house; an artificial cave or subterranean building. [Scotch.]

ween† (wēn), *n.* [< ME. *wene*, *wen*, < AS. *wēn*, f., *wēnu*, m., hope, weening, expectation, = OS. *wān* = OFries. *wēn*, hope, = D. *waan*, opinion, conjecture, = OHG. MHG. *wān*, G. *wahn*, illusion, false hope, = Icel. *vān*, 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 lyf and deth, withouten *wene*,
Is in his hande. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4596.

ween (wēn), *v.* [< ME. *wenen*, < AS. *wēnan* (pret. *wende*, pp. *wended*, *wenede*), hope, expect, imagine, = OS. *wānian* = OFries. *wēna* = D. *wanen*, think, fancy, = LG. *wanen*, fancy, = OHG. *wānan*, *wānan*, MHG. *wænen*, G. *wähnen* = Icel. *vāna*, hope (cf. Sw. *vänta* = Dan. *vente*), = Goth. *wēnjan*, expect; from the noun.] To be of opinion; have the notion; think; imagine; suppose. [Archaic.]

And whan thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre 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 forward, *weening* to get all the glory to himselfe before the comming of the hoste.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

Ye *ween* to hear a melting tale
Of two true lovers in a dale.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 29.

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 (wē'nong-tre), *n.* See *Tetrameles*.

weep1 (wēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wept*, ppr. *weeping*. [< ME. *wepen*, *weopen* (pret. *wep*, *wep*, *weop*, *wiep*, *wip*, pl. *wepen*, *wepe*, *wopen*, later *wepte*), weep, wail, shed tears, < AS. *wēpan* (pret. *wēop*), cry aloud, wail, = OS. *wōpian*, cry aloud, = OFries. *wēpa* = OHG. *wuofan*, *wuafjan* (pret. *wiaf*), MHG. *wuofen*, *wüefen* = Icel. *æpa* (pret. *æpta*), cry, shout, = Goth. *wōpjan* (pret. *wōpida*), cry out, weep; from a noun. AS. *wōp*, clamor, outcry, = OS. *wōp* = OHG. *wuof*, *wuaf*, outcry, lament, = Icel. *óp*, a shout; cf. Russ. *ropite*, sob, wail, lament. Not connected with E. *whoop*, which is prop. *hoop*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To express sorrow, grief, or anguish by outcry; wail; lament; in more modern usage, to shed tears.

Thei of the Contree seyn that Adam and Eve *wepten* upon that Mount an 100 Zeer, whan thei weren dryven out 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 eye and morwe.
Chaucer, Troilus, 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 him. Acts xx. 37.

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 *weeping* 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.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. xii. 15. (*Davies.*)

Weeping ash, the variety *pendula* of the European ash, *Fraxinus 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, *Microlæna* (*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**. See *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*1.

II. *trans.* 1. To lament; bewail; bemoan.

Pensive she sat, revolving fates to come,
And *wept* her godlike son's approaching doom.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 114.

Nor is it
Wiser to *weep* a true occasion lost,
But trim our sails, and let old bygones be.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To *weep* his obsequies. *Dryden*, Æneid, ix. 648.

2. To shed or let fall drop by drop, as tears; give out in drops.

Sithen thou hast *wepen* [var. *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.
Milton, P. L., iv. 248.

3. To spend or consume in weeping; exhaust in tears: usually followed by *away*, *out*, or the like.

Weep my life *away*. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

I could *weep*
My spirit from mine eyes. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 99.

To weep millstones†. See *millstone*.

weep1 (wēp), *n.* [< ME. *wope*, *wop*, a later form, after the verb, of *wop*, < AS. *wop*, clamor, cry: see *weep*1, *v.*] 1†. Weeping; a fit of weeping.

She began to breste a *wepe* anon.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 408.

Wid rewell lote, and sorwe, and *wep*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2328.

2. Exudation; sweat, as of a gum-tree; a leak, as in the joint of a pipe. [Obsolete, colloq., or trade use.]

weep2†, *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewpew* for *pewit*. Also *wype*, *wipe*.

weepable† (wē'pa-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *wepeable*; < *weep*1 + *-able*.] Exciting or moving to tears; lamentable; grievous. *Bp. Pecock.*

weeper (wē'pėr), *n.* [< *weep*1 + *-er*1.] 1. 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 laugh 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 cuff. The term is also used for the band of crape worn as a mark of mourning.

Our . . . mourners clap bits of muslin on their sleeves, and these are called *weepers*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcvi.

There was not a widow in all the country who went to such an expense for black bombazine. She had her beautiful hair confined in crimped caps, and her *weepers* came over her elbows. *Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

(*b*) A long hatband, like a scarf, of crape or other black stuff, worn by men at a funeral.

It is a funereal 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.

(*c*) The long black crape veil worn by a widow in her weeds.

Most thankful I shall be to see you with a couple o' 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 called *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.

4. The South American capuchin monkey, *Cebus capucinus*.

weepful† (wēp'fūl), *a.* [< *weep*1, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of weeping; mournful. *Wyclif.*

weeping (wē'ping), *n.* [< ME. *wepinge*, *weppynge*; verbal n. of *weep*1, *v.*] Wailing; lamentation; shedding of tears.

With myche *wepyng* & woo thes wordes he said.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8489.

There shall be *weeping* and gnashing of teeth.
Mat. viii. 12.

weeping-cross (wē'ping-krôs), *n.* A cross, often of stone, erected on or by the side of a highway, at which penitential devotions were performed.

One is a kind of *weeping-cross*, Jack,
A gentle purgatory.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

For here I mourn for your, our publike losse,
And doe my pennance at the *weeping-crosse*.
Wither, Prince Henry's Obsequies.

To return or **come home by weeping-cross†**, to suffer defeat in some adventure; meet 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, I. 267).

But the time will come when, *comming home by Weeping-Crosse*, thou shalt confesse that it was better to be at home. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

weepingly (wē′ping-li), *adv.* [< *weeping* + *-ly*².] With weeping; in tears.

She took her son into her arms *weepingly* laughing.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ.

weeping-ripe† (wē′ping-rīp), *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* + *-ly*¹.] Weeping; tearful.

I . . . markede my *wepli* compleynte with office of poyntel. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 1.

weepy (wē′pi), *a.* [< *weep* + *-y*¹.] Moist; springy; exuding moisture; oozy; seepy: as, *weepy* clay; *weepy* stone. [Prov. Eng.]

weerisht, *a.* Same as *wearish*.

weesandt, *n.* An old spelling of *weasand*.

weese-allen (wēs′al′ėn), *n.* The jäger or skua-gull. See *dirty-allen*. Also *wease-allan*, *weese-allan*, *weese-aulin*.

weeselt, *n.* An old spelling of *weasel*.

weet¹t, *v.* An obsolete form of *wit*¹.

weet¹ (wēt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wit*¹.

weet² (wēt), *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* A dialectal form of *wet*.

weet³ (wēt), *a.* A dialectal form of *wight*².

weet⁴ (wēt), *n.* [Imitative.] The peetweet, or common sandpiper. See *Tringoides*.—**Weet-my-feet**, an imitative name for the common quail, *Coturnix communis* (or *dactylisonans*). [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

weet⁴ (wēt), *v. i.* [See *weet*⁴, *n.*] To cry as a weet or peetweet.

A sand-piper glided *weet weeting* along the shore.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

weet-bird (wēt′bėrd), *n.* [< *weet*⁴ + *bird*¹. Cf. *peetweet*.] The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*: from its cry. See cut under *wryneck*.

weetingt, weetinglyt. See *witting, wittingly*.

weetlesst, *a.* An obsolete form of *witless*.

weetweet (wēt′wēt), *n.* Same as *weet*⁴.

weever¹t, *n.* Same as *weaver-bird*. *Latham*, 1782.

weever² (wē′vėr), *n.* [Formerly spelled *weaver*, and appar. a particular use of *weaver*¹. 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 *Trachinus*, the greater, *T. draco*, 10 or 12 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 inflict a painful and serious wound when incautiously handled. It does not appear that the spines convey a specific poison, but they are smeared with a slime 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′vėr-fish), *n.* Same as *weever*².

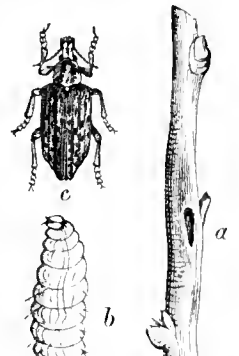
weevil (wē′vl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wearil*, *wearel*, *wirel*; < ME. *werel*, *wirel*, *weryl*, *wyrel*, < AS. *wifel*, in an early gloss *wibil*, a beetle (cf. *wibba* in *scarn-wibba*, dung-beetle), = OS. *wiril* = MLG. *werel* = D. *wevel* = OHG. *wibil*, *wibel*, MHG. *wibel*, G. *wiebel*, *wibel*, a weevil, = Icel. *yfill* (in comp. *tord-yfill*, dung-beetle).] **1.** A snout-beetle; any coleopterous insect of the section *Rhynchophora* (which see). The term is more properly restricted to the long-snouted forms of the family *Curculionidæ*, but is also extended (beyond the *Rhynchophora*) to the family *Bruchidæ*. The weevils are almost exclusively plant-feeders; most of them live in nuts, 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 the stems or roots of plants. *Brachytarsus* contains the only carnivorous forms, and these are said to live on bark lice. Some forms are subaquatic, as the water-weevil, *Lissorhoptrus simplex*. See phrases following, and cuts under *Anthonomus*, *Balaninus*, *bean-weevil*, *Bruchus*, *Calandra*, *clover-weevil*, *Conotrachelus*, *diamond-beetle*, *Epicærus*, *pea-weevil*, *Pissodes*, *plum-gouger*, *Rhynchophora*, and *seed-weevil*.

The wheat which is not turned is eaten with *wiuels*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 94.

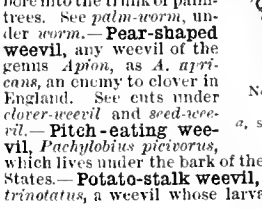
About this time it chanced a pretty secret to be discouered to preserue their corne from the fly, or *weauell*, which did in a manner as much hurt as the rats.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 161.

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.

2. Any insect which damages stored grain, as the fly-weevil, a local name in the southern United States for the grain-moth, *Gelechia 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 quadrigibbus*, a weevil which infests the fruit of the apple in the United States. Commonly called *apple-curculio*. See *apple-curculio*, and cut under *Anthonomus*.—**Cabbage-weevil**, *Ceuthorhynchus napi*, whose larvæ bore the crown of young cabbages in Europe, and which is supposed to have been introduced recently into the United States.—**Chestnut-weevil**, *Balaninus caryatripes*, a very long-nosed weevil whose larva is the common chestnut-grub of the United States.—**Clover-weevil.** (*a*) See *clover-weevil* (with cut). (*b*) *Phytonomus punctatus*, whose larvæ feed on the leaves of clover in Europe and the United States. (*c*) *Sitones crinitus* and *S. flavescens*, which feed upon the leaves of clover in Europe, their larvæ boring in the roots. The latter has been introduced into the United States.—**Cranberry-weevil**, *Anthonomus suturalis*.—**Grape-weevil.** (*a*) *Craponius inæqualis*, which attacks the fruit of the grape in the United States. (*b*) *Otiorhynchus sulcatus* and *O. picipes*, which feed upon the leaves and shoots of the grape in Europe. (*c*) *Rhynchites betuleti*, a formidable grape-pest in Europe, which rolls the leaves of the vine.—**Hazelnut-weevil**, *Balaninus nucum*.—**Hickory-nut weevil**, *Balaninus nasicus*, whose larva is found commonly in hickory-nuts in the United States.—**Imbricated weevil**, *Epicærus imbricatus*, of the United States. See *Epicærus* (with cut).—**Ironwood leaf-weevil**, an undetermined weevil which mines the leaves of ironwood in the United States.—**Leaf-rolling weevil**, any weevil whose larva lives in a leaf-roll, as *Attelabus bipunctulatus* of the United States, whose larva rolls the leaves of oak.—**New York weevil**, *Ithycerus 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**, *Pachylobius picivorus*, which lives under the bark of the pitch-pine in the 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 crataegi*, which bores into the fruit of the quince in the United States.—**Rhubarb-weevil**, *Lixus concavus*, which bores the stems of rhubarb in the middle United States.—**Rose-weevil**, *Aramigus fulleri*, whose larva burrows in the roots of the rose.—**Strawberry-weevil.** (*a*) The strawberry-crown borer (which see, with cut, under *strawberry*), *Tyloderma fragariæ*, whose larva bores into the root-crown of the strawberry in the United States. (*b*) *Anthonomus musculus*, the adult of which destroys the blossoms and flower-stalks of the strawberry in the eastern United States.—**White-pine weevil.** See *Pissodes* (with cut). (See also *acorn-weevil*, *bean-weevil*, *diamond-weevil*, *grain-weevil*, *nut-weevil*, *pea-weevil*, *pine-weevil*, *plum-weevil*, *rice-weevil*, *seed-weevil*, *water-weevil*, *wheat-weevil*.)



New York Weevil (*Ithycerus noveboracensis*).
a, stem punctured by larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle.



Quince-weevil (*Conotrachelus crataegi*).
a, side view; *b*, dorsal view. (Line shows natural size.)

weeviled, weevilled (wē′vld), *a.* [< *weevil* + *-ed*².] Infested or infected with weevils, as grain.

weevily, weevilly (wē′vl-i), *a.* [< *weevil* + *-y*¹.] Same as *weeviled*.

wee-wow¹ (wē′wou), *a.* [Appar. a redupl. var. of **wow*, < AS. *wōh*, crooked.] Wrong. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wee-wow² (wē′wou), *v.* [< *wee-wow*¹, *a.*] To twist about in an irregular manner. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

weezelt, *n.* An old spelling of *weasel*.

weft¹ (weft), *n.* [< ME. *weft*, < AS. *weft*, *wefta* (= Icel. *veftr*, also *vipta*, *vifta*), threads woven into and crossing the warp; with formative *-t*, < *wefan*, 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 *weft* was so called from its being "wafted" 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 felt-like stratum produced in certain fungi by abundant closely interwoven hyphæ.

The peripheral portion of the delicate hyphal *weft*.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 217.

weft²t. An obsolete form of the preterit and past participle of *wave*¹.

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.* [< *weft*¹ + *-age*.] Texture; the style or quality of the web, as of any 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 weft-thread, and performs its action by falling in the event of the breakage or failure of the thread.

weft-hook (weft′hůk), *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 *wedge*¹.

weght, weigh³t, *n.* See *wie*.

weght, *n.* See *weeht*.

weghtnesst, *n.* Same as *wightness*.

weheet, *n.* See *wighie*.

wehrgeld, wehrgelt, *n.* See *wergild*.

wehrlite (wār′līt), *n.* [Named after Aloys *Wehrle*, an Austrian 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 gravity (8.4). It consists essentially of bismuth and tellurium, and some analyses 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 crystals in southern Norway.

weid (wēd), *n.* Same as *weed*³.

weiet, *v.* An old spelling of *weigh*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

$$fx = \sum_{0}^{\infty}{}_n\, b^n \cos f(a^n)\, x\pi.$$

In certain cases, as when $p = 1$, $b < 1$, $ab > 1 + \frac{3}{2}\pi$, 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. See *theorem*.

Weigert's method. The method of tracing the course of the medullated nerve-fibers by hardening and staining them.

weigh¹ (wā), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *way*; < ME. *weien*, *weyen*, *wezen* (pret. *wei*, *wai*, *weze*, *weie*, *wogh*, pp. *weien*, *iweze*, *iweie*, *wowin*), < AS. *wegan* (pret. *wæg*, pp. *wegen*), carry, bear, also intr. move, = OFries. *wega*, *weia* = MD. *weghen*, D. *wegen*, weigh, = OHG. *wegan*, MHG. *wegen*, move, G. *wegen* in comp. *bewegen*, move, also in var. forms *wiegen*, rock, *wägen*, weigh, = Icel. *vega*, move, carry, lift, weigh, = Sw. *väga*, weigh, = Dan. *veie*, weigh, = Goth. *gawigan*, move, shake about, = OBulg. *vesti*, go, move, = L. *vehere*, carry, = Gr. ἔχειν, ὀχεῖσθαι = Skt.

√ *vah*, go, move. The orig. sense 'carry' passed into that of 'raise, lift,' and thence into that of 'weigh.' Hence ult. (< AS. *wegan*, etc.) *way*[1], *wagon*, *wain*[1], *way*[1], *wight*[1], *whit*, and (< L. *vehere*) *vehicle*, *convection*, etc.: see esp. *way*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To raise or lift; bear up: as, to *weigh* anchor; to *weigh* a ship that has been sunk.

And so ye same mornyng we *wayde* our anere and made sayle, and come into the foresayd hauyn at Mylo.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

[The ship] struck upon a rock, and, being forced to run ashore to save her men, could never be *weighed* since, although she lies a great height above the water.
Winthrop, 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* sugar; to *weigh* gold.

Like stuffe haue 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, l. 398.

Wherefore I pray you *weigh* this with yourself the better, and see whether you can espy how your doctrine is doubtful. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 130.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., i.

Weigh oath with oath, and you will nothing *weigh*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 131.

4†. To consider as worthy of notice; make account of; care for; regard; esteem.

You *weigh* me not? O, 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.** (*a*†) To preponderate over.

He *weighs* King Richard *down*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 89.

(*b*) To oppress with weight or heaviness; overburden; depress.

Thou [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 *weighs* two tons. The terms expressing the weight 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* iiii. marke.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. 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. 1.

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, II. ii.

Such considerations never *weigh* with them.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xci.

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 beseech you"; *weigh*, I am a soldier,
And truth I covet only, no fine terms, sir.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

The soldiers, less *weighing* because less knowing, clamoured to be 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, being over-loaden, . . . *weigh down*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 610.

To weigh in, in *sporting*, to ascertain one's weight before the contest. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xiv.

weigh[1] (wā), *n.* [< *weigh*[1], *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.

weigh[2] (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.

weigh[3]†, *n.* See *wegh*.

weighable (wā'a-bl), *a.* [< *weigh*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being weighed.

weighage (wā'āj), *n.* [< *weigh*[1] + *-age*.] A rate or toll paid for the weighing of goods. *Imp. Dict.*

weigh-bauk (wā'bâk), *n.* The beam of a balance; hence, in the plural, a pair of scales. [Scotch.]

Capering in the air in a pair of *weigh-bauks*, now up, now down. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, xxiv. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

weigh-beam (wā'bēm), *n.* A weighing-scale carried by a wooden or iron horse, for convenience in weighing freight at a dock or railroad-station; a portable scale used by custom-house weighers, etc.

weigh-board (wā'bōrd), *n.* In *mining*. See *wayboard*.

weigh-bridge (wā'brij), *n.* A weighing-machine for weighing carts, wagons, etc., with their load.

weigh-can (wā'kan), *n.* A reservoir from which supplies are drawn, so connected with a scale that any desired weight may be conveniently drawn out.

weighed† (wād), *a.* Balanced; experienced.

A young man not *weighed* in state matters. *Bacon.*

weigher (wā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *weyere* (= MLG. MHG. *weger*); < *weigh*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which weighs; an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities or test weights.—**2†.** The equator.

This same cercle is cleped also the *weyere* (equator) of the day, for, whan the sonne is in the hevedes of Aries and Libra, than ben the daies and the nyhtes illike of lenghthe in the world. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. sec. 17.

Sacker and weigher. See *sacker*[1].

weighership (wā'ėr-ship), *n.* [< *weigher* + *-ship*.] The office of weigher.

weigh-house (wā'hous), *n.* A building (generally of a public character) at or in which goods are weighed by suitable apparatus.

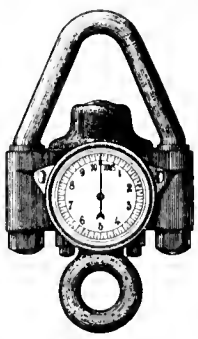
He shall, with an hour's lying in the pulpit, get enough to find thirty or forty sturdy lubbers a month long, of which the weakest shall be as strong in the belly, when he cometh unto the manger, as the mightiest porter in the *weigh-house*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 76.

weighing (wā'ing), *n.* [< ME. *weyyuge*, *weynge*; verbal n. of *weigh*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of ascertaining weight.—**2.** As much as is weighed at once: as, a *weighing* of beef. *Imp. Dict.*—**3.** Same as *weighting*.

weighing-cage (wā'ing-kāj), *n.* A cage in which living animals, as pigs, sheep, and calves, may be conveniently weighed.

weighing-house (wā'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *weigh-house*.

weighing-machine (wā'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Any contrivance by which the weight of an object may be ascertained, as the common balance, spring-balance, steelyard, etc. 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 cattle, 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 piston, 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.



Hydrostatic Weighing-machine.

weighing-scoop (wā'ing-skōp), *n.* A combined scoop and spring-balance. 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 settled.

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'shâft), *n.* In a steam-engine, a rocking-shaft or rocker-shaft.

weight[1] (wāt), *n.* [Formerly also *waight*; < ME. *weight*, *weihte*, *weizte*, *weght*, *wight*, *wigt*, < AS. *gewiht*, weight, = MLG. *wicht*, *gewicht* = D. *gewigt* = OHG. **gewiht*, MHG. *gewiht*, *gewihte*, G. *gewicht*, weight, = Icel. *vætt* = Sw. *vigt* = Dan. *vægt*, weight; with formative *-t*, < AS. *wegan*, etc., raise, lift: see *weigh*[1]. 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].] **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 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 $\frac{1}{189}$ of itself at the poles than at the equator; it also varies considerably with the elevation above the sea ($\frac{1}{3175}$ 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 carried 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 matter is obtained by dividing the weight by the measure of gravity; but now both the theoretical books and the legal definitions of the standards used in weighing make the pound, kilo, etc., to be masses, or quantities of matter, whose weight is obtained by multiplying them by the acceleration of gravity at any station. Nevertheless, the older system still finds a few supporters. It was long after Galileo had firmly established the law of falling bodies before it occurred to anybody that weight was a force. Gravity, so far as common observation shows, draws bodies to the earth alone, and that in parallel lines, and Galileo had shown that it accelerates all bodies alike, whether they are great or small, so that there was nothing to suggest the idea of force, especially as that idea was then in its infancy, and had not attained its present prominence in the minds of men. Weight in those days being looked upon as a property of single bodies, and not as subsisting between pairs of bodies, was necessarily confounded with mass; and a mental inertia, or natural clinging to old conceptions, kept up the confusion after Newton had demonstrated the true law of gravitation. For the units of weight, see def. 5. Abbreviated *wt.*

Allas that I bihighte
Of pured gold a thousand pound of *wighte*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 832.

So Belgian 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.

2. Mass; relative quantity of matter.—**3.** A heavy mass; specifically, something used on account of its weight or its mass. Thus, the usefulness 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 disadvantage: but the weights of a clock are for giving a downward pull, and their momentum is practically nothing.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 699.

Both men and women in Cochin account it a great Gallantrie to haue wide eares, which therfore they stretch by arte, hanging *waights* on them till they reach to their shoulders. *Purchas*, 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 content to carry *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 expressing the weight or mass of bodies. *Avoirdupois weight* is founded on the avoirdupois pound (see *pound*[1]), 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 hundredweight, and 20 hundredweights a ton. (See *ton*[1].) The stone is 14 pounds. *Troy weight* 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 20 peroits, each of 24 blanks. The goldsmiths also divided the ounce 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 8 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 *metric*[3].

6. Pressure; burden; care; responsibility.

A wise Chieftain neuer trusts the *waight*
Of th' execution of a braue 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.
Milton, 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 Cynthia.

7. In *coal-mining*, subsidence of the roof due 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.

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 *waight* one then another, & is a figure of great both efficacie & ornament. . . . We call this figure by the Greeke originall, the Auanecr or figure of encrease, because euery word that is spoken is one of more *weight* then another. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 182.

For weill aneughe they understood
The matter was of *weght*.
Battle of Balrinnes (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 audacious enquiries.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 17.

I 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 deduction for tare, impurity, or other similar correction: in contradistinction to *net* or *suttle weight*.—**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.** See *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[1] (wāt), *v. t.* [< *weight*[1], *n.*] 1. To add or attach a weight or weights to; load with additional weight; add to the heaviness of.

Some of the [balance] poles are *weighted* at both ends, but ours 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 the pressure of the liquid metal.

weight[2] (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; 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. *Locke.*

The *weightiness* of the adventure. *Sir J. Hayward.*

weighting (wā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *weight*[1], *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] + *-less.*] 1. Having no weight; imponderable; light.

That light and *weightless* down.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 33.

2. Of no importance or consideration.

And so [they] are oft-times emboldned to ronle upon them as from alofte 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 lathe-rest which is held firmly upon the shears by a weight hung beneath. *E. H. Knight.*

weighty (wā'ti), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *waightie, waygthy*; < *weight*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having considerable weight; heavy; ponderous.

Yorke. I pray you, Vncle, giue me this Dagger. . . .
Glo. It is too *weightie* for your Grace to weare.
Shak., Rich. 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 cares of gouernment.
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 *wechty* cure.
Lawder, Dewtie 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 convince; forcible; cogent.

Masking the business from the common eye
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. Authoritative; influential; important.

The *weightiest* men in the *weightiest* stations. *Swift.*

The grave and *weighty* men who listened to him approved his words. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 257

7†. Severe; rigorous; afflictive.

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 *weel*[3].

weil†, *n.* Same as *weel*[1].

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 Lancashire.
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii. (*Davies.*)

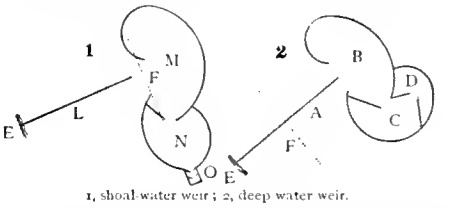
Weingarten's theorem. See *theorem*.

Weinmannia (wīn-man'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), named after J. W. *Weinmann*, a German apothecary.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Saxifragaceæ* and tribe *Cunonieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with imbricated 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 south temperate regions, occurring in America, Australia, New Zealand, and the Mascarene and Pacific islands. They are trees or shrubs with opposite branchlets, opposite coriaceous, often glandular leaves, odd-pinnate with a winged rachis. The small white flowers are disposed in simple terminal or axillary erect racemes, 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 Jamaica 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 cultivated in England, and *W. racemosa* is known as the *tawai-bark tree*.

weir, wear[3] (wēr), *n.* [The spelling *weir* is irreg. and appar. Sc.; the proper spelling is *wear;* early mod. E. *wear, weare, were*, sometimes *wire;* < ME. *wer* (dat. *were*), < AS. *wer*, a weir, dam, fence, hedge, inclosure, = G. *wehr*, a weir, dam, dike, = Icel. *vörr*, a fenced-in landing-place; from the root of AS. *werian*, protect, guard, defend, etc., also fence, dam: see *wear*[2].] 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 hucks, and hatchways, and eel-baskets, into the Nun's-pool. *Kingsley*, Yeast, iii.

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. 1, has a leader L, which is a row of stakes, generally woven with brush, leading out from the shore. Its extremity is at the entrance of the big



1, shoal-water weir; 2, deep water weir.

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 O, 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 high-water mark, and F the low-water mark.

The day following we came to Chippanum, where the people were fled, but their *wires* afforded us fish.
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 ebb-tide.—**Half-tide weir**, a fish-weir so placed that the fish taken can be removed at half-ebb or 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 *slat*[3].

weiranglet, *n.* Same as *warriangle*. *Willughby.*

weird (wērd), *n.* [Formerly also *wierd*; < ME. *werde, wierde, wirde, wyrde, wurde*, < AS. *wyrd, wird, wurd*, destiny, fate, also, personified, one of the Fates (= OS. *wurth* = MD. *wrd, wrth* = OHG. *wurt*, MHG. *wurth*, fate, death, = Icel. *urthr*, fate, one of the three Norns or Fates), < *weorthan* (pret. pl. *wurdon*), etc., become, happen: see *worth*[1]. The spelling *weird* is Sc.] 1. Fate; destiny; luck.

The *wirdes* that we clepen destinee.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2580.

I was youngest,
And aye my *wierd* it was the hardest!
Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, *I.* 159).

My *weird* mann be fulfilled.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

For the personification of *Weird* or Destiny, see Kemble, Saxons in England, i. 400: "it shall befall us as *Weird* decideth, the lord of every man."
C. Elton, 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 comes *weird;* fair fall them that call me Madam. *Scotch Proverb.* (*Jamieson.*)

5. The Fates personified. [Rare.]

Wo worth (quoth the *Weirds*) the wights that thee wrought.
Montgomerie, in Watson's Coll. (*Jamieson.*)

To dree one's or a weird. See *dree*.

weird (wērd), *a.* [Not directly < *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 jngit be the pepill to be *weird sisters*. *Boethius* (tr. by Bellenden).

2. Of or pertaining to witches or witchcraft; supernatural; hence, unearthly; suggestive of witches, witchery, or unearthliness; wild; uncanny.

Out of the hardened clay and marl of the lake bottoms the elements are carving some of the *weirdest* 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 euer be it,
The weird sisteris defendis that suld be wit.
G. Douglas, Æneid, iii.

I dreamt last night of *the* three *weird sisters*.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 20.

weird (wērd), *v. t.* [Formerly also *wierd;* < *weird*, *n.*] 1. To destine; doom; change by witchcraft or sorcery.

I *weird* ye to a fiery beast,
And relieved sall ye never be.
Kempion (Child's 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's Ballads, III. 308).

weirdless† (wērd'les), *a.* [< *weird* + *-less.*] Ill-fated; luckless.

Wae be to that *weirdless* wicht,
And a' his witcherie.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 325).

weirdly (wērd'li), *adv.* 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 Rev.*

weir-fishing (wēr'fish'ing), *n.* The method or practice of taking fish by means of a weir.

weir-table (wēr'ta'bl), *n.* A record or memorandum used to estimate the quantity of water that will flow in a given time over a weir of given width at different heights of the water.

weise (wēz), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *wise*[3].

weism (wē'izm), *n.* [< *we* + *-ism*, in imitation of *egotism.*] The frequent use of the pronoun *we*. *Antijacobin Rev.* [Cant.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

Weitbrecht's cartilage. An interarticular cartilage in the acromioclavicular joint.

Weitbrecht's ligament. A thin band of fibers passing between the radius and ulna in the forearm.

weive†, *v.* An old spelling of *waive*.

wejack, *n.* The fisher, or Pennant's marten. See *fisher* (with cut).

weka rail. See *Ocydromus*.

weke[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wiek*[1].

weke[2]†, *a.* and *v.* An old spelling of *weak*.

weke[3] (wēk), *interj.* [Cf. *whack, squeak.*] An imitation of the squeaking of an infant or a pig.

Weke, weke! so cries a pig prepared to the spit.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 146.

weket†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wicket*.

wekyd†, *a.* A Middle English form of *wicked*[1].

wel†, *adv.* An old spelling of *well*[2].

wela†, *adv.* An occasional Middle English form of *well*[2], as in *wela wylle*, very wild, *wela wynne*, very joyful, etc.

Wela-wynne is the wort that woxes ther-onte,
When the donkande dewe dropez of the lenez,
To bide a blysful blusch of the bryzt sunne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 518.

*Wela*wylle watz the way, ther thay bi wod schulden,
Til hit watz sone sesoun that the sunne ryses.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2084.

welaway†, **welawo**†, *interj.* and *n.* See *well-away*.

Welch† (welch), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Welsh*.

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.* [< ME. *welcome, welcume, wilcome, wilcume, wulcume, wolcome, wilkume*, welcome, used in predicate and orig. a noun, < AS. *wilcuma*, one whose coming suits the will or wish of another, one who is received with pleasure, a welcome guest (= OHG. *willikome*, one who is received with pleasure, MHG. *willekumen*, G. *willkommen*, welcome, = MD. *wilkom, welkom*, D. *welkom*, adj., welcome); < *wil-la*, will, wish, pleasure, + *cuma*, one who comes, a comer: see *will*[1] and *come*. In ME. the word becomes confused with a similar form of Scand. origin, namely Icel. *velkominn* (= Sw. *välkommen* = Dan. *velkommen*, welcome, lit. 'well come,' like F. *bien venu*), < *vel*, etc. (= E. *well*), + *kominn*, etc., = E. *come*, pp.; but these forms were prob. orig. identical with the AS., D., and G. The adj. use is due to the position of the 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*.

Welcome, ffrendis; but I wolde frayne
How fare ze with that faire woman?
York Plays, p. 194.

Ye 're *welcome* here, my young Redin,
For coal and candle licht.
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 pleasure; gladly received into knowledge or possession: as, *welcome* news; a *welcome* relief.

A *welcomer* present to our master.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

Although my thoughts seem sad, they are *welcome* to me.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

They were a *welcum* sight to see.
Jamie Telfer (Child's 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 ladyship.
Des. Your honour is most *welcome*.
Shak., Othello, iv. 3. 4.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Acceptable, agreeable, gratifying, pleasant.

welcome (wel'kum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *welcomed*, ppr. *welcoming*. [< ME. *welcumen, wilcumen, wilcomen, wulcumen, wolcumen*, < AS. *wilcumian* (= G. *be-willkommnen*), welcome, treat as a welcome guest, < *wilcuma*, a welcome guest: see *welcome*, *n.*] 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.

Thei . . . 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. 1569.

welcome (wel'kum), *n.* [< *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 *welcome*. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 1.

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 new-comer.

Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest *welcome* at an inn.
Shenstone, Written on the Window of an Inn.

To bid a welcome, to receive with professions of friendship, kindness, or gladness.

To thee and thy company I *bid*
A hearty *welcome*. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 111.

welcomely† (wel'kum-li), *adv.* [< *welcome* + *-ly*[2].] In a welcome manner.

Juvenal, . . . by an handsome and metrical expression, more *welcomely* 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 of *welcomeness*. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 37.

welcomer (wel'kum-ėr), *n.* [< *welcome* + *-er*[1].] One who welcomes, or salutes or receives kindly a new-comer.

Thou woful *welcomer* of glory.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 90.

weld[1], **wold**[2] (weld, wōld), *n.* [Also Sc. *wald;* < ME. *welde, walde, wolde*, weld, dyers' yellow-weed; cf. D. *wouw* = Sw. Dan. *rau* = G. *wau, waude, wied* (> F. *gaude* = Sp. *gualda* = Pg. *gualde*), weld. Further connections uncertain. Some compare *woad*, and, for the root, the verb *well*[1], boil.] The dyer's-weed, *Reseda luteola*, a seentless species of mignonette, native in southern Europe and naturalized further north. It was formerly much cultivated as a dye-plant, its pods affording a permanent yellow suited to both animal and vegetable fibers, later displaced, however, by quercitron, flavin, and the aniline dyes. Its seeds yield a drying-oil. Also *yellow-weed*, and sometimes *woad* or *wild woad*.

weld[2] (weld), *v.* [Ult. a variant, through the Scand. forms, of *well*, boil: see *well*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To unite or consolidate, as pieces of metal 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 continuing in 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 such 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 *welding* 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 Thomson, 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, these 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 partakes of the nature of autogenous soldering, the pieces of metal being actually fused while uniting; in other cases, as with iron, nickel, or platinum, the union may take place without fusion, as in ordinary welding. In electric welding the pressure which forces the metallic surfaces together may, in the case of a plastic metal like iron, be either quiet or percussive in character; in autogenous soldering a more delicate and quiet pressure is generally preferred. In case of large articles hydraulic pressure can be used to force their surfaces into contact with each other.

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 *weld* 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; be capable of being welded.

weld[2] (weld), *n.* [< *weld*[2], *v.*] 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 not to be trusted. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., § 311.

weld[3]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *wield*.

weldability (wel-da-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *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. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 8.

weldable (wel′da-bl), *a.* [< *weld*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being welded.

weld-bore (weld′bōr), *n.* A kind of woolen cloth made at Bradford, in Yorkshire, England. *Diet. of Needlework.*

welder[1] (wel′dėr), *n.* [< *weld*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who welds, or an instrument or appliance for welding.

welder[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wielder*.

welding-heat (wel′ding-hēt), *n.* See *heat*.

welding-machine (wel′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine by which the edges of plates previously 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″dėr), *n.* A flux for use in heating metal for welding, consisting of a calcined powder formed from borax and other ingredients.

The steel to be welded . . . is then dipped into the *welding powder*, and again placed in the fire. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st scr., p. 361.

welding-swage (wel′ding-swāj), *n.* A block or a fulling-tool used in closing a welded joint. *E. H. Knight.*

weld-iron (weld′ī″ėrn), *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 construction of boilers built up of *weldless* rings. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 367.

weld-steel (weld′stēl), *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*.

welet. A Middle English form of *weal*[1], *well*[2].

welefult, *a.* Another spelling of *wealful*.

welewt, *r.* A Middle English form of *wallow*[2].

First a man growith as dooth a gras,
And anoon after *welewith* as flouris of hay.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

welfare (wel′fâr), *n.* [< ME. *welfare* (= MLG. *wolvare*); < *well*[2] + *fare*[1].] **1.** A state or condition 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 Merchant'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*, Hist. 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, Troilus, iv. 228.

welk[1], *n.* Same as *whelk*[1].

welk[2]† (welk), *v. i.* [< ME. *welken*, fade, vanish, wither, = D. *welken* = OHG. *welchen*, MHG. G. *welken*, wither; from an adj. seen in OHG. *welc*, *welch*, MHG. G. *welk*, moist, mild, soft, withered; cf. OBulg. *vlaga*, moisture, dampness, *vlĭgŭkŭ*, moist, Lith. *vilgyti*, make moist; prob. from a root **welg*, be moist. Cf. *welkin*.] **1.** To fade; decline; decrease.

But nowe sadde Winter *welked* hath the day.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

Now seven times Phœbus had his *welked* wain
Upon the top of Cancer's tropic set.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, iv. 1.

2. To wither; wrinkle; shrivel.

Ful pale and *welked* is my face.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 276.

welk[3], *n.* Same as *whelk*[2].

welked, *a.* See *whelked*.

welkin (wel′kin), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *welken*, *welkine*, *welkne*, *wolkyn*, *wolkne*, *wolene*, *weolcne*, the welkin, the sky, the region of clouds, orig. 'the clouds,' < AS. *wolcen*, clouds, pl. of *wolcen*, a cloud, = OS. *wolkan* = OFries. *wolken*, *ulken* = MD. *wolcke*, D. *wolk* = LG. *wulke* = OHG. *wolchan*, also *wolcha*, MHG. *wolken*, *wolke*, G. *wolke*, a cloud; prob. orig. 'mist, fog, moisture,' < √ **welg*, be moist: see *welk*[1]. For the transition from 'cloud' to 'sky,' cf. *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, l. 62.

All the heavens revolve
In the small *welkin* of a drop of dew.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

II. *a.* Sky-blue. [Rare.]

Come, sir page,
Look on me with your *welkin* eye: sweet villain!
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 136.

welky, *a.* See *whelky*.

well[1] (wel), *v. i.* [< ME. *wellen*, < AS. *wellan*, *wyllan*, well or spring up (= OHG. *wellōn*, MHG. G. *wellen*, well up, = Icel. *vella*, make to boil), a secondary form, associated with the noun *well*[1], from the orig. strong verb AS. *weallan* (= OFries. *walla* = OS. OHG. *wallan* = Icel. *vella* = Sw. *välla* = Dan. *vælde*), boil, well up: see *wall*[2], and cf. *well*[1], *n.* Cf. also *weld*[2].] **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.

well[1] (wel), *n.* [< ME. *wel* (*well-*), also *welle*, *wulle*, *wille*, < AS. *well*, *wyll*, also *wella*, *wylla*, a well, spring (= MD. *welle*, D. *wel* = OHG. *wella*, MHG. G. *welle*, a wave, billow, surge, = Icel. *vella*, boiling, ebullition, = Dan. *væld* (for **væll*), a spring), < *weallan*, boil: see *wall*[2], and cf. *wall*[2], *n.*, and *well*[1], *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 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 manner in which the supply has been made available. There is, however, no sharp distinction possible between the two words. Thus, Prestwich speaks of the "beautiful spring [between Cirencester and Cheltenham] known as the Seven Wells," and Phillips of a "feeble intermittent spring [issuing from Giggleswick Scar, in Yorkshire] known as the Ebbing and Flowing 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.
Milton, 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 blood 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 caving 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; but 'tis enough. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 99.

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.

5. A cavity, 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. Blackmore, 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.

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.

Specifically — (*a*) In a building, a compartment or shaft extending through the different floors, or from top to bottom, 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 air or light to interior rooms, etc. The kinds of well named are distinctively called a *well-staircase* or (for the space interior to the stairs) a *well-hole*, an *elevator-shaft*, and an *air-* or *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 fish are kept alive: distinctively called *live-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 cavity 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 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, xxxvii.

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, II. 113.

=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.

well[2] (wel), *adv.*; compar. *better*, superl. *best*. [Also E. dial. *wall;* Sc. *weel*, *weil;* < ME. *wel*, *weel*, *wal*, *wol*, *welle*, *wele*, sometimes *wela*, < AS. *wel*, *well* = OS. *wel* = OFries. *wel*, *wal*, *wol* = D. *wel* = MLG. *wol*, *wal*, *wale*, LG. *wal* = OHG. *wela*, *wola*, MHG. *wol*, G. *wohl*, *wol* = Icel. *vel* (sometimes *val*) = Sw. *väl* = Dan. *vel* = Goth. *waila*, well; orig. 'as wished,' 'as desired,' from the root of *will*[1]; cf. Gr. *βέλτερος*, better, Skt. *vara*, better, *vara*, a wish, Skt. √ *var*, choose: see *will*[1]. *Well* has come 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 Apollo. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

You cannot anger him worse than to doe *well*.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, 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.

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; exceedingly: 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.

For blynd men (as I haue feill)
Can nocht decerne fair colours *weill*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 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. *Browning*, 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 be held hym *well*,
And liked him right *well* in euery thyng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 458.

She looketh *well* to the ways of her household.
Prov. xxxi. 27.

Pray thee advise thyself *well*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 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., l. 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.), l. 1905.

Aton is from thens southwardes *wele* towarde Jherusalem, within the londe and not vpon the see.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 48.

She wears her bonnet *well* back on her head.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

7. Conformably to state or circumstances; with propriety; conveniently; advantageously; justifiably: as, I 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. *Mivart*, 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 deuowteliche, a messe solempliche soungyn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Be quyke and redy, meke and sensiable,
Wele awaityng to fulfylle anone
What that thy souerayne comay[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.

9†. Entirely; fully; quite; in full measure.

That Castelle [Bethanye] is *wel* a Myle long fro Jerusalem. *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.), i. 38.

10. Very; much; very much: obsolete except in *well nigh* (see *well-nigh*).

With-oute presentz or pens, she pleseth *wel* fewe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 161.

Wel litel thynken ye upon my wo.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 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.), l. 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.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,
With all the nearest things to my heart, *as well*
My chamber-councils. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 236.

It is not simply a house. It is a person, as it were, *as well*. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 93.

As well as. See *as*[1].—**As well . . . as,** both . . . and; one equally with the other; jointly.

Stake owt all kindes of fortilleac[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* ecclesiastical *as* civil, 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 as†. See *so*[1].—**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 *heeled*, 2.—**Well met.** See *meet*[1].—**Well must ye.** See *must*[1].—**Well nigh,** very nearly; almost: often compounded. See *well-nigh*.

My steps had *well nigh* slipped. Ps. lxxiii. 2.

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*.

[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*.]

well[2] (wel), *a.* and *n.* [< *well*[2], *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.

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, oft 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.), l. 662.

Olym. Is 't not a handsome wench?
Gent. She is *well* enough, madam.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

It is a more common then convenient saying that nine Taylors make a man; it were *well* if nineteen could make a woman to her minde. *N. 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 I am *well*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 28.

4†. In good standing; favorably situated or connected; enjoying consideration: used predicatively.

He . . . was *well* with Henry the Fourth. *Dryden*.

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 Lieutenant, ii. 4.

He proceeded to acquaint her who of quality was *well* or sick within the bills of mortality.
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

To let well alone. See *let*[1]. **Well to live†,** having a competence; in comfortable circumstances. Compare *well-to-do*.

You're a made old man; . . . you're *well to live*.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3. 125.

Well to pass†. 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 *well?*"
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 43.

well-acquainted (wel'ą-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'ą-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 good advice or careful reflection; considerate; prudent: as, a *well-advised* proceeding.

well-aneart (wel'ą-nēr'), *adv.* [Also *well-anere* (given as *well-an-ere* in Halliwell) as an exclamation; < *well*[2] + *anear*. In the exclamatory use *anear* seems to supply the same vague 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'ą-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'ą-poin'ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being well-appointed. [Rare.]

Her actual smartness, as London people would call it, her *well-appointedness*, and her evident command of more than one manner. *H. James, Jr.*, Tragic Muse, xxvi.

wellaway (wel'ą-wā), *interj.* [< ME. *wel awaye, welaway, waylewey, waylaway, walaway, weylawey, welcaway, 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.), l. 2088.

This is the lif of this lordis that lyuen shulde 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 Scarlet towne, where I was borne,
There was a faire maid dwellin,
Made every youth cry *Wel awaye!*
Her name was Barbara Allen.
Barbara Allen's Cruelty (Child's Ballads, II. 158).

wellawayt, *n.* [< *wellaway, interj.*] Woe; misery.

For his glotonie and his grete sclouthe he hath a grenous 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, l. 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 behavior or conduct; becoming in manner; courteous; civil.

Such orderly and *well-behaved* reproof to all uncomeliness. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 59.

well-being (wel'bē'ing), *n.* [< *well*[2] + *being.*] Well-conditioned existence; good mode of being; moral or physical welfare; a state of life which secures or tends toward happiness. Sometimes written *wellbeing*.

It behoves not a wise Nation to commit the sum of thir *wellbeing*, the whole state of thir Safety, to Fortune.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

No test of the physical *well-being* of society can be named so decisive as that which is furnished by bills of mortality. *Macaulay*, Southey's Colloquies.

well-beloved (wel'bē-luv'ed), *a.* Greatly beloved; very dear. Sometimes used substantively.

Myrrh is my *well-beloved* unto me. Cant. i. 13.

The *well-beloved* Brutus. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 180.

well-beseeming (wel'bē-sē'ming), *a.* Properly or duly beseeming; suitably becoming.

In a noble Prince nothing is more decent and *welbeseeming* 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-beseen† (wel'bē-sēn'), *a.* Well-looking; fine in appearance; showy.

The Briton Prince him readie did awayte,
In glistering armes right goodly *well-beseene*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 29.

well-bestrutted (wel'bē-strut'ed), *a.* [See *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.]

well-borer (wel'bōr″ėr), *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 wells often extending to a great depth. Percussion drilling is most used for this purpose. Compare *oil-well*, *oil-derrick*, etc.

well-born (wel'bôrn), *a.* [= G. *wohlgeboren*; as *well*[2] + *born*[1].] Of high or respectable birth; not of low origin.

The term *well-born* was a contemptuous nickname 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, l. 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 Diamond (Child's Ballads, II. 383).

A moral, sensible, and *well-bred* man
Will not affront me, and no other can.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 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 muscles 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* woman. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 317.

well-carset, *n.* [Also Sc. *well-kerse*; ME. *welle carse*, < AS. *wylle-cærse*, water-cress, < *wylle*, well, spring, + *cærse*, cress: see *well*[1] and *cress*.] Water-cress.

Ich rede no faithful frere at thy feste sytte;
3ut were me leuere, by oure lord, lyue by *welle-carses*
Than haue my fode and my fyndynge of false menne wynynges. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 292.

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 condicioned*; < *well*[2] + *conditioned*.] In good or favorable condition; in a desirable state of being; as, a *well-conditioned* mind. *Prompt. Parv.*, 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 community.

well-curb (wel'kėrb), *n.* A curb or inclosure around and above the top of a well. See cut under *pozzo*.

Losson . . . sat on the *well-curb*, shouting bad language down to the parrot.
R. Kipling, In the Matter of a Private.

well-deck (wel'dek), *n.* An open space on the main deck of a ship, inclosed like a well by the bulwarks and partial higher decks forward and aft.

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″ėr), *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-deed†, *n.* [< ME. *weldede*, *weldæd*, < AS. *weldǣd* (= OHG. *wolatāt* = Goth. *wailadēds*); as *well*[2] + *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. II., 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'ėr), *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*[2] + *doing*.] Good conduct or action.

The cristin ne myght bet litill space endure, ne hadde be the *well doinge* of the v knyghtes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 550.

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'drān), *n.* 1. A drain or vent, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land.—2. A drain leading to a well or pit.

well-drain (wel'drān), *v. t.* [< *well-drain*, *n.*] To drain, as land, by means of wells or pits, 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 in England known under the name of *well-dressing*. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 87.

well-drill (wel'dril), *n.* A tool or drill used in boring wells.

well-earned (wel'ėrnd), *a.* Thoroughly deserved; fully due on account of action or conduct: as, a *well-earned* punishment.

well-faced (wel'fāst), *a.* Of good face or aspect. [Rare.]

He that hath any *well-faced* phancy in his Crowne, and 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'fāmd), *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.

well-fard (wel'färd), *a.* [Sc., also *weel-fard*, *weilfaurt*; a dial. contraction of *well-favored*.] Well-favored.

Now hold your tongue, my *well-far'd* maid,
Lat a' your mourning be.
John o' Hazelgreen (Child's Ballads, IV. 86).

wellfare†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *welfare*.

well-faring† (wel'fār'ing), *a.* [Cf. *fare*[1], *v.*, 6.] Well-seeming; fine-appearing; handsome.

Therwithal of brawnes and of bones
A *well-faringe* persone for the nones.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 54.

well-favored (wel'fā'vord), *a.* Being of good favor or appearance; good-looking; comely.

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-flowering (wel'flou″ėr-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.

well-foughten† (wel'fâ'tn), *a.* Bravely fought.

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*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 105.

Many live comparatively *well-found* lives.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 728.

well-founded (wel'foun'ded), *a.* Founded on good reasons; having strong probability; not baseless: as, *well-founded* suspicions.

well-given† (wel'giv'n), *a.* Given to what is well or good; well-meaning; well-intentioned.

Why are you a burthen to the world's conscience, and an eye-sore to *well-given* men?
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii. 2.

well-governor†, *n.* [ME. *wel-gouernour* (tr. L. *qui bene præest*).] One who governs well.

The prestis that ben *wel gouernouris*.
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 bent on him that enters next.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2. 24.

well-grass (wel'gràs), *n.* The water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*. Also *well-girse*. Compare *well-carse*. [Scotch.]

well-grounded (wel'groun'ded), *a.* Having good grounds or reasons; well-based; well-founded.

well-head (wel'hed), *n.* The source of a natural well or spring.

To-walten [overflowed] alle thyse *welle-hedes* [of the deluge] & the water flowed.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 428.

Old *well-heads* of haunted rills. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

well-hole (wel'hōl), *n.* 1. A deep, narrow, perpendicular cavity, as the space from top to bottom of a house round which stairs turn; also, 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 domestic uses.

Lately had standing in my *well-house* . . . a great cauldron of copper. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 25.

well-informed (wel'in-fôrmd'), *a.* Possessed of full information on a wide variety of subjects.

welling (wel'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *well*[1], *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 under 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. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

Wellingtonia (wel-ing-tō'ni-ä), *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 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-intentioned* argument. *The American*, XI. 44.

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.* [< *well*[2] + *knit*, *pp.*] Firmly compacted; strongly framed or fixed.

O *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'nōn), *a.* Fully or familiarly known; clearly apprehended; generally acknowledged.

Implored for aid each *well-known* face,
And strove to seek the Dame's embrace.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 25.

well-liking† (wel'lī'king), *a.* 1. Appearing well; good-looking; well-conditioned.

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, I. 244.

2. Showing off well; clever; smart.

Well-liking wits they have. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 268.

well-looked† (wel'lůkt), *a.* Well-looking; having a good appearance.

They are both little, but very like one another, and *well-looked* children. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 270.

well-looking (wel'lůk'ing), *a.* Looking well; fairly good-looking.

The horse was a bay, a *well-looking* animal enough. *Dickens.*

She was a *well-looking*, almost a handsome woman. *J. C. Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, xxx.

well-mannered (wel'man'ėrd), *a.* [< ME. *well maneryd*; < *well*[2] + *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, haue a care to be *well mannered*. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by 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* characters; a *well-marked* genus, species, or variety.—2. Specifying a South African tortoise, *Homopus signatus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

well-meaner (wel'mē'nėr), *n.* One 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-meaning (wel'mē'ning), *a.* Well-intentioned: frequently used with slight contempt.

Plain *well-meaning* soul. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 128.

He was ever a timorous, chicken-spirited, though *well meaning* man. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xx.

well-meant (wel'ment), *a.* Rightly intended: friendly; sincere; not feigned.

Edward's *well meant* honest love. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 67.

well-minded (wel'mīn'ded), *a.* Of good or well-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-minded Clarence, be thou fortunate! *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 27.

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-natur'd* and reflecting Part of an Audience. *Congreve*, Way of the World, Ded.

wellness (wel'nes), *n.* [< *well*[2] + *-ness*.] The state of being well or in good health. *Hood.*

well-nigh (wel'nī'), *adv.* [< ME. *wel ny, wel nygh, wel neih*; prop. two words: see *well*[2] and *nigh*.] Very nigh; very nearly; almost wholly or entirely. Also written as a single word and (more properly) as two words.

A wegge of boone or yron putte bytwene
The bark and tree *welnygh* III fingers depe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

The labour of *well-nigh* fifty pioners. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 19.

The dreary night has *wellnigh* passed. *Whittier*, Pæan.

well-ordered (wel'ôr'dėrd), *a.* Rightly or correctly ordered, regulated, or governed.

There is a law in each *well-order'd* nation
To curb 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, 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; pleasing.

A sacrifice acceptable, *well-pleasing* to God. Phil. iv. 18.

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).

Thou wouldst willingly walk in all *well-pleasing* unto Him. *Bp. Leighton*, Com. on 1st Peter.

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 books or literature.

well-regulated (wel'reg'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Under proper regulation or control; in good order as to arrangement or management; well-ordered.

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. Held in high respect; highly esteemed. [Rare.]

If *well-respected* honour bid me on,
I hold as little counsel with weak fear
As you, my lord. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 10.

2†. Having respect to facts or conditions; properly viewed; carefully weighed.

well-room (wel'röm). *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 and rainwater are collected, to be thrown out 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 *well-rounded* in his . . . life. *Longfellow.*

well-seen† (wel'sēn'), *a.* Highly accomplished; expert; skilful.

All sixe *well-seene* in armes, and prov'd in many a fight. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 5.

As a schoolmaster
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; properly placed or arranged.

Instead of a girdle, a rent; and, instead of *well set* hair, baldness. Isa. iii. 24.

2. Symmetrically formed; properly joined or put together: as, a *well-set* frame or body.

well-sinker (wel'sing'kėr), *n.* One who sinks or digs wells.

Modern *well-sinkers* will go down in any strata almost to any depth. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 89.

well-sinking (wel'sing'king), *n.* The operation of sinking or digging wells; the act of boring for water.

well-smack (wel'smak), *n.* A fishing-smack furnished with a well; a smack. [Canada and New Eng.]

well-spherometer (wel'sfē-rom'e-tėr), *n.* A form of spherometer for accurately measuring the radius of curvature of a lens.

well-spoken (wel'spō'kn), *a.* 1. Spoken well or with propriety: as, a *well-spoken* recitation.—2. See *well spoken*, under *speak*.

well-spring (wel'spring), *n.* [< ME. *wellespring, wilspring*, < AS. *wyllspring, wylspring*, a fountain, spring of water, < *wyll*, well, + *spring*, spring: see *well*[1] and *spring*.] 1. A water-source; a fountainhead; a living spring. [Obsolete 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 emanation.

Understanding is a *wellspring* of life unto him that hath it. Prov. xvi. 22.

well-staircase (wel'stār' kās), *n.* A staircase forming or built around a well or well-hole. See *well*[1], *n.*, 5 (*a*).

well-sweep (wel'swēp), *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.

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*.

well-thewed (wel'thūd), *a.* [< ME. *wel-thewed, wel theawed*; < *well*[2] + *thewed*.] Good in manner, habit, form, or construction; well-mannered; well done.

They bene so *well-thewed*, and so wise,
What ever that good old man bespake.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

well-timbered (wel'tim'bėrd), *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, Ind.

well-timed (wel'tīmd), *a.* 1. Done at a good or suitable time; opportune.

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'tę-dö'), *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.

well-tomb (wel'töm), *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-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. 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 (wel'tėrnd), *a.* 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.

well-warranted (wel'wor'an-ted), *a.* Having good warrant or credit; well-accredited; well-trusted.

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'tėr), *n.* The water of a well or of wells; water drawn from an artificial well.

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. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 249.

well-willed†, *a.* [< ME. *welwyllyd*; < *well*[2] + *will*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Bearing good-will; favorable.

well-willer† (wel'wil'ėr), *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. *benevolus*), < *wel*, well, + *willende*, ppr. of *willan*.] 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.), l. 964.

well-willy† (wel'wil'i), *a.* [Also *wel-willy*; Sc. *weill-willie*; < ME. *wellwilly* (= Sw. *välvillig* = Dan. *velvillig*), benevolent; < *well*[2] + *will*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *well-willing*.] Kindly wishing; favorable; propitious.

Venus mene 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.

The general, subject to a *well-wish'd* king,
Quit their own part. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 27.

well-wisher (wel'wish'ėr), *n.* One who wishes well, as to a person or a cause; a person favorably inclined; a sympathizing friend.

It heartens the Young Libertine, and confirms the *well-wishers* to Atheism.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 190.

well-won (wel'wun), *a.* Honestly gained; hardly earned.

My hargains and my *well-won* thrift.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 51.

well-worn (wel'wôrn), *a.* 1. Much affected by wear or use; hence, familiar from frequent repetition; worn threadbare.

The *well-worn* plea that unequal acquaintanceships never prosper. *Mrs. Gore*, Two Aristocracies, xv.

Down which a *well-worn* pathway courted us.
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 *well*^{2}.] Well-nigh; very nearly; almost. [Prov. Eng.]

Our Joseph 's *welly* blind, poor lad.
Waugh's Lancashire Songs.

welm†, *v. i.* [ME. *welmen*, < *welm*, *walm*, a bubbling up, a spring: see *walm*.] To well; spring.

The watere is evere fresh and newe
That *welmeth* up with wawis brighte.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1561.

wels (welz), *n.* The sheatfish, *Silurus glanis*.

Welsh^1 (welsh), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Welch*, early mod. E. also *Walsh*; < ME. *Welsce*, *Walshe*, *Wælsce*, *Walsche*, *Walse*, *Walise*, *Welise*, < AS. *welise*, *wælise*, foreign, esp. Celtic, in later use applied also to the French (= OHG. *walhisc*, foreign, esp. pertaining to Rome, Roman, MHG. *welsch*, *wellisch*, *walhisc*, pertaining to Rome, French, Italian, G. *wälsch*, foreign (cf. G. *Wälschland*, Italy), = Icel. *ralskr*, foreign), < *wealh* (pl. *wealas*), foreigner, esp. the Celts or Welshmen, = OHG. *walh*, MHG. *walch*, a foreigner, esp. a Roman (cf. *Wallach*); cf. LL. *Volcæ*, a reflex of a Celtic name. The AS. noun, in the pl. *Wealas*, lit. 'foreigners,' exists in the patrial names *Wales*, *Cornwall*, and in comp. in *walnut*; and the adj. appears as a surname in the forms *Welsh*, *Welch*, *Walsh*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Foreign. See *welshnut*.—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 scoliæforme*, a British hawk-moth whose larva feeds on the birch.—**Welsh drake**†, the gadwall or gray duck, *Chaulelasmus streperus*. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. Also called *German duck*. See cut under *Chaulelasmus*. [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 groining*, under *groining*.—**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.

Swore the devil his true liegeman upon the cross of a *Welsh hook*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 372.

Welsh lay. See *lay*^{1}.—**Welsh main**, a match at cockfighting 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 Wales. *Simmonds*.—**Welsh onion**, the cibol, *Allium fistulosum*: so called from the German *Welsch*, which merely indicates a foreign origin. See *cibol*, 2, and *leek*.—**Welsh parsley**†, 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.

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.

welsh^2 (welsh), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *welch*; < *Welsh*^{1}, either from the surname, or in allusion to the alleged bad faith of Welshmen.] To cheat or practise cheating by betting or taking money 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—*welshing* 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.*)

welsher (wel'shèr), *n.* [< *welsh*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] A swindling better or book-maker on a race-track; one who absconds without paying his losses, or what is due to others on account of money deposited 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*; < *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*; < ME. *welshnote*, *walshnote*, lit. 'foreign nut': see *Welsh*^{1} and *nut*, and cf. *walnut*.] The nut of *Juglans regia*, the European walnut; also, the tree.

I saugh him carien a wind-melle
Under a *walsh-note* [var. *welsh-note*] shale.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1281.

[Early printed editions have *walnote*.]

welsome† (wel'sum), *a.* [< ME. *welsum*; < *well*^{2} + *-some*.] Well off; in good condition; prosperous. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxiv. 21.

welsomely† (wel'sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *welsumli*; < *welsome* + *-ly*^{2}.] Prosperously; with favor or well-being.

I . . . shall be turned agen *welsumly* to the hows of my fader. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxviii. 21.

welt^1† (welt), *v. i.* [< ME. *welten*, roll, upset, overturn, < 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), iii. 115.

welt^2 (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 (cf. *gwaldu*, welt, hem, *gwalteisio*, 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 material. [Now rare, except in specific or technical uses.]

Little low hedges, round like *welts*, with some pretty pyramids, I like well. *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Clap but a civil gown with a *welt* [a civilian's gown with a furred border] on the one, and a canonical cloke with sleeves on the other. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, 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 coat was greene,
With *welts* of white scamde 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 *boot*. (*d*) In *carp.*, 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-iron work*, a strip riveted to two contiguous plates forming a butt-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 sock. (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 *welt*^{2}, *v. t.*, 2. [Colloq.]

welt^2 (welt), *v. t.* [< *welt*^{2}, *n.*] 1. To fix a welt or welts to or in; furnish or ornament with anything called a welt: as, to *welt* shoes.

If any be sicke, a speare is set vp in his Tent with blacke Felt *welted* about it, and from thenceforth no stranger entereth therein. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 412.

Wit 's as suitable to guarded coats as wisdom is to *welted* gowns. *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, iv. 1.

2. To beat severely with a whip or stick, whereby welts may be raised. See *welt*^{2}, *n.*, 2. [Colloq.]—**Welted thistle**. See *thistle*.

welt^3 (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.]

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.

welt^4†. Preterit of *walt*.

welt-cutter (welt'kut$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* 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 cutting-blade is triangular, and is depressed by a treadle and raised by a spring. *E. H. Knight*.

welte†. Preterit of *weld*^{3}, *welde*, older forms of *wield*.

welter (wel'tèr), *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.

Incapable of change,
Nor touched by *welterings* of passion.
Wordsworth, Prel., vi.

The waves
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, l. 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, xvii.

We climbed 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.* 1†. To roll; cause to turn or revolve.

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.
Carlyle.

welter (wel'tèr), *n.* [< *welter*, *v.*] Rolling or wallowing motion; a tossing or tumbling about; hence, turmoil; ferment; hurly-burly.

The foul *welter* of our so-called religious or other controversies. *Carlyle*.

Nothing but a confused *welter* and quiver of mingled air, and rain, and spray, as if the very atmosphere is writhing in the clutches of the gale. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, iii.

The *welter* of the waters rose up to his chin.
William Morris, Sigurd, i.

welter-race (wel'tèr-rās), *n.* A race in which the horses carry welter-weight. See *welter-weight*.

welter-stakes (wel'tèr-stāks), *n. pl.* The stakes in a welter-race.

welter-weight (wel'tèr-wāt), *n.* [Appar. < *welter*, *v.*, + *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 carried by horses in many steeplechases and hurdle-races. These weights sometimes amount to as much as 40 pounds over weight for age.

welt-guide (welt'gīd), *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. [Colloq.]

He bewhimpered his *welting*, and I scarce thought it enough for him. *G. Meredith*.

welt-leather (welt'leтн$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* Leather from the shoulders of tanned hides, used for making the welts of boots and shoes.

The demand for *welt leather* is greater than the supply. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lix. (1885), p. 442.

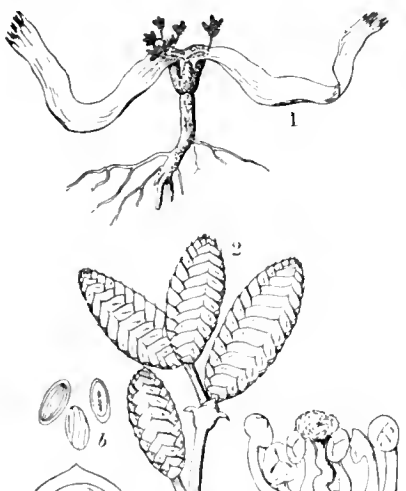
welt-machine (welt'ma-shēn$^{\prime}$), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for cutting leather into strips suitable for welts. The welts are afterward passed through the welt-cutter. Welts may also be cut and trimmed with hand-tools called *welt-trimmers*.

welt-shoulders (welt'shōl$^{\prime}$dėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *welt-leather*.

welt-trimmer (welt'trim″ėr), *n.* A cutting-tool for trimming welts for shoes; also, a welt-machine.

wel-willy†, *a.* See *well-willy*.

Welwitschia (wel-wich'i-ä), *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 *Gnetaceæ*, among the most remarkable in the vegetable kingdom, distinguished by dicœcious many-flowered imbricated cone-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.

1. Entire plant. 2. Branch of the panicle. *a*, stamen; tube laid open, showing the inclosed ovule; *b*, pollen-grains; *c*, scale of cone with flower-bud; *d*, seed, longitudinal section, showing the calyptriform integument at its apex; *e*, ripe seed and base of pericarp; *f*, pericarp with styliform apex of the integument of the seed; *g*, embryo.

Its thick trunk bears but two leaves. The original cotyledons, which are opposite, green, spreading, and persistent, are composed of a hard 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 panicled inflorescence 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 perianth, the filaments connate into a loosely exserted tube, and six anthers, each opening by three apical and finally confluent pores. The fruit 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.

wely†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *welig, weleg* (= OHG. *welagi*), rich, wealthy, < *wela*, weal: see *weal*[1].] In a state of weal or good health; healthy.

> The clawes dric and scabbed olde busely
> Kytte all away, and kepe up that is *wely*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

wem[1]† (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. *wam* (in *whitwam*) = OHG. *wamm* = Icel. *vamm* = Goth. *wamm*, a spot, blemish. Cf. *wem*[1], *v.*] A spot; scar; fault; blemish; taint.

> Beren your body into every place . . .
> Withoute *wem* of yow, thurgh foul or fair.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 113.

> The shaft must be made round, nothing flat, without gall or *wem*, for that 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).

wem[1]† (wem), *v. t.* [< ME. *wemmen*, < AS. *wemman* (= OHG. *gi-wemman* = Goth. *ana-wammjan*), spot, blemish, etc., < *wam* (*wamm-*), a spot: see *wem*[1], *n.*] To corrupt; vitiate. *Drant.*

wem[2]† (wem), *n.* [A shortened form of *weam, wame*, a dial. form of *womb*.] The belly; the wame.

> He had his gang therefore command us . . .
> To probe its [the Trojan horse's] *wem* with wedge and beetle. *Cotton*, Scarronides, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

wemless† (wem'les), *a.* [< ME. *wemles, wemmeles, wemlees*, < AS. *wamleás, womleás*, without spot or blemish, < *wam*, spot, + *-leás* = E. *-less*.] Spotless; stainless; immaculate.

> Thou Virgin *wemmeles*,
> Bar of thy body, and dweltest mayden pure.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 47.

wemmy† (wem'i), *a.* [< *wem*[1] + *-y*[1].] Faulty; unsound; blemished; tainted.

> The mustie wheate, the sowre wine, the ratt-eaten bread, the *wemmie* cheese.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 257.

wen (wen), *n.* [< ME. *wen, wenne*, < AS. *wen, wæn* (*wenn-, wænn-*) = OFries. *wen* = D. *wen* = LG. *wen, ween* = G. dial. *wenne, wehne, wähne*, a wen, wart.] A circumscribed benign tumor of moderate size, occurring on any part of the body, but especially on the scalp, consisting of a well-defined sac inclosing sebaceous matter.

wench[1] (wench), *n.* [< ME. *wenche*, shortened form of *wenchel*, orig. a child, prob. < AS. **wencel*, a child, represented by the once occurring *winclo*, pl., children, prob. for **wencelu*, neut. pl. of the adj. *wenced, wencele*, weak (found once, in dat. pl. *wencelum*, applied to widows), var. of *wancol, wancol*, unstable, > E. *wankle:* see *wankle*. The AS. *wencle*, a wench, a daughter, given by Somner, is an error based upon the above forms.] 1†. A child (of either sex).

> Were & wif & *wenchel* [man and wife and child].
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 334.

2. A female child; a girl; a maid or damsel; a young woman in general. [*Wench* 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] thau were blithe
> Of the help that thei hade of this wild best.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1901.

> Go ȝe 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 maid-servant; a working-girl.

> A *wench* [maid-servant, R. V.] went and told them.
> 2 Sam. xvii. 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, l. 958.

> A lodging of your providing! to be called a lieutenant's or a captain's *wench!*
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

(*c*) A colored woman of any age; a negress or mulattress, especially one in service. [Colloq., U. S.]

wench[1] (wench), *v. i.* [< *wench*[1], *n.*] To consort with strumpets.

> What 's become of the *wenching* rogues?
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 4. 35.

wench[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *winch*[2] for *wince*[1].

wencher (wen'chėr), *n.* [< *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, III. 207.

wend[1] (wend), *v.*; 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. *venda*, wend, turn, change, = Sw. *vända* = Dan. *vende* = Goth. *wandjan*, cause to turn; caus. of AS. *windan*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To turn; change.

> To *wenden* thus here thoght.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4061.

2. To direct (one's way or course); proceed upon.

> *Wende* forthe thi course, I 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*, Æneid, iv. 616.

> Then slower *wended* back his way
> Where the poor maiden bleeding lay.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 26.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To turn; make a turn; go round; veer.

> For so is this worlde *went* with hem that han powere.
> *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.
> *Chaucer*, 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.

3†. To pass away; disappear; depart; vanish.

> The grete tounes see we wane and *wende*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2167.

> He putte thee doun, thou mȝhtist not rise;
> Thi strengthe, thi witt, awei is *went!*
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

Wend[2] (wend), *n.* [G. *Wende*, pl. *Wenden* (called in Slavic *Serb, Sorab*, etc.: see *Serb, Sorb*[2]); a name prob. ult. connected (like *Vandal*) with *wend*[1], *wander*.] 1. A name applied in early times by the Germans to their Slavic neighbors. — 2. A member of a branch of the Slavic race dwelling in Lusatia: same as *Sorb*[2].

wend[3]†, **wende**†. Obsolete preterits of *ween*.

Wendic (wen'dik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Wend*[2] + *-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 *Wend*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to the Wends; Wendic.

> The original *Wendish* towns which the conquerors found already established . . . became German.
> *W. Wilson*, State, § 441.

wenet, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *ween*.

wengt, *n.* An obsolete form of *wing*.

Wenham prism. See *prism*.

wenion†, *n.* Same as *wanion*.

Wenlock group. See *group*[1].

wennish (wen'ish), *a.* [< *wen* + *-ish*.] Having the character or appearance of a wen; also, affected with wens or wen-like excrescences. *Sir H. Wotton.*

wenny (wen'i), *a.* [< *wen* + *-y*[1].] Same as *wennish*. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

wenona (wē-nō'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*.

went[1]† (went), *n.* [< ME. *wente;* < *wend*[1] (cf. *lent*[1], *n.*, < *lend*[1]).] 1. A turn or change of course; a turning or veering; hence, a rolling or tossing about.

> In wo to bedde he wente,
> And made or it was day ful many a *wente*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 63.

> He knew the diverse *went* of mortall wayes.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 3.

2. A course; a passage; a path.

> Hit forth wente
> Doun by a floury grene *wente*
> Ful thikke of gras, ful softe and sweet.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 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.*

went[2] (went). See *wend*[1] and *go*.

went[3]†, **wente**†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *ween*.

wentle (wen'tl), *v.* [Freq. of *wend*[1] (cf. *went*[1]).] To turn; roll over. *Halliwell.*

wentletrap (wen'tl-trap), *n.* [< G. *wendeltreppe*, a winding staircase, cockle-stair, a shell so called, a wentletrap, < *wendel*, in comp.,

a turning (< *wenden*, turn: see *wend*[1], and cf. *windle*), + *treppe*, stair: see *trap*[2].] A shell of the genus *Scalaria* or family *Scalariidæ*: a ladder-shell. See *Scalariidæ*, and cut under *Scalaria*.

wept. An obsolete preterit of *weep*[1].

wepely†, *a*. See *weeply*.

wepen†, **wepne**†, **weppon**†, **weppyn**†, etc., *n*. Obsolete forms of *weapon*.

wept (wept). Preterit and past participle of *weep*[1].

wer[1]†, *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., *wergild*, *werwolf*. 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.), l. 81.

Ne lipne no wif to hire *were*, ne *were* to his wyne.
Old Eng. Homilies (E. E. T. S.), 1st ser. Moral Ode, l. 32.

2. Wergild.

Every man was valued at a certain sum, which was called his *were*. *Bosworth*, Anglo Saxon Dict.

Wer [in ancient English criminal law] was a species of fine, a price set upon a man according to his rank in life. *Stephen*, Hist. Crim. Law, I. 57.

wer[2]†, *n*. An obsolete form of *weir*.

wer[3], *pron*. A dialectal form of *our*[1].

werble†, *r*. and *n*. An old form of *warble*[1].

wercht, *v*. and *n*. An old form of *work*[1].

werche, *a*. Same as *wersh*.

werdt, *n*. A Middle English form of *weird*.

were[1]†. An obsolete form of *wear*[1], *wear*[2], *weir*, *war*[1], *vair*.

were[2]†, *n*. See *wer*[1].

were[3]. 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*.

werelye†, *a*. Same as *wavely*.

weremod, *n*. Same as *wormwood*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

weren†. An obsolete form of *were*[3].

werena (wėr'nä). A Scotch form of *were no*—that is, were not.

werewolf, werewolfish, etc. See *werwolf*, etc.

wergild, weregild (wėr'-, wēr'gild), *n*. [Also *weregeld*; prop. *wergild*, repr. AS. *wergild*, *weregeld*, *weryld*, also erroneously *werregild*, *weregild* (= OHG. MHG. *wergelt*, G. *wergeld*, *wehrgeld*), < *wer*, a man, + *geld*, *gild*, *gyld*, retribution, compensation: see *wer*[1] 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 offender 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 case of a wound or other bodily harm, to the person who sustained the injury; but, if the cause was brought before the community the plaintiff received only part of the fine, the community, or the king when there was one, receiving the remainder.

werie†, *v. t*. A Middle English form of *wear*[2].

werish†, **werishness**†. Same as *wearish*, *wearishness*.

werkand†, *a*. See *warkand*.

werlaughe†, *n*. An obsolete variant of *warlock*[1].

Werlhop's disease. Purpura hemorrhagica.

werly†, *a*. An old form of *warely*.

wermod†, *n*. An old form of *wormwood*.

wernt, *v. t*. An old form of *warn*.

wernard†, *n*. [ME., < OF. *guernart*, deceitful, prob., with suffix *-art*, E. *-ard*, < **guernir*, deny, < OS. *wernian*, etc., deny: see *warn*.] A deceiver; a liar.

Wel thow wost, *wernard*, but gif thow wolt gabbe,
Thow hast hanged on myne half elleuene tymes.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 179.

Thus saistow, *wernard*, God give the meschaunce.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 260 (in some MSS.).

Wernerian (wėr-nē'ri-an), *a*. and *n*. [< *Werner* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **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 materials 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 theory.

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 volcanic 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 Extinct 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 (wėr'nėr-īt), *n*. [< *Werner* (see *Wernerian*) + *-ite*[2].] 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.

werowance†, *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.

werre†. A Middle English form of *war*[1], *war*[2].

werreie†, **werrey**†, **werry**†, *v. t*. Middle English forms of *warray*.

werreyour†, *n*. A Middle English form of *warrior*.

werset, *a*. An old spelling of *worse*.

wersh (wėrsh), *a*. [Also *warsh*, *werche*; a reduced form of *wearish*.] Insipid; tasteless; delicate; having a pale and sickly look. [Scotch.]

Wersh parritch, neither gude to fry, boil, nor sup cauld.
Scott, Old Mortality, ix.

werste†, *a*. An old spelling of *worst*.

wert[1] (wėrt). See *was*.

wert[2]†, *n*. A Middle English variant of *wart*[1].

Wertherian (ver-tē'ri-an), *a*. [< *Werther*, the hero of Goethe's romance, "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'tėr-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.

wervels†, *n. pl*. An obsolete form of *varvels*.

werwolf, werewolf (wėr'-, wēr'wůlf), *n*.; pl. *werwolves*, *werewolves* (-wůlvz). [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. *weerwolf*, *waerwolf*, *weyrwolf*, *wederwolf*, D. *waarwolf* = MLG. *werwulf*, *werwolf*, *warwulf* = MHG. *werwolf*, G. *werwolf*, also erroneously *währwolf* = Sw. *varulf* = Dan. *varulv*, werwolf; cf. OF. *wareul*, *garoul*, F. *garou* (in comp. *loup-garou*), dial. *gairou*, *varou*, etc., ML. *gerulphus*, *garulphus*, < Teut.), lit. 'man-wolf' (tr. Gr. λυκάνθρωπος, > ML. *lycanthropus*, > E. *lycanthrope*), < *wer*, man, + *wulf*, wolf: see *wer*[1] and *wolf*.] In old superstition, a human being turned into a wolf while retaining human intelligence. This transformation was either voluntarily assumed, through infernal aid, for the gratification of cannibalism or other beastly propensities, or inflicted by means of witchcraft; 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 *lycanthropy* to belief in the metamorphosis of men into beasts of any kind (generally the most destructive or obnoxious 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. Malory, Mort d'Arthur, III. cxxxix.

About the field religiously they went,
With hollowing charms the *warwolf* thence to fray,
That them and theirs awaited to betray.
Drayton, Man in the Moon.

In the old doctrine of *Werewolves*, not yet extinct 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 (wėr'-, wēr'wůl″fish). *a*. [< *werwolf* + *-ish*[1].] Like a werwolf; lycanthropic; having or exhibiting the appearance or propensities attributed to werwolves.

werwolfism, werewolfism (wėr'-, wēr'wůl″fizm), *n*. [< *werwolf* + *-ism*.] Lycanthropy; also, the body of tradition and belief on that subject.

English folk-lore is singularly barren 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 romances.
S. Baring-Gould, Book of Were-Wolves, viii.

weryt. An old form of *weary*[1], *warry*, *worry*, *warray*.

weryangle†, *n*. Same as *warriangle*.

wesand†, *n*. An old spelling of *weasand*.

we'se (wēz). **1**. A dialectal reduction of *we shall*.—**2**. A dialectal reduction of *we is* for *we are*. [Negro dialect, U. S.]

wesh†, **wessh**†. Obsolete preterits of *wash*.

wesheyle†, *n*. Same as *wassail*.

wesil†(wē'zil), *n*. [See *weasand*.] The weasand. *Bacon*.

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 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.

west (west). *n*. and *a*. [< ME. *west*, n., west (acc. *west* as adv.), < AS. *west*, adv., west, westward (cf. *westan*, from the west, *westmest*, westmost; in comp. *west-*, a quasi-adj., as in *westdæl*, the west part, *west-ende*, the west end, etc.), = OFries. *west* = D. *west*, adv., n., and a. (cf. OF. *west*, *ouest*, F. *ouest* = Sp. Pg. *oeste* = It. *ovest*, n., west, < E.), = OHG. MHG. *west-* (in comp.) = Icel. *vestr*, n., the west. = Sw. Dan. *vest*, the west; orig. adv., the noun uses being developed from the older 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. **westrene* (in comp.), western; all from Teut. stem **west* (imperfectly 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. ἑσπερος, ἑσπέρα, evening (see *vesper*); Gr. ἄστυ, a city, Skt. *vāstu*, a house (the term *west* appar. alluding to the abiding-place of the sun at night), < √ *was*, Skt. √ *vas*, dwell: see *was*. 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 equinox, 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. ciii. 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 throned 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 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 Occident, either as restricted to the greater part of Europe or as including also the western hemisphere, 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 toward 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.*, 1. (*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., l. 388.

Empire of the West. See *Western Empire*, under *empire*.

II. *a.* 1. Situated in, on, or 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 high altar.

Go *west*, young man, and grow up with the country.
Horace Greeley.

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 sonne gan to *weste*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 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-about (west'a-bout'), *adv.* Around toward the west; in a westerly direction.

westen†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *wēsten* (= OFries. *wōstene*, *wēstene*, *wēstenie* = OS. *wōstinnea* = OHG. *wōstinna*), a waste, desert, < *wēste*, waste, desert: see *waste*[1].] A waste; a desert. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 245. (*Stratmann.*)

wester (wes'tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *westren*, tend toward the west, < *west*, west: see *west*, *n.* Cf. *western*, *westerly*.] To tend or move toward the west; trend or turn westward. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The sonne
Gan *westren* faste and dounward for to wrye.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 906.

The winde did *Wester*, so that wee lay South southwest with a fawne sheete. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 447.

Thy fame has journeyed *westering* with the sun.
O. W. Holmes, To Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg.

westerling (wes'tėr-ling), *n.* [< *wester*(*n*) + *-ling*[1]. Cf. *easterling*.] 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 rockie, barren, desolate desart.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 262.

westerly (wes'tėr-li), *a.* [< *wester*(*n*) + *-ly*[1]. 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 Hugli is the most *westerly* of the network of channels by which the Ganges pours into the sea.
Nineteenth 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: sometimes used substantively.

The sea was crisping by a refreshing *westerly* breeze.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 206.

westerly (wes'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *westerly*, *a.*] To the westward; in a westerly direction.

From spire and barn looked *westerly* the patient weathercocks. *Whittier*, Huskers.

western (wes'tėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *western*, *westren*, < AS. **westerne* (in comp. *sūthan-westerne*, southwestern) (= OS. OHG. *westrōni*), < *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 or 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 apparelling 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, Scarlet 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 characteristic of some locality in the west, or some region specifically called the West (in the latter case often capitalized): as, *western* people or dialects (as in England); a *Western* city 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 Campaign.

5. Coming from the west: as, a *western* wind.—**Connecticut Western Reserve.** See *reserve*.—**Western barred owl**, *Syrnium occidentale* (or *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 chinkapin.** Same as *chinkapin*, 2.—**Western Church.** See *church*.—**Western cricket**, the shield-backed grasshopper. See *shield-backed*.—**Western daisy**, a plant, *Bellis integrifolia*, found from Kentucky southwestward, the only species of the true daisy 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 dowitcher**, *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*, a long-billed variety of *M. griseus*, perhaps a distinct species, found chiefly in western parts of North America.—**Western Empire.** See *empire*.—**Western grassfinch**, that variety of the vesper-bird which is found from the plains to the Pacific.—**Western grasshopper.** See *locust*[1], 1.—**Western grebe**, the largest grebe of North America. See cut under *Echmophorus*.—**Western hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*.—**Western herring-gull**, *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 *wren*).—**Western meadow-lark**, the bird figured under *Sturnella*.—**Western mudfish.** Same as *lake-lawyer*, 1.—**Western nonpareil**, the prusiano.—**Western redtail**, *Buteo borealis calurus* (*B. calurus* of Cassin), the commonest and most characteristic representative of the hen-hawk or redtail in most parts of western North America from the plains to the Pacific, where it runs into several local races.—**Western States**, formerly, the States of the American Union lying west of the Alleghanies; as the country developed, the phrase came to include all the States westward to the Pacific and north of the slave States, although certain States have been classed both as Southern and as Western States. The phrase is very indefinite: sometimes it is restricted to the States west of the Mississippi (excluding the so-called Southwest); sometimes it includes the northern part of the entire region from Ohio to California.—**Western wallflower.** See *wallflower*.—**Western warbler.** See *warbler*.—**Western yellow-rump.** Same as *Audubon's warbler* (which see, under *warbler*).

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'tėr-nėr), *n.* [< *western* + *-er*[1].] 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'tėrn-izm), *n.* [< *western* + *-ism*.] 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 verb for a noun. *The Independent* (New York), Dec. 30, 1869.

westernmost (wes'tėrn-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *western* + *-most*. Cf. *westmost*.] Furthest to the west; most western. *Cook*, Second Voyage, i. 7.

westing (wes'ting), *n.* [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 nautical miles, which a ship makes good in a westerly direction; a ship's departure when sailing westward. See *departure*, 5.

westling[1] (west'ling), *a.* and *n.* [< *west* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *a.* Being in or coming from the west; western; 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 inhabits a western country or district. [Rare.]

westling[2] (west'ling), *adv.* [< *west* + *-ling*[2].] Toward the west; westward.

westlins (west'linz), *adv.* [Also *westlines*; for **westlings*, < *westling*[2] + adv. gen. *-s*.] Same as *westling*[2]. [Scotch.]

Now frae th' east nook of Fife the dawn
Sheel'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 *catechism*, 2.

westmost (west'mōst), *a. superl.* [< ME. **westmest*, < AS. *westmest*, *westemest*, < *west* + *-mest*, a double superl. suffix: see *-most*.] Furthest 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 fragments 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 half 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 indicated 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-Erb symptom. Same as *Westphal's symptom*. See *symptom*.

Westphalian (west-fā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Westphalia* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Westphalia, a province of Prussia, bordering on Hanover, the Rhenish Province, the 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 *vehmgericht*.

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*.

westret, *v. i.* An old form of *wester*.

Westringia (wes-trin'ji-ā), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after J. P. *Westring*, a physician of Linköping, Sweden, who died in 1833.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Prostantheræ*. It is characterized by a calyx with five equal teeth, a corolla with the upper lip flattish, and anther-connectives without an appendage. There are 9 or 11 species, all natives of extratropical Australia. They are shrubs with small entire leaves in whorls of three or four together, and sessile or short-pedicelled twin flowers scattered in the axils of the leaves, or rarely crowded in leafy terminal heads. *W. rosmariniformis*, the Victorian rosemary, an evergreen shrub growing about 8 feet high, is sometimes cultivated.

West-Virginian (west-vėr-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 Virginia.

westward (west'wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *westward*; < 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 priest standing behind the altar with his face *westward*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 105.

Westward ho! to the west: an old cry of London watermen on the Thames in hailing passengers bound westward, 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.

westward (west′wärd), *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′wärd-li), *a.* [< *westward* + *-ly*[1].] Bearing toward or from the west; westerly. [Rare.]

On the 19th, the [ice-]pack 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*.

westwards (west′wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. **westwardes* (= D. *westwaarts* = G. *westwärts*); as *westward* + adv. gen. *-s*.] Same as *westward*.

westy[1]†, *a.* [ME., also *westig*, < AS. *wēstig*, desert, < *wēste*, a desert, waste: see *waste*[1].] Waste; desert. *Layamon*, l. 1120.

westy[2] (wes′ti), *a.* Dizzy; giddy. *Ray; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Whiles he lies wallowing with a *westy* head,
And palish carcass, on his brothel bed.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. i. 158.

wet[1] (wet), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc. also *weet* and *wat*; < ME. *wet*, *weet*, *wat*, < AS. *wǣt* = OFries. *wēt*, *weit* = Icel. *vātr* = Sw. *våt* = Dan. *vaad*, wet, moist; akin to AS. *wæter*, etc., water, and to Goth. *wato*, 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.

I, forced to go to the office on foot, was almost *wet* to the skin, and spoiled my silk breeches almost.
Pepys, Diary, II. 293.

In the greenest growth of the Maytime,
I rode where the woods were *wet*.
Swinburne, An Interlude.

2. Filled with or containing a supply of water: as, a *wet* dock; a *wet* meter. See phrases below.—3. Consisting 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*, Comus, l. 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. slang*, 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) I 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. Pascoe, 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.—**Wet-bulb thermometer.** See *psychrometer* (with cut). **Wet cooper.** See *cooper*. **Wet dock,** a dock or basin at a seaport 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 salt (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. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 729.—**Wet preparation,** a specimen of natural history immersed in alcohol 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,
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 *chem.*, 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 attack 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 finger**†, with little effort or trouble; very easily or readily: probably from the practice of wetting the finger 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
I'll fetch her *with a wet finger*.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii. 2.

wet[1] (wet), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. also *weet* and *wat*; < ME. *wet*, *wete*, *wæte*, *wate*, < AS. *wǣta*, m., *wǣte*, f. (= Icel. Sw. *vāta* = Dan. *væde*), wet, moisture, < *wǣt*, wet: see *wet*[1], *a.*] 1. That which makes wet, as water and other liquids; moisture; specifically, rain.

I se wel how ye swete;
Have 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 usury, applying *wet* to *wet*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 40.

Aft ha'e I run your errands, lady,
When blawin baith wind and *weet*.
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 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.

3. In *U. S. polit. slang*, an opponent of prohibition; one who favors the traffic in liquor.—**Heavy wet.** See *heavy*[1].

wet[1] (wet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wetted* or *wet*, ppr. *wetting*. [< ME. *weten*, *wǣten* (pret. *wette*, *watte*, pp. *wet*), < AS. *wǣtan*, *wētan*, *ge-wētan* (= Icel. Sw. *væta* = Dan. *væde*), wet, moisten, < *wǣt*, wet: see *wet*[1], *a.*] 1. To make wet; moisten, drench, or soak with water or other fluid; dip 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 vinegar to such an Earl, three quarts to my new Lord for *wetting* his title. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 88.

Then we should have commissions to *wet*.
C. Shadwell, Humours 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 ink 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 suitable quality for such use.—**To wet one's line.** See *line*[2].

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 *steep*[2]).—**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.*

wet[2]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *wit*[1].

wetand†. A Middle English present participle of *wit*[1].

wetandly†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *wittingly*.

wet-bird (wet′bėrd), *n.* The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*, whose cry is thought to foretell rain. See cut under *chaffinch*. [Local, Eng.]

wet-broke (wet′brōk), *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. *E. H. Knight.*

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 application of a cupping-glass simultaneously with incision of the skin, by means of which a small quantity of blood is withdrawn. See *cupping*, 1.

wetet†. A Middle English form of *wet*[1], *wit*[1].

wether (weтн′ėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *wedder*; < ME. *wether*, *wethir*, *wedyr*, < 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. ἔτος, a year, L. *vetus*, aged, old: see *veal* and *veteran*.] A eastrated ram.

And softer than the wolle is of a *wether*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 63.

wether-hog (weтн′ėr-hog), *n.* A young wether. [Prov. Eng.]

wethewynde†, *n.* A Middle English form of *withwind*.

wetly (wet′li), *adv.* [< *wet*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 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′nėrs), *n.* A woman employed to suckle the infant of another. Compare *dry-nurse*.

wet-nurse (wet′nėrs), *v. t.* [< *wet-nurse*, *n.*] 1. To act as a wet-nurse to; suckle.

Or is he a mythus—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″tėr), *n.* A salter who prepares or deals in wet provisions. See *wet provisions*, under *wet*[1]. Compare *dry-salter*.

The Parade . . . smelt as strong about Breakfast Times as a *Wet Salter's* Shop at Midsummer.
Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1708), III. 86.

wet-shod (wet′shod), *a.* [< ME. *wet-shod*, *wat-shod*, *wete-shodde*; < *wet*[1] + *shod*[1].] 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 above *wet-shod*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

wetter (wet′ėr), *n.* One who wets, or practises wetting, for some purpose; specifically, in *printing*, a workman who wets down paper. See phrase under *wet*[1], *v. t.*

wetter-off (wet′ėr-ôf′), *n.* In *glass-making*, a workman who detaches formed bottles from the blowing-iron by applying a moistened tool to the neck.

wetting-machine (wet'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A mechanism that dampens paper and makes it suitable for printing. It is made in many forms, the simplest of which is a flexible and vibrating rose-nozle attached by a pipe to a water-tank. Paper for web-presses is usually dampened by a spray of water from a perforated pipe as the paper is automatically unwound.

wettish (wet'ish), *a.* [< *wet*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

we-uns. See under *we*.

weve[1]†, *v.* An old spelling of *weave*[1].

weve[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *waive*.

weve[3]†, *v.* See *weave*[2].

wevil†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *weevil*.

wex†, *v.* An obsolete form of *wax*[1].

wey[1] (wā), *n.* [< ME. *weie, waie, weihe, wæze,* < AS. *wǣg* (= OHG. *wāga* = Icel. *vāg*), a weight, < *wegan*, raise, lift: see *weigh*[1], *n.*, and cf. *weight*[1].] 1. A unit of weight, 14 stone according to the old statute *de ponderibus*. But a wey of wool is 6½ tods, or 13 stone; locally, 30, 30½, or 31 pounds. A wey of hemp was 30 pounds in Somersetshire, 32 pounds in Dorsetshire, being 8 heads of 4 pounds, twisted and tied. A statute of 1430 declares that cheese shall not be weighed by the ounce, but by the wey of 32 cloves, each clove of 7 pounds, except in Essex, where it is 256 pounds, or 32 cloves of 7½ 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 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 South Wales a wey of coals is 6, not 5, chaldrons.

3. An amount of window-glass—60 cases. [Eng. in all uses.]

wey[2]†, **weyet**, *v.* Obsolete spellings of *weigh*[1].

wey[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *way*[1].

weyere†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *weigher*.

Weymouth pine. See *pine*[1].

weyve†, *v.* An old spelling of *waive*.

wezand†, *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., 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 (Scotch) form of *who*.

whaap, *n.* See *whaup*.

whack (hwak), *v.* [A var. of *thack*[2], appar. suggested by *whap, whop, whip*, etc., the form *thwack* being intermediate between *thack*[2] 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, II. 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 I got to quarrel about the *whacking;* there was cheatin' a goin' on.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 172.

whack (hwak), *n.* [< *whack*, *v.*] 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 reg'lar good hard *whack*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 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'ėr), *n.* [< *whack* + *-er*[1].] Something strikingly large of its kind; a big thing; a whopper. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. vii. [Slang.]

whacking (hwak'ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *whack*, *v.*; cf. *whopping*, etc.] Very large; lusty; whopping: as, a *whacking* fish or falsehood. Often used adverbially: as, a *whacking* big fish. [Colloq.]

whahoo (hwä-hö'), *n.* Same as *wahoo*, but applied specifically to the winged elm.

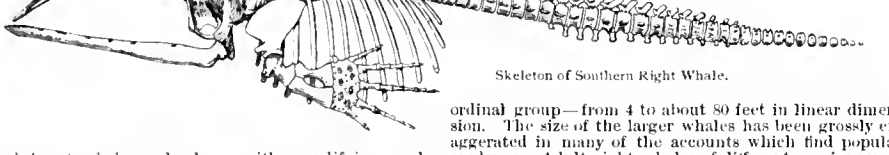
whaint†, **whaintise**†. Middle English forms of *quaint, quaintise*.

whaisle, whaizle (hwā'zl), *v. i.* [A dial. freq. of *wheeze*.] To breathe hard, as in asthma; wheeze. [Scotch.]

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, quaker*.

whale[1] (hwāl), *n.* [< ME. *hwal, whal, qwal, qual,* < AS. *hwæl* (pl. *hwalas*) = MD. *wal* = Icel. *hvalr* = Sw. Dan. *hval*, a whale, including any large fish or cetacean; also in comp. D. *walvisch* = OHG. *walfise*, MHG. *wal-visch*, G. *walfisch* = Icel. *hvalfiskr* = Sw. Dan. *hvalfisk*, a whale (see *whale-fish*); cf. OHG. *walirā*, MHG. *walre*, a whale; cf. also MHG. G. *wels*, shad. Hence ult. in comp. E. *walrus, narwhal, horsewhale;* ulterior origin unknown. Skeat connects *whale*[1], as lit. 'the roller,' with *wheel*[1]; 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 cetacean, as distinguished from a sirenian, or so-called *herbivorous cetacean;* a marine mammal 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 caudal fin, but are horizontal instead of vertical; especially, a cetacean of large to the largest size, the small ones being distinctively named *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 animals. 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 whalebone 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 humpbacked 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 have been named (as *Agaphelus* for certain so-called scrag-whales), and the generic synonyms of these whales are probably more numerous than the actual species. (*b*) *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 also to some of the smallest, no larger than a dolphin, as the pygmy or porpoise sperm-whales of the genus *Kogia*, and to various forms of intermediate sizes, as the pilot-whales (*Globicephalus*), the bottle-nosed or bottle-headed whales (*Hyperoodon*), the white whales (*Delphinapterus*), etc. Some of these whales also have distinctive names into which *whale* does not enter, as *blackfish, beluga, bottlehead, bottlenose, grampus, killer*, etc., or they share the qualified names *porpoise* 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 can only be cleared up by future research. (*c*) In geologic time whales date back to the Eocene; and a suborder *Archæoceti* (contrasted with *Odontoceti* and *Mysticeti*) has been named to cover certain forms still 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 Pliocene. (*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 *whale-fishery*.) 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 float on the surface of the sea, generally known collectively as *brit* or *whale-brit*. This includes various cephalopods, as squids and cuttles, with other mollusks of different orders, as well as several different kinds of crustaceans. Brit of some kinds covers the ocean in immense areas, to which the whales resort as feeding-grounds. Some whales attack large animals, even of their own kind (see *killer, Orca*[1]), but nearly all 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 spouting of the whale is the act of expiration, during which the air in the lungs, loaded with watery vapor, is forcibly expelled like spray in a single stream, or in two streams, according as the blowholes are single or there are a pair of these spiracles. Some sea-water may be mixed with the breath, if the whale spouts 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 bristles about the mouth, chiefly in the young; the hide 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-cavity in a solid muscular part, the *small*, and ends in broad, short flukes lying horizontally 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 fins 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 skeleton composed of the same joints or segments as the fore limb of ordinary mammals, and of all the usual bones except a clavicle; but the digital phalanges are more numerous. The dorsal fin, when present, is a mere excrescence, without any bony basis. There is never any outward sign of hind limbs, but the skeleton of some whales includes certain vestigial bones of a proximal segment of the pelvic limb, entirely separate from the spinal column, and apparently only serving in the male as a suspensorium for the penis. There is consequently no sacrum, nor any break in the series of vertebræ from the hindmost that bears ribs to the end of the spinal column. The cervical vertebræ offer exceptional conditions. (See cut under *ankylosis*.) The dentition of whales is sufficiently diverse to furnish characters of the main divisions of cetaceans. The entire toothlessness of the baleen whales is matched by few mammals (see *Edentata*); the presence of teeth in the lower jaw only, as in various odontocete whales, is peculiar; the dentition of the narwhal is wholly exceptional. Teeth, when present, are always homodont (like one another) and monophyodont (there being no milk-teeth). The soft palate and the larynx are specialized in adaptation to the act of spouting. The digestive organs are comparatively simple; the uterus is bicornuous, the placenta diffuse and non-deciduate; the testes are abdominal; and there is no os penis nor seminal vesicle. The circulatory system is notable for its plexuses, both arterial and venous. Notwithstanding the outward resemblance to a fish, whales belong to the higher (educabilian) series of mammals, having a relatively large brain. One of the most remarkable of the many anomalies presented by this highly specialized order of mammals is the difference in size of its members, the range being far greater than that of any other 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, *Balæna mysticetus;* that right whale 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, Pacific, northwest,* or *Biscay whale.*—**Atlantic whale,** the right whale of temperate North Atlantic waters. It is not distinct from the southern right whale, *Balæna australis*, 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 cuts under *Balænidæ* and *whalebone.*—**Biscay whale,** *Balæna 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 *blackfish*, 2, *black-whale*, and *Globicephalus.*—**Blue whale,** Sibbald's whale; the large rorqual.—**Bone-whale,** any baleen whale.—**Bottle-headed whale,** a ziphioid whale; a cetacean of the family *Ziphiidæ.*—**Bottle-nosed whale.** See *bottlenose*, 1 (*b*), and cut at *Ziphiinæ.*—**Bow-head whale,** the polar whale, or bowhead.—**Bull whale,** any adult male whale; a bull.—**Calf-whale,** any young whale.—**California whale,** the gray



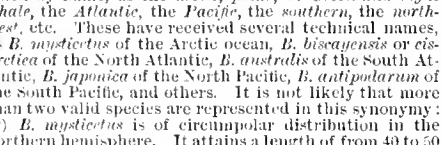
Skeleton of Southern Right Whale.

California Gray Whale (*Rachianectes glaucus*).

whale. See *Bachianectes*.—**Calling whale**, a caaing-whale; a pilot-whale.—**Cape whale**, the southern right whale, *Balæna 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 *Balænopteridæ*. See cut under *rorqual*.—**Fin-whale** or **finner-whale**, a finback whale; any whalebone whale with a dorsal fin, as a humpback or rorqual; a furrowed whale. See *Balænoptera*, *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*. The humpbacks and the finners or rorquals are furrowed whales. See *Balænopteridæ*.—**Giant sperm-whale**, the sperm-whale proper. See cut under *sperm-whale*.—**Gray whale**, the California whale, *Rachianectes glaucus*, a large finner-whale or rorqual of the Pacific coast of North America. It has many local names, as *devil-fish*, *grayback*, *hardhead*, *mussel digger*, *ripsack*, etc. See *Rachianectes*.—**Great polar whale**, the polar or Greenland right whale.—**Greenland whale**, the right whale of the North Atlantic; the great polar whale, *Balæna mysticetus*.—**Humpbacked whale**. See *humpback* and

Humpbacked Whale (*Megaptera boöps*).

Megaptera.—**Japan** or **Japanese whale**, *Balæna japonica*, a right whale of the North Pacific.—**Killer-whale**. See *killer*, 3, and *Orca*[1].—**Loose whale**, a whale that has not been struck by the toggle-iron, or a whale that has been fastened to, but has made its escape.—**Mysticete whales**, the toothless or baleen whales; whalebone whales. See *Mysticete*, *Megapterinæ*, *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 sieboldi*, 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**, a toothed 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 Arctic ocean, *B. biscayensis* or *cisarctica* of the North Atlantic, *B. australis* of the South Atlantic, *B. japonica* of the North Pacific, *B. antipodarum* of the South Pacific, and others. It is not likely that more than two valid species are represented in this synonymy: (*a*) *B. mysticetus* is of circumpolar distribution in the northern hemisphere. It attains a length of from 40 to 50 feet, has no dorsal fin, flippers of medium size, and very long narrow flukes, tapering to a point and somewhat falcate. The greatest girth is about the middle, whence the body tapers rapidly to the comparatively slender root of the tail. The throat is smooth; the head is of great size; and the eye is situated very low down and far back, be-



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 elastic 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 bone 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 right whale, *B. australis*, differs from the polar whale in its proportionately shorter and smaller head, greater convexity of the arch of the mouth, shorter baleen, and more numerous vertebræ. It inhabits both Atlantic 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 pursuit 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 finner-whale or rorqual, *Balænoptera borealis*. See *rorqual*.—**Sibbald's whale**, a very large finner-whale, the blue rorqual, *Balænoptera 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 australis* 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 antipodarum*.—**Sowerby's whale**, a ziphioid whale, *Mesoplodon sowerbiensis*, of the Atlantic.—**Spermaceti whale**, the sperm-whale.—**Sulphur whale, sulphur-bottomed whale**. Same as *sulphur-bottom*.—**To bone a whale**, to strike a bone, as the shoulder-blade, in lancing a whale.—**Toothed whale**, a whale or other cetacean with true teeth in one or both jaws; any member of the division *Denticete* or *Odontoceti:* 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 [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, iii. 2. 399.

Whalebone whale, a baleen whale; a toothless whale whose mouth contains whalebone; any member of the *Balænidæ*, 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 bone**†, 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 bone*,
> 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.

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 accoutrements. Also called *whitefish*. See cut under *Delphinapterus*.—**Ziphioid whales**. See *Hyperoödon*, *Ziphius*, *Ziphiinæ*. (See also *caaing-whale*, *ice-whale*, *scray-whale*, *sperm-whale*.)

whale[1] (hwāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whaled*, ppr. *whaling*. [< *whale*[1], *n.*] To take whales; pursue the business of whale-fishing.

> Cruising and *whaling* in the bays is full of excitement and anxiety. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 63.

whale[2] (hwāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whaled*, ppr. *whaling*. [A var. of *wale*[1], 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 elliptical, with a *whale-back* from the conning tower to the bow. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 140.

whale-barnacle (hwāl'bär na-kl), *n.* A cirriped of the family *Coronulidæ*, parasitic upon whales, as *Coronula diadema*. See cut under *Coronula*.

whale-bird (hwāl'bėrd), *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 beset with tooth-like processes. The name extends to several other oceanic birds which

Whale-bird (*Prion vittatus*).

gather in multitudes when a whale has been captured, to feed upon the offal; they are chiefly of the petrel and gull families.

2. The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. *Hearne*. [Hudson's Bay.]—3. The red or gray phalarope. *Kumlein*. [Labrador.]

whale-boat (hwāl'bōt), *n.* A long narrow boat, sharp at both ends, and fitted for steering with an oar as well as with a rudder, used in the 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*[1] + *bone*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. The elastic horny substance which grows in place of teeth in the upper jaw of whales of the family *Balænidæ* (hence called *whalebone* or *bone whales*), 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 cavity of the mouth, forming an impassable barrier to the multitudinous small creatures which the whale scoops 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 or whitish color, coarse-grained, and heavily and unevenly fringed. The baleen of a finback is 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 variety of articles.

Four plates of baleen, seen obliquely from within.

2. Something made of whalebone or baleen: a piece of whalebone prepared for some regular use: as, the *whalebones* of a corset.—3. Specifically, a whalebone riding-whip.

> They're neck and neck; they're head and head:
> They're stroke for stroke in the running;
> The *whalebone* whistles, the steel is red,
> No shirking as yet or shunning.
> *A. L. Gordon*, Visions in the Smoke.

4†. In the middle ages, ivory from the narwhal, walrus, or other sea-creature, or supposed to be from such a source. See *whale's bone*, under *whale*[1], *n.*

> To telle of hir tethe that tryetly were set,
> Alse qwyte & qwem as any *qwalle bon*.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3055.

II. *a.* Made of or containing whalebone.

> Their ancient *whalebone* stays creaked.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 398.

Whalebone whale. See I., 1, and phrase under *whale*[1].

whale-brit (hwāl'brit), *n.* Same as *brit*[2]. 2. Compare *whale*[1], *n.*, 1.

whale-built (hwāl'bilt), *a.* Constructed on the model of a whale-boat.

> The Canadian fishing-boats are *whale-built*. *Perley.*

whale-calf (hwāl'kăf), *n.* The young of the whale. Also *calf-whale*.

whale-fin (hwāl'fin), *n.* In *com.*, a plate or lamina of whalebone; 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 *whale-fins*, which, notwithstanding 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*[1] + *fish*[1].] A whale.

> There by be many *whalefysshes* and flyinge fysshes.
> *R. Eden*, in First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. xxviii.).

whale-fisher (hwāl'fish-ėr), *n.* A person engaged in the whale-fishery; a whaler. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 211.

whale-fishery (hwāl'fish″ėr-i), *n.* 1. The occupation 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-louse*.

whale-food (hwāl'fōd), *n.* Same as *whale-brit*. See *brit*[2], 2, *whale*[1], *n.*, and cuts under *Clione* and *Limacina*.

whale-head (hwāl'hed), *n.* A remarkable grallatorial 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 *Balænicipidæ*. See cut under *Balænicipidæ*.

whale-headed (hwāl'hed″ed), *a.* Having a large heavy head suggestive of a whale's: noting the shoebill. See *whale-head*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 759.

whale-hunter (hwāl'hun″tėr), *n.* A whaleman.

> Oether . . . said that . . . he was come as far towards the north as commonly the *whale-hunters* vse to trauell.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 4.

whale-lance (hwāl'lăns), *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 to the former.

whale-line (hwāl'līn), *n.* Rope from 2 to 3 inches in circumference, made with great care from selected material, and used for harpoon-lines 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, 2¼ inches in circumference, composed of the finest hemp, 32 yarns per strand.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

whale-louse (hwāl'lous), *n.* Any small external parasite of a whale: a fish-louse or epizoic erustacean infesting whales; especially, a læmodipod of the family *Cyamidæ*, as *Cyamus ceti* and other species of this genus. See cut under *Cyamus*. Also *whale-flea*.

whaleman (hwāl'măn), *n.*; pl. *whalemen* (-men). One who whales: a whaler; especially, one engaged in the actual capture of whales, as distinguished from another indirectly concerned in the industry.

> Hundreds of islands in the Pacific Ocean were discovered and chartered by *whalemen*. *The Century*, XL. 523.

whale-oil (hwāl'oil), *n.* The oil obtained from the blubber of a whale or other cetacean. (*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 cetaceans. That from the head of the whale contains the spermaceti, which is deposited at ordinary temperatures on extraction from the animal, 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 cetaceans 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*).

whaler[1] (hwā'lėr), *n.* [< *whale*[1] + *-er*[1].] A 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.
>
> But o' Thursday t' Resolution, first *whaler* back this season, came in port. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

whaler[2] (hwā'lėr), *n.* [< *whale*[2] + *-er*[1].] Something whaling, or big or extraordinary of its kind; a whopper; a whacker. [Slang.]

whale-rind (hwāl'rind), *n.* The skin of a whale. It is thick, tough, and for the most part dark-colored, and overlies the blubber somewhat as the rind of a fruit covers the pulp.

whalery (hwā'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *whaleries* (-iz). [< *whale*[1] + *-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 whale-fishery 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.*, I. 12.

whale's-food (hwālz'fōd), *n.* Whale-brit. See *brit*[2], 2, *whale*[1], *n.*, 1, and *Clione*.

whale-shark (hwal'shärk), *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 basking-shark (which see, with cut).

whale-ship (hwāl'ship), *n.* A ship built for or employed in the business of whale-fishing; a whaling-ship or whaler.

> Smeerenberg . . . was the grand rendezvous of the Dutch *whale ships*.
> *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 190.

whale-shot (hwāl'shot), *n.* [< MD. *walschot*, spermaceti, < *wal*, whale, + *schot*, what is cast: see *whale*[1] and *shot*.] Spermaceti or matter from the head of the whale: formerly so called by the Dutch and English whalers.

whale's-tongue (hwālz'tung), *n.* A misnomer of the acorn-worms, or species of *Balanoglossus*, mistranslating the technical generic name.

whaling[1] (hwā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whale*[1], *v.*] The act or business of taking whales; the pursuit of whales; whale-fishing: much used in compounds: as, a *whaling*-ship; a *whaling*-voyage; *whaling*-grounds; bay-*whaling*; shore-*whaling*.—**Whaling company**, a company engaged in whaling, consisting of a captain, a mate, a cooper, two boat-steerers, and eleven men. The stock consists of boats, whaling-craft, and whaling-gear, and is divided into sixteen equal shares, and the "lay" of each member of the company is the same. The captain and mate are paid a bonus 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. Scammon*.

whaling[2] (hwā'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *whale*[2], *v.*] Big, unusual, or extraordinary of its kind; strapping; whopping; whacking: as, a *whaling* lie. [Slang.]

whaling-gang (hwā'ling-gang), *n.* 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 whale-rocket.

whalingman (hwā'ling-măn), *n.* A whaleman.

whaling-master (hwā'ling-más″tėr), *n.* A captain of a whaling-craft, or one who is in command of a whaling-station.

whaling-port (hwā'ling-pōrt), *n.* A port of entry where whaling-vessels are owned and registered.

whaling-rocket (hwā'ling-rok″et), *n.* A special form of rocket used in whaling to carry a harpoon and line, and an explosive shell, into the body of a whale.

whaling-station (hwā'ling-stā shon), *n.* In shore-whaling, a place where the try-works are located. *C. M. Scammon*. [Western coast of U. S.]

whall (hwâl), *n.* See *wall*[3].

whallabee (hwol'a-bē), *n.* Same as *wallaby*.

whally† (hwâl'i), *a.* [For **wally*; < *wall*[3] + *-y*[1].] Having a greenish tinge, as the eye in glaucoma. Compare *wall-eye*.

> A bearded Gote, whose rugged heare
> And *whally* eies (the signe of gelosy)
> Was like the person selfe whom he did beare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 24.

whaly (hwā'li), *a.* [< *whale*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or consisting of whales; cetaceous. [Rare.]

> The ocean's monarch, whom foure did annoint,
> The great controller of the *whaly* ranckes.
> *Tourneur*, Transf. Metamorphosis, st. 39.

whame (hwām), *n.* [Cf. *whamp*.] A fly of the genus *Tabanus*; a breeze or barrel-fly. See *breeze*[1]. *Derham*.

whammel (hwam'el), *v. t.* Same as *whemmle*.

whamp (hwomp), *n.* [Cf. *whame* and *wasp*, dial. var. of *wasp*.] A wasp. [Prov. Eng.]

whampee, *n.* Same as *wampee*.

whang[1] (hwang), *n.* [A var. of *thwang*, now *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, II. 54).

2. A tough leather, such as is used for thongs, belt-lacing, etc. It is usually made of calf's hide, but sometimes of eelskin or the hide of a dog, woodchuck, racoon, etc.

whang[2] (hwang), *v.* [Cf. Sc. *whank*, beat, flog, also cut off large portions; prob. a var. of *whack*, confused with *whang*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To beat or bang; thwack; whack; flog; also, to throw with violence. [Provincial or colloq.] —2. To cut in large slices or strips; slice. [Scotch.]

> My uncle set it [a cheese] to his breast,
> And *whang'd* it down.
> *W. Beattie*, Tales, p. 8. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *intrans.* To make or give out a banging noise.

> Bang, *whang*, *whang*, goes the drum.
> *Browning*, Up at a Villa.

whang[2] (hwang), *n.* [< *whang*[2], *v.*] 1. A blow or thwack; a whack; a beating or banging; a bang. [Colloq.]

> 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*, Holy Fair.

3†. 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), *n.* A feigned name of some animal (probably meant for *whang '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'leтн″ėr), *n.* See *leather* and *whang*[1], 2.

whank (hwangk), *v.* and *n.* Same as *whang*[2]. [Scotch.]

whap, whapper, etc. See *whop*, etc.

whappet[1] (hwop'et), *n.* [< *whap* + *-et*.] A blow on the ear. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

whappet[2] (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 sturdy steed dashes out the little *whappet's* brains. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 55.

wharf (hwârf). *n.*; pl. *wharves*, *wharfs* (hwârvz, hwârfs). [Early mod. E. also irreg. *warf*; < ME. *wherf*, a wharf, < AS. **hwearf*, *hwerf*, a dam or bank to keep out water (cf. *mere-hwearf*, the sea-shore), = D. *werf*, a wharf, yard, = Icel. *hvarf*, a shelter, = OSw. *hwarf*, Sw. *varf*, a ship-builder's yard, = Dan. *værft*, a wharf, dockyard (G. *werft*, a wharf, *werf*, a bank, wharf, < D. and Dan.); prob. orig. 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 crowd, = D. *werf*, turn, time, = Icel. *hvarf*, a turning, = OSw. *hwarf*, turn, time, order, layer, etc., < AS. *hwerfan* = Icel. *hverfa* = OSw. *hverfva*, turn: see *wherve*. Cf. *whirl*, from the same ult. root.] 1. A platform of timber, stone, or other material built on a support at the margin of a harbor or a navigable stream, in order that vessels may be moored alongside, 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 *pilework*.) 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 wharves*, places where certain goods may be landed and shipped by special sufferance granted by the Crown for that purpose. In American seaports wharves generally belong to the municipality, and are often leased to their occupants, but some are private property.

> The *wharves* stretched out towards the centre of the harbor. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.
>
> Out upon the *wharfs* they came,
> Knight and burgher, lord and dame.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, iv.

2†. The bank of a river, or the shore 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.* [< *wharf* + *-age*.] 1. Provision of or accommodation at wharves; berthage at a wharf: as, the city had abundant *wharfage*; to find *wharfage* 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 Voyages*, I. 135.

wharf-boat (hwârf'bōt), *n.* 1. In the United States, a boat supporting a platform sometimes used as a wharf in rivers or in other situations 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 (hwâr'fing), *n.* [< *wharf* + *-ing*[1].] 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 *wharfing* of timbers, where a bearded fisherman waited. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 763.

2. In *hydraulic engin.*, a method of facing sea-walls by the use of sheet-piling anchored to the bank.

wharfinger (hwârʹfin-jėr), *n.* [For **wharfager* (with intrusive *n* as in *messenger, passenger, porringer, scavenger*, etc.), < *wharfage* + *-er*[1].] A person who owns or who has charge of a wharf; one who makes a business of letting accommodation for vessels at his wharf.

wharfman (hwârfʹman), *n.*; pl. *wharfmen* (-men). A man employed on or about a wharf; one performing or having charge of work on a wharf.

An organization of *wharfmen*, who form a species of close corporation. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 548.

wharf-master (hwârfʹmâsʺtėr), *n.* A wharfinger. [Western U. S.]

wharf-rat (hwârfʹrat), *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 leaving 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 best he can, without regular or ostensible occupation. [Cant.]

wharl[1] (hwärl), *n.* [A var. of *whorl* or *whirl*. Cf. *wharrow*.] A part of a spindle; a spindle (?). [Prov. Eng.]

[A patent for] placing ropes on *wharles* of machinery. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 476.

wharl[2] (hwärl), *v. i.* [A var. of *whirl*, used in sense of *whir*, i. e. roll; cf. *burr*[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.

wharl[2] (hwärl), *n.* [< *wharl*[2], *v.*] See the quotation.

The natives of this Country [Northumberland] of the antient original Race 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 *Wharle;* 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 *quarrel*[2].

With alblasteris also amyt full streght,
Whappet in *wharles*, whellit the pepull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4743.

wharp (hwârp), *n.* [An erroneous form of *warp.*] Same as *trent-sand*. [Local.]

wharrow-spindle (hwarʹō-spinʺdl), *n.* In *her.*, 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*[1].

Whartonian (hwâr-tōʹni-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*.

wharves, *n.* Plural of *wharf*.

what[1] (hwot), *pron.* [< ME. *what, whet, whæt, quat, qwat, hwat, hwet* (gen. *whas, whos*, dat. *wham, whom*, acc. *what, whet*), < AS. *hwæt* (gen. *hwæs*, dat. *hwam, hwæm*, acc. *hwæt*) = OS. *hwat, huat* = OFries. *hwet* = D. *wat* = MLG. LG. *wat* = OHG. *hwaz, waz*, MHG. *waz*, G. *was* = Icel. *hvat* = Dan. Sw. *hvad* = Goth. *hwa*, what (interrogative and indefinite, also interjectional); = L. *quid*, what (indefinite), somewhat, = Zend *kad* = Skt. *kat;* neut. of the pron. *who:* see *who*. *Whose* is historically the gen. of *what* not less than of *who;* and it is still so used (namely, as 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 inanimate things.

Quat hast thu don . . . sin Saterdai at non? *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 292.

Thenne aseryed thay hym skete, & asked ful loude, "*What* the deuel hatz thou don, doted wrech?" *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 196.

Shame then it was that drove him from the Parlament, 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 tree? (*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 Plowman (B), ii. 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.), ii. 129.

What's he that walks alone so sadly, with his hands behind him? *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

Eminent titles may, indeed, inform who their owners 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.

Hwat! wulle ȝe this pes to-breke,
And do than kinge swuche schame?
Owl and Nightingale, l. 1730 (Morris and Skeat, I. 191).

"*What!*" quod the prest to Perkyn, "Peter! as me thinketh,
Thow art lettred a litel; who lerned the on boke?"
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 130.

But *what*, shall the abuse of a thing make the right vse odious? *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 54.

What! are the ladies of your land so tall?
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

(*f*) Expressing a summons.

La. Cap. Nurse, where's my daughter? call her forth to me.
Nurse. . . . I bade her come. *What*, lamb! *what*, ladybird!
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.

(*g*) A general introductory notion, equivalent to 'well,' 'lo,' 'now,' etc., and constituting a mere expletive.

What, welcome be the ent, 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 mischief 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) if? Same as *what if?*

And *what an if*
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks?
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?
Huntsman. What else? *Lyly*, Midas, iv. 3.

What . . . for? what for? what . . . as? 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 idiom *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 unquietness? *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 3. 49.

What ho! an exclamatory summons or call.

Gads. What, ho! chamberlain!
Cham. [Within.] At hand, quoth pick-purse.
Shak., I Hen. IV., ii. 1. 52.

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
Some things 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?† what is the matter with thee?

Lefdy, *what is the?* . . .
Me were leffre to beo ded
Thane iseo the make such chere.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

What not, elliptical for *what may I 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.

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.

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 *do*[1].—**What though?** See *though*.

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 thought.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2578.

Loke up, I seye, and telle me *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.

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 quhilkes.
F. Hall, 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 aught *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.

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.

Shal nat be told for me . . .
. . . *what* jeweles men in the fyr tho caste.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 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. 12.

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 Snobs, xiii.

(*c*) Any who or which; whatever; whoever.

Also *qwat* brother or sustre die, and he may noughte be broughte . . . wyt his owne catelle, he sal 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 custom, or people were ilat 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 uaes. *Trollope*, 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 madmen *but what* are observed to be afraid of the strait waistcoat.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xiv. 28, note.

What as†, 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, II. 47.

What dones† [*what dones* is literally 'what made,' *dones* being the genitive of *don*, E. *done*, pp. of *do*, make, used in the genitive in imitation of *kinnes* in *what kinnes*, of what kind], of what sort; what kind.

And whan I seighe it was so slepyng, I went
To warne Pilates wyf *what dones* man was Iesus;
For Iuwes hateden hym and han done hym to deth.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 298.

What that†, whatsoever; whatever; what. Also *that what*.

Him ne dret [dreadeth] nagt to do zenne, *huet thet* hit by [be]. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

What lutles [little] *that* he et.
Poems 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].
Gower, 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, I. 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. 2.

I *tell you what* – Ellery Davenport lays out to marry a real angel. He 's to swear and she 's to pray!
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 518.

(*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 seruaunt, 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.

To know what 's what. See *knowl*.

what[1] (hwot), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *what*; < *what*, *pron.*] **I.** *adv.* 1. Why?

What sholde he studie, and make himselven wood,
Upon a book in cloistre alwey to poure?
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 184.

What is the shepe to blame in youre syght
Whane he is shorne of his flees & maade alle bare,
Thoughe folke of malyce for her wollis fyght?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

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 varnish 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 *what* 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.

3†. 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!
York Plays, p. 3.

What . . . what, in some measure; in part; partly by; in consequence of; partly: now followed by *with*: indefinite and distributive in value.

Lordinges, the tyme wasteth nyght and day,
And steleth from us, *what* prively slepinge,
And *what* thurgh necligence in our wakinge,
As dooth the streem, that turneth never agayn,
Descending fro the montaigne into playn.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 21.

Than woot I wele she myghte nevere fayle
For to hen holpen, *what* at youre instaunce,
What with hire other frendes generaunce.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1141.

Than sente Gawein aboute to enery garnyson thourgh the reame of Logres, and assembled xxx[mi] *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.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

With omission of the second *what* (so frequently):

What for hire kynrede and hir nortelrie.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 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, Troilus, iv. 35.

To helpe youre freendis *what* I may.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 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. (*a*†) In *alwhat*, until (compare *although*, etc.).

Tho kinges hem wenten and hi seghen [they saw] tho sterre thet yede bi-fore hem. *al-wat* hi kam over tho huse war ure louerd was. *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 27.

Thet heaued me akth; ich ne ssel by an eyse [I shall not be at ease] *al-huet* ich habbe ydronke.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

(*b*) In the phrase *but what* = but that; that . . . not.

The Abbot cannot be humbled *but what* the community must be humbled in his person. *Scott*, Monastery, x.

Not a thing stolen *but what* the sea gave it up.
J. H. Newman.

what[2]† (hwot), *a.* [< ME. *hwat*, quick, < AS. *hwæt*, keen, sharp, bold (= OS. *hwat* = Icel. *hvatr*, keen). Cf. *whet*[1].] Quick; sharp; bold.

Ther weoren eorles swithe *whæte*. *Layamon*, l. 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'-dyę-kâl'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-d'ye-call-ems* all about it.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 19.

whate'er (hwot-ãr'), *pron.* A contracted form of *whatever*.

He strikes *whate'er* is in his way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 623.

whaten, whatten (hwot'n), *a.* [Sc. also *whatan*, and (with the indef. article) *whatna*; < *what*[1] + *-en*, orig. adj. inflection.] What; what kind of. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Lord safe us! only look at him sitting asleep. *Whatan* a face! *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Oct., 1828.

whatever (hwot-ev'ér), *pron.* and *a.* [< *what*[1] + *ever*.] **I.** *pron.* **A.** *indef. rel.* Anything which; no matter what; all that.

To effect
Whatever I 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 colloquial 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 of logic has no tendency *whatever* to make men good reasoners.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Whatever side he was on, he could always find excellent reasons for it. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 36.

what-like (hwot'līk), *indef. rel. a.* Of what appearance or character. [Colloq. or provincial.]

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.

Whatman paper. See *paper*.

whatna (hwot'nä), *a.* Same as *whaten*. [Scotch.]

There was a lad was born in Kyle,
But *whatna* day o' *whatna* style,
I doubt it 's hardly worth the while
To be sae nice wi' Robin.
Burns, There was a Lad.

whatness (hwot'nes), *n.* [< *what*[1] + *-ness*.] In *metaph.*, a quiddity. [Rare.]

what-not (hwot'not), *n.* [< *what not* (see *what*[1]); the stand being so called as used to hold shells, photographs, bric-a-brac, "and *what not*": see under *what*[1].] 1. A stand or set of shelves on which to keep or display small articles of curiosity or ornament, as well as books, papers, 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.

2. 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), *adv.* [Short for *what reck I?* 'what care I?'] Nevertheless. [Scotch.]

I wot he was na slaw, man; . . .
But yet, *what-reck*, he, at Quebec,
Montgomery-like did fa', man.
Burns, The American War.

whatso† (hwot'sō), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *what-so*, *whatswa*, *whatse*, *hwatse*, *quat so*, what so, < *what*[1] + *so*[1]. Cf. *whoso*.] **I.** *a.* Of whatever character, kind, or sort; no matter what (person or thing): an indefinite relative use.

What man *so* vs metes may vs sone knowe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 snibben 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, ii.

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'ér), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *whatsoever*; < *what*[1] + *so*[1] + *ever*. Cf. *whatso* and *whatsomever*.] **I.** *a.* Of whatever nature, kind, or sort; whatever: an intensive form of *whatever*, still separable and used as a correlative phrase.

I have learned in *whatsoever* state I am therewith to be content. Phil. iv. 11.

Goodness guide thy actions *whatsoever!*
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

The Meridians, which are Circles passing ouer our heads, in *what* part of the World *soeuer* we be.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

Marauding thieves, to be destroyed by *whatsoever* method possible. *The Academy*, March 28, 1891, p. 298.

II. *pron.* What thing or things soever; no matter what thing or things; whatever or whoever.

I will knowe the soth [truth], *what-so-euer* it coste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 37.

Youth, *whatsoever* thou art, thou art but a scurvy 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 Trophies.

whatsomt, *a.* and *pron.* Same as *whatsomever*.

whatsomever (hwot″sum-ev′ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *whatsumever, whatsomever* (confused with *whatsoever*); < *what*[1] + *som* (< Dan. *som*, as so) + *ever*. Cf. *howsomever*.] Whatsoever. [Now vulgar.]

Whatsomever woo they fele,
They wol not pleyne, but concele.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5041.

Doughtir, loke that thou be 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*.

whattie (hwot′i), *n.* Same as *whisky*.

whault, *n.* See *wall*[3].

whaup (hwâp), *n.* [Se. also *whaup, quhaup, quhaip, awp*: said to be so called from its cry.] 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 (hwāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whaved*, 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, *v. i.* [A var. of *wawl, waul*.] To cry as a cat: same as *waul*.

The cats *whawled*. *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, l. 269.

whaylet, *a.* A corrupt Middle English spelling of *hail*[2], *hale*[2].

whay-worm (hwā′wėrm), *n.* [Also *whey-worm*; perhaps a dial. reduction of *wheatworm*.] 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., f. 33. (*Halliwell.*)

whe[1] (hwē). *pron.* A form of *who*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whe[2]**†,** *n.* See *wic*.

wheadlet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *wheedle*.

wheal[1] (hwēl). *n.* [< ME. *whael, whele, whelle*, a pimple, wheal (cf. dim. *whelk*, a little wheal), < AS. **hwēle*, wheal (Somner); origin and status uncertain; cf. AS. *hwelan* (**hwēlan* ?), wither, pine 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 wrinkles. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 194.

All *wheales* and itching pimples which are readie to breake forth. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 25.

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*.

wheal[1] (hwēl), *v.* [< ME. *whelen*: see *wheal*[1], *n.*]
I. *trans.* To produce a wheal upon.

His eyes were bloodshot, his checks *whealed* and puffed. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To suppurate; form a sore or pustule.

Now gins the leprous cores of ulcered sins
Wheale to a heade. *Marston*, Ant. and Mel., II., v. 1.

wheal[2] (hwēl), *n.* [Also *huel, wheel, whel, wheyl*; < Corn. *huel*, a work, a mine; cf. W. *chwyl*, a turn, course, while, *chwylo*, turn, revolve, run a course, bustle, *chwel*, a course, turn.] A mine. [Cornwall, Eng.]

wheal-worm (hwēl′wėrm), *n.* [< *wheal*[1] + *worm*.] 1. The itch-mite, *Acarus scabiei*.—2. The acarine *Leptus autumnalis*, or some similar harvest-bug: so named from the wheals or pimples produced by its bite. See cut under *harvest-mite*.

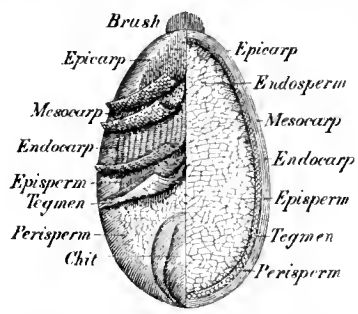
wheaser (hwē′zėr), *n.* [Said to be connected with *weasel*.] The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. [Local, New Eng.]

wheat (hwēt), *n.* [< ME. *whete, wete, whæte, hwete, hwete, qwete*, < AS. *hwǣte* = OS. *hwēti* = MD. *weite*, D. *weit* = MLG. *wēten, weiten*, LG. *weten* = OHG. *weizzi*, MHG. *weitze*, G. *weizen*, also OHG. *weizi*, MHG. *weize*, G. dial. *weissen* = Icel. *hveiti* = Sw. *hvete* = Dan. *hvede* = Goth. *hwaiteis*, wheat; cf. Lith. *kwetys*, Lett. *kweschi*, 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*[1].] A cereal grain, the product of species of *Triticum*, chiefly of *T. sativum* (*T. vulgare*). The origin of the plant is not clearly known, but it is thought by many to be derived from a grass, *Ægilops ovata*, of the Mediterranean region now classed as a species of *Triticum*. The wheat-plant is a grass closely related to barley and rye, having a dense four-sided spike, and grains longitudinally furrowed 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 *bald*. 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*).

1, the complete plant of the variety *æstivum*; 2, the spike of the same; 3, the spike of the variety *hibernum*; 4, a grain germinating. *a*, part of the rachis; *b*, the floret of the variety *æstivum*; *c*, the flower, showing two lodicules, the stamens, and the stigmas.

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 chiefly converted into flour; the finest but not the most nutritious flour is nearest pure starch. The richer elements lie nearest the skin, and these are 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 *furmenty*, by boiling 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 United States, Canada, Russia, Hungary, India, Australia, Egypt, Rumania, and Turkey. The varieties are very numerous, and there are several more or less strongly marked races, one of which is spelt.

The asse of the melle, thet ase bletheliche berth bere [as blithely beareth barley] ase *hucte*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

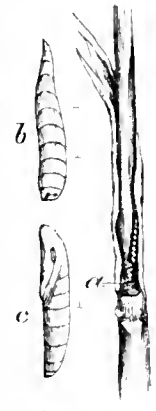
We maun gar *wheat*-flour serve us for a blink; . . . it's no that ill food, though far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stamach as the curney aitmeal is.
Scott, Old Mortality, xx.

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 dicoccum*, including the Arras wheat of Abyssinia. Its varieties flourish in poor soil, are remarkably exempt from diseases, and make excellent starch.—**Guinea wheat†.** See *Turkey wheat*, below.—**Indian wheat.** (*a*) A former name in England for Indian corn, *Zea Mays*. See cut under *Zea*. (*b*) *Fagopyrum Tataricum*, which is cultivated to some extent in the United States, particularly in the northwest.—**Oil 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,** a variety of the race *Triticum turgidum*.—**Saracen's wheat,** buckwheat. Compare *sarrazin*.—**Single-grained wheat.** See *one-grained wheat*, above.—**Spring wheat, summer wheat.** See def.—**Tatary wheat,** the India or Indian wheat, *Fagopyrum 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 hail 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*. *Smollett*, Travels, viii.

Wheat-aphid or **-aphis,** a wheat plant-louse (see below).—**Wheat bulb-fly,** *Hylemyia arctica*, a European fly of the family *Anthomyiidæ*, whose larva infests the stems of wheat.—**Wheat bulb-worm,** the larva of an oscinid fly, *Meromyza americana*, which affects the stems of wheat in the United States and Canada, stunting the ears, and prematurely ripening the kernels.—**Wheat-cutworm,** the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Laphygma frugiperda*. Also called *grass-worm* and *fall army-worm*. 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 eel-worm,** a nematode worm of the family *Anguillulidæ, Tylenchus tritici*, which causes the disease known as *ear-cockle, purples*, or *false ergot* in wheat in Europe. It produces round dark-colored distorted growths in the ear 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 *wheat-fly*.—**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 infest wheat, as *Siphonophora avenæ* and *Toxoptera graminium*.—**Wheat straw-worm,** the wheat joint-worm. See *joint-worm*, 2.—**Wheat whisky.** See *whisky*[2].—**Wheat-wireworm.** See *wireworm*.—**White wheat.** See def.—**Winter wheat.** See def. (See also *mummy-wheat, not-wheat*.)



Wheat Bulb-worm (*Meromyza americana*).

a, wheat-stalk, showing larva at work; *b*, larva; *c*, pupa. (Lines show natural sizes.)

wheat-bird (hwēt′bėrd), *n.* The chaffinch or wheatsel-bird. [Local, British.]

wheat-brush (hwēt′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 (hwēt′bug), *n.* Either one of two bugs, *Miris tritici* and *M. dolabratus*, found commonly on wheat in England. *Curtis*, Farm Insects.

wheat-caterpillar (hwēt′kat″ėr-pil-ėr), *n.* A small caterpillar which eats the kernels of wheat in the field: supposed to be *Agrotis costalis*. *T. W. Harris.*

wheat-chafer (hwēt′chā″fėr), *n.* A beetle, *Anisoplia australasiæ*, which does great damage to European wheat-fields, particularly those of Russia.

wheat-cracker (hwēt′krak″ėr), *n.* A mill for cracking wheat to make grits.

wheat-drill (hwēt′dril), *n.* See *drill*[1], *n.*, 3.

wheat-duck (hwēt′duk), *n.* The American widgeon, *Marecca americana*, found in large flocks in wheat-fields. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Oregon.]

wheat-ear (hwēt′ēr), *n.* [< *wheat* + *ear*[2].] An ear of wheat.

Gold flashed out from the *wheat-ear* brown,
And flame from the poppy's leaf. *Eliza Cook.*

Wheat-ear stitch, in *embroidery*, a fancy stitch; a variety of chain-stitch by which is produced a pattern somewhat resembling an ear of grain with stiff beard.

wheatear (hwēt′ēr), *n.* [A corruption, simulating *wheat* + *ear*[2] (also used in the form *whiteear*, with the first element unaltered), of *whitearse*, or rather of its earlier form **whiterse* (taken as a plural, whence 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 blanc*.] A chat of the genus *Saxicola*, *Saxicola œnanthe*, the stonechat, fallow-finch, or whitetail, an oscine passerine bird abundant in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and found sparingly in North America. The wheatear is 6¾ inches long, and 12½ 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;

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-

Wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*), adult male.

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 *Pratincola* the name *stonechat*, which is more appropriate to this bird than to either of the bushchats; it is more fully specified as *white-rumped stonechat*, and also called *white-rump*, *whitetail*, *stone-clatter* (from its Gaelic name *clacharan*, which survives in Scotland and in books), *fallow-finch*, and by other local names.

What cook of any spirit would lose her time in picking larks, *wheat-ears*, and other small birds?
Swift, Directions to Servants (Cook).

Although the *wheatear's* colors are somewhat chaste, still their bold contrast, and the manner in which they are distributed, make the bird a very pretty one.
Seebohm, Hist. Brit. Birds, I. 302.

wheat-eel (hwēt'ēl), *n.* [Appar. < *wheat* + *eel*, but perhaps a dial. form of **wheat-eril*, < *wheat* + *eril*.] Ear-cockle or purples, a disease of wheat caused by the eel-worm, *Tylenchus tritici*.

wheaten (hwē'tn), *a.* [< ME. *whaten*, *hueten*, *hwæten*, < AS. *hwǣten* (= MD. *weiten*, D. *weit-(meel)* = G. *weizen(brod)*), < *hwǣte*, wheat, + *-en*, E. *-en*2.] Of, pertaining to, or made from wheat; as, *wheaten* straw. Specifically—(*a*) Made of the stalks, straw, or husks of wheat.

There wayted Summer naked starke, all sane a *wheaten* hat. *Golding*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Peace should still her *wheaten* garland wear.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 41.

(*b*) Made of the grain or flour of wheat.

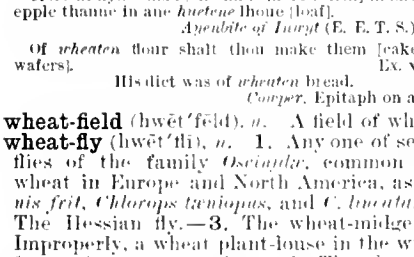
More bi nynt smak [she finds more relish] in ane zoure epple thanne in ane *huetene* lhoue [loaf].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Of *wheaten* flour shalt thou make them [cakes and wafers]. Ex. xxix. 2.

His diet was of *wheaten* bread.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

wheat-field (hwēt'fēld), *n.* A field of wheat.

wheat-fly (hwēt'flī), *n.* 1. Any one of several flies of the family *Oscinidæ*, common upon wheat in Europe and North America, as *Oscinis frit*, *Chlorops tæniopus*, 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 (*Lasioptera hordei*).
a, wheat-stalks with galls produced by the larva; *b*, female fly (cross shows natural size).

fly, a variety of *Isosoma hordei*, whose larva is the wheat joint-worm. See *joint-worm*, 2.

wheat-grader (hwēt'grā'dėr), *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. H. Knight.*

wheat-grass (hwēt'gras), *n.* The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum repens*; also, any wild grass of the genus *Agropyrum* or *Triticum*.

wheatland (hwēt'land), *n.* Land sown with wheat.

Beyond the *wheatlands* in the northern pines.
A. Lampman, The Academy, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 335.

wheat-maggot (hwēt'mag ọt), *n.* The larva of any one of the dipterous insects affecting the wheat-plant.

wheat-midge (hwēt'mij), *n.* 1. A dipterous insect of the family *Cecidomyiidæ*, *Diplosis tritici*, which lays its eggs in the flowers of wheat-heads, 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. Dict.*

wheat-mildew (hwēt'mil″dū), *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'mȯth), *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*.

wheat-riddle (hwēt'rid″l), *n.* A grain- or wheat-separator.

wheat-rust (hwēt'rust), *n.* Same as *red rust* and *black rust* (see both, under *rust*).

wheat-scourer (hwēt'skour″ėr), *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-bėrd), *n.* The chaffinch, *Fringilla cælebs*: so called from its congregating in autumn about the time of sowing wheat. *J. H. Gurney.* See cut under *chaffinch*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

wheat-separator (hwēt'sep″a-rā-tọr), *n.* An apparatus for freeing wheat from mustard-seed, cockle, 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 (hwēt'thēf), *n.* The corn gromwell or bastard alkanet, *Lithospermum arvense*, a grain-field weed of Europe and parts of Asia, introduced in North America.

wheat-thrips (hwēt'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. graminæ* of the United States.

wheat-weevil (hwēt'wē″vl), *n.* 1. The grain-weevil.—2. The rice-weevil. See also *Calandra*, 2, and *weevil*.

wheat-worm (hwēt'wėrm), *n.* Same as *wheat eel-worm* (which see, under *wheat*).

wheazet, *v. i.* An old spelling of *wheeze*.

whedert, *pron.* An old spelling of *whether*1.

wheedle (hwē'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wheedled*, ppr. *wheedling*. [Formerly *wheadle*; perhaps for **weedle*, < G. *wedeln*, wag the tail, fan (hence fawn, flatter?), < *wedel*, a fan, tail, brush, MHG. *wedel* (*wadel*), OHG. *wedil* (*wadal*), fan, winnowing-fan, lit. instrument for blowing; with formative *-del* (*-thlo-*), < OHG. *wehan*, MHG. G. *wehen*, blow; see *wind*2. Similar uses occur with Dan. *logre*, wag the tail, also fawn upon one; with Icel. *flathra*, wag the tail, fawn upon; with OF. *conchier*, 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 *wheedle* to W. *chwedlau*, talk, gossip, < *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; cajole; coax; flatter; hence, to hoax; take in.

I admire thy Impudence. I cou'd never
Have had the Face to have *wheadl'd* the poor Knight so.
Etherege, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

And so go to her, begin thy new employment; *wheedle* 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. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

It is (probably) the best Conduct not to hear away Quartering, till you have *wheedled* the Enemy into your Wake. *W. Mountaine*, Seaman's Vade Mecum (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. Butler, 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*, Hypatia, iv.

wheedle† (hwē'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!*
Wycherley, 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 (hwē'dlėr), *n.* [< *wheedle* + *-er*1.] One who wheedles.

wheedlesome (hwē'dl-sum), *a.* [< *wheedle* + *-some*.] Coaxing; cajoling. [Rare.]

Anything more irresistibly *wheedlesome* I never saw.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, etc., p. 88.

wheedling (hwē'dling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wheedle*, *v.*] The act or art of coaxing, cajoling, or 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*, *whel*, *wheol*, *qwel*, *hwel*, *hweȝel*, *hweol*, < AS. *hweól*, *hwiól*, contr. of *hweowol*, *hweohl* (= MD. *weel*, *wiel*, D. *wiel* = LG. *weel*, *wel* = Icel. *hjól* = OSw. *hiugl*, Sw. *hjul* = Dan. *hjul*, a wheel); Teut. appar. **hwehula*, **hwehula*, perhaps = Gr. κύκλος, a wheel, circle: see *cycle*1. The Icel. *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 *whel* ful lowe he lay adoun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1165.

Smack went the whip, round went the *wheels*,
Were never folks so glad;
The stones did rattle underneath,
As if Cheapside were mad. *Cowper*, 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, he wrought a work on the *wheels*. Jer. xviii. 3.

Thus, in lower life, whilst the *wheel*, the needle, &c., employ her, the plough of some trade perhaps demands the muscles and hardiness of him.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, viii. 1.

Turn, turn, my *wheel!* 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 steered by steam, in place of an ordinary wheel a small wheel is used, 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, l. 435.

(*c*) A firework of a circular shape which revolves on an axis, while burning by the reaction of the escaping gases. See *catharine wheel*, 3, and *pinwheel*, 3. (*d*) *pl.* Figuratively, a carriage; a chariot. [Poetical.]

How now, noble Pompey! What, at the *wheels* of Cæsar? art thou led in triumph? *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 47.

I earth in earth forget these empty courts,
And thee returning on thy silver *wheels*.
Tennyson, Tithonus.

(*e*) One of the attributes of Fortune, the emblem of mutability.

Huanne the Iheuedi of hap [lady of fortune] heth hire *hweȝel* y-went [turned] to the manne.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

Now y am vndre Fortunes *whele*,
My frendis forsaken me Enerychoon.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

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.

(*g*) In *zool.*: (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 calcareous or siliceous concretion, as of an echinoderm or a sponge; a wheel-spicule.

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 *wheel* to turne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1450.

Satan, bowing low, . . .
Throws his steep flight in many an aery *wheel*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 741.

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, Œdipus, 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.

5†. The burden of a song; a refrain: perhaps in allusion to its regular recurrence. *Steevens.*

Oph. [Sings.] You must sing a-down a-down,
An you call him a-down-a.
O, how the *wheel* becomes it!
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 172.

6. A factory for grinding cutlery. [Prov. Eng.]

This branch of trade [cutlery grinding] is, in Sheffield, conducted in distinct establishments called *wheels*.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 734.

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*[2], 11.—**Adhesion of wheels to rails.** See *adhesion*.—**Aërohydrodynamic wheel.** See *aerohydrodynamic*.—**Bastard wheel.** See *bastard*.—**Big wheel.** Same as *large wheel*. See *spinning-wheel*.—**Blank 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*[1].—**Eccentric wheel.** See *eccentric*.—**Elliptical wheel.** Same as *elliptical gearing* (which see, under *gearing*).—**Engaged wheels.** See *engaged*.—**Epicycloidal wheel.** See *epicycloidal* (with cut).—**Fifth wheel.** (*a*) In *mech.* See *fifth*. (*b*) Figuratively, something superfluous or useless.—**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 bolted 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*.—**Mutilated 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 wheels are employed for transmitting a velocity of variable ratio between a pair of parallel axes. *E. H. Knight.*—**Persian wheel**, a water-lifting wheel; a bucket-wheel or noria; an apparatus in which buckets, jars, or box-chambers are arranged in a radial position on a large wheel, which by its revolution dips the vessels in the water, fills 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 buckets, is turned at an angle with its course in the flume: a kind of breast-wheel in which the water-supply is near the top of the wheel.—**Potters' wheel.** See *potter*[1] (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 the revolutions of the wheel. Compare *siren* (with cut).—**Saxon wheel.** See *spinning-wheel*.—**Skew wheel.** See *skew*[1], 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 *split gear*, under *split*.—**Sun-and-planet wheels.** See *sun*[1].—**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.

Satire or sense, alas! can Sporus feel,
Who *breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?*
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 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.

To break upon the wheel. See *break*.—**Toothed wheels.** See *toothed*.—**To put a spoke in one's wheel.** See *spoke*[1].—**To put one's shoulder to the wheel.** See *shoulder*.—**To slack over the wheel.** See *slack*[1].—**To steer a trick at the wheel.** See *steer*[1].—**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*[1], 5.—**Wheel crossbow**, a crossbow in which the bow is bent by the revolutions of a wheel acting as a windlass. See cut under *moulinet*.—**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 of life.** See *zoetrope*.—**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 sufficient 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.

Wheel tax. See *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*, *cog-wheel*, *crown-wheel*, *dial-wheel*, *flange-wheel*, *measuring-wheel*, *pinwheel*.)

wheel[1] (hwēl), *v.* [< ME. **whelen*, *whielen*, *hwcolen*; < *wheel*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to turn, or to move in a circle; make to rotate, revolve, or change direction.

So had he seen, in fair Castile,
The youth in glittering squadrons start;
Suddenly the flying jennet *wheel*,
And hurl the unexpected dart.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 8.

The sun gradually *wheeled* his broad disk down into the west. *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.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

To *wheel* the wild scrub cattle at the yard
With a running fire of stockwhips and a fiery run of hoofs.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 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.

"*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.

3. To make or perform in a circle; give a circular 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 *wheels* 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.
Cowper, Task, iv. 37.

6†. To turn on a wheel.

Fortune on lofte
And under eft gan hem to *whielen* bothe.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 139.

7. In *tanning*, to submit to the action of a pinwheel. See *pinwheel*, 2.

The skins next go into the England wheel vat . . . and are *wheeled*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 530.

8. To shape by means of the wheel, as in pottery. See *potters' wheel* (under *potter*[1]), and *throw*[1], *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
Thou first Mohile,
Which mak'st all *wheel*
In circle round. *Howell*, Letters, I. 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.

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, ii.

3. To move in a circular or spiral course.

Then *wheeling* down the steep of heaven he flies.
Pope.

The poor gold fish eternally *wheeling* round his crystal wall. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

The swallow *wheeled* above high up in air.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 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,
Hail mix'd with fire, 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 bicycle or tricycle; travel by means of a bicycle 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 *wheeled*.
J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a [Tricycle.

7. 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.

wheel[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *wheal*[1].

wheel[3], *n.* See *wheal*[2].

wheel[1] (hwēl), *n.* An erroneous dialectal form of *weel*[2].

wheelage (hwē′lāj), *n.* [< *wheel*[1] + *-age*.] A duty or toll paid for carts, etc., passing over certain ground.

wheel-animal (hwēl′an″i-mal), *n.* A wheel-animalcule.

wheel-animalcule (hwēl′an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A rotifer. See *Rotifera* (with cut), also cuts under *Floscularia*, *Rotifer*, and *trochal*.

wheel-band (hwēl′band), *n.* The tire of a wheel.

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-tėr), *n.* See *barometer*.

wheelbarrow (hwēl′bar″ō), *n.* [< ME. *whelbarowe*; < *wheel*[1] + *barrow*[2].] 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 railroad 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.*

My author 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 I., II. 87.

wheel-base (hwēl'bās), *n.* In locomotives and railway-cars, the distance between the points of contact of the front and back wheels with the rail.

The distance between the supporting wheels is four feet, which thus forms the rigid *wheel-base* of the truck.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 201.

wheel-bearer (hwēl'bār″ėr), *n.* A rotifer or wheel-animalcule.

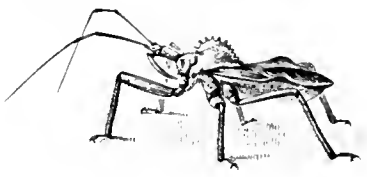
The little *wheel-bearer*, Rotifer vulgaris.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 202.

wheel-bird (hwēl'bėrd), *n.* The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*; so named from its whirring cry, likened to the noise of a spinning-wheel. Also *spinner* and *wheeler*. Compare like use of *reeler*, 2, and see cuts under *goatsucker* and *night-jar*. [Local, Scotland.]

wheel-boat (hwēl'bōt), *n.* A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or railways.

wheel-box (hwēl'boks), *n.* 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 cristatus*, 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-caterpillars. Also called *devil's-riding-horse*.

wheel-carriage (hwēl'kar″āj), *n.* A carriage moved on wheels, as a coach, chaise, gig, railway-car, wagon, cart, etc.

wheel-case (hwēl'kās), *n.* In *pyrotechnics*, a case made of stout paper, filled with a composition, and tied to the rim of a wheel or other revolving pyrotechnic device, to which it gives a rapid movement of rotation while it burns with a brilliant flame.

wheel-chain (hwēl'chān), *n.* A chain used for the same purpose as a wheel-rope.

wheel-chair (hwēl'chār), *n.* A chair or chair-like structure mounted on wheels; a Bath chair; an invalid's chair.

wheel-colter (hwēl'kōl'tėr), *n.* See *colter*.

wheel-cross (hwēl'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. *Worsaae*, Danish Arts, p. 66.

wheel-cultivator (hwēl'kul″ti-vā-tor), *n.* In *agri.*, a form of cultivator supported on wheels.

wheel-cut (hwēl'kut), *n.* Cut, as glass, by the ordinary process of glass-cutting, which leaves a perfectly polished and perfectly transparent surface. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

wheel-cutting (hwēl'kut″ing), *n.* The process or operation of cutting teeth in the wheels used by watch- and clock-makers and for other mechanical purposes.

wheel-draft (hwēl'drāft), *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 *reverting*, or a *split draft*.

wheeled (hwēld), *a.* [< *wheel*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a wheel or wheels, or with any rotating disk, rosette, or the like, as a spur of the modern type.

The *wheel'd* seat
Of fortunate Cæsar.
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, I. p. xxii.

wheel-engraving (hwēl'en-grā″ving), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, same as *glass-engraving*.

wheeler (hwē'lėr), *n.* [< *wheel*[1] + *-er*[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.

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'lėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Lieut. G. M. *Wheeler*, U. S. A.] A fossil resin found in New Mexico.

wheel-fire (hwēl'fīr), *n.* In *chem.*, a fire which encompasses a crucible without touching it.

wheel-fixing (hwēl'fik′sing), *n.* See *fixing*, 3.

wheel-guard (hwēl'gärd), *n.* 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 round-robin. — **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 chafing by the wheels in turning; a rub-iron. *E. H. Knight*. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

wheel-head (hwēl'hed), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, the lathe-head of a seal-engravers' engine.

wheel-hoe (hwēl'hō), *n.* 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 (hwēl'hôrs), *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 person 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 muddy 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 hacks and . . . *wheel-horses*, should fill them. *The Nation*, XIII. 267.

wheel-house (hwēl'hous), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *pilot-house*.

Wheelhouse's operation for stricture. See *operation*.

wheeling (hwē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wheel*[1], *v.*] 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. [Colloq.]

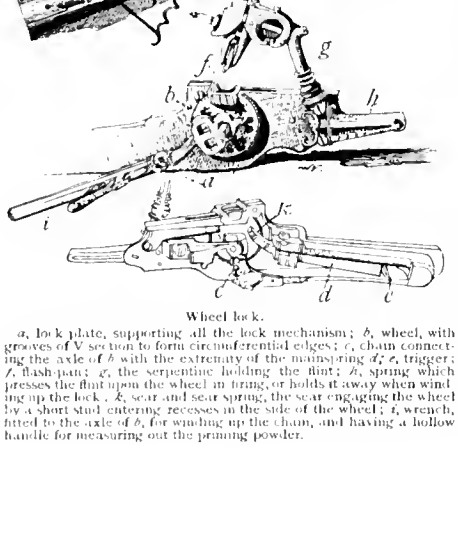
Wheeling bridge case. See *case*[1].

wheel-jack (hwēl'jak), *n.* 1. A lifting-jack having a projection to catch under the tire of a wheel. — 2. An apparatus of which the lifting-bar is a cogged rack, worked by a pinion and hand-crank.

wheel-jointer (hwēl'join″tėr), *n.* A machine for trimming joints of staves, heading, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

wheel-lathe (hwēl'lāтн), *n.* 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, lock plate, supporting all the lock mechanism; *b*, wheel, with grooves of V section to form circumferential edges; *c*, chain connecting the axle of *b* with the extremity of the mainspring *d*; *e*, trigger; *f*, flash-pan; *g*, the serpentine holding the flint; *h*, spring which presses the flint upon the wheel in firing, or holds it away when winding up the lock; *k*, scar and scar spring, the scar engaging the wheel by a short stud entering recesses in the side of the wheel; *i*, wrench, fitted to the axle of *b*, for winding up the chain, and having a hollow handle for measuring out the priming 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 so much out of place. *The Century*, XIX. 496.

wheel-ore (hwēl'ōr), *n.* A variety of bournonite in compound crystals resembling a cog-wheel.

wheel-organ (hwēl'ôr″gan), *n.* The characteristic organ of the wheel-animalcules 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 *veliger*.

wheel-pit (hwēl'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 (hwēl'plāt), *n.* In a plate car-wheel, the web, or the part uniting the rim and the hub.

wheel-plow (hwēl'plou), *n.* See *plow*.

wheel-race (hwēl'rās), *n.* The part of a race in which a water-wheel is fixed.

wheel-rib (hwēl'rib), *n.* A projection cast 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), *n.* The part of an axle which fits into the hub of a wheel; the spindle.

wheelseed (hwēl'sēd), *n.* See *Trochocarpa*.

wheel-shaped (hwēl'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a wheel. Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*, 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 *zoöl.*, rotate; rotular; discoid: as, the *wheel-shaped* spicula of holothurians. — **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.*, LIV. 256.

wheel-spicule (hwēl'spik′ūl), *n.* One of the wheel-shaped calcareous concretions in the skin of a holothurian. *Encyc. 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 at the center and extends as far, or nearly as far, as the ends of the radiating lines.

wheelstone (hwēl'stōn), *n.* A screwstone; an entrochite, or joint of the stem of a stone-lily.

wheel-swarf (hwēl'swärf), *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 particles 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-tire (hwēl'tīr), *n.* The iron band that encircles a wooden wheel. See *tire*[2].

wheel-tooth (hwēl'tōth), *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), *n.* Same as *paddlewood*.

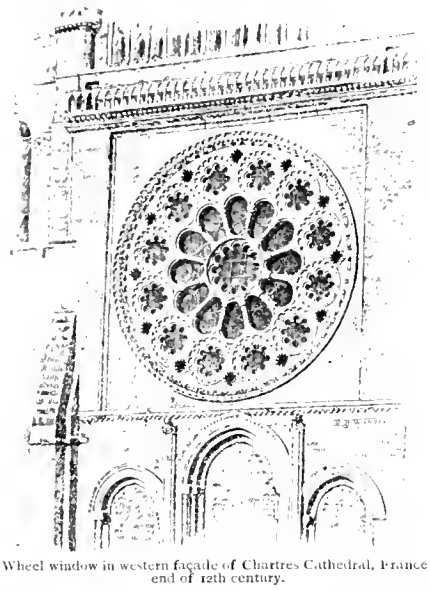
wheel-urchin (hwēl'ėr″chin), *n.* A flat sea-urchin; a cake-urchin; a sand-dollar.

wheelway (hwēl'wā), *n.* 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 (hwēl'win′dō), *n.* A large circular window with tracery radiating from the

middle, so that the form of a wheel is more or less closely suggested. It is practically the same as *rose-window*, though the attempt is sometimes made to re-



Wheel window in western façade of Chartres Cathedral, France; end of 12th century.

strict the name *wheel-window* to examples in which straight spokes are particularly suggested. Also called *catharine-wheel*.

The transept 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′wėrk), *n.* A combination of wheels, as in watches and clocks, in embroidery, etc.

wheel-worn (hwēl′wōrn), *a.* Worn by the action of moving wheels.

The chariots abounding in her *wheel-worn* streets.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 21.

wheelwright (hwēl′rīt), *n.* [< ME. *whelwriȝt, qwelwriȝte*; < *wheel*[1] + *wright*.] A person who works at or with a wheel; specifically, a man whose occupation is to make wheels, wheeled carriages, etc.

A wifman of so much mygth,
So wonder a *whelwryȝth*,
Sey I nevere with syȝth.
MS. Laud. 108, fol. 237 (Rel. Antiq., II. 8).

The basket-maker peeling his willow wands in the sunshine; the *wheelwright* putting the last touch to a blue cart with red wheels. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

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.* [< *wheel*[1] + *-y*[1].] Circular; suitable to rotation.

Give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

wheen[1] (hwēn), *n.* [Also *whin*; < ME. **whene*, < AS. *hwǣne, hwēne*; secondary form of ME. *whon, qron, hwan, hwon, wan*, < AS. *hwōn*, 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.

wheen[2] (hwēn), *n.* A dialectal form of *queen*[1].

That es called the *wheene* of Amazonnes,
Undyr whose powere that folk wonnes.
Hampole. (*Halliwell.*)

wheen-cat (hwēn′kat), *n.* [< *wheen*[2] + *cat*[1].] A queen or female cat. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

wheeze (hwēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wheezed*, ppr. *wheezing*. [Formerly also *wheaze*; < ME. *hwesen*, < AS. *hwēsan* (pret. *hwēs*), wheeze; perhaps akin to Icel. *hræsa* = Sw. *hräsa* = Dan. *hræse*, hiss, wheeze, and to the imitative E. words, *whisper, whistle*. Cf. Skt. √ *çvas*, puff, breathe, L. *queri* (pp. *questus*), complain: see *quest*[1], *querulous*. For the alleged connection with *weasand*, see *weasand*.] To breathe hard; puff and blow; breathe with difficulty and audibly.

Catarrhs, . . . *wheezing* lungs. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 21.

The patient [in asthma] . . . begins to *wheeze* during sleep, and is only aroused when the dyspnœa becomes severe. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 91.

wheeze (hwēz), *n.* [< *wheeze*, *v.*] 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.

wheezily (hwē′zi-li), *adv.* In a wheezing manner; 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 (hwē′zi), *a.* [< *wheeze* + *-y*[1].] 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.

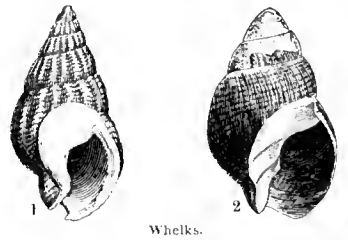
wheft (hweft), *n.* *Naut.*, an erroneous form of *waft*, 4.

whelk[1] (hwelk), *n.* [< ME. *whelke, qwelke*, dim. of *wheal*[1].] A wheal; a pustule; a swelling or protuberance, as on the body.

Boras, eeruce, ne oille of tartre noon,
Ne oynement that wolde clense and byte,
That him mighte helpen of his *whelkes* whyte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 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.

whelk[2] (hwelk), *n.* [An erroneous modern form of *welk*[3], < ME. *welk, wilk, wylke* (> OF. *welke*), < AS. *wilue*, later *weoluc, welue*, a mollusk with a spiral or convoluted shell, prob. orig. **wilc*, < *wealcan*, roll, walk: see *walk*, *v.*] A gastropod of the family *Buccinidæ* in a broad sense; a buccinid, or some similar univalve with a spi-



Whelks.
1. *Nassa reticulata*. 2. *Nassa obsoleta*. (Both natural size.)

ral gibbons shell 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 applied 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 snail (*wilks*, we think they are called), floating in a somewhat bilious-looking green liquid. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xii.

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 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*) *carica* and *Sycotypus canaliculatus*; a hairy whelk. [Local, U. S.]—**Rough whelk**, *Urosalpinx cinerea*, the borer or drill. See cut under *Urosalpinx*. (See also *dog-whelk*.)

whelked (hwelkt), *a.* [An erroneous form of *welked*, early mod. E. *wealked*; < *whelk*[2], *welk*[3], + *-ed*[2].] Formed like a whelk; hence, marked or covered with ridges like those of a whelk.

Horns *whelk'd* [var. *welk'd, wealk'd*] and waved like the enridged sea. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 71.

Look up at its [the tree's] towering expanse of branches, observe its *whelked* and furrowed hole, and try to clasp it round. *A. S. Palmer*, Word Hunter's Note-Book, iv.

whelk-tingle (hwelk′ting″gl), *n.* A kind of dog-whelk, *Nassa reticulata*, common on the English coast. See cut under *dog-whelk*. [Eng.]

whelky[1]† (hwel′ki), *a.* [< *whelk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in whelks, pustules, or blisters.

Pluck . . . stood sunk to his chin in the snow, and laughed as heartily as any of them, his shining bald pate and *whelky* red face streaming with moisture and shaking with merriment. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

whelky[2] (hwel′ki), *a.* [Prop. *welky*; < *whelk*[2], + *-y*[1].] 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 (hwelm), *v.* [< ME. *whelmen*, an altered 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, = Icel. *hvälfa, hölfa*, turn upside down, = Sw. *hälfva* = Dan. *hvælve*, arch over; associated with AS. *hwealf*, arched, convex, *hwealf*, a vault, = Icel. *hvälf, hölf*, a vault, arch, = Sw. *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 flyes. *Palsgrave*, p. 780.

Hill upon hill *whelmed* upon it [the church], nay, [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 something that envelops on all sides; overwhelm.

She is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 143.

We perish'd, each alone;
But I beneath a rougher sea,
And *whelm'd* in deeper gulfs than he.
Cowper, 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 overpowering disaster.

Grievous mischiefes which a wicked Fay
Had wrought, and many *whelmd* in deadly paine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. 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.

The waves *whelm'd* over him.
Drydeu, Don Sebastian, i. 1.

whelp (hwelp), *n.* [< ME. *whelp, welp, hweolp, hwelp*, < AS. *hwelp* = OS. *hwelp* = D. *welp* = LG. *welp* = OHG. *hwelf, welf*, MHG. *welf* = Icel. *hvelpr* = OSw. *hwalp*, Sw. *valp* = Dan. *hvalp*, a whelp, the young of dogs, wolves, lions, and other beasts.] **1.** The young of the dog, wolf, lion, tiger, bear, seal, etc., but especially of the dog; a cub: sometimes applied to the whole canine species, whether young or 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, Nun'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, i. 2. 283.

Both mongrel, puppy, *whelp*, and hound,
And curs of low degree.
Goldsmith, Elegy on Death of a Mad Dog.

2. A youth; a cub; a puppy: a term of contempt.

On one of the back benches . . . sat the villainous *whelp*, sulky to the last, whom he had the misery to call his son. *Dickens*, Hard Times, iii. 7.

3†. A kind of ship.

25 July, 1635. About six hour I 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 occasion 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 receiue 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 Lycurgus, you are witnesses that these two dogges 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, Night Thoughts, vii. 901.

He was nane o' Scotland's dogs,
But *whalpit* some place far abroad,
Whare sailors gang to fish for cod.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

wheme†, *a.* and *r.* An obsolete variant of *queme*.

whemmel, whemmle (hwem'l), *v. 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' *whummle* — and for ane that held his head sae high, too. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxii.

when (hwen), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *when*, *whan*, *whon*, *qran*, *qren*, *qwan*, *wan*, *won*, *hwon*, *whenne*, *whanne*, *hwenne*, *hwanne*, *hwonne*, *wenne*, *wanne*, *wonne*, *wane*, *wone*, < AS. *hwænne*, *hwonne*, when, = OS. *hwan* = OFries. *hwenne* = MD. *wan* = OHG. MHG. *wanne*, *hwanne*, G. *wann*, when, *wenn*, when, if, = Goth. *hwan*, when; orig. a case of the interrog. pron. (cf. Goth. *hwana*, acc. masc.), Goth. *hwas* = AS. *hwā*, etc., who? see *who*. Cf. L. *quum*, *quom*, when, as related to L. *quis*, who? Gr. *πότε*, when? from same pron. base. Hence ult. *whenne*[2], *whence*.] **I.** *interrog. adv.* At what time? at which time?

When shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of thy coming? 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 express 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. 1. 146.

Why, *when*? begin, sir: I must stay your leisure.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, v. 1.

Set, parson, set; the dice die in my hand.
When, parson, *when*! what, can you find no more?
Munday (and others), Sir John Oldcastle, iv. 1.

II. *rel. conj.* **1.** At the or any time that; at or just after the moment that; as soon as.

Whan Gawein saugh hem come, 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's 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.
Irving, Granada, p. 79.

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 euer *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, ii. 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*.

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the roote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 1.

Quene that the kynge Arthur by conqueste hade wonnyne Castelles and kyngdoms, and contreez many.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 . . . I'll 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, Dancing

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.* [< *when* + *as*[1].] **1.** When. [Archaic.]

Come, give me now a bag for my bread, . . .
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 then, 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.* [< ME. *whens*, *whennes*, *whannes*, *huannes*, with adv. gen. *-es*, < *whenne*, whence: see *whenne*[2].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* From what place? from what sonrce, origin, or anteeedents?

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 souree.

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 ge ar & *whennes* ge come.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3122.

Look unto the rock *whence* ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit *whence* ye are digged. Isa. li. 1.

Now wee may perceave the root of his hatred *whence* it springs. *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 descry
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 fly.
Shak., 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, Æneid, vi. 1193.

whence-ever (hwens-ev'ėr), *conj.* [< *whence* + *ever*.] Whenceesoever. *Prior.* (*Worcester.*) [Rare.]

whenceforth† (hwens-fôrth'), *conj.* [< *whence* + *forth*[1].] Forth from which place; whence. [Rare.]

Before them stands the God of Seas in place, . . .
And strikes the rockes with his three-forked mace;
Whenceforth issues a warlike steed in sight.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 316.

whencesoever (hwens-sō-ev'ėr), *conj.* [Early mod. E. *whens-soever*; < *whence* + *so*[1] + *ever*.] From what place soever; from what cause or sourec 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 R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 22.

Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it. *Locke.*

whene'er (hwen-ār'), *conj.* A contracted form of *whenever*.

whenever (hwen-ev'ėr), *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 Ryuerez side.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1245.

Whenever you have need,
You may be armed and appointed well.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 15.

whenne[1]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *when*.

whenne[2]†, *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *whenne*, *hwenne*, *hwanene*, *whanene*, *wonene*, *wanene*, *hwenene*, etc., < AS. *hwanan*, *hwanon*, *hwonan* (= OS. *hwanen*, *hwanan* = OHG. *wanana*, *wannan*, MHG. G. *wannen*, whence); with adv. formative *-an*, < *hwæne*, etc., when: see *when*. Cf. *hence*, *thence*, similarly formed.] **I.** *interrog. adv.* Whence? **II.** *rel. conj.* Whence.

Sei me hwet art thu ant *hweonne* ant hwa the hider sende. *St. Juliana* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

whennes†, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *whence*.

whenso (hwen-sō'), *adv.* [< ME. *whenso*, *hwense*; < *when* + *so*[1].] When; whenever. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), I. 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'ėr), *conj.* [< *when* + *so*[1] + *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[1]†, *adv.* and *conj.* See *where*[1].

wher[2]†, *conj.* See *where*[2].

where[1] (hwār), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wher*, *whar*, *whær*, *ware*, *war*, *wor*, *hwere*, *hware*, *hwar*, *hwær*, < AS. *hwǣr*, *hwār* = OS. *hwār*, *huār* = OFries. *hwēr* = D. *waar* = MLG. *wār*, *wōr*, LG. *waar*, *woor* = OHG. *wār*, *hwār*, MHG. *wār-*, G. *war-* (in comp., as in *war-um*, *wor-in*), also reduced, OHG. MHG. *wā*, G. *wo* = Icel. 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*[1]. 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 Iorde was of al;
Or the riche man clothid in purpur & in pal?
Hymns to Virgin, 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 climate foggy, raw and dull?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 15.

Where away? (*naut.*) 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 case, position, circumstances, etc.

Asketh him Hwat beo ordre, and *hwar* he ifinde in holi write religiun openluker descriued. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 8.

He enforces hym to seke Ihesu 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, lxxiii.

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, ii. 2.

3. Wherever.

Where the lordes and cheif men wax soe barbarous and bastardlike, what shall be 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. Behme, 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.

It was observed that those who were born after the Beginning of this Mortality [the plague] had but twenty-eight Teeth, *where* before they had two and thirty.
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 *everywhere*, *somewhere* (which see), Middle English *widen wher* (astray, at random), in forms corresponding to similar compounds of *there* (see *there*).

Thus I wente *wyden wher*, Dowel to seche.
Piers Plowman (A), ix. 53.

where[1]† (hwār), *n.* [Formerly also *wheare*; < *where*[1], *adv.*, as used in *everywhere*, *somewhere*.] 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 better *where* to find.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 264.

where[2]†, *conj.* [< ME. *wher*, *where*, contraction of *wheder*, E. *whether*[1].] A contracted form of *whether*[1].

Wher he [the cat] ryt other rest other romyth to playe.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 186.

Off hir linage enquered I no-thing;
Where she he of duk or of markois hy,
Forsoth I wyll hyr haue, she is me pleasyng.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 850.

I know not *whér* I am or no; or speak,
Or whether thou dost hear me.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

whereabout (hwār'a-bout'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *about*.] **I.** *interrog. adv.* About 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* I send thee. 1 Sam. xxi. 2.

I must not have you henceforth question me
Whither I go, nor reason *whereabout*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 107.

whereabout (hwãr'a-bout″), *n.* [< *whereabout, adv.*] The place where one is; one's present place.

Thou . . . firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prate of my *whereabout.*
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 58.

From a rifted crag or ivy tod . . .
Thou giv'st for pastime's sake, by shriek or shout,
A puzzling notice of thy *whereabout.*
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, vii.

whereabouts (hwãr'a-bouts'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *whereabout* + adv. gen. *-s.*] Same as *whereabout.*

whereabouts (hwãr'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 enchanting valley.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 171.

whereagainst (hwãr'a-genst'), *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *against.*] 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 (hwã az'), *conj.* [< *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 Cyc.*, 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 hath all the disadvantages on the contrary.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

3†. Where.

Soone he came *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, l. 83.

whereat (hwãr-at'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *at.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* At what? as, *wherat* 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, l. 1026.

He now prepared
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 (hwãr-bī'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wharbi* (= D. *waarbij* = G. *wobei*); < *where*[1] + *by*[1].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* By what? how? why?

Wharbi seistow [sayest thou] so?
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2256.

Whereby shall I know this? Luke i. 18.

II. *rel. conj.* By which, in any sense of the word *by.*

You take my life
When you do take the means *whereby* I live.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 377.

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.

The mind . . . has a power to abstract its ideas, and so they become essences, general essences, *whereby* the sorts of things are distinguished.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. viii. 1.

Fear
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 (hwãr-ãr'), *adv.* A contracted form of *wherever.*

wherefore (hwãr'fōr), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. *wherfore*; < ME. *wherfore, wherfor, hwarfore* (= D. *waarvoor* = G. *wofür* = Sw. *hvarför* = Dan. *hvorfor*); < *where*[1] + *fore*[1].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* For what reason, thing, or purpose? what for? why?

Wherefore was I born?
If that my cousin king be King of England,
It must be granted I am Duke of Lancaster.
Shak., Rich. II., 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, xxvii.

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.), l. 558.

He pardoneth and absolveth all those who truly repent. . . . *Wherefore* let us beseech him to grant us true repentance. *Book of Common Prayer*, Absolution.

The night was as troublesome to him as the day; *wherefore*, instead of sleeping, he spent it in sighs and tears.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

To do wherefore†, to make a return; give or furnish an equivalent.

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 *therefore.*

wherefore (hwãr'fōr), *n.* [< *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'), *conj.* [= Sw. *hvarifrån* = Dan. *hvorfra*; as *where*[1] + *from.*] From which; whence.

In 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.* [< *where*[1] + *hence.*] Whence. [Rare.]

He had lived two years at Campostella, . . . *wherehence* he then came. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 20.

wherein (hwãr-in'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wherin, hverinne* (= D. *waarin* = G. *worin* = Sw. *hvari* = Dan. *hvori*), wherein; < *where*[1] + *in*[1].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* In what? in what thing, time, respect, etc.?

But ye say, *Wherein* have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings. Mal. iii. 8.

How looked he? *Wherein* [that is, in what clothes] went he? *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 234.

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 [frynges].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (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 Merchants 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. 130.

whereinsoever (hwãr-in'sō-ev'ėr), *conj.* 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 (hwãr-in'tö or -in-tö'), *adv.* [< *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.

wheremid†, *conj.* [< ME. *whermid, hwermid, wermid* (= D. *waarmede* = G. *womit* = Sw. *hvarmed* = Dan. *hvormed*); < *where*[1] + *mid*[2].] Wherewith.

Nothing he ne founde in al the nigte
Wer-mide his honger aquenche migtte.
Rel. Antiq., II. 274.

Thet is the dyeules peni *hwermide* he bayth [buyeth].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

whereness (hwãr'nes), *n.* [< *where*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or property of having place or position; ubication.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

Ubication or *whereness.* *Whewell.*

whereof (hwãr-ov'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wher of, wharof, worof, hvaraf* (= Sw. *hvaraf* = Dan. *hvoraf*), < *where*[1] + *of.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* Of what? from what?

Quarof ard thou so ferd?
Hit is a litil synne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 82. (*Halliwell.*)

Now, gods that we adore, *whereof* comes this?
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 312.

II. *rel. conj.* 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 (hwãr-on'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< 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, iii. 4. 124.

II. *rel. conj.* 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 (hwãr-out'), *conj.* [= D. *waaruit*; as *where*[1] + *out.*] Out of which.

That I may give the local wound a name
And make distinct the very breach *whereout*
Hector's great spirit flew.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 245.

The cleft *whereout* the lightning breaketh. *Holland.*

whereover (hwãr-ō'vėr), *conj.* Over which. [Rare.]

A great gulf . . . *whereover* neither Dives nor Abraham, nor yet Moses himself, can pass.
T. Parker, On the Death of Daniel Webster, p. 7.

whereso (hwãr'sō), *conj.* [< ME. *whereso*; < *where*[1] + *so*[1]. Cf. AS. *swā hwǣr swā.*] Wheresoever.

Of ble as the brere flour *where-so* the bare scheweed [showed]
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, ii. 5.

wheresoe'er (hwãr-sō-ãr'), *conj.* A contracted form of *wheresoever.*

wheresoever (hwãr-sō-ev'ėr), *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *so*[1] + *ever.*] 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.

2†. Whenesoever.

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, iv. 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*; < *where*[1] + *thorough* (see *thorough* and *through*[1]).] Same as *wherethrough.*

wherethrough (hwãr-thrö'), *conj.* [Also *wherethro'*; < 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, l. 3733.

A way without impediment, . . . *wherethrough* all the people went. Wisdom xix. 8.

There is no weakness left in me *wherethrough* I may look back. *Scott.*

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 (hwãr-tö'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *hwarto, hvarto, war to, hwerto* (= D. *waartoe* = G. *wozu*); < *where*[1] + *to*[1].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* To what place, point, end, etc.?

Wherto bounet ye to batell in your bright geire,
Whether worship to wyn, or willfully shame?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6565.

Lysander, *whereto* tends all this?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 256.

II. *rel. conj.* 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 (hwãr-un'dėr), *conj.* [< ME. *hweronder* (= D. *waaronder* = G. *worunter* = Sw. *hvarunder* = Dan. *hvorunder*); < *where*[1] + *under.*] Under which.

The wild-grape vines . . . *whereunder* we had slept.
Scribner's Mag., IX. 553.

Shone resurgent, a sunbright sign,
Through shapes *whereunder* the strong soul glows.
Swinburne, Death of W. Bell Scott.

whereuntil (hwãr-un-til'), *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *until*.] Whereunto. [Obsolete or provincial.]

We know *whereuntil* it doth amount.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 493.

whereunto† (hwãr-un'tü or -un-tō'), *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*. *Hooker.*

whereupon (hwãr-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 hath sent to know
The nature of your griefs, and *whereupon*
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 42.

This was cast upon the board; . . . *whereupon*
Rose feud, with question unto whom 't were due.
Tennyson, Œnone.

wherever (hwãr-ev'ėr), *conj.* [< ME. *wher evere*; < *where*[1] + *ever*.] At whatever place.

He hathe alweys 3 Wifes with him, *where* that *evere* he be. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 218.

They courted merit, *wherever* it was to be found.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

wherewith (hwãr-wiтн'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wherwith*, *wharwith*, *hwer with*; < *where*[1] + *with*[1].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* With what or whom?

O my Lord, *wherewith* shall I save Israel? Judges vi. 15.

II. *rel. conj.* With which; also, as compound relative, that with which.

And bisily 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 tixt his eyes
Vppon her fearefull face.
Gascoigne, Philomene (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 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 wherewithal*)—that is, what is necessary or required: means.

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-тнâl'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *withal*.] Same as *wherewith*.

Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?
Ps. cxix. 9.

We our selves have not *wherewithal*; 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 (hwėr), *a.* [Prob. < W. *chwerw*, bitter, sharp, severe; cf. *chwerwon*, bitters, *chwerwi*, become bitter. Cf. *wherry*[2].] Very sour. [Prov. Eng.]

wherret†, **wherrit**† (hwer'et, hwer'it), *n.* and *v.* See *whirret*.

wherry[1] (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. *kverr*, crank, 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 dory.

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 different parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

wherry[2] (hwer'i), *n.* [Cf. *wherr*.] A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed. Sometimes called *crab-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.*

whersot, *indef. pron.* [< 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, l. 10.

wherve†, *v. t.* [< ME. *wherven*, *wherfen*, *hwerfen*, < AS. *hwerfan*, *hwyrfan* (pret. *hwyrfde*) = OHG. *hwerban*, *hwarban*, *werban*, *werben*, MHG. *werben* = Icel. *hverfa*, tr. cause to turn, turn, intr. turn, revolve; a weak verb, causative 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*, *werran*, *werben*, MHG. *werben*, *werren* = Icel. *hverfa* = Goth. *hwairbhan*, 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 lagen on Englis, . . .
And *whærfde* hir nome on his and tornde the name in his daiȝe. *Layamon*, l. 6319.

wherve (hwėrv), *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-Parcæ? *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 28.

So fine, so round, and even a thread she [the spider] spinnes, hanging thereunto herselfe, and eising 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 *wharve* is hollowed out to form a chamber capable of containing quite a quantity of oil. *Sci. 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* = OHG. *wezzen*, MHG. G. *wetzen* = Icel. *hvetja* = Sw. *hvässa* = Dan. *hvæsse*), sharpen, whet, < *hwæt*, sharp: see *what*[2].] 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*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1760.

I *whette* a knyfe, or any weapen or toole, to make it sharpe. . . . I love better *whettynge* of knyves afore a good dyner than *whettynge* of swordes and bylles.
Palsgrave, 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, l. 66.

2. To make sharp, keen, or eager; excite; stimulate: as, to *whet* the appetite.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar,
I have not slept. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 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 glaze, and the stone will not then bite the steel. To remove this glaze the stone was *whetted* or sharpened (both terms were used) by rubbing it with sand and water, the rubbing medium being a piece of stone harder . . . and of coarser grain. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 173.

4. To prune or preen; trim. [Rare.]

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 forward**†, to urge on; instigate.

I prithee, peace, good queen,
And *whet* not *on* these furious peers.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 34.

To whet one's whistle†. Same as *to wet one's whistle* (confusion of *wet* and *whet*). See *whistle*.

Give the boy some drink there! Piper,
Whet your whistle. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

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*, *v.*] 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 Preparative, and what you mean for a *Whet* turns the Edge of your puny Stomachs.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 4.

He had assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets* without number.
Addison, 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.

whether[1] (hweтн'ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [Formerly also contr. *wher*, *where*; < ME. *whether*, *whather*, *whæther*, *wether*, *wather*, *hwether*, *hwather*, *qwether*, also contr. *wher*, < AS. *hwæther*, *hwether* = OS. *hwethar*, *hweder* = OFries. *hweder*, *hoder* = MLG. *weder*, *wedder*, LG. *wedder*, *weer* = OHG. *hwedar*, *huedar*, *wedar*, which of two, MHG. G. *weder* = Icel. *hvadharr*, contr. *hvarr* = Goth. *hwathar*, which (of two); = OBulg. Russ. *kotoryĭ*, which, = L. *uter* (for **cuter*) = Gr. *κότερος*, *πότερος* = Skt. *katara*, which (of two); with compar. suffix *-ther* (*-der*, *-ter*, etc.), from the base *hwa* of the pron. *who*: see *who*, and cf. *what*[1], etc. Cf. *either*.] **I.** *a.* **A.** *interrog.* 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 two).

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 read moste, which is to wit, in Vegetius, which entreateth of matters of wars, or in S. Augustine his boke of Christiã 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 father? Mat. xxi. 31.

B. *rel.* Which (of two); which one (of two); 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 youre selven *whether* that you liketh."
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 371.

Bothe gonge & oolde, *whethir* ȝe be,
In cristis name good cheer ȝe make.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

To waxen or to wonien, *whether* God lyketh.
Piers Ploweman (A), viii. 59.

whether[1] (hweтн'ėr), *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. *hvart*, whether; orig. neut. of the pron. *whether*: see *whether*, *a.* and *pron.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* 1. Introducing the first of two direct (alternative) 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? *Wyclif*, 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 safe conducte, and to have marshall lawe as they are accustomed?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

II. *rel. conj.* 1. Introducing the first of two (or more) alternatives, the second being introduced by *or* (or *or whether*).

Whether ȝe ben aposid of princes or of prestis of the lawe, For to answere hem haue ȝe no doute.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 289.

Whether the tyranny 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. Ezek. 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 sun; . . .
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.
Milton, P. L., viii. 159.

The Moors, *whether* wounded *or* slain, were throwp 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.
Whittier, 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.

Sometimes the correlative clause is formed simply by a 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.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Whether we are in Danger *or* no at present, 'twere Presumption in me to judge. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 11.

To that frere wyll I go,
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 yet gone [or not].

God woot *wher* he was like a manly knyghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1263.

You shall demand of him *whether* one Captain Dumain be i' the camp. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3, 199.

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 ingennous, 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 *no*[1].

He would be as likely to believe me guilty as not. . . . What would he do, *whether or no?*
Dickens, Bleak House, iii.

whether[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *whither*.

whethering (hweᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The retention of the afterbirth in cows. *Gardner.*

whethersot (hweᴛʜ'ėr-sō), *indef. pron.* [ME.; < *whether*[1] + *so*[1].] Whichever of two, or of the two.

Warne alle the compaignye that longen to this fraternite, man and woman, that is with-inne the touoe, 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 razor. *South.*

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.

To give, deserve, or **win the whetstone**†, 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. Harrey*, 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*, II. 45.

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

whetstone-slate (hwet'stōn-slāt), *n.* Same as *whet-slate.*

whetten† (hwet'n), *v. t.* [< *whet* + *-en*[1].] To whet. [Rare.]

My mynd was greedelye *whetned*
Too parle with the Regent. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii.

whetter (hwet'ėr), *n.* [< *whet* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which whets or sharpens.

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 Snuff-taker with a powder.
Steele, Tatler, No. 141.

wheugh, *interj.* A variant of *whew*[1].

whew[1] (hwū), *interj.* [Sometimes also *wheugh,* formerly also *whu;* an exclamation in imitation of whistling; cf. Icel. *hviss!* Cf. *whoot* for *hoot.*] An exclamation, uttered with a whistling 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.

whew[1] (hwū), *n.* [Sometimes also *wheugh,* formerly also *whue;* < *whew*[1], *interj.* 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 *whewer.*

Wigeon (French Vigeon, from the Latin Vipio), also called locally "Whewer" and "*Whew*" (names imitative of the whistling call-note of the male).
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 561.

whew[1] (hwū), *v. i.* [< *whew*[1], *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 plovers] staid sae lang on the heights that year, for I heard them aye *whewing* e'en an' morn. *Hogg*, Brownie, iii.

whew[2] (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.

whew[2] (hwū), *n.* [< *whew*[2], *v.*] A sudden vanishing away. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whew-duck (hwū'duk), *n.* [< *whew*[1] + *duck;* cf. *whewer.*] The pandle-whew, whewer, or widgeon, *Marecca penelope,* among whose names are *canard siffleur* and *Anas fistularis.* [Local, British.]

In some parts of England it [the widgeon] is . . . called the *Whew-duck* 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.* [< *whew*[1] + *-er*[1].] The whew-duck. [Prov. Eng.]

In Norfolk, according to Ray, *whewers*
C. Swainson, Brit. Birds (1885), p. 155.

whey[1] (hwā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *whay;* also dial. *whig;* < ME. *whey, whei, hwei,* < AS. *hwæg* = 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 milk. Whey is often mixed with wine, or flavored with herbs, spices, etc., and used as a cooling beverage.

The pined Fisher or poor-Dairey-Renter
That lines of *whay,* for forfeiting Indenture.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Down to the milke-house, and drank three glasses of *whey.* *Pepys*, Diary, II. 398.

Alum whey, the whey formed in the coagulation of milk by powdered alum. — **Whey cure,** the treatment 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.*

whey[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quey.*

5 *wheyes* (4 years old), £6.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App. I.

whey-beard (hwā'bērd), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea. Macgillivray; Montagu.* See cut under *whitethroat.* [Local, British.]

wheyey (hwā'i), *a.* [< *whey*[1] + *-ey* for *-y*[1].] Partaking of the nature of whey; containing or resembling whey. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 43.

whey-face (hwā'fās), *n.* [< *whey*[1] + *face*[1].] A face white or pale, as from fear; also, a person having a white or pale face, or looking pale from fright.

Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear.
. . . What soldiers, *whey-face?*
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 17.

whey-faced (hwā'fāst), *a.* [< *whey*[1] + *face*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *cream-faced.*] Having a white or pale 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.* [< *whey*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 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.

A diet of Asses or other *Wheyish* Milk.
G. Harvey, Vanities of Philosophy and Physick [(ed. 1702), xi.

wheyishness (hwā'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wheyish. *Southey.* (*Worcester.*)

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[1] (hwich), *pron.* [< ME. *which, whuch, hwuch* (also unassibilated *hwic*), a reduced form, with loss of orig. *l,* of **whilch, whulch, wilche, hwilch, wulch, hwulch,* assibilated forms of *whilk, while, whule, hwule* (> Se. *whilk, quhilk*), < AS. *hwile, hwyle, hwelc* = OS. *hwilik* = OFries. *hwelīk, hwelk, hwek* = D. *welk* = MLG. LG. *welk* = OHG. *hwelīh, welīh, wielih, welich, welch,* MHG. *welch, welich,* G. *welche,* which, = Icel. *hvīlíkr,* of what kind, = Sw. Dan. *hvilken,* m., *hvilket,* neut., = 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*), *each,* 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 selection 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," says he, "I think it will be the best manner to spin 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?
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 lettrure, "*whiche* lordes beth this shrewes [are these wretches]!"
Thilke that god moste gyneth, leste good thei deleth.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 27.

Kay the stiward . . . dide as a noble knyght; ffor the thre Princes seide, "Mercy god, *whiche* a stiward is this!"
Merlin (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.*
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 159.

B. *rel.* 1. As a simple relative pronoun: (*a*) Who or whom. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now that I see my lady bright
Which I have loved with al my might.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 478.

The yonger sone ser Abell was his name,
Whiche of his enmys had but litill drede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1922.

Our Father *which* art in heaven. Mat. vi. 9.

(*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 here hym also,
Whiche I myself enbrowdred.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3253.

I declare unto you the gospel *which* I preached unto you, *which* also ye have received, and wherein ye stand.
I Cor. xv. 1.

Next to the Guilt with *which* you wou'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 my bane be,
But *which* I noot [know not], wherefore I wol be siker.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2660.

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: (*a*†) With the sense of 'what sort of.'

Had thei wist witterli *whiche* help god hem sente,
Al hire gref in-to game gaynli schold haue turned.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2705.

But herkeneth me, snd stinteth now a lyte,
Which a miracle ther bifel anon.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 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,
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 alwey for to don wel is *his* wone.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 318.

He that will mould a modern Bishop into a primitive must yeeld him to be elected by the popular voyce, undiocest, unrevenu'd, unlorded, and leave him nothing but brotherly equality, matchless temperance, frequent fasting, incessant prayer, and preaching, continual watchings, and labours in his Ministery - *which* what a rich bootie *it* would be, what a plump endowment to the many-benefice-gaping mouth of a Prelate!
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

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, nolde Philip Firmin." *Which* noble his conduct I own it has been. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Which I wish to remark . . .
That for ways that are dark . . .
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,
Which the same I would rise to explain.
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. *Chaucer*.]

The which. (*a*†) Who or whom.

Quod she ayeyn to Mirabell here mayde.
"The same is he, *the whiche* I love so well."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2719.

(*b*) Redundant for *which*.

Lo, herte myne! as wolde the excellence
Of love agenis *the whiche* that no man may
Ne ogbt ek goodly maken resistence.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 989.

What is the cause of this great arising of the sands and shelves here about this haven, *the which* stop it up that no ships can arrive here?
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

which[2]† (hwich), *n.* [< ME. *whieche*, *whyche*, *whueche*, var. of *hueche*, etc.: see *hutch*[1].] 1. A chest. *Halliwell.*

"Rede me not," quod Reson, "trouthe to haue,
Til lordes and ladies louen alle trouthe,
And Pernelles porfyl be put in heore *whueche*."
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 102.

2. Specifically, a movable wagon-box.

In this case the *which* is the movable box belonging to the tumbrel, which was separated from it, and, when required, was placed upon the tumbril, to carry dung or such other materials as could not be loaded upon a mere skeleton of wheels and shafts. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 473.

whichever (hwich-ev'ėr), *pron.* [< *which*[1] + *ever*.] Whether one or the other; no matter 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 (hwich-sō-ev'ėr), *pron.* [< *which*[1] + *so*[1] + *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'flâ), *n.* [A dial var. of **quick-flaw*, < *quick*, the living, sensitive flesh, as under the nails (Icel. *kvika*, *kvikva*, the flesh under the nails, and in animals under the hoofs), + *flaw*, a crack, breach: see *quick* and *flaw*[1]. 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[1] (hwid), *n.* [Se. also *quhid*, *quhyd*; cf. W. *chwid*, a quick turn, *chwido*, jerk. Cf. also AS. *hwitha*, a breeze, = Icel. *hviđa*, a puff.] A quick motion; a rapid, noiseless movement. [Scotch.]

And jinkin' hares, in amorous *whids*,
Their loves enjoy. *Burns*, To W. Simpson.

whid[1] (hwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whidded*, ppr. *whidding*. [Cf. *whid*[1], *n.*] 1. To whisk; scud; 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*, III. 104. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To fib; lie. [Scotch in both uses.]

whid[2] (hwid), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. form, ult. < AS. *cwide*, a saying, < *cwethan*, say: see *quothe*.] 1. A word. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 116. [Thieves' and Gipsies' cant.]—2. A lie; a fib. [Scotch.]

A rousing *whid* at times to vend,
An nail't wi' Scripture.
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.

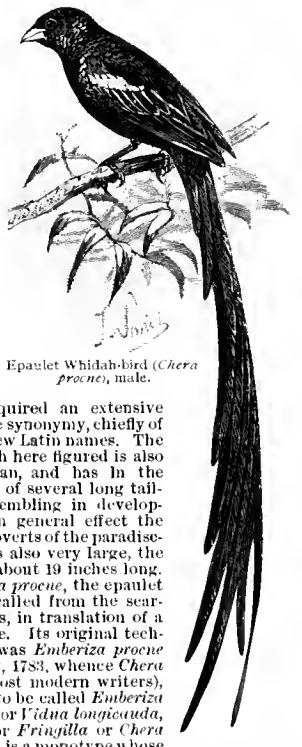
whid[2] (hwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whidded*, ppr. *whidding*. [< *whid*[2], *n.*] To lie; fib. [Scotch.]

whidah (hwid'ä), *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 *thrush*[1].

whidah-bird (hwid'ä-bėrd), *n.* [Also *whydah-bird*, *widow-bird*; < *Whidah*, a locality in Dahomey, where the birds abound. See *whidah*, and

Necklaced Whidah-bird (*Colinespasser* or *Penthetria ardens*), male.

cf. *Vidua*.] An oscine 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 closely related genera. They are small-bodied 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-finch*, *vidafinch*, *widow-bird* and simply *whidah* or *widow*, as well as by the French name *veuve*. The original whidah-bird, or widow of paradise, is *Vidua* (or *Steganura*) *paradisea*, described and figured under *Viduinæ* (which see). The king whidah-bird is *Videstrelda regia* (see *Videstrelda*, with cut). The principal whidah-bird is *Vidua principalis* (see *Vidua*, with cut). The South African necklaced whidah-bird is *Colinespasser* or *Penthetria ardens*, the male of which is 12 inches long, with a tail of 8½, 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 4¾ inches long. This bird has been known for more than a century,



Epaulet Whidah-bird (*Chera procne*), male.

and has acquired an extensive and intricate synonymy, chiefly of worthless New Latin names. The other whidah here figured is also South African, and has in the male a train of several long tail-feathers resembling in development and in general effect the upper tail-coverts of the paradise-trogon; it is also very large, the male being about 19 inches long. This is *Chera procne*, the epaulet whidah, so called from the scarlet shoulders, in translation of a French name. Its original technical name was *Emberiza procne* (of Boddaert, 1783, whence *Chera procne* of most modern writers), and it used to be called *Emberiza* or *Fringilla* or *Vidua longicauda*, and *Loxia* or *Fringilla* or *Chera caffra*; but it is a monotype whose synonymy presents no serious difficulty. It inhabits from Cape Colony to Natal and the Transvaal, and also to Benguela. Other whidah-birds are noted under *Viduinæ* (which see).

whidah-finch (hwid'ä-finch), *n.* A whidah-bird. Also *widow-finch*.

whidder (hwid'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *whid*[1].] 1. To shake; tremble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To whid; whizz. [Scotch.]

He heard the bows that bauldly ring,
And arrows *whidderan'* hym near bi.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 25).

whiew, *v. i.* See *whew*[2], 1.

whiff[1] (hwif), *n.* [Cf. W. *chwiff*, a whiff, puff, *chwiffio*, puff, *chwaff*, a gust; Dan. *rift*, a puff, gust. Cf. also *waff*[1], *puff*, *fuff*, G. *piff*, *paff*, similar imitative words. Hence *whiffle*.] 1. A slight blast or gust of air; especially, a puff of 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.*, Hamlet, 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.

2†. 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, curipus, and *whiff*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Whiff, indeed, occurs in a dull, prosing account of tobacco 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 [tobacco], as the *whiff*, the ring, &c., for these are complements that gain gentlemen no mean respect.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 120.

I will yet go drink one *whiff* more.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 6.

3. A sudden expulsion of air, smoke, or the like from the mouth; a puff.

Four Pipes after Dinner he constantly smokes;
And seasons his *Whiffs* with impertinent Jokes.
Prior, Epigram.

The skipper, he blew a *whiff* from his pipe.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

4. A hasty view; a glimpse; a gliff. [Prov. 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 bow and stern. *Encyc. 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*.

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 puffs their waving 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 smoke 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.

3†. To draw in; imbibe; inhale: said of air or smoke, and frequently of liquids also.

Every skull
And skip-jacke now will have his pipe of smoke,
And *whiff* 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 in winter *whiff* it up. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

whiff[2] (hwif), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An anacanthine or malacopterygious fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ*, a kind of flatfish or flounder, the *Cynicoglossus microcephalus*, found in British waters; the smear-dab, sail-fluke, or marysole.

whiff[3] (hwif), *v. 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 flannel or of tobacco-pipe are highly successful baits in *whiffing* for Mackerel, therefore these substances form a "favourite food" of this fish. *Nature*, XLI. 538.

whiffer (hwif'ėr), *n.* [< *whiff*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who whiffs.

Great tobacco-*whiffers*;
They would go near to rob with a pipe in their mouths.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

whiffet (hwif'et), *n.* [< *whiff*[1] + *-et*[1].] **1.** A little whiff. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]—**2.** A whipper-snapper; a whipster; any insignificant or worthless person. [U. S.]

The sneaks, *whiffets*, and surface rats.
Philadelphia Times, Aug. 1, 1883.

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 *whiffing*, when it gives good sport. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 273.

2. A kind of hand-line used for taking mackerel, pollack, and the like.

whiffing-tackle (hwif'ing-tak'l), *n.* The tackle used in whiffing; surface-tackle.

whiffle (hwif'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whiffled*, ppr. *whiffling*. [Freq. of *whiff*[1]; 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 *whiffled* about to the South, and back again to the East, and blew very faintly. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 66.

Seizing a shovel, he went by the back door to the front of the house, at a spot where the *whiffling* winds had left the earth nearly bare [of snow], and commenced his subnivean work. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

2. To change from one opinion or course to another; use evasions; prevaricate; be fickle or unsteady; waver.

A person of a *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind, who cannot keep close to a point of a controversy.
Watts, 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, good-natured fellow to *whiffle*, quaff, carouse, and what is worse. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii., Prol.

II. *trans.* **1.** To disperse with a puff; blow away; scatter.

Such as would *whiffle* 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 *whiffled* out of them by an insignificant noise about the infallibility of a visible church. *Tillotson*, Sermons, lxv.

3. To shake or wave quickly. *Donne.*

whiffle† (hwif'l), *n.* [< *whiffle*, *v.*, in sense of orig. verb.] A fife.

Whiffler, . . . one that plays on a *Whiffle* or Fife.
Bailey, 1727.

whiffler (hwif'lėr), *n.* [< *whiffle* + *-er*[1].] **1†.** A piper or fifer.

His former transition was in the faire about the Jugglers; now he is at the Pageants among the *Whifflers*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2†. 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-mouth'd sea,
Which like a mighty *whiffler* fore the king
Seems to prepare his way.
Shak., Hen. V., v., cho., l. 12.

The term [whiffler] is undoubtedly borrowed from whiffle, another name for a fife or small flute; for *whifflers* were originally those who preceded armies or processions as fifers or pipers. *F. Douce*, Illus. of Shakespeare, p. 311.

I can go in no corner but I meet with some of my *whifflers* in their accoutrements.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, iii. 1.

The *Whifflers* 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 *whifflers* 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 *whiffler* indeed hangs himself in Saint Martin's, and not in Cheapside.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat . . . shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

4. A puffer of tobacco; a whiffer. *Halliwell.*—**5.** The whistlewing, or goldeneye duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Maryland.]

whiffletree (hwif'l-trē), *n.* [< *whiffle*, turn, + *tree*. Cf. *whippletree*, *swingletree*.] Same as *swingletree*.

whift (hwift), *n.* [Var. of *whiff*[1].] A whiff or waft; a breath; a snatch. [Rare.]

A sweep of lutestrings, laughs, and *whifts* of song.
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

whig[1] (hwig), *n.* **1.** Sour whey. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

With green cheese, clouted cream, with flawns and custard stor'd,
Whig, cyder, 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.]

whig[2] (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 Eskdale, 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' wi'* her."
Scott. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *trans.* To urge forward, as a horse. [Scotch.]

whig[3] (hwig), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *whigg*; prob. short for *whiggamore*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the adherents of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland about the middle of the seventeenth century: 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 . . . be 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 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 *whig*[3], 1). The Whigs favored the Revolution of 1688–9, 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 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 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 England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. 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 always 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 prejudice of the *Whig* 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 southern members Democrats.—**Conscience-Whig**, in *U. S. hist.*, in the last days of the Whig party, one of those 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-Whig**, in *U. S. hist.*, 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 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, Eng. 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 Abolitionists. *T. W. Barnes*, Thurlow Weed, p. 306.

whig[4] (hwig), *n.* A variant of *wig*[2]. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

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-mōr), *n.* [Also *whiggamor*, *whigamore*; according to Burnet, derived from *whiggam*, as used by the men orig. called *whiggamores* (def. 1) in driving their horses; *whiggam* is a dubious word, appar. connected with *whig*[2], jog: see *whig*[2]. In the glossary to the Waverley novels *whigamore* is defined "a great whig," appar. implying a derivation < *whig*[3] + Gael. *mor*, great; whereas the evidence indicates that *whig*[3] is an abbr. of *whiggamore*. No Gael. form that could be the base of *whiggamore* appears; but it may be a perverted form from an original not now obvious.] **1.** A person who came from the west and southwest of Scotland to Leith to buy corn. See the quotation from Bishop Burnet, under *Whig*[3], 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 *whigamore* they ca'd Burley. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxvii.

whiggarchy (hwig'är-ki), *n.* [< *whig*[3] + Gr. *ἀρχεῖν*, rule.] Government by Whigs. [Rare.]

They will not recognise any other government in Great Britain but *whiggarchy* only.
Swift, App. to Conduct of the Allies.

whiggery (hwig'ėr-i), *n.* [< *whig*[3] + *-ery*.] The principles or practices of Whigs: first applied to the Scottish Presbyterian doctrine, and generally 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.* [< *whig*[3] + *-i-fication*.] A making or becoming whiggish. [Humorous.]

We were all along against the *whiggification* of the Tory System. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

whiggish (hwig′ish), *a.* [< *whig*[3] + *-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 Protestant heart. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

whiggishly (hwig′ish-li), *adv.* In a whiggish manner.

Being *whiggishly* inclined, [Thomas Cox] was deprived of that office in Oct., 1683. *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., II. 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.* [< *whig*[3] + *-ism*.] The principles of the whigs; whiggery.

As if *whiggism* were an admirable cordial in the mass, though the several ingredients are rank poisons. *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

whigling (hwig′ling), *n.* [< *whig*[3] + *-ling*[1].] A whig, in any sense; used in contempt. *Spectator*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

whigmaleerie, whigmeleerie (hwig-mā-, hwig-mē-lē′ri), *n.* [Also *whigmalery;* origin obscure; appar. a fantastic name.] Any fantastical ornament; a trinket; a knickknack; also, a whim or crotchet. Also used attributively. [Scotch.]

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-jointed mason-wark. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xix.

I met ane very honest, fair-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.* [< *whig*[3] + *-ship*.] Whiggism. [Rare.]

People of your cast in politics are fond of vilifying our country. Is this your *Whigship?* *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Johnson and John Horne (Tooke), i.

while[1] (hwīl), *n.* [< ME. *while, whil, whyle, qvile, wile, hwile*, < AS. *hwil*, a time, = OS. *hwila* = OFries. *hwile, wile* = D. *wijl* = LG. *wile* = OHG. *wila*, MHG. *wile*, G. *weile*, time, period or point of time, hour, = Icel. *hvila*, place of rest, bed, = Sw. *hvila* = Dan. *hvile*, rest, = Goth. *hweila*, a time, season; perhaps akin to OBulg. *po-chiti*, rest, L. *quies*, rest: see *quiet*.] **1.** A time; a space of time; especially, a short space of time during which something happens or is to happen 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 dateless *while*
The vacant Shepherd wander'd with his flock.
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 clerk hadde litherly biset [evilly spent] his *whyle*,
But if he koude a carpenter bigyle.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 113.

If Jelousie doth thee payne,
Quyte hym his *while* thus agayne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4392.

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 once in a while.** See *every*[1]. — **In the mean while.** See *mean*[3], 3. — **The while, the whiles**†, during the time something else is going on; in the mean time: from this expression the conjunctive use is derived.

Do the body speke so
Right as hit woned was to do,
The whyles that it was on lyve?
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 151.

The whiles, with hollow throates,
The Choristers the joyous Anthems sing.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 220.

If you'll sit down,
I'll bear your logs *the while*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 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 while* to tell. *Locke*.

How! don't you think it *worth while* to agree in the lie? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

while[1] (hwīl), *conj.* and *adv.* [< ME. *while, whil, whyl, hwile*, 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 *hwīle* is acc. of *hwil*, while, time (other constructions also being used; cf. D. *terwijl*, G. *derweil*, while, orig. genitive): see *while, n.*] **I.** *conj.* **1.** During or in the time that; as long as.

Whil I have tyme and space, . . .
Me thynketh it acordaunt to resoun
To telle yow. *Chaucer*, 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 eatering 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 adversatively.

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., ii. 25.

3. Till; until. [Now prov. Eng. and U. S.]

We will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone; *while* then, God be 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*.

= **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 *hwile* oref [cattle], . . . *hwile* here hele [health], & *hwile* here ogen [own] lif. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 128.

while[2] (hwīl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whiled*, ppr. *whiling*. [< ME. **hwilen*, in comp. *dhwilen* = OHG. *wīlōn*, MHG. *wīlen*, sojourn, stay, rest, G. *weilen*, linger, loiter, stay, = Icel. *hvila* = Sw. *hvila* = Dan. *hvile*, rest, = Goth. *hweilan*, pause a while, cease; from the noun, in the orig. sense as in Goth. *hweila*, pause, rest: see *while*[1].] **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*. *Quarles*, 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.

2†. To occupy the time of; busy; detain.

Still lakes, thicke woods, and varietie of Continent-obseruations haue 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.

whileas†, *conj.* [< *while*[1] + *as*[1].] While.

But Barn cannot his grief asswage, *whileas* his dayes endureth,
To see the Changes of this Age, which day and time procureth.
Nichol Burn, in Roxburghe Ballads (ed. Ebsworth), VI. 608.

whilemeal†, *adv.* [ME. *whilmele;* < *while*[1] + *-meal* as in *piecemeal, stoundmeal*, etc.] By turns; by courses; at a time.

He [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.

whilend†, *a.* Passing; transient: transitory. Compare *while*[2], *v. i.*

For that *hwilende* lust [there is] endeles pine [pain].
Hali Meidenhad (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

This world fareth *hwilynde*,
Hwenne on cumeth other goth.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 94.

whileness†, *n.* [ME. *whileness;* < *while*[2] + *-ness*.] Time as vicissitude; transitoriness; change. [Rare.]

Anentis whom is not oncrehaunginge, nether schadewing of *whileness*, or tyme [tr. L. *vicissitudinis obumbratio*].
Wyclif, Jas. i. 17.

Thurgh oure might & oure monhod maintene to gedur!
What *whylenes*, or wanspede, wryxles [overpowers] our mynde? *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9327.

whileret (hwīl-ār′), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *whileare, whyleare;* < ME. *while er, whill ere;* < *while*[1] + *ere*[1].] A little while ago; hitherto; some time ago; erewhile.

Whill 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 (hwīlz), *conj.* and *adv.* [< ME. *whiles, whyles, qwylles*, etc., adverbial gen. of *hwil* (reg. gen. *hwile*), while: see *while*[1]. Cf. *whilst*.] **I.**† *conj.* While; during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

Withowttene changynge in ehace, thies ware the eheefe armes
Of Arthure the avenaunt, *qwhylles* he in erthe lengede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 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. [Scotch.]

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 winnock, forbye creeping in *whiles* mysell.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxv.

whilesas†, *conj.* [< *whiles* + *as*[1].] Same as *whileas*. [Rare.]

Whose noble acts renowned were
Whilesas he lived everywhere.
Ford, Fame's Memorial, Epitaphs.

whilk[1], *n.* Another form of *whelk*[2], properly *welk, wilk*.

whilk[2] (hwilk), *pron.* and *a.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *which*[1].

"What, *whilk* way is he geen?" he gan to crie.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 158.

whilk[3] (hwilk), *n.* The scoter, *Œdemia nigra*. *Montagu*. See cut under *scoter*. [Local, Brit.]

whilly (hwil′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whillied*, ppr. *whillying*. [A dial. form, perhaps a mixture of *wile*[1] with *wheedle*.] To cajole by wheedling; whilly-wha. [Scotch.]

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), *v.* [Appar. a mere extension of *whilly*.] **I.** *intrans.* To use cajolery or make wheedling speeches. [Scotch.]

What, man! the life of a King, and many 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 Durward, xxxi.

II. *trans.* To cajole: wheedle; delude with specious pretenses. [Scotch.]

Wylie Maetrickit the writer . . . canna *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; cajolery.

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. [Scotch.]

Because he 's a *whilly-whaw* body, and has a plausible tongue of his own, . . . they have made him Provost!
Scott, Redgauntlet, xii.

whilom (hwī′lom), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *whilome, whylome;* < ME. *whilom, whilome, whylom, whilum, whilem, hwilem, whilen, hwilen, wilen*, < AS. *hwīlum*, at times, sometimes (*hwilum . . . hwilum*, now . . . then), dat. or instr. pl. of *hwīl*, time, point of time.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** At times; by times.

Untenderly fro the toppe thai tiltine to-gederz;
Whilome Arthure over, and other while undyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1145.

2. Once; formerly; once upon a time.

Whylom, as olde stories tellen us,
Ther was a duk that highte Theseus.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1.

Here is Trapezonde also, *whilome* bearing the proude name of an Empire. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, 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.† *conj.* While.

At last he cals to minde a man of fashion,
With whom his father held much conversation
Whilome he livde.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

whilst (hwīlst), *conj.* and *adv.* [Formerly also *whilest*, < *whiles* + *-t* excrescent after *s* as in *amidst*, *amongst*, *betwixt*, etc.] Same as *while*[1], 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, I. 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.

whim[1] (hwim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whimmed*, ppr. *whimming*. [< Icel. *hvima*, wander with the eyes, as a silly person does, = Norw. *kvima*, whisk or flutter about, trifle, play the fool; cf. Sw. dial. *kvimmer-kantig*, dizzy, swimming in the head: cf. also W. *chwimiol*, be in motion, *chwimlo*, move briskly; MHG. *wimmen* (> G. *wimmeln*), move.] **I.** *intrans.* To turn round; be seized with a whim: also with an 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 *whimmed* off from it, as his expression was.
R. Ward, Life of Dr. H. More. (*Latham.*)

whim[1] (hwim), *n.* [< *whim*[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.

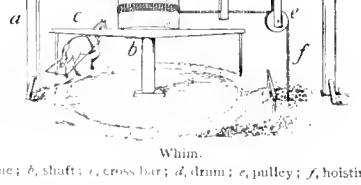
One told a Gentleman
His son should be a man-killer, and hang'd for't;
Who, after prov'd a great and rich Physician,
And with great Fame ith' Universitie
Hang'd up in Picture for a grave example.
There was the *whim* of that. Quite contrary!
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

2. A sudden turn or inclination of the mind; a fancy; a caprice.

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.

3. 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 attached, 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 *whimsy*, *whim-gin*, and, in England, *gin*.



Whim.
a, frame; *b*, shaft; *c*, cross-bar; *d*, drum; *e*, pulley; *f*, hoisting-rope.

4. Hence, a mine: as, Tully *Whim*, in the Isle of Purbeck, England.— **5.** A round table that turns round upon a screw. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Prank*, etc. (see *freak*[2]), humor, crotchet, quirk, whimsy, vagary.

whim[2] (hwim), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The brow of a hill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whim[3] (hwim), *n.* [Cf. *whimbrel*, *whimmer*.] The widgeon or whewer, *Mareca penelope*. See *whew-duck*. *Montagu.* [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, *N. hudsonicus*. Also called *tang-whaup*, *May whaup*, and *little whaup* (which see, under *whaup*).

whim-gin (hwim'jin), *n.* [< *whim*[1] + *gin*[4].] Same as *whim*[1], 3.

whimling† (hwim'ling), *n.* [Also corruptly *whimlen*; < *whim*[1] + *-ling*[1].] 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 Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 7.

whimmer (hwim'ėr), *v. i.* [Var. of *whimper*; cf. G. *wimmern*, moan.] Same as *whimper*. [Scotch.]

whimmy (hwim'i), *a.* [< *whim*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of whims; whimsical.

The study of Rabbinical literature either finds a man *whimmy* or makes him so. *Coleridge.*

whimp† (hwimp), *v. i.* Same as *whimper*.

St. Paul said, there shall be intractabiles, that will *whimp* and whine.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

whimper (hwim'pėr), *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.

2. To tell tales. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To utter in a low, whining, or crying tone.

Poverty with most who *whimper* forth
Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe.
Cowper, Task, iv. 429.

whimper (hwim'pėr), *n.* [< *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*, Virginians, xii.

whimperer (hwim'pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *whimper* + *-er*[1].] One who whimpers.

No effeminate knight, no *whimperer*, like his brother.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 1.

whimpering (hwim'pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whimper*, *v.*] A low, whining cry; a whimper.

Liue 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'pėr-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 form of *wimple*.

whimsey, *n.*, *a.* and *v.* See *whimsy*.

whimsey-shaft (hwim'zi-shâft), *n.* Same as *whim-shaft*.

whim-shaft (hwim'shâft), *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*[1].

whimsical (hwim'zi-kal), *a.* [< *whims(y)* + *-ic* + *-al*.] **1.** Full of whims; freakish; having odd fancies or peculiar notions; capricious.

There is another circumstance in which I am particular, or, as my neighbors call me, *whimsical:* as my garden invites into it all the birds, . . . I do not suffer any one to destroy their nests. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 477.

How humoursome, how *whimsical* soever we may appear, there's one fixed principle that runs through almost the whole race of us. *Vanbrugh*, Æsop, V. i.

2. Odd; fantastic.

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 Tillietudlem furnishing them with huge entertainment on their road homeward. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iii.

= **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 *whimsicality* 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 Disraeli" is an almost bewildering transition.
The Academy, April 25, 1891, p. 389.

whimsically (hwim'zi-kal-i), *adv.* In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

There is not . . . a more *whimsically* dismal figure in nature than a man of real modesty who assumes an air 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.* [Apar. from an unrecorded verb *whimse*, be unsteady, < Norw. *kvimsa*, skip, whisk, jump from one thing to another, = Sw. dial. *kvimsa*, be unsteady, giddy, or dizzy, = Dan. *vimse*, skip, jump, etc.: see *whim*[1].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *whimsies*, *whimseys* (-ziz). **1.** A whim; a freak; a capricious notion.

I cannot but smile at this man's preposterous *whimsies*.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iii.

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, l. 90.

2. Same as *whim*[1], 3; also, a small warehouse-crane for lifting goods to the upper stories. *E. H. Knight.* — **3.** See the quotation.

The table [of crown-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.

Jeer on, my *whimsy* lady. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 2.

Yet reveries are fleeting things,
That come and go on *whimsy* wings.
F. Locker, Arcadia.

whimsy†**, whimsey**† (hwim'zi), *v. t.* [< *whimsy*, *n.*] To fill with whimsies.

Jewels, and plate, and fooleries molest me;
To have a man's brains *whimsied* with his wealth!
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 2.

whimsy-board† (hwim'zi-bōrd), *n.* A board or tray on which different objects were carried 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, l. 342.

whimwham (hwim'hwam), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *whim*[1]. Cf. *flimflam*.] A plaything; a toy; a freak or whim; an odd device.

Nay, not that way;
They'll pull you all to pieces for your *whim-whams*,
Your garters, and your gloves.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 5.

Your studied *whim-whams*, and your fine set faces —
What have these got ye? proud and harsh opinions.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

whin[1] (hwin), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whynne*; < ME. *whynne*, *quyn*, gorse, furze, < W. *chwyn*, weeds, a weed; cf. Bret. *ehouenna*, broom.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Ulex*, the furze or gorse, chiefly *U. Europæus* and *U. nanus*. See *furze*, 1, and cut under *Ulex*.

With thornes, breres, and moni a *quyn*.
Ywain and Gawain, l. 159. (*Skeat.*)

Whynnes or hethe — bruiere. *Palsgrave*, p. 288.

Blackford! on whose uncultured breast,
Among the broom, and thorn, and *whin*,
A truant-boy, I sought the nest.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 24.

2. Same as *rest-harrow*, 1. — **Cammock-whin.** Same as *cammock*[1]. — **Cat-whin**, the dogrose (*Rosa canina*), the

burnet-rose (*R. spinosissima*), and rarely some other plants. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.)—**Heather-whin.** Same as *moor-whin.*—**Lady-whin,** a Scotch name of the land whin.—**Land-whin,** the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis:* 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 Anglica,* growing on bleak heaths and mosses: from its sharp spines 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 moor-whin. *Prior,* Pop. Names of British Plants.

whin[2] (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.*

whin[3] (hwin), *n.* An erroneous form of *whim*[1], 3. *E. H. Knight.*

whin[4] (hwin), *n.* Same as *whren*[1]. [Scotch.]

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′zėr), *n.* A machine for cutting and bruising furze or whins for fodder for cattle. *Simmonds.*

whin-bushchat (hwin'bůsh″chat), *n.* The whinchat. *Macgillivray.*

whinchacker, whincheck (hwin'chak″ėr, -chek), *n.* Same as *whinchat.* Also *whin-clocharet.* [Prov. Eng.]

whinchat (hwin'chat), *n.* [< *whin*[1] + *chat*[2].] An oscine passerine bird of the genus *Pratincola, P. rubetra,* closely related to the stonechat, and less nearly to the wheatear. Compare cuts under *stonechat* and *wheatear.* This is one of the bushchats, 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 5¼ inches long and 9¼ in extent; the upper

Whinchat (*Pratincola rubetra*).

parts 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 auriculars, 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 haunts lowland pastures as well as upland wastes, nests on the ground, and lays four to six greenish-blue eggs, with faint reddish-brown spots usually zoned about the larger end; it is an expert flycatcher, and also feeds largely on the destructive wire-worm. During May and June the male has a melodious song. The whinchat has an Oriental representative, *P. macrorhyncha* of India, and several other species are described.

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. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whindle (hwin'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whindled,* ppr. *whindling.* [Also *whinnel*; freq. of *whine.*] To whimper or whine. *Phillips,* 1706. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

A *whindling* dastard. *B. Jonson,* Epicene, iv. 2.

To *whindle* or whinnel, 'to cry peevishly, to whimper' (used of a child), is very common in East Tennessee. Wright has *whindle, whingel,* and *whinnel,* all meaning to *whine;* so Halliwell *whinnel.*
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 45.

whine (hwīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whined,* ppr. *whining.* [< ME. *whinen, hwinen,* < AS. *hwīnan,* whine, = Icel. *hrīna,* whizz, whir, = Sw. *hrina,* whistle, = Dan. *hrine,* whistle, whine; cf. Icel. *kreina,* wail, Goth. *kwainōn,* mourn, Skt. √ *kran,* buzz.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a plaintive protracted sound expressive of distress or complaint; moan as a dog, or in a childish fashion.

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.

1*st witch.* Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd.
2*d witch.* Thrice, and once the hedge-pig *whined.*
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1, 2.

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.

Thou 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.

whine (hwīn), *n.* [< *whine, v.*] 1. A drawling, plaintive utterance or tone, as the whinny 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 tiresome *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'nėr), *n.* [< *whine* + *-er*[1].] 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; cf. OHG. *winsōn,* MHG. *winsen,* mourn, G. *winseln,* whine, whimper: with orig. verb-formative *-s,* from the root of *whine.*] To whine.

If ony whiggish, *whingin'* sot
To blame poor Matthew dare.
Burns, Epitaph on Capt. Matthew Henderson.

whinger (hwing'ėr), *n.* [Also *whingar;* prob. a perversion of *hinger* for *hanger* (cf. *hing* for *hang*). Cf. *whingard.*] 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,
Had found a bloody sheath.
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 (hwī'ning-li), *adv.* In a whining manner.

whin-linnet (hwin'lin″et), *n.* The common linnet, *Linota cannabina.* See cut under *linnet.* [Stirling, Scotland.]

whin-lintie (hwin'lin″ti), *n.* Same as *whinchat. C. Swainson.* [Aberdeen, Scotland.]

whinner (hwin'ėr), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *whinny*[2]. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

whinnock (hwin'ok), *n.* [Perhaps < *whine* + dim. *-ock* (?); or < *whin*[4], *wheen,* a small quantity or number.] 1. The least pig in a litter; the runt. *Halliwell.*—2. A milk-pail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

whinny[1] (hwin'i), *a.* [< *whin*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in whins or whin-bushes.

The Ox-moor . . . was a fine, large, *whinny,* undrained, unimproved common. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

whinny[2] (hwin'i), *a.* [< *whin*[2] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in or resembling whinstone.

whinny[3] (hwin'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whinnied,* ppr. *whinnying.* [A dim. or freq. of *whine.* The word *hinny,* < L. *hinnire,* neigh, is different; both are felt to be imitative.] To utter the cry of a horse; neigh.

Sir Richard's colts came *whinnying* and staring round the intruders. *Kingsley,* Westward Ho, v.

whinny[3] (hwin'i), *n.*; pl. *whinnies* (-iz). [< *whinny*[3], *v.*] The act of whinnying; a neigh.

With colt-like *whinny* and with hoggish whine
They burst my prayer. *Tennyson,* St. Simeon Stylites.

whinock, *n.* Same as *whinnock.*

whin-rock (hwin'rok), *n.* Same as *whin*[2].

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 limestone 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 indiscriminately 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.

whinstone (hwin'stōn), *n.* [Also Sc. *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, quern-stone.*] Same as *whin*[2].

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 Toadstones in Derbyshire: amygdaloid, black clay, basalts, boulder stones, brown stone, cat dirt, channel, chirt, clay, dunstone, ferrilite, fiery dragon, freestone, jewstone, ragstone, trap, tuftstone, *whinstone,* secondary traps, and others. *R. Hunt,* British Mining, p. 243.

whintaint† (hwin'tān), *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain.*

whinyard† (hwin'yärd), *n.* [Also *whiniard, whinnyard,* also *whingard;* prob. a variant, simulating *yard*[1], of *whinger,* q. v.] A sword or hanger.

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, II. 6.

whip (hwip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whipped, whipt,* ppr. *whipping.* [< ME. *whippen, whyppen,* not found in AS. (the alleged AS. **hwcop,* a whip, **hwcopian,* whip, scourge, in Sonmer, being unauthenticated); prob. a variant of *wippen,* < MD. *wippen,* shake, wag, D. *wippen,* skip, hasten, also give the strappado (cf. *wip,* a swipe, the strappado), = MLG. *wippen,* LG. *wippen, wuppen,* move up and down (> G. *wippen,* move up 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. *wipfh,* MHG. *wipf,* swinging, quick motion, and MHG. G. *weifen,* cause to swing, move, wind, or turn; causative of MHG. *wīfen,* swing; akin to L. *vibrare,* vibrate, Skt. √ *vip,* tremble: see *vibrate.* The Gael. *cuip,* a whip, and the W. *chwip,* a quick turn, *chwipio,* move briskly or nimbly, are prob. < E.: see *quip.* In defs. 7, etc., the verb is from the noun. For the change from *wip* (ME. *wippen*) to *whip,* cf. *whap, wap*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move suddenly and nimbly; start (in, out, 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,* Epicene, 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 mien. *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.

She . . . *whipped* behind one of the large pillars, gave her dress a little shake at the sides and behind, ran her hands over her hair, and appeared before the caller cool, calm, and collected. *The Century,* XXXVIII. 776.

2. In *angling,* to cast 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, carry, 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.

I *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 off* her domino, and threw it over Mrs. Atkinson. *Fielding,* Amelia, x. 3.

2. To overlay, as a cord, rope, etc., with a cord, twine, or thread going round and round it; inwrap; seize; serve with twine, thread, or the like wound closely and tightly round and round; generally with *about*, *around*, *over*, etc.

Whipped over 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 [Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 54.

Its string is firmly *whipped about* with small gut.
Moxon, 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.
Cotton, 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 overhand stitch: as, to *whip* a ruffle.

In half-*whipt* muslin needles useless lie,
And shuttle-cocks 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 *whipt* 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. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

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.]

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. 1. 29.

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.

I 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 truant 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 hounds 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) off a scent.

The difficult nature of the covert, and the fact that they were running in view, prevented hounds being *whipped off* at the outset. *The Field*, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

To whip the cat. (*a*) To practise the most pinching parsimony. *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 prosecuted in an itinerating manner from house to house, *whipping the cat*, as it was termed. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

(*c*) To get tipsy. *Halliwell.*—**To whip the devil around the stump.** See *devil.*

whip (hwip), *n.* [< ME. *whippe*, *quippe* = MD. *wippe*, a whip, D. *wip*, a swipe, strappado, moment: see *whip*, *v.*] 1. An instrument for flagellation, whether in driving animals or in punishing 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 horse-whip 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 *whip*.

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—(*a*) 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 Melville*, 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.

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 be 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.
J. 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 contrivance 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 cast 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 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 slender rod or flexible pole used instead of stakes to mark the bounds of oyster-beds.—10. The common black swift, *Cypselus apus.* [Prov. Eng.]—11. A preparation of cream, eggs, etc., beaten to a froth.

There were "*whips*" and "floating-islands" and jellies to compound. *The Century*, XXXVII. 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 suddenly 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 whip†**, to have a taste of the whip; get a thrashing.

In fayth and for youre long taryng
Ye shal *lik on the whyp.*
Towneley Mysteries, p. 30.

Comes naked neede? and chance to do amisse?
He shal be sure, to *drinke vpon 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 proud as the devil. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Gotham Election, i. 4.

When I came, *whip* was the key turned upon the girls.
Richardson, 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-derry.*

whipcant† (hwip'kan), *n.* [< *whip*, *v.*, + obj. *can*[2].] A hard drinker.

He would prove an especial good fellow, and singular *whip-can.* *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 8. (*Davies.*)

whipcat (hwip'kat), *n.* and *a.* [< *whip*, *v.*, + obj. *cat.*] I. *n.* A tailor or other workman who "whips the cat." 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 1s. 6d. (or less) in money, and the *whipcat's* meals . . . included.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 414.

II.† *a.* Drunken.

With *whip-cat* bowling they kept a myrry caronsing.
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.

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* + *-y*[1].] Like whip-cord; sinewy; muscular. [Rare.]

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 guelder-rose (*V. Opulus*), from the use of their stems for whip-stocks. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

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 *gin-block.*

whip-graft (hwip'grȧft), *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'grȧs), *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 *whip-row.*—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 advantage.

Why, what matter? They know that we shall *keep the whip-handle*. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 932.

whip-hanger (hwip'hang″ėr), *n.* A device for holding carriage-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*, *v. t.*, 4.

Bits of ruffling peeping out from the folds, with their edges in almost invisible *whip-hems*.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie 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.

Albeit one Boner (a bare *whippe Jacke*) for lucre of money toke vpon him to be thy father, and than to mary thy mother, yet thou wast persone Savage's bastarde.
Bp. Ponet (Maitland on Reformation, p. 74). (*Davies.*)

whip-king† (hwip'king), *n.* [< *whip*, *v.*, + 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 Camden, p. 571. (*Davies.*)

whip-lash (hwip'lash), *n.* The lash, or pliant part, of a whip.

If I had not put that snapper 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″kėr), *n.* One who makes whips.

whip-master† (hwip'mās″tėr), *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-work fabric produced in a loom by a systematic crossing of the warps. *E. H. Knight.*

whippel-tree†, *n.* [ME., also *whippil-*, *whipil-*, *whippul-*, *wyppyl-*, *wypul-tre*, prop. **wippel-tre*, < **wippel* = MLG. **wipel* (in *wipel-bōm*), also *wipken* (*wipken-bōm*), *wepeken* (*wepeken-bom*), *wepekr*, dim. of *wepe*, also *wepen-dorn*, *wepdorn*, *wipdorn*, the cornel-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, l. 2065.

whipper (hwip'ėr), *n.* [< *whip* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who whips; particularly, an officer who inflicts punishment by legal whipping.

They therefore reward the *whipper*, and esteeme the whip (which I enuie not to them) sacred.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

2. A flagellant.

A brood of mad heretics which arose in the Church; whom they called Flagellantes, "the *whippers*"; which went about . . . lashing themselves to blood.
Bp. Hall, Women's Vail, § 1.

3†. 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 (Dodsley's Old Plays, i. 75).

4. 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-ę-rē″), *n.* [A corruption of *whip-ray*, like *stingaree* for *sting-ray*.] Same as *whip-ray*.

whipper-in (hwip'ėr-in′), *n.*; pl. *whippers-in* (hwip'ėrz-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. *Kril's Guide to the Turf.*

whipper-snapper (hwip'ėr-snap″ėr), *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 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.

whippet† (hwip'et), *n.* [Cf. *whiffet*.] A kind of dog, in breed between a greyhound and a spaniel. *Hallliwell.*

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 house-dogge; 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, malmsey, and *whippincrust*.
Marlowe, Faustus, ii. 3.

whipping (hwip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whip*, *v.*] **1.** A beating; flagellation.

Use every man after his desert, and who should 'scape *whipping*?
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 556.

No nuns, no monks, 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. [Colloq.]—**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 overcasting the thread [Eng.]: known in the United States as *whip-stitching*.—**5.** In *sewing*, same as *overcasting*, 2.—**6.** The act or method of casting the fly in angling; casting.

whipping-boy (hwip'ing-boi), *n.* A boy formerly educated with a prince and punished in his stead. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. 342.

whipping-cheer† (hwip'ing-chēr), *n.* Flogging; chastisement.

She shall have *whipping-cheer* enough, I warrant her.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 5.

Your workes of supererrogation,
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 offenses, and still retained in some communities.

He dares out-dare stocks, *whipping-posts*, or cage.
John Taylor, Works. (*Nares.*)

The laws of New England allowed masters to correct their apprentices, and teachers their pupils, and even the public *whipping-post* was an institution of New England towns. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 122.

whipping-snapping (hwip'ing-snap′ing), *a.* [< *whipping* + *snapping*: adapted from *whipper-snapper*.] Insignificant; diminutive.

All sorts of *whipping-snapping* Tom Thumbs.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Ogres.

whipping-top (hwip'ing-top), *n.* Same as *whip-top*.

whippletree (hwip'l-trē), *n.* Same as *whiffletree*.

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, *Antrostomus vociferus*, related to the chuck-will's-widow, *A. carolinensis*, and resembling the European goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*. It is 9 to 10 inches long, and 16 to 18 in extent of wings (being thus much smaller than the chuck-

Whippoorwill (*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 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 cleft, and as wide from one corner to the other as the whole length of the rictus (as figured under *fissirostral*). 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 nocturnal; it flies with noiseless wings, like the owl, and is oftener heard than seen. The notes which have given the name are trisyllabic (compare *poor-will*), and rapidly reiterated, with a strong accent 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 clouded 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 whippoorwill*; but the place of whippoorwills is mostly taken in the west by the poor-wills, as Nuttall's. Several other species of *Antrostomus* are found in Mexico and Central and South America.

The moan of the *whip-poor-will* from the hillside; the boding cry of the tree-toad, that harbinger of storm; the dreary hooting of the screech-owl.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 424.

whip-post† (hwip'pōst), *n.* Same as *whipping-post*.

If the stocks and *whip-post* cannot stay their extravagance, there remains only the jail-house.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 18.

whippowill†, *n.* Same as *whippoorwill*.

whippy (hwip'i), *a.* and *n.* [Also *whappy*; < *whip* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Active; nimble; forward; pert. *Jamieson.*

II. *n.*; pl. *whippies* (-iz). A girl or young woman; especially, a malapert young woman. *Eliz. Hamilton.* [Scotch in both uses.]

whip-ray (hwip'rā), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *whipperee*; < *whip* + *ray*[2].] A sting-ray; any member of the family *Trygonidæ*; any ray with a long, slender, flexible tail like a whip-lash, as a member of the *Myliobatidæ*. See cuts under *sting-ray* 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'rōl), *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 mechanism. *E. H. Knight.*

whip-row (hwip'rō), *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 narrow blade, used to cut curved kerfs. See cut under *saw*.

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 forests were *whip-sawed* by hand for the plank required.
The Century, XLI. 387.

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 coppered); beat (a player) in two ways at once.

whip-sawing (hwip'sâ″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whip-saw*, *v.*] The acceptance of fees or bribes from two opposing persons or parties. *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XIII. 496. [Political slang.]

whip-scorpion (hwip'skōr″pi-on), *n.* A false scorpion of the family *Thelyphonidæ*, having a long, slender abdomen like the lash of a whip, as *Thelyphonus giganteus*, of the southern United States: also there called *grampus*, *mule-killer*, and *vinaigrier*. The name is sometimes extended to the species of the related family *Pedipalpidæ*, and thus to the whole of the suborder *Pedipalpi*. See the technical names, and cut under *Pedipalpi*.

whipsey-derry (hwip'si-der″i), *n.* Same as *whip-and-derry*.

whip-shaped (hwip'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the lash of a whip. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, noting roots or stems. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, lash-like; flagellate or flagelliform; said of various long, slender parts or processes.

whip-snake (hwip'snāk), *n.* 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 emerald whip-snake is *Philodryas viridissimus*, of a lovely green color, inhabiting Brazil. See also *Passerita* (with cut).

He wished it had been a *whipsnake* 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'stȧf), *n.* 1. A whiphandle.—2. *Naut.*, a bar by which the rudder is turned: an old name for the *tiller* in small vessels. *Falconer.*

whip-stalk (hwip'stȧk), *n.* Same as *whip-stock.*

whipster (hwip'stèr), *n.* [< *whip* + *-ster.*] 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.

2†. A sharper. *Bailey*, 1731.

whip-stick (hwip'stik), *n.* Same as *whip-stock.* —**Whip-stick palm.** See *palm*[2].

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), *n.* See *whipping*, 4.

whip-stock (hwip'stok), *n.* The staff, rod, or handle to which the lash of a whip is seeured. Also *whip-stalk*, *whip-stick.*

Out, 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 sun.
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-eyed 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'wȅrm), *n.* A nematoid parasitic worm, *Trichocephalus dispar*, or another of this genus, as *T. affinis*, the cæcum-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 (hwȅr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whirred*, ppr. *whirring.* [Also *whirr*, and formerly *whur;* prob. < Dan. *hvirre*, whirl, twirl, = Sw. dial. *hwirra*, whirl; cf. 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* fiercely 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,
Whirring me from my friends.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 1. 21.

whir (hwȅr), *n.* [Also *whirr;* < *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 up, . . . 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.

2†. 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 (hwȅrl), *v.* [Formerly also *wherl*, *whurl;* < ME. *whirlen*, *whwirllen*, *wirlen*, contr. from **wherrelen* = MD. *werrelen*, whirl, = G. *wirbeln*, whirl, = Icel. *hvirfla* = Sw. *hvirfla* = Dan. *hvirvle*, whirl; freq. of the verb represented by AS. *hweorfan*, etc., turn: see *wherve*, and cf. *warble*[1]. The E. verb is perhaps due to the Scand.; it depends in part on the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To swing or turn rapidly round; rotate, or cause to revolve rapidly.

A-howte eho *whirllide* a whele with her whitte hondez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3261.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel.
Shak., I Hen. VI., i. 5. 19.

With that his faulchion he *wherled* about.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 416).

2. To cast with a twirling or twisting motion; throw with a rapid whirl.

And prondest Turrets to the ground hath *whurld.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

First Sarpedon *whirl'd* his weighty lance.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 585.

3. To carry swiftly away with or as if with a revolving or wheeling motion.

See, see the chariot, and those rushing wheels,
That *whirl'd* the Prophet up at Chebar flood.
Milton, The Passion, l. 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 [moons] 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.

I'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 (hwȅrl), *n.* [< ME. *whirl* (in comp.) = MD. *werrel*, *worvel*, a whirl, peg, a spinning-wheel, = OHG. *wirbil*, *wirfil*, a whirlwind, MHG. 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*[1], *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 and 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.

Now with sprightly
Wheel downward come they into fresher skies; . . .
Still downward with capacious *whirl* they glide.
Keats, Sleep and Poetry.

6. Something that whirls, or moves with a rapid circling motion; the circling eddy of a whirlpool, a whirlwind, or the like.

What flaws, and *whirls* of weather,
Or rather storms, have been aloft these three days!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

Upon the *whirl*, where sank the ship,
The boat spun round and round.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

whirl-about (hwȅrl'a-bout″), *n.* 1. Something that whirls with velocity; a whirligig.—2†. A great fish of the whale kind; a whirl-whale.

The monstrous *Whirl-about*,
Which in the Sea another Sea doth spout,
Where-with huge Vessels (if they happen nigh)
Are over-whelm'd and sunken suddenly.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

whirlbat (hwȅrl'bat), *n.* [Also, by confusion, *hurlbat;* < *whirl* + *bat*[1].] The ancient cestus, a kind of boxing-glove used by Greek and Roman athletes. See cuts under *cestus*[1], 2

Your shoulders must not undergo the churlish *whoorlbat's* fall;
Wrastling is past you, 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.

whirlblast (hwȅrl'blȧst), *n.* A whirling blast of wind; a whirlwind.

The *whirl-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.

whirlbone (hwȅrl'bōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *whyrlebone;* < ME. *whirlbon*, *whyrlebone*, *whorlebone* (= MD. *wervelbeen*); < *whirl* + *bone*[1]. Henee, by confusion, *hurlbone.*] 1†. The bone of a ball-and-socket joint, as in the hip.

The . . . *whirlebones* of their hips, about which their hucklebones turne. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 11.

2. The patella; the kneepan or stifle-bone.

Patella. . . . La palette du genouil. The *whirlebone* of the knee. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

whirler (hwȅr'lèr), *n.* [< *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-fire† (hwȅrl'fir), *n.* Lightning.

The smoaking storms, the *whirl-fire's* eraekling clash,
And deafening Thunders.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

whirlgig (hwȅrl'gig), *n.* Same as *whirligig*, 4.

whirlicote† (hwȅr'li-kōt), *n.* [Appar. for *whirlcote* (cf. *whirligig* for *whirlgig*), < *whirl* + *cote*[1].] A wheel-carriage.

Of old time, Coaches were not known in this Iland, but Chariots or *Whirlicotes*, then so called, and they onely used for Princes or great Estates, such as had their footmen about them. *Stow*, Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 70.

whirligig (hwȅr'li-gig), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *whirlygig*, *whyrlygigge;* also *whirlgig* (in def. 4, with a var. *whirlwig*); < ME. *whyrlegyge;* < *whirl* + *gig*[1].] I. *n.* 1. Any toy or trivial object to which a rapid whirling motion is imparted. Especially—(*a*) A tee-totum, or a top.

I tryll a *whirlygig* rounde aboute. Je pirouette. . . . I holde the a peny that I wyll tryll my *whirlygig* longer about than thou shalte do thyne. *Palsgrave*, p. 762.

Hath the truth been hid in corners, that we must grope for it in a seetary's budget? Or are not such men rather sick of Donatism? That every novelist with a *whirligig* in his brain must broach new opinions!
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 air.

2. Henee, anything that revolves or spins like a whirligig; also, spinning rotation; revolving or recurring eourse.

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 *entom.*, any one of numerous species of water-beetles of the family *Gyrinidæ*, as *Gyrinus natator*, usually seen in large numbers on the surface 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 *whirlgig*, *whirlwig*, and *whirlwig-beetle.*

II.† *a.* Whirling.

Thrise to her hed sliding shee quayls, with *whirlygig* eyesight
Up to the sky staring. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv.

And so continuing their *whirlegigg*-deuotions with continuall turnings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

whirling-table, whirling-machine (hwȅr'ling-tā″bl, -ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine contrived for the purpose of exhibiting the principal effects of eentripetal or eentrifugal forees, when bodies revolve in the circumferences of eireles 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 eirenlar piece. The mold shapes the inside of the piece, and a templet approached to the revolving mold forms the outside. See *potters' wheel*, under *potter*[1].

3. A horizontal arm mounted for rotation about a vertical axis, used in experiments in aërodynamics, in determining the constants of anemometers, or for other purposes for which high velocities are desired under conditions thus attainable.

whirl-pillar (hwȅrl'pil″ăr), *n.* A waterspout; a dust-whirl.

whirlpit† (hwėrl′pit), *n.* [< *whirl* + *pit*1.] A whirlpool.

The deepest *whirl-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 neer Tauromenia. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 192.

whirlpool (hwėrl′pōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whirlpoole, whirlpole*; < *whirl* + *pool*1.] **1.** A circular eddy or current in a river or the sea produced by the configuration of the channel, by meeting currents, by winds meeting tides, etc. The celebrated whirlpool of Charybdis between Sicily and Italy, and the Maelstrom off the coast of Norway, are not whirlpools in the strict 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 Coryvreckan in the Hebrides, between Jura and Scarba, and in some eddies among the Orkneys.

Greedy *Whirl-poods*, ever-wheeling round.
Suck in, at once, Oars, Sails, and Ships to ground.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Battle of Ivry.

2†. 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. (*Treuch.*)

whirl-puff† (hwėrl′puf), *n.* [< ME. *whirlpuff*; < *whirl* + *puff*.] A whirlwind. *Wyclif.*

A *whirle-puffe* or ghust called Typhen.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, ii. 48.

whirlwater† (hwėrl′wâ″tėr), *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 *whirlweater*, or, as some call it, the water-pillar.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 111.

whirl-whale† (hwėrl′hwāl), *n.* A monster of the whale kind; a whirl-about; a whirlpool.

Another, swallowed in a *Whirl-Whales* womb,
Is laid a-live within a living Toomb.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

whirlwig (hwėrl′wig), *n.* [A var. of *whirligig*, perhaps simulating *-wig* in *earwig*.] Same as *whirligig*, 4.

whirlwind (hwėrl′wind), *n.* [< ME. *whyrlewynde, qwirl-wind*, a whirling wind, = D. *werrelwind* = G. *wirbelwind* = Icel. *hvirfilvindr* = Sw. *hvirfvelvind* = Dan. *hvirvelvind*, a whirlwind; as *whirl* + *wind*2, *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 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 waterspout formed over bodies of water, and the destructive tornado of the United States. They arise when the atmosphere is in a condition of instability, and are one of the processes by which a stable condition is regained.

The Lord answered Job out of the *whirlwind*.
Job xxxviii. 1.

2. Figuratively, any wild circling rush resembling a whirlwind.

There the companions of his fall, o'erwhelm'd
With floods and *whirlwinds* of tempestuous fire,
He soon discerns. *Milton*, P. L., i. 77.

What a *whirlwind* is her head! *Byron.*

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 *wind*2.

whirl-worm (hwėrl′wėrm), *n.* A turbellarian: any member of the *Turbellaria*.

whirly-bat† (hwėr′li-bat), *n.* Same as *whirlbat*.

Very true, and he also propos'd the fighting with *Whirlybats* 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 ear, which, the way to my chamber lying through the hall where John Raunce was, he, poor man, might see and be sorry for, as I doubt not that he was, but could not help me
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 222.

Then there's your sousc, your *wherrit*, and your dowst,
Tugs on the hair, your bob o' the lips, a whelp on 't!
I ne'er could find much difference.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iii. 2.

whirret† (hwir′et), *v. t.* [Also *wherret*, etc.; cf. *whirret, n.*] **1.** To hurry; trouble; tease. *Beckerstaff*, Love in a Village, i. 5.—**2.** To give a box on the ear to. *Beau. and Fl.*

whirrick (hwir′ik), *n.* A variant of *whirret*.

Harry . . . gave master such a *whirrick!*
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 21. (*Davies.*)

whirrit†, *n.* and *v.* See *whirret*.

whirry (hwėr′i), *v.* [A dial. form of *whir* or of *hurry*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fly rapidly with noise: whir; hurry.

II. *trans.* To hurry. [Scotch in both uses.]

whirtle (hwėr′tl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A perforated steel plate through which pipe or wire is drawn to reduce its diameter. *E. H. Knight.*

whish1 (hwish), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *whiz* and *swish*.] To move with the whirring or whizzing sound 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?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 8.

whish2† (hwish), *a.* [Var. of *hush*.] Silent: same as *hush, whisht, whist*1.

You took my answer well, and all was *whish*.
Sir J. Harington, Ep., i. 27.

whishey, whishie (hwish′i), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Macgillivray.* Also *whattie*.

whisht† (hwisht), *interj.* and *v.* [Var. of *husht*.] Same as *husht, whist*1.

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.

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 made of the ripened panicle 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 the ruff.

My wife in her new lace *whiske*, which indeed is very noble, and I am much pleased with it.
Pepys, Diary, II. 217.

With *whisks* of lawn, by grannums wore,
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 swaggered with long strides out of the gate.
J. S. Le Fanu, Dragon Volant, iv.

If a *whisk* of Fate's broom snap your cobweb asunder.
Lowell, Blondel, ii.

6†. A servant. [Contemptuous.]

This is the proud braches *whiske*. *Brome*, Novella.

7. An impertinent fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Mexican** or **French whisk.** Same as *broom-root*.

whisk1 (hwisk), *v.* [Prop. *wisk* (as in dial. use); < Sw. *viska*, wipe, sponge, also wag the tail, = Dan. *viske*, wipe, rub, sponge, = OHG. *wiskon*, 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.
H. B. Stowe, 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, toss'd 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, ii. 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* away.

Then, ill bested of counsel, rageth she [the Queen],
And *whisketh* through the town. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

I wish you would one day *whisk* over and look at Harley House. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 44.

whisk2† (hwisk), *n.* [< *whisk*1, *v.*, referring, in the orig. form of the game called "*whisk* and swabbers," to the rapid action and the whisking or sweeping of the cards from the table as the tricks were won. There are various other card terms having reference to quick, sweeping action: e. g., '*sweep* the stakes,' *slums*, etc. The name *whisk*, having no very obvious significance after its first application, came to be called *whist*. See *whist*2.] 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, II. 417.

Whisk and swabbers. See *swabber*.

whisker (hwis′kėr), *n.* [Formerly also (Sc.) *whisquer, whiscar*; < *whisk*1 + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion.—**2.** A switch or rod. [Old slang.]

A whip is a *whisker* that will wrest out blood
Of back and of body, beaten right well.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 122.

3. A bunch of feathers for sweeping anything. *Jamieson.*—**4.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of the long, stiff, bristly hairs which grow on the upper lip of the cat and many other animals; a vibrissa; a feeler; also, the set of such hairs on either side of the mouth. See *ribrissæ*, 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*. (*c*) In *entom.*, a long fringe of hairs on the elytra, 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 reddish *whiskers*, which naturally turned up; below he was shaved close, except a little tip under his lip.
Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

His *whiskers* curled, and shoe-strings tied,
A new Toledo by his side. *Addison*, Rosamond, ii. 2.

He had a beard too, and *whiskers* turned upwards on his upper-lip, as long as Bandron's. *Scott*, Antiquary, 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. *Plautus 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-kę-ran′dō), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Don Ferolo Whiskerandos*, a burlesque character in Sheridan's play, "The Critic"; a name formed, with a Spanish-looking termination, < *whisker*.] A whiskered or bearded person. [Burlesque.]

The dumpy, elderly, square-shouldered, squinting, carroty *whiskerando* of a warrior who was laying about him so savagely. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiii.

whiskerandoed† (hwis-kę-ran′dōd), *a.* [As *whiskerando* + *-ed*2.] 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 neckcloth, to "make the man"! *Southey*, The Doctor, clvi.

whiskered (hwis′kėrd), *a.* [< *whisker* + *-ed*2.] **1.** Wearing whiskers; having whiskers, in any sense.

The *whisker'd* vermin race. *Grainger*, Sugar Cane, ii.

Again the *whiskered* Spaniard all the land with terror smote. *Longfellow*, Ballads of Bruges.

2. Formed into whiskers.

Preferring sense from chin that 's bare
To nonsense thron'd in *whisker'd* hair.
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,** *Vespertilio mystacinus*, a small brown bat widely distributed in Europe and Asia. —**Whiskered tern.** See *tern*[1].

whiskery (hwis'kėr-i), *a.* [< *whisker* + *-y*[1].] Having or wearing whiskers. [Humorous.]

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;* < *whisk*[1] + *-et.*] 1. A basket; especially, a straw basket in which provender is given to cattle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A small lathe for turning wooden pins. It has a hollow chuck to hold the pin while being turned. *E. H. Knight.*

whiskey, whiskeyfied. See *whisky*[2], *whiskified.*

whiskified, whiskeyfied (hwis'ki-fīd), *a.* [< *whisky*[2] + *-fy* + *-ed*[2].] 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 *whiskified* Old Mortality, who claimed to have cut all manner of tombstones standing around. *W. Black*, Phaeton, xxviii. (*Davies.*)

whiskin† (hwis'kin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of drinking-vessel.

And wee will han a *whiskin* at every rush-bearing; 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.]

whisky[1], **whiskey**[1] (hwis'ki), *n.* [< *whisk*[1] + *-y*[1], because it whisks along rapidly.] A kind of light gig or one-horse 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, III. 227.

whisky[2], **whiskey**[2] (hwis'ki), *n.* [Also Sc. *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. *βίος*, 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, mountaineer,* etc. In the United States whisky is commonly made either from Indian corn (*corn whisky*) or from rye (*rye whisky*). The name *wheat whisky* has, however, been appropriated to certain brands, and wheat is probably used in the making of many different kinds or qualities.—**Whisky cocktail,** a cocktail in which whisky is the principal ingredient: it consists of whisky and water flavored with bitters, usually also with the peel of orange or lemon, and sweetened with sugar.—**Whisky Insurrection** or **Rebellion.** See *insurrection.*—**Whisky ring,** a combination of United States revenue officers and distillers to defraud 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 orange, lemon, pineapple, or other fruit; a whisky sour with the addition of mint.—**Whisky sour,** a beverage consisting chiefly of whisky and water, acidulated 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.]

As to talking in such a *whisky-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. infaustus* of northern Europe; the moose-bird. See cut under *Perisoreus.*

The Canada Jay, or *Whiskey-Jack* (the corruption probably of a Cree name). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 611.

whisky-john (hwis'ki-jon), *n.* [A corruption of the Cree Ind. name, rendered *whiskae-shawneesh* by Sir John Richardson, but commonly spelled *wiskachon*, < Cree Ind. *wiss-ka-tjan.* Cf. *whisky-jack.*] Same as *whisky-jack.*

whisky-liver (hwis'ki-liv″ėr), *n.* Cirrhosis of the liver, resulting from chronic alcohol-poisoning.

whisp (hwisp), *n.* An erroneous form of *wisp*, 4 (like the erroneous form, now established, *whisk* for *wisk*).

whisper (hwis'pėr), *v.* [< ME. *whisperen, whysperen, whispren, hwispren,* whisper. < AS. (ONerth.) *hwisprian*, whisper, murmur, = MD. *wisperen*, D. *wispelen*, whisper, = OHG. *wispalōn, hwispalōn*, MHG. G. *wispeln*, whisper; cf. 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 *hwis-*. Cf. *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 plotting, evil-speaking, and the like.

I'll *whisper* with the general, and know his pleasure.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 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 skiff, he slides along,
Full without noise, and *whispers* in his reeds.
Lowell, To H. W. L. on his Birthday.

Whispered bronchophony, bronchophony elicited by the whispering of the patient.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter 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 's 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, Epicœne, iv. 2.

He *whisper'd* the bonnie lassie herself,
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.

whisper (hwis'pėr), *n.* [< *whisper, v.*] 1. The utterance of words with the breath not made vocal; a low, soft, rustling voice.

The seaman'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. 1.

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 auscultator placed against the chest-wall.—**Cavernous whisper.** See *cavernous.*—**Pig's whisper.** See *pig*[1].

whisperer (hwis'pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *whisper* + *-er*[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. i. 29.

Their trust towards them hath rather been as to good spials and good *whisperers* than good magistrates and officers. *Bacon*, 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'pėr-hụd), *n.* [< *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'pėr-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 *whisperings* ceased, and nothing broke the stillness but the plashing of the waves without.
E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xxii.

2. Talebearing, hint, or insinuation.

Lest there be . . . *whisperings.* 2 Cor. xii. 20.

Foul *whisperings* are abroad. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 79.

whispering (hwis'pėr-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., l. 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'pėr-ing-gal″ė-ri), *n.* See *gallery.*

whisperingly (hwis'pėr-ing-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'pėr-us-li), *adv.* [< **whisperous* (< *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.

whist[1] (hwist), *interj.* [< ME. *whist!* hush! cf. *whisht, hist*[1], *husht, hush*, etc. These are all variations of the utterance *st*, consisting of a sibilant or low hiss stopped abruptly by the stop-consonant *t.* This utterance is especially suited 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[1] (hwist), *a.* [Also *whish;* < *whist*[1], *interj.*] Hushed; silent; mute; still: chiefly used predicatively.

When all were *whist*, King Edward thus bespake.
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, l. 64.

whist[1]† (hwist), *v.* [< *whist*[1], *a.* Cf. *hist*[1], *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,
But days twice five he *whisted;* 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.

whist[2] (hwist), *n.* [A later form of *whisk*[2]. The change from *whisk*[2], a word of no very obvious significance after its first application, was prob. orig. accidental, or due to an unthinking conformity to *whist*[1]. 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 cards 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 cutting, the two who cut the lowest cards are partners, and the original deal belongs to the player who cuts the lowest card. The ace is the lowest card in cutting. 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 player on his left, distributes in regular order to all the players, one at a time, the cards face downward, except the last card, which he turns face upward upon the table, at his right hand, where it must remain until his turn to play. This is the trump card, 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 begins the play by throwing one of his thirteen cards face upward upon the center of the table. Second hand, the leader's left-hand player, follows with a card of the same suit if he holds one; if he does not hold one, with a card of a plain suit (a discard) or with a trump; third and fourth hands similarly follow; and the highest card or the highest trump played takes the trick. The trick is gathered by the partner of the winner; the four cards 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 all the cards 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 9 are also high cards, the 8 is the middle card, and the 7 to the 2 inclusive are low cards. The rank of the cards is in the above order: the queen will take the knave, the 6 will take the 5. The ace, king, queen, and knave of the trump suit are the honors. Any trump will take any plain-suit card. The usual practice is to play with two packs of cards, one of these being shuffled or "made up" by the partner of the dealer during the deal, and afterward placed by him on the left hand of the next dealer. The dealer has the privilege of shuffling before the cards are cut. The play is conducted with reference to combinations of cards held. By the system used the cards are made conversational. In *English* or *short whist* the table is complete with six candidates. When a rubber has been played by four of these (elected by cutting), the other two have right of entry. The game is of five points made by tricks and by honors as counted. Four honors held by a player, or in conjunction with his partner, count four points; three honors similarly held count two points. The winners of a game score a point (a single) if the adversaries have three or four points up; two points (a double) against one or two points up; and three points (a treble) against no score. A rubber (two games won in succession, or two won out of three) is always played. Two points for the rubber are added to the score of the rubber-winners. When three games are played, the value of the opponents' score is deducted from the winners' total. Exposed cards (cards seen when they should not be played) must be left face upward on the table, liable to an adversary's call; a card led out of turn may be called, or, instead, a card of another suit; cards played upon a trick may by any player be ordered to be placed before their respective players; a player may ask his partner if he holds a card of a suit in which he renounces; and any player may demand to see the last trick that has been turned. In *American* or *standard whist* four players form a table. These may agree upon or cut for partners. The game is of seven points, made of tricks and penalties. Credit for all points made by both sides is given, the winner of a rubber scoring the entire number of points made against the entire number made by the opponents. Cards are not called, a trick turned cannot be shown, honors are not counted, and conversation during play is not permitted. Penalties for speaking or demonstration, exposure of cards, or leading out of turn, and for revoking are payable in points after the last card of a hand is played and before the cards are cut for the next deal.

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 card played an intelligible sentence. *James Clay.*

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 inferred position of the unknown from observation of the known. *Cavendish*, Card Essays, p. 6.

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. 279.

Double-dummy whist. See *double dummy*, under *dummy*.—**Dummy whist.** See *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 ten points with honors counting. This was the game of the eighteenth century, played at 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 finer 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. *Cavendish*, On Whist, p. 51.

Mongrel whist, a game played in accordance with laws or regulations selected from the two authorized methods.

whistert (hwis'tėr), *v. t.* [A var. of *whisper*, simulating *whist*[1].] To whisper; recite in a low voice.

Then returneth she home unto the sicke party, . . . and *whistereth* a certaine odde praier with a Pater Noster into his eare. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, II. 147. (*Davies.*)

Oft fine *whistring* noise shall bring sweete sleepe to thy sences. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry (ed. Arber), p. 75. (*Davies.*)

whistersnefet, whistersnivet, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hard blow; a buffet. [Slang.]

A good *whistersnefet*, truelie paied on his care.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 112.

whistle (hwis'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whistled*, ppr. *whistling*. [< ME. *whistlen, whistelen, whystelen*, < AS. **hwistlian* (as seen in AS. *hwistlere*, a piper, whistler) = Icel. *hvīsla*, whisper, = Sw. *hvissla*, whistle, = Dan. *hvisle*, whistle, also hiss; freq. from an imitative base **hwis;* see *whisper*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a kind of musical sound by forcing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips.

Rigt as 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 (Child'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, I. i. 54.

Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble soft
The redbreast *whistles* from a garden croft,
And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.
Keats, To Autumn.

3. To sound shrill or sharp; move or rush with shrill or whizzing sound.

The southern wind
Doth play the trumpet to his purposes,
And by his hollow *whistling* in the leaves
Foretells a tempest and a blustering day.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 5.

A bullet *whistled* o'er his head. *Byron*, The Giaour.

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 kept aye 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 storm.

"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.*)

Whistling coot, the American black scoter, *Œdemia americana*. [Connecticut.] See cut under *Œdemia*.—**Whistling dick.** (*a*) Same as *whistling thrush*. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) An Australian bird, *Colluricincla* (or *Colluricincla* or *Collyricincla*) *harmonica*, the harmonic thrush of Latham, usually placed in the family *Laniidæ*, now in the *Prionopidæ*, or another of this genus, as the Tasmanian *C. rectirostris* (*C. selbyi*). The species named are 9½ 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 *whistling coot*. **Whistling eagle, whistling hawk,** *Haliastur sphenurus* (one of whose former names was *Haliactus canorus*, of Vigors and Horsfield, 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-spread Pondicherry eagle, *H. indus*.—**Whistling marmot,** the hoary marmot. See cut under *whistler*, 1 (*c*).—**Whistling plover.** See *plover*.—**Whistling râle,** sibilant râle. See *dry râle*, under *râle*.—**Whistling snipe.** (*a*) Same as *greenshank*. (*b*) See *snipe*[1], 1 (*c*).—**Whistling swan.** (*a*) The hooper, elk, or whooping swan. See *swan*[1], 1. (*b*) In the United States, the common American swan, *Cygnus americanus* or *columbianus*, as distinguished from the trumpeter, *C. (olor) buccinator*.—**Whistling thrush,** the song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*. See cut under *thrush*. [Local, Eng.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To form, utter, or modulate by 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 cast 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 woods. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

3†. 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.

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd *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 triumph; he that basely
Whistled his honour *off* to the wind.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

whistle (hwis'l), *n.* [< ME. *whistle, whistel, whystyl, wistle*, < AS. *hwistle*, a whistle, a pipe: see *whistle*, *v.*] **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.

Ship-boys . . .
Hear the shrill *whistle* which doth order give.
Shak., Hen. V., iii., 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 calling 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.

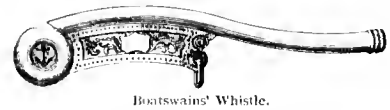
They [of Scio] have now no domestic partridges that come at a *whistle*, but great plenty of wild ones of the red sort. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.

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*, & qwes, & other qwaint gere,
Melody of mowthe myrthe for to-here.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 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.,



Boatswains' Whistle.

by boatswains, huntsmen, policemen, etc. (*b*) A small tin or wooden tube, fitted with a mouthpiece and pierced generally with six holes, used as a musical toy. Often called a *penny whistle*. See *flageolet*. (*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, II. 182) of

his setting his mind upon a common whistle and buying it for four times its real value.

If a man likes to do it, he must *pay for his whistle*.
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 whistle*. [Colloquial and jocose.]

As any jay she light was and jolyf,
So was *hir* joly *whistle* wel *ywet*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 235.

I *wete my whystell*, as good drinkers do. Je crocque la pie. Wyll you *wete your whystell?* *Palsgrave*, p. 780.

Worth the whistle, worth the trouble or pains of calling for.

I have been *worth the whistle*. *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 *whistle-belly* 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 blow it.

whistle-drunk (hwis'l-drungk), *a.* Too drunk to whistle; very drunk. [Slang.]

He was indeed, according to the vulgar phrase, *whistle-drunk;* for, before he had swallowed 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 (*e*).—**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 sound of the name, the term has been changed, and a very different word substituted, and that for *whistle-fish* we ought to read weasel-fish. Both the Three and Five-bearded Rocklings were called mustela from the days of Pliny to those of Rondelet, and thence to the present time.
Yarrell, British Fishes, II. 272.

whistler (hwis'lėr), *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 Pastimes, p. 474.

Specifically—(*a*) The hoary marmot, *Arctomys pruinosus*, a large marmot found in northerly and western mountainous parts of North America, related to the woodchuck: a translation of the Canadian French name *siffleur*. (*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.

Whistler (*Arctomys pruinosus*).

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 *whistler*. *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. [Slang.]

The turnkeys knows beforehand, and gives the word to the *whistlers*, and you may wistle for it wen you go to look.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

whistlewing (hwis'l-wing), *n.* The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*. Also *whistle-duck, whistling duck*.

whistle-wood (hwis'l-wůd), *n.* The striped maple, *Acer Pennsylvanicum*, thus named because used by boys to make whistles, the bark 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. Pseudo-platanus*.

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.

whistling-buoy (hwis'ling-boi), *n.* See *buoy*, 1 (with cut).

whistlingly (hwis'ling-li), *adv.* In a whistling manner; with a sibilant or shrill sound. *Stormonth.*

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.]

"Bless your heart, no, sir," replied Job; "a *whistling-shop*, sir, is where they sell spirits."
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

whistly† (hwist'li), *adv.* [< *whist*[1] + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *wistly*.] Silently.

whist-play (hwist'plā), *n.* Play in the game of whist.

The fact is that all rules of *whist-play* depend upon and are referable to general principles.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 544.

whist-player (hwist'plā″ėr), *n.* One who plays whist.

About 1830 some of the best French *whist-players*, with Deschapelles at their head, modified and improved the old-fashioned system. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 544.

whit[1] (hwit), *n.* [A var. of **wit*, a var. of *wight*, < ME. *wigt, wiht*, sometimes *with*, < AS. *wiht:* see *wight*[1]. The change of initial *w-* to *wh-* is perhaps due in this case to emphasis (so *want*[1] is 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 meruelous case, that Ientlemen should 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, let, or hindered. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 2.

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.

whit[2] (hwit), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form (surviving especially in old compounds, as *whit-leather, Whitsun*, etc.) of *white*[1].

whit-bee (hwit'bē), *n.* See *Portland stone*, under *stone*.

white[1] (hwit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *whit, whyt, qwit, hwit*, < AS. *hwit* = OS. *hwit* = OFries. *hwit* = D. *wit* = LG. *wit* = OHG. MHG. *wīz*, G. *weiss* = Icel. *hvītr* = Sw. *hvit* = Dan. *hvid* = Goth. *hweits*, white; akin to Skt. *çveta*, white, < √ *çvit*, be white, shine: cf. *çvitra, çvitna*, white, OBulg. *svietŭ*, light, *svĭtieti*, shine, give light, Russ. *svietŭ*, 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 eye 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, l. 401.

Fresshe lampraye bake; open ye pasty, than take *whyte* brede, and eut it thynne, & lay it in a dysshe.
Babees 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 cowardice.

To turn *white* and swoon at tragic shows.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 308.

Or whispering with *white* lips—"The foe! they come!"
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 25.

3. Free from spot or guilt; pure; clean; stainless.

Calumny
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 Malta, ii. 5.

4†. Fair; beautiful.

"Ye, ywis," quod fresshe Antigone the *white*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 887.

Y was stalworthe & *white*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

5†. Dear; favorite; darling. See *whiteboy*, 1.

He is great Prince of Walis; . . .
Then ware what is done,
For he is Henry's *white* son.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay (Works, ed. Dyce, II. 174).

6. Square; honorable; reliable: as, a *white* man. [Slang, U. S.]

Why, Miss, he's a friend worth havin', and don't you forget it. There ain't a *whiter* man than Laramie 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* hour, these walls were never proud
T' inclose a guest. *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

The Thanksgiving festival of that year is particularly impressed on my mind as a *white* day.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 336.

9†. 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 *note*[1].—**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 silver.—**13.** Bright and clean; burnished without ornament, and in no way colored or stained: 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 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 offerd ther, She lith in a ffayer place of religion of *whith* monks.
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 *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 drink made in the south of England, said to consist of common ale to which flour and eggs have been added.—**White amber,** spermaceti.—**White amphisbæna,** *Amphisbæna alba*, a large light-colored species of amphisbæna.—**White ant,** 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 arsenic.** Same as *arsenious acid*. See *arsenious*.—**White art.** See *black art*, under *art*[2].—**White ash.** See *ash*[1], 1, and *Platylophus*, 3.—**White-ash breeze,** the action or the force of rowing: so called because oars are generally made of white ash. [Humorous.]—**White asp.** See *asp*[1].—**White atrophy of the optic nerve,** a form of secondary optic nerve atrophy.—**White bait.** See *whitebait*.—**White balsam,** a substance expressed from the fruit of the quinquino: sometimes confounded with the balsam of Tolu.—**White baneberry.** See *Actæa*.—**White bass.** See *white-bass*.—**White basswood.** See *Tilia*.—**White bath.** (*a*) See *bath*[1]. (*b*) See *Trillium*, 1.—**White bay.** See *Magnolia*.—**White bear.** (*a*) The polar bear, *Ursus* or *Thalassarctos maritimus*. The cubs are quite white, but the adults acquire a dingy-yellowish

or pale brownish-white color. See cuts under *bear*[2] and *Plantigrada*. (*b*) An unusually light-colored specimen of *Ursus horribilis*, the grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains: so named by Lewis and Clarke (1814). Compare first cut under *bear*[2].—**White bedstraw, beefwood, beet, behen.** See the nouns.—**White beech,** the common American beech, *Fagus ferruginea*.—**White Bengal fire.** See *fire*.—**White bent.** See *redtop*.—**White bezant.** See *bezant*.—**White birch,** the common birch of Europe, *Betula alba*, in the variety *populifolia* (sometimes called *gray birch* or *old field birch*) also common in eastern North America; also, sometimes, the canoe-birch, *B. papyrifera*. See *birch* and *canoe-birch*.—**White bitter-wood.** See *bitter-wood*.—**White-blood disease.** Same as *leucemia*.—**White brant, bream, bronze, bully-tree.** See the nouns.—**White bryony,** the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*, or sometimes *B. alba*.—**White butterflies,** the pieridine butterflies collectively.—**White buttonwood.** See *buttonwood*, 1.—**White cabbage-butterfly,** any one of several white butterflies of the genus *Pieris*, whose larvæ feed on the cabbage, as *P. rapæ* of Europe and North America, *P. oleracea* of the United States and Canada, *P. monuste* of the southern United States, and *P. napi* of Europe. See *cabbage-butterfly*, *Pieris*, and *rape-butterfly*.—**White cabbage-tree,** a small stout composite tree, *Senecio Pladaroxylon* (*Pladaroxylon Leucadendron*) of St. Helena.—**White campion.** See *campion*.—**White candlewood.** Same as *junca-tree*.—**White Canon.** Same as *Premonstrant*.—**White Cape hyacinth.** See *Hyacinthus*.—**White caterpillar,** the larva of the magpie-moth.—**White cedar,** a name applied to numerous chiefly coniferous trees, for which see *Chamæcyparis*, *ginger pine* (under *pine*[1]), *Libocedrus*, *Thuya*, *Melia*, *Pentaceras*, *Protium*.—**White Chalk,** the name sometimes given by English geologists to a division of the Cretaceous series, to distinguish it from the Gray Chalk and the Chalk Marl. The latter is the lowest division of the whole Chalk series; above this is the Gray Chalk, and higher still the "Lower White Chalk without flints" (the Turonian), followed by the "Upper White Chalk with flints" (the Senonian).—**White chamæleon, charlock, cinnamon, clergy, clover.** See the nouns.—**White club-flower.** See *Leucocoryne*.—**White coal,** a name sometimes given to tasmanite.—**White coat.** See *white-coat*.—**White cochin, cohosh.** See the nouns.—**White colon,** a British noctuid moth, *Mamestra albicolon*.—**White cooper.** See *cooper*.—**White copper,** one of the many names of German silver: a literal translation of the German *Weisskupfer*. [Little used.]—**White copperas,** zinc vitriol, or goslarite.—**White corpuscles of the blood,** leucocytes; colorless protoplasmic nucleated cells, having amœboid movements: one of the normal constituents of the blood. See cut under *blood*.—**White Crag,** in *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Pliocene. See *crag*[1], 2.—**White crane.** (*a*) Of America, the whooping crane, *Grus americana*. (*b*) Of India, *Grus leucogeranus*. See *crane*[1] and *Grus*.—**White cricket,** the snowy cricket. See cut under *tree-cricket*.—**White crop.** See *crop*.—**White crottles.** See *crottles*[2].—**White crow,** an albino crow. The crow being naturally lustrous black, and "black as a crow" being proverbial, "a white crow" is sometimes said of any great rarity, or of an apparent impossibility or contradiction in terms which is nevertheless a fact. See the quotation under *black swan*, under *swan*[1].—**White currant.** See *currant*[2], 2.—**White cypress.** See *Taxodium*.—**White daisy,** the oxeye daisy, or whiteweed.—**White dammar-resin, white dammar-tree.** See *dammar-resin* and *Vateria*.—**White damp,** in *coal-mining*, carbonic oxid: not an inflammable but a very poisonous gas, sometimes (although rarely) met with in coal-mines, probably always, or nearly always, in the after-damp.—**White dead-nettle.** See *dead-nettle*.—**White deal.** See *Norway spruce*, under *spruce*[3].—**White decoction,** a mixture of burnt hartshorn in mucilage and water.—**White diarrhea,** diarrhea in which there is a large amount of thin mucus in the stools.—**White dock.** See *dock*[1], 1.—**White dogwood.** See *Piscidia* and *Viburnum*.—**White doyenné.** Same as *virgoleuse*.—**White dysentery,** dysentery, occurring sometimes as an epidemic, in which there is no admixture of blood in the stools.—**White elder.** See *elder*[2].—**White elephant.** (*a*) The elephant as affected with albinism to a degree or extent which makes it more or less of a dingy-whitish color, or at least notably pale. Such individuals are rare, but have been recorded from remote antiquity. They are highly esteemed, and in some places even venerated, especially in Siam, thence called "the country of the white elephant"; the animal also marks the Siamese flag. (*b*) See *elephant*.—**White elm.** See *elm*.—**White ermine.** (*a*) The ermine, *Putorius erminea*; the stoat in winter. See cut under *ermine*. (*b*) In *entom.*, a British arctiid moth, *Spilosoma menthastri*, expanding 1¾ inches, having the wings white or whitish and spotted with black, and the body yellow with black spots. The larva is a hairy black caterpillar which feeds on various plants.—**White eye.** See *white-eye*.—**White feather, film, finch, fish-glue, flag, fly.** See the nouns.—**White flux.** See *flux*, 7.—**White friar.** See *friar*.—**White frost.** See *frost*.—**White gangrene,** a rare form of gangrene in which the tissues become dry and parchment-like and turn a dirty-white color instead of black.—**White garnet.** See *garnet*[1].—**White glasswort.** See *Suæda*.—**White goby,** a small gobioid fish of Europe, *Latrunculus pellucidus*, of a pale translucent color.—**White gourd, white gourd-melon.** Same as *benincasa*.—**White grouse,** a grouse which turns white in winter, or a grouse in that condition; a ptarmigan. See *Lagopus*, and cut under *ptarmigan*.—**White grunt.** Same as *capvona*.—**White gull,** the kittiwake gull. See *kittiwake* (with cut).—**White guava.** See *guava*.—**White gum,** a name applied to some dozen species of *Eucalyptus* in Australia and Tasmania, as *E. stellulata*, *E. pauciflora*, *E. amygdalina*, etc., referring sometimes or always to the color of the bark.—**White gunpowder, hauberk, heat, hellebore, heron, herring.** See the nouns.—**White-heart cherry.** See *bigaroon*.—**White-heart** or **white-hearted hickory.** Same as *mockernut*.—**White heath.** See *brier-root*.—**White hoarhound.** See *hoarhound*.—**White honeysuckle.** See *honeysuckle*, 2.—**White hoop-withe.** See *Tournefortia*.—**White horse.** (*a*) See *white-horse*. (*b*) A white-topped wave.

> The bay is now curling and writhing in *white horses* under a smoking south wester. *Kingsley*, Life, viii.

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 Mansion*.—**White Huns.** See *Hun*[1].—**White ipecacuanha.** See *ipecacuanha*.—**White iron,** pig-iron in which the carbon is almost 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 *spiegeleisen*. The white irons generally contain a high percentage of carbon. The French name for tin-plate (*fer blanc*) 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 kidney,** a kidney which has undergone lardaceous or waxy 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 name sometimes given to the Kuklux Klan, but especially to a nearly contemporary military organization formed in Louisiana to secure the political ascendancy of the whites.—**White leprosy,** elephantiasis Græcorum. 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 Rhætic Lias or Infra-Lias, as that formation is developed in southwestern England.—**White lie, light, lignum-vitæ, lime, line, lupine, magic, mahogany, manganese, mangrove,** etc. See the nouns.—**White mace,** the mace obtained from the Santa Fé nutmeg, *Myristica Otoba*.—**White man's footprint,** a name given by the American Indians to the common plantain, *Plantago major*, supposed to appear wherever white men settle.—**White man's weed.** See *whiteweed*.—**White maple.** See *silver maple*, under *maple*[1].—**White meat.** (*a*) Food made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.

> How cleanly he wipes his spoon at every spoonful of any *whitemeat* 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 Ho, i. 3.

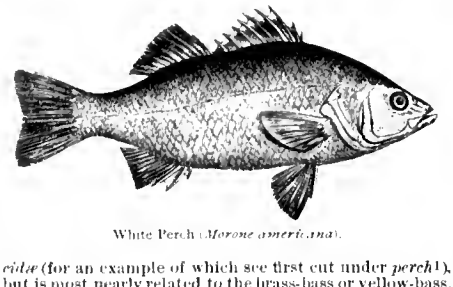
(*b*) Certain delicate flesh used for food, as poultry, rabbits, veal, and pork.

> 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 *meat*[1].—**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 albinism originates by chance, like that of many other animals, but may be perfected and perpetuated by methodical selection. When it is perfect, the mice are snow-white, with pink eyes, nose, ears, paws, and tail. (*b*) The lemming of Hudson'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 nickel,** nickel diarsenide, the mineral rammelsbergite.—**White nighthawk.** 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 *note*[1].—**White nun,** the smew, *Mergellus albellus*. See cut under *smew*.—**White oak.** See *oak* (with cut).—**White oakum.** See *oakum*, 2.—**White olive.** See *Halleria*.—**White owl.** See *snow-owl*.—**White pearwood,** a South African tree, *Pterocelastrus rostratus*, of the *Celastraceæ*. It has a height of about 20 feet, and yields a heavy, strong, and durable wood, much used for wagon-work.—**White pepper.** See *pepper*.—**White perch,** a very common food-fish of eastern North America, *Morone americana*, of the family *Labracidæ*. It is thus not a true perch, or member of the *Percidæ* (for an example of which see first cut under *perch*[1]), 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*.—**White-pine weevil.** See *Pissodes* (with cut) and *weevil*.—**White pitch.** See *Burgundy pitch*, under *pitch*[2].—**White point,** a British noctuid moth, *Leucania albipuncta*.—**White pond-lily, poplar, poppy, potato, precipitate.** See the nouns.—**White post.** See *post*[1], 5.—**White pot-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*) See *rent*[2], 2 (*c*).—**White rhinoceros,** the African kobaoba, *Rhinoceros simus*.—**White ribbon,** 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 edulis*, of the *Rutaceæ*. It bears a nearly 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 nerii*, 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, *Icerya purchasi*. See *cushion-scale*. (*c*) The rose-scale, *Diaspis rosæ*, a very white cosmopolitan species occurring on the twigs and leaves of the rose.—**White schorl, sea-bass, seam.** See the nouns.—**White Sennaar gum.** See *gum arabic*, under *gum*[2].—**White shark, skin, snail, snakeroot.** See the nouns.—**White softening of the brain.** See *softening*.—**White spruce, squall, stopper, stork, stringy-bark, stuff, sultan.** See the nouns.—**White sumac.** Same as *smooth sumac* (which see, under *sumac*).—**White swallowwort, sweetwood, swelling, sycamore, tallow, tansy, teak, tea-tree, thorn.** See the nouns.—**White tern,** any tern of the genus *Gygis*, when adult of pure-white plumage with black bill.—**White tincture.** Same as *lesser elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1).—**White-topped aster.** See *Sericocarpus*.—**White trash, vervain, vine, vitriol, wagtail, walnut, wash, water, water-lily, wavey, wax, whale, wheat, widgeon, willow, wine, witch, wolf,** etc. See the nouns.—**White trout.** See *Microperus*.—**White woolly currant-scale,** *Pulvinaria ribis*, a large bark-louse with a white egg-sac, which occurs on currant-bushes in Europe. [Eng.]—**White wren, yam,** etc. See the nouns.



White Perch (*Morone americana*).

Syn. 2. *White, Fair, Blond, Clear.* As to complexion, *white* expresses that which has too little color for naturalness or health; that is *fair* which agreeably approaches *white*; that is *clear* which is free from blotch; there is a *clear* brown or olive as well as a *clear blond*. *Blond* is *fair* in distinctive application to the color of the human skin—properly to that of females.

II. *n.* [< ME. *hwite*, the white, whiteness, fairness; cf. OHG. *wīzi*, Icel. *hviti*.] **1.** A highly luminous 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 fairies,
> 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 part of something, having the color of snow. Specifically—(*a*) 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.

> '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 levell'd at. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 3.

(*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 farinaceous 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.

(*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. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 332.

> Salisbury has . . . Long Cloths for the Turkey trade, called Salisbury *Whites*.
>
> *Defoe*, Tour thro' Great Britain, I. 324. (*Davies.*)

(*f*) 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, II. 174.

(*g*) 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 *silver-white*.—**Chinese white.** Same as *zinc white*.—**Clichy white,** a kind of white lead made at Clichy, in France.—**Constant white,** an artificially prepared sulphate of barium. See *blanc fixe*, under *blanc*.—**Cremnitz white.** See *Kremnitz white*.—**Dutch white,** an adulterated 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 Ferrara.—**Flake white.** See *flake-white*.—**Forest whites**[†], Same as *pen-istone*.—**French white,** a variety of white lead: same as *China white*. Also called *blanc d'argent*.—**In black and white.** See *black*.—**Indophenol white.** Same as *leuco-*

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 forgon *the whyte and* ek *the rede.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1381.

Thin white, in *gilding,* the first priming of hot size 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 *spit*[2].—**Venice white,** an adulterated white lead: a book-name.—**Zinc white,** impure oxid of zinc.

white[1] (hwīt), *v.*: pret. and pp. *whited.* ppr. *whiting.* [(*a*) < ME. *whiten, hwiten,* < AS. *hwītian* = OHG. *wīzen,* MHG. *wīzen* = Goth. *hweitjan,* become white; also AS. *gehwītian* = D. *witten* = G. *weissen* = Goth. *gahweitjan,* make white; from the adj.: see *white*[1], *a.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To grow white; whiten.

He . . . laueth hem in the lauandrie . . .
And with warme water of hus 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 snow; 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 jndgment, that they move not;
Whit'st over all his vices.
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.*

white[2] (hwīt), *r. t.* A dialectal form of *thwite.* Compare *whittle*[2] from **thwittle.*

white-alloy (hwīt'a-loi″), *n.* One of various cheap alloys used to imitate silver. Most of them contain copper and tin, with some arsenic.

white-armed (hwīt'ärmd), *a.* Having white arms.—**White-armed sea-anemone,** an actinia, *Sagartia leucolæna.*

white-arse (hwīt'ärs), *n.* The wheatear.

whiteback (hwīt'bak), *n.* 1. The canvasback duck. See cut under *canvasback. 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.

whitebait (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 seasons. 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 genus framed for their reception as *Rogenia alba.* They have been more generally recognized as the fry of certain clupeoids, 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 opinions to be more or less erroneous. Whitebait consists in fact of the fry of several different clupeoid 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, *Salanx sinensis.* See *Salanx.*

white-baker (hwīt'bā″kėr), *n.* The beam-bird, *Muscicapa grisola;* the spotted flycatcher. Also *whitewall, white-bird.*

white-barred (hwīt'bärd), *a.* Having one or more white bars, as an animal: specifying a British hawk-moth, *Sesia sphegiformis* or *Trochilium sphegiforme.*

white-bass (hwīt'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 blackish lines.

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 (hwīt'bēm, -trē), *n.* A small Old World tree, *Pyrus Aria,* having the under side of its foliage, as well as the young twigs and inflorescence, clothed with silvery down. See *beam-tree.*

white-beard (hwīt'bērd), *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 obey that, then they shall be quyt by Blackberd or *Whyteberd.*
Paston Letters, I. 131.

White-beards have arm'd their thin and hairless scalps
Against thy majesty. *Shak.,* Rich. II., iii. 2. 112.

white-bearded (hwīt'bēr″ded), *a.* Having a white or gray beard.

Our *White-bearded* Patriarchs died.
Byron, Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

White-bearded monkey, *Semnopithecus nestor,* of Ceylon.

white-bellied (hwīt'bel″id), *a.* Having the belly white: specifying many birds and other animals.—**White-bellied murrelet,** *Brachyrhamphus hypoleucus,* a bird of the auk family, found on the coast of Southern and Lower California.—**White-bellied nuthatch.** See *nuthatch* (with cut).—**White-bellied petrel,** *Fregatta grallaria,* a kind of stilt-petrel.—**White-bellied rat.** See *black rat,* under *rat*[1].—**White-bellied sea-eagle,** *Haliaëtus leucogaster,* of Asia, Australia, etc.—**White-bellied seal,** the monk-seal, *Monachus albiventer.*—**White-bellied snipe.** See *snipe*[1].—**White-bellied swallow,** *Tachycineta* or *Iridoprocne 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 *wren.*

whitebelly (hwīt'bel″i), *n.* 1. The common sharp-tailed grouse of the United States, whose under parts appear white in comparison with those of the pinnated grouse. See cut under *Pediœcetes.*—2. The American widgeon, *Mareca americana.* See cut under *widgeon.* [New Eng.]

whitebill (hwīt'bil), *n.* The common American coot, *Fulica americana.* [New Jersey.]

white-billed (hwīt'bild), *a.* Having a white bill, as a bird: specifying various species: as, the *white-billed* textor. See cut under *Textor.*

white-bird (hwīt'bėrd), *n.* Same as *white-baker.*

white-blaze (hwīt'blāz), *n.* Same as *white-face.*

white-blow (hwīt'blō), *n.* Either of two early flowers, *Saxifraga tridactylites* and *Erophila vulgaris* (*Draba verna*), both also named *whitlow-grass:* an old name in England.

white-bonnet (hwīt'bon″et), *n.* A fictitious bidder at sales by auction: same as *puffer,* 2.

whitebottle (hwīt'bot″l), *n.* The bladder-campion, *Silene Cucubalus* (*S. inflata*). See *Silene.*

whiteboy (hwīt'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,* 'Tis 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 Smectymnuus.

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 restoring the ancient commons and redressing other grievances" (*Lecky*). 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.

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'boi-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 (hwīt'bras), *n.* 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 (hwīt'bres″ted), *a.* 1. Having a white breast or bosom.

White-breasted like a star
Fronting the dawn he moved. *Tennyson,* Œnone.

2. Having the breast more or less white: specifying numerous animals. See cut under *squirrel-hawk.*

white-brindled (hwīt'brin″dled), *a.* Brindled with white: specifying a British moth, *Botys olivalis.*

white-browed (hwīt'broud), *a.* In *ornith.,* having a white superciliary streak: as, the *white-browed* sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys.*

whitebug (hwīt'bug), *n.* A bug which injures vines and other plants, as a white scale (which see, under *white*[1]).

whitecap (hwīt'kap), *n.* 1. The male redstart, a bird, *Ruticilla phœnicura.* See first cut under *redstart.* [Shropshire, Eng.]—2. The tree- or mountain-sparrow, *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 guise of rendering service or protection to the community in which they dwell, commit various outrages and lawless acts.

Whitechapel cart. See *cart.*

whitecoat (hwīt'kōt), *n.* A young harp-seal; any seal-pup or very young seal whose coat is white. [Newfoundland.]

The phenomenon so carefully 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 (hwīt'kres″ted), *a.* Having a white crest, as a bird or other animal: as, the *white-crested* turakoo (see *turakoo*); the great *white-crested* cockatoo, *Cacatua cristata;* the *white-crested* black Polish fowl; the *white-crested* spiny rat (see *Loncheres*).

white-crowned (hwīt'kround), *a.* Having the crown or top of the head white, as a bird. The white-crowned pigeon is *Columba leucocephala,* with the whole top of the head pure-white, inhabiting the West

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-crowned 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-ear[1] (hwīt'ēr), *n.* A shell of the family *Vanikoridæ;* a vanikoro.

white-ear[2] (hwīt'ēr), *n.* [See *wheatear.*] The wheatear or fallow-finch, *Saxicola œnanthe.* See cut under *wheatear.*

white-eared (hwīt'ērd), *a.* Having white ears: (*a*) as a bird whose auricular feathers are white; (*b*) as poultry with large white ear-lobes.—**White-eared thrush.** See *thrush*[1].

white-eye (hwīt'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 noveboracensis.* 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 "*White-eye*" or "Silver-eye" from the feature before mentioned.

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 colorless.—**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 *Vireo* (with cut).—**White-eyed warbler†.** See *warbler*.

white-faced (hwīt'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a white or pale face, as from fear or illness.—2. Having a white front or surface.

That pale, that *white-faced* shore.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 23.

On a rickety chair, tilted against the *white-faced* wall, sat a young man, wearing a suit of exceedingly cheap and shabby store-clothes. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 676.

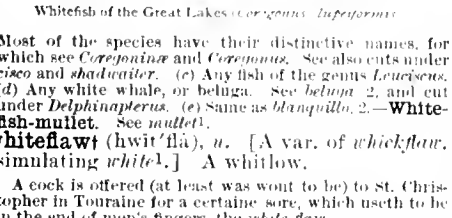
3. Marked with white on the front of the head, as a bird or other animal.—**White-faced black Spanish fowl.** See *Spanish fowl*, under *Spanish*.—**White-faced duck.** (*a*) The female scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*, which has a white band about the base of the bill. See cut under *scaup*. (*b*) The blue-winged teal. See cut under *teal*1.—**White-faced goose.** See *goose*.—**White-faced hornet.** See *Vespa*.—**White-faced ibis,** *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 (hwīt'fā'vėrd), *a.* Wearing white favors, as in connection with a wedding.

But they must go, the time draws on,
And those *white-favour'd* horses wait.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Whitefieldian (hwīt-fē'ldi-an), *n.* [< *Whitefield* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of George Whitefield, after his separation from the Wesleys: same as *Huntingdonian*.

whitefish (hwīt'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 *Coregonus*. These are important food-fishes of both American and European waters, representing a division (*Coregoninæ*) of the family *Salmonidæ*.



Whitefish of the Great Lakes (*Coregonus lucidus*).

Most of the species have their distinctive names, for which see *Coregoninæ* and *Coregonus*. See also cuts under *cisco* and *shadwaiter*. (*c*) Any fish of the genus *Leucicus*. (*d*) Any white whale, or beluga. See *beluga*, 2, and cut under *Delphinapterus*. (*e*) Same as *blanquillo*, 2.—**White-fish-mullet.** See *mullet*1.

whiteflaw† (hwīt'flâ), *n.* [A var. of *whickflaw*, simulating *white*1.] A whitlow.

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., IX. 511.)

The nails falu off by *Whit flawes*.
Herrick, Oberon's Palace.

white-flesher (hwīt'flesh'ėr), *n.* The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*: so called in distinction from grouse with dark meat. *Sir John Richardson*, 1831. [Canada.]

white-flowered (hwīt'flou'ėrd), *a.* Noting numerous plants with white flowers: as, *white-flowered* azalea, broom, cinquefoil, etc.

white-footed (hwīt'fūt'ed), *a.* Having white feet: as, the *white-footed* hapalote, *Hapalotis albipes*, of New South Wales.—**White-footed mouse,** *Vesperimus americanus*, the commonest vespermouse of North America, with snowy paws and under parts—features shared by most of the mice of the genus *Vesperimus*. See *Vesperimus*, and cut under *deer-mouse*.

white-fronted (hwīt'frun'ted), *a.* Having the front or forehead 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 gambeli*, inhabits North America, and is known in some parts as the *speckle-belly*. The white-fronted lemur of Madagascar is a species or variety which has been named *Lemur albifrons*. The white-fronted capuchin is *Cebus albifrons*, a South American monkey.

white-grass (hwīt'grâs), *n.* See *Leersia*.

white-grub (hwīt'grub), *n.* The large white earth-inhabiting larva of any one of a number of scarabæid beetles. The common white-grub of Europe is the larva of the cockchafer, *Melolontha 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), *cockchafer*, *dor-bug* (with cut), *June-bug* (with cut), *Lachnosterna*, *May-beetle*, and *Melolontha*.

white-gum (hwīt'gum), *n.* In *med.*, an eruption of whitish spots surrounded by a red areola, occurring about the neck and arms of infants; strophulus albidus.

white-handed (hwīt'han'ded), *a.* 1. Having 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.

O, welcome, pure-eyed Faith; *white-handed* Hope,
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings!
Milton, Comus, l. 213.

3. In *zoöl.*, having the fore paws white: as, the *white-handed* gibbon, *Hylobates lar*. See cut under *gibbon*.

white-hass (hwīt'has), *n.* A white-puddiug, stuffed with oatmeal and suet. [Scoteh.]

There is black-pudding and *white-hass*—try whilk ye like best. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

whitehause (hwīt'hâz), *n.* [< *white* + *hause*, var. of *halse*1.] The shagreen ray, *Raia fullonica*, a batoid fish common in British waters. [Loeal, Eng.]

whitehead (hwīt'hed), *n.* 1. The white-headed scoter or surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*. See cut under *Pelionetta*. [Long Island.]—2. A breed of domestie pigeons with the head and tail white; a white-tailed menk.—3. The blue wavey, or blue-winged snow-goose, *Chen cærulescens*. See *goose*.—4. The broom-bush, *Parthenium Hysterophorus*. Also called *bastard feverfew* and *West Indian mugwort*. [West Indies.]

white-headed (hwīt'hed'ed), *a.* Having the head more or less entirely white: specifying many animals.—**White-headed duck,** *Erismatura leucocephala*, a rudder-tailed or stiff-tailed duck of Europe and Africa.—**White-headed eagle,** the common bald eagle or sea eagle of North America, *Haliætus leucocephalus*. See *eagle*.—**White-headed goose, gull, shrike.** See the nouns.—**White-headed harpy.** See *harpy*, 3 (*b*).—**White-headed tern,** *Sterna trudeaui*, a South American species of tern.—**White-headed titmouse,** a variety of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula caudata* (or *rosea*), 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, scarlet 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-horse (hwīt'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 long.

white-hot (hwīt'hot), *a.* 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 (hwīt'leg), *n.* The disease phlegmasia dolens; milk-leg. See *phlegmasia*.

white-limed (hwīt'līmd), *a.* [< ME. *whitlymed*; < *white*1 + *limed*.] Whitewashed.

Ypocrisie . . . is ylikned in Latyn to a lothliche donunghep, That were by-snywe al with snow and snakes withynne, Or to a wal *whit-lymed* and were blak with inne.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 267.

white-line (hwīt'līn), *a.* White-lined.—**White-line dart,** a British noctuid moth, *Agrotis tritici*.

white-lined (hwīt'līnd), *a.* Having a white line or lines.—**White-lined morning-sphinx,** a common North American sphingid moth, *Deilephila lineata*. See *sphinx* (with cut).

white-lipped (hwīt'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 nemoralis* (including *H. hortensis* and *H. hybrida*). Also called *white-mouthed snail*.

white-listed (hwīt'lis'ted), *a.* Having white stripes or lists on a darker ground (the tree in the quotation having been torn with lightning).

He raised his eyes and saw
The tree that shone *white-listed* thro' the gloom.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

white-livered (hwīt'liv'ėrd), *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.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 2. 34.

As I live, they stay not here, *white-liver'd* wretches!
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

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.

whitelyt (hwīt'li), *a.* [< *white*1 + *-ly*1.] White; pale.

A *whitly* wanton, with a velvet brow.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 198 (folio 1623).

Could I those *whitely* Stars go nigh
Which make the Milky-Way in Sky.
Howell, Letters, ii. 22 (song).

white-marked (hwīt'märkt), *a.* Marked with white, as various animals.—**White-marked moth,** *Tæniocampa 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 (hwīt'mēt), *n.* [< ME. *whitmete*; < *white*1 + *meat*.] See *white meat*, under *white*1.

white-mouthed (hwīt'mouthd), *a.* In *conch.*, white-lipped.

whiten (hwī'tn), *v.* [< ME. *hwitnen* = Icel. *hvītna* = Sw. *hvitna* = Dan. *hvidne*, whiten, become white; as *white*1 + *-en*1.] **I.** *intrans.* To become white; turn white; bleach: as, the sea *whitens* with foam.

Whiten gan the orisounte sheene
Al esterward, as it is wont to done.
Chaucer, Troilus, 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 lilies *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 amusement and also to *whiten* their teeth and sweeten the breath.
Pococke, 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, 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 chemically 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; cheeks are *blanched* by fear, when the blood retires from their capillaries and leaves them pale. See also defs. 5 and 6 under *blanch*.

white-necked (hwīt'nekt), *a.* Having a white neck: specifying various animals: as, the *white-necked* raven, *Corvus cryptoleucus*, a small raven found in western parts of the United States, having the concealed bases of the feathers of the neck fleecy-white; the *white-necked* or chaplain crow, *Corvus scapulatus*; the *white-necked* otary, an Australian eared seal.

whitener (hwīt'nėr), *n.* [< *whiten* + *-er*1.] One who or that which bleaches, or makes white; especially, some chemical or other agent used for bleaching or cleaning very perfectly.

whiteness (hwīt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *whytnesse*, *whitnesse*; < *white*1 + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being white; white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface.

Says Al Kittîb, they [the Moors] displayed teeth of dazzling *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. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.

I am she,
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. 1.

He had kept
The *whiteness* of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 57.

whitening (hwīt'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whiten*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of making white.—2. In *leather-manuf.*, the operation of cleaning and preparing the flesh side of a hide on a beam, preparatory to waxing.—3. Tin-plating. See *chemical plating*, under *plate*, *v. t.*—4. Same as *whiting*1.

Three bright shillings, . . . which Peggotty had evidently polished up with *whitening*.
Dickens, David Copperfield, v.

whitening-slicker (hwīt'ning-slik″ėr), *n.* A kind of scraper or knife with a very fine edge, used by leather-dressers in whitening or cleaning the flesh side of skins before waxing.

whitening-stone (hwīt'ning-stōn), *n.* A fine sharpening stone used by cutlers.

white-pot (hwīt'pot), *n.* 1. A dish made of milk or cream, 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, l. 92.

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 (hwīt'pud″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 (hwīt'rok), *n.* In the South Staffordshire coal-field, dikes of diabasic rock which 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† (hwīt'rōt), *n.* The Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, or perhaps *P. officinale*.

white-rot (hwīt'rot), *n.* See *rot*.

whiterump (hwīt'rump), *n.* 1. Same as *white-tail*, 1.—2. The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*: same as *spotrump*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [West Barnstable, Mass.]

white-rumped (hwīt'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 excubitoroides*.—**White-rumped thrush**. See *thrush*¹.

white-salted (hwīt'sâl″ted), *a.* Cured in a certain manner, as herring (which see).—**White-salted herring**. See *herring*.

white-scop (hwīt'skop), *n.* Same as *whitehead*, 1. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Local, Connecticut.]

white-shafted (hwīt'shâf″ted), *a.* Having white shafts or shaft-lines of the feathers: as, the *white-shafted* fantail, *Rhipidura albiscapa*. Compare *red-shafted*, *yellow-shafted*.

whiteside (hwīt'sīd), *n.* The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*. [Westmoreland, Eng.]

white-sided (hwīt'sī″ded), *a.* Having the sides white, or having white on the sides: as, the *white-sided* dolphin, or skunk-porpoise. See cut under *Lagenorhynchus*.

whitesmith (hwīt'smith), *n.* [< *white*¹ + *smith*. Cf. *blacksmith*.] 1. A worker in tinware.—2. A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.

whitespot (hwīt'spot), *n.* 1. A British noctuid moth, *Diantheeia albimaculata*.—2. Another British moth, *Ennychia octomaculata*.

white-spotted (hwīt'spot″ed), *a.* Spotted with white: as, the *white-spotted* pinion, *Calymnia diffinis*, a British noctuid: the *white-spotted* pug, *Eupithecia albipunctata*, a British geometrid moth.

whitespur (hwīt'spėr), *n.* In *her.*, a title given to a certain class of esquires, from the spurs which they wore at their creation. Also called *esquires' whitespurs*.

whitester, whitster (hwīt'stėr, hwit'stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whytstare*, *wytstare*, *whitstarre*, < ME. *whitstare*; < *white*¹ + *-ster*.] A bleacher; a whitener. [Obsolete or local.]

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet-mead.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 14.

White's thrush. A ground-thrush, *Geocichla* (*Orocoincla*) *varia*. This bird was originally described as *Turdus varius* by Pallas, 1811; as *T. aureus* by Holandre, 1828; and as *T. whitei* 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 *Oreocincla 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 Australia alike" —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. lunulata* (*Turdus lunulatus* 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 (hwīt'stōn), *n.* A literal translation of the German *Weissstein*, the name of a rock now generally known as *granulite*, but sometimes called *leptinite*. The name *Weissstein* is now obsolete in Germany, and *whitestone* has very rarely been used by English writers on lithology.

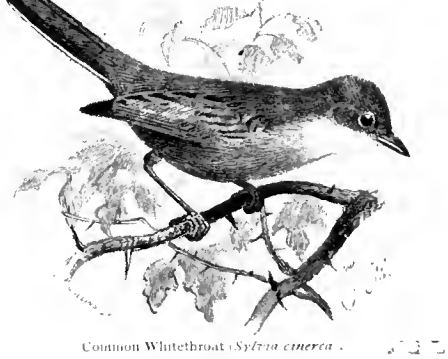
whitetail (hwīt'tāl), *n.* [Formerly also *whittail*; < *white* + *tail*. Cf. *whiterump*, *wheatear*.] 1. The wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe*. Also *whiterump*, *white-arse*, *wittol*, etc. See cut under *wheatear*.—2. A humming-bird of the genus *Urochroa* (which see, with cut).—3. The white-tailed deer of North America, *Cariacus virginianus*: in distinction from the blacktail (*C. macrotis*). See *white-tailed deer* (under *white-tailed*), and cut under *Cariacus*.

white-tailed (hwīt'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**, *Haliaetus albicilla*, the common sea-eagle or ern of Europe, etc.—**White-tailed emerald**, *Elvira chionura*, a small humming-bird, 3½ inches long, 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. cupreiceps*, little different. The feature named is unusual in this family. Compare *Urochroa* (with cut) and *Urosticte*.


White-tailed Emerald (*Elvira chionura*).

—**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 marlin**. See *marlin* (*b*).—**White-tailed mole**, *Talpa leucura*, an Indian species.—**White-tailed ptarmigan**, *Lagopus leucurus*, a ptarmigan 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 (hwīt'thīd), *a.* Having the femoral region white, or having white on the thighs: as, the *white-thighed* colobus, *Colobus vellerosus*, a semnopithecoid ape of Africa.


Common Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*).

white-thorn (hwīt'thôrn), *n.* [< ME. *whythe thorne*, *witthorn*; < *white*¹ + *thorn*¹.] See *thorn*¹.

whitethroat (hwīt'thrōt), *n.* 1. One of several small singing birds of the genus *Sylvia*, found in the British Islands. The common whitethroat is *S. cinerea*. The lesser whitethroat is *S. curruca*. The garden-whitethroat is *S. hortensis*, also called *billy whitethroat* and *greater pettichaps*. See cut in preceding column.

2. The white-throated sparrow, or peabody-bird, 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'thrō″ted), *a.* Having a white throat: specifying many birds and other animals: as, the *white-throated* sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*, 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*¹.—**White-throated monitor**, a South African varan, *Monitor albigularis*.—**White-throated thickhead**. Same as *thunder-bird*, 1.—**White-throated warbler**. See *warbler*.

whitetip (hwīt'tip), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Urosticte*.

white-top (hwīt'top), *n.* A grass, the white bent, or fiorin, *Agrostis alba*.

white-tree (hwīt'trē), *n.* A tree of Australia and the Malay archipelago, *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, a probable variety of which, *M. minor*, furnishes cajeput-oil.

whitewall (hwīt'wâl), *n.* Same as *white-baker*. [Prov. Eng.]

whitewash (hwīt'wosh), *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 careful 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. *Vanbrugh*, 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 which one side fails to score. [Colloq.]

whitewash (hwīt'wosh), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whitewashed*, ppr. *whitewashing*. [< *whitewash*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, etc.

There were workmen pulling down some of the old hangings and replacing them with others, altering, repairing, scrubbing, painting, and *white-washing*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliii.

2. To make white; give a fair external appearance to; attempt to clear 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'wosh″ėr), *n.* [< *whitewash* + *-er*¹.] One who whitewashes.

white-water (hwīt'wâ″tėr), *n.* A disease of sheep.

white-water (hwīt'wâ″tėr), *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 Leucanthemum*. 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 (hwīt'wing), *n.* 1. The white-winged or velvet scoter, sea-coot, or surf-duck, †*Edemia fusca deglandi*: so called along the At-

lantic coast of the United States. Various plumages 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 *velvet*.

2. The chaffinch, *Fringilla cælebs*; 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 various birds.—**White-winged blackbird**, the lark-hunting, *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**, *Loxia leucoptera*, a North American species, the male of which is carmine-red with two white wing-bars on each wing.—**White-winged dove**, *Melopelia leucoptera*, a pigeon found in southwestern parts of the United States, with a broad oblique white wing-bar. See cut under *Melopelia*.—**White-winged gull, lark, sandpiper.** See the nouns.—**White-winged scoter.** Same as *whitewing*, 1.—**White-winged snowbird**, a variety of the common black snowbird, *Junco hiemalis aikeni*, with white wingbars, found in the mountains of Colorado. Compare cut under *snowbird*.—**White-winged surf-duck**, the velvet scoter. See *whitewing*, 1, and cut under *velvet*.

whitewood (hwīt'wụ̊d), *n.* A name of a large number of trees or of their white or whitish timber. The whitewoods of North America are the tulip-tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, and the basswood, *Tilia Americana*; also, in Florida, the Guiana plum, *Drypetes crocea*, and the wild cinnamon, *Canella alba* (see *Canella*[1], and *whitewood bark*, below). In the West Indies *Tabebuia Leucoxylon*, the whitewood cedar, and *T. pentaphylla*, both formerly classed under *Tecoma*, are so named, together with *Ocotea Leucoxylon* and the white sweetwood, *Nectandra Antillana* (*N. leucantha* of Grisebach). The cheesewood, *Pittosporum bicolor*, of Victoria and Tasmania, and *Lagunaria Patersoni*, a small soft-wooded malvaceous tree, found in Queensland and Norfolk Island, are so named; and a large handsome tree, *Panax elegans*, of eastern 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 bark**, the white cinnamon, the bark of *Canella alba*.

whiteworm (hwīt'wėrm), *n.* Same as *white-grub*.

whitewort (whīt'wėrt), *n.* An old name of the feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*, and of the Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

whitflaw† (hwit'flâ), *n.* Same as *whiteflaw*, *whitlow*, *whickflaw*.

whither (hwiᵺ'ėr), *adv.* and *conj.* [Formerly also *whether*; with change of orig. *d* to *th*, as in *hither*, *thither*, *father*, etc.; < ME. *whider*, *whidir*, *whidur*, *whedir*, *hwider*, *whuder*, *woder*, *grider*, *qredur*, *hweder*, whither, < AS. *hwider*, *hwyder*, to what place, whither, = Goth. *hwadre*, whither; < Teut. **hwa*, who, + compar. suffix *-der*, *-ther*: see *who*, and cf. *whether*[1] and the correlative adverbs *hither* and *thither*.] **I.** *interrog. adv.* 1. To what place?

Gentill knyghtes, *whether* ar ye a-wey?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 245.

Whither is fled the visionary gleam?
Where is it now, the glory and the dream?
Wordsworth, Intimations of Mortality, st. 4.

2†. To what point or degree? how far? [Rare.]

Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

II. *rel. conj.* 1. To which place.

Sothly, soth it is a selcouthe, me thinkes,
Whider that lady is went and wold no lenger dwelle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 701.

Then they fled
Into 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 Scinings hall, *whither* he sayth that a man was not able to Saile in a moneths space, if he lay still by night, although he had euery day a full winde.
Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 6.

What will all the gain of this world signifie in that State *whither* we are all hastening apace?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xii.

2. Whithersoever.

Nor let your Chyldren go *whether* they will, but know whether they goe, in what company, and what they haue done, good or euill. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Thou shalt let her go *whither* she will. Deut. xxi. 14.

A fond go with thy soul, *whither* it goes!
Shak., 1 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 whither†. See *anywhither*.

Yee haue heard that two Flemings togider
Will vndertake or they goe *any whither*,
Or they rise once to drinke a Ferkin full
Of good Beerekin. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 192.

Wood and water he would fetch vs, guide vs *any whether*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 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.

whither-out† (hwiᵺ'ėr-out), *interrog. adv.* and *rel. conj.* In what direction outward; whence and whither.

"Lorde," quod I, "if any wigte wyte *whider-oute* it groweth!" *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 12.

withersoever (hwiᵺ'ėr-sō-ev'ėr), *adv.* [< *whither* + *soever*.] To whatever place.

Master, I will follow thee *withersoever* thou goest.
Mat. viii. 19.

whitherward (hwiᵺ'ėr-wärd), *interrog. adv.* and *rel. conj.* [< ME. *whiderward*, *hwuderward*, *whoderward*; < *whither* + *-ward*.] Toward what or which direction or place. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And asked of hire *whiderward* she wente.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 782.

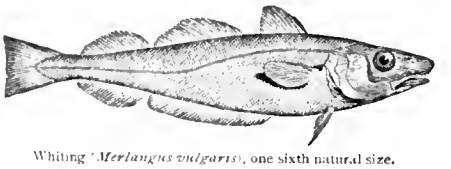
Whitherward wentest thou? *William Morris*, Sigurd, iii.

whiting[1] (hwī'ting), *n.* [< ME. *whytynge*; verbal n. of *white*[1], *v.*] 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 from grit, there being ordinary or commercial whiting, then Spanish white, then gilders' whiting, and finally Paris 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 base for picture-moldings, etc. Also *whitening*.

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 shillings per annum; or bestow a little *whiting* on the church, and a wainscot seat for his own worship.
Rev. T. Adams, 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).

whiting[2] (hwī'ting), *n.* [< ME. *whytynge* (= MD. *wijtingh*, *wittingh* = MLG. *witink*, also *witik*, *witeke*); < *white*[1] + *-ing*[3].] **I.** A gadoid fish of Europe, *Merlangus 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 haddock and some other related fishes by the absence of a barbule. The flesh 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 sciænoid fishes of the genus *Menticirrus*, as *M. americanus*. The silver whiting, or surf-whiting, is *M. littoralis*.—3. The silver hake, *Merluccius bilinearis*.—4. The menhaden.—**Bermuda, bull-head,** or **Carolina whiting.** See *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, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

whiting-mop† (hwī'ting-mop), *n.* [< *whiting*[2] + *mop*[1].] 1. A young whiting.

They will swim you their measures, like *whiting-mops*, as if their feet were tins, and the hinges of their knees oiled. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

2. Figuratively, a fair lass; a pretty girl.

I have a stomach, and would content myself
With this pretty *whiting-mop*.
Massinger, Guardian, iv. 2.

whiting-pollack (hwī'ting-pol″ak), *n.* See *pollack*.

whiting-pout (hwī'ting-pout), *n.* A gadoid fish, the bib, *Gadus luscus*.

whiting-time† (hwī'ting-tīm), *n.* Bleaching-time. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 140.

whitish (hwī'tish), *a.* [< ME. *whitissh*; < *white*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree; albescent.

His taste is goode, and *whitissh* 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 (hwī'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 subtile powder of the same salt, which will comparatively exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness*.
Boyle, Exper. Hist. of Colours, II. i. 12.

whitleather (hwit'leᵺ″ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whittlether*, *whitlether*; < *white*[1] + *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 *white*[1] + *-ling*[1].] The young of the bull-trout. *Imp. Dict.*

whitlow (hwit'lō), *n.* [A corruption of *whitflaw*, *whiteflaw*, for *whickflaw*, a dial. var. of *quick-flaw*, perhaps simulating *white*[1] + *low*[4], a fire, as if in ref. to the occasionally white appearance of such swellings, and to the inflammation.] 1. 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 sheep. It occurs around the hoof, where an acrid matter collects, which ought to be discharged.

whitlow-grass (hwit'lō-gras), *n.* Originally, either of two early-blooming little plants, *Saxifraga tridactylites* and *Draba verna* (*Erophila vulgaris*), 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 *silicle*.

whitlowwort (hwit'lō-wėrt), *n.* See *Paronychia*[1], 2 (with cut).

Whit-Monday (hwit'mun″dā), *n.* [< *whit*[2] (for *white*[1]) + *Monday*.] The Monday following Whitsunday. In England the day is generally observed as a holiday. Also called *Whitsun-Monday*.

whitneyite (hwit'ni-īt), *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.

whitret (hwit'ret), *n.* [Sc. also *quhitred*, *quhittret*, *whitrack*; origin uncertain. 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*[1] + *sour*.] A variety of summer apple.

whitster†, *n.* See *whitester*.

whitsul† (hwit'sul), *n.* [< *white*[1] + *soul*[2], *sul*.] A dish composed of milk, cheese, curds, and butter.

Their meat *whitsull*, as they call it: namely, milke, soure milke, cheese, curds, butter.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, folio 66.

Whitsun (hwit'sun), *a.* [Formerly also *Whitson*, also *Whisson*, *Wheeson*; < ME. *whitsone-*, *wyttsonwhyssone-* (= Icel. *Hvīta 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 *Whitsunday*.

Whitsun-ale (hwit'sun-āl), *n.* [Also *Whitson-ale*; < *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 Mel., p. 276.

Whitsunday (hwit'sun-dā), *n.* [< ME. *whitsunday*, *whith sonnday*, *witsondai*, *wisson-day*, *hwite sune-dei*, *hwite sune-dai*, etc., < AS. *hwita sunnan-dæg*, only in dat. case *hwītan sunnan dæg* (= Icel. *hvītasunnu-dagr* (cf. also *hvītadagar*, 'white days,' a name for Whitsunweek, *hvīta-daga-vika*, 'white days-week,' *hvītasunnudags-vika*, Whitsunday's week) = Norw. *Kvitsunnudag*, Whitsunday), < *hwīt*, white, + *sunnandæg*, Sunday: see *white*[1] and *Sunday*. The name refers to the white garments (Icel. *hvīta-vāðhir*, 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 *Pente-*

cost), 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 Pentecost.

Have hatte of floures as fresh as May,
Chapelett of roses of *Wissonday*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2278.

Tewysday a for *whith Sounday*, 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″ᵺingz), *n. pl.* Pentecostals.

Whitsun-lady (hwit'sun-lā″di), *n.* The leading female character in the merrymakings at Whitsuntide.

Whitsun-lord (hwit'sun-lôrd), *n.* The master of the revels at the old Whitsuntide festivities.

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 *Whitsunlords*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, Prol.

Whitsuntide (hwit'sun-tīd), *n.* [< ME. *whitsontyde, witsontyde, whyssontyde, whitesunc-tide, whitsuntide*; < *Whitsun* + *tide*.] The season of Pentecost, comprehending the entire week which follows Pentecost Sunday. In the Church of England 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 Alba*) 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 *witsontyde* come the kynge to Cardoell, and when he was come he axed Merlin how he hadde spedde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 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* + *week*[1].] 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. 299.

whittaw (hwit'â), *n.* [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″ėr), *n.* [< *whit*[2] for *white*[1] + *tawer*. Cf. *whityer*.] A worker in white leather; especially, a saddler. *Halliwell*.

whitten (hwit'n), *n.* [Appar. < *white*[1] + *-en*, orig. adj. inflection-ending.] A name assigned in some old books to the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus* (also called *snowball-tree*), but properly belonging to the wayfaring-tree, *V. Lantana*, alluding to the white under surface of its leaves, and so used in large portions of England.

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), *v. i.* [Sc.] To mutter; whisper; waste time by vague cajoling language; talk frivolously; shilly-shally. [Scotch.]

What are ye *whittie-whattieing* about, ye gowk?" said his gentle sister, who suspected the tenor of his murmurs. *Scott*, Pirate, vi.

whittle[1] (hwit'l), *n.* [< ME. *whitel, hwitel*, < AS. *hwitel* (= Icel. *hvitill* = Norw. *kvitel*), a blanket or mantle, lit. a 'white mantle,' < *hwit*, white. Cf. E. *blanket*, ult. < F. *blanc*, white.] Originally, a blanket; later, a coarse shaggy mantle or woolen shawl worn by West-country women in England. [Old and prov. Eng.]

When he streyneth hym to strecche the straw is hus *whitel*;
So for hus glotonye and grete synne he hath a grenous penaunce. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 76.

Her figure 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 *whittle*.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ii.

whittle[2] (hwit'l), *n.* [Altered for **thwittle*, < ME. *thwitel*, a knife, lit. 'a cutter,' < AS. *thwītan*, 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 gleaming 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.

whittle[2] (hwit'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whittled*, ppr. *whittling*. [Formerly also *whitle*; < *whittle*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut or dress with a knife; form with a whittle or knife: as, to *whittle* a stick.

I asked about a delightful jumping-jack which made its appearance, and wished very much to become the owner, for it was curiously *whittled* out and fitted together by Mr. Teaby'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 wine, he fell to taunting and girding at them.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 230.

Porus, 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 cut wood with a pocket-knife, 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 confess 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-ä), *n.* [Named after C. *Whittlesey* (see def.).] The generic name of a plant first found by Charles Whittlesey in the coal-measures at Cuyahoga 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 *Noeggarathieæ*; 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-shâl), *n.* Same as *whittle*[1].

whitwall (hwit'wâl), *n.* Same as *witwall*.

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 flat 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*[1].

whity (hwī'ti), *a.* [< *white*[1] + *-y*[1].] Rather white; whitish.

whity-brown (hwī'ti-broun), *a.* Of a whitish color with a brownish tinge; light yellowish-gray: as, *whity-brown* paper. Different shades of paper have at different times been so designated.

whityer† (hwit'yėr), *n.* [< *white*[1] + *-yer*, *-ier*[1]. Cf. *whiter*, *whitster*.] The word survives in the surname *Whittier*.] A bleacher; a whitster.

whiz, *v.* and *n.* See *whizz*.

whizgig, *n.* A mechanical toy.

whizle† (hwiz'l), *v. i.* [A freq. of *whiz*.] To whizz; whistle. [Rare.]

Rush do the winds forward through perst chinck narrolye *whizling*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 93.

whizz, whiz (hwiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whizzed*, ppr. *whizzing*. [= Icel. *hvissa*, 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 Moyses' 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. 1. 44.

2. To move, rush, or fly with a sibilant humming 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.* [< *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 Mariner, iii.

whizzer (hwiz'ėr), *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.

Ritchie's Steam *Whizzer*.—A machine for treating musty grain. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 178.

whizzingly (hwiz'ing-li), *adv.* [< *whizzing*, *ppr.*, + *-ly*[2].] 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, qua, hwo, hoo, ho* (gen. *whos, whas, whes, quos, hwas, hwes, hwos, has, wos*, dat. *whom, wham, whæm, wam, hwam*, acc. *whan, wan, hwan*), < AS. *hwā* (gen. *hwæs*, dat. *hwām, hwæm*, acc. *hwone*, instr. *hwī, hwȳ* (see *why*[1])) = OS. *hwē* = OFries. *hwā, wā* = LG. *we, wer* = D. *wie* = OHG. MHG. *wer*, G. *wer* = Icel. *hverr, hver* = Sw. *hvem* = Dan. *hvem, hvo* = Goth. *hwas*, m., *hwo*, f. (gen. *hwis*, m., *hwizos*, f., dat. *hwamma*, m., *hwizai*, f., acc. *hwana*, m., *hwo*, f., instr. *hwē*, pl. *hwai*, etc.), who, = Ir. Gael. *co* = W. *pwy* = Russ. *kto, chto*, who, what, = Lith. *kas*, who, = L. *quis*, m., *quæ*, f., *quid*, neut., who, = Gr. **πός*, **κός* (in deriv. *ποῦ*, where, etc., *πότερος, κότερος*, whether) = Skt. *kas*, who (acc. *kam*, whom). For the neuter, see *what*[1]. From this root are ult. *when, whence, where, whether*[1], *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 the end of the 12th century, 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* speeande?
Quo made bisne [blind], and *quo* lockende?
Quo but ic, that hane al wrogt?
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2821.

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? Ps. lxxiii. 25.

Whence comes this bounty? or *whose* is 't?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

Arrest me! at *whose* suit?—Tom Chartley, Dick Leverpool, stay; I'm arrested.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 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 condemn him?

Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth. Rom. xiv. 4.

Please to know me likewise. *Who* am I?
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, *who* would ever have suspected it!

Our heir-apparent is a king!
Who dream'd, *who* thought of such a thing?
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 38.

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 *quuan* mani man is for-loren.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 696.

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, l. 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, l. 742.

The antecedent is sometimes omitted, being implied in the pronoun, which is in this case usually called a *compound relative*.

Adraweth youre swerdes & loke *wo* may do best.
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 127 (Morris and Skeat, II. 6).

Ac hi casten heore lot *hwes* he [Christ's garment] scolde beo.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 50.

Now tell me *who* made the world.
Marlowe, Faustus, ii. 2.

The dead man's knell
Is there scarce ask'd for *who*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 171.

There be *who* can relate his domestic life to the exactness of a diary.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Her we ask'd of that and this,
And *who* were tutors.
Tennyson, Princess, 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.

He trod the water,
Whose enmity he flung aside.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 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.

(*b*) With reference to gender, *who* originally noted a masculine 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 *he*1, 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 inanimate 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 nygh honde.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 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, ii. 8.

Such is the figure Ouall, *whoso* 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, I., ii. 7.

A green and gilded snake . . .
Who with her head nimble in threats approach'd
The opening of his mouth.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 110.

Two things very worthy the observation I saw in two of the walkes, euen two beech trees, *who* were very admirable to behold, not so much for the height, . . . but for their greatnesse.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 37.

Animals, *who*, by the proper application of rewards and punishments, may be taught any course of action.
Hume, 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.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, xxiv.

A mirror for the yellow billed ducks, *who* are seizing the opportunity of getting a drink.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

And you, ye stars,
Who slowly begin to marshal,
As of old, in the fields of heaven,
Your distant, melancholy 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.

Hwam ich biteche that bred that ich on wyne wete,
He me schal bitraye
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 40.

Quos deth so he dezyre he dreped als faste.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1648.

Of ernice in the alde testament
Was mani bisening [tokens], *qwa* 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 Plowman (B), ix. 36.

My maister Bukton, whan of Criste our Kinge
Was axed what is trouthe or sothfastnesse,
He nat a word answerde to that axinge,
As who saith, "no man is al trew." I gesse.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Bukton, l. 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-dangle 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*. [Archaic.]

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 persons who; the whole number (who). [Colloq.]

I 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 by his advice: and *who but he?*
Ponet, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., [xvi., note.

She made him Marquis of Anere, one of the Twelve Mareschals of France, Governor of Normandy; and conferred divers other Honours and Offices of Trust upon him: and *who but he?*
Howell, Letters, I. i. 19.

Who that†, who or whoever: as a relative, either definite or indefinite.

For *who that* entreth ther,
He his sauff euere-more.
William of Shoreham, De Baptismo, l. 6 (Morris and Skeat, [II. 63).

And dame Musyke commaunded curteysly
La Bell Pucell wyth me than to daunce,
Whome that I toke wyth all my plesannce.
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* ran 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") would be intolerable. In good punctuation the defining relative is distinguished (as in the examples above), 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 is, omitted altogether: thus, the house Jack built or lived in; the man (or the purpose) he built it for. The adjective clause introduced by a relative may qualify a noun in any way in which an adjective or adjective phrase, either attributive or appositional, can qualify it, and has sometimes a pregnant implication of one or another kind: as, why punish 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 [I]* found *it* difficult); I met a friend, *who* kindly showed me the way (*and he* kindly, etc.). This way of employing the relative is by some regarded as a Latinism, and condemned; it is restricted to *who* and *which*.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* [A var. of *ho*1.] Stop! stand 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).

whobub†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hubbub*. Also *whoobub*.

[Cry within of Arm, Arm!
What a vengeance ails this *whobub?* pox refuse 'em.
Beau. and Fl., Women Pleased, iv. 1.

whode†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hood*.

I marueil that he sent not therwith a foxes tayle for a scepture, and a *whode* with two eares.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, fol. 104.

whoever (hō-ev'ėr), *indef. pron.* [< *who* + *ever*.] Any person whatever; no matter who; any one without exception.

Forsoth by a solemne day he was wont to leeue to hem oon bounden, *whom euere* 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 swear 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, = Icel. *heill* = Sw. *hel* = Dan. *hel* = Goth. *hails*, hale, whole, = OBulg. *cielŭ*, whole, complete; perhaps allied to Gr. *καλός*, excellent, good, hale, and Skt. *kalya*, hale, healthy (> *kalyāna*, prosperous, blessed). From *whole* (AS. *hāl*) are also ult. E. *wholesome*, *wholesale*, *wholly*, *heal*1, *health*, *healthy*, and the second element of *wassail*; from the Scand. form (Icel. *heill*) are ult. E. *hale*2, *hail*2, 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 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 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 Philological 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 (Child's Ballads, V. 15).

They that be *whole* need not a physician, but they that are sick.
Mat. ix. 12.

A soul . . .
So healthy, sound, and clear and *whole*.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. Restored to a sound state; healed; made well.

What Man that first bathed him, aftre the mevynge of the Watre, was made *hool* of what maner Sykenes that he hadde.
Maunderille, Travels, p. 88.

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* skin.

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 hath a beginning, a midst, and an end.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Assassination, her *whole* mind
Blood-thirsting, on her arm reclin'd.
Churchill, The Duellist, iii. 67.

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 gentry, were against him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

6†. Without reserve; sincerely or entirely devoted.

Have, and ay shal, how sore that me smerte,
Ben to yow trew and *hool* with al myn herte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1601.

The Sheriff is noght so *hole* as he was, for now he wille shewe but a part of his frendeshippe.
Paston Letters, I. 208.

7†. 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 out of whole cloth.** See *lie*[2].—**In or with a whole skin.** See *skin.*—**The whole box and dice.** See *dice*[3].—**The whole kit.** See *kit*[3].—**The whole world.** See *world.*—**To go the whole figure, the whole hog.** See *go.*—**Upon the whole matter.** See *matter.*—**Whole blood, culverin, curvature.** See the nouns.—**Whole cadence.** Same as *perfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—**Whole chest.** See *tea-chest.*—**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*[2], I.—**Whole flat,** 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 *tone*[1], 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.] a Part, by which he might afterward recover the *whole.*
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 masters have surpassed.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 59.

2. 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 whole**†, wholesale.

If the currier bought not leather *by the whole* of the tanner, the shoomaker might have it at a more reasonable price.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 411).

Collective, composite, constituted whole. See the adjectives.—**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, gross, sum.

wholet (hōl), *adv.* [< ME. *hool;* < *whole, a.* (prop. the adj. in predicate use).] Wholly; entirely.

Therfore I aske yow counseile how we may beste be governed, ffor I putte me all *hooll* 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-colored.*

whole-footed (hōl'fůt″ed), *a.* [< ME. *hole-foted;* < *whole* + *footed.*] 1†. Web-footed.

The *hole foted* fowle to the flod hyȝez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 538.

2. Heavy-footed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. Unreserved; frank; free; easy; at ease; intimate. [Colloq.]

His chief Remissions were when some 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 (hōl'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 (hōl'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.

whole-note (hōl'nōt), *n.* See *note*[1], 14.—**Whole-note rest.** See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

wholesale (hōl'sāl), *n.* and *a.* [< *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 (hōl'sā-lėr), *n.* [< *wholesale* + *-er*[1].] One who sells by wholesale; a wholesale merchant.

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 (hōl'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. cœlestis,* of Europe: so called in distinction from *double-snipe* and *half-snipe* (see these words).

wholesome (hōl'sum), *a.* [With unorig. *w,* as in *whole;* prop., as in early mod. E., *holesome;* < ME. *holsom, holsum, helsum, halsum,* wholesome, salutary (not in AS.): prob. suggested by Icel. *heilsamr,* wholesome, salutary, < *heill,* = E. *whole,* + *-samr* = E. *-some:* see *whole* and *-some.*] 1. Healthy; whole; sound in mind or body. [Obsoleseent.]

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; salubrious: as, *wholesome* air or diet; a *wholesome* climate.

Or well of Helesey, whose waters, byeause 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 humour to the most *wholesome* physic of thy health-giving air.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 235.

The soile is not very fertile, subiect to much snow, the aire *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 time. *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, prosperous.

When shalt thou see thy *wholesome* days again?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 105.

5. Clean and neat. [Now only prov. Eng.]

For, how Negligent soever People may be at Home, yet when they come before their Betters 'tis Manners to look *wholsom.*
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 22.

=**Syn.** *Salutary,* etc. (see *healthy*), nonrishing, nutritious, invigorating, beneficial.

wholesomely (hōl'sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *holsumly, holsumliche;* < *wholesome* + *-ly*[2].] In a wholesome or salutary manner; healthfully.

The hende knyȝt at home *holsumly* slepe
With-inne the eomly cortynes, on the colde morne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1732.

Consideration for his wife seemed a *wholesomely* pervasive feeling with him. *Scribner's Mag.,* IV. 749.

wholesomeness (hōl'sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *holsumnesse;* < *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 Deseription, but also of a perfect constitntion of body.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 108.

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to mental, moral, or social health.

whole-souled (hōl'sōld), *a.* Noble; generous; 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, hoolli, holly, holli, holliche;* < *whole* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Entirely; completely; perfectly; without reserve.

Sleep hath seized me *wholly.* *Shak.,* Cymbeline, ii. 2. 7.

To her my life I *wholly* sacrifiee.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 475.

2. Altogether; exclusively; only.

Arthur seide, "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 (hōlth), *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 soul 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'ėr), *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 *whoso.*

whomsoever (höm'sō-ev'ėr), *pron.* The objective case of *whosoever.*

whoobub† (hö'bub), *n.* Another spelling of *whobub.*

Had not the old man come in with a *whoo-bub* against his daughter. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 4. 629.

whoop[1] (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; < ME. *houpen, howpen, whowpen,* < OF. *houper,* whoop, shout; cf. *houp!* interj., *houp-la!* stop! stop there! Cf. *hoop*[2], *hubbub, whoobub.* There may have been some connection with AS. *wōp,* outery, weeping (mod. E. **woop*), Goth. *wōpjan,* crow as a cock, etc. (see *weep*); but none with Goth. *hwōpjan,* boast.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To shout with a loud voice; cry out loudly, as in excitement, or in calling to some one; halloo; shout; also, to hoot, as an owl.

Hit fill that thei mette Merlin with the Dragon in his 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.

I *whoope,* I call. . . . *Whooppe* a lowde, and thou shalte here hym blow his horne. *Palsgrave,* p. 781.

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 sonorous 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. 84.

If we complain, . . .
We are mad straight, and *whoop'd,* and tied in fetters.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

I should be hissed,
And *whooped* in hell for that ingratitude.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

2. 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.

whoop[1] (höp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hoop, howp:* see *whoop*[1], *v.*] 1. A whooping or hoot-

ing cry, like that of the crane; a loud call or shout; a cry designed to attract the attention of a person at a distance, or to express excitement, encouragement, enthusiasm, vengeance, 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 hola'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., i. 3.

2. In *med.*, the peculiar sonorous inspiration following the attack of coughing in whooping-cough.

whoop[1] (höp), *interj.* [See *whoop*[1], *v.*] Ho! hallo!

Whoop, Jug! I love thee. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 245.

whoop[2]† (höp), *n.* Same as *hoop*[3] for *hoopoe*.

To the same place came his orison — mutterer, impaletocked, or lapped up about the chin like a tufted *whoop*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 21.

whooper (hö'pėr), *n.* One who or that which whoops; a hooper: specifically applied in ornithology to a species of swan and of crane.

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 *whoop*[1], *v.*] A crying out; clamor; 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, 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, *Grus americana*, noted for its loud raucous cry. See *crane*[1] (with cut).

whooping-swan (hö'ping-swon'), *n.* The hooper or elk. See *swan*.

whoop-la (höp'lä), *interj.* [See *whoop*[1], *v.*] Whoop! hallo! Also spelled *hoop-la* and *houp-la*.

The glad voices, and "*whoop-la*" to the hounds as the party galloped down the valley.
Mrs. E. B. Custer, Boots and Saddles, 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 nudities.
Young, Night Thoughts, viii. 335.

whop, whap (hwop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whopped, whapped*, ppr. *whopping, whapping*. [Also *wop;* prob. var. of *quap*[1], *quop*[1], perhaps associated with *whip*. Cf. *wap*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To beat; strike; whip. [Colloq.]

Bunch had put his boys to a famous school, where they might *whop* the French boys, and learn all the modern languages. *Thackeray*, Philip, xviii.

II. *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, v.* Cf. *quop*[1], *quap*[1], and *wap*[1].] A heavy blow. [Colloq.]

For a *whapp* so he whyned and whesid.
And 3itt no lasshe to the lurdan was lente.
York Plays, p. 326.

whopper, whapper (hwop'ėr), *n.* [< *whop, whap,* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *wapper*.] 1. One who whops. — 2. Anything uncommonly large: applied particularly to a monstrous lie. [Colloq.]

This is a *whopper* that 's after us.
Marryat, 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 (hōr), *n.* [With unorig. *w*, as in *whole*, etc.: < ME. *hore*, a harlot (not in AS.), < Icel. *hōra*, adulteress, = Sw. *hora* = Dan. *hore* = D. *hoer* = OHG. *huora, huorra*, MHG. *huore*, G. *hure* (Goth. *hōr*, f., not found, another word, *kalki*, being used); also in masc. form, Icel. *hōrr* = Goth. *hōrs*, adulterer; cf. AS. **hōr*, adultery (in comp. *horcwēn*, adulteress), < Icel. *hōr* = Sw. Dan. *hor* = OHG. *huor*, adultery; cf. MHG. *herge*, f., a prostitute; OBulg. *kurŭva* = Pol. *kurwa* = Lith. *kurva*, adulteress (perhaps < Teut.). Some compare Ir. *caraim*, love, *cara*, friend, L. *cārus*, dear, orig. loving (see *caress*), Skt. *chāru*, agreeable, beautiful, etc. The word was confused or homiletically associated in early ME. with ME. *hore*, < AS. *horu* (*horw-*) = OS. *horu, horo* = OFries. *hore* = OHG. *horo*, filth, dirt. By some modern writers it has been erroneously derived from *hire*[1], 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* (hōr), the pron. hôr instead of hör (as given by Walker beside hōr) 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 wooed 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 Ballads, 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, iii. 184.

whore (hōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whored*, ppr. *whoring*. [= G. *huren* = Sw. *hora* = Dan. *hore;* cf. D. *hoereren;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To prostitute one's body for hire; in general, to practise lewdness. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1. 116. [Low.]

II. *trans.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [Low.]

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 laudable Diversions in a Lord.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

whoredom (hōr'dum), *n.* [< ME. *horedom, hordom,* < Icel. *hōrdōmr* = 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.

Tamar . . . is with child by *whoredom*. Gen. xxxviii. 24.

The whole Countrie overfloweth with the synne of that kinde, and noe mervell, as havinge no lawe to restrayne *whoredomes*, adulteries, and like vncleanes of lief.
The Company of Merchants trading to Muscovy (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 79).

whore-house (hōr'hous), *n.* [< ME. *horehous* = OHG. MHG. *huorhūs*, G. *hurenhaus* = Sw. *horhus* = Dan. *horrhus;* as *whore* + *house*[1].] A brothel; a house of ill fame. [Low.]

whoreman† (hōr'man), *n.* [< ME. *horeman*, adulterer (cf. Sw. Dan. *hor-karl*, adulterer); < *hore*, adultery, + *man*.] An adulterer.

The me[i]stres of thise *hore-men*, . . .
The bidde ic hangen that he ben.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 4072.

whoremaster (hōr'mās''tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hore-maister;* < *whore* + *master*[1].] One who keeps or procures whores for others; a pimp; a procurer; hence, one who practises lewdness. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 516. [Low.]

whoremasterly (hōr'mās''tėr-li), *a.* [< *whoremaster* + *-ly*[1].] Having the character of a whoremaster; libidinous. [Low.]

That Greekish *whoremasterly* villain.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4. 7.

whoremonger (hōr'mung''gėr), *n.* One who has to do with whores; a fornicator. Heb. xiii. 4 [*fornicator*, R. V.].

whoremonging† (hōr'mung''ging), *n.* Fornication; whoring.

Nether haue they mynde of anything elles than vpon *whoremonging* and other kyndes of wikednes.
J. Udall, On 2 Pet.

whore's-bird† (hōrz'bėrd), *n.* A low term of abuse.

They'd set some sturdy *whore's-bird* to meet me, and beat out ha'f a dozen of my teeth.
Plautus made English (1694), p. 9. (*Davies.*)

Damn you altogether for a pack of *whores'-birds* as you are. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 9. (*Davies.*)

whore's-egg (hōrz'eg), *n.* A sea-urchin.

whoreson† (hōr'sun), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *horeson, horson;* < *whore* + *son*.] **I.** *n.* A bastard: used generally in contempt, or in coarse familiarity, and without exactness of meaning. [Low.]

Well said; a merry *whoreson*, ha!
Shak., R. and J., iv. 4. 19.

Frog was a sly *whoreson*, the reverse of John.
Arbuthnot, Hist. 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* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to whores; having the character of a whore; lewd; unchaste. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 1. 63. [Low.]

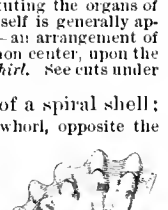
Your *whorish* love, your drunken healths, your houts and shouts. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., iv. 1.

whorishly (hōr'ish-li), *adv.* In a whorish or lewd manner. [Low.]

whorishness (hōr'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being whorish. [Low.]

whorl (hwėrl or hwôrl), *n.* [< late ME. *whorle*, contr. of **whorvel, whorwhil, whorwil;* cf. OD. *worvel*, a spindle, whirl, etc.: see *whirl*, and cf. *wharl*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, a ring of organs all from the same node; a vertieil. 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 apex or nucleus, and including the aperture of the shell, is commonly distinguished as the *body-whorl*. See *spire*[2], *n.*, 2 (with cut), and cuts under *univalve, Pleurotomaria*, and *Scalaria*. Also *whirl*.



Whorls of *Ammonites rothomagensis*.

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 cut under *ear*. (*b*) A scroll or turn of a turbinate bone, as the ethmoturbinal or maxilloturbinal. See cut under *nasal*. — 4. The fly of a spindle, generally made of wood, sometimes of hard stone, etc. Also *thwort* and *pixy-wheel*.

Elaborately ornamented leaden *whorls* which were fastened 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 *vortex*.

whorled (hwėrld or hwôrld), *a.* Furnished with whorls; verticillate. In *bot., zoöl.*, and *anat.*: (*a*) Having 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 (hwėr'lėr or hwôr'lėr), *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 hartshorn draps, and toomed down the creature's throat wi' ane *whorn*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

whort (hwėrt), *n.* [Also *whurt;* a dial. var. of *wort*[1].] The fruit of the whortleberry, or the shrub itself.

whortle (hwėr'tl), *n.* [Appar. an abbr. of *whortleberry*.] Same as *whortleberry*.

Carefully spying across the moor, from behind the tuft of *whortles*, at first he could discover nothing.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

whortleberry (hwėr'tl-ber i), *n.*; pl. *whortleberries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *whurtleberry*, appar. intended for **wortleberry* (not found in

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 *wort*[1] and *berry*[1]. The first element, however, has long been uncertain, the word having variant forms, *hurtleberry*, *hurtberry*, *hurtberry*, showing confusion or perhaps ult. identity with *hartberry* in its orig. application (AS. *heortberge*, berry of the buckthorn). See *hurtleberry*, *hurtberry*, *hurt*[2], *hartberry*, *huckleberry*.] A shrub, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, or its fruit. It is a low bush with numerous angled branches, and glaucous blackish berries which are edible. 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
> The *whortle-berries* are bedew'd with spray
> Dash'd upwards by the furious waterfall.
> *Coleridge*, 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.

whose (höz), *pron.* See *who* and *what*.

whosesoever (höz-sō-ev'ėr), *pron.* The possessive or genitive case of *whosoever*. John xx. 23.

whoso (hō'sō), *indef. rel. pron.* [< ME. **whoso*, *hwase*, whoso (cf. ME. dat. *hwamso*, whomso); cf. AS. *swā hwa swā*: see *who* and *so*[1].] Whosoever; whoever.

> *Quo so* wylle of curtasy lere,
> In this boke 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. II., ii. 2. 130.
>
> Like Aspis sting that closely kils,
> Or cruelly does wound *whom so* she wils.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xii. 36.

whosoever (hō-sō-ev'ėr), *pron.*; poss. *whosesoever*, obj. *whomsoever*. [< ME. *whoso euer*, *hwose euer*; < *whoso* + *ever*.] Whoever; whatever person; any person whatever that.

> For hem semethe that *whoso evere* be meke and paeyent, he is holy and profitable. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.
>
> With *whomsoever* thou findest thy gods, let him not live. Gen. xxxi. 32.
>
> *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 *hot*[1].

whuccheț, *n.* [See *which*[2].] A hutch or coffer.

whummle (hwum'l), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *whemmle*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxii.

whunstane (hwun'stān), *n.* Whinstone. [Scotch.]

> 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.

whur†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *whir*.

whurry†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *hurry*.

whurt, *n.* See *whart*.

whuskey (hwus'ki), *n.* A Scotch form of *whisky*[2].

why[1] (hwī), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. *whie*; < ME. *why*, *whi*, *hwi*, *wi* (also in the phrase *for whi*), < AS. *hwī*, *hwȳ*, *hwiy* = OS. *hwī* = OHG. *hwiu*, *wiu*, *hiu* = Icel. *hvī* = Sw. Dan. *hvi* = Goth. *hwē*, why, for what (se. reason); instr. case of AS. *hwā*, Goth. *hwas*, etc., who: see *who*, and cf. *how*[1].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* For what cause, reason, or purpose? wherefore?

> Turn ye, turn ye, . . . for *why* will ye die? Ezek. xxxiii. 11.
>
> *Why* 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.

> *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 *why*,
> 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;
> And listen *why*; for I will tell you now.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 43.
>
> Clearer it grew than winter sky
> That Nature still had reasons *why*.
> *Lowell*, The Nomades.

Why, like other words of the same class, is occasionally used as a noun.

> 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 'tis when a man will be ignorantly officious, do services, and not know his *why*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 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-hwī*]. See *for*.—**The cause why, the reason why**, the cause or reason on account of which something is or is to be done.

> *The cause whi* his Doughtres 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[1] (hwī or wī), *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?
> *Pren.* Abroad, sir? *why*, as soon as she was up, sir.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 3.
>
> If her chill heart I cannot move,
> *Why*, I'll enjoy the very love.
> *Cowley*, The Request.
>
> *Why*, sure the girl's beside herself!
> *Goldsmith*, Epil. spoken by Mrs. Bulkley and Miss Catley.
>
> 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 acquiescence.

> *Why, so!* go all which way it will!
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 87.

why[2] (hwī), *n.* A dialectal form of *quey*.

whyd†, *n.* See *whid*[2].

whydah, whydah-bird. See *whidah*, *whidah-bird*.

whylet, *n.* and *conj.* An obsolete spelling of *while*.

whylearet, *adv.* A spelling of *whilere*.

whylenes†, *n.* See *whileness*.

whylest, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *whiles*.

whylom†, **whylomet**, *adv.* Obsolete spellings of *whilom*.

why-not† (hwī'not), *n.* [< *why not?* a formula often used in captious questions. Cf. *what-not*, *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 *why-not*. *Sir J. Harington*, in Nugæ Antiq. (ed. Park), II. 144.
>
> Now, dame Selby, I have you at a *whynot*, or I never had. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. iv.

Whytt's disease. Tubercular meningitis; acute hydrocephalus.

wi' (wi), *prep.* A dialectal (Scoteh) abbreviation of *with*[1].

wibble† (wib'l), *n.* [A corrupt form of *wimble*.] A wimble. *Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798).

wicchet, *n.* An old spelling of *witch*.

wich (wich), *n.* See *wick*[4].

wichet, *n.* A Middle English form of *witch*.

wick[1] (wik), *n.* [Formerly and dial. also *week*; < ME. *wicke*, *weke*, *weyke*, *weike*, < AS. *weoca* (for **wica*), a wick (also in comp. *candel-weoca*, candle-wick), = OD. *wiecke*, a wick, = MLG. *weke*, *weike*, LG. *wike*, *weke*, lint for wounds, a wick, = OHG. *wioh*, MHG. *wieche*, *weche*, wick, G. dial. (Bav.) *wiekel*, bunch of flax, = Sw. *veke*, a wick, = Dan. *vage*, a wick, = Norw. *vik*, a skein of thread, also a bend; prob. ult. from the verb represented by AS. *wīcan* (pp. *wiecn*), yield, give way: see *weak*.] 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.
> *Irving*, Bracebridge Hall, p. 96.

wick[2] (wik), *n.* [Also in comp. *-wick*, and assibilated *-wich*; also *wike*; < ME. *wike*, *wyke*, *wic*, < AS. *wic*, a town, village, dwelling, street, camp, quarter, = OS. *wīk* = OFries. *wik* = D. *wijk*, quarter, parish, retreat, refuge, = MLG. *wik*, LG. *wike*, *wik* = OHG. *wih* (*wīhh-*), a place, locality, MHG. *wich* = Goth. *weihs*, village, < L. *vicus*, village, street, quarter, = Gr. *οἶκος*, house, = Skt. *vēça*, house, yard. The word enters, as *-wick* or *-wich*, into many place-names (being confused in some with *wick*[3] and *wick*[4], *wich*). From the L. *vicus* are ult. E. *vicine*, *vicinage*, *vicinity*, etc., *vill*, *villa*, *village*, *villain*, etc., and *-ville* in place-names; from the Gr. *οἶκος* are ult. *economy*, *ecumenical*, etc., the radical element in *diocese*, *parish*, and many scientific terms in *eco-*, *oeco-*, *-oecious*, etc.] 1. A town; village: a common element in place-names, as in *Berwick* (AS. *Berwīc*), *Warwick* (AS. *Werewīc*), *Greenwich* (AS. *Grēnewīc*, *Grēnawīc*), *Sandwich* (AS. *Sandwīc*).

> Cauntyrbery, that noble *wyke*. *Rel. Antiq.*, II. 93.

2. A district: occurring in composition, as in *bailiwick*, *constablewick*, *sheriffwick*, *shirewick*.

wick[3] (wik), *n.* [Also in comp. assibilated *-wich*; = MLG. *wīk*, a bay; < Icel. *vīk*, a small creek, inlet, bay. Cf. *riking* and *wicking*. Cf. also *wick*[2].] A creek, inlet, or bay. *Scott*, Pirate, xix.

wick[4] (wik), *n.* [Also *wich* (formerly *wych*); appar. a particular use of *wick*[2] or *wick*[3].] 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. *Nampt-wych*, *North-wych*, *Middle-wych*, *Droit-wych*.
> *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 207.

2. 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 scalding 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.*)

wick[5] (wik), *v. t.* [Appar. ult. < AS. *wīcan*, bend, yield: see *wick*[1].] To strike (a stone) in an oblique direction: a term in curling.—**To wick a bore.** See *bore*[1].

wick[6] (wik), *n.* [Also *week*; < ME. *wike*, *wyke*, < Icel. *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 mouth vnfayre bi the *wykez*.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1572.

wick[7]†, *a.* [ME. *wick*, *wic*, earlier *wicke*, *wikke*, *wykke*, *wiche*, bad, wicked; orig. a noun, < AS. *wicca*, wizard, *wicce*, witch: see *witch*[1] and *wicked*[1].] 1. Bad; wicked; false: with reference to persons.

> Whan i knew al here cast of here *wic* wille,
> I ne migt it suffer for sorwe & for reuthe.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4652.

2. Bad; wretched; vile: with reference to things.

> With poure mete, and feble drink,
> And [with] swithe *wikke* clothes.
> *Havelok* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2458.
>
> *Wikke* appetyt comth ay before sicknesse.
> *Chaucer*, Fortune, l. 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 and smothe and softe.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 946.

wick[8] (wik), *a.* [A dial. var. of *which* for *quick*. Cf. *wicked*[2].] Quick; alive. [Prov. Eng.]

> There be good chaps there [at the Infirmary] to a man while he's *wick*, whate'er they may be about cutting him up at after. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, viii.

wicked[1] (wik'ed), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *wicked*, *wikked*, *wikkid*, *wykked*, *wykkyd*, evil, bad, < *wick*, *wicke*, *wikke*, bad, + *-ed*[2], as if pp. of a verb **wikken*, render evil or witch-like: see *wick*[7] and *witch*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine or the moral law; addicted to vice; depraved; vicious; sin-

ful; immoral; bad; wrong; iniquitous: a word of comprehensive signification, including everything 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 hen fulle *wykked* sarrazines and cruelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

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 far less profitable.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2†. Vile; baneful; pernicious; noxious.

That wynde away the *wicked* ayer may hurle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

Faire Amorett must dwell in *wicked* chaines.
Spenser, F. Q., III. 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.

3†. Troublesome; difficult; hard; painful; unfavorable; disagreeable.

Hony is the more swete yif mowthes have fyrst tasted sa voures that ben *wykeyd*. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. meter 1.

The wallis in werre *wikked* to assaile
With depe dikes and derke doubull of water.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 *wicked* urchin. [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 vnburied 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. 458.

wicked[2] (wik'ed), *a.* [< *wick*[8] + *-ed*[2], here merely an adj. extension.] Quick; 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, wickedli, wikkedliche*; < *wicked*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a wicked manner.

He keppit hym full kantly, kobbit with hym sore,
Woundit hym *wickedly* in hir wode angur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11025.

I have sinned, and I have done *wickedly*.
2 Sam. xxiv. 17.

wickedness (wik'ed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wikkednesse*; < *wicked* + *-ness*. Cf. ME. *wickenes, wikenesse, wiknes*, < *wicke* (see *wick*[7]) + *-ness*.] **1.** Wicked character, quality, or disposition; depravity or corruption of heart; evil disposition; sinfulness: as, the *wickedness* of a man or of an action.

And al the *wikkednesse* in this worlde that man myzte 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 mercies 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 wicked thing or act; an act of iniquity.

What *wickedness* is this that is done among you?
Judges xx. 12.

I'll never care what *wickedness* I do
If this man 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. 667.

=Syn. Unrighteousness, villainy, rascality, knavery, atrocity, iniquity, enormity. See references under *wicked*.

wicken (wik'n), *n.* [Appar. connected with *wick*[1], *wicker*[1], *witch-elm*, etc.; but early forms have not been found.] The mountain-ash or rowan-tree, *Pyrus Aucuparia*. Also *wicky*.

wicken-tree (wik'n-trē), *n.* Same as *wicken*.

wicker[1] (wik'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *wigger*; < ME. **wiker, wykyr*; cf. Sw. dial. *rikker, rekker, rekare*, the sweet bay-leaved willow, = Dan. dial. *vögger, vegre*, also *vöge*, a pliant rod, withy (*vögre-kurv, vegre-kurv*, wicker-basket), *væger, vægger*, a willow; cf. Bav. dial. *wickel*, bunch of tow on a distaff, G. *wickel*, a roll; ult. < AS. *wīcan*, etc., bend, yield: see *wick*[1] and *weak*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A small pliant twig; an osier; a withe.

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. *Burns*, 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.

Each [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 *wike*[3].

II. *a.* **1.** Consisting of wicker; especially, made of plaited twigs or osiers; also, covered with wickerwork: as, a *wicker* basket; a *wicker* chair.

Robin Hood swam to a bush of broome,
The fryer to a *wigger* 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 flannel, supported by cushions.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

The doll, seated in her little *wicker* carriage.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 40.

2. Made of flexible strips of shaved wood, ratan, or the like: as, *wicker* furniture; a *wicker* chair.

wicker[1]† (wik'ėr), *v. t.* [< *wicker*[1], *n.*] To cover or fit with wickers or osiers; inclose in wickerwork.

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 coverd over with Leather, serv'd not therefore to tranceport them farr. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

wicker[2] (wik'ėr), *v.* [Cf. *wicker*[1].] **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 began to *wicker*.
Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. iii.).

II. *trans.* To twist (a thread) overmuch. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

wickered (wik'ėrd), *a.* [< *wicker*[1] + *-ed*[2]] **1.** Made of wicker.—**2.** Covered with wickerwork.

wickerwork (wik'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Basketwork of any sort; anything plaited, woven, or wattled of flexible and tough materials, as osier, ratan, and shaved strips of wood.

wicket (wik'et), *n.* [< ME. *wicket, wiket, wyket, viket* = MD. *wicket*, also *wincket*, < OF. **wiket, wisket, viquet, guichet*, F. *guichet* (Walloon *wichet*) = Pr. *guisquet*, a wicket; a dim. form, prob. ult. from the verb seen in AS. *wīcan*, etc., give way: see *wick*[1], *weak*.] **1.** A small gate or doorway, especially a small door or gate forming part of a larger one.

When the buernes of the burgh were broght vpon slepe, He [Sinon] warpit vp a *wicket*, wan hom with-oute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11923.

The clyket
That Jannarie bar of the smale *wyket*
By which into his gardyn ofte he wente.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 874.

They steeked them a' but a wee *wicket*,
And Lammikin crap in.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 308).

"O, haste thee, Wilfrid!" Redmond cried;
"Undo that *wicket* by thy side!"
Scott, Rokeby, v. 29.

2†. 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 canal-lock is emptied; also, a gate in the chute of a water-wheel, designed to regulate the amount of water passing to the wheel.—**4.** A half-high door. *E. H. Knight.*—**5†.** 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 wicked worme thus save thi hee.
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 called 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 called 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 wicket. 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 wickets are set: as, play was begun with an excellent *wicket*.—**7.** In *coal-mining*. See *wicket-work*.

wicket-door (wik'et-dōr), *n.* A wicket.

Through the low *wicket-door* they glide.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 29.

wicket-gate (wik'et-gāt), *n.* A small gate; a wicket.

I am going to yonder *wicket-gate* before me.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

wicket-keeper (wik'et-kē″pėr), *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 *cricket*[2].

"I'm your man," said he. "*Wicket-keeper*, cover-point, slip, or long-stop—you bowl the twisters, I'll do the fielding for you." *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xiii.

wicket-work (wik'et-wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a variety of pillar and stall work sometimes adopted in the North Wales coal-field. The headings or stalls (called *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'ing), *n.* [< *wick*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The material of which wicks are made, as in long 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 Esquimaux 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 *Wycliffite*.

wick-trimmer (wik'trim″ėr), *n.* A pair of scissors or shears for trimming wicks; a pair of snuffers.

wicky (wik'i), *n.*; pl. *wickies* (-iz). [Cf. *wicken*.] **1.** Same as *wicken*.—**2.** Same as *sheep-laurel*.

wicky-up, *n.* See *wickiup*.

Wicliffite, *a.* and *n.* See *Wycliffite*.

wicopy (wik'ō-pi), *n.* [Also *wikop, wicup, wick-up*; of Amer. Ind. origin.] **1.** The leatherwood, *Direa palustris*.—**2.** One of the willow-herbs, as *Epilobium augustifolium, E. lineare*, and perhaps other species: distinguished as *Indian* or *herb wicopy*. See *willow-herb*.

wid (wid), *prep.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *with*[1].

Sifter hole water same ez a tray,
Ef you fill it *wid* moss en dob it *wid* clay.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xxii.

widbin (wid'bin), *n.* [A dial. form of *woodbine*.] **1.** The woodbine, *Lonicera Periclymenum*. [Scotch.]

The rawn-tree in [and] the *widdbin*
Hand the witches on cum in.
Gregor, Folk-lore N. E. Scotland. (*Britten and Holland.*)

2. The dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*. [Prov. Eng.] **Widbin pear-tree,** the whitebeam, *Pyrus Aria*. [Prov. Eng.]

widdershins† (wid'ėr-shinz), *adv.* See *withershins*.

widdow†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *widow*[1].

widdy[1], **widdie** (wid'i), *n.* Dialectal forms of *withy*, 3.

widdy[2] (wid'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *widow*[1].

wide (wīd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *wid, wyd,* < AS. *wīd* = OS. *wīd* = OFries. *wīd* = D. *wijd* = LG. *wied* = OHG. MHG. *wīt,* G. *weit* = Icel. *vithr* = Sw. 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 gate . . . that leadeth to destruction.
Mat. vii. 13.

Shallow brooks, and rivers *wide.* *Milton,* L'Allegro, l. 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 *wide.*

'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.), l. 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's Æneid, iii.

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 cases: 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 euere.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 253.

Weed *wide* enough to wrap a fairy in.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 256.

6. Distended; expanded; spread apart; hence, open.

Against whom make ye a *wide* mouth, and draw out the tongue? Isa. lvii. 4.

Looking wistfully with *wide* blue eyes.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

7. 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. *Raleigh.*

For those of both religions propose to go to the place [the river Jordan] where Christ 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 her 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.

8†. Amiss; unfortunate; ill; bad; hence, of little avail; useless.

It would be *wide* with the best of us if the eye of God should look backward to our former estate.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, viii. 1.

9. In *phonetics,* uttered with a comparatively relaxed or expanded condition of the walls of the buccal cavity: said by some phonetists of certain vowels, as *ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ,* when compared with *ā, ē, ī, ō.*—**To cut a wide swath.** See *swath*1.—**To give a wide berth to.** See *berth*2, 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*
Of that abyss. *Tennyson,* Two Voices.

2. In *cricket,* a ball that goes wide of the wicket, and counts one against the side that is bowling.

wide (wīd), *adv.* [< ME. *wide, wyde,* < AS. *wīde* (= G. *weit*), widely, < *wīd,* wide: see *wide, a.*]

1. To a distance; afar; widely; a long way; abroad; extensively.

Ihc habbe walke *wide*
Bi the se side.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

The wounded coveys, reeling, 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), II. 1151.

She him obayd, and turnd a little *wyde.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 5.

I understand you not; you hurt not me,
Your anger flies so *wide.*
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

His arrows fell exceedingly *wide* of each other.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 130.

3†. Round about; in the neighborhood around.

Old Melibœ is slaine; and him beside
His aged wife, with many others *wide.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 18.

Set wide. See *set*1.—**To run wide.** See *run*1.

wide† (wīd), *v. t.* [< ME. *widen;* < *wide, a.*] To make wide; spread or set far apart.

And *wide* hem [quinces] so that though the wynd hem shake,
Noo droop of oon until an other take.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

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' agin 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 1850.

She was one of the first who appeared in the Park in a low-crowned hat — a *wide-awake.*
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xliii.

Some one . . . would with pleasure exchange on the spot irreproachable black coat and glistening 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 (wīd'gab), *n.* The angler or fishing-frog, *Lophius piscatorius.* Also *wide-gap, wide-gape, wide-gut.* See cut under *angler.*

widely (wīd'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 space; at a distance. [Rare.]

We passed Selinus, . . .
And *widely* shun the Lilybæan strand.
Dryden, Æneid, iii. 927.

wide-mouthed (wīd'mouthd), *a.* Having a wide mouth.

The little *wide-mouth'd* heads upon the spout.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Wide-mouthed salmon, the *Scopelidæ.*

widen1 (wī'dn), *v.* [< *wide, a.,* + *-en*2.] **I.** *trans.* **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. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. viii.

The thoughts of men are *widen'd* with the process of the suns. *Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

He *widened* knowledge and escaped the praise.
Lowell, 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, l. 265.

O'er Sigurd *widens* the day-light.
William Morris, Sigurd, ii.

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., l. 4.

widener (wīd'nėr), *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 *brouch,* 12.

wideness (wīd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *wydenesse;* < *wide, a.,* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being wide; breadth; width.

This Temple is 64 Cubytes of *wydenesse,* and ala manye in lengthe. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 84.

wide-spread (wīd'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, vii.

wide-stretched (wīd'strecht), *a.* Large; extensive.

Wide-stretched honours that pertain . . .
Unto the crown of France.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 82.

wide-watered (wīd'wâ″tėrd), *a.* Traversed or bordered by wide waters.

I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some *wide-water'd* shore,
Swinging 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.

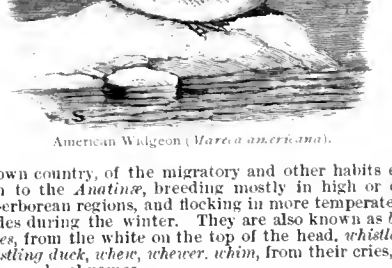
wide-where† (wīd'hwâr), *adv.* [< ME. *wydewher, wydewhere* (also *wydewther*); < *wide, adv.,* + *where*1.] Far and wide; everywhere; in places far apart.

Wide-where is wist
How 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 (wīd'wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining,* a method of working coal, now nearly obsolete, but formerly followed in the South Yorkshire coal-fields. It was one of the many varieties 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 canard siffleur, whistling duck, or widgeon, formerly *Anas fistularis,* = It. *ripione,* a small crane, < L. *ripio(n-),* a kind of small crane. Cf. E. *pigeon,* ult. < L. *pipio(n-).*] **1.** A duck of the genus *Mareca,* 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 *baldpates,* from the white on the top of the head, *whistler* or *whistling duck, whew, whewer, whim,* from their cries, and by many local names.

2. By extension, some or any wild duck, except the mallard: usually with a qualifying term.

In Shropshire every species of wild duck, with the exception of Anas boscas, is called *wigeon.*
C. Swainson, Brit. Birds (1885), p. 155.

(*a*) The gadwall, *Chaulelasmus streperus:* more fully called *gray widgeon.* See cut under *Chaulelasmus.* [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.]

3†. A fool: alluding to the supposed stupidity of the widgeon. Compare *goose, gudgeon*1.

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.

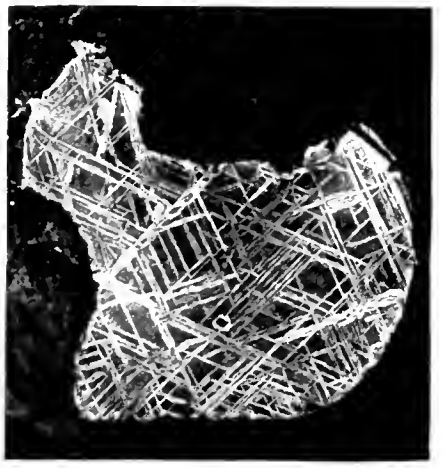
The apostles of this false religion,
Like Mahomet's, were ass and *widgeon.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 232.

4. A small teasing fly; a midge. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 561. [Local, Eng.] — **American widgeon,** *Anas* or *Mareca americana*, which differs specifically from the common widgeon of Europe, *M. penelope*; the green-headed 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.* [Devonshire, Eng.]—**Bull-headed widgeon,** the pochard, *Fuligula ferina.*—**Curre widgeon,** the tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata.* Also called *black curre, Hants.* See cut under *tufted.* [Somerset, Eng.]—**Pied widgeon.** (*a*) Same as *garganey.* (*b*) The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion.* (*c*) The male goosander, *Mergus merganser.*—**Popping widgeon.** See *pop*¹.—**Red-headed widgeon.** Same as *redhead*, 2.—**Snuff-headed widgeon,** the pochard or redhead. Compare *rare-headed* and *weasel-headed.*—**White widgeon,** the white merganser, nun, or smew, *Mergellus albellus.* See cut under *smew.* [Devonshire, Eng.]

widgeon-coot (wij′ŏn-kōt), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* See cut under *Erismatura.* [Massachusetts.]

widgeon-grass (wij′ŏn-gras), *n.* The grass-wrack, *Zostera marina.* *Britten and Holland.* [Local, Ireland.]

Widmannstättian (wid-man-stet′i-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Aloys Beck von Widmannstätt, of Vienna (1753–1849).—**Widmannstättian figures,** the name given to certain peculiar markings seen on the polished surfaces of many meteoric irons (siderolites) when these have been acted on by an acid. They were first noticed by Widmannstatt 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 iron. The Widmannstattian 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 accordance with the laws governing the development of crystalline substances belonging to the isometric system. Reichenbach divided these figures into what he



Widmannstätti n Figures.

called a *trias* (more properly a *triad*)—namely, kamacite (Balkeneisen), tænite (Bandeisen), and plessite (Fulleisen)—the first consisting, so far as has been as yet made out, of distinct plates of iron, with a comparatively small percentage of nickel; the second consisting of thinner 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 irons 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 branch 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 Widmannstattian 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 extraterrestrial. 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.

widow¹ (wid′ō), *n.* [Formerly also *widdow*; < ME. *widewe, wydewe, widwe, widue, wudewe* (pl. *widewen, widuus*), < AS. *widewe, wydewe, wuduwe, widwe, wudwe, wiwduwe* = OS. *widuwa, widowa, widwa* = OFries. *widwe* = D. *weduwe* = LG. *wedewe* = OHG. *wituwa* (*witawa*), MHG. *witewe, witwe,* G. *wittwe* = Goth. *widuwo, widowō* = W. *gweddw* = OPruss. *widdewa* = OBulg. *vĭdova* = Russ. *vdova* = L. *vidua* (> It. *vedova* = Sp. *viuda* = Pg. *viuva* = Pr. *veuva* = F. *veuve*) = Pers. *bira* = Skt. *vidhavā*, a widow; cf. Gr. *ἴθιος*, 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*, lack. The L. *viduus*, lacking, deprived of, is prob. developed from the fem. *vidua*, taken as adj., widowed, deprived. Similarly the words for 'widower' are derived from those for 'widow.' From L. *viduus* are ult. E. *void, avoid,* etc.] **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 othere noble Ladyes sawen that thei weren alle *Wydewes*, 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. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 154.
>
> We'll throw his castell down,
> And make a *widowe* o' his gaye ladye.
> *Song of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 23).

Widow is also used attributively (now only colloquially): as, "a *widow* woman," 2 Sam. xiv. 5.

> 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 European geometrid moth, *Cidaria luctuata*, more fully called *mourning widow*: an English collectors' name.—**3.** In some *card-games*, an additional hand dealt to the table, sometimes face up, sometimes not.—**Hempen widow.** See *hempen.*—**Locality of a widow.** See *locality.*—**Mournful widow, mourning widow.** See *mournful-widow, mourning-widow.*—**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 divoreed from your husband; a widow, nay, to live (a *widow bewitcht*) worse than a widow; for widows may marry again.
> *Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 136. (*Davies.*)
>
> Ay! and yo' were Sylvia Robson, and as bonny and light-hearted a lass as any in all t' Riding, though now yo're a poor *widow bewitched*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

Widow's chamber, the apparel and furniture of the bedchamber 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 jolly 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.
> *Marryat*, Peter Simple, vii., note. (*Davies.*)

Widow's mantle. See *mantle.*—**Widow's ring.** See *ring*¹.—**Widows' 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.

widow¹ (wid′ō), *v. t.* [< *widow*¹, *n.*] **1.** To reduce to the condition of a widow; bereave of a husband or mate: commonly in the past participle.

> 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 *widow* you withal,
> To buy 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 *of*.

> The *widow'd* isle in mourning
> Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*
>
> Trees *of* their shrivell'd fruits
> Are *widow'd*. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii. 74.

4†. 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′ō), *n.* [Short for *widow-bird.*] A whidah-bird.—**Mourning widow,** a whidah-bird of the genus *Coliuspasser.* See *Viduinæ.*—**Widow of paradise,** one of the whidah-birds. See *Vidua* (with cut).

widow-bench (wid′ō-bench), *n.* That share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure. *Wharton.*

widow-bird (wid′ō-bėrd), *n.* [An accom. form (simulating E. *widow*¹) of *whidah-bird.*] Same as *whidah-bird.* Also *widow-finch.*

widow-burning (wid′ō-bėr′ning), *n.* Same as *suttee*, 2.

widow-duck (wid′ō-duk), *n.* The Vieissy duck, *Dendrocygna viduata*, one of the best-known tree-ducks.

widower¹ (wid′ō-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *widewer, widwer* = MD. *weduwer* = MHG. *witewaere,* G. *wittwer*, a later substitute, with suffix *-er*, for the AS. *wuduwa*, a widower, etc., a masc. form to *wuduwe*, f., widow: see *widow*¹.] **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 retecvers, appointed everywhere to the church-service.
> *Bp. Hall*, Apologie against Brownists, § 19. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

widower² (wid′ō-ėr), *n.* [< *widow*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One 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-ėr-hůd), *n.* [< *widower*¹ + *-hood.*] The condition of a widower.

> Ine spoushod, other ine *wodewehod.*
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

widow-finch (wid′ō-finch), *n.* Same as *whidah-finch.*

widowhead† (wid′ō-hed), *n.* [< *widow*¹ + *-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 *widowhead*, nor orphanage upon those children to whom God is father.
> *Donne*, Letters, lxxvi.

widowhood (wid′ō-hůd), *n.* [< ME. *wydowhood, wydewood, widwhode, widewehad*; < *widow*¹ + *-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.

2†. A widow's right; the estate settled on a widow.

> For that dowry, I'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′tėr), *n.* One who seeks or courts widows for the sake of a jointure or fortune. *Addison.*

widowly (wid′ō-li), *adv.* [< *widow*¹ + *-ly*².] In a manner befitting a widow. [Rare.]

widow-maker (wid′ō-mā′kėr), *n.* One who or that which makes widows by bereaving women of their husbands.

> O, it grieves my soul
> 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 *Scutum.*

widow-wail (wid′ō-wāl), *n.* **1.** A dwarf hardy shrub, *Cneorum 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-scented flowers. The name extends to the only other species of the genus, *C. pulverulentum*, of Teneriffe.

2. Same as *weeping-widow.* [Prov. Eng.]

widret, *v.* An obsolete form of *wither*².

width (width), *n.* [< *wide* + *-th*¹.] **1.** Breadth; wideness; the lineal extent of a thing from side to side; comprehensiveness: opposed to *narrowness.*

> 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*, 5.—**Syn. 1.** See *wide.*

widthwise (width′wīz), *adv.* In the direction of the width; as regards the width.

> The stage is *widthwise* divided into five parts.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 436.

widualt, *a.* An erroneous form of *vidual.* *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 38.

widwet, widwehedt, *n.* Middle English forms of *widow*¹, *widowhood.*

wiet, wye¹†, *n.* [ME. *wie, wye, wize*, also erroneously *whe*, < AS. *wiga*, a warrior, < *wig*, war.] A warrior; poetically, a man.

> Missely marked he is way, & so manly he rides
> That alle his *wies* were went ne wist he never whider.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 208.
>
> In god, Fader of heuene,
> Was the Sone in hym-selue in a similc, as Ene
> Was, whanne god wolde out of the *wye* 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.), l. 1227.

To the water thai went, tho *weghis* to gedur,
Paris to pursew with prise men of Armes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3684.

wiel†, *n.* See *weel*[1].

wield (wēld), *r. t.* [< ME. *welden* (pret. *welde, walde, welte, welded, weldide*, pp. *welt*), < AS. *gewealdan, gewyldan*, have power over; a secondary form of the strong verb, ME. *walden, wealden* (pret. *wield*), < AS. *wealdan* (pret. *wēold*, pp. *wealden*), have power over, govern, rule, possess, = OS. *waldan* = OFries. *walda* = D. *welden* = OHG. *waltan*, dispose, manage, rule, MHG. G. *walten*, rule, = Icel. *valda*, wield, = Sw. *vålla* (for **vålda*), occasion, cause, = Dan. *volde*, commonly *for-volde*, occasion, cause, = Goth. *waldan*, govern; cf. Russ. *vladieti*, 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 eoronyd is the kyng this cuntre to *weld;*
Hade homage of all men, & honour full grete,
And began for to gouerne, as gome in his owne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5381.

Adam . . . *welte* al Paradys, saving o tree.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 20.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce 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 Quincey.*

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.), l. 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, l. 239.

Part *wield* their arms, part eurh 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 I *welde* euerlastyng lyf?
Wyclif, Luke xviii. 18.

And alway [he] slewe the kynges dere,
And *welt* 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* (cf. *walde, wolde*, < AS. *geweald*, power); from the verb.] Command; power; management.

Doo weel bi hem of thi good that thou hast in *welde.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

wieldable (wēl'dą-bl), *a.* [< *wield* + *-able*.] Capable of being wielded.

wieldance† (wēl'dąns), *n.* [< *wield* + *-ance*.] The act or power of wielding. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat, ii.

wielder (wēl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *weldere*, possessor (= G. *walter* = Icel. *valdari, valdr*, ruler); < *wield* + *-er*[1].] 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.

Brisk *wielder* of the birch and rule,
The master of the village school.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

wieldiness (wēl'di-nes), *n.* The property of being wieldy.

wielding† (wēl'ding), *n.* [< ME. *weeldynge*; verbal n. of *wield*, *r.*] Management; control.

Ye have hem in youre myght and in youre *weeldynge.*
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

wieldless (wēld'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *weeldlesse*; < *wield* + *-less*.] Unmanageable; unwieldy.

That with the weight of his owne *weeldlesse* might
He falleth nigh to ground, and scarse recovereth flight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 19.

wieldsome† (wēld'sum), *a.* [< *wield* + *-some*. Cf. (for the form) G. *gewaltsam*, violent, powerful.] Capable of being easily managed or wielded. *Golding.*

wieldy (wēl'di), *a.* [< ME. *weldy*, extended form of *welde*, < AS. *wylde*, dominant, controlling, < *wealdan*, rule, govern: see *wield*. Cf. *unwieldy*.] **1**†. Capable of wielding; dexterous; strong; active.

So fressh, so yong, so *weldy* semed he,
It was an heven upon him for to se.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 636.

2. Capable of being wielded; manageable; wieldable; not unwieldy. *Johnson.*

wier, *n.* See *weir.*

wierd†, **wierdet**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *weird.*

wiery[1]†, *a.* An old spelling of *wiry*. Compare *fiery* for *firy.*

wiery[2]†, *a.* [< AS. *wær*, a pool, a fish-pond.] Wet; moist; marshy.

Wiesbaden water. See *water.*

wife (wīf), *n.*; pl. *wives* (wīvz). [< ME. *wif, wiif, wyf* (pl. *wif, wive, wifes, wives*), < AS. *wīf*, neut. (pl. *wīf*), a woman, wife, = OS. *wīf, wībh* = OFries. *wīf* = D. *wijf* = LG. *wief* = OHG. MHG. *wīp*, G. *weib* = Icel. *vīf* (used only in poetry) = Sw. *vif* = Dan. *vie*, woman; not found in Goth. and not traced outside of Teut.; root unknown. It cannot be connected, as commonly thought, with *weave*. Some compare Skt. √ *vip*, tremble, L. *vibrare*, vibrate, quiver, OHG. *weibōn*, 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 earlier Teut. word, the one with other Indo-European cognates, is that represented by *queen, quean*. The neuter or inadequate significance of the word is prob. indicated also by the formation in AS. of the appar. more distinctive word *wīfman*, whence ult. E. *woman*.] **1.** A woman: now only in rural or provincial use, especially in Scotland, and usually with an adjective, or in composition with a noun, implying a woman of humble position: as, old *wives'* tales; a fish*wife.*

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, [I. 284).

She . . . 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: called more distinctively the *goodwife* (correlative to *goodman*) or the *housewife.*

A preest . . .
Which was so pleasaunt and so servisable
Unto the *wyf*, wher as he was at table,
That she wouldе suffre him no thing for to paye.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 4.

3. A woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; a man's sponse: the correlative of *husband.*

He zede forth blive
To Rymenhild his *wyue.*
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

The Soudan hathe 4 *Wyfes*, on Cristene and 3 Sarazines; of the whiche on dwellethe at Jerusalem, and another at Damasce, and another at Asealon.
Maunderille, 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 casket of jewels. *Jer. Taylor.*

All the world and his wife. See *world.*—**Auld wives' tongues.** See *auld.*—**Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Dutch wife.** See *Dutch.*—**Inhibition against a wife.** See *inhibition.*—**Old wife.** See *old.*—**Old wives' tale.** See *tale*[1].—**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 herself.

wife† (wīf), *r. i.* [< *wife*, *n.*] To take a wife; marry.

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 (wīf'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.

wife-carl (wīf'kärl), *n.* A man who busies himself about household affairs or woman's work. [Scotch.]

wifehood (wīf'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *wifhod, wiifhood*, < AS. *wīfhād*, < *wīf*, wife, + *hād*, condition.] Wifely character or condition; the state of being a wife.

She taughte al the eraft 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.

wifekin† (wīf'kin), *n.* [ME., < *wife* + *kin*[1].] Womankind. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 656.

wifeless (wīf'les), *a.* [< ME. *wiifles, wyfles, wyflees*; < *wife* + *-less*.] Without a wife; unmarried.

Sixty yeer a *wyflees* man was he.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 4.

wifelike (wīf'līk), *a.* [< *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 (wīf'li), *a.* [< ME. *wifly, wifli*, < AS. *wīflīc*, < *wīf*, wife + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or befitting a wife; like a wife.

Yit is it bet for me
For to he deed in *wyfly* honestee
Than be a traitour living in my shame.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2701.

With all the tenderness of *wifely* love.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii.

wife-ridden (wīf'rid″n), *a.* Unduly influenced by a wife; ruled or tyrannized over by a wife; henpeeked.

Listen not to those sages who advise you always to scorn the counsel of a woman, and if you comply with her requests pronounce you *wife-ridden.* *Mrs. Piozzi.*

wiflet, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of ax.

xj. erosbowes whereof iij. of stele, and v wyndas. Item, j. borespere. Item, vj. *wifles.* *Paston Letters*, I. 487.

wifman†, *n.* A Middle English form of *woman.*

wig[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *wig*, < AS. *wicg* = Icel. *viggr* (*viggja-*), also *vigg*, a horse, steed; connected with AS. *wegan*, carry: see *way*[1], *weigh*[1].] A beast of burden, as a horse or an ass.

Ae theh 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.

wig[2] (wig), *n.* [Also *wigg* (and erroneously *whig*); early mod. E. *wygge*; = D. *wig, wigge*, a wedge, = G. *weck, weeke*, a sort of bread: see *wedge*[1].] A sort of cake. [Obsolete or local.]

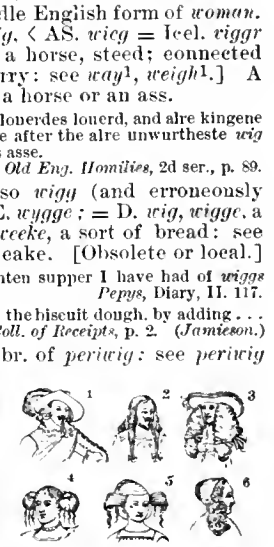
Home to the only Lenten supper I have had of *wiggs* and ale. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 117.

You may make *wigs* of the biscuit dough, by adding . . . currans. *Coll. of Receipts*, p. 2. (*Jamieson.*)

wig[3] (wig), *n.* [Abbr. of *periwig*: see *periwig* and *peruke*.] **1.** An artificial covering of hair for the head, used generally to conceal baldness, but formerly worn 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 *wig*; . . . with his usual 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 hand. *Trollope*, Phineas Re- [dux, lxi.



Forms of Wig worn in Great Britain in the 17th and 18th centuries.

1, Time of James I.: 2, time of Charles I.; 3, 4, 5, Restoration, Charles II.; 6, 7, time of James II. and Anne; 8, 9, time of William and Mary; 10, campaign wig, 1684; 11, Ramilie wig, 1736; 12, bob-wig, 1742; 13, 14, the Macaronis' wig, 1772; 15, 16, wigs of 1774–80; 17, 18, wigs of 1785–95.

2. The full-grown male fur-seal of Alaska, *Callorhinus ursinus*. See cut under *fur-seal.*—**3.** The head. [Colloq.]—**Allonge wig.**

See *allonge*.—**Blenheim wig**†, 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 10 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.*

wig[3] (wig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wigged*, ppr. *wigging*. [< *wig*[3], *n.*, the orig. sense being perhaps 'to put a wig on,' i. e. to set right without ceremony, or 'to snatch at (one's) wig,' to ruffle or handle (one) without ceremony. Compare *wigging*, where the ref. to *ear-wigging* in the quot. 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, II. 386.

wigan (wig'an), *n.* [Prob. from the town of *Wigan* in Lancashire, Eng.] A stiff, open canvas-like fabric, used for stiffening and protecting the lower inside surface of skirts, etc.

Wigandia (wī-gan'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1818), named after J. H. *Wigand* (1769–1817), a physician in Hamburg.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ* and tribe *Nameæ*. 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 tall, coarse, rough hairy herbs, with large rugose alternate leaves and conspicuous forking scorpioid cymes. They are sometimes cultivated for ornament or as curiosities. *W. urens* has been called *Caracas bigleaf*.

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.* [< *wig*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Having the head covered with a wig; wearing a wig.

The best-wigg'd Pr-n-e in Christendom.
Moore, Twopenny Post-bag.

At one end of this aisle is raised the Speaker's chair, below and in front of which, invading the spaces of the aisle, are the desks of the *wigged* and gowned clerks.
W. Wilson, Congressional Government, ii.

wiggen-tree, wiggin-tree (wig'en-trē, wig'in-trē), *n.* Same as *wicken-tree*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

wiggert†, *a.* An obsolete form of *wicker*[1].

wiggery (wig'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *wiggeries* (-iz). [< *wig*[3] + *-ery*.] 1. 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 *wiggeries* and folly.
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 17. (*Davies.*)

wigging (wig'ing), *n.* A scolding. See *wig*[3], *v.* [Colloq.]

If the head of a firm calls a clerk into the parlour and rebukes him, it is an *earwigging*; if done before the other clerks, it is a *wigging*. *Hotten's Slang Dict.*

wiggin-tree, *n.* See *wiggen-tree*.

wiggle (wig'l), *v. 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; wriggle. [Provincial or colloq.]

wiggle (wig'l), *n.* [< *wiggle*, *v.*] A waggling or wriggling motion.

wiggler (wig'lėr), *n.* One who or that which wriggles.

wiggletail (wig'l-tāl), *n.* Same as *wriggler*.

wighert, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. E. dial. *wehee*, *wihie*, neigh, whinny.] To neigh: whinny. [Rare.]

Sir Per. See you this tail?
Diud. I cut it from a dead horse that can now
Neither *wigher* nor wag tail.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

wighiet, *n.* [Also *wehee*; prob. imitative; cf. *wigher*.] The neighing of a horse; a neigh.

Whan the hors was lans, he ginneth gon . . .
Forth with *Wehee*. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 146.

Hange on hym the heuy brydel to holde his hed lowe,
For he wil make *wehe* tweye er he be there.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 22.

wight[1] (wīt), *n.* [< ME. *wight*, *wyght*, *wizt*, *wiht*, < AS. *wiht*, *wuht*, *wight*, neut. and f., a creature, animal, person, thing, = OS. *wiht*, thing, pl. demons, = D. *wicht*, a child, = OHG. *wiht*, m. and neut., thing, creature, person, MHG. *wibt*, creature, thing, G. *wicht*, being, creature, babe, = Icel. *vættr*, a wight, *vætta*, a whit, = Sw. *vätter*, *vätt* = Dan. *vætte*, an elf, = Goth. *waihts*, f., *waiht*, neut., a thing; prob. orig. 'something moving' (a moving object indistinctly seen at a distance, whether man, child, animal, elf, or demon), < AS. *wegan*, etc., move, stir, carry: see *weigh*[1], *wag*[1]. The word, by a phonetic change, also appears as mod. E. *whit*[1]. It also appears unrecognized in *aught*, *naught*, *not*[1].] 1. A person, whether male or female; a human being: as, an unlucky *wight*.

There schulle thei fynde no *Wight* that will selle hem ony 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.
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.

2†. A preternatural, unearthly, or uncanny creature; 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.

3†. A space of time; a whit; a while.

She was falle aslepe a litle *wight*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 363.

wight[2] (wīt), *a.* [< ME. *wight*, *wyght*, *wicht*, *wyte*, *wiht*, *wizt*, nimble, active, strong, < Icel. *vigr* (neut. *vigt*), serviceable for war, in fighting condition (= Sw. *vig* (neut. *vigt*), nimble, active, agile), < *vig* (= AS. *wīg*), war; cf. *vega*, fight, smite, Goth. *weihan*, fight, strive, contend, L. *vincere*, conquer: see *victor*, *vincible*. Cf. *wic*, *wye*, a warrior.] Having warlike prowess; valiant; courageous; strong and active; agile; nimble; swift. [Archaic.]

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.), l. 6085.

I is ful *wight*, God wat, as is a ra.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 166.

Le Balafré roared out for fair play, adding "that he would venture his nephew on him were he as *wight* as Wallace." *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.

wight[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *weight*[1].

wight[4]†, *n.* See *wite*[1].

wightly† (wīt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wightly*, *wihtliche*, *wigtliche*, *wigtli*; < *wight*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Swiftly; nimbly; quickly; vigorously; boldly.

Wiztliche with the child he went to his house,
and bi-tok it to his wif tiztly to kepe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 65.

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.), l. 862.

Ga *wightly* thou, and I sal keepe hym here.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 182. (*Hurl. MS.*)

For day that was is *wightly* past.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

wightness† (wīt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *wightnes*; < *wight*[2] + *-ness*.] Courage; vigor; bravery.

Thurgh my *wightnes*, I-wysse, & worthi Achilles,
We haue . . . getyn to the grekis this ground with oure help. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12198.

wighty (wī'ti), *a.* [< *wight*[2] + *-y*[1].] Strong; active. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wigless (wig'les), *a.* [< *wig*[3] + *-less*.] Without a wig; wearing no wig.

Though *wigless*, with his cassock torn, he bounds
From some facetious squire's encouraged hounds.
Colman, Vagaries Vindicated.

wig-maker (wig'mā'kėr), *n.* One who makes wigs, or who keeps up an establishment for the making and selling of wigs.

wigreve (wig'rēv), *n.* [For **wickreeve*; < ME. **wikreve*, < AS. *wic-gerēfa*, a village or town officer who had supervision of sales, < *wīc*, town, + *gerēfa*, reeve: see *wick*[2] and *reeve*[1].] A bailiff or steward of a hamlet.

wig-tail (wig'tāl), *n.* The tropic-bird. See cut under *Phaëthon*.

The *wig-tail*, a white bird about the size of a pigeon, having two long flexible, streamer-like tail feathers.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 862.

wig-tree (wig'trē), *n.* The Venetian sumac, or smoke-tree, *Rhus Cotinus*: so named from its puffy peruke-like inflorescence. See *smoke-tree* and *sumac*, 2.

wigwag (wig'wag), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *wag*[1].] To move to and fro: specifically, to signal by movements of flags. [Colloq.]

wigwag (wig'wag), *a.* and *n.* [< *wigwag*, *v.*]

I. *a.* Writhing, wriggling, or twisting.

His midil embracing with *wig wag* circuled hooping.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 230.

II. *n.* 1. A rubbing instrument used by watchmakers. It is attached by a crank to a wheel of a lathe, which gives it a longitudinal movement of reciprocation. *E. H. 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.

wigwag (wig'wag), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *wigwag*, *v.*] To and fro; with wiggling motion: as, to go *wigwag* back and forth. [Colloq.]

wigwam (wig'wàm), *n.* [Formerly also *weekwam*; from an Algonkin word represented by Etchemin *weekwahm*, a house, *week*, his house, *neek*, my house, *keek*, thy house, Massachusetts *week* or *wēk*, his house, *wēkou-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 of bark or mats, or now most often of skins,

Wigwam.

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, Plymouth Plantation, p. 428.

Finch, of Watertown, had his *winwam* burnt and all his goods. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 43.

We then marched on, . . . and, falling upon several *Wigwams*, burnt them.
Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. (1677), 2d ser., VIII. 142.

When they would erect a *wigwam*, 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.

2. A large building; especially, a large structure in which a nominating convention or other political gathering is held. [Slang, U. S.]

wig-weaver (wig'wē''vėr), *n.* A wig-maker. [Rare.]

Her head . . .
Indebted to some smart *wig-weaver's* hand
For more than half the tresses it sustains.
Cowper, Task, iv. 543.

wike[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *week*[1], *wick*[2], *wick*[4].

wike[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *wike*, office, service; appar. a use of *wike*, etc., week; cf. Goth. *wikō*, course, < L. **vix* (*vic-*), change, regular succession, office, service: see *vice*[4], *week*.] Office; service.

Ich can do wel gode *wike*. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 603.

wike[3] (wīk), *n.* [Cf. *wicker*[1].] 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 (wī'king), *n.* [An adaptation of AS. *wīcing*: 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 *wick*[7].

wild[1] (wild), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *wilde*, *wielde*, also *wille*, *will*, *wil*, < AS. *wild*, untamed, wild, = OS. *wildi* = OFries. *wilde* = D. *wild*, savage, proud, = OHG. *wildi*, MHG. *wilde*, G. *wild*, wild, savage (as a noun, wild beasts, game), = Icel. *villr* (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*, etc.), from the root of *will*[1]; cf. W. *gwyllt*, wild, savage, *gwyllys*, the will. Hence *wild*, *n.*, *wilderness*, *wilder*, *bewilder*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. 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.

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.

3†. 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.), l. 4023.

4. Loose and disorderly in conduct; given to going beyond bounds in pleasurable indulgence; ungoverned; more or less dissolute, wayward, or unrestrained in conduct; prodigal.

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; haphazard: 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 doctrines," 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.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 40.

Oft in her [Reason's] absence mimic fancy wakes
To imitate her; but, misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft. *Milton*, 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.]

And there,
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 emotion.

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 catcher . . . 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 *feræ naturæ* (which see, under *feræ*): opposed to *tame*[1], 1 (*b*) (1).

There aboute ben many goude Hylles and fayre, and many fayre Woodes, and eke *wylde* Beestes.
Mauderville, Travels, p. 127.

In the same forrest are many *wild* Bores and *wild* Stagges. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 55.

(*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], 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; produced 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.
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. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 32.

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 *halluf*. See cut under *Phacochœrus*.—**Indian wild lime.** See *Limonia*.—**To ride the wild mare†.** See *ride*.—**To run wild.** (*a*) To grow wild or savage; take to vicious courses or a loose way of living. (*b*) To escape from domestication and revert to the feral state. (*c*) To escape from cultivation and grow in a wild state.—**To sow one's wild oats.** See *oat*.—**Wild allspice.** Same as *spice-bush*.—**Wild ananas, angelica.** See the nouns.—**Wild animals,** those animals, and especially those beasts, which have not been reclaimed from the feral state, or domesticated for the use and benefit of man: technically called *feræ naturæ*.—**Wild anise-tree.** See *anise*.—**Wild apricot.** See *apricot*.—**Wild ash.** See *ash*[1].—**Wild ass,** any member of that section of the genus *Equus* to which the domestic ass belongs, except this species. There are several species or varieties, not all of which are well determined, native of northern Africa, and especially of western and central Asia. Some are very large, strong, and swift animals, which have been distinguished from remote antiquity, and were formerly hunted for sport or for their flesh. Representations of the chase of wild asses are found on Assyrian monuments, and the Hebrew words translated 'wild ass' in the Bible indicate their swift-footedness. See *dziggetai* and *onager* (with cuts) and *hemione*.—**Wild balsam-apple, barley, basil.** See the nouns.—**Wild bean.** See *Apios* and *Strophostyles*.—**Wild bee,** any bee exceeding the hive-bee as domiciled by man. Both social and solitary wild bees are of very numerous species and many genera of the two families *Apidæ* and *Andrenidæ*. See these words, and also such distinctive names as *bumblebee, carpenter-bee, upholsterer-bee*, etc., with various cuts; also *mason-bee*, and cuts under *Anthophora* and *Xylocopa*.—**Wild beet,** *Beta maritima* of Europe, the supposed original of the cultivated beet; also, sometimes, the marsh-rosemary, *Statice Limonium*.—**Wild bergamot,** a strongly aromatic labiate plant, *Monarda fistulosa*, common in dry ground in North America. The corolla is commonly purplish, an inch long.—**Wild birds,** those birds which are not domesticated; specifically, in *Eng. law*, those birds that come within the provisions of an act passed in 1880, entitled the Wild Birds Protection Act, which prohibited the taking or killing of any wild bird between certain dates of each year, with some exceptions. But the species designated in the schedule annexed to the act were but about eighty in number, thus including but a small fraction of the actual avifauna of England; and some of the commonest song-birds it was desired to protect by this act were left unspecified.—**Wild boar, buckwheat.** See the nouns.—**Wild brier,** the dogrose, *Rosa canina;* also, the sweet-brier, *Rosa rubiginosa*.—**Wild camomile.** Same as *feverfew*, 1.—**Wild canary,** the American goldfinch, *Spinus* or *Chrysomitris tristis*. See cut under *goldfinch*. [Local, U. S.]—**Wild caper.** Same as *caper-spurge* (which see, under *spurge*).—**Wild cat.** See *wildcat*.—**Wild celery.** See *Vallisneria*.—**Wild cherry, chestnut, china-tree, cicely.** See the nouns.—**Wild cinnamon** of the West Indies. See *Canella*[1].—**Wild clary, clove, cucumber, cumin.** See the nouns.—**Wild coffee.** See *coffee* and *Triosteum*.—**Wild columbine.** See *honeysuckle*, 2.—**Wild cotton.** (*a*) Same as *cotton-grass*. (*b*) See *Iponœa*.—**Wild dog,** any feral dog, or dog in the state of nature; also, a ferine dog, or one run wild after domestication; a pariah dog; specifically, the native wild dog of Australia, *Canis dingo*. See *Canis, Cyon*[2], and cuts under *buansuah, dhole*, and *dingo*.—**Wild dove,** in the United States, the common Carolina dove, or mourning-dove, *Zenaidura carolinensis*. The implied antithesis is *wild pigeon*, namely, the passenger-pigeon. See cut under *dove*.—**Wild duck,** any duck excepting the domesticated duck; specifically, the wild original of the domestic duck, *Anas boscas* (or *boschas*, or *boskas*). See cut under *mallard*.—**Wild elder.** See *elder*[2].—**Wild engine.** (*a*) A locomotive running over a railway without regard to schedule time. (*b*) A locomotive which by some accident or derangement has escaped from the control of its driver.—**Wild fig.** See *fig*[2].—**Wild flag.** See *Patersonia*.—**Wild fowl.** See *wild-fowl*.—**Wild ginger.** See *ginger*[1].—**Wild goat,** any species of the genus *Capra*, in a broad sense, which has not been domesticated, as the ibex, etc.; specifically, the wild original of the domestic goat, *C. ægagrus* (see *ægagrus*, with cut). Several different Hebrew words rendered alike 'wild goat' in the Bible in different places are believed with good reason to mean any one of the ibexes, steinbocks, or bouquetins of Syria, Palestine, Arabia, and parts of Egypt—as, for example, the beden or jaal-goat, technically *C. jaala* or *jaela*, and as inhabiting Mount Sinai named *C. sinaitica* by Hemprich and Ehrenberg. These wild goats differ little from the common ibex 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 *graylag*.) In North America *wild goose* unqualified commonly means the Canada goose, *Bernicla canadensis*. See cut under *Bernicla*.—**Wild-goose chase.** See *chase*[1].—**Wild-goose plum.** See *plum*[1].—**Wild gourd.** See *vine of Sodom*, under *vine*.—**Wild hay, hide, honey, hyssop.** See the nouns.—**Wild hop,** the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.—**Wild horse,** any specimen of the horse, *Equus caballus*, now living in a state of nature. The wild original of the horse is unknown. All the wild horses of America and Australia, and probably all those of Asia, are the ferine (not truly feral) descendants of the domestic horse, which have reverted to the wild state.—**Wild huntsman,** a legendary huntsman, especially in Germany, who with a phantom host goes careering over woods, fields, and villages during the night, accompanied with the shouts of huntsmen and the baying of hounds.—**Wild hyacinth,** in the United States, the eastern camass, *Camassia (Scilla) Fraseri;* in England, the bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.—**Wild indigo.** See *Amorpha* and *Baptisia*.—**Wild ipecac,** ipecacuanha growing wild; also, *Triosteum perfoliatum*.—**Wild Irishman,** a rhamnaceous shrub, *Discaria australis*, of New Zealand and Australia, having a tortuous stem and opposite branches of which the outermost form sharp spines, the leaves small, in fascicles, absent in old plants.—**Wild jalap.** Same as *naan-of-the-earth*.—**Wild jasmine.** See *jasmine* and *Ixora*.—**Wild kale, land, lettuce, licorice, mangosteen,** etc. See the nouns.—**Wild lemon,** the May-apple *Podophyllum peltatum:* so named from the form and color of the fruit.—**Wild lime.** See *lime*[3], *Limonia*, and *tallow-nut*.—**Wild mahogany,** the white mahogany of Jamaica, *Antirrhœa bifurcata*.—**Wild mammee-apple,** the West Indian tree *Rheedia lateriflora*, of the *Guttiferæ*.—**Wild mandrake,** the May-apple *Podophyllum peltatum*.—**Wild mango.** See *Spondias*.—**Wild mare.** (*a*) The nightmare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) A seesaw. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 268.—**Wild marjoram.** See *marjoram*, and cut under *Origanum*.—**Wild masterwort.** Same as *herb-gerard*.—**Wild mustard, nep, oat.** See the nouns.—**Wild okra.** See *Malachra*.—**Wild olive, onion, oyster.** See the nouns.—**Wild orange.** (*a*) See *orange*. (*b*) The West Indian euphorbiaceous tree *Drypetes glauca*. (*c*) *Gærtnera vaginata*, of Réunion, without ground reported as a fit substitute for coffee: often misnamed *naussænda*.—**Wild peach.** See *wild orange*.—**Wild pear, pigeon, plum, potato,** etc. See the nouns.—**Wild pine.** (*a*) The Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*. (*b*) In the West Indies, a plant of the genus *Tillandsia*, especially *T. utriculata*.—**Wild pineapple.** See *pineapple*, 3, *penguin*[2], and *istle*.—**Wild pink.** See *Silene*.—**Wild prune.** See *Pappea*.—**Wild purslane, rice, sarsaparilla,** etc. See the nouns.—**Wild rye.** See *rye* and *Terrell grass*.—**Wild sheep,** the wild original of the domestic sheep, or any feral species of the genus *Ovis* in a broad sense. (See *Ovis* and *sheep*[1].) Various species inhabit mountains and high plateaus of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America, as the aoudad, the argali, the bighorn, the burrhel, the mouflon, etc. See the distinctive names, including cuts under *aoudad, argali, bighorn*, and *thian-shan*.—**Wild silkworm,** any silkworm other than the ordinary domesticated *Sericaria mori*. See *silkworm*.—**Wild snowball.** Same as *redroot*, 1.—**Wild Spaniard.** Same as *spear-grass*, 3.—**Wild spinach, squill, strawberry, succory, swan.** See the nouns.—**Wild sweet-pea.** See *Tephrosia*.—**Wild sweet-william.** See *Phlox*.—**Wild tamarind, tea, tobacco.** See the nouns.—**Wild tuberose.** See *Spiranthes*.—**Wild tulip, turkey, vanilla, vine, woad,** etc. See the nouns.—**Wild woodbine,** the Virginia creeper. The yellow jasmine, *Gelsemium sempervirens*, has been called *Carolina wild woodbine*.—**Wild wormwood.** See *Parthenium*.—**Wild yam.** See *yam*.

=Syn. 1 and **6.** Rude, impetuous, irregular, unrestrained, harebrained, frantic, frenzied, crazed, fanciful, visionary, strange, grotesque.

II. *n.* **1.** A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region: a waste.

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 interruption, and expatiate in fairy *wilds*. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

He 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 lylle 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.

wild[2]**†,** *n.* An obsolete variant of *Weald*, perhaps due to confusion with *wild*[1].

A franklin in the *wild* of Kent.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 60.

wild-brain (wīld′brān), *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 (wīld′kat), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A cat of the original feral stock from which have descended some varieties of the domestic cat: the European *Felis catus*, 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 *cat*[1], 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). [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.
Josiah 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., CXLI. 199.

Wildcat banking, a name given, especially in the western United States, to the operations of organizations or individuals 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 possessing 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 unhoped-for blessing, never could have existed if Story's opinion had been law.
W. G. Sumner, Andrew Jackson, p. 363.

Wildcat engine. See *engine*.

wildebeest (wil'de-bāst), *n.* [D., = E. *wild beast*.] The gnu. [South Africa.]

wilder (wil'dėr), *r. t.* [A freq. form, < *wild*, *a.*, prob. suggested by *wilderness*, and as to form by *wander*. Hence *bewilder*.] To cause to lose the way or track; puzzle with mazes or difficulties; bewilder.

So that it *wildered* and lost it selfe in those many by-waies.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 364.

We are a widow's three poor sons,
Lang *wilder'd* on the sea.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

When red morn
Made paler the pale moon, to her cold home,
Wildered and wan and panting, she returned.
Shelley, Alastor.

wilderedly (wil'dėrd-li), *adv.* [< *wildered*, pp., + *-ly*[2].] In a wildered manner; bewilderedly; wildly; incoherently.

It is but in thy passion and thy heat
Thou speak'st so *wilderedly*.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 2.

wildering (wil'dėr-ing), *n.* Same as *wilding*.

wilderment (wil'dėr-ment), *n.* [< *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 *wildeór*, *wild deór*, a wild beast: see *wild*[1] and *deer*. Cf. *wilderness*.] A wilderness.

Alse wuremes breden on *wilderne*.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 130.

wilderness (wil'dėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wildernesse*, *wyldernys* (= MD. *wildernisse*); < *wildern* (or the orig. AS. *wilder*) + *-ness*.] **1.** A tract of land inhabited only by wild beasts; a desert, 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 Plowman (C), xi. 61.

O for a lodge in some vast *wilderness*,
Some boundless contiguity of shade!
Cowper, Task, ii. 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.

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.

5†. 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*[1].

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-fire (wild'fīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wylde fyer*, *wylde fyre*; < ME. *wilde fir*, *wylde fyyr*, *wylde fyr*, *wilde fur*, *wylde fur*; < *wild*[1] + *fire*.] **1.** A composition of inflammable materials readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; Greek fire: often used figuratively.

Faith his sheild must be
To quench the balles of *wilde-fyer* presentlie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

Balls of *wildfire* may be safely tonch'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 *wild-fire*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxx.

2. Sheet-lightning; a kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder.

What is called "summer lightning" or "*wild-fire*" is sometimes a rather puzzling phenomenon.
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

3†. The blue flames of alcohol burnt in some dishes when brought on table, as with plum-pudding.

Swiche manere bake-metes and dissh-metes brennynge of *wilde fir*, and peynted and castelled with papir.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

4. In *coal-mining*, the name formerly sometimes given by miners to fire-damp.—**5.** Erysipelas; also, lichen circumscriptus, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papulæ.

A *wylde fyr* upon thair bodyes falle.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 252.

6. A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation 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'flī'ing), *a.* Flighty.

If any thing redeem the emperor
From his *wild-flying* courses, this is she.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, i. 2.

wild-fowl (wild'foul), *n.* [< ME. *wylde fowle*, *wyyldefowle*, < AS. *wild-fugel*, wild fowl: see *wild*[1] and *fowl*[1].] The birds of the duck tribe collectively considered; the *Anatidæ*; waterfowl: sometimes extended to other birds ordinarily pursued as game.

wildgrave (wild'grāv), *n.* [= G. *wildgraf*; < *wild*, game, + *graf*, count: see *wild*[1] and *grave*[5].] The title of various German counts or nobles 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.* [< *wild*[1] + *-ing*[3].]

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.

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.

Matthew is in his grave, yet now
Me thinks I see him stand
As at that moment, with a bough
Of *wilding* in his hand.
Wordsworth, 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 (wīl'dish), *a.* [< *wild*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat wild.

He is a little *wildish*, they say.
Richardson, Pamela, I. xxxii.

'Twould be a *wildish* destiny
If we, who thus together roam
In a strange Land and far from home,
Were in this place the guests of Chance.
Wordsworth, Stepping Westward.

wildly (wīld'li), *adv.* In a wild state or manner, in any sense.

wildly† (wild'li), *a.* [< *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); < *wild*[1] + *-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, l. 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.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 34.

Wild's case. See *case*[1].

wild-williams (wild-wil'yamz), *n.* An old name of the ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

wild-wind† (wild'wind), *n.* A hurricane.

In the year of our Lord 1639, in November, here happened an hireeano or *wild-wind*.
Fuller, Worthies, I. 495.

wild-wood (wīld'wůd), *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.

wile[1] (wīl), *n.* [< ME. *wile*, *wyle*, < AS. *wīl*, *wile* (also in comp. *flyge-wīl*, 'a flying wile,' an arrow); cf. Icel. *vēl*, *væl*, an artifice, wile, craft, device, fraud, trick (> OF. *guile*, > E. *guile*: see *guile*[1]).] A trick or stratagem; anything practised for insnaring or deception: a sly, insidious artifice.

Bot hit is no ferly, thaz a fole madde,
And thurz *wyles* of wymmen be wonen to sorze.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 cranks, and wanton *wiles*,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 27.

=**Syn.** *Manœuver*, *Stratagem*, etc. See *artifice*.

wile[1] (wīl), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *wiled*, ppr. *wiling*. [< *wile*[1], *n.*] **1**†. To deceive; beguile; impose on.

So perfect in that art was Paridell
That he Malbeccoes halfen eye did *wyle*;
His halfen eye he *wiled* wondrous 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 Mysterics, 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).

But court na anither, tho' jokin' ye be,
For fear that she *wile* your fancy frae 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*.

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.

wile[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *while*[1].

wile[3]†, *n.* Same as *wild*[2], *Would* (?).

The earth is the Lords, and all the corners thereof; he created the mountaines of Wales as well as the *wiles* of Kent.
Howell, Forreine Travell (ed. Arber), p. 29.

wilful, willful (wil'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *wilful*, *wilfull*, *wylfulle*, *willfulle*; < *will*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*.] **1**†. Willing; ready; eager; keen.

With his fercfull folke to Phocus hee rides,
And is *wilfull* in werk to wirchen hem care.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 412.

As thai past on the payment the pepull beheld,
Haden wonder of the weghes, & *wilfulde* 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.), l. 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* thingis [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, l. 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; 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*[1]. [Scotch.]=**Syn. 3.** *Untoward, Contrary*, etc. (see *wayward*), self-willed, mulish, intractable, headstrong, unruly, heady.

wilfulhead† (wil'fûl-hed), *n.* [ME. *wilfulhed*; < *wilful* + *-head*.] Wilfulness; perverse obstinacy.

And nat be lyk tiraunts of Lumbardye,
That usen *wilfulhed* and tirannye.
Chaucer, Good Women (1st version), l. 355.

wilfulling†, *n.* [< *wilful* + *-ing*[1].] A wilful act. [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 (wil'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *wilfully, wilfulli, wylfully, wilfulliche*; < *wilful* + *-ly*[2].] 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 nought abasshed to bydde and to be nedy;
Syth he that wrought al the worlde was *wilfullich* 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, l. 155.

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, l. 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.

Surely of such desperat persons as will *wilfully* followe the course of theyr owne follye there is noe compassion to be had. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

If we sin *wilfully* after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth 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 lawful.

wilfulness, willfulness (wil'fûl-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 design.

The deliberateness and *wilfulness*, or as we prefer to call it the intention, which constitutes the crime of murder.
Mozley and Whitely.

wilily (wi'li-li), *adv.* [< *wily* + *-ly*[2].] In a wily manner; by stratagem; insidiously; craftily.

They did work *wilily*. Josh. ix. 4.

wiliness (wi'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wily; cunning; guile.

wilk (wilk), *n.* A dialectal form of *whelk*.

will[1] (wil), *r.* Pres. 1 *will*, 2 *wilt*, 3 *will*, pl. *will*; imperf. 1 *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, wile, wulle, woule, wolle, wole, wol, woll* (also contr. *ulle*); 2d pers. *wilt, wult, wolt*; 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, wylle*, 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* = Icel. *vilja* = Sw. *vilja* = Dan. *ville* = Goth. *wiljan* (pret. *wilda*) = OBulg. *voliti*, will, *relieti*, command, = Russ. *relieti*, command, etc., = Lith. *woliti*, will, = L. *velle* (pres. ind. *volo*), wish. Prob. not connected, as usually asserted, with Gr. *βούλεσθαι*, will, wish, or with Skt. *var*, choose, select, prefer. From the same source are ult. E. *will*[2], *wale*[2], *wile, well*[2], *weal*[1], *wild*[1], *wilful*, etc. From the L. verb are ult. E. *volition, voluntary, volunteer, volunty, voluptuary*, etc., *nolens volens*, 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 3it my sone hire wedde & to wife haue?
William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4203.

"The toure vp the toft," quod she, "treuthe is there-inne,
And *wolde* that 3e wrou3te as his worde techeth."
Piers Plowman (B), i. 13.

I *wol* him noght thogh thou were deed tomorwe.
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. 54.

Here I *would* not More to flit from his literal plain sense.
Tyndale, 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*) *heaven*, etc.

Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, 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 Ene
Was, whanne god *wolde* out of the wye y-drawe.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 230.

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 clippen 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.), l. 714.

They cryed 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 Virgin, 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 (H. Hall, 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, xxv.

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.

Alas, the general might have pardon'd follies!
Soldiers *will* talk sometimes.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 1.

Fate's such a shrewish thing,
She *will* be mistris. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi. 498.

Some, not contented to haue them [Saxons] a people of German race, *will* 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, etc.); be (am, is, are, etc.) accustomed (to do, etc.); do usually: noting frequent or customary action.

Joves halt it greet humblesse
And vertu eek, that thou *wolt* make
A nyght ful ofte thyn heed to ake.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 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 puff 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 verb-phrase signifying no more than the simple verb: as, I'm thinking this *will* be (that is, this is) your daughter.

I am aferd there *wylle* be sumthyng amys.
Coventry Mysteries (ed. Halliwell), p. 395.

Sixe comoun cubites, that *wil* be nyne foot long.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon (ed. Babington), [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? *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxlii.

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 betraied, and *wolde* crye as she that was sore affraied, and thei seide that yef she spake eny worde she sholde a-non be slaine. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

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 *shall*[1], B., 2.

And al the bettre sule ge speden,
If ge *wilen* gee with treweithe leden.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2304.

Yef we *willeth* don his sernise . . . 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., l. 42.

Wife. O, we shall have murder! you kill my heart.
May. No, I *will* shed no blood.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

Without their learning, 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* assist. Thackeray *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., final note.

I *would* have thought her spirit had been invincible against all assaults of affection.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 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 *wyl* to the chapel, for chaunce that may falle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2132.

And Pandare wep as he to water *wolde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 115.

Pan. I heartily beseech you what must I do?
Troil. 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 *nill*[1].

will[1] (wil), *n.* [< ME. *wille, wylle,* < AS. *willa* = OS. *willeo, willio, willo* = OFries. *willa* = MD. *wille,* D. *wil* = OHG. *willo,* MHG. G. *wille* = Icel. *vili* = Sw. *vilja* = Dan. *villie* = Goth. *wilja,* will; from the verb: see *will*[1], *v.*] **1.** Wish; desire; pleasure; inclination; choice.

Man, y am more redy alway
To forȝeue 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.

I thanke God, I had no *wille* to don it, for no thing that he behighten me. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 35.

I wol axe if it hir *wille* be
To be my wyf, and reule hir after me.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 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 consayut his *wille,*
He onswared hym honestly with orryng a litill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1918.

Thy *will* be done. Mat. vi. 10.

There is no greater Hindrance to Men for accomplishing their *Will* than their own Wilfulness.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 72.

That eternal immutable law to which *will* and reason are the same. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

He holds him with his glittering eye—
The wedding-guest stood still,
And listens like a three-years' child:
The Mariner hath his *will.*
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, 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 of one'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* being then used, as in the Roman and civil law, of a disposition of personal property; hence the phrase, 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 nominates 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 rules. 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 three are required. In some jurisdictions it is enough that he acknowledge to the witnesses that the subscription he has previously made is his. (3) He must at the same time publish the will—that is, declare to the witnesses that it is his will. (4) They must thereafter in his presence and at his request, and in the presence of one another, subscribe their names as witnesses. 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 Christ had made his *will* at this supper, and given strength to his *will* by his death, and proved his *will* by his resurrection, and left the church possessed of his estate by his ascension. . . . he poured out his legacy of knowledge. *Donne,* Sermons, xxviii.

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, II. 255).

5. Discretion; free or arbitrary disposal; sufferance; mercy.

ȝe ar welcum to welde as yow lykez,
That here is, al is yowre awen, to haue 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 fonle chaunge-able wether we strake all oure sayles and lay drynynge in the large see at Godes *wyll* vnto the nexte mornynge.
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 chastised 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 real 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 tiring 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 the other we often reject.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. viii. § 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.** (*a*†) At command; in thorough mastery.

He that can find two words of concord cannot find foure or fiue or sixe, vnlesse he haue 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 be liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor. See *estate at will,* under *estate.*

ȝe schul wite of ȝoure sone
That ȝe long haue for-lore lene me for sothe,
& him winne a-ȝen *at wille.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2955.

We know more from nature than we can *at will* communicate. *Emerson,* Nature, iv.

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.

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 sense 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 is imperfect, while the objections to it are weighty. It is contended on the one hand that such spontaneity is an indispensable condition of moral action; and on the other that, if it exists, it has no direct reference to morality except this that, so far as a being is spontaneous in this sense, he is free from the moral law as well as from that of causation, and that there is neither sense nor justice in holding him responsible for mere sporadic effects of pure non-cause. Responsibility, it is argued, ought to imply that a man's conduct can be regulated by principles as efficient causes, and is not free from the influence of causation.—**Free will,** liberty; freedom; liberty as to choice in faith or conduct; also, the faculty of will as being free, or not absolutely subject to causation.

Certainly there be that delight in giddiness, and count it a bondage 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 I do not consider this inability to the notion any disproof of the fact of *free-will.*
Sir W. Hamilton, Works, p. 611.

Good will. (*a*) Favor; kindness. (*b*) Sincerity; right intention.

Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and strife; and some also of *good will.* Phil. i. 15.

His willes†, of his own will; voluntarily.

A thyng that no man wol, *his willes,* helde.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 272 (Harl. MS.).

Ill will, enmity; unfriendliness. It expresses less than *malice.* 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 *register*[2].—**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 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*[1].—**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 tho' the Giant Ages heave the hill
And break the shore, and evermore
Make and break, and *work their will,* . . .
What know we greater than the soul?
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Wills Act, an English statute of 1837 (7 Wm. IV. 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.

will[2] (wil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *willed,* ppr. *willing* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *wills*). [< ME. *willen, willen* (pret. *willede*), < AS. *willian* (pret. *willode*), will, demand, desire; cf. AS. *wilnian,* > ME. *wilnen,* desire, wish (see *wilnen*); secondary verbs, from the primitive verb represented by *will*[1]. The two verbs (*will*[1] and *will*[2]) early became confused, more esp. in cases in which the auxiliary 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, i. 4.

2†. To communicate or express a wish to; desire; request; direct; tell; bid; order; command.

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 cousin *willed* me . . . that I should write vnto you the sorrow which I conceiued of the sicknesse your Lordship hath had.
Guevara, Letters (tr. 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, II. 158.

3. To determine by act of choice; decide; decree; 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, I. 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 might 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.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 92.

We shall have success if we truly *will* success—not otherwise. *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.

5. To bring under the influence or control of the will of another; subject to the power of another's will. [Recent.]

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*, I. 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 guests, if so you *will*,
Follow us. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

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.

will[3]†, *a.* [Se. also *wull;* < ME. *will, wille,* < Icel. *villr* (for **vildr*), 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.), l. 2369.

And *wull* and waif for eight lang years
They sail'd upon the sea.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

will[3]†, *v. i.* [< *will*[3], *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.* [< ME. *willed;* < *will*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a will; determined as to will: usually in composition, as in self-*willed*, weak-*willed*.

He is *wylled* that comynycasyon and trete schold be had.
Paston Letters, I. 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 occurrence in Europe, but is found abundantly in New Jersey, and there constitutes a very valuable zinc ore. Troostite is a crystallized variety containing some manganese.

willer (wil'ėr), *n.* [< *will*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who wishes; a wisher: used in some rare compounds: as, an ill-*willer*.—**2.** One who wills.

Be pleased to cast a glance on two considerations—1. 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, II. 10.

willet (wil'et), *n.* [So called from its cry; cf. *pill-will-willet.*] A North American bird of the snipe family, the semipalmated 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*[1].

willie-fisher (wil'i-fish″ėr), *n.* The common tern or sea-swallow. See cut under *Sterna*. [Forfar, Scotland.]

willie-hawkie (wil'i-hâ'ki), *n.* The little grebe, or dabchick. *C. Swainson.* [Antrim, Ireland.]

willie-man-beard (wil'i-man-bērd′), *n.* The sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*. Compare cut under *stickleback*. [Local, Eng.]

willie-muftie, *n.* See *willy-mufty.*

willewaught (wil'i-wâcht), *n.* [< *willie* (here used with dim. effect) + *waught.*] A hearty draught of liquor. [Scotch.]

An' we'll tak' a right guid *willie-waught*
For auld lang syne. *Burns*, Auld Lang Syne.

willing (wil'ing), *n.* [< ME. *willing;* verbal n. of *will*[1], *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*[1]. *Willing* in mod. use also represents the ppr. of *will*[2].] **1.** Favorably disposed; ready; inclined; desirous: as, *willing* to work; *willing* to depart.

I shall be *willing*, if not apt, to learn.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 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, no 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. Voluntary; cheerfully given, granted, done, or borne: as, *willing* service; *willing* poverty.

I raise him thus, and with this *willing* kiss I seal his pardon. *Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Sad Ulysses' soul, and all the rest,
Are held with his melodious harmony
In *willing* chains and sweet captivity.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 52.

The chief is apt to get an extra share [of the spoils], either by 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, or slowness: as, a *willing* horse; a *willing* hand.

Mount the decks, and call the *willing* wind.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 655.

4†. In harmony or accord; like-minded.

I am perswaded the Devill himselfe was never *willing* with their proceedings. *N. 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* + *-ly*[2].] In a willing manner. Specifically—(*a*) Of one's own will, choice, or consent; voluntarily; knowingly.

Heer I swere that never *willingly*
In werk ne thought I nil yow disobeye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 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*.
Philem. 14.

Proud of employment, *willingly* I go.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 35.

They would *willingly* haue beene friends, or haue giuen any composition they could.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 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. 1.

They one after another declared their conviction of their errors, and their *willingness* to receive baptism.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

2†. Good will; readiness.

We, having now the best at Barnet field,
Will thither straight, for *willingness* rids way.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 21.

=**Syn. 1.** *Forwardness, Willingness.* See *forwardness.*

will-in-the-wisp (wil'in-thē-wisp), *n.* Same as *will-o'-the-wisp.*

Willisian (wil'is-i-an), *a.* [< *Willis* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Thomas Willis, an 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 cranial 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 *willywaw*.

Those whirlwind squalls, formerly called, by the sealers in Tierra del Fuego, *williwaws*. 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.* [< *will*[1] + *-less.*] **1.** Lacking will-power; having no will or volition; not volitional.

A merely knowing, quite *will-less* being.
Du Prel, Philos. of Mysticism (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 *Lomvia troile*, a bird of the auk family, abundant on both coasts of the North Atlantic. Also *willeock*. See cut under *murre*[2]. [Local, British.]

will-o'-the-wisp (wil'o-thē-wisp), *n.* **1.** The ignis fatuus; hence, 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, ii. 1.

2. A common fresh-water alga, *Nostoc commune:* so named from its sudden and seemingly mysterious appearance. See *Nostoc.*

willow[1] (wil'ō), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *willy;* < ME. *wilowe, wylow, weloghe, wilwe, wilge,* < AS. *welig* = MD. *welighe, wilghe*, later *wilge*, D. *wilg* = MLG. LG. *wilge*, willow; root uncertain. For other names, cf. *sallow*[2] and *withy.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** 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 wil-*

Black Willow (*Salix nigra*).
1, branch with female ament; 2, male ament; *a*, capsule, opening; *b*, 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 plaunte.
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, *Salix amygdalina*, 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 cxxxvii.), probably a species of poplar, *Populus Euphratica*. The weeping willow was

once supposed to be the tree, fancy associating its pendulous branches with the hanging of the harps. The oleander is sometimes selected as the tree. Compare *weeping willow*.—**Bay willow.** (*a*) *Salix pentandra*, a shrub or small tree of Europe and temperate Asia, having broadly ovate or oblong leaves, which are thick, smooth, and shining, rendering it highly ornamental. (*b*) See *willow-herb*.—**Bedford willow.** See *crack willow*.—**Bitter willow.** See *purple willow*.—**Black willow.** (*a*) A tree of moderate size, *Salix nigra*, widely distributed in North America, commonly found bending over watercourses. The wood is of little value; the bark contains salicylic acid, and is a popular domestic febrifuge. See cut on preceding page. (*b*) The variety *Scouleriana* of *Salix flavescens*, found on the western coast of North America, a small tree with the wood light, hard, strong, and tough. (*c*) Same as *bay willow* (*a*). [Local, Eng.]—**Brittle willow.** Same as *crack willow*.—**Crack willow,** a tall handsome tree, *Salix fragilis*, so called because the twigs break easily from the branches. It is native in Europe and Asia, and is often cultivated, affording, with the closely related white willow, the best willow-timber. A hybrid, *S. Russeliana*, of this and the white willow is the Bedford or Leicester willow, whose bark is said to contain more tannin than oak-bark, and more salicin than most of the genus.—**Desert willow,** a small tree of willow-like habit, *Chilopsis saligna*, of the *Bignoniaceæ*, found in arid regions in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. The flowers, borne in terminal racemes, have a funnel-form corolla swollen out above, an inch or two long, colored white and purplish; the pods resemble those of *Catalpa*.—**Diamond willow,** a form of the heart-leaved willow (see below) growing on the banks of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, having remarkable diamond-shaped scars due to the arrest of wood-growth at the base of atrophied twigs. It is made into unique canes.—**Dwarf gray willow.** Same as *sage-willow*.—**French willow.** (*a*) Same as *almond willow*. (*b*) See *willow-herb*.—**Glaucous willow,** the pussy-willow.—**Glossy willow.** Same as *shining willow*.—**Goat willow,** the great sallow, *Salix caprea*. See *sallow*[1].—**Golden willow** or **osier.** See *white willow*.—**Ground willow,** *Salix arctica*, and perhaps other dwarf northern species. See *Salix*.—**Heart-leafed willow,** *Salix cordata*, the most widely distributed and variable American willow, a tall shrub with the leaves narrow but heart-shaped at the base. A variety, *S. vestita*, is the *diamond willow* (see above). **Hedge willow,** the sallow, *Salix caprea*.—**Hoop willow.** Same as *ring willow*.—**Huntington willow,** the white willow.—**Leicester willow,** the crack willow.—**Long-leafed willow.** Same as *sandbar willow*.—**Osier willow.** See *osier;* also *almond willow, purple willow, white willow*.—**Persian willow.** See *willow-herb*.—**Prairie willow,** a grayish shrub, *Salix humilis*, related to the sage-willow, growing 3 to 8 feet high, common on dry plains, etc., in the United States.—**Primrose willow.** See *Jussiæa*.—**Purple willow,** a shrub or small tree, *Salix purpurea*, found through Europe and temperate Asia. Also called *bitter, rose,* and *whipcord willow*. Its bark is rich in salicin, and so bitter that it is not gnawed by animals; hence this willow is specially recommended for game-proof hedges. It is at the same time one of the best osier willows.—**Pussy willow.** See *pussy-willow*.—**Ring** or **ring-leafed willow,** a variety of the weeping willow with the leaves curled into rings.—**Rose willow.** See *purple willow*.—**Rosebay willow.** See *willow-herb*. **Sage willow.** See *sage-willow*.—**Sallow willow,** the common sallow, *Salix caprea*.—**Sandbar willow,** *Salix longifolia*, a small tree often forming dense clumps of great beauty on river sandbars and banks. It is very common throughout the Mississippi basin, and reaches its greatest development in northern California and Oregon.—**Shining willow,** a river-bank shrub or small tree, *Salix lucida*, of North America, closely allied to the bay willow of Europe, the leaves with a long tapering point, smooth and shining on both sides. It is among the most beautiful of willows, and is becoming popular in cultivation.—**Silky willow.** (*a*) The white willow. (*b*) *Salix Sitchensis*, a low much-branched tree of the Pacific coast from California northward.—**Swamp willow,** the pussy-willow.—**Sweet willow,** the sweet-gale, *Myrica Gale;* also, the bay willow. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To wear the willow,** to put on the trappings of woe for a lost lover.

> Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
> I'll *wear the willow* garland for his sake.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 228.

Virginia or **Virginian willow.** See *ltea*.—**Water willow.** See *water-willow*.—**Weeping willow,** a large tree, *Salix Babylonica*, distinguished by its very long and slender pendulous branches, a native, not of Babylon, but of eastern Asia, now common in cultivation in Europe and America. Only the female plant is known in western countries, but it spreads to some extent by the drifting and rooting of its broken branches. It is considered an emblem of mourning, and is often planted in graveyards. The Kilmarnock weeping willow is a remarkable variety of the common sallow. There is an American weeping willow sold in nurseries, which is a partly pendulous form of the European purple willow.—**Whipcord willow.** See *purple willow*.—**White willow,** *Salix alba*, otherwise called *Huntington* and *silky willow*, perhaps the most common cultivated species, a fine tree becoming from 50 to 80 feet high, the leaves ashy-gray or silky-white on both sides. Its wood is smooth, light, soft, tough, and not subject to splintering, and is used for a great variety of purposes. It makes a good gunpowder charcoal, for which purpose it is grown in New Jersey and Delaware. The typical form is the variety *S. cærulea*, or blue willow. The variety *S. vitellina*, the golden willow or osier, with yellow twigs, is largely grown for basket-making.—**Whortle willow,** *Salix Myrsinites*, a low, sometimes closely procumbent shrub, under a foot high, with small round, ovate, or lanceolate leaves found in the mountains of the northern Old World.—**Willow scale.** See *scale*[1].—**Willow span-worm,** one of a number of geometrid larvæ which feed upon willow, as the pink-striped, the larva of *Drilinia ribidaria* of the United States.—**Willow tussock-moth,** a North American tussock-moth, *Orygia definita*, whose larva seems to feed only on willow—a peculiar fact, since other tussock-moth larvæ are rather general feeders. **Yellow willow,** the variety *vitellina* of *Salix alba*. See *white willow*, above.

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 yellowish-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 tea.** See *tea*[1].

Willow Pattern.

willow[1] (wil'ō), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *willowed*, ppr. *willowing*. [< *willow*[1], *n.*] 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[2] (wil'ō), *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 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 casing 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 *scutcher*. Also called *cotton-cleaning machine, devil, opening-machine, willower, willowing-machine, willow-machine*, and *willying-machine*.

willow-beauty (wil'ō-bū"ti), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Boarmia rhomboidaria*.

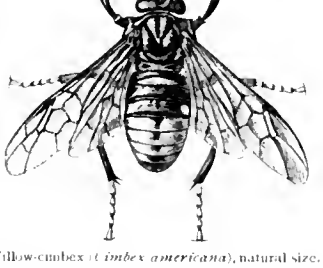
willow-bee (wil'ō-bē), *n.* A kind of leaf-cutting bee, *Megachile willughbiella* (wrongly *willoughbyella*), which builds its cells in willows, as originally described by Francis Willughby (1671).

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, *Phyllodecta vitellinæ*, which damages willows in England and on the continent of Europe, its larvæ feeding on the leaves and pupating underground.

willow-cactus (wil'ō-kak"tus), *n.* See *Rhipsalis*.

willow-caterpillar (wil'ō-kat"ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* Any one of the many different lepidopterous 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*,



Willow-cimbex (*Cimbex americana*), natural size.

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-kėr"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 prevent the wearing of the banks.

willow-dolerus (wil'ō-dol"e-rus), *n.* A small saw-fly, *Dolerus arvensis*, blue-black in color, found frequently on willows in the United States in May and June.

willowed (wil'ōd), *a.* [< *willow*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Abounding with willows. [Rare.]

> No longer steel-clad warriors ride
> Along thy wild and *willow'd* shore.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 1.

willower (wil'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *willow*[1] + *-er*[1].] Same as *willow*[2].

willow-fly (wil'ō-flī), *n.* A pseudoneuropterous insect of the family *Perlidæ;* any perlid or stone-fly; especially, one whose larva is used for bait, as the yellow sally, *Chloroperla viridis* of England, or *Nematura variegata* of the same country. See cut under *Perla*.

willow-gall (wil'ō-gâl), *n.* Any one of numerous galls upon willow-shoots and -leaves, made mainly by gall-midges (*Cecidomyiidæ*), but often by gall-making saw-flies of the genera *Evura* and *Nematus*. Examples of the former are the pine-cone willow-gall of *Cecidomyia strobiloides* and the cabbage-sprout willow-gall of *Cecidomyia salicis-brassicoides*. Examples of those made by saw-flies are the willow apple-gall of *Nematus salicis-pomum*, the willow egg-gall of *Evura salicis-ovum*, and the willow bud-gall of *Evura salicis-gemma*.

Cabbage-sprout Willow-gall.

willow-garden (wil'ō-gär"dn), *n.* A sportsmen's name for a swale grown with willows.

> 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'ō-ground), *n.* A piece of swampy land where osiers are grown for basket-making.

willow-grouse (wil'ō-grous), *n.* The willow-ptarmigan.

willow-herb (wil'ō-ėrb), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Epilobium*, so named from the willow-like leaves of *E. angustifolium*, the great willow-herb. This is the most conspicuous species, a native of Europe, Asia, and North America, abounding especially in recent forest-clearings, hence in America also called *fire-weed*. It grows from 4 to 7 feet high, and bears a long raceme of showy pink-purple flowers. Other (British) names are *rose-bay, bay willow, Persian,* and especially *French, willow*. *E. latifolium* of arctic Europe, Asia, and North America, reaching Colorado in the mountains, is a much lower plant with similar showy flowers. *E. obcordatum* is a beautiful dwarf species of the mountains of California. *E. luteum*, found from Oregon northward, is peculiar in its yellow flowers. Many species are not at all showy. The great willow-herb and others have an unofficinal medicinal use. The Indian name *wicup* or *wicopy* survives in some books. See also cut under *coma*.

The Inflorescence of Willow-herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*). *a*, capsule, opening; *b*, seed.

2. See *Lythrum*.—**French willow-herb,** the French willow. See def. 1.—**Hooded willow-herb,** the skullcap, *Scutellaria*.—**Night willow-herb,** the evening primrose, *Œnothera biennis*.—**Spiked willow-herb,** *Epilobium angustifolium*, formerly *E. spicatum*.—**Swamp willow-herb,** *Epilobium palustre*.

willowing-machine (wil'ō-ing-ma-shēn"), *n.* Same as *willow*[2].

willowish (wil'ō-ish), *a.* [< *willow*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling the willow; like the color of the willow. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 5.

willow-lark (wil'ō-lärk), *n.* The sedge-warbler. *Pennant*, 1768. (*Imp. Dict.*)

willow-leaf (wil'ō-lēf), *n.* One of the elongated filaments of which the solar photosphere appears to be composed, especially in the neighborhood of sun-spots. The name was proposed by Nasmyth, but is no longer in general use, since as a rule the photospheric granules are not of a form to justify it.

willow-machine (wil'ō-ma-shēn"), *n.* Same as *willow*[2].

willow-moth (wil'ō-môth), *n.* A common British noctuid moth, *Caradrina quadripunctata*, a pale mottled species whose caterpillar does much damage to stored grain.

willow-myrtle (wil'ō-mėr"tl), *n.* A myrtaceous tree with willow-like leaves, *Agonis flexuosa*, of western Australia, growing 40 feet high.

willow-oak (wil'ō-ōk), *n.* An American oak, *Quercus Phellos*, found from New York near the

coast to Texas and north to Kentucky and Missouri. 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 felloes 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 barrens and dry upland ridges. The leaves are somewhat broader than those of the willow-oak, leathery, and white-downy beneath. Also *blue-jack* and *sand-jack*.

willow-peeler (wil′ō-pē″lėr), *n.* A machine or device for stripping the bark from willow-wands, as a croteh with sharp edges, through which the wand is drawn. Also called *willow-stripper*.

willow-ptarmigan (wil′ō-tär″mi-gan), *n.* The common ptarmigan of North America, *Lagopus albus*, having in winter white plumage with a black tail, but no black stripe through the eye; distinguished from *rock-ptarmigan*. Also *willow-grouse*. The name originally applied to the European bird named *L. saliceti*. See *dalripa* and *rype*[2].

willow-sawfly (wil′ō-sâ″flī), *n.* Any one of the different saw-flies which breed upon willow, as *Cimbex americana, Dolerus arvensis, Nematus ventralis*, and a number of others. *Phyllœcus integer* is a North American species whose larvæ bore into the young shoots of willow, whenee it is specified as the *willow-shoot saw-fly*. See *willow-cimbex* and *willow-dolerus*.

willow-slug (wil′ō-slug), *n.* The larva of any saw-fly, as *Nematus ventralis*, which infests willows. That of the speeies named, more fully called *yellow-spotted willow-slug*, has some economic consequenee in connection with the osier industry.

willow-sparrow (wil′ō-spar′ō), *n.* Same as *willow-warbler*. [Local, Eng.]

willow-thorn (wil′ō-thôrn), *n.* Same as *sallow-thorn*. See *Hippophaë*.

willow-warbler (wil′ō-wâr″blėr), *n.* A small sylviine 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 eopses. See *chiff-chaff*.—**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-wėrt), *n.* 1. The common loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris*, or the purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*.—2. A plant of the order *Salicineæ*, the willow family. *Lindley*.

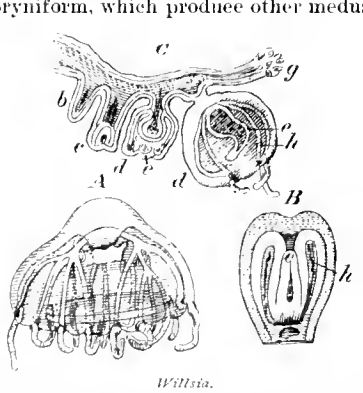
willow-wren (wil′ō-ren), *n.* The willow-warbler: a common British name and also book-name.

willowy (wil′ō-i), *a.* [< *willow*[1] + *-y*[1].] 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-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after one *Wills*.] A generic name based on medusoids of certain gymnoblastic hydroid polyps, apparently coryniform, which produce other medusoids



Willsia.

A, the medusa, with budding stolons. *B*, a bud developed on a stolon; *b*, its radial canal; *c*, manubrium. *c*, a stolon; *g*, its free end beset with nematocysts; *b*, *c*, *d*, *d*, four budding medusoids, the last nearly ready to be detached; *e* and *h*, as in fig. *B*.

like themselves by means of proliferating stolons; 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 medusoids. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 132.

Willughbeia (wil-ō-bē′iạ), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1819), named for Francis *Willughby*, 1635–72, an English naturalist, who wrote on the use of sap in plants.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ* and tribe *Carisseæ*. It is characterized by climbing 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 *Willughbeia* 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. elastica* of many writers, an india-rubber plant of Borneo, is now classed as *Urceola*.

will-willet (wil′wil″et), *n.* [Cf. *willet, pill-willet*.] 1. Same as *pill-willet*.—2†. The American oyster-catcher: as, "the *will-willet* or oyster-eateher," *Bartram*, Travels (ed. 1791). *Lawson*, 1709.

will-with-a-wisp, *n.* Same as *will-o'-the-wisp*, 1.

will-worship (wil′wėr″ship), *n.* [A lit. rendering of Gr. *ἐθελοθρησκία*; < *will*[3] + *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 worship*. Col. ii. 23.
>
> 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 entrals of our Peace. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

will-worshiper (wil′wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* One who practises will-worship.

> He that says "God is rightly 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. iii. 13.

willy[1] (wil′i), *a.* [< ME. *willy, willi* (= G. *willig*, willing); < *will*[1] + *-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 eleer. *Paston Letters*, I. 88.

2. Self-willed; wilful. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

willy[2] (wil′i), *n.* A dialeetal variant of *willow*[1].

willy[3] (wil′i), *n.* [< ME. *wilie*, < AS. *wilige*, a basket made of willow twigs, < *welig*, a willow: see *willow*[1]. Cf. *weel*[2].] A willow basket; a fish-basket. [Prov. Eng.]

willy[4] (wil′i), *n.* Same as *willow*[2].

willyard (wil′yärd), *a.* 1. Wilful; obstinate; unmanageable.

> "He's a gude 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 *willyard* 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-mạ-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*[1], *will*[2].—2. Vacillating; shilly-shallying.

> Someone saw thy *willy-nilly* nun
> Vying a tress against our golden fern.
> *Tennyson*, Harold, v. 1.

Also *nilly-willy*.

willy-wagtail (wil′i-wag′tāl), *n.* The white or pied wagtail. [Local, Eng.]

willywaw, *n.* See *williwaw*.

Wilmot proviso. See *proviso*.

wilnt, *v.* [< ME. *wilnen, wilnien*, < AS. *wilnian*, < *willan*, wish, desire: see *will*[1], *will*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. 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 fayle, or thou leve it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 295.

2. To receive willingly; consent or submit to.

> To penaunce 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 haue synned longe hifore,
> And axe merey 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 eherl . . . higt it hastely to haue what it wold gerne,
> Appeles & alle thinges that childern after *wilnen*.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 59.

wilning†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *wiln, v.*] Desire; inclination; will.

> 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*, Boethius, iii. prose 11.

wilsome[1] (wil′sum), *a.* [< ME. *wilsom;* < *will*[1] + *-some*. Cf. *wilsome*[2].] 1. Wilful; obstinate; stubborn. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2†. Loved; desirable; amiable.

> Thus was the kowherd out of kare kindeli holpen,
> He & his *wilsum* wif wel to liuen for euer.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5394.

3. Fat; indolent. [Prov. Eng.]

wilsome[2] (wil′sum), *a.* [< ME. *wilsum, wilsom, wildsom* (prob. after Icel. *villusamr*, erroneous, false); < *wild*[1] (ef. *will*[3]) + *-some*. Prob. confused with *wilsome*[1].] 1. Wandering; devious.

> Mony *wylsum* way he rode,
> The bok as I herde say.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 689.
>
> Allas! what ayles 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 eomyng. *York Plays*, p. 97.

[Provincial in both senses.]

wilsomeness (wil′sum-nes), *n.* [ME.; < *wilsome*[1] + *-ness*.] Wilfulness; obstinacy. *Wyclif*, Eeclus. xxxi. 40.

Wilson's blackcap. See *blackcap*, 2 (*c*), and cut under *Myiodioctes*.

Wilson's bluebird. The common eastern bluebird of the United States, *Sialia sialis* (formerly *S. wilsoni*). See cut under *Sialia*.

Wilson's fly-catching warbler. See *warbler*, and cut under *Myiodioctes*.

Wilson's phalarope. See *Steganopus* (with cut).

Wilson's sandpiper. See *sandpiper*, and cut under *stint*, 3.

Wilson's snipe. See *snipe*[1], and cut under *Gallinago*.

Wilson's stint. See *stint*, 3.

Wilson's stormy petrel. See *Oceanites*.

Wilson's tern. See *tern*[1] and *Sterna* (with cut).

Wilson's theorem. See *theorem*.

Wilson's thrush. See *veery* (with cut).

wilt[1] (wilt), *v.* [Also *welt*, dial. variants of *wilk, welk* (= G. *welk*, withered, *verwelken*, fade, wither): see *welk*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To droop or fade, as plants or flowers when cut or plucked; wither.

> To *wilt*, for wither, spoken of green herbs or flowers, is a general word. *Ray*.
>
> The frosts have fallen and the flowers are drooping, summer *wilts* into autumn. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

2. To become soft or languid; lose energy, pith, or strength. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *trans.* To cause to droop or become languid, as a plant; take the stiffness, strength, or vigor out of; hence, to render limp and pithless; depress.

> Despots have *wilted* the human race into sloth and imbecility. *Dwight*.
>
> She wanted a pink that Miss Amy had pinned on her breast . . . and died, holding the *wilted* stem in her hand. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

wilt[2] (wilt). The second person singular present indicative of *will*[1].

Wilton carpet. See *carpet*.

wiluite (wil′ū-īt), *n.* [< *Wilui* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A variety of grossular garnet from the Wilui (Vilni) river in eastern Siberia.—2. A variety of vesuvianite from the same locality. Also *viluite*.

wily (wī′li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wilie, wylie;* < ME. *wily, wyly;* < *wile*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of wiles; subtle; cunning; 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 Magnificenee.

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*1), designing, deceitful, foxy, diplomatic, delusive, insidious.

wily-beguile†, *n.* The deceiving of one's self in attempting to deceive another: used only in the phrase *to play wily-beguile* (or *wily-beguily*).

They, *playing wily beguile* themselves, think it enough inwardly to favour the truth, though outwardly they curry favour.
J. Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc., 1848), I. 375.

"*Playing wily-beguile*": deceiving. A proverbial expression. 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. *wimble*2.] To winnow grain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wimberry, *n.* See *winberry*.

wimble1 (wim'bl), *n.* [Also Sc. *wimmle, wamil, wammle, wammel;* < ME. **wimbel, wymble, wymbyl, *wimmel;* cf. MD. *wimpel*, a wimble, = Dan. *vimmel*, an auger. = OSw. *wimla* (Molbech), an auger (not to be identified with Icel. **veimil*, which occurs but once, in comp. *veimiltýta*, applied to a crooked person, but said by Cleasby to mean 'wimble-stick' (*týta*, 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. verb *wind*1: see *wind*1. From the MD. form is derived OF. *guimbelet, gimbelet, guibelet*, > ME. *gymlet*, > E. *gimlet, gimblet:* see *gimlet*.] **1†.** A gimlet.

Unto the pith a ffrenssh *wymble* in bore,
Threste in a braunche of roggy wilde olyve,
Threste ynne it faste.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

'Tis but like the little *Wimble*, to let in the greater Auger. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 26.

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 drilling holes in marble.

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 euery harbory scaling,
Vp fretting the pilers, warding long *wymbeled* entryes.
Stanihurst, Æneid, 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. *Withal's Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 83.

wimble3† (wim'bl), *a.* [With excrescent *b* (as in *wimble*1), < Sw. *rimmel* (in comp. *rimmelkantig*), whimsical, giddy, Sw. dial. *rimmla*, be giddy or skittish (cf. MD. *wemelen*, turn around, move about, vibrate, etc.), equiv. to *rimmra* (> *rimmrig*, skittish, said of horses), freq. of *rima*, be giddy, allied to Icel. *rim*, giddiness (> E. *whim*, with intrusive *h:* see *whim*); cf. Dan. *rimse*, skip about, *rims*, brisk, quick: see *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, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 2.

wimbrel (wim'brel), *n.* Same as *whimbrel*.

wimming-dust (wim'ing-dust), *n.* Chaff. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wimple (wim'pl). *n.* [< ME. *wimpel, wympel, wymple, wimpil, wimpul,* < AS. **wimpel*, found twice in glosses, in the spelling *winpel*, wimple, covering for the neck, = D. *wimpel*, streamer, pendant, = MLG. *wimpel, wampel* = OHG. *wimpal*, a head-cloth, veil, MHG. G. *wimpel*, head-cloth, banner, pennon (> OF. *guimple*, F. *guimpe*, nun's veil, > E. *gimp:* see *gimp*1), = 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 neck, formerly worn by women out of doors,

Wimple, from a statue of Jeanne d'Evreux, Queen of France, consort 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 nuns. 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 curteys 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 chaplet, pale
Of whitest roses bound.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 17.

2. A plait or fold. [Scotch.]—**3†.** A loose or fluttering piece of cloth of any sort; a pennon or flag. *Weale.*

wimple (wim'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wimpled*, ppr. *wimpling*. [< ME. *wimplen;* < *wimple*, *n.*]
I. *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as with a wimple or veil; deck with a wimple; hide with a wimple.

Upon an amblere esily she sat,
Ywimpled 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 wimples; undulate; ripple: as, a brook that *wimples* onward.

Amang the bonnie, winding banks,
Where Doon rins, *wimplin'* clear.
Burns, Hallowcen.

She *wimpled* about to the pale moonbeam,
Like a feather that floats on a wind-tossed stream.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

2†. To lie in folds; make folds or irregular plaits.

For with a veile, that *wimpled* every where,
Her head and face was hid, that note to none appeare.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 5.

wim-sheet (wim'shēt), *n.* A provincial English form of *winnow-sheet*.

win1 (win), *v.*; pret. *won* (formerly also *wan*, still provincial), pp. *won*, ppr. *winning*. [< ME. *winnen, wynnen* (pret. *wan, wan*, pl. *wannen, wannen*, pp. *wunnen, wonnen, wunne*), < AS. *winnan* (pret. *wan, won*, pp. *wunnen*), fight, labor, contend, endure, suffer, = OS. *winnan* = OFries. *winna* = D. LG. *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; cf. Skt. √ *van*, get, win, also hold dear. From the same root are ult. E. *winsome, wean, ween, wone, wont.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To acquire by labor, effort, or struggle: secure; gain.

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*
Your acceptation. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, Prol.

Man praises man. Desert in arts or arms
Wins public honor. *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.), l. 315.

Those proud titles thou hast *won of* me.
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 from a mine.

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.
Cowper, Truth, l. 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 *wynne* one myle of the course of the water.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, (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 heavens.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 761.

And when the stony path began
By which the naked peak they *won*,
Up flew the snowy ptarmigan.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 1.

6†. To cause to attain to or arrive at; hence, to bring; convey.

Toax in the toile out of tene broght,
Wan hym wightly away wondit full sore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 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, l. 20.

"Sir," quod she, "I knowe well youre will is not for to haue me I loste." "I-loste," seide he, "nay, but I-*wonne* to grete honour." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 671.

7. To gain the affection, regard, esteem, compliance, favor, etc., of; move 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.

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., iii. 1. 67.

Who eas'ly being *won* along with them to go,
They altogether put into the wat'ry plain.
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 *win*, as used in mining, has frequently a more general meaning; it is thus defined in the glossary of the Pennsylvania Survey: "To mine, to develop, to prepare for mining." See *winning*.

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 ed.), p. 68.

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.* **1†.** 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.]

Thauh ȝe be trewe of ȝoure tonge and trewelich *wynne*,
And he as chast as a chytd that nother chit ne fyghteth.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 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 haue,
Ne neuere weene to *wynne* for eraft 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. *Milton*, 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 provincial.]

Bes wakond and warly; *wyn to* my chamber,
There swiftly to sweire vpon swete (halowes),
All this forward to fulfill ye fest with your hond.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 649.

I *wynne to* a thing. I retche to it. Je attayns. . . . This terme is farre northren. *Palsgrave*, p. 782.

And arme you well, and make you redy,
And *to* the walle ye *wynne*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 99).

Eh, my rheumatizy be that bad howiver be I to *win to* 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; succeed 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 provincial.]

"Say me, frende," quoth the freke with a felle chere,
"How *wan* thou in-to this won in wedez so fowle?"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 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 be;
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*[1].—**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 hearts of others. *Dryden*.

(*b*) To gain ground on; gain upon.

The rabble . . . will in time
Win upon power. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 224.

Thus, at half ebb, a rolling sea
Returns and *wins upon* the shore.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 140.

win[1]† (win), *n.* Strife; contention.

With al mankin
He haueth nith [envy] and *win*.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 8.

win[2] (win), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *winned*, ppr. *winning*. [Abbr. of *wind*[2], *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*ꟾ*i), *n.*; pl. *winberries, wimberries* (-iz). [Also sometimes *whinberry*; a dial. form, with shortened vowel, of *wineberry*.] A whortleberry.

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.* [< *win*[1], *v.*, + obj. *bread*.] That which earns 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-bred*), signifying that it is to his brand the soldier must look for the advancement of his fortune.
Hewitt, Anc. Armour, II. 253.

wince[1] (wins), *v.*; pret. and pp. *winced*, ppr. *wincing*. [Formerly also *winch, wench*; < ME. *wincen, winsen, wynsen, winchen, wynchen, wenchen*, < OF. **winchir, guinchir, guincher, guencher, guenchir, guencir, ganchir*, wince, = Pr. *gueuchir*, evade, < OHG. *wenkan*, MHG. *wenken*, G. *wanken*, waver, totter, start aside; cf. OHG. *wankōn, wanchōn*, waver, < *winchan*, MHG. *winken* (pret. *wauk*), move aside, nod, G. *winken*, nod, = E. *wink*: see *wink*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shrink, as in pain or from a blow; start back: literally or figuratively.

Qwarelles qwayntly swappez thorowe knyghtez
With iryne so wekyrly. that *wynche* they never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2104.

Rubbe there no more, least I *winch*, for deny I wil not that I am wrong on the withers.
Lyly, Euphues 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, l. 325.

Philip *winced* under this allusion to his unfitness for active sports. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 3.

2†. To kick.

Poul, . . . whom the Lord hadde chosun, that long tyme *wynside* agen the pricke.
Wyclif, Prologue on Acts of Apostles.

3†. To wriggle; twist and turn.

Long before the Child can crawl,
He 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.

wince[1] (wins), *n.* [< *wince*[1], *v.*] The act of one who winces; an involuntary shrinking movement 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.

wince[2] (wins), *n.* [A corrupt form of *winch*[1].] In *dyeing*, a simple hand-machine for changing 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*.

wince[2] (wins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *winced*, ppr. *wincing*. [< *wince*[2], *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 of the vats of a wincing-machine. See *wince*[2].

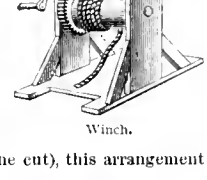
wincer (win'sėr), *n.* [< *wince*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who winces, shrinks, or kicks. *Milton*, Apol. for Smectymnuus, Pref. (*Latham.*)

wincey (win'si), *n.* [Also *winsey*; supposed to be an abbr. of **linsey-winsey*, 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.

winch[1] (winch), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *winee, winze*, 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 *wink*[1] and *winkle*, and so ult. to *wince*[1].] **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.

2. 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 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 pinion on a separate crank-shaft (as shown in the cut), this arrangement giving greater power.



Winch.

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. 776.

3. The reel of a fishing-rod.—**4.** Same as *wince*[2].—**Gipsy winch.** See *gipsy-winch*.—**Spun-yarn winch,** a small winch with a fly-wheel, used on board ship for making spun yarn.—**Steam-winch,** a winch driven by steam, in common use on steam-vessels for loading and discharging cargo.

winch[1] (winch), *v. t.* [< *winch*[1], *n.*] To hoist or haul by means of a wineh.

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, II. 128.

winch[2] (winch), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wince*[1].

Winchester bushel. See *bushel*[1], 1.

Winchester goose†. [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 bubo; 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*[2].

Winchester pint. A measure a little more than a wine-pint and less than a beer-pint.

wincingt, *a.* [< ME. *wynsynge*; ppr. of *wince*[1], *v.*] Kicking; hence, skittish; lively.

Wynsynge she was as is a joly colt.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 77.

wincing-machine (win'sing-ma-shēn*ꟾ*), *n.* In *dyeing*, an apparatus consisting of a series of vats containing dyes, mordants, soap-suds, etc., with a wince or reel between each two. See *wince*[2].

Winckel's disease. A disease occurring in infants, the chief symptoms of which are jaundice, bloody urine, and cyanosis. It commonly terminates fatally in a few days.

wincopipe† (wing'kō-pīp), *n.* The scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. See *wink-a-peep*.

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopipe*; which if it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair day will follow.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 827.

wind[1] (wīnd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wound* (occasionally but less correctly *winded*), ppr. *winding*. [< ME. *winden, wynden* (pret. *waud, 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* = Icel. *vinda*, turn, wind, = Sw. *vinda* = Dan. *vinde*, turn the eyes, squint, = Goth. *windan* (in comp. *bi-windan, du-ga-windan*), wind; cf. F. *guinder*, It. *ghindare*, wind up, < MHG.; root unknown. From the verb *wind*[1] are ult. E. *wend*[1], *wand, wander, windas, windlass*[1], *windlass*[2], *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 I couthe pulle or *wynde*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 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*. *Dryden*.

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 hath dronke her fille,
Aboute the welle gan she for to *wynde*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 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 sun-bleached dust, 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-Hater, 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.

6†. 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 I walwe and *wynde*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 246.

7. To have a twist or an unoven surface, or a surface whose parts do not lie in the same plane, as a piece of wood.—8†. To return.

Thus zirnes the zere in zisterdayes mony,
& wynter *wyndes* azayn.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 531.

To wind on with†, to follow the same course as; keep pace with.

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), II. 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 business 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 cause to move in this direction and in that; turn.

Every word gan up and down to *wynde*,
That he had seyd, as it come hire to mynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, 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, l. 85.

To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., 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.

4†. 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., II. 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. 1. 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, l. 671.

Sleep thou, and I 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 Candy, ii. 1.

Mr. Allerton being *wound* into his debte also upon particuler 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, capstan, 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 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 winding-drums are 25 feet in diameter, the rope weighs 4½ tons, the cage and load 7½ tons; the vertical distance through which the cage is raised is 580 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* themselues out of the way of vs. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, iii. 710.

8. To insinuate; work or introduce insidiously or stealthily; worm.

As he by his bould confidence & large promises deceived them in England that sente him, so he had *wound* 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.*

9†. To contrive by resort to shifts and expedients (to effect something); bring; procure or get by devious ways.

Wee'll haue some trick and wile
To *winde* our yonger brother out of prison
That lies in for the Rape.
Tournear, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 1.

He with his former dealings had *wound* in what money he had in ye partnership into his owne hands.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 301.

10†. 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 Lucca].
Howell, Letters, I. 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-Major, iii.

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.

I 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, O, *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 made use of that infirmity. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Our poet was at last *wound up* to the height of expectation. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

(*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 movement, 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 years
Yet freshly ran he on ten winters more. *Dryden.*

Is there a tongue like Delia's o'er her cup,
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.

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. 83 (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.

wind[1] (wind), *n.* [< ME. *winde* (= MD. MHG. *winde*, OHG. *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 or crooks; perfectly straight. [Colloq.]

wind[2] (wind; formerly and still poetically also wind), *n.* [< ME. *wind*, *wynd*, < AS. *wind* = OS. OFries. D. LG. *wind* = OHG. MHG. *wint*, G. *wind* = Icel. *vindr* = Sw. Dan. *vind* = Goth. *winds*, *winthis*, wind, air in motion, = W. *gwynt* = L. *ventus*, wind, = Gr. *ἀήτης*, a blast, gale, wind, = Skt. *vāta*, wind; lit. 'that which blows,' being orig. from the ppr. (cf. Gr. *ἀεἰς* (*ἀFεντ-*), blowing, ppr.) of a verb (Skt. √ *vā*) seen in Goth. *waian*, etc., G. *wehen*, blow, Russ. *vieiate*, 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. *vent*[2], *ventilate*, *ventose*, etc. (see also *vent*[1]).] 1. Air naturally in motion at the earth's surface with any degree of velocity; a current of air as coming 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 ultimate 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-breezes which arise respectively from a seasonal and diurnal difference of temperature between 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 reason of special characteristics, arising frequently from local topography, have received special appellations, as the *sirocco*, the *harmattan*, the *mistral*, the *foehn*, the *chinook*, etc. Winds are also commonly named from the point of compass from which they blow, as a *north wind*, an *east wind*, a *southwest wind*. The winds were personified and worshiped as divinities by the ancients, and representations of them are frequent in ancient art, particularly in Greek sculpture and vase-painting.

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 feteh Sapientia.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 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 he 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.

Else counsellors will but 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, l. 357.

6. Breath; also, power of respiration; lung-power. See *second wind*, below.

Ye noye me soore in wastyng al this *wynde*,
For I haue 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. *Shak.*, 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 tempo-

rary loss of respiratory power by paralyzing the diaphragm for a time. It forms a forbidden point of attack in scientific boxing. [Slang.]

He 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., vi. 282.

10. Air or gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence.

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 after shearing.—**A capful of wind.** See *capful*.—**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*[1].—**Bare wind**†. See *bare*[1].—**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.

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 Master-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.

Broken wind, a veterinary term for a form of paroxysmal dyspnœa, which seems to depend on asthma combined with a varying amount of emphysema: also loosely used for other dyspnœic conditions. See *broken-winded* and *wind-broken*.—**By the wind.** See *by*[1].—**Cardinal winds.** See *cardinal*.—**Close to the wind.** See *close*[2], *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 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.

Head to wind. See *head*.—**Hot winds of the plains,** southwesterly 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, trifles 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.
B. 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.

Leading wind. See *leading*[1].—**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*[1], 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.*

The goodliest trees in the garden are soonest blasted with *red winds*. *Abp. Sandys*, Sermons, p. 103. (*Davies.*)

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 *beat*[1].—**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 of,** 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, III. 198.

To get (take) wind, to get wind of. See *get*[1].—**To haul the 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*. *Swift.*

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.

To keep the wind. See *keep*.—**Too near the wind,** mean; stingy; cheese-paring. [Naut. slang.]—**To raise the wind.** See *raise*[1].—**To recover the wind of.** See *recover*[2].—**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 against 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*. (*c*) See *sail*[1].—**To shake a vessel in the wind.** See *shake*.—**To slip one's wind.** See *slip*[1].—**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. viii. 7.—**To take the wind out of one's sails.** See *sail*[1].—**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 *scale*[3].—**Syn. 1.** *Wind, Breeze, Gust, Flaw, Blast, Storm, Squall, 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 *squall*; 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 *squall* is a *storm* that begins suddenly and is soon over, perhaps consisting of a series 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 the name for 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 (see defs.).

wind[2] (wind), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *winded* (in some uses, erroneously, *wound*), ppr. *winding*. [< ME. *winden*, *wynden* (= MD. *winden* = OHG. *wintōn*), expose to the wind, air; < *wind*[2], *n.* 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 *wind*[1], has been confused with the verb *wind*[1], 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 *ring*[2], and the pret. *wore*, pp. *worn*, of the verb *wear*[1], 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 Miracle 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 thou 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; nose.

As when two skilful hounds the lev'ret *wind*,
Or chase thro' woods obscure the trembling hind.
Pope, Iliad, x. 427.

We *winded* them by our noses—their perfumes betrayed them. *Johnson*, Dryden.

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.* [< *wind*[2] + *-age*.] **1.** In *gun.*: (*a*) The difference allowed between the diameter of a projectile and that of the bore of the gun 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. *vindāss*, a ronnded pole which can be wound round, windlass, < D. *winden* = Icel. *vinda*, wind (= E. *wind*), + *aes* = Icel. *āss*, pole, main rafter, sail-yard, = Goth. *ans*, a beam. Hence, by confusion with *windlass*[1], the modern form *windlass*[2].] **1**†. Same as *windlass*[2].

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.

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 *windball*. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 279.

wind-band (wind'band), *n.* **1.** A company of musicians who use only or principally wind-instruments; a brass or military band.—**2.** The wind-instruments of an orchestra or band taken collectively. See *wind*[2], 8.—**3.** A long cloud supposed to indicate stormy weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wind-beam (wind'bēm), *n.* A beam tying together the rafters of a pitched roof: same as *collar-beam*.

windberry (wind'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *windberries* (-iz). The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

wind-bill (wind'bil), *n.* In *Scots law*, an accommodation bill. See *accommodation*.

wind-bore (wind'bōr), *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-piece*.

windbound (wind'bound), *a.* Prevented from sailing by contrary winds; detained by contrary winds: as, *windbound* ships.

The next day we lasted, being *windbound*, and could not passe the sound.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 90.

wind-brace (wind'brās), *n.* See *brace*[1].

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-break*. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 176.

wind-break (wind'brāk), *v. t.* To break the wind of. See *wind-broken.*

'Twould *wind-break* a mule to vie burdens with her.
Ford.

windbroach† (wind'brōch), *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'brō″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'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. See *organ*[1] and *reed-organ.*

wind-colic (wind'kol ik), *n.* Intestinal pain caused by flatulence.

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

wind-cutter (wind'kut″ėr), *n.* In *organ-building,* the upper lip of the mouth of a flue-pipe, 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 wind-vane.

The *Wind Dial* lately set up at Grigsby's Coffee and Chocolate House, behind the Royal Exchange, being 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, II. 56.

wind-dog (wind'dog), *n.* A name popularly applied to fragments of rainbows seen on detached clouds. Also *wind-gall.*

wind-dropsy (wind'drop″si), *n.* Emphysema: tympanites.

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 hen that is comparatively old or has been injured.

winder[1] (wīn'dėr), *n.* [< *wind*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who winds, rolls, or coils: as, a bobbin-*winder.*

They consist of sewing boys, shoe-binders, *winders* for weavers, and girls for all kinds of slop needlework.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 353.

2. An 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 notched slate upon which thread can be wound: a substitute for a spool or reel.

3. The key or utensil used to wind up the spring-work of a roasting-jack.

To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, always leave the *winder* sticking on the jack to fall on their heads. *Swift,* Advice to Servants (Cook).

4. A plant that twists itself round others.

Winders and creepers; as ivy, briony, hops.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 536.

5. A winding-step of a staircase.

winder[2] (wīn'dėr), *n.* [< *wind*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who winds or sounds a horn.

Winder of the horn,
When snouted wild-boars routing tender corn
Anger our huntsman. *Keats,* Endymion, i.

2 (win'dėr). A blow which takes away the breath.—3. A fan. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

winder[2] (win'dėr), *v. t.* [< *winder*[2], *n.*; prob. in part a dial. corruption of **winner* for *winnow.*] To fan; clean or winnow with a fan: as, to *winder* grain. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

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' orchard, 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-ranges 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.

To gather *windfall'n* sticks.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 182.

windfanner (wind'fan″ėr), *n.* Same as *wind-hover.*

wind-fertilized (wind'fėr″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 chub, *Semotilus bullaris,* the largest cyprinoid of eastern North America. See *Semotilus.*

wind-flower (wind'flou″ėr), *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 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, bearing a whorl of three trifoliate leaves and a single delicate white or outwardly pinkish vernal flower. The American pasque-flower, *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, Arctic Lover.

2. The marsh-gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe. Treas. of Bot.*

wind-furnace (wind'fėr″nās), *n.* Any form of furnace using the natural draft of a chimney without the aid of a bellows or blower; a natural-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. *Ure,* Dict., IV. 553.

wind-gage (wind'gāj), *n.* 1. An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind; an anemometer. See *anemometer.*—2. An apparatus or contrivance for measuring or indicating 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 fire-arm or cannon by which allowance can be made, in aiming, for the effect of the wind upon the projectile.

wind-gall[1] (wind'gâl), *n.* [< *wind*[2] + *gall*[2].] 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-gall[2] (wind'gâl), *n.* [< *wind*[2] + *gall*[2]; as in *water-gall, weather-gall.*] Same as *wind-dog.*

"Wind-dogs," . . . fragments or pieces (as it were) of rainbows (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.*

Forc'd from *wind-guns,* lead itself can fly,
And pond'rous slugs cut swiftly through the sky.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 181.

wind-hatch (wind'hach), *n.* In *mining,* the opening or place where ore is taken out of the earth.

windhawk (wind'hâk), *n.* The windhover or kestrel.

wind-herb (wind'ėrb), *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″ėr), *n.* A kind of hawk, the kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus* or *Tinnunculus alaudarius:* so called from its hovering in the face of the wind. See *kestrel.* Also called *windbibber, windeuffer, windfanner, windhawk, windsucker, vanner-hawk, stanicl,* etc.

About as long
As the *wind-hover* hangs in balance.
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.

winding[1] (wīn'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *wind*[1], *v.*] 1. Curving; spiral: as, a *winding* stair.

The staires are *winding,* having a stately roofe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 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 *winding* surface.

winding[1] (wīn'ding), *n.* [< ME. *wyndynge;* verbal n. of *wind*[1], *v.*] 1. A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander: as, the *windings* of a road or stream.

The degise, endentyng, barrynge, owndynge, palynge, *wyndynge* or bendynge, and semblable wast of clooth in vanitee. *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

They [the ways] were wonderfull hard, all stony and full of *windings.* *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 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-magnets of a dynamo are fitted with two coils, 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 wound,* 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 winding,* when its field-magnet coil is joined in 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 armature coil, the dynamo is said to be *shunt wound,* and the method of winding *shunt winding.*

winding[2] (wīn'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wind*[2], *v.*] A call by the boatswain's whistle.

winding-engine (wīn'ding-en″jin), *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 cage on which the mined material is brought to the surface. Also called *drawing-engine* and *hoisting-engine.*

windingly (wīn'ding-li), *adv.* In a winding manner; with curves, bends, or turns.

The stream that creeps
Windingly by it. *Keats,* Endymion, i.

winding-pendant (wīn'ding-pen dant), *n.* *Naut.,* 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 (wīn'ding-rōp), *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 (wīn′ding-shēt), *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 sepulchre.
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 (wīn′ding-stārz), *n.* A ladder-shell; a scalaria; a wentletrap. See cut under *Scalaria*.

The Dutch call these shells *winding-stairs.*
P. P. Carpenter, Lect. Mollusca, 1861.

winding-sticks (wīn′ding-stiks), *n. pl.* In *joinery*, 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 (wīn′ding-tak″l), *n.* A heavy tackle for use with a winding-pendant.

winding-up (wīn′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″strō-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: *wood wind-instruments*, including the flute, flageolet, oboe, 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 pipe-organ 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 tongue or reed in or over an orifice through which a stream of air is driven, as in the voice, the clarinet, and the reed-organ. Sometimes both methods are used in the same instrument, as in the pipe-organ.

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.

windlace†, *n.* Same as *windlass*[1].

windlass[1]† (wind′las), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *windlace*, *windlasse*, *windlesse*, *wyndelesse*; perhaps < ME. **windels* (= MLG. *windelse*, a winding, hurdle-work, LG. *windels*, a winding, as the winding of a screw, or the ornamental work on a sword-hilt), < AS. *windan*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind*[1], and cf. *windle*.] 1. A winding or turning; a circuitous course; a circuit.

Bewar that fetteth the *wyndelesse* in huntyng—hveur.
Palsgrave, p. 231.

Amonge theis be appoynted a fewe horsemen to ranuge som what abrode for the greater appearance, bidding them fetche a *windlasse* a great waye about, and to make al toward one place. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 206.

I now fetching a *windlesse*, that I myght better haue a shoote. *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.

windlass[1]† (wind′las), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *windlace*; < *windlass*[1], *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.*)

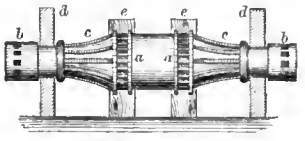
2. To adopt a circuitous, artful, or cunning course; use stratagem; act indirectly or warily.

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 caustics!) blame
My young mind marred, whom love doth *windlass* so.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 513).

windlass[2] (wind′las), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *windles*; a corruption of *windas*, *windass*, by confusion with *windlass*[1].] 1. A modification of the wheel and axle, 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-bitts*. This large axle is pierced with holes directed toward its center, in which long levers or handspikes are inserted for turning it round when the anchor is to be weighed or 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 steam-engine is made to heave the windlass round, have come largely into use. Compare *capstan* (with cut), and cut under *winch*.



Windlass.
a, *a*, ratchet-heads; *b*, *b*, drumheads; *c*, *c*, whelps built around a spindle which is journaled in the cheeks *d*, *d*. The pawls are pivoted in the pawl-bitts *e*, *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 a new purchase.

2†. A handle by which anything is turned; specifically, a winch-like contrivance for bending the arbalist or crossbow. See *crossbow*.

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.

windlass[2] (wind′las), *v.* [< *windlass*[2], *n.*] I. *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 windlass.

The stern line began to draw, and the sloop was *windlassed* clear of the stone pile and saved.
The Century, XXXIX. 226.

windle (win′dl), *n.* [< ME. *windel*, as in comp. *yarn-windel*, a wheel on which yarn is wound, < AS. *windel* (= MD. *windel*, a wheel, pulley, roll, cradle, = MLG. *windle*, a roll, etc.), < *windan*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind*[1], and cf. *windlass*[1].] 1. An implement or engine for turning or winding: used in different senses locally.

To force the water . . . with devise of engines and *windles* 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 *thrush*[1]. [Devonshire, Eng.] —3. A dry measure, equal to about 3⅓ Winchester bushels. The official returns for 1879 showed that it was not then entirely obsolete. It is there stated as 220/58⅓ imperial bushels of wheat, 180/50 bushels of barley, or 220/62.857 bushels of beans.

80 *wyndels* of barley . . . £40.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App., i.

windlest†, *n.* An obsolete form of *windlass*[2]. *Colgrave.*

windless (wind′les), *a.* [< *wind*[2] + *-less.*] 1. Free from or unaffected by wind; calm; unruffled.

A *windless* sea under the moon of midnight. *Ruskin.*

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 Cursetors, p. 96.

windlessle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *windlass*[1].

windlestraw (win′dl-strâ), *n.* [Also Sc. *windlestrae*; < AS. *windelstreów*, straw for plaiting, < *windel*, a woven basket, etc., + *streów*, etc., straw: see *windle* and *straw*[1].] 1. The old stalk of various grasses, as the tufted hair-grass, *Deschampsia* (*Aira*) *cæspitosa*, the dog's-tail, *Cynosurus cristatus*, or *Apera* (*Agrostis*) *Spica-venti*.

Tall spires of *windlestrae*
Threw their thin shadows down the rugged slope.
Shelley, Alastor.

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: same as *jackstraw*, 5. [Local, Eng.]

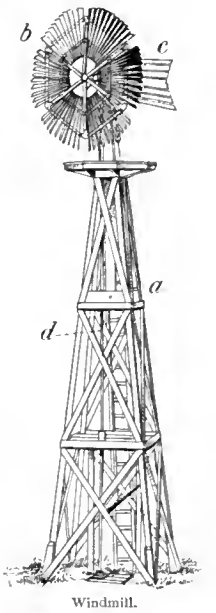
windlift† (wind′lift), *n.* [A perversion of *windlass*, *windlesse*, the second element being made to simulate *lift*[2].] A windlass.

A *Wind-lift* to heave up a gross Scandal.
Roger North, Examen, p. 354.

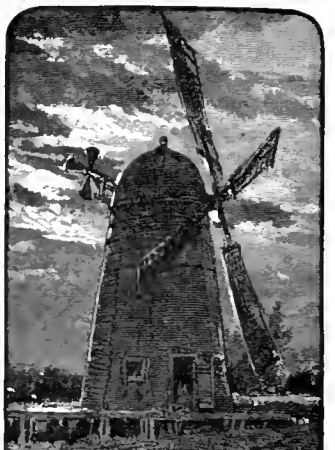
windling (wind′ling), *n.* [< *wind*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A branch blown down by the wind. [Prov. Eng.]

wind-marker (wind′mär″kėr), *n.* A movable arrow or other device for showing on a chart the direction of the wind at any point.

windmill (wind′mil), *n.* [< ME. *windmille*, *windmelle*, *windmulle*, *windmilne*, *wyndemylne* = D. *windmolen* = MHG. *windmül*, G. *windmühle*; < *wind*[2] + *mill*[1], *n.*] 1. A mill or machine for grinding, pumping, or other purposes, moved by the wind; a wind-motor; any form of motor 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 vanes forming a disk exposed to the winds, and fitted with automatic feathering and steering machinery, governors for regulating the speed, apparatus for closing the vanes in storms, etc. These improved windmills are chiefly of American invention, and are largely used in all parts of the United States for pumping water. Horizontal windmills employ an upright wind-shaft, and movable vanes placed in a circle round it, the vanes feathering when moving against the wind.



Windmill.
a, frame; *b*, sails; *c*, vane; *d*, pump-rod.


Old Windmill at Bridgehampton, New York.

I saugh him carien a *wind-melle*
Under a walshe-note shale.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1280.

2. A visionary scheme; a vain project; a fancy; 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 *windmill*.

windmill-grass (wind′mil-gràs), *n.* A showy 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'dǫk, win'ǫk), *n.* Same as *window*. [Scotch.]

The foirsaidis — wer diuerss 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.

windoletf, *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, II. ii. 369.

window (win'dō), *n.* [Early mod. E. *windowe*; < ME. *windowe*, *wyndowe*, *windoge*, *windohe* (the orig. guttural showing in the Sc. *windak*, *windock*, *winnock*), < Icel. *vindauga* (= Norw. *vindauga* = Dan. *vindue* for **vindöje*, the form *vindue* being prob. < Icel.), window, lit. 'wind-eye,' < *vindr*, wind, + *auga*, eye: see *wind*[2] and *eye*[1], *n.* The AS. words were *cágdura*, 'eyedoor,' and *eágthyrl*, 'eyethirl,' i. e. 'eyehole.' The G. word for *window* is *fenster* = 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-window*, and *wheel-window*.

Fowerti dais after this,
Arches *windoge* undon it is;
The Rauen ut-fleg, hu so it gan ben,
Ne cam he nogt to the arche a-gen.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 602.

My chambre was
Ful wel depeynted, and with glas
Were al the *windowes* wel y-glased,
Ful clere, and nat an hole y-crased.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 323.

The prentices made a riot upon my glass *windows* the Shrove-Tuesday following.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

2. An aperture or opening resembling a window or suggestive of a window.

The *windows* of heaven. Gen. vii. 11.

The *window* of my heart, mine eye.
Shak., L. 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 rotunda. 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, . . .
Is very humorsome, and makes great clutter,
He has *Windows* on his Bread and Butter.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

6†. A blank space.

I will, therefore, that you send unto 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*[1]. — **Blind window.** See *blind*[1]. — **Clustered window,** a window consisting of three or more lights grouped together. Examples are especially frequent in medieval architecture. — **Coupled windows, dormant windowt, false window, fan-shaped window.** See the adjectives, and cuts under *coupled windows* and *dormer-window*. — **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*[1]. — **Jesse window.** See *Jesse*[1]. — **Lattice-window.** See *lattice*, 2 (with cut). — **Low side window.** Same as *lychnoscope*. — **Oriel-window.** See *oriel* (with cut). — **Stool of a window.** See *stool*. — **Venetian window,** a window which has three separate lights. — **Window tax, window duty,** a tax formerly levied in Great Britain on windows of houses, latterly on all in excess of six in number. It was abolished in 1851, a tax on houses above a certain rental being substituted. (See also *dormer-window*, *lancet-window*, *rose-window*, *wheel-window*.)

window (win'dō), *v. 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 chieftain
Byron, Childe Harold, iii 23

2. To make openings or rents in.

Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness.
Shak., Lear, iii. 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-bär), *n.* 1. One of the parts of the frame of a window or window-sash. — 2. A bar of wood or iron for securing a window 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. *pl.* Latticework, as on a woman's stomacher. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 116.

window-blind (win'dō-blīnd), *n.* A blind, screen, or shade for a window. See *blind*[1].

window-bole (win'dō-bōl), *n.* Same as *bolt*[4], 1.

I was out on the *window-bole* when your auld back was turned, and awa' down by to hae a batt at the popinjay.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

window-curtain (win'dō-kėr″tąn), *n.* Same as *curtain*, 1 (*b*).

window-frame (win'dō-frām), *n.* The frame of a window, which receives and holds the sashes.

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 gluttonous, her daughters *window-gazers*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 304.

window-glass (win'dō-glȧs), *n.* Glass suitable 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'dō-lach), *n.* A catch or locking-device for holding a window-sash open or shut.

window-lead (win'dō-led), *n.* Same as *came*[3], 2.

windowless (win'dǫ-les), *a.* [< *window* + *-less*.] Destitute of windows.

It is usual . . . to huddle them together into naked walls and *windowless* rooms.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 377. (*Davies.*)

I stood still at this end, which, being *windowless*, was dark. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

windowlet (win'dǫ-let), *n.* [< *window* + *-let*.] A little window.

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-car.

window-lock (win'dō-lok), *n.* A device for fastening the sash of a window so that it cannot be opened from the outside.

window-martin (win'dō-mär″tin), *n.* The common martin of Europe, *Chelidon urbica*; the house-martin or window-swallow. See cut under *martin*.

window-mirror (win'dō-mir″ǫr), *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 position.

window-oyster (win'dō-ois″tėr), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Placunidæ*, *Placuna 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 Jersey.]

window-sash (win'dō-sash), *n.* The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows. See *sash*[1].

window-screen (win'dō-skrēn), *n.* Any 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), *n.* A seat in the recess of a window.

window-sector (win'dō-sek″tǫr), *n.* A bar or 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-car. *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 on a roller, and to cover the window when pulled out.

window-shell (win'dō-shel), *n.* Same as *window-oyster*.

window-shutt (win'dō-shut), *n.* A window-shutter.

When you bar 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″ėr), *n.* A shutter used to darken or secure a window.

window-sill (win'dō-sil), *n.* The sill of a window. See *sill*[1], 1.

window-stile (win'dō-stīl), *n.* One of the vertical bars in a window-sash.

window-stool (win'dō-stōl), *n.* See *stool*.

windowyt (win'dō-i), *a.* [< *window* + *-y*[1].] Exhibiting interseeting 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. *wyndpype*; < *wind*[2] + *pipe*[1], *n.*] The tube passing from the larynx to the division of the bronchi which conveys the air in respiration to and from the lungs. See *trachea*, and cut under *mouth*.

wind-plant (wind'plant), *n.* The wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa*. See cut under *anemone*.

wind-pole (wind'pōl), *n.* See the quotation.

Taking, with Dové, 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-pox (wind'poks), *n.* Varicella or chicken-pox.

wind-pressure (wind'presh″ūr), *n.* 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 $P = kAV^2$, 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 temperatures 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 the wind-chests.

wind-pump (wind'pump), *n.* A pump moved by wind.

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.

windringt (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'rōd), *a.* *Naut.*, riding with head to wind instead of to current. Compare *tide-rode*.

wind-root (wind'röt), *n.* The pleurisy-root, *Asclepias tuberosa*.

wind-rose (wind'rōz), *n.* 1. A table or diagram showing the relative frequency of winds blowing 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 temperature prevailing with winds from different directions. — 2. See *rose*[1] and *Rumeria*.

windrow (wind'rō), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *winrow*; < *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 carry 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), *v. t.* [< *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 fresh air into the lower parts of a ship. — 2. One of the vanes or sails of a windmill. — **To trim a wind-sail,** to turn the opening of the wind-sail toward the wind.

wind-scale (wind′skāl), *n.* See *scale*[3].

wind-seed (wind′sēd), *n.* A plant of the composite genus *Arctotis*.

wind-shaft (wind′shaft), *n.* See *windmill*, 1.

wind-shake (wind′shāk), *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, *wind-shake*, wem, fret, or pinch, buy that bow of my warrant.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 107.

wind-shaken† (wind′shāk), *a.* Same as *wind-shaken*. [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′sīd), *n.* The windward side. *Mrs. Browning*.

Windsor bean, chair, Knight, soap. See *bean*[1], 2, *chair*, etc.

wind-spout (wind′spout), *n.* A waterspout, tornado-funnel, or other form of whirlwind.

wind-storm (wind′stôrm), *n.* See *storm*.

windstroke (wind′strōk), *n.* A paralysis of spinal origin in the horse.

windsucker (wind′suk″ėr), *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).

2. A person ready to pounce on any one, or on any blemish or weak point.

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 additions had been made to it by Shakespeare.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 55.

3. 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.

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 *thrush*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

wind-tight (wind′tīt), *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 (wīnd′up), *n.* [< *wind up*; 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.

I must be . . . careful . . . to . . . have a regular *wind-up* of this business. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xviii.

windward (wind′wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< *wind*[2] + *-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*.

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 **cast an anchor to windward**, to adopt measures for success or security.

windward (wind′wärd), *adv.* [< *wind*[2] + *-ward*.] Toward the wind: opposed to *leeward*.

wind-way (wind′wā), *n.* 1. In *mining*, a passage for air.—2. In *organ-building*. See *pipe*[1], 2 (*a*).

wind-wheel (wind′hwēl), *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. *windig*, full of wind, < *wind*, wind (see *wind*[2]), + *-y*[1].] 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.

Still you keep o' the *windy* side of the law.
Shak., T. N., iii. 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.

Her *windy* sighs. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 51.

The *windy* breath
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* applause, that poor transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonoured. *South*.

10. Talkative; boastful; vain. [Colloq.]

Yet after these blustering insolences and *windy* ostentations all this thing is but a man, and that, God knows, a very foolish one. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 52.

windy-footed (win′di-fūt″ed), *a.* Wind-swift; swift-footed. [Rare.]

The *windy-footed* dame. *Chapman*.

wine (wīn), *n.* [< ME. *win*, *wyn*, < AS. *wīn* = OS. OFries. *wīn* = D. *wijn* = MLG. *wīn* = LG. *wien* = OHG. MHG. *win*, G. *wein*, wine, = Icel. *vīn* = Sw. Dan. *vin* = Goth. *wein* = It. Sp. *vino* = Pg. *vinho* = F. *vin* = Slav. OBulg. Serv. *vino* = Bohem. *víno* = Pol. *wino* = Russ. *vino* = Olr. *fín*, Ir. Gael. *fion*, < L. *vīnum*, wine, collectively grapes, = Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, allied to *οἴνη*, the vine; cf. L. *vitis*, the vine, *vinea*, vine, etc. From the L. *vinum* are also ult. E. *vine*, *vignette*, *vinous*, *vinegar*, *vintage*, *vintner*, etc.] 1. The fermented juice of the grape or fruit of the vine, *Vitis*. See *Vitis*. Wines are distinguished practically by their color, their hardness or softness on 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 Cecuban of the Romans. Among the principal modern wines are port, sherry, Bordeaux, Burgundy, champagne, Madeira, Rhine, Moselle, Tokay, and Marsala. The principal wine-producing countries are France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Cape Colony, Australia, and the United States.

That mon much merthe con make,
For *wyn* in his hed that wende.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 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, l. 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 couple 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*. Gen. ix. 24.

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.

4. 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.

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 *Adam's ale* (which see, under *Adam*).—**Antimonial, bastard**†, **burnt wine**. See the adjectives. —**Bitter wine of 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 *etherin*.—**Cowslip wine**. See *cowslip*.—**Diuretic wine**, a solution of squills, digitalis, juniper, and potassium acetate in white wine.—**Flowers of wine**. See *flower*.—**Gascon wine**. See *Gascon*.—**Gooseberry wine**. See *gooseberry*.—**Green wine**, a technical name for wines during the first year after making.—**Heavy oil 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**, ethereal oil, a reputed anodyne, but used only in the preparation of other compounds.—**Palm wine**. Same as *toddy*, 1.—**Pelusian wine**. See *Pelusian*. —**Quinine wine**, sherry with sulphate of quinine in solution.—**Rhentsh 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 iron*.—**Stronger white wine**, a name used in the formulas of the United States Pharmacopœia to designate sherry.—**Tears of strong wine**. See *tear*[2].—**To drink wine ape**†, to drink so as to act foolishly.

I trowe that ye *dronken* han *wyn ape*,
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 about 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 Sauterne, and the wines of Germany.—**Wine of citrate of iron**, a solution of ammonioferric citrate with tincture of sweet 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-seed**, 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 Pharmacopœia), sherry with iron tartrate in solution.—**Wine of one ear**†. See *ear*[1].—**Wine of opium**, 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. Dowell*, 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*[1]. (See also *ginger-wine*, *rice-wine*.)

wine (wīn), *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.

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 Customs, p. 491).

wine-bag (wīn′bag), *n.* 1. A wine-skin.—2. A person who indulges frequently and largely in wine. [Colloq.]

wineball† (wīn′bâl), *n.* [< ME. *wyneballe*; < *wine* + *ball*[1].] Same as *wine-stone*.

Wyyne ballys (*wyne balle*). . . . Pilaterie, vel pile tartaree (vel pileus tartaricus). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 529.

wineberry (wīn′ber″i), *n.* [< ME. *wineberie*, *wyneberye*, < AS. *wīnberge*, grape, < *wīn*, wine, + *berie*, *berge*, berry: see *wine* and *berry*[1]. Hence in variant form *winberry*.] 1†. The grape.

Aftur mete, peeres, nottys, strawberries, *wyneberies*, and hardchese. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

The fygge, and als so the *wyne-berye*.
Thomas of Erseldoune (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″ėr), *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″ėr-i), *n.* The habits or practices of winebibbers.

The secret antiquities and private history of the royal *wine-bibbery*. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

winebibbing (wīn′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 (wīn'blö), *n.* See *blue*.

wine-bottle (wīn'bot″l), *n.* A bottle for holding wine.

Wine-bottles old, and rent, and bound up. Josh. ix. 4.

wine-bowl (wīn'bōl), *n.* An elaborate drinking-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), *a.* and *n.* [< *Winebrenner* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Winebrenner or to the Winebrennerians: as, *Winebrennerian* doctrines.

II. *n.* A member of a Baptist denomination called 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 (wīn'bůsh), *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. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxvi.

wine-carriage (wīn'kar″āj), *n.* A utensil for holding a single bottle of wine, of basket form, but having wheels allowing it to be rolled smoothly along the table.

wine-cask (wīn'kâsk), *n.* A strong tight cask, made for holding wine for ripening or transportation.

wine-cellar (wīn'sel″ār), *n.* [< ME. *wyne-celar*; < *wine* + *cellar*.] A cellar, or an inclosed part of a cellar, 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 celar* in colde Septemtrion
Wel derk and ferre from bathes, oste, and stable,
Myddyng, cisterne, and thynges everichoon
That evel smelle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

wine-colored (wīn'kul″ǫrd), *a.* Of the color of red wine; vinaceous.

wine-conner (wīn'kon″ėr), *n.* A wine-taster; an inspector of wines. Compare *ale-conner*.

Tasterin . . . A Broker for Wine-marchants, a *Wine-cunner*. *Cotgrave*.

wine-cooler (wīn'kö″lėr), *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 the like.

wine-drunk† (wīn'drungk), *a.* [< ME. *wyn-drunke*; < *wine* + *drunk*.] Drunken with wine; intoxicated.

Ne wurth thu never so wod, ne so *wyn drunke*.
Rel. Antiq., I. 178.

wine-fat (wīn'fat), *n.* [< *wine* + *fat*².] The vat or vessel into which the liquor flows from a wine-press. Isa. lxiii. 2.

winefly (wīn'flī), *n.* 1. A small fly, of the genus *Piophila*, which lives in its earlier stages in wine, cider, 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 marc.

wine-fountain (wīn'foun″tān), *n.* An urn-shaped vessel with cover and faucet: usually a piece of plate, as of silver or of silver-gilt, and characteristic of the eighteenth century.

wine-glass (wīn'glâs), *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 *champagne-glass*.

wineglassful (wīn'glâs-fůl), *n.* As much as a wine-glass can hold: as a conventional measure, two fluidounces.

wine-grower (wīn'grō″ėr), *n.* One who owns or cultivates a vineyard where wine is produced.

wine-growing (wīn'grō″ing), *n.* The cultivation of the grape with a view to the making of wine.

wineless (wīn'les), *a.* [< *wine* + *-less*.] Lacking wine; not using, producing, or containing wine; unaccompanied by wine: as, a *wineless* meal.

A *wineless* weak wine as one may say, that either drinketh 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 ease and plenty. *Swift*, To Gay, Nov. 10, 1730.

The well-known fact that *wineless* offerings were made to the Muses. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 3.

wine-marc (wīn'märk), *n.* In *wine-manuf.*, the refuse matter which remains after the juice has been pressed from the fruit. See *marc*².

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 (wīn'mezh″ūr), *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 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 wine-measure, 1 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 (wīn'mėr″chant), *n.* One who deals in wines and other alcoholic beverages, especially at wholesale, or in large quantities.

wine-oil (wīn'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 *cognac-oil* and *huile de marc*.

wine-palm (wīn'päm), *n.* A palm from which palm-wine is obtained; a toddy-palm. See *toddy* and *toddy-palm*. Compare *buriti*.

wine-party (wīn'pär″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 (wīn'pėr″sėr), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing an instrument for tapping casks. It somewhat resembles a gimlet with a heavy handle set crosswise to the shaft.

wine-press (wīn'pres), *n.* 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 (wīn'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 (wī'nėr-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 (wīn'sap), *n.* A highly esteemed American apple.

wine-skin (wīn'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 *borachio*, *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-sops† (wīn'sops), *n. pl.* Same as *sops in wine*. See *sop*.

Bring the Pinckes therewith many Gelliflowres sweete,
And the Cullambynes: let us haue the *Wynesops*.
E. Webbe, Eng. Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 84.

wine-sour (wīn'sour), *n.* A kind of plum. *Hatfield*.

wine-stone (wīn'stōn), *n.* A deposit of crude tartar or argol which settles on the sides and bottoms of wine-casks.

wine-taster (wīn'tās″tėr), *n.* 1. One whose business it is to taste or sample wines.—2. Same as *sampling-tube*. Compare *pipette*, 2.

wine-tree† (wīn'trē), *n.* [< ME. *wintre*, < AS. *wīntreów*, 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 huges thre,
Orest it blomede, and sithen bar
The beries ripe, wurth ic war.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2059.

wine-vault (wīn'vâlt), *n.* 1. A vaulted wine-cellar; 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 used as equivalent to *tavern* or "saloon."

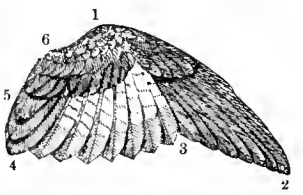
wine-warrant (wīn'wor″ant), *n.* A warrant to the keeper of a bonded warehouse for the delivery of wine.

winey, *a.* See *winy*.

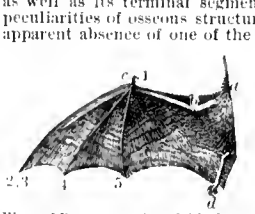
wineyard†, *n.* [< ME. *wynyard*, *winyard*, *win-geard*, < AS. *wīngeard*, a wine-yard, < *wīn*, wine, + *geard*, yard: see *wine* and *yard*². Cf. *vine-yard*.] Same as *vineyard*.

Nimeth & keccheth us, leofman, anon the gunge uoxes. Thet beoth the erest prokunges thet sturieth the *wīngeardes*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 294.

wing (wing), *n.* [Formerly also *weng*; < ME. *winge*, *wenge*, also (with intrusive *h*) *hwinge*, *whenge*, < Icel. *vængr* = Sw. Dan. *vinge*, a wing. The AS. word for 'wing' was *fether*; cf. L. *penna*, Gr. πτερόν, wing, from the same ult. source: see *feather* and *pen*².] 1. In *vertebrate zoöl.*, the fore limb, anterior extremity, or appendage of the scapular arch or shoulder-girdle, corresponding to the human arm, fitted in any way for flight or aërial locomotion; or the same limb, however rudimentary or functionless, of a member of a class of animals which ordinarily have this limb fitted for flight. That modification of a limb which makes it a wing occurs in several ways: (*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 peculiar construction and mechanism of the joints, a compaction of the fleshy parts, and an extension of surface by the peculiar integumentary outgrowths called *feathers*. (See cuts under *Ichthyornis* and *pinion*¹.) Such a limb, in nearly all birds, is serviceable for aërial flight; in a few birds, 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 or finlike; 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 primaries, those of the forearm secondaries, those of the upper arm tertiaries and scapularies, those of the thumb bastard 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 *Macrochires*), but mainly upon the development of the flight-feathers, and the lengths of these relatively to one another. Among birds which can fly probably no one shape is sharply distinguished from all others; so that 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 below. (*b*) In *mammal.*, by the enormous extension of bones of the hand and fingers, upon which, and between which and the body and leg, is stretched an extension of integument, the whole limb being lengthened, as well as its terminal segment, and there being other peculiarities of osseous structure and mechanism, as the apparent absence of one of the two bones of the forearm by extreme reduction of the ulna. Such is the condition of the fore limb of bats, or *Chiroptera*, which alone are provided with true wings and capable 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 cuts under *bat*, *flying-fox*, and *Pteropodidæ*. (*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 fins 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. See cut under *flying-fish*.



Wing of Bird: feathers of the wing-tract (pteryla alaris). 1, bend of the wing, or carpal angle; 1–2, edge of the wing; 2, wing-tip, at end of longest primary; 1–2–3, the pinion, borne upon the manus, consisting of ten primaries and the primary coverts, together with the alula, or bastard wing; 3, recurvature of the wing in the middle of the posterior border of wing; 2–4; 1–3–4, seven secondaries, overlaid by greater, median, and lesser rows of secondary coverts, the unshaded area forming a speculum; 4–5, three tertiaries (specialized inner secondaries); 6, root of the wing, toward the anatomical shoulder; 6–1, anterior border of the wing.

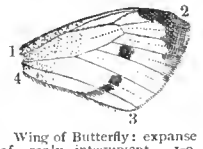


Wing of Bat: expansion of skin from the body on to elongated digits.

a, shoulder; *b*, elbow; *c*, wrist; *d*, hind-foot; 1, small free hooked thumb; 2, 3, second and third fingers, lying close together; 4, fourth finger; 5, fifth finger.

2. In *entom.*, 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 integument, supported on a tubular framework of so-called nerves or veins, which may be in communica-

tion with the tracheæ 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 suppressed, or either pair may be mere rudiments (see cuts under *halter*[3] and *Stylops*), or the anterior pair may be converted into a horny case covering the other pair, as in the great order *Coleoptera*, where the anterior pair are converted into *elytra*, and in *Orthoptera*, in which they become *tegmina*. (See *wing-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*.



Wing of Butterfly: expanse of scaly integument. 1-2, front, costal, or cephalic margin; 2, apex or tip; 2-3, outer, distal, or apical margin; 3, inner or anal angle; 3-4, inner, posterior, or anal margin; 4-1, base. Several nerves or veins appear, separating wing-cells.

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 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 claps 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; usually 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.*, Macbeth, i. 4. 17.

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.

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.

8†. Kind; species. Compare *feather*, 4. [Rare.]

Of all the mad rascalls (that are of this *wing*) the Abraham-man is the most phantastick.
Dekker, Belman 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 air, 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 capsules, of samaras, etc.; also, one of the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower. See *ala*, 1, *tetrapterous*, and cut under *papilionaceous*. (*d*) In *shipbuilding*, that part of the hold or space between decks which is next the ship's side, more particularly at the quarter; also, the overhang-deck of a steamer before and abaft the paddle-boxes, bounded by a thick plank called the *wing-wale*, which extends from the extremity of the paddle-beam to the ship's side. (*e*) In *arch.*, a part of a building projecting on one side of the central or main part. (*f*) In *fort.*, the longer side of a crown- or horn-work, 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 *engin.*: (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*.

Wings in Plants.
1, the winged stems of *Genista sagittalis*; 2, the winged seed of *Tecoma radicans*.

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 wing*. *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 century on the shoulder, at or near the insertion of the sleeve.

I would have mine such a suit without difference, such 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 central 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 mesothoracic wings, in any case.—**Bastard wing**, in *ornith.*, same as *alula*. See cuts there and under *covert*.—**Bend of the wing.** Same as *angle of the wing*.—**Convoluted, deflexed, dentate, digitate, divergent, erect, falcate wings.** See the adjectives.—**Dragon's wings.** See *dragon*.—**Expanse** or **extent of wing**, in *zoöl.*, wing-spread. 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*[1], *v.*, *Diploptera*, *Vespidæ*, and *wasp*, 1.—**Gray-goose wing**†, a feather of a goose as used on an arrow.

Our Englishmen in fight did chuse
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.

Your wits are all *upon the wing*, just a-going.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, iv. 1.

Petiolate wing. See *petiolate*.—**Plane wings.** See *plane*[1].—**Plicate wings.** Same as *folded wings*.—**Point of the wing**, in *ornith.*, the end of the longest primary. See *wing-tip*.—**Posterior margin of the wing.** See *posterior*.—**Posterior wings**, in *entom.*, the under or hinder wings, when there are two pairs; the metathoracic wings, in any case.—**Reversed, spurious, superior wings.** See the adjectives.—**Tail of the wing.** See *tail*[1].—**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 *clip*[2].—**To drop to wing.** See *drop*.—**To make** or **take wing**, to fly; take flight; depart.

Light thickens; and the crow
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, hou oft wold I gedre togidre thi sonys, as an henne gedreth togidre hir chikenys *vndir 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 studding-sails on both sides: said also of fore-and-aft vessels (schooners) when they are sailing with the wind right aft, the foresail boomed 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).

Marriage Love's object is; at whose bright eyes
He lights his torches, 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. 1.

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.

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.

Shut in from all the world without,
We sat the clean-*winged* hearth about.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

5. 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 Tancred 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, Essay on Man, iii. 120.

8†. 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. 28.

As the bird *wings* and sings,
Let us cry, "All good things
Are ours!" *Browning*, Rabbi Ben Ezra.

wing-band (wing'band), *n.* Same as *wing-bar*.

wing-bar (wing'bär), *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 under *wing*.

wing-beat (wing'bēt), *n.* A wing-stroke; one completed motion of the wing in the act of flying.

wing-bow (wing'bō), *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 *sea-eagle*.

wing-case (wing'kās), *n.* The hard, horny case or cover which overlies the functional wing of

many insects, especially of *Coleoptera;* the elytrum. In hemipterous insects the wing-cases are technically called *hemielytra.* Wing-cases are always the modified fore wings; when these wings are but little modified, as in orthopterous insects, they are called *tegmina.* See cuts under *beetle, chrysalis, clavus, Coleoptera,* and *knydid.* Also *wing-cover.*

wing-cell (wing′sel), *n.* In *entom.*, any one of the spaces between the nerves or veins of the wing. See cuts under *nervure, venation,* 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-screw.

wing-conch (wing′kongk), *n.* A wing-shell.

wing-cover (wing′kuv″ėr), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *wing-case.*—**Mutilated wing-covers.** See *mutilated.*

wing-covert (wing′kuv″ėrt), *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), *tectrices,* and first cut under *wing.*—**Under wing-coverts.** See *under.*

winged (wingd or wing′ed), *a.* [< ME. *winged, wenged;* < *wing* + *-ed*².] 1. Having or wearing wings, in any sense; as, the *winged* horse (Pegasus); the *winged* god (Mercury); a *winged* (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 *winged* 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 cuts under *sphenoid, wing-shell,* and *wing, n.*, 9 (*c*).—4. Abounding with wings, and hence with birds; swarming with birds. [Rare.]

The *wing'd* air dark'd with plumes.
Milton, Comus, l. 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 whet thy *winged* sword.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 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. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 383.

7. Disabled in the wing; having the wing broken.

You will often recover *winged* birds as full 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.

palaces. These figures were evidently typical of the union of the greatest intellectual and physical powers. *Layard.*—**Winged catheter,** a soft-rubber catheter from the fenestrated end of which project two processes 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 *palmer,* 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*) [*l. c.*] See *winged bull,* above.—**Winged pea,** a plant of the former genus *Tetragonolobus,* now forming a section in *Lotus.* The pod is four-winged.—**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; on, with, or by wings.

Nor with aught else can our souls interknit
So *wingedly.* *Keats,* Endymion, i.

winger (wing′ėr), *n.* [< *wing* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which wings, in any sense.—2. A small cask 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′feтн″ėr), *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-robin.*

wing-footed (wing′fůt″ed), *a.* 1. Aliped; having winged feet; hence, rapid; swift.

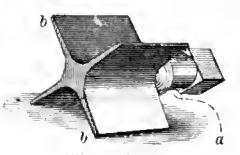
Next Venus in his sphear is Malaes sonne,
Ioves messenger, *wing-footed* Mercurie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Wing-footed Time them farther off doth bear.
Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 322.

2. In *conch.*, pteropod. *P. P. Carpenter.*

wing-formed (wing′fôrmd), *a.* Shaped like a wing, in any sense; aliform; alate.

wing-gudgeon (wing′guj″ǫn), *n.* A short winged shaft of metal used as a journal for wheels having wooden axles. The wing is inserted into the end of the wood, and is secured firmly by shrinking on heated bands of wrought-iron. *E. H. Knight.*



Wing-gudgeon.
a, gudgeon; *b*, *b*, wings.

wing-handed (wing′han″ded), *a.* Having the hands or fore limbs modified as wings; chiropterous, as a bat.

wing-leafed (wing′lēft), *a.* Having pinnate or pinnately divided leaves: as, a *wing-leafed* palm: contrasted with *fan-leafed.*

wingless (wing′les), *a.* [< *wing* + *-less.*] 1. Having no wings; hence, unable to fly; technically, in *zoöl.*, apterous; not alate; not winged, in any sense.

Our freedom chain'd, quite *wingless* our desire,
In sense dark-prison'd all that ought to soar.
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 insects through other causes than those which obtain in Madeira. *Nature,* XLIII. 410.

winglet (wing′let), *n.* [< *wing* + *-let.*] A little wing. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, the bastard wing, or alula. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) The alula, 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.

(2) The pterygium, a lateral expansion on each side of the end of the rostrum, found in many weevils.

wing-membrane (wing′mem″brān), *n.* The skin of the wing of a bat; the alar membrane.

wing-nervure (wing′nėr″vūr), *n.* In *entom.*, a nervure (which see, with cut).—**Uncinate wing-nervures.** See *uncinate.*

wing-net (wing′net), *n.* A winged kind of stake-net, used in the St. Lawrence salmon-fishery.

wing-pad (wing′pad), *n.* One of the undeveloped, pad-like wings of an active pupa, as of a young grasshopper. See cut under *Calopteninæ.*

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 ingenious as the Turkish pigeons, which carry letters from Aleppo to Babylon, if trained up accordingly. But such practices by these *wing-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*).

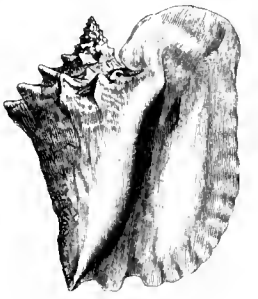
wing-rail (wing′rāl), *n.* On railways, a guard-rail at a switch. *E. H. Knight.*

wing-scale (wing′skāl), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *squamula,* 1 (*b*).

wingseed (wing′sēd), *n.* See *Ptelea* and *Pterospermum.*

wing-sheath (wing′shēth), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *elytrum,* 1. Also *wing-case, wing-cover.*

wing-shell (wing′shel), *n.* 1. A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ:* so called from the alate lip of the aperture. See also cut under *Strombus.*—2. A bivalve of the family *Aviculidæ;* a hammer-oyster.—3. A pteropod or wing-snail.—4†. A wing-case or wing-cover. *N. Grew.*—**False wing-shells,** the spout-shells or *Aporrhaidæ.* See cuts under *Aporrhais* and *spout-shell.*



Wing-shell (*Strombus gigas*), one seventh natural size.

wing-shooting (wing′shö″ting), *n.* The act or practice of shooting flying birds.

They [fowling-pieces] were probably intended for *wing-shooting,* 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′snāl), *n.* A pteropod or sea-butterfly. See cuts under *Carolinia* 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″ėr), *n.* 1†. A rope having one end clenched 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′strōk), *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 second 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 greatest length of the second 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 humeral tract). See *pteryla,* and first cut under *wing.*

wing-transom (wing′tran″sum), *n.* *Naut.*, the uppermost or longest transom in a ship. Also called *main transom.* See cut under *transom.*

wing-wale (wing′wāl), *n.* See *wing, n.*, 9 (*d*).

wing-wall (wing′wâl), *n.* One of the lateral walls of an abutment, forming a support and protection to it. *E. H. Knight.*

wingy (wing′i), *a.* [< *wing* + *-y*¹.] 1. Having wings.

The cranes,
In feather'd legions, cut th' ætherial plains; . . .
But, if some rushing storm the journey cross,
The *wingy* leaders all are at a loss.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, v. 1029.

2. Soaring as on wings; aspiring; lofty.

As for those *wingy* mysteries in divinity, and airy subtleties in religion, which have unhinged the brains of better 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.
Beattie, Ode to Hope, ii. 1.

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 eyelids quickly (pret. *wanc, wank, wonk*), < AS. **wincan* (pret. **wanc,* pp. **wuncen*); also ME. *winken* (pret. *winkede*), < AS. *wincian,* wink; = MD. *wincken, wencken* = OHG. *win-*

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. *vinke*, beckon; cf. Icel. *ranka*, wink, rove, = Sw. *vanka* = Dan. *vanke*, rove, stroll; akin to AS. *wancol*, wavering, E. *wankle*, etc.: see *wankle*, *wench*[1], *wince*[1], *wineh*[2], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To close and open the eyelids 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 not to see.

Unnethes wiste he how to loke or *wynke*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 301.

A skilfull Gunner, with his left eye *winking*,
Levels directly at an Oak hard by,
Whereon a hundred groaning Culuers cry.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 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 *wincke 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.

4†. To close the eyes in sleep; sleep.

For wel I woot, althongh 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 eye.

Waryn Wisdome *wynked* vppon Mede,
And seide, "Madame, I am 3owre man, what so my mouth langleth." *Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 154.

Pacience perceyned whst I thought, and *wynked* on me to be stille. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 85.

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. Gilbert*, Gentle Alice Brown.

6. To twinkle; shine with quick, irregular gleams; flash; sparkle.

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.

And every Lamp, and every Fire,
Did at the dreadful Sight *wink* and expire.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 13.

O for a beaker full of the warm South,
Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene,
With beaded bubbles *winking* at the brim.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

Winking muscle, the sphincter or orbicular muscle of the eyelids, the action of which closes the eye; the winker: technically called *palpebralis* and *orbicularis palpebrarum*. See cut under *muscle*[1].

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, *winked* her black eyes at him.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxv.

2. To move, force, or remove by winking: as, to *wink* back one's tears.

wink[1] (wingk), *n.* [< 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.
Sylvester, 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.

2†. A nap; sleep.

Thenne wakede I of my *wink*, me was wo with alle
That I nedde [had not] sadloker 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 ae *wink* cou'dna get.
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 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,
Dear, like a word from you.
W. E. Henley, Echoes, xl.

Forty winks, a short nap. [Colloq.]

Old Mr. Transome, . . . since his walk, had been having *forty winks* on the sofa in the library.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xliii.

To tip one the wink. See *tip*[2].

wink[2] (wingk), *n.* [Short for *winkle*[1].] A periwinkle. See *periwinkle*[2], 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'kėr), *n.* [< *wink*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who winks.

Nodders, *winkers*, and whisperers. *Pope.*

2. One of the blinders of a horse; 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 muscle (which see, under *wink*[1], *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 within. Also called *concussion-bellows*.

winker-leather (wing'kėr-leтн″ėr), *n.* In *saddlery*, a glazed piece of heavy leather which forms the outside of a winker or blind.

winker-muscle (wing'kėr-mus″l), *n.* Same as *winker*, 5.

winker-plate (wing'kėr-plāt), *n.* In *saddlery*, a metallic plate which gives shape and strength 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. *wynkkynge*, *wynkynge*; verbal n. of *wink*[1], *v.*] The act of one who winks: often used in the colloquial 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.

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 Australian owl, *Ninox connivens*.

winkle[1] (wing'kl), *n.* [< AS. **wincle*, in comp. *pine-winclan*, periwinkles; allied to *wink*[1]: see *wink*[2] and *periwinkle*[2].] Same as *periwinkle*[2].

winkle[2] (wing'kl), *a.* A dialectal variant of *wankle*. *Halliwell.*

winkle-hawk (wing'kl-hâk), *n.* [D. *winkelhaak*, a rent, tear.] An angular rent made in cloth, etc. *Bartlett.* Also *winkle-hole*. [New York.]

winkless (wingk'les), *a.* [< *wink*[1] + *-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*, < AS. *wynlīc*, joyous, < *wyn*, joy (see *winne*), + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1]. Cf. *winsome*.] Joyous; wiusome; pleasant; gracious; goodly.

Chefly thay asken
Spycez, that vn-sparely men speded hom to bryng,
& the *wynne-lych* wyne ther-with.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 980.

That *wynnelych* lorde that wonyes in heuen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1807.

winly (win'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wynly*, *wynli*; < *winly*, *a.*] **1†.** Delightfully; pleasantly.

That was a perles place for ani prince of erthe,
& *wynli* with hele wal was closed al a-boute.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 749.

Thane I went to that wlonke. and *wynly* hire gretis.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3339.

2. Quietly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

winna (win'ä). An assimilated form of *wilna*, Scotch for *will no*—that is, will not.

winnable (win'a-bl), *a.* [< *win*[1] + *-able*.] Capable 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.

Hit is min hi3te [joy], hit is mi *wune*,
That ich me drage to mine cunde [kind].
Owl and Nightingale, l. 272.

When I was borne Noye named he me,
And saide thees wordes with mekill *wynne*.
York Plays, p. 46.

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'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *wynner*; < *win*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which wins; a successful contestant or competitor.

The event
Is yet to name the *winner*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 5. 15.

winning (win'ing), *n.* [< ME. *wynnynge*, *wynynge*; verbal n. of *win*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who wins, in any sense.

At the *Winning* of Tonque [Towques], the King made eight and twenty Knights, and from thence marched with his Army to Caen. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 172.

If I sm not worth the wooing, 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.), ii. 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 *win*[1], *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 Coal Question (2d ed.), p. 68.

winning (win'ing), *p. a.* Successful in contending, competing, attaining, influencing, or gaining over; hence, especially, taking; attractive; charming.

I do find
A *winning* language in your tongue and looks.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, ii. 2.

Her smile, her speech, with *winning* sway,
Wiled the old harper's mood away.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 10.

winning-headway (win'ing-hed″wā), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a cross-heading, or one driven at right angles to the main gangways. [North. Eng.]

winningly (win'ing-li), *adv.* In a winning manner.

Winningly meek or venerably calm.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

winningness (win'ing-nes), *n.* The property or character of being winning.

Those who insist on charm, on *winningness* in style, on subtle harmonies and exquisite suggestion, are disappointed in Burke. *J. Morley*, Burke, p. 209.

winning-post (win'ing-pōst), *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 *trout*[1]).

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*, *winwen*, *windewen*, *windwen*, *wyndwe*, < AS. *windwian*, *wyndwian*, winnow, fan, ventilate (tr. L. *ventilare*), with formative *-w*, < *wind*, wind, air: see *wind*[2], *n.*, and cf. *wind*[2], *v.* Cf. Icel. *vinza*, winnow, with formative *-z* (*-s*), < *vindr*, wind (see *winze*[1]), and L. *ventilare*, ventilate, < *ventus*, wind (see *ventilate*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fan; set in 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-floor. Ruth iii. 2.

2. To blow upon; toss about by blowing.

Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,
Thy hair soft-lifted by the *winnowing* 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 is to *winnow* false from true.
Cowper, Hope, l. 417.

And lets the kind breeze, with its delicate fan,
Winnow the heat from out his dank gray hair.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

4. To set in motion or vibration; beat as with a fan or wings. [Rare.]

He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky
Sails between 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' climbs the early sky,
Winnowing blythe her dewy wings
In morning's rosy 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 snipe] 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. 209.

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 *winnowed* his adversaries' writings should be ignorant of their minds.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 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 *winnow*, 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* silently 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 ivy-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-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *winewere*, *windwere*, *windewere*; < *winnow* + *-er*[1].] One who winnows; also, an apparatus for winnowing.

As, in sacred floors of barns, upon corn-*winnow'rs* flies
The chaff, driv'n with an opposite wind.
Chapman, Iliad, 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-bȧs″ket), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a large flat basket 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 fanning-machine or fanning-mill. See cut under *fanning-mill*.

winnow-sheet (win'ō-shēt), *n.* [Also dial. *wim-sheet*; < ME. *wynwe-schete*; < *winnow* + *sheet*.] A sheet used or intended for use in winnowing. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

His wijf walked him with a longe gode,
In a cutted cote cutted full heyze,
Wrapped in a *wynwe schete* to weren hire fro weders.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 435.

winrow, *n.* See *windrow*.

winsey, *n.* Same as *wincey*.

Winslow's foramen. See *foramen of Winslow*, under *foramen*.

Winslow's ligament. See *ligament of Winslow*, under *ligament*.

winsome (win'sum), *a.* [< ME. *winsome*, *winsom*, *wynsum*, *wunsum*, < AS. *wynsum* (= OS. *wunsam* = OHG. *wunnisam*, *wunnosam*, MHG. *wunnesam*), joyful, delightful, < *wyn*, joy (see *winne*), + *-sum* = 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.

2†. Kindly; gracious.

And nil forgete alle his foryheldinges,
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. **winsomly*, < AS. *wynsumlice*; as *winsome* + *-ly*[2].] In a winsome manner.

O Jock, sae *winsomely* 's 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.*)

winter[1] (win'tėr), *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. *vetr*, *vittr* (for **vintr*), 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 Olr. *find*, white, Old Gaulish *Vindo-* in several proper names.] **I.** *n.* 1. The cold season of the year. Astronomically winter is reckoned to begin in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice (about December 21st), and to end at the equinox in March; but in ordinary speech winter comprises the three coldest months—December, January, and February being reckoned the winter months in the United States, and November, December, and January in Great Britain. In southern latitudes winter corresponds to the northern summer. See *season*.

As an hosebonde hopeth after an hard *wynter*,
Yf god gyueth hym the lif, to haue a good heruest.
Piers Plowman (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 implication of a hard year or of frosty age.

I trowe of thritty *wynter* he was oold.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 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.

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 best shows
The truth of a friend such as you.
Cowper, Winter Nosegay.

4. The last portion 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 celebration 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, l. 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, barley.** See the nouns.—**Winter assizes**, in *Eng. law*, any court of assize, sessions of oyer and terminer, or jail-delivery held in November, December, or January. The Winter 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*[1].—**Winter bud.** Same as *statoblast*.—**Winter chip-bird**, the tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola*, which comes into 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 epidemic, 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 pintail or sprigtail duck, *Dafila acuta*. *Montagu.* [British.] (*b*) Specifically, *Harelda glacialis*, in various parts of the United States. See cut under *Harelda*.—**Winter falcon.** See *falcon*.—**Winter fallow**, ground that is fallowed in winter.—**Winter fat.** Same as *white sage* (*a*) (which see, under *sage*[2]).—**Winter fever**, a fever, probably typhoid (though there was dispute as to its nature), which was prevalent 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 herring-gull in the United States. See cuts under *gull* and *herring-gull*. Also *winter-bonnet*, *winter mew*. See *kittiwake* (with cut).—**Winter hawk**, the red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus*, 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 *winter falcon*, *Falco* (or *Buteo*) *hiemalis*.—**Winter heliotrope.** See *heliotrope*.—**Winter hellebore.** See *hellebore*, 2.—**Winter hematuria**, the passage of bloody urine occurring in the winter months, and apparently as the result of cold.—**Winter itch**, a very annoying pruritus, chiefly of the lower extremities, occurring during the winter months.—**Winter mew.** Same as *winter gull*. See cut under *gull*. [British.]—**Winter moth.** (*a*) A European geometrid moth, *Cheimatobia brumata*, whose larva feeds on the buds and foliage of plum-, cherry-, apple-, and other fruit-trees. The female is wingless, and lays her eggs on the twigs in autumn. The larvæ hatch in early spring, and often do great damage in England and the more northern European countries. The species also occurs in Greenland. (*b*) See *lime-tree winter moth*, above.—**Winter pear.** See *pear*[1].—**Winter pond**, a protected pond used to keep fish, as carp, from perishing in severe weather.—**Winter quarters, quecning, rape.** See *quarter*[1], etc.—**Winter redbird**, the cardinal grosbeak, which winters in the United States where other redbirds (tanagers) do not. (See cut under *Cardinalis*.) The antithesis is *summer redbird* (*Piranga æstiva*).—**Winter rocket.** See *yellow-rocket*.—**Winter savory.** See *savory*.—**Winter shad.** Same as *mud-shad*.—**Winter sleep**, the hibernation or torpidity of an animal during cold weather.—**Winter snipe.** See *snipe*[1].—**Winter solstice.** See *solstice*, 1.—**Winter teal**, the American teal. See *teal*[1].—**Winter wagtail**, the gray wagtail, *Motacilla boarula*. *Montagu.* [British.]—**Winter wheat.** See *wheat*.—**Winter wren**, *Troglodytes hiemalis*. See *wren*, and cut under *Troglodytes*.

winter[1] (win'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *wynteren*, *wyntren* = D. *winteren*, be or become winter; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To spend or pass the winter; take winter quarters; hiemate; hibernate.

And whan the hauene was not able for to dwelle in wynter, ful 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*, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

I went to London with my 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.]

They sayled to the 49. degree and a halfe vnder the pole Antartyke; where beinge *wyntered*, they were inforced to remayne there for the space of two monethes.
R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, 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, iii. 3.

3. To retain during a winter. [Rare.]

To *winter* an opinion is too tedious.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 5.

winter[2] (win'tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. ult. connected with *windle* and *wind*[2].] 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-beaten (win'tėr-bē″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.

winterberry (win'tėr-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. verticillata*, 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'tėr-blōm), *n.* The witch-hazel, *Hamamelis Virginiana*. It blossoms late in the fall and matures its fruit the next season.

winter-bonnet (win'tėr-bon″et), *n.* Same as *winter gull* (which see, under *winter*[1]). [Local, British.]

winter-bound (win'tėr-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'tėr-bōrn), *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'tėr-cher″i), *n.* 1. See *alkekengi* and *strawberry-tomato*.—2. See *Solanum*.—3. Same as *heartseed*.

winter-clad (win'tėr-klad), *a.* Clothed for winter; warmly clad.

Tattoo'd or woaded, *winter-clad* in skins.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

winter-clover (win'tėr-klō″vėr), *n.* The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*.

winter-crack (win'tėr-krak), *n.* A small green plum with late-ripening fruit.

winter-cress (win'tėr-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 *scurvy-grass*.

wintered (win'tėrd), *a.* [< ME. **wintered, wintred*, < AS. *gewintrad* (?); as *winter*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having seen or endured (many) winters.

& ȝho 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.

3†. Pertaining to or suitable for winter; worn in winter.

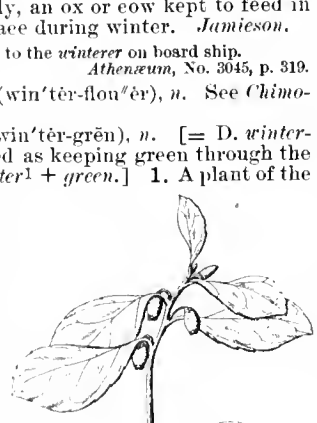
Wintred garments must be linde.
Shak., As you Like it (fol. 1623), iii. 2. 111 (song).

winterer (win'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which passes the winter in a specified place or manner; specifically, an ox 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'tėr-flou″ėr), *n.* See *Chimonanthus*.

wintergreen (win'tėr-grēn), *n.* [= D. *wintergroen*: so called as keeping green through the winter; as *winter*[1] + *green*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Pyrola*, especially *P. minor*, the common species in England, where the name is chiefly thus applied. *P. rotundifolia* is sometimes distinguished as *false* or *pear-leafed wintergreen*.—2. A plant of the genus *Gaultheria*, chiefly *G. procumbens*, the aromatic wintergreen of eastern North America. This is a little undershrub 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 fleshy 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 *mountain-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, hillberry, spiceberry, creeping wintergreen*, and *spring wintergreen*.


Flowering Plant of Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). *a*, the fruit.

3. A plant of the genus *Chimaphila*, especially *C. maculata*. See *spotted wintergreen*, below.—**American, aromatic wintergreen.** See def. 2.—**Chickweed wintergreen.** See *Trientalis*.—**Creeping wintergreen.** See def. 2.—**False wintergreen.** See def. 1.—**Flowering wintergreen.** See *Polygala*.—**Pear-leafed wintergreen.** See def. 1.—**Spotted wintergreen,** a congener of the pipsissewa, *Chimaphila maculata*, having spotted leaves.—**Spring wintergreen.** See def. 2.

wintergreen-oil (win'tėr-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'tėr-ground), *v. t.* To cover over so as to preserve from the effects of frost during winter: as, to *winter-ground* the roots of a plant.

The ruddock would
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. 229.

winter-hall†, *n.* [< ME. *wyntyr-halle, wyntir-haule*; < *winter*[1] + *hall*.] A hall used especially in winter.

The utmost Chambur nexte *Winter Halle*.
Paston Letters, I. 486.

A *wyntir haule*, hibernium, hibernaculum, hiemaculum. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 420.

winter-house†, *n.* [< ME. *wyntyr-howse*; < *winter*[1] + *house*[1].] A house used especially in winter.

Wyntyr howse or halle . . . Hibernaculum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 530.

winteridge (win'tėr-ij), *n.* [For **winterage*, < *winter*[1] + *-age*.] Winter food for cattle. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

wintering (win'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *winter*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which winters in a specified place or manner.

If God so prosper your voyage that you may . . . obtaine from him [the Prince of Cathay] his letters of priuiledge against the next yeeres spring, you may then . . . search and discouer somewhat further then you had discouered before your *wintering*. *Hakluyt'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'tėr-ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wynterysshe*; < *winter*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to winter; wintry.

Wynterysshe, belonging to the wynter.
Palsgrave, p. 329.

winter-kill (win'tėr-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'tėr-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'tėr-les), *a.* [< *winter*[1] + *-less*.] Free from or unaffected by winter; not experiencing winter.

The sunny, delicious, *winterless* California sky.
The Century, XXVI. 200.

winter-lodge (win'tėr-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-lodgment*.

winter-love† (win'tėr-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'tėr-li), *a.* [= G. *winterlich* = Icel. *vetrligr* = Sw. Dan. *vinterlig*; < *winter*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Resembling winter; characteristic of or appropriate to winter; wintry; cold and bleak; cheerless.

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-proud† (win'tėr-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.

winter-rig (win'tėr-rig), *v. t.* [< *winter*[1] + *rig*[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'tėr-set″l), *n.* [A modernized form of AS. *wintersetl*, winter seat, winter quarters, < *winter*, winter, + *setl*, seat: see *settle*[1].] A winter seat or dwelling; winter quarters: a term belonging to the early history of England.

In 874 the heathen men took their *winter-settle* in Lindesey at Torkesey. The next year 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'tėr-tīd), *n.* [< ME. *winter-tid, wyntertyde* (= D. *wintertijd* = MHG. *winterzīt*, G. *winterzeit* = Icel. *vetrartīth* = Dan. *vintertid*), winter-tide; < *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'tėr-wēd), *n.* A name of various weeds that survive and flourish through the winter, especially the ivy-leafed speedwell, *Veronica hederæfolia*.

wintery (win'tėr-i), *a.* See *wintry*.

wintle (win'tl), *v. 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.* [< *wintle*, *v.*] 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 louder, 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.

wintrous† (win'trus), *a.* [< *winter*[1] + *-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. **wintry*, < AS. *wintrig, wintreg* (cf. G. *winterlicht*); 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 *wint'ry* sky
Descends in storms to intercept our passage.
Rowe, Jane Shore, ii.

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 (wī'ni), *a.* [< *wine* + *-y*[1].] 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 *winie* 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.

winze[1] (winz), *n.* [Prob. < **winze*, *v.*, winnow, Icel. *vinza*, winnow, < *vindr*, wind: see *wind*[2], 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.

winze[2] (winz), *n.* [Ult. identical with *wish*, prob. through D. *verwenschen*, 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 haurlin'
Aff 'a nieves that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

winze[3] (winz), *n.* A corrupt form of *winch*[1]. *E. H. Knight.*

wipe[1] (wīp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wiped*, ppr. *wiping*. [< ME. *wipen*, *wypen*, < AS. *wīpian*, wipe, rub, < **wīp*, a wisp of straw (= LG. *wiep*, a wisp of straw, a rag to wipe anything with); cf. *wisp* (a prob. extension of **wīp*).] 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 gripe,
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 obliterate.

God shall *wipe away* all tears from their eyes.
Rev. xxi. 4.

Sword, I will hallow thee for this thy deed, . . .
Ne'er shall this blood be *wiped from* thy point.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 74.

Why, then, should I now, now when glorious peace
Triumphs in change of pleasures, be *wip'd off*,
Like a useless moth, from courtly ease?
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Oh, thou has nam'd a word that *wipes away*
All thoughts revengeful.
Beau. 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.

4†. 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, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

5†. To stroke or strike gently; tap.

Thenne he toke me by the hande fromе 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 nose**†. See *nose*[1].—**To wipe the** (or **one's**) **eye**. See *eye*[1].

II. *intrans.* To make strokes with a rubbing or sweeping motion.

He comes full upon it, seated 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.

wipe[1] (wīp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wype*; < *wipe*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or 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 hand to weapon, the fault is not mine if I haue happened to giue you a *wype*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 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 scar; 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. [Slang.]

I'm Inspector Field!
And this here warment 's prigged your *wipe*
Barham, Ingoldsby 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-handkerchiefs.
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.

wipe[2] (wīp), *n.* Same as *weep*[2].

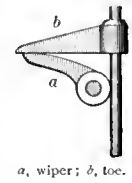
wiper (wī'pėr), *n.* [< *wipe*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which wipes.

Another movement [of a soldering-machine] carries the can body across the *wiper*, 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 horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers, pounders, or pistons in a vertical direction and letting them fall by their own weight. Wipers are employed in fulling-mills, stamping-mills, oil-mills, powder-mills, etc. Also *wipe*.—4. A steel implement for cleaning the bore of a musket, etc. It has two twisted arms, screws on the end of a ramrod, 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*.



a, wiper; *b*, toe.

wiper-wheel (wī'pėr-hwēl), *n.* A cam-wheel serving to lift a trip-hammer, a stamp, or the like, allowing it to fall again by its own weight. See *cam*[1].

wiping (wī'ping), *n.* 1. The act of one who wipes; specifically, a beating; a thrashing; a trimming. [Slang.]

Even in the domestic circle one can have a choice of "a towelling," "a basting," "a clouting," . . . "a trimming," or "a *wiping*," when occasion requires.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 153.

2. In *plumbing*: (*a*) The removal, with a greased cloth, 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 (wī'ping-rod), *n.* See *wiper*, 4.

wird†, **wirde**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *weird*.

wire[1] (wīr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *wir*, *wyr*, < AS. *wīr*, a wire, a spiral ornament of wire, = MLG. *wire*, LG. *wir*, wire; cf. OHG. *wiara*, MHG. *wiere*, fine-drawn gold, gold ornament, = Icel. *vīrr*, wire (cf. Sw. *vire*, wind, twist); cf. Lith. *wela*, iron wire, L. *viriæ*, armlets (see *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. 11.

Wyre. Filum, vel ferrifilum . . . (filum ereum vel ferreum, P.). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 530.

At what period and among what people the art of working up pure gold, or gilded silver, into a long, round hair-like thread—into what may be correctly called *wire*—began, is quite unknown.
S. K. Handbook Textile Fabrics, p. 22.

2†. A twisted thread; a filament.

Upon a courser, startling as the fyr,
Men mighte turne him with a litel *wyr*,
Sit Eneas, lyk 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 *wires*, once make a pleasing note
On nectar streams of your sweet airs to float.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

Listening to what unshorn Apollo sings
To the touch of golden *wires*.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 38.

With *wire* and catgut he concludes the day,
Quav'ring and semiquav'ring care away.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 126.

5†. The lash; the scourge: alluding to the use of metallic whips.

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.

6. In *ornith.*, one of the extremely long, slender, wire-like filaments or shafts of the plumage 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. A pickpocket with long fingers, expert at picking women's pockets. *Hotten.* [Thieves' slang.]

He was worth 20*l.* a week, he said, as a *wire*—that is, a picker of ladies' pockets.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 410.

9. 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-wire*.—**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-line 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 transmit 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 danger in its use. [Colloq.]—**Wire-covering 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 melted tin, and drawn through a horn with a hole in it. The Laplanders use this wire for embroidering their clothes.—**Wire-twisting machine**, a machine or tool for joining ends of wire, as sections of fencing- or telegraph-wires, etc., by twisting them on each other.—**Woven-wire lathing.** See *lathing*[1].

II. *a.* Made of wire; consisting of or fitted with wires: as, a *wire* sieve; a *wire* bird-cage.

He did him to the *wire*-window,
As fast as he could gang.
Fire of Frendraught (Child's Ballads, VI. 180).

Wire armor. Same as *chain-mail*. See *mail*[1], 3.—**Wire belting**, belts or straps for machinery, made of wire instead of leather.—**Wire bent.** See *bent*[2].—**Wire bridge.** (*a*) Same as *suspension-bridge*. See *bridge*[1] (with cut). (*b*) In *elect.*, a kind of Wheatstone bridge in which two adjacent resistances are formed by a wire which can 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.

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*[1].—**Wire-spring coiling-machine**, a machine for making spiral metal springs.—**Wire stitch.** See *stitch*, 9.—**Wire wheel.** See *wheel*[1].

wire[1] (wīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wired*, ppr. *wiring*. [< *wire*[1], *n.*] 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 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 stankin'.
Scott, Donald Caird's Come Again.

3. To send through a telegraphic wire; send by telegraph, as a message; telegraph: as, *wire* a reply. [Colloq.]

The coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, the canonization of saints of Rome, were . . . cabled to New York, just as the Washington news is *wired* to the same place. *Athenæum*, No. 2154, p. 207.

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 flame with fresh Desire.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 14.

5. In *surg.*, 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 whereabouts, 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 another he "keeps *wiring 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's self closely and perseveringly to anything; press forward; go ahead. [Slang.]

wire[2] (wīr), *n.* A corruption of *weir.*

wire-bent (wīr′bent), *n.* Same as *mat-grass*, 2.

wire-bird (wīr′bėrd), *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.

wire-cutter (wīr′kut″ėr), *n.* A form of nippers with sharp edges or blades, for cutting wire.

wired (wīrd), *a.* [< *wire* + *-ed*[2].] 1. In *ornith.*, having wires or wiry feathers: chiefly in composition: as, the twelve-*wired* bird of paradise. Compare *wire-tailed*, and see *wire*[1], *n.*, 6, and cuts under *Seleucides*, *thread-tailed*, *Trochilidæ*, and *Videstrelda*.—2. In *croquet*, protected or obstructed by an intervening wire.

wire-dancer (wīr′dân″sėr), *n.* One who dances or performs other feats upon a wire stretched at some distance above the ground. Compare *rope-dancer.*

Mr. Maddox, the celebrated *wire-dancer*, . . . had also been engaged as an auxiliary to the same theatre.
Baker, Biographia Dramatica (ed. 1811), I. 127.

wire-dancing (wīr′dân″sing), *n.* The performance or the profession of a wire-dancer.

Wire-dancing, at least so much of it as I have seen exhibited, appears to me to be misnamed; it consists 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 (wīr′drâ), *v.*; pret. *wiredrew*, pp. *wiredrawn*, 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 excess; prolong; protract.

A hungry chirurgeon often produces and *wire-draws* his cure. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

He never desisted from pulling his Beard till he had *wiredrawn* it down to his Feet.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 42.

3. To draw out into excessive tenuity or subtlety, 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 louting 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.

The development of those principles [special pleading] produced such a . . . crop of . . . *wiredrawn* distinctions that the most subtle intellect found it difficult to understand them. *Forsyth*, Hortensius, p. 341.

4. To stretch or strain unwarrantably; wrest; pervert; distort.

You injuriously *Wire-draw* him to Presbyters, and foist in (Seniores and præpositos) 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, Sermons, V. ii.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense been *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

5. To beguile; cheat.

To *Wire draw*, . . . to decoy a Man, or get somewhat out of him. *Bailey*, 1731.

6. In the steam-engine, to draw off (steam) by one or more small apertures, materially reducing its pressure after the passage.

II. *intrans.* To follow the profession, practice, or methods of a wiredrawer; especially, to use unwarrantable methods; pervert; cheat.

Thou hadst land and thousands, which thou spend'st,
And flung'st away, and yet it flows in double.
I purchas'd, wrung, and *wire-draw'd* for my wealth,
Lost, and was cozen'd. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v.

wiredrawer (wīr′drâ″ėr), *n.* [< *wiredraw* + *-er*[1].] 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 carries a matter into useless subtleties, with or without perversion of meaning.

Either shut me out for a Wrangler, or cast me off for a *Wiredrawer.* *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 106.

3. A stingy, grasping person. *Halliwell.*

wiredrawing (wīr′drâ″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wiredraw*, *v.*] 1. The act or art of extending ductile metals into wire. The metal is first hammered into a bar, and then passed successively through a series of holes in a hardened steel plate, gradually diminishing in diameter until the requisite degree of fineness is attained. Extremely fine gold and platinum wires for the spider-lines of telescope-micrometers 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 $\frac{1}{18000}$ inch.

2. Figuratively, the act of drawing out an argument or a discussion to prolixity and attenuation by useless refinements, distinctions, disquisitions, 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 *wire-drawings*, 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-gearing.

wire-edge (wīr′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 (wīr′ejd), *a.* Having a wire-edge.

The tool to be ground . . . will . . . become *wire-edged.*
Campin, Hand-turning, p. 41.

wire-finder (wīr′fīn″dėr), *n.* A kind of telephonic detector employed to find the wires belonging to different circuits, etc. It has a magnet between the poles of which the wire is held; near the magnet is a short ear-tube with ferrotype diaphragm; and a pulsating or interrupted current sent through the wire causes the diaphragm to sound.

wire-gage (wīr′gāj), *n.* See *gage*[2].

wire-grass (wīr′gràs), *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.*

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 succulent 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 (wīr′grub), *n.* A wireworm.

wire-heel (wīr′hēl), *n.* A certain defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.

wireman (wīr′man), *n.*; pl. *wiremen* (-men). A man who puts up and looks after wires, as for the telegraph, telephone, or electric lighting.

Linemen and *wiremen* were in great demand in New York last week. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVII. 286.

wire-micrometer (wīr′mī-krom″e-tėr), *n.* A micrometer with fine wires arranged in parallel and intersecting series across the field of the instrument.

wire-pan (wīr′pan), *n.* A pan with a bottom made of wire cloth, used for baking cake, etc.

wire-pegger (wīr′peg″ėr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a nailing- or pegging-machine for cutting wire pegs from a continuous wire and driving them into shoe-soles; a wire-nailing machine. Compare *pegger* and *nailing-machine.*

wire-puller (wīr′půl″ėr), *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 secret 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 (wīr′půl″ing), *n.* 1. The act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet or other mechanical 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 (wīr′ėr), *n.* [< *wire* + *-er*[1].] One who wires; specifically, one who uses wires to snare game.

The nightly *wirer* of their innocent hare.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

wire-road (wīr′rōd), *n.* Same as *wireway.* *E. H. Knight.*

wire-sewed (wīr′sōd), *a.* Sewed with wire instead of thread: noting books and pamphlets.

wire-shafted (wīr′shâf″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 *Seleucides.*

wire-silver (wīr′sil″vėr), *n.* Native silver in slender wire-like forms.

wiresmith (wīr′smith), *n.* One who makes metal into wire, especially by beating or hammering.

Wire was obtained by hammering up strips of metal, and the artificers thus employed were termed in the trade *wire-smiths.* *The Engineer*, LXVII. 209.

wire-stitched (wīr′sticht), *a.* Noting pamphlets, etc., that are fastened with wire.

wire-straightener (wīr′strāt″nėr), *n.* An apparatus for removing bends from wire, as from that which has been coiled. The wire is pulled forcibly between three or more fixed points not in line.

wire-stretcher (wīr′strech″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool for clasping 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 (wīr′tāld), *a.* Having wiry or wire-shafted tail-feathers, as the thread-tailed swallow, *Uromitus filiferus.* See cuts under *thread-tailed*, *Trochilidæ*, *Videstrelda*, and *Vidua.*

wire-tramway (wīr′tram″wā), *n.* Same as *wireway.* *E. H. Knight.*

wire-twist (wīr′twist′), *n.* A kind of gun-barrel 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 (wīr′wā), *n.* A system of transportation by the agency of traveling or stationary wires. Wireways are used for carrying stone, ores, clay, coal, etc., from mines to docks or railroad stations, or from docks to coal-yards, or from sewage construction-works to docks or dumping-grounds, etc. The most common form is an endless traveling wire rope, supported on posts placed at intervals along the way, or, in some instances, supported only at each end, as in the crossing of rivers or ravines, or the descent of mountain-sides. Smaller ways employ fixed wires on which travel light baskets for conveying money and packages in shops. In the traveling-wire systems the freight is placed in buckets or skips hung on the wire and traveling along with it. Arrangements are made for automatic loading, starting, stopping, unloading, and switching to branch wires. Some of the traveling-wire lines used in mines are several miles long. In short lines, as in cash-carrier systems, the traveling basket, ball, or car is sometimes moved by raising one end of the wire, when the car rolls down to the cashier's desk. See *cash-carrier* and *telpherage.* Also called *wire-road*, *wire-tramway.*

wire-weed (wīr-wēd), *n.* The knot-grass *Polygonum aviculare.* *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

wirework (wīr′wėrk), *n.* [= Icel. *vira-virki*, wirework, filigree-work; as *wire*[1] + *work*, *n.*] Fabrics made of wire, such as wire gauze and wire cloth, or objects made of wire, such as bird-cages and sponge-racks.

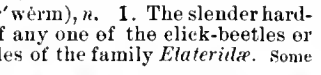
Penned off with netted *wirework*, in the clear, bright Rhone flood, are places for the swans and ducks.
Richardson, A Girdle Round the Earth, xxv.

wire-worker (wīr′wėr″kėr), *n.* 1. One who manufactures articles from wire.—2. Same as *wire-puller*.

wire-working (wīr′wėr″king), *n.* 1. The manufacture of wire, or of articles requiring wire.—2. Same as *wire-pulling*.

wireworks (wīr′wėrks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* An establishment where wire is made or fitted to some specific use.

wireworm (wīr′wėrm), *n.* 1. The slender hard-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*.



Wheat-wireworm
(Larva of *Agriotes mancus*).

2. A myriapod of the genus *Julus* or of an allied genus; a galley-worm. [U. S.]—3. A parasitic worm of sheep, *Strongylus contortulus*.—**Hop-wireworm**, *Agriotes lineatus*. [Eng.]—**Wheat-wireworm**, *Agriotes mancus*. See cut above. [U. S.]

wire-wove (wīr′wōv), *a.* Noting a glazed paper of fine quality, used chiefly for letter-paper.

wirily (wīr′i-li), *adv.* In a wiry manner; like wire.

My grandfather, albeit spare, was *wirily* elastic.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Queen Elizabeth, Cecil, Anjou, [and Fénélon.

wiriness (wīr′i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wiry.

wiring (wīr′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.

wiring-machine (wīr′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 wire.

wiring-press (wīr′ing-pres), *n.* A press for wiring pieced tinware. *E. H. Knight.*

wiriwa, *n.* [African.] One of the African eolies or mouse-birds, *Colius senegalensis*.

wirk†, **wirke**†, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete spellings of *work*.

wirry†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *worry*.

Wirsung's canal or **duct.** The pancreatic duct.

wiry (wīr′i), *a.* [< *wire*[1] + *-y*[1].] 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.
Cowper, On a Goldfinch Starved to Death in His Cage.

2. Resembling wire; especially, tough and flexible; of persons, lean and sinewy.

Here on its *wiry* stem, in rigid bloom,
Grows the salt lavender that lacks perfume.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 216.

A little *wiry* sergeant of meek demeanour and strong sense. *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 Melville, White Rose, II. viii.

Wiry pulse. See *pulse*[1].

wis[1]†, *a.* [< ME. *wis*, certain, sure, for certain, *to wisse*, certainly, *mid wisse*, with certainty; = Icel. *viss*, certain, = Sw. *viss*, certain (*visst*, certainly), = Dan. *vis*, certain (*vist*, certainly); in AS. D. and G. the word appears with a prefix, AS. *gewis* = D. *gewis* = G. *gewiss*, certain, certainly: see *wis*[2], *wis*[3], *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), l. 1543.

wis[2]†, *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, Troilus, 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.

wis[3]†, *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 *wit*[1].

Which book, advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home in England, would do a young gentleman 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.

wisard†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *wizard*.

wisdom (wiz′dum), *n.* [< ME. *wisdom*, *wysdom*, *wisedom*, < AS. *wisdōm*, wisdom (= OS. *wīsdōm* = OFries. *wisdōm* = MD. *wijsdom* = OHG. MHG. *wīstuom*, wisdom, knowledge, judgment, G. *weissthum*, knowledge, = Icel. *visdōmr* = Sw. Dan. *visdom*, wisdom), < *wīs*, wise, + *dōm*, 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 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, he 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 & dredc 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 arraigned the *wisdom* of Providence, I only showed my own ignorance. *Goldsmith*, Asem.

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 of *wisdom*. *Foxe* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 105).

3. With possessive pronouns used as a personification (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 fools, my honest pious 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, hauyng those *wisdomes* euer in sighte, . . . may sussitate some disputation or reasonynge wherby some part of tyme shall be saued whiche els . . . wolde be idely consumed.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 3.

One of her many *wisdoms*. *Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, i.

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 it.]

Book of Wisdom of Jesus. See *Ecclesiasticus*.—**Book of Wisdom of Solomon**, one of the deuterocanonical books of the Old Testament. (See *deuterocanonical* and *Apocrypha*.) Tradition ascribes its authorship to Solomon; but by most modern Protestant theologians it is attributed 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 Ecclesiasticus. Abbreviated *Wisd.*—**Salt of wisdom.** Same as *sal alembroth* (which see, under *sal*[1]).—**Syn. 1.** *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 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 best 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 contrary to what he knows. *Providence* looks much further ahead 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. 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 proud that he has learn'd so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
Cowper, Task, vi. 88.

Men of gud *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, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

wisdom-tooth (wiz′dom-tōth), *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 Melville, White Rose, II. xxvi.

wise[1] (wīz), *a.* [< ME. *wis*, *wys*, < AS. *wīs* = OS. OFries. *wīs* = D. *wijs* = MLG. *wīs*, LG. *wis* = OHG. *wīs*, *wīsi*, MHG. *wīs*, *wīse*, G. *weise* = Icel. *viss* = Sw. Dan. *vis* = Goth. *weis* in comp. *unweis*, unwise), wise; prob. orig. **wīsus*, **wītta*, with pp. formative, from the root of AS. *witan*, etc., E. *wit*[1], know: see *wit*[1].] 1. Having the power of discerning and judging rightly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false, between that which is right, fit, and proper and that which is unsuitable, injudicious, and wrong; possessed of discernment, discretion, and judgment: as, a *wise* prince; a *wise* magistrate.

Five of them were *wise*, and five were foolish.
Mat. xxv. 2.

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own harms, which the *wise* powers
Deny us for our good. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1. 6.

A *wise* man
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* Mayberry, too. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, 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; serious.

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 bustelyng forth as bestes ouer valeyes and hulles,
For while thei wente here owen wille thei wente alle amys. *Piers Plowman* (A), vi. 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; cunning; subtle; specifically, skilled in some hid-

den art, as magic or divination: as, the soothsayers 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 knowledge. Jer. iv. 22.

In these nice sharp quillets of the law,
Good faith, I am no *wiser* than a daw.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 18.

5. Religious; pious; godly.

From a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee *wise* unto salvation.
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 both be landed, and I *never the wiser*.
Swift, To Miss Vanhomrigh, June 8, 1714.

The seven wise men of Greece, the seven sages. See *sage*[1], *n.* — **To make it wise**†, 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 arts; a witch; a fortune-teller.

They call her a *wise-woman*, but I think her
An arrant witch. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Supposing, according to popular fame,
Wise woman and Witch to be the same.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

(*b*) A midwife. *Scott.* = **Syn. 1.** Sagacious, discerning, oracular, long-headed. See *wisdom*. — **6.** Sound, solid, philosophical.

wise[2] (wīz), *n.* [< ME. *wise*, *wyse*, < AS. *wīse* = OS. *wīsa* = OFries. *wīs* = D. *wijs* = LG. *wise* = OHG. *wīsa*, MHG. *wise*, G. *weise* = Icel. **vīs* (in comp. *öthrvīs*, otherwise) = Sw. Dan. *vis*, way, manner, wise; from the same source as *wise*[1]; see *wise*[1], 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,
With hauk on hond and with an huge route
Of knyghtes, rood and dide hire compaynye.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 64.

Ther-vpon a while I stood musyng,
and in my self gretly ymagynyng
What *wise* I sholde parfourme this seid [illegible] processe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 52.

Whan Bodynell herde these tithinges, he selde to himself 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. 12.

I considered myself as in some *wise* of ecclesiastical dignity. *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

In any wise, in any way; by any means.

"Now, for my loue, helpe that I may hir see
In eny wise," quod Auferius the kyng;
"ffor I canne think right wele that it is she."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 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, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 22.

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 wise* 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 wise†, 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. Poesie, p. 252.

wise[3] (wīz), *v. t.* [< ME. *wisen*, *wysen*, < AS. *wīsian* = OS. *wīsean* = D. *wijzen* = OHG. *wīsan*, MHG. *wisen*, G. *weisen* = Icel. *vísa* = Sw. *visa* = Dan. *vise*, show, point out, exhibit; orig. 'make wise or knowing,' 'inform,' from the adj., AS. *wīs*, etc., wise: see *wise*[1]. Cf. *wiss*.] 1. To guide; direct; lead or send in a particular direction.

Ye ken weel enengh there's mony o' them wadna mind a baubee the *weising* a ball through the Prince himsell.
Scott, Waverley, lviii.

2. To turn; incline; twist.

Weize yourself a wee easel-ward — a wee mair yet to that ither stane. *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

[Now Scotch in both uses.]

-wise. An apparent suffix, really the noun *wise*[2] used in adverbial phrases originally with a preposition, as in *anywise*, *nowise*, *likewise*, *otherwise*, etc., originally *in any wise*, *in no wise*, *in like wise*, *in other wise*, etc.; so *sidewise*, *lengthwise*, etc., in which, in colloquial use, *-ways* also appears, by confusion with *way*[1].

wiseacre (wī'zā-kėr), *n.* [= MD. *wijssegger*, < G. *weissager*, soothsayer, < *weissagen*, MHG. *wīssagen*, OHG. *wīzagōn*, *wīzzagōn*, foretell, predict, < *wīzago*, *wizzago*, a prophet, diviner (AS. *witega*, *witiga*, prophet): see *witch*. The MHG. verb and noun became confused with *wīs*, wise, and *sagen*, say, and the E. noun is likewise vaguely associated with *wise*[1].] 1†. A sayer of wise things; a learned or wise man.

Pythagoras learned much, . . . becoming a mighty *wiseacre*. *Leland*.

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 *wiseacres*. *Gifford*, note to B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

wise-hearted (wīz'här″ted), *a.* Wise; knowing; skilful. Ex. xxviii. 3.

wise-like (wīz'līk), *a.* Resembling that which is wise or sensible; judicious; sensible. [Scotch.]

The only *wise-like* thing I heard anybody say. *Scott*.

wiseling† (wīz'ling), *n.* [< *wise*[1] + *-ling*[1].] One who pretends to be wise; a wiseacre.

This may well put to the blush those *wiselings* that show themselves fools in so speaking.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 214.

wisely (wīz'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wisliche*, *wislike*, wisely, < AS. *wīslīce*, wisely; as *wise*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a wise manner; with wisdom, cunning, or skill; judiciously; prudently; discreetly. Prov. xvi. 20.

The heorte is wel iloked 3if muth and eien and earen *wisliche* beoth ilokene. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 104.

Let us deal *wisely* with them; lest they multiply, . . . and fight against us. Ex. i. 10.

Then must you speak
Of one that loved not *wisely* but too well.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 344.

wisent†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *wizen*[1].

wiseness (wīz'nes), *n.* [< ME. *wisnesse*, < AS. *wīsnes*; as *wise*[1] + *-ness*.] Wisdom.

Yet have I something in me dangerous,
Which let thy *wiseness* fear.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 286.

wiserine (wīz'ėr-in), *n.* [Named after D. F. Wiser (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 variety of octahedrite (anatase).

wish (wish), *n.* [< ME. *wisch*, *wyssche*, a var., after the verb, of *wunsch*, < AS. *wūse* = MD. *wunsch*, *wensch*, D. *wensch* = OHG. *wunsc*, MHG. G. *wunsch* = Icel. *ōsk* (cf. Sw. *önskan* = Dan. *önske*), wish, desire; see the verb, and cf. Skt. √ *rāñchh*, wish; perhaps a desiderative form (with formative *-sk*, as in E. *ask*), from the root of E. *win*, etc., strive after: see *win*[1].] 1. Desire; 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; sometimes, an expression of either a benevolent or a malevolent disposition toward others.

I thank you for your *wish*, and am well pleased
To wish it back on you. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 43.

Delay no longer, speak your *wish*,
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, has his *Wishes* thrown into his Lap, and makes the Happy Exit. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 143.

wish (wish), *v.* [< ME. *wisshen*, *wysshen*, *wischen*, *wuschen*, < AS. *wȳscan*, less correctly *wīscan* = MD. *wunschen*, *wenschen*, D. *wenschen* = MLG. *wunschen* = OHG. *wunsken*, MHG. G. *wünschen*, wish, desire, = Icel. *æskja* (for *æskja*) = Sw. *önska* = Dan. *önske*, 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's Well, i. 3. 218.

This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish for*. *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; crave; 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, Daphnaida, l. 282.

The dredfull beast, ycleped crocodile, . . .
Before he doth devoure his *wished* prey,
Pitty in outward semblance doth display.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

I would not *wish* them to a fairer death.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 49.

They may be Patrons, but there are but few Examples of Erudition among them. 'Tis 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 gain,
And great Ulysses wish'd, nor wish'd in vain.
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;
How 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 *wysshe* it better.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

I believe, as cold a night as 'tis, he could *wish* himself in Thames up to the neck. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 120.

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 call down (upon): as, to *wish* one joy or luck.

Let them be driven backward and put to shame that *wish* me evil. Ps. xl. 14.

If heaven have any grievous plague in store
Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 218.

All joys and hopes forsake me! all men's malice,
And all the plagues they can inflict, I *wish* it,
Fall thick upon me!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

4†. To recommend; commend to another's confidence, approval, kindness, or care.

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. 1. 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 merrythought of a fowl. Also *wishing-bone*.

wishedly† (wish'ed-li), *adv.* [< *wished*, pp. of *wish*, + *-ly*[2].] According to one's wish. *Knolles*.

wisher (wish'ėr), *n.* [< *wish* + *-er*[1].] One who wishes.

Wishers were ever fools. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 15. 37.

wishful (wish'fûl), *a.* [< *wish* + *-ful*. Cf. *wistful*.] 1. Having or expressing a wish; desirous; longing; eovetous; wistful.

From Scotland am I stol'n even of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 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 Britannica, 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, l. 185.

Having so *wishful* an Opportunity, . . . I could not but send you this Friendly Salute. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 4.

wishfully (wish'fûl-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.

Phar. I doubt now
We shall not gain access unto your love,
Or she to us.
Fid. Most *wishfully* here she comes.
Middleton, Phœnix, iii. 1.

wishfulness (wish'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being wishful; longing.

The natural infirmities of youth,
Sadness and softness, hopefulness, *wishfulness*.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, iii. 1.

wishing-bone (wish'ing-bōn), *n.* Same as *wish-bone*.

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 unlimited power.

wishly† (wish'li), *adv.* [< *wish* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *wistly*.] Wistly. [Rare.]

Æacides . . . *wishly* did intend
(Standing asterne his tall neckt ship) how deepe the skirmish drew. *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

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.

wishness (wish'nes), *n.* Melancholy yearning. [Rare.]

Sighing (I heard the love-lorn swain)
Wishness! oh, *wishness* walketh here.
Polwhele, Wishful Swain of Devon.

wishtonwish (wish'ton-wish), *n.* [Said to be Amer. Ind., and imitative.] The prairie-dog of North America, *Cynomys ludovicianus*. See cut under *prairie-dog*, and compare second cut 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.

[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 *wish-ton-wish*," 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 thin, 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 used to note liquid substances; hence, feeble; lacking in substantial or desirable qualities; insignificant: as, a *wishy-washy* speech. [Colloq.]

A good seaman, . . . 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. [Colloq.]

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. *gewislice, gewisslīce*, < *gewis*, certain: see *wis*[2], *iwis*.] Certainly; surely.

I not myself noght *wysly* what it is.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1653.

wisp (wisp), *n.* [< ME. *wisp, wysp, wesp, 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. *ripp*, 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 way with a flaming *wisp* of paper, . . . speedily acquitted himself. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 13.

2. A whisk, or small broom.—3. An ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp.

Or like a *wisp* 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, but 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 hath 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*[1].

wisp (wisp), *v. t.* [< *wisp*, *n.*] 1. To brush, dress, or rub down with or as with a wisp.—2. To rumple. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

wispen† (wis'pn), *a.* [< *wisp* + *-en*[2].] Formed of a wisp or wisps.

She hath already put on her *wispen* garland.
G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation (Brydge's Archaica, [II. 149).

wispy (wis'pi), *a.* [< *wisp* + *-y*[1].] Like a wisp.

A pinched, *wispy* little man.
D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xi.

wisst, *v. t.* [ME. *wissen*, < AS. *wissian*, a var. of *wisian*, show: see *wise*[3].] Same as *wise*[3].

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 corseynt men calleth seynt Treuthe? Const thou *wissen* vs the wey wher that he dwelleth?
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 24.

wissen†, *v. t.* See *wiss*.

Wissonday†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *Whitsunday*.

wist[1]. Preterit of *wit*[1].

wist[2] (wist), *v.* A spurious word, improperly used as present indicative (*wists*) of *wit*[1]. [Raro.]

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-i), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), named in honor of Caspar *Wistar*, an American anatomist (1761–1818).] 1. A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Tephrosieæ*. It is characterized by 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 *Millettia*. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of North America, China, and Japan. They are lofty climbing shrubs with odd-pinnate leaves, entire feather-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'fûl), *a.* [Prob. for **whistful*, based on the older adverb *wistly*, which is prob. for *whistly*. The assumption that *wistful* stands for *wishful* is untenable; for the required change *wishful* > **wisful* > *wistful* could not occur in the 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.

In sullen mutt'rings chid
The artlesse songsters, that their musicke still
Should charme the sweet dale and the *wistfull* hill.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 2.

This commanding creature . . . put on such a resignation in her countenance, 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 thou so *wistful* seem?
There's sorrow in thy look.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday.

3. Wishful; longing.

Lifting up one of my sashes, [I] cast many a *wistful*, melancholy 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'fûl-i), *adv.* In a wistful manner; pensively; earnestly; longingly; wishfully.

With that, he fell again to pry
Through perspective more *wistfully*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 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 *wistfully* at the marvellous providences of God's moral governance, and wishing to understand them.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 204.

wistfulness (wist'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or property of being wistful.

wistless (wist'les), *a.* [Irreg. < *wist*, known: see *wit*[1]. 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 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*, Locksley Hall); the change of *hw* to *w* is very common in England, and may well have been assisted in 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*, < *wish* + *-ly*[2]. The same considerations apply to *wistful*, which appears to stand for **whistful*.] 1. Silently; with mute attention; earnestly.

Robyn beheldе our comly kynge
Wystly in the face.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 115).

Speaking 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 *wistly* mark how higher planets run,
Contemplating their hidden motion.
Marston, Satires, v. 171.

wistonwish (wis'ton-wish), *n.* Same as *wishtonwish*. *Godman; Coues and Allen.*

wit[1] (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 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. *wite*, 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. *wēt*) = 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. *veit*, pret. *vissa*, pp. *vitathr*) = Sw. *veta* (pres. *vet*, pret. *visste*, pp. *vetat*) = Dan. *vide* (pres. *veed*, pret. *vidste*, 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 and sense, developed from the pret. and subj. of *wītan*, pret. **wāt*, see, the present *wāt*, know, being orig. this pret. **wāt*, saw, 'I have seen'

(see *wite*[1]); Teut. √ *wit*, see, = OBulg. *vidieti* = Serv. *vidjeti* = Bohem. *viděti* = Russ. *vidietĭ*, see, = L. *vidēre*, see, = Gr. *ἰδεῖν*, see (perf. *οἶδα*, I know, = E. *wot*), = Skt. √ *vid*, see, perceive. From the verb *wit*[1] are ult. E. *wit*[1], *n.*, *wit*[2], *wise*[1], *wise*[2] (*guise*, *disguise*), *wise*[3], *wiss*, *wisdom*, etc., *witch*, *wick*[7], *wicked*, *wiseacre*, *iwis*, *wis*[1], *wis*[2], *witness*, *witter*, *witterly*, *wizard*, etc. (see also *wite*[1], *wite*[2]); from the L. *vīdēre* are ult. E. *visage*, *vision*, *visit*, *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 clause or statement. (*a*) Present tense: I *wot* (*wote*), thou *wost* (erroneously *wottest*, *wotst*), he *wot* (erroneously *wotteth*); plural we, ye (you), they *wit*. [Archaic.]

But natheles, yit *wot* I wel also
That ther nis noon dwelling in this contree,
That either hath in heven or helle ybe,
Ne may of it non other weyes *witen*,
But as he hath herd seyd or founde it writen.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 7.

Thei seyn to hir Womman, what wepist 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, Bchold, my master *wotteth* not what is with me in the house.
Gen. xxxix. 8.

I *wot* well where he is. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 139.

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 seid thes thingis, she was turnyd a bak, and syȝ 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 thonghe thou see me hidouse and horrible to loken onne, I *do* the *to wytene* that it is made be 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 haue we (poore fooles) to *wit* what wil serue vs?
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 14.

And his sister stood afar off to *wit* what would be done to him. Ex. ii. 4.

Moreover, brethren, we do you to *wit* of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia.
2 Cor. viii. 1.

Now please you *wit*
The epitaph is for Marina writ.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 31.

[The phrase *to wit* is now used chiefly to call 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 witt* to cite, aunswere, 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., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 16.

(*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.

wit[1] (wit), *n.* [< ME. *wit*, *wyt* (pl. *wittes*), < AS. *wit*, knowledge, = OS. **wit* in comp. *fire-wit*, curiosity, = OFries. *wit* = MLG. *wite*, *wete* = OHG. *wizzī*, MHG. *witze*, G. *witz*, knowledge, understanding, wisdom, = Icel. *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; sense.

"It is but a Dido," quod this doctour, "a dysoures tale. Al the *witt* of this worlde and wiȝte mennes strengthe Can nouȝt confourmen a pees bytwene the pope and his enemys." *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 172.

Many things here among us have been found by chance, which no *wit* could ever have devised.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Had I but had the *wit* yestreen
That I hae coft 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. G. of V., iii. 1. 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.

2. 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 Plowman* (B), xv. 3.

Who knew the *wit* of the Lord, or who was his counceilour? *Wyclif*, Rom. xi. 34.

Many yong *wittes* be driuen to hate learninge before they know 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.

3†. 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, I. 283).

Let neither my father nor mother get *wit*,
But that I'm coming hame.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

4. Ingenuity; skill.

Your knyf withe alle your *wytte*
Vnto youre syll bothe elene 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).

5. 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, To Sir R. Howard.

6. 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.

7†. Conceit; idea; thought; design; scheme; plan.

To aenden him into som fer contree
Ther as this Jasoun may destroyed be;
This was his *wit*. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 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 wit†.** See *kind*[1].—**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 thy *five wittes*. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

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 . . . neither more nor less than quick wisdom. *Burnet*.

Look, he 's winding up the watch of his *wit*; by and by it will strike. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 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 far-fetched 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 ridiculous controlled by feeling, and coexistent often with the gentlest and deepest pathos" (*H. 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 into 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 *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 refracted, 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* always 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 fountain and runs 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. *Landor*.

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 boisterous enough, but of that deeper and more delicate quality, suggestive of remote analogies and essential incongruities, which alone deserves the name of *humor*. *Lowell*, Don Quixote.

wit[2] (wit), *n.* [Prob. another use, and certainly now regarded as another use, of *wit*[1], *n.*; cf. *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*, *wei*, *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-* (*-an*) of agent, < *witan*, know: see *wit*[1], *v.* This AS. *wita* appears in the historical term *witenagemot*, AS. *witena gemōt*, '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.

When I die,
I'll build an almshouse for decayèd *wits*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

If you examine the sayings of Charles Lamb, Sydney Smith, and other great *wits*, you will perceive that what amuses you is the sudden perception of some fine resemblance. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 145.

wit[2] (wit), *v. i.* [< *wit*[2], *n.*] To play the wit; be witty: with an indefinite *it*.

Burton doth preteud to *wit it* in his pulpit-libell. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 260. (*Davies.*)

wit[3]†. See *wite*[2].

witan (wit'an), *n. pl.* [AS., pl. of *wita* (ME. *wite, weote, wete*), a man of knowledge, member of a council or parliament: see *wit*[2].] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, members of the witenagemot.

As *witan* from every quarter of the land stood about his throne, men realized how the King of Wessex had risen into the King of England. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 215.

Thou art the mightiest voice in England, man;
Thy voice will lead the *Witan*.
Tennyson, Harold, ii. 2.

witch[1] (wich), *n.* [< ME. *witche, wicche, wichche, wiche*, a witch (man or woman), < AS. *wicca*, m., *wicce*, f. (pl. *wiccan* in both genders), a sorcerer or sorceress, a wizard or witch, = Fries. *wikke* = LG. *wikke*, a witch; cf. 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 *witiga, witega*, a seer, prophet, soothsayer, magician (cf. *deōful-witga*, '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 *wit*[1], and cf. *witty*. The notion that *witch* 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 masc. and fem. correlatives given in the grammars); but *witch* is historically masc. 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. < OHG. *wizago*, and so a doublet of *witch*. Hence ult. (< AS. *wicca*) ME. *wikke, wicke*, evil, wicked, and *wikked, wicked*, wicked: see *wick*[7] and *wicked*[1]. The change of form (AS. *wicca* < *witga*) is paralleled by a similar change in *orchard* (AS. *orceard* < *orcegeard* < *ortgeard*), and the development of sense ('wicked,' 'witched') is in keeping with the history of other words which have become ultimately associated with popular superstitions — superstition, 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.

"Crucifige," quod a cacchepolle. "I warante hym a *witche!*" *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 46.

There was a man in that citee, whos name was Symount, a *wicche*. *Wyclif*, Acts viii. 9.

Devil or devil's dam, I'll conjure thee:
Blood will I draw on thee; thou art a *witch*.
Shak., 1 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 thinks 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 pole, pole-dab, or craigfluke, a kind of flatfish. — **Black witch.** Same as *ani* (which see, with cut). *P. H. Gosse.* [Jamaica.] — **The witch of the witch.** See *riding*[1]. — **White witch** or **wizard**, a witch or wizard of a beneficent or good-natured disposition.

Sorcerers are too common; cunning men, wizards, and *white-witches*, as they call them, in every village. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 271.

And, like *white witches*, mischievously good.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 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 Bologna, 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 acnode at infinity in a direction perpendicular to the line. If $x = 0$ is the equation of the line, $(y\,c)^2 + 1 = (c/x)$ 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[1] (wich), *v. t.* [< ME. *witchen, wicchen, wichen*, < AS. *wiccian*, bewitch; cf. D. LG. *wikken* = Icel. *vitka*, soothsay, divine; from the noun. Cf. *bewitch*.] **1.** To bewitch; fascinate; enchant.

Ne schuld he with wicchecraft be *wicched* neuer-more. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4427.

For she has given me poison in a kiss —
She had it 'twixt her lips — 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 Tina at last appeared she found him reigning king of the circle. *H. B. Stowe*, 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.

witch[2] (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, < *wican* (pp. *wicen*), bend, yield: see *weak*. Hence *witchen*, and in comp. *witch-elm, witch-hazel*, q. v.] The witch-elm, *Ulmus montana*.

witch-alder (wich'âl″dėr), *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 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 Scotch.]

witch-chick (wich'chik), *n.* A swallow: from an old superstition. See *swallow-struck*. Also *witchuck* and *witch-hag*.

witchcraft (wich'kråft), *n.* [< ME. *wiechecraft*, < AS. *wiccecræft, wiccræft*, witchcraft, < *wicca*, m., *wicce*, f., witch, + *cræft*, craft: see *witch*[1] and *craft*[1].] **1.** The practices of witches; sorcery; 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 seventeenth century; indeed it is not altogether extinct even at the present day. Numbers of reputed witches were formerly condemned to be burned. One conspicuous outbreak of popular excitement over supposed demoniacal manifestations took place about 1692 in New England, especially in and near Salem.

There was thane an Enchantour in the Contree, that deled with *Wycche craft*, that men clepten Taknia. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 132.

Now the arrival of Sir William Phips to the government of New-England was at a time when . . . scores of poor people had newly fallen under a prodigious possession of devils, which it was theo 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*; < *witch*[2] + *elm*. In this word and *witch-hazel*, the archaic spelling is much affected in modern use.] An elm, *Ulmus montana*, of hilly districts in western and northern Europe and northern Asia; the common wild elm of Scotland, Ireland, and the northern and western parts of England. It is less tall than the common English elm (*U. campestris*), but is a considerable tree, of picturesque habit, the trunk branching naturally near the base, the leaves broadly ovate. The wood has the fine-grained, tough, and elastic quality of *U. campestris*, and is preferred for bent work, as in boat-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 lawn with dusk and bright.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

witchen (wich'n), *n.* [Also *witchin*; a var. of *witch*[2] (with suffix conformed to *-en*[2]), < ME. *wiche*, < AS. *wice*, the service-tree: see *witch*[2].] The mountain-ash or rowan, *Pyrus aucuparia*. [Prov. Eng.]

witchery (wich'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *witcheries* (-iz). [< *witch*[1] + *-ery*.] **1.** Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft. — **2.** Fascination; charm.

He never felt
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″ėr), *n.* An alga. See *Nostoc*, 2.

witches'-thimble (wich'ez-thim″bl), *n.* See *thimble* and *Silene*.

witchet (wich'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rounding-plane.

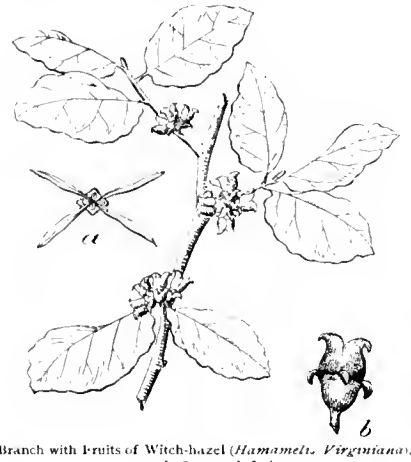
witch-finder† (wich'fīn″dėr), *n.* A professional discoverer of witches, whose services were sometimes employed when the persecution of so-called witches was in vogue.

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. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, XXVII. 336.

witch-grass (wich'gràs), *n.* **1.** Same as *old-witch grass*. — **2.** The quitch-grass or couch-grass, *Agropyrum repens*.

witch-hag (wich'hag), *n.* Same as *witch-chick*.

witch-hazel (wich'hā″zl), *n.* [Also *wich-hazel, wych-hazel*; < *witch*[2] + *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 petals, appearing when the leaves are falling, the fruit, which is a woody capsule, ripening the next season. The leaves



Branch with fruits of Witch-hazel (*Hamamelis 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.* [< ME. *wiecching, wicchinge*; verbal n. of *witch*[1], *v.*] The practices of witches; enchantment.

witching (wich'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Bewitching; suited to enchantment or witchcraft; weird.

'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 sott preferment, touch your goodness.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

witchingly (wich'ing-li), *adv.* In a bewitching, fascinating, or enchanting manner. *Thomson,* Castle of Indolence, i. 6.

witch-knot (wich'not), *n.* A knot or snarl, especially in the hair, supposed to be caused by witchcraft. Compare *elf*, *v.*, and *elf-lock.*

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. 1637), p. 253. (*Halliwell.*)

O wha has loosed the nine *witch-knots*
That were amang 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 clavatum;* lycopode. It is so rapidly inflammable as to have been used in theaters to represent lightning.

witch-ridden (wich'rid″n), *a.* Ridden by witches; having a nightmare.

witch-seeker (wich'sē″kėr), *n.* Same as *witch-finder.*

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'wīf), *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-wolf† (wich'wůlf), *n.* A werwolf. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, II. 119.

witch-wood (wich'wůd), *n.* 1. Same as *witchen.* —2. Same as *witch-elm.*—3. The spindle-tree, *Euonymus Europæus.*

wit-cracker† (wit'krak″ėr), *n.* One who makes jests; a joker.

A college of *wit-crackers* cannot flout me out of my humour: Dost thou think I care for a satire, or an epigram?
Shak., Much Ado, v. 4. 102.

wit-craft† (wit'krâft), *n.* 1. Mental skill; contrivance; invention. *Camden,* Remains, p. 144. (*Nares.*)—2. The art of reasoning; logic.

Master Secretary Wilson, gening an English name to his arte of Logicke, called it *Witcraft.*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 191.

wite[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *wīten,* < AS. *wītan,* see: see *wit*[1]. Cf. *wite*[2].] 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.

wite[2] (wīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *witen, wyten,* < AS. *wītan, wītian,* impute, blame, censure, punish, fine (cf. *witnian,* punish, *edwītan,* reproach, *æthwītan,* reproach: see *twit*), = Icel. *vīta,* fine, = Goth. *weitjan* (in *idweitjan,* reproach (= AS. *edwītan*), and in *fair-weitjan,* observe intently); ult. connected with *wītan,* see, *witan,* know: see *wite*[1], *wit*[1], and ef. *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 Southwerk, I yow preye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 33.

Y pray yow . . . not to *wyte* it me that y am 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,
I garg'd a' my young hawks sing.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 136).

wite[2] (wīt), *n.* [Formerly also *wight;* < ME. *wite, wyte,* < AS. *wīte,* punishment, fine, torment, torture, = OS. *wīti* = OHG. *wīzi,* MHG. *wīze,* punishment, = Icel. *rīti,* fine: see *wite*[2], *v.*] 1. Blame; censure; reproach; fault. [Now Scotch.]

For worche he wel other wrong, the *wit* is his owne.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 75.

And but I do, sirs, let me han the *wyte.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 400.

"Put na the *wite* on me," she said,
"It was my may Catherine."
Earl 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; mulct; fine; in *old Eng. criminal law,* a fine paid to the king or other lord in respect of an offense. *J. F. Stephen.*

wite[3]†, *v. i.* [ME. *witen;* < AS. *witan* (pret. *wāt*), *gewītan* (pret. *gewāt*), go.] To go.

Ne *wite* thow noght fra me.
Early Eng. Psalter (ed. Stevenson), xxi. 12.

wite[4]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *wit*[1].

witelesst (wīt'les), *a.* [< *wite*[2] + *-less.*] Blameless.

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, wcota, gewita,* a man of knowledge, a counselor; *gemōt,* moot or meet, assembly, council, parliament: see *wit*[2] and *moot*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.,* the great national council or parliament, consisting of the king with his dependents 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 important 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.

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.

witerliche†, **witerli**†, *adv.* See *witterly.*

witfish (wit'fish), *n.* Same as *whitefish.*

witful† (wit'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *witful, witfol, witvol;* < *wit*[1] + *-ful.*] Full of wit, knowledge, or wisdom; wise; knowing; sensible.

Tis passing miraculous that your dul and blind worship should so sodainly turne both sightfull and *witfull.*
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

with[1] (wiтн), *prep.* [< ME. *with,* rarely *wit, wid,* with, near, among, in company with, also against, along, on, to, from, by, < AS. *with,* against, opposite, = OS. *widh* = OFries. *with* = Icel. *rith,* 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. *withra,* against, toward, in front of; cf. Skt. *vitaram,* further, *vi-,* asunder, L. *re-,* apart. Cf. *with-, wither*[1], *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 other.

For the most part wise and graue men doe naturally mislike *with* all sodaine innouations, 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.

2. 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.

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. 29.

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* us.
Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, 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. xii. 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 Abbot's Shakespeare Grammar.

Here 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-guess-people now.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xlvii.

(*f*) Simultaneousness.

With every minute you do change a mind.
Shak., Cor., i. 1. 186.

3. 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 Counsell. *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., l. 717.

His ministry was *with* much conviction and demonstration. *N. Morton,* New England's Memorial, p. 302.

There came into the shop 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 tho fre faithly was eald
Emynent 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. Mat. x. 27.

I had thonght my life had borne more valne *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* us.
Bp. Hall, Sermons, xxxv.

Such arguments had invincible force *with* those Pagan philosophers. *Addison.*

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!
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

If we truely consider our Proceedings *with* the Spanyards and the rest, we haue 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 woman. *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—(*a*†) An agent: as, slain *with* robbers.

Al thus *with* iewys I [Christ] am dyth.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 247.

Ysiphile, betraysed *with* Jasoun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 266.

And so it was comaunded 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.

He was torn to pieces *with* a bear. *Shak.,* W. T., v. 2. 68.

At Flowers we were againe chased *with* foure French men of warre. *Capt. John Smith,* Works, II. 209.

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 badly 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 soule *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 cudy 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.

Threescore carts laden *with* baggage.
Coryat, Crudities, 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, II. 186.

Their armor was inlaid and chased *with* gold and silver.
Irving, Granada, p. 5.

With was formerly used in this sense before materials of nouriahment, 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.

A cow died at Plimouth, and a goat at Boston, *with* eating Indian corn. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 44.

They are scarce able to hudge, being stiff *with* cold.
Dampier, Voyages, II. 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, l. 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, I. 171.

They contended *with* all the animosity of personal feeling. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 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, I. 207).

With was formerly used in many idioms to denote relations now expressed rather by *of*, *to*, etc.

Nobill talker *with* tales, tretable, alse,
Curtas & kynde, curious of honde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 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.

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 *put*1.—**Warm with.** See *warm*.—**With child** (OE. *mid childe*). See *child*.—**With God,** in heaven.

I have been a-fishing with old Oliver Henly, now *with God*, a noted fisher both for Trout and Salmon.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 127.

With that. (*a*†) Provided that.

To worche youre wil the while my lyf dureth,
With that ze kenne me kyndeliche to knowe what is Dowel. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 92.

(*b*†) Moreover.

Beton . . . bad him good morwe,
And axed of hym *with that* whiderward he wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 307.

(*c*) Thereupon.

With that Merlin departed, and the kynge be lefte in grete myssese, and sore a-baisshed of this thinge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 631.

With the sun. See *sun*1.—**With young.** See *young*.—**Syn.** *With* and *by* are so closely allied in many of their uses that it is impossible to lay down a rule by which these uses may at all times be distinguished. The same may be said, but to a less extent, of *with* and *through*.

with2, *n.* See *withe*.

with-. [ME. *with-*, < AS. *with-*, prefix, *with*, prep., against: see *with*1.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, 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-ŦHÂL'), *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*1 and *all*. Cf. *at all*, under *all*.] **I.** *adv.* With all; moreover; likewise; in addition; at the same time; besides; also; as well.

Fy on possessioun,
But-if a man be vertuous *withal*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 15.

It seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not *withal* to signify the crimes laid against him.
Acts xxv. 27.

II. *prep.* An emphatic form of *with*, used after the object (usually a relative) at the end of a sentence or clause.

When poor suitors come to your houses, ye cannot be spoken *withal*. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

These banish'd men that I have kept *withal*.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 152.

Stre. My fine foot!
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 Rain-water, besides what we drest our Victuals *withal*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 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-ą), *n.* [NL. (Pauquy, 1824).] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs, of the order *Solanaceæ* and tribe *Solaneæ*. 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-maker*.

withdraught† (wiŦH-drâft'), *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 (wiŦH-drâ'), *v.*; pret. *withdrew*, pp. *withdrawn*, ppr. *withdrawing*. [< ME. *withdrawen*, *withdragen*, *wythdragen* (pret. *withdrow*, *withdrog*), 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 nygte
To spille any speche or any space of tyme.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 96.

From her husband's hand her hand
Soft she *withdrew*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 386.

I grieve for life's bright promise, just shown and then *withdrawn*. *Bryant*, Waiting by the Gate.

I say that this—
Else I *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.

4†. To take out; subtract.

Than *wythdrawe* the yeris oute of the yeris 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.

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 derk by-cam the sonne;
The wal of the temple to-cleef euene a two peces;
The hard roche al to-rof and ryght derk nyght hit semede.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 62.

We will *withdraw*
Into the gallery. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 2. 58.

There have been little disputes between the two houses about 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 roared 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 (wiŦH-drâ'al), *n.* [< *withdraw* + *-al*.] 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 (wiŦH-drâ'ėr), *n.* [< *withdraw* + *-er*1.] 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.*)

withdrawing (wiŦH-drâ'ing), *p. a.* Retreating; receding.

Your hills, and long *withdrawing* vales.
Thomson, Spring, l. 68.

withdrawing-room (wiŦH-drâ'ing-röm), *n.* [< *withdrawing*, verbal n. of *withdraw*, *v.*, + *room*1.] A room used to withdraw or retire into, formerly generally behind the room in which the family took their meals; later, a parlor 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 (wiŦH-drâ'ment), *n.* [< *withdraw* + *-ment*.] The act of withdrawing or taking back; recall.

The *withdrawment* of those [papers] deemed most obnoxious. *W. Belsham*, Hist. Eng., I. ii.

withe (with or wiŦH), *n.* [Also *wythe*, and prop. *with*; < ME. *withe*, *wythe*, *wythth*, *witthe*, *withthe*, < AS. *withthe*, a var. of *withig*, a twig, withy: see *withy*1.] **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 in 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 workman'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 cup 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 wiŦH), *v. 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. lxviii. 30.

wither1† (wiŦH'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *wither*, < AS. *wither* (in comp.), again, against, = OS. *withar*, *wither*, *withere* = OFries. *wither*, *withir*, *wether*, *weder*, *weer* = LG. *wedder* = D. *weder*, *weer* = OHG. *widar*, MHG. *wider*, G. *wider*, against, *wieder*, again, = Icel. *vithr* = Sw. Dan. *reder* = Goth. *withra*, against, toward; compar. of *with*: see *with*1. This adverb was once of considerable importance in ME. as a prefix, but it is obsolete in mod. E., *withernam* being merely archaic, 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 to be taken as a prefix. Cf. *withers*.] Against; in opposition (to): chiefly in composition, as a prefix *wither-*, against. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3386.

wither1†, *v.* [ME. *witheren*, < AS. *witheriān* (= MD. *wederen* = OHG. *widarōn*), go against, resist, < *wither*, against: see *wither*1, *adv.*] To go against; resist; oppose. *Ormulum*, I. 1181.

wither2 (wiŦH'ėr), *v.* [With change of *d* to *th*, as in the orig. noun *weather*; < ME. *widder*, *wydderen*, *widren*, *wederen*, < AS. *wedrian*, expose to the weather, = MHG. *witern*, be such and such weather; cf. G. *verwittern*, be spoiled by the weather, decay, etc., *wittern*, be such and such weather, breathe, blow, storm; cf. *weather*, *v.*, 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. III., iii. 4. 71.

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay for want of animal moisture; cause to lose bloom; shrivel; cause to have a wrinkled skin or shrunken muscles: 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 gen-

erally: 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 juice; 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 scorch'd by suns, it *withers* on the plain.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 559.

3. To decay generally; decline; languish; pass away.

When few dayes faren were, the fre kyng Teutra
Wex weike of his wound, & *widrit* to dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 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.

wither-. See *wither*[1], *adv.*

wither-band (wiᴛʜ'ėr-band), *n.* A piece of iron fixed under a saddle nearly over the withers of the horse, to strengthen the bow.

withered[1] (wiᴛʜ'ėrd), *p. a.* Shriveled; faded.

withered[2] (wiᴛʜ'ėrd), *a.* [< *wither-s* + *-ed*[2].] 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.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 165.

witheredness (wiᴛʜ'ėrd-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 *witheredness*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

withering (wiᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *p. a.* Blasting; blighting; scorching: 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.

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 (wiᴛʜ'ėr-ing-flōr), *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 (wiᴛʜ'ėr-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 (wiᴛʜ'ėr-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 specimen of this mineral obtained from a lead-mine at Alston Moor in Cumberland, England.] Native barium carbonate. It occurs crystallized, also columnar or granular massive, and has a white, gray, or yellow color. Also called *barolite*.

witherling[1]† (wiᴛʜ'ėr-ling), *n.* [< ME. *witherling*; < *wither*[1] + *-ling*[1].] An opponent, enemy, or adversary.

Grete wel the gode
Quen Godild my moder,
And sey that hethene king,
Ihū cristes *witherling*,
that iche lef and dere
On londe am riued here. *King Horn*, l. 156.

witherling[2]† (wiᴛʜ'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *wither*[2] + *-ling*[1].] One who or that which is withered or decrepit.

All these braunches of heretikes fallen from the church, the vine of Christes misticall body, seme thei neuer so treshe & grene, bee yet in dede but *witherlinges*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 186.

withernam (wiᴛʜ'ėr-nam), *n.* [< ME. **withernam*, < AS. *withernām* (= G. *wiedernahme*), retaking, reception, < *wither*, again, + **nām*, a taking, seizure: see *wither*[1] and *nam*[2], *name*[2].] 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 cassinoides*, a species formerly included in *V. nudum*.

withers (wiᴛʜ'ėrz), *n. pl.* [Also *witters;* lit. the parts that are 'against,' the resisting part; < *wither*[1], *adv.* Cf. G. *wider-rist*, a horse's withers, < *wider*, against, + *rist*, wrist, instep, also elevated part, withers.] **1.** The highest part of the back 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 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 *withers*. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Groom).

2. The barbs or flukes of a harpoon; the witters: so called by British whalemen.

withershins (wiᴛʜ'ėr-shinz), *adv.* [Also *widdershins, widdersinnis, widishins, widdersins, wodershins*, etc.; according to a common view, lit. 'against the sun,' < *wither*[1], against, contrary to, + *-shins, -sins*, etc., a form of *sun*, with adverbial gen. *-s*. More prob. *withershins* is a corruption of **witherlins, *witherling*, < *wither*[1] + *-ling*[2].] 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 (wiᴛʜ'ėr-rung), *a.* [< *wither(s)* + *wrung*.] Injured in the withers, as a horse.

The hurt expressed by *witherwrung* sometimes is caused by the bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit.
Farrier's Dict. (*Johnson.*)

with-go† (wiᴛʜ-gō'), *v. t.* [< *with-* + *go*.] To forgo; give up.

Esau, . . . who . . . did *withgo* his birthright.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xv.

withhault† (wiᴛʜ-hâlt'). A spurious preterit of *withhold*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 9.

withhold (wiᴛʜ-hōld'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *withheld*, ppr. *withholding*. [< ME. *withholden, withhalde*, keep back, hold back; < *with-*, against, + *hold*[1], *v.* Cf. *withdraw*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hold back; keep from action; restrain; check.

Entorcest thow the to aresten or *withholden* the swyftnesse 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., iii. 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.

3†. To keep; retain; hold; detain.

It [the Lord's Prayer] is short, for it sholde be kond the more lightly, and for to *withholden* it the more esily in herte. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

We haue herde sey that ye *with-holde* alle the sowdiours that to yow 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., l. 511.

5†. To engage; retain.

To us surgiens sperteneth 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 provissions they had.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 104.

He was fled, and so they missed of him; but understood that Squanto was alive; so they *withheld*, and did no hurt.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 71.

withholder (wiᴛʜ-hōl'dėr), *n.* [< *withhold* + *-er*[1].] 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 (wiᴛʜ-hōld'ment), *n.* [< *withhold* + *-ment*.] The act of withholding. *Imp. Dict.*

within (wi-ᴛʜin'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *within, withinne, withynne, withinnen*, < AS. *withinnan*, on the inside, < *with*, against, with, + *innan*, adv., in: see *in*[1].] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In or into the interior; inside; as regards the inside; on the inside; internally.

Thal thurle a nutte, and stuffe it so *withinne*
With brymstoon, chaf, and cedria, thees three.
Palladius, Husboandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Damascus does not answer *within* to its outward 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.*, As you 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 Scandal, iv. 3.

From within, from the inside; from the inner place or point of view.

We look *from within*, and see nothing but the mould formed by the elements in which we are incased; other observers 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, ii. 3. 17.

Accominticus and Passataquack are two conuenient Harbours for small Barkes: and a good Country *within* their craggy clifts. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 193.

And now the Kingdom is come to Unity *within* it self, one King and one People. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 78.

Without and eke *within*
The Walls of London there is Sin.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 51.

The perilous situation of the Christian cavaliers 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* consciousness. *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lxx.

3. Among.

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.), l. 3044.

The place shewn us for this City consisted of only a few Houses, on the tops of the Mountains, *within* about half a Mile of the Sea. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 48.

Not the sage Alquife, the magician in Don Belianis of Grecce, 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.), l. 3452.

The grete and olde cytie of Anthyoche, where seynt Petre preched and dyd many myracles, and there he baptysed aboue .x.M. men *within* .vij. dayes.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 48.

We arrived *within* this hour. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

(*c*†) 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 eendis of it, fro two yeer age and *with ynne*.
Wyclif, Mat. ii. 16.

'Tis a good rule, eat *within* your Stomack, act *within* your Commission. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

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, before 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.

7†. 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 *get*[1].—**Wheels within wheels.** See *wheel*[1].—**Within call, compass, hail,** etc. See the nouns.—**Within land**†, inland.

The Ories dwell an hundred miles *within Land*, are low like the Wayanasses, liue on Pinennts, and small Cocos as bigge as Apples. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 840.

Within one's hand. See *hand*.

withinforth† (wi-ᴛʜin′fôrth), *adv.* [< ME. *withinne-forth*; < *within* + *forth*[1].] Within.

The formes that resten *withinne forth*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 5.

Beware of the false prophetes that come to you in the clothinge of shepe, and yet *withinfurth* been rauenous wolues. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 281.

Withinforth, farther into the firme land, inhabite the Candei. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vi. 29.

withinside (wi-ᴛʜin′sīd), *adv.* [< *within* + *side*[1].] In the inner part; on the inside.

A small oval picture of a young lady . . . that was fixed in a pannel *within-side* of the door.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 12.

withnay† (wiᴛʜ-nā′), *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-ᴛʜout′), *adv., prep.,* and *conj.* [< ME. *withoute, withouten, withute, withuten, 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 it, onely I saw it *without*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 99.

2. Out of doors; outside, as of a room or a house.

Sir, there 's a gentlewoman *without* would speak with your worship.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 3.

Their doors are barr'd against a hitter flont:
Snari, if you please, hnt you shall snari *without*.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 217.

3. As regards external acts or the outer life; externally.

Without unspotted, innocent within,
She feared no danger, for she knew no sin.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 3.

From without, from the outside: 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 oute* ben many fayre Gardynes, and of dyverse frutes. *Manderille*, 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 Fair, iv. 4.

Their boat was cast away upon a strand *without* Long Island. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 39.

At such a time the mind of the prosperous man goes, as 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. 1.

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 reach. *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 another 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.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Now, ladies, to glad your aspects 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 Alice, 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. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Having marked the honr 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, l. 98.

Cold without. See *cold*.—**Indorsement without recourse.** See *indorsement*.—**To go without saying.** See *go*.—**Without book, day, dispute, distinction, dread**†. See the nouns.—**Without fail.** See *fail*[1].—**Without more bones.** See *bone*[1].—**Without prejudice, price, reserve.** See the nouns.

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.), l. 475.

And it is so sumptuons and so strannge a werke that it passeth fer my reason and vnderstondynge 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 willing. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 86.

We should make no mention of what concerns ourselves, *without* it be of matters wherein our friends ought to rejoice. *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-ᴛʜout′dōr), *a.* Outdoor; exterior; outward; external.

Praise her but for this her *without-door* form.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 69.

withoute†, **withouten**†, *adv., prep.,* and *conj.* Obsolete forms of *without*.

without-forth† (wi-ᴛʜout′fôrth), *adv.* [< ME. *without forth, with-oute forth, withouten-forth*; < *without* + *forth*[1].] Without.

Ymagynacioun*s* of sensible things weeren enpreynted into sowles fro bodies *withoute-forth*.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. meter 4.

Also rarely used adjectively.

The *wythoutforth* [var. *foreyn*, p. 33] landys and tenementis of citezens which shalbe mynesters of the cite shalbe bounde to conserue theym ageynst the Kynge vndamaged for there offyces as there tenementis wythin the citee. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. 9.

withoutside† (wi-ᴛʜout′sīd), *adv.* [< *without* + *side*[1].] 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.

withsafe† (wiᴛʜ-sāf′), *v.* [Early mod. E. *wythsafe, witsafe, withsave*; appar. an artificial formation, < *with-* + *safe*, in imitation of *vouchsafe*. There may have been some confusion with *withsay, withsay* implying 'oppose' and *withsafe* 'consent.'] **I.** *trans.* 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 daigne. . . . 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† (wiᴛʜ-sā′), *v. t.* [ME. *withseyen, withseggen, withsiggen*; < *with*[1] + *say*[1].] To speak against; contradict; deny; refuse.

That i *with-segge*,
Ne schal ihc hit higinne,
Til i suddene winne.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1276.

Finally, what wight that it *withseyde*,
It was for nought. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 215.

Of soch thynge herde I neuer speke, bnt by youre semblaunte ye seme alle worthi men, and therfore I wili in no wise *with-sey* that ye requere, and be ye right welcome.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 204.

withsayer† (wiᴛʜ-sā′ėr), *n.* [ME. *withseier*; < *withsay* + *-er*[1].] One who withsays; an opponent.

That he be myzti to much styre in holsum doctryne, and the *withseieris* to with stonde.
Wyclif, Pref. Ep., p. 63.

withset† (wiᴛʜ-set′), *v. t.* [< ME. *withsetten* (= G. *widersetzen*); < *with*[1] + *set*[1], *v.*] To set against; resist; oppose; withstand.

More-oner thou hast holi writt
that cleerli schewith thee goostli 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* + *sit*[1].] 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 (wiᴛʜ-stand′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *withstood*, ppr. *withstanding*. [< ME. *withstanden, withstonden* (pret. *withstod*, pp. *withstonde*), < AS. *withstandan* (pret. *withstōd*, pp. *withstanden*) (= 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 sernaunte that praysith the, for elys he thynkyth the for to deceyve.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

When Peter was come to Antioch, I *withstood* him to the 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 sea-shells on the sand.
O. W. Holmes, Mare Rubrum.

=**Syn.** *Resist*, etc. (see *oppose*), confront, face.

II. *intrans.* To make a stand; resist; show resistance.

All affermyt hit fast with a fyn wyll,
Saue Ector the honerable, that egerly *with-stod*,
Disasent to the dede, & dernely he sayde
"Hit is faished in faythe & of fer east!"
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7849.

But Fate *withstands*, and to oppose the attempt
Medusa with Gorgonian terrour guards
The ford. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 610.

withstander (wiᴛʜ-stan′dėr), *n.* [< *withstand* + *-er*[1].] One who withstands; an opponent; a resisting power.

withwind (with′wind), *n.* [Also *withywind*; < ME. *withwinde, withewynde*, < AS. *withewinde, withwinde* (= MD. *wedewinde*; cf. Icel. *vithrindill* = Dan. *vedbende*), < *withthe, withig*, a flexible twig, + **winde*, < *windan*, wind: see *withe, withy*, and *wind*[1].] The bindweed, *Convolvulus*

arvensis or *C. sepium*; occasionally, one of a few other plants.

He bare a burdoun ybounde with a brode liste,
In a *withewyndes* wise ywounden aboute.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 525.

Sea withwind. See *sea-withwind*.

withwine (with'wīn), *n.* A corruption of *withwind*.

withy[1] (with'i), *n.* [< ME. *withy, wythy, withi*, < AS. *wīthig*, also *withthe* (> ult. E. *with*[2], *withe*), a willow, = OFries. *withthe* = MD. *weede*, D. *wede, weede*, hop-plant, = MLG. *wide*, LG. *wiede, wied, wede, wide* = OHG. *wīda*, 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 *withy*[1] and *with*[2], *withe*, and a variation also in the length of the vowel); cf. Lith. *zil-wittis, zil-wytis*, gray willow, Russ. *vitsa*, withe, OBulg. *viti*, string for a heron, *viti*, twist, braid; L. *vitis*, vine, Gr. *ἰτέα*, a willow, a wicker shield; orig. 'that which twines or bends,' < √ *wi*, twine, plait, as in L. *viere*, twine, > *vimen*, twig, etc.] 1. A willow of any species. [Prov. Eng.]

See where another hides himself as sly
As did Actæon 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. (ed. 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 *twig*[1], 3.—**Gray withy**, the sallow or goat willow, *Salix caprea*.—**Hoop withy.** Same as *hoop-withe*. See *Rivina*.

withy[2] (with'i or wi'ᵺi), *a.* [< *withe, with*[2], + *-y*[1].] Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough.

I learnt to fold my net, . . .
And *withy* labyrinths in straits to set.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, i. 5.

Thirsil 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-wīnd), *n.* Same as *withwind*. *Minsheu.*

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 Astolfo (you read Ariosto, Jack), and has brought me back my *wit-jar*, had much ado . . . to effect my recovery.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. cxxxiii.

witless (wit'les), *a.* [Also formerly or dial. *weetless*; < ME. *witles*, < AS. **witleás* (in deriv. *witleást*) (= Icel. *vitlauss*), witless; as *wit*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Destitute of wit or understanding; thoughtless; unreflecting; stupid.

But, man, as thou *wittlees* were,
thou lokist euere downwarde as a beest.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

Raymounde semede all *witlese* to deuise,
All meruelede that gan it aduertise.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2846.

And *weetlesse* wandered
From shore to shore emongst the Lybick sandes,
Ere rest he fownd. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. 9. 41.

A witty mother! *witless* else her son.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 266.

2. Not knowing; unconscious. [Rare.]

Smiling, 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 *witless* bravery.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 10.

witlessly (wit'les-li), *adv.* In a witless manner; without the exercise of judgment; without understanding. *Beau. 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.* [< *wit*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A pretender to wit: a would-be wit.

A bean and *witling* 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 accent falling from his tongue in order to pass it current for their own, were not content with robbing him of his wit, but more than once attacked his reputation. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 52.

witloof (wit'lōf), *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. In Brussels these heads are cooked as a dinner-vegetable. Witloof 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″gėr), *n.* One who deals or indulges in wit of a poor or low kind; a witling. *Wood*, Athenæ 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, + *-nes*, E. *-ness*: see *wit*[1] 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.

Heaven and thy thoughts are *witness*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 32.

The *witness* of the Wapentake is distinctly against the claimant. *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 this day. 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 Smectymnuus.

3. One who is personally present and sees some act or occurrence, or hears something spoken, and can therefore bear witness to it; a spectator.

Neither can I rest
A silent *witness* of the headlong rage,
Or heedless folly, by which thousands die.
Cowper, Task, iii. 218.

4†. 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.

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. (*c*) 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 genuineness of its execution: more exactly, an *attesting witness* or a *subscribing witness*.

He bad hym goo and in no wise to fayle
To the Sowdon, and telle hym the processe,
And he wold he on of his cheff *witnesse*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1509.

Is it not
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.

[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*[1].—**To impeach a witness.** See *impeach*.—**Ultroneous witness.** See *ultroneous*.—**With a witness**†, 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.*

Here's packing, *with a witness!*
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 121.

witness (wit'nes), *v.* [< ME. *witnessen, witnissen, wytnessen*; < *witness*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bear witness or testimony: give evidence; testify.

And the storye of Noe *wytnessethe*, whan that the Culver broughte the Braunche of Olyve that betokend Pes made betwene God and Man. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 11.

The men of Belial *witnessed* against him, even against Naboth, . . . saying, Naboth did blaspheme God and the king. 1 Ki. xxi. 13.

The prisoner brought several persons of good credit to *witness* to her reputation. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 259.

2†. To take witness or notice.

Witnesse on him, that any perfit clerk is,
That in scole is gret altercacioun
In this matere and greet disputisoun.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 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, l. 6958.

For I *witnesse* you, and say in thys place
That he was a trew catholike person.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1529.

Behold how many things they *witness* against thee.
Mark xv. 4.

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 *witness* 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.

Heaven *witness*,
I have been to yon a true and humble wife.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 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 laugh.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 112.

3. 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 hair 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.]

Ah, Richard, . . .
I see thy glory like a shooting star
Fall to the base earth from the firmament!
Thy sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
Witnessing storms to come, woe, and unrest.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 4. 22.

=**Syn. 3.** *Perceive, Observe*, etc. See *see*[1].

witness-box (wit'nes-boks), *n.* The inclosure in which a witness stands while giving evidence in a court of law.

witnesser (wit'nes-èr), *n.* [< *witness* + *-er*[1].] One who gives or bears testimony.

A constant *witnesser* of the passion of Christ.
T. Martin, Marriage of Priests.

witnessfully† (wit'nes-fûl-i), *adv.* [ME. *wytnessefully*; < *witness* + *-ful* + *-ly*[2].] By witnesses; with proof; manifestly; publicly.

In this wyse more clerly and more *wytnessefully* 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.

witsafe†, *v. t.* See *withsafe*.

wit-snapper† (wit'snap″ėr), *n.* One who affects repartee.

Goodly Lord, what a *wit-snapper* are you!
Shak., M. of V., iii. 5. 55.

witstand† (wit'stand), *n.* [< *wit*[2] + *stand*, *n.*] The state of being at one's wits' end; hence, a standstill. [Rare.]

They were at a *witstand*, and could reach no further.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 188. (*Davies.*)

wit-starved (wit'stärvd), *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius. [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

wittal[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *witwall*.

wittal[2]†, *n.* See *wittol*[1].

wittet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wit*[1].

witted (wit'ed), *a.* [< *wit*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having wit or understanding: commonly used in compounds, as quick-*witted*, slow-*witted*, etc.

The people be gentle, merry, quick and fine *witted*, delighting in quietness, and, when need requireth, able to abide and suffer much bodily labour.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Renowned, *witted* Dulcimel, appeare.
Marston, The Fawne, v.

witter†, *a.* [ME. *witter, witer,* < Icel. *vitr*, knowing, < *vita*, know: see *wit*[1].] Knowing; certain; sure.

Tho wurth the child [Isaac] *witter* and war
That thor sal offrende ben don.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1308.

witter†, *v. t.* [ME. *witteren, witeren,* < Icel. *vitra*, make wise, make certain, < *vitr*, knowing: see *witter*.] To make sure; inform; declare (that).

I *witter* the the emperour es entirde into Fraunce.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1239.

witteringt, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *witter*, *v.*] Information; knowledge.

Leue Joseph, who tolde yow this?
How hadde ȝe *wittering* of this dede?
York Plays, p. 142.

witterly† (wit'ėr-li), *adv.* [ME., also *witterliche, witerliche*, etc.; < *witter* + *-ly*[2].] Certainly; surely; truly.

I blusshet hom on.
I waited hom *witterly*, as me welc thoght,
All feturs in fere of the fre ladys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2428.

Ful acorded was hit *witterly*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2606.

witters, *n. pl.* See *withers*.

witticaster (wit'i-kas-tėr), *n.* [< *witty* + *-caster* as in *criticaster*.] An inferior or pretended wit.

The mention of a nobleman seems quite sufficient to arouse the spleen of our *witticaster*. *Milton.*

wittichenite (wit'i-ken-īt), *n.* A sulphid of bismuth and copper, related in form and composition to bournonite. It was first found at Wittichen, Baden.

witticism (wit'i-sizm), *n.* [< *witty* + *-ism* as in *Atticism, Gallicism*, etc.] A witty sentence, 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, Aus. to Salmasius, iii.

The witty poets . . . have taken an 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, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

wittified† (wit'i-fīd), *a.* [< **wittify* (< *witty* + *-fy*) + *-ed*[2].] Having wit; clever; witty.

Diverse of these were . . . dispersed to those *wittified* ladies who were willing to come into the order.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 59. (*Davies.*)

wittily (wit'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *wittily;* < *witty* + *-ly*[2].] In a witty manner. (*a*†) Knowingly; intelligently; ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

Time only & custom haue authoritie to do, specially in all cases of language, as the Poet hath *wittily* remembred.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 104.

The *wittily* and strangely cruel Macro.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

(*b*) With a witty turn or phrase, or with an 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 *wittily* calleth them.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 125.

wittiness (wit'i-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being witty; the quality of being ingenious or clever.

Wittinesse in devising, . . . pithinesse in uttering.
E. K., To G. Harvey (Prefixed to Spenser's Shep. Cal.).

2†. Something that is witty; an ingenious invention.

The third, in the discoloured mantle spangled all over, is Euphantaste, a well-conceited *wittinesse*, and employed in honouring the court 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 *wit*[1], *v.*] Knowledge; perception.

That were an abusyoun
That God sholde han no parfit clere *wetynge*
More than we men, that han doutcous wenynge.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 991.

wittingly (wit'ing-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *weetingly;* < ME. *witingly, wetyngly, witindeliche* (= MHG. *wizzentliche* = Icel. *vitandliga*); < *witting*, ppr. of *wit*[1], *v.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a witting manner; knowingly; consciously; by design.

He 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.

wittol[1]† (wit'ol), *n.* [Formerly also *wittal, wittall* (also *wittold*, with exerescent *d* as in *cuckold*), orig. *witwal*, a particular use of *witwal*, the popiujay: see *witwal*[1]. This bird was the subject of frequent ribald allusions, similar to the allusions to the cuckoo which are prominent in the English drama of Shakspere and his contemporaries and which produced the word *cuckold*. The addition of the notion of 'knowing' and submitting may be due to the popular association with *wit*, which produced the etymology < *wit*[1] + *all*.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a submissive cuckold.

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer well; . . . yet they are . . . the names of fiends; but, Cuckold, *Wittol*, Cuckold! the devil himself hath not such a name!
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 313.

Fond *wit-wal*, that wouldst load thy witless head
With timely horns, before thy bridal bed!
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. vii. 17.

To see . . . 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 *wittal's* eye from his incarnate fear.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 5.

wittol[1]† (wit'ol), *v. t.* [Also *wittal;* < *wittol*[1], *n.*] To make a wittol, or contented cuckold, of.

He would *wittal* me
With a consent to my own horns.
Davenport, City Night Cap, i. 1.

wittol[2] (wit'ol), *n.* A dialectal reduction of *whitetail*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

wittolly†, *a.* [< *wittol*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Like or characteristic of a wittol, or submissive cuckold. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 283.

Her husband was hanged for his *wittoldly* permission, and shee herselfe drowned. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 293.

wit-tooth (wit'tōth), *n.* A wisdom-tooth.

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.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 466.

witty (wit'i), *a.* [< ME. *witty, wity, witig,* < AS. *witig, wittig* (= OS. *witig* = OHG. *wizzig*, MHG. *witzec(g)*, G. *witzig* = Icel. *vitugr* = Sw. *vitter* = Dan. *vittig*), knowing, wise, < *wit*, knowledge, wit: see *wit*[1], and cf. *witch*[1].] 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 chaonge
He maketh, that lande from lande be not to strange.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Tamb. Are you the *witty* King of Persia?
Myc. Ay, marry am I: have you any suit to me?
Tamb. I would entreat you speak but three wise words.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 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.

2†. Exhibiting intelligence or ingenuity; clever; 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).

Ingrateful payer of my industries,
That with a soft painted hypocrisy
Cozen'st and jeer'st my perturbation,
Expect a *witty* and a fell revenge!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

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 cleverly facetious; ready with strikingly novel, clever, shrewd, and amusing sayings, or with sharp repartee; brilliant, sparkling, and original in expressing amusing notions or ideas; hence, sometimes, sarcastic; satirical: of persons.

Who so in earnest vveenes, he doth, in mine aduise,
Shevv himselfe vvitless, or more *vvittie* than vvise.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 170.

Sir Ellis Layton, whom I find a wonderful *witty*, ready man for sudden answers and little tales, and sayings very extraordinary witty. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 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 *witty* 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.

witwal[1] (wit'wâl), *n.* [Also *witwall*, and formerly assimilated *wittal;* also erroneously *whitwall;* a var. of *woodwal, woodwale:* see *woodwale*, and cf. *wittol*[1].] 1. The popinjay, or green woodpecker, *Geeinus 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, Haunted House, i.

2. The greater spotted woodpecker, *Picus major*. See cut under *Picus*.

witwal[2]†, *n.* See *wittol*[1].

witwanton† (wit'won″tọn), *n.* [< *wit*[1] + *wanton*.] One who indulges in idle, foolish, and irreverent fancies or speculations. Also used adjectively.

All Epicures, *Wit-wantons*, Atheists.
Sylvester, Lacrymæ Lacrymarum.

How dangerous it is for *wit-wanton* men to dance with their nice distinctions on such mystical precipices.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 4.

witwanton† (wit'won″tọn), *v. i.* [< *witwanton*, *n.*] To indulge in vain, sportive, or over-subtle fancies; speculate idly or irreverently: with an indefinite *it*.

Dangerous it is to *witwanton it* with the majesty of God.
Fuller, Holy State.

wit-worm† (wit'wėrm), *n.* [< *wit*[1] + *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), *v.;* pret. and pp. *wived*, ppr. *wiving*. [< ME. *wiven*, < AS. *wīfian* (= MD. *wijven* = MLG. *wiven*), take a wife, < *wīf*, wife. Cf. *wife*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To take a wife; marry.

Hanging and *wiving* goes by destiny.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 83.

A shrewd wife brings thee bate, *wiue* not and neuer thriue. *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.

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. *Scott.*

wivehood† (wīv'hụd), *n.* Same as *wifehood*.

That girdle gave the vertue of chast love,
And *wivehood* true, to all that did it heare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 3.

wivelesst (wīv'les), *a.* Same as *wifeless*.

They, in their *wiveless* state, run into open abominations. *Homilies*, xviii. Of Matrimony.

wively† (wīv'li), *a.* Same as *wifely*.

Wynely loue. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. vii.

wivert (wī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *wivere, wyvere,* < OF. *wivre, givre*, a viper, < L. *vipera*, a viper: see *viper*. Hence *wivern*.] 1. A serpent.

Jalousye, allas! that wikked *wyvere*,
Thus causeles is croppen into yow.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1010.

2. A wivern.

wivern (wī'vėrn), *n.* [Also *wyvern;* a later form, with unorig. *-n* as in *bittern*, of *wivere:* see *wivert*.] In *her.*, a monster whose fore part is that of a dragon with its fore legs and wings, while the hinder part has the form of a serpent with a barbed tail.


Wivern.

Lakes which, when morn breaks on their quivering bed,
Blaze like a *wyvern* flying round the sun.
Browning, Paracelsus.

wives, *n.* Plural of *wife*.

wizard (wiz'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *wisard, wissard;* < ME. *wisard, wysard, wysar;* prob. an altered form, assimilated initially to the ult. related *wise*, for **wishard* (preserved in the surnames *Wishart, Wisheart, Wisset*), < OF. **wischard*, prob. orig. form of OF. *guischard, guiscard, guiscart*, F. dial. (Norm.) *guichard*, saga-

cious, prudent, cunning (whence the F. surname *Guiscard*), with suffix *-ard*, < Icel. *vizkr*, clever, knowing, sagacious, for **vitskr*, < *vita*, know: see *wit*[1]. Cf. *witch*[1], ult. from the same 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 dizzards.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

See how from far, upon the eastern road,
The star-led *wizards* haste with odours sweet.
Milton, Nativity, l. 23.

2. 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 *witch*[1].

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.

If by any Accident they do hear of the Thief, all is ascrib'd to the wonderful Cunning of their *Wissard*.
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.* Magic; having magical powers; enchanting: as, a *wizard* spell.

Where Deva spreads her *wisard* stream.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 55.

wizardly (wiz′ärd-li), *adv.* [< *wizard* + *-ly*[1].] Resembling a wizard; characteristic of a wizard. [Rare.]

wizardry (wiz′ärd-ri), *n.* [< *wizard* + *-ry*.] The art or practices of wizards; sorcery.

Wizardry and dealing with evil spirits.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xi. 9.

wizet. An old spelling of *wise*[1], *wise*[2].

wizen[1] (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 **wīsan*, dry up. Hence *wizen*[1], *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.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 284.

I remember 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, I. i.

wizen[1] (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.]

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.

wizen[2] (wiz′n), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *weasand*.

wizen-faced (wiz′n-fāst), *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 bleareyed, *weazen-faced* ancient man came creeping out.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

wizier, *n.* Same as *vizir*.

wizzen†, *a.* and *n.* Same as *wizen*.

wk. A contraction of *week*.

wlappe†, *v. t.* [ME. *wlappen*, var. of *wrappen*: see *wrap* and *lap*[2].] To wrap; roll up.

ge schulen fynde a zong child *wlappid* in clothis, and put in a cracche. *Wyclif*, Luke ii. 12.

wlate†, *v. i.* and *t.* [ME. *wlaten*, < AS. *wlǣtian*, loathe.] To feel disgust; loathe; abominate.

So the worcher of this worlde *wlates* ther-wyth
That in the poynt of her play he pornayes a mynde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1501.

wlatsome†, **wlatsomt**, *a.* [< ME. *wlatsom*, *wlatsum*, loathsome, abominable, < **wlate* (< AS. *wlǣtte*), nausea, disgust, + *-som*, E. *-some*.] Loathsome; detestable; hateful.

For thouȝ the soule haue thi lijknes,
Man is but *wlatsum* erthe and clay.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

Mordre is so *wlatsom* 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, l. 233.

wlonct, wlonkt, *a.* and *n.* [ME., < AS. *wlanc*, *wlonk* (= OS. *wlanc*), proud, splendid.] **I.** *a.* Fine; grand; fair; beautiful.

Whyle the *wlonkest* wedes he warp on hym-selven.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2025.

II. *n.* A fair woman; a fine lady.

Thane I went to that *wlonke*, and wynly hire gretis,
And eho said, "Welcome i-wis! wele arte thow fowndene."
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3339.

W. N. W. An abbreviation of *west-northwest*.

wo, *interj.* and *n.* See *woe*.

woad (wōd), *n.* [Also dial. *wad* (and *ode*); < ME. *wod*, *wode*, *wood*, *wad*, < AS. *wād*, *waad* = OFries. *wēd* = D. *weede*, *weed* = MLG. *wēt*, *weit*, *wēde* = OHG. MHG. *weit*, G. *waid*, *wait* = Sw. *vejde* = Dan. *vaid*, *veid* = Goth. **waida* (cf. *wizdila*, woad; ML. *guaisdium*, > OF. *waisde*, *waide*, *gaide*, F. *guède* = It. *guado*, woad), akin to L. *vitrum*, woad: root unknown; no connection with *weld*[1], which has a var. *wold*.] A erucíferous plant, *Isatis tinctoria*, formerly much cultivated in Great Britain on account of the blue dye extracted from its pulped 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.


Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*).

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 beare either *wad* or madder.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, [xviii.

Admit no difference between *oade* and frankincense.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Wild woad. Same as *weld*[1].

woaded (wō′ded), *a.* [< *woad* + *-ed*[2].] 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 woad with other dyes.

Thus I have heard our merchants complain that the set up blues have made strangers loathe the rich *woaded* blues. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 77.

woad-mill (wōd′mil), *n.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

woadwaxen (wōd′wak″sn), *n.* The dyers'-greenweed, *Genista tinctoria*. See *Genista* (with cut).

Y cart y-lade wt *wodewexen* to sale.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

wobble, *v.* and *n.* See *wabble*[1].

wobbler, *n.* See *wabbler*.

wobbly, *a.* See *wabbly*.

wobegone, *a.* See *woebegone*.

woc[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *weak*.

woc[2]†, *v.* An old spelling of *woke*, preterit of *wake*[1].

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.

wodely†, *adv.* A variant of *woodly*.

Woden (wō′den), *n.* [ME. *Woden*, < AS. *Wōden* = OHG. *Wōdan*. *Wuotan* = Icel. *Othinn*, a Teut. deity, lit. the 'furious,' the 'mighty warrior'; from a root appearing in AS. *wōd*, mad, furious (see *wood*[2]). The AS. *Wōden*, which would reg. give a mod. E. **Wooden*, is present in *Wednesday*, and in many compound local names, such as *Woodnesborough*, *Wednesbury*, *Winsborough*, *Wisborow*, *Wednesfield*, *Wansford*, *Wanstead*, *Wansley*, etc.] The Anglo-Saxon form of the name of the deity called by the Norse Odin.

Wodenism (wō′den-izm), *n.* [< *Woden* + *-ism*.] 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.

wodewale†, *n.* A Middle English form of *woodwale*.

wodnesst, *n.* An obsolete form of *woodness*.

woe (wō), *interj.* [Also *wo*; Sc. *wae*; < ME. *wo*, *woo*, *wa*, *we*, *wai*, *wei*, *wai*, *wæ*, < AS. *wā*, interj., sometimes used with dat. case, also in combination *wā lā*, *wā lā wā*, also *wālā wā*, alas! lit. woe! lo! woe! (> ult. E. *wellaway*, *welladay*) = D. *wee* = LG. *wee* = G. *weh* = Icel. *vei* = Sw. *ve* = Dan. *ree* = Goth. *wai*, interj., woe! (cf. OF. *ouais* = It. Sp. *guai*, woe! < Teut.) = L. *væ*, woe! (*væ victis*, woe to the vanquished!) = Gr. *οἰ*! *οἰαί*! woe! ah! oh! an exclamation of pain, etc., out of which the other uses grew. Hence ult. *woe*, *n.*, *wail*[1], and *wellaway*, *welladay*; cf. also *waiment*.] Alas! an exclamation of pain or grief. See *woe*, *n.*

Alas and *woe!* *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 107.

woe (wō), *n.* and *a.* [Also *wo*; Sc. *wae*; < ME. *wo*, *woo*, *wa*, also *wee*, the last from AS. *wēa*, pl. *wēan*, a form not immediately derivable from the interj. *wā*, but standing for **wǣ* (**wǣw*-) = 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; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity.

They, outcast 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. xxiii. 1.

Woe to the vanquished, *woe!*
Dryden, Albion and Albanius, i. 1.

Woe to the dupe, and *woe* to the deceiver!
Woe to the oppressed, and *woe* 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.

Woe was the knight at this severe command.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 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, l. 937.—**Woe worth the day.** See *worth*[1], 3.—**Syn.** Distress, tribulation, affliction, bitterness, unhappiness, wretchedness. *Woe* is an intense unhappiness; the word is strong and elevated, almost poetical.

II.† *a.* Sad; sorrowful; miserable; woeful; 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, l. 1192.

He was full *wo*, and gan his former griefe renew.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 38.

Childe Waters was a *woe* man, good Lord,
To see faire Ellen swimme!
Child Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 208).

woebegone, wobegone (wō′bē-gôn″), *a.* [Early mod. E. *woe-begon*; < ME. *wo-begon*, *wo-bygon*; < *woe*, *wo*, *n.*, woe, sorrow, + *begone*[1].] Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief or sorrow; also, sorrowful; rueful; indicating woe or distress: as, a *woebegone* look.

Thow farest ek by me, thow Pandarus!
As he that, whan a wight is *wo-bygon*,
He cometh to him apaas, and seith right thus:
"Thynke nat on smerte and thow shalt fele none!"
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 464.

Coumfort hem that careful been,
And helpe hem that ben *woo bigoon*.
Hymns to Virgin, 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 Priam's curtain in the dead of night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 71.

Each man looked ruefully in his neighbor's face in search of encouragement, but only found in its *woe-begone* lineaments a confirmation of his own dismay.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 438.

In early use the two words are sometimes separated.

Wo was this wrecched woman tho *bigoon*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 820.

woeful, woful (wō′fúl), *a.* [Sc. *waeful*; < ME. *woful*, *wofull*; < *woe* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of woe; distressed with grief or calamity; afflicted; sorrowful.

O verrey goost, that errest to and fro!
Whi nyltow flen out of the *wofulleste*
Body that evere myght on grounde go?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 303.

What now wilt thou don, *woful* Eglentine?
To gret heuynesse off-fors moste thou incline.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2163.

Weep no more, *woful* shepherds.
Milton Lycidas, l. 165.

2. Relating or pertaining to woe; expressing woe; characterized by sorrow or woe; deplorable.

She . . . sings extemporally a *woeful* ditty.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 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 *woful* state of men who discover no religion at their death. *Swift.*

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, calamitous, disastrous, afflictive, miserable, grievous. See *woe*.

woefully, wofully (wō′fůl-i), *adv.* In a woeful manner.

Which now among you, who lament so *wofully*, . . . has suffered as he suffered? *V. Knox*, Works, VI., serm. v.

It is a fact of which many seem *wofully* ignorant.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 484.

woefulness, wofulness (wō′fůl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wofulnesse*; < *woeful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being woeful; misery; calamity.

Thys day can noght be saad the heninesse mad,
Noght halfe the *wofulnesse* the cite hauing.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 648.

The lamenting Elegiack . . . surely is to be praysed, either for compassionate accompanying iust 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.* [Sc. *waesome*; < *woe* + *-some*.] Woeful; sad; mournful.

woe-wearied (wō′wēr″id), *a.* Wearied out with woe or grief. [Rare.]

My *woe-wearied* tongue is mute and dumb.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 18.

woe-weary†, *a.* [ME. *wo-werie*; < *woe* + *weary*.] Sad at heart.

Wo-werie and wetschod wente ich forth after,
As a recheles renke that reccheth nat of sorwe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 1.

woe-worn (wō′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′wůd, woi-wō′dä), *n.* Same as *voivode*.

woke[1]**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *week*[1].

woke[2] (wōk). Preterit and past participle of *wake*[1].

woken†, *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 *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*) *polysepalum*, the yellow pond-lily of that region. See *pond-lily*, 1.

Old Chaloquin carried 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.

wol[1], *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *will*[1].

wol[2], *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *well*[2].

wold[1] (wōld), *n.* [Formerly also *would*; also dial. *old*; < ME. *wold*, *wald*, *weld*, < AS. *weald*, *wald*, a wood, forest, = OS. OFries. *wald* = D. *woud* = OHG. *wald*, MHG. *walt*, G. *wald*, a wood, forest (> OF. *gaut*, brushwood?), = Icel. *völlr* (gen. *vallar* for **valdar*), a field, plain; perhaps orig. a hunting-ground, considered as 'a possession,' and so connected with AS. *gewealdan* (= G. *gewalt* = Icel. *vald*), power, dominion, < *wealdan*, etc., rule, possess: see *wield*. Cf. Gr. *ἄλσος* (for **Fαλ-τFος*?), a grove. Cf. *weald*.] An open tract 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 calcareous 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, ii. 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 but one region, sloping from a curved summit, whose extremities touch the sea at Flamborough Head, and the Humber at Ferriby; but this crescent of hills is cut through by one continuous hollow,—the great Wold Valley from Settrington to Bridlington. *Phillips*, Yorkshire, p. 41.

wold[2], *n.* See *weld*[1].

wold[3]**†, woldet.** Obsolete forms of *would*. See *will*[1].

woldestowt. A Middle English form of *wouldest thou*.

wolf (wůlf), *n.*; pl. *wolves* (wůlvz). [< ME. *wolf*, *wulf*, *wlf*, *wlfe* (pl. *wolves*, *wulves*, *wolves*, *wulfes*), < AS. *wulf* (pl. *wulfas*) = OS. *wulf* = OFries. *wolf* = D. *wolf* = MLG. LG. *wulf* = OHG. MHG. G. *wolf* = Icel. *úlfr* (for **vulfr*) = Sw. *ulf* = Dan. *ulv* = Goth. *wulfs* = OBulg. *vlŭkŭ* = Russ. *volkŭ* = Lith. *wilkas* = L. *lupus* (> It. *lupo* = Sp. Pg. *lobo* = F. *loup*) = Gr. *λύκος* = Skt. *vṛika*, a wolf; orig. type prob. **walka*, **warka*, altered variously into **wlaka* (Gr. *λύκος*), **wlapa* (L. *lupus*), **walpa* (AS. *wulf*, etc.). orig. 'tearer, render,' < √ *wark*, Skt. √ *vraṣch*, tear, Gr. *ἕλκειν*, pull. L. *vulpes*, fox, is prob. not connected. *Wolf*, as a complimentary term for a warrior, is a constituent of many E. and G. names, as in *Adolph*, 'noble-wolf,' *Rudolph*, 'glory-wolf,' etc. Cf. *werwolf*, *lupine*[1], *lycanthropy*, etc.] **1.** A digitigrade carnivorous canine quadruped, *Canis lupus*, of the lupine or thoöid series of *Canidæ*; hence, some similar animal. The common wolf of Europe, etc., is yellowish or fulvous-gray, with harsh strong hair, erect pointed ears, and the tail straight or nearly so. The height at the shoulder is from 27 to 29 inches. Wolves are swift of foot, crafty, and rapacious, 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 attack isolated travelers, and have been known even to enter villages and carry off 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 disturbed by a dog or a man, and exhibiting great cunning in the avoidance of traps. Wolves are still numerous in some parts of Europe, as France, Hungary, Spain, Turkey, and Russia; they probably ceased 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. occidentalis*. The usual color is a grizzled gray, but it sports in many colors, as reddish and blackish. Most strains of the American wolf are larger and stouter than those of Europe. The gray wolf is also called the *buffalo-wolf*, from its former abundance in the buffalo-range, and *timber-wolf*, as distinguished from the prairie-wolf or coyote, *Canis 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 ancestry (see *wolf-dog*, 2).

Common Wolf (*Canis lupus*).

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 caterpillar, the larva of *Tinea granella*, the wolf-moth, which infests granaries. (*b*) The larva of a bot-fly; a warble. —**4.** A tuberculous excrescence which rapidly eats away the flesh. See *lupus*[1], 3.

A tree that cureth the *wolfe* with the shauings of the wood groweth in these parts. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, 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 be but as now thou art? *Jer. Taylor*, Holy 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♯–E♭, B–E♭, F♯–B♭, C♯–F, and G♯–C. 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 called *wolf-note*. —**6.** A wooden fence placed across a ditch in the corner of a field, to prevent cattle from straying into another field by means of the ditch. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.] —**7.** Same as *willow*[2]. *E. H. Knight.* —**Barking wolf,** the coyote or prairie-wolf 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 laniger*. Also called *chanco*. —**Gray wolf.** See def. 1. —**Indian wolf,** a certain Asiatic wolf, *Canis pallipes*, somewhat like a jackal. —**Marine wolf,** in *her.* See *marine*. —**Pied wolf.** See *pied*. —**Red wolf,** a reddish or erythritic variety of the common wolf, found in the United States. —**Strand wolf.** See *strand-wolf*. —**Tasmanian wolf,** a marsupial of Tasmania, the thylacine dasyure, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*: same as *zebra-wolf*. See cut under *thylacine*. —**To cry wolf,** to raise a false alarm: in allusion to the shepherd boy in a well-known fable. —**To have a wolf by the ears,** to have a difficult task.

He found himself so intrigued that it was like *a wolf by the ears*; he could neither hold it nor let it go; and, for certain, it bit him at last.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 2. (*Davies.*)

To have a wolf in the stomach, to eat ravenously. *Halliwell.* —**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 Idyllimns of Theocritus, xiv.

"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 common wolf of North America. —**Zebra wolf.** See *zebra-wolf*. (See also *prairie-wolf*, *timber-wolf*.)

wolf (wůlf), *v.* [< *wolf*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To hunt for wolves.

The stock in trade of a party engaged in *wolfing* consists in flour, bacon, and strychnine, 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 (wůlf′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 terminal spikes.

wolf-dog (wůlf′dog), *n.* **1.** A large stout dog of no particular variety, kept to guard sheep, cattle, 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 (wůlf′ēl), *n.* The wolf-fish.

Wolfenbüttel fragments. See *fragment*.

wolfer (wůl′fėr), *n.* [< *wolf* + *-er*[1].] One who hunts wolves; a professional wolf-killer.

The wild throng of buffalo-hunters, *wolfers*, teamsters, . . . filled the streets. *The Century*, XXXV. 416.

Wolfe's operation for ectropium. See *operation*.

Wolffia (wolf′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Horkel, 1839), named after N. M. von *Wolff* (1724–84), a German physician.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Lemnaceæ*, distinguished from *Lemna*, the other genus, by one-celled anthers 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 flattish, with a proliferous base, and produce minute flowers from chinks in the surface, each flower consisting of a single stamen or ovary without any spathe or other envelop. They are known, like *Lemna*, as *duckmeat*, and are remarkable for their almost microscopic size, being esteemed the smallest of flowering plants.

Wolffian[1] (wůl′fi-an), *a.* Same as *Wolfian*[1].

Wolffian[2] (wůl′fi-an), *a.* [< K. F. *Wolff* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to K. F. Wolff (1733–94), a German anatomist and physiologist; in *anat.*, *physiol.*, and *zoöl.*, noting certain structures of vertebrated animals. **Wolffian bodies,** the primordial kidneys or renal organs in all vertebrates, excepting probably the lancelets; 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*.

wolf-fish (wůlf′fish), *n.* A teleostean acanthopterygious 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 mouth is armed with strong sharp teeth, the inner series forming blunt grind

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*, *wolf-eel*, and *sea-wolf*. See cut under *Anarrhichas*.

Wolfian[1] (wůl'fi-an), *a.* [< C. *Wolff* (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 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 *Wolffian*.

Wolfian[2] (wůl'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, Homer, because writing was unknown at the time that these poems are said to have been composed. He supposes, therefore, that the Iliad and Odyssey consist of ballads or episodes, the work of different men, collected and arranged in a more or less consistent and homogeneous whole in the sixth century B. C. The ballads could have been preserved by the recitation of strolling minstrels.

Wolfianism (wůl'fi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Wolfian*[1] + *-ism*.] The system of Wolfian philosophy. See *Wolfian*[1].

wolfing (wůl'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 (wůl'fish), *a.* [Formerly also *wolvish*; < *wolf* + *-ish*[1].] 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 (wůl'fish-li), *adv.* In a wolfish manner.

wolfkin (wůlf'kin), *n.* [< *wolf* + *-kin*.] A young or small wolf.

> "Was this your instructions, *wolfkin?*" (for she called me lambkin). *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 144.
>
> Kite and kestrel, wolf and *wolfkin*.
> *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

wolfling (wůlf'ling), *n.* [< *wolf* + *-ling*[1].] A young wolf; a wolfkin.

> Young children were thrown in, their mothers vainly pleading: "*Wolflings*," answered the Company of Marat, "who would grow to be wolves."
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. v. 3.

wolf-moth (wůlf'môth), *n.* A cosmopolitan grain-pest, *Tinea granella*, a small creamy-white moth with brown spots on the wings, whose small white larvæ infest stored grain. See *wolf*, *n.*, 3 (*a*), and cut under *corn-moth*.

wolf-net (wůlf'net), *n.* A kind of net used in fishing, by means of which great numbers of fish are taken.

wolf-note (wůlf'nōt), *n.* Same as *wolf*, 5 (*e*).

wolfram (wůlf'ram), *n.* [G. *wolfram*, given as < "*wolf*, wolf, + *ram*, *rahm*, froth, cream, soot."] 1. A native tungstate of iron and manganese. Its 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 *wolframite*.

2. The metal tungsten or wolframium: an improper and now uncommon use.—**Wolfram-ocher**, Same as *tungstite*.

wolframate (wůlf'ra-māt), *n.* Same as *tungstate*.

wolframic (wůlf-ram'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to tungsten.

wolframium (wůlf-rā'mi-um), *n.* Same as *tungsten*, the chemical symbol of which is W, from this word.

wolfrobe (wůlf'rōb), *n.* The skin or pelt of a wolf made into a robe for use in carriages, etc.

wolf's-bane (wůlfs'bān), *n.* [< *wolf's*, poss. of *wolf*, + *bane*[1].] A plant of the genus *Aconitum*: aconite or monk's-hood; specifically, *A. lycoctonum*, the yellow or yellow-flowered wolf's-bane, also called *badger's-*, *bear's-*, or *bare's-bane*. It is found widely in Europe, especially in mountains. 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 *Ranunculus*.

wolfsbergite (wůlfs'bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named from *Wolfsberg*, in the Harz.] Same as *chalcostibite*.

wolf-scalp (wůlf'skalp), *n.* The skin of a wolf's head, or a piece of it sufficient for identification, exhibited to claim the bounty paid for the killing of a wolf in some parts of the United States.

wolf's-claws (wůlfs'klâz), *n.* The common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*: so called from the claw-like ends of the prostrate branches.

wolf's-fist (wůlfs'fist), *n.* [< ME. *wulves fist*, < AS. *wulfes fist*, a puffball: *wulfes*, gen. of *wulf*, wolf; *fist*, ME. *fyst*, a breaking of wind: see *wolf* and *fist*[2]. Cf. *Lycoperdon*.] A puffball. See *Lycoperdon*, *Gerard*. Also *woolfist*.

wolf's-foot (wůlfs'fůt), *n.* The club-moss, *Lycopodium*: so named by translation of the generic name.

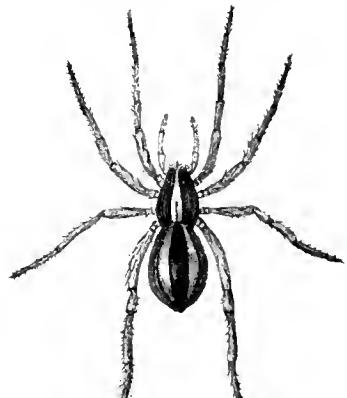
wolf's-head (wůlfs'hed), *n.* [< ME. *wolveshed*; < *wolf's*, poss. of *wolf*, + *head*.] 1. The head of a wolf.—2†. An outlaw.

> Tho were his bondemen sory and nothing glad,
> When Gamelyn her lord *wolves-heed* was cryed and maad.
> *Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 700.

wolfskin (wůlf'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 this pelt; a wolfrobe.

wolf's-milk (wůlfs'milk), *n.* A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, particularly *E. Helioscopia*, the sun-spurge. The name is supposed to refer to the acrid milky juice of these plants.

wolf-spider (wůlf'spī'dėr), *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 *Lycosidæ*, and cuts under *tarantula*, 1.

wolf's-thistle† (wůlfs'this″l), *n.* See *thistle*.

wolf-tooth (wůlf'tōth), *n.*; pl. *wolf-teeth* (-tēth). 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 (wůlf'trap), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a curved bar having a ring fixed to the center of it. *Berry*.

woll, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *will*[1].

Wollaston doublet. See *doublet*, 2 (*b*).

wollastonite (wol'as-ton-īt), *n.* [Named after W. H. *Wollaston* (1766–1828), an English scientist, the discoverer of the method of working native platinum.] A mineral occurring in tabular crystals (hence called *tabular spar*), also massive, cleavable, with fibrous structure. It has a white to yellow or gray color, and a vitreous to pearly cleavage. It is a silicate of calcium ($CaSiO_3$), 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*.

wolle[1], *v.* See *will*[1].

wolle[2]†, **wollen**†. Obsolete forms of *wool*, *woolen*.

wollongongite (wol'on-gong-īt), *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 *walloper*[2].

woltowt. A Middle English form of *wolt* (*wilt*) *thou*.

wolveboon (wůlv'bön), *n.* See *Toxicodendron*.

wolverene, wolverine (wůl-vė-rēn'), *n.* [Formerly also *wolveren*, *wolverenne*, *wolverin*, *wolvering*; appar. a French-Canadian name based on E. *wolf*.] The American glutton, or carcajou, *Gulo luscus* (specifically identical with the glutton of the Old World), a subplantigrade carnivorous mammal of the family *Mustelidæ*, inhabiting 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, bushy 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 precautions against their discovery and spoliation by wolverenes. The pelt is valuable, and is much used for robes and mats, in which the whitish or light-brown areas of the fur present a set of oval or horse-shoe-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'-thistle† (wůlvz'this″l), *n.* See *thistle*.

wolvish† (wůl'vish), *a.* An obsolete form of *wolfish*.

wolward†, *adv.* See *woolward*.

woman (wům'an), *n.*; pl. *women* (wim'en). [< ME. *woman*, *wuman*, *womman*, *wumman*, *wummon*, 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. *wimen*, **wumen*, *wommen*, *wummen*, *wimmen*, earlier *wifmen*, *wyfmen*), < AS. *wīfman*, *wīfmon*, later *wimman* (pl. *wīfmen*, later *wimmen*), a woman, lit. 'wife-man,' i. e. female person. < *wīf*, a woman, female, + *man*, man, person (masc., but used, like L. *homo* and Gr. ἄνθρωπος, in the general sense 'person, human being'). The compound *wīfman* is peculiar to AS., but a similar formation appears in the G. *weibsperson*. It is notable that it was thought necessary to join *wīf*, a neuter noun, representing a female person, to *man*, a masc. 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 in *leman*, formerly and more prop. spelled *lemman*, and in *Lammas*. The change of initial *wi-* to *wu-* occurs also in AS. *widu* > *wudu* > E. *wood*[1], and the spelling of *wu-* as *wo-* or *woo-* to avoid the cumulation of *u*'s or *v*'s (*wu-*, *uuu-*, *vvv-*) occurs in *wood*[1], *wool*, 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 entirely accidental: formerly both pronunciations of the first syllable were in use in both numbers. The proper modern spelling of the plural, as now pronounced, 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*, *wood*[1].] 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 *wifmen*,
> bute westige [waste] paedes.
> *Layamon*, l. 1119.
>
> 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, made he a *woman*. 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, iii.

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, II. 311.

2. The qualities which characterize womanhood; tenderness; gentleness; also, when used of a man, effeminacy; weakness.

But that my eyes
Have more of *woman* in 'em than 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 deliver it to the firste man that she fyndeth at the issue of the halle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 90.

Sir Thomas Bullen's daughter—
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 name 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 *Quina*. — **Single woman.** See *single*. — **The scarlet woman.** See *scarlet*. — **To be tied to a woman's apron-strings.** See *apron-string*. — **To make an honest woman of.** See *honest*. — **To play the woman**, to give way to tenderness or pity; weep. — **Wise woman.** See *wise*[1]. — **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.

woman† (wům'an), *v. t.* [< *woman*, *n.*] **1.** To act 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*, Hymen's Triumph, iii. 2.

2. To cause to act like a woman; subdue to weakness like a woman.

I have felt so many quirks of joy and grief
That the first face of neither, on the start,
Can *woman* me unto 't. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 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, iii. 4. 195.

4. To call (a person) "woman" in an abusive way.

She called her another time fat-face, and *womaned* her most violently. *Richardson*, Pamela, II. 268. (*Davies.*)

woman-body (wům'an-bod'i), *n.* A woman: used disparagingly or in self-depreciation. [Scotch.]

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 (wům'an-bôrn), *a.* Born of woman. *Cowper*, Charity, l. 181.

woman-built (wům'an-bilt), *a.* Built by women.

A new-world Babel, *woman-built*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

womanfully (wům'an-fůl-i), *adv.* [< *woman* + *-ful* + *-ly*[2].] Like a woman: a word humorously employed to correspond with *manfully*.

For near fourscore years she fought her fight *womanfully*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, ii.

Anne alone . . . stood up by her father *womanfully*, and put her arm through his.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlvi.

woman-grown (wům'an-grōn), *a.* Grown to womanhood. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

woman-guard (wům'an-gärd), *n.* A guard of women.

The Princess with her monstrous *woman-guard*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

woman-hater (wům'an-hā'tėr), *n.* One who has an aversion to women in general: a misogynist.

This Coarseness [toward women] does not alwaies come from Clowns and *Women-haters*, but from Persons of Figure, neither singular nor ill Bred.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 171.

womanhead† (wům'an-hed), *n.* [< ME. *womanhede*; < *woman* + *-head*.] The state or condition of a woman; womanhood.

The quene anon, for verray *womanhede*,
Gan for to wepe. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 890.

I shall as now do more for you
Than longeth to *Womanhede*.
The Nut-Brown Maid.

womanhood (wům'an-hůd), *n.* [< ME. **woммanhod*; < *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 its meridian. *Byron*, Don Juan, ix. 71.

2. Women collectively: womankind.

womanish (wům'an-ish), *a.* [< *woman* + *-ish*[1].] 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 tho *wommannishe* thynges,
She herde hem right as though she thennes.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 694.

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 (wům'an-ish-li), *adv.* In a womanish manner; effeminately.

The people weare long haire, in combing whereof they are *womanishly* curious, these hoping by their lockes to be carried into heauen. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 445.

womanishness (wům'an-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being womanish.

Effeminacy and *womanishness* of heart.
Hammond, Works, IV. 567.

womanize† (wům'an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *womanized*, ppr. *womanizing*. [< *woman* + *-ize*.] To make effeminate; make womanish; soften. [Rare.]

This effeminate love of a woman doth so *womanize* a man. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

womankind (wům'an-kīnd'), *n.* [Also *woмankind*; < *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 droukit was she, puir thing, sae I 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 floated away like a flock of released birds. *Mrs. Craik*, Agatha's Husband, xv.

womanless (wům'an-les), *a.* [< *woman* + *-less*.] Destitute of women.

womanlike (wům'an-līk), *a.* Like a woman; womanly.

Womanlike, taking revenge too deep for a transient wrong. *Tennyson*, Maud, iii.

womanliness (wům'an-li-nes), *n.* The character of being womanly.

There is nothyng wherein theyr *womanlynesse* is more honestely garnyshed than with sylence.
J. Udall, On 1 Tim. ii.

womanly (wům'an-li), *a.* [< ME. *wommanlich*, *wummonlich*; < *woman* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of, like, or befitting a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine; not girlish: as, *womanly* behavior.

Thus muche as now, O *womanliche* wyf,
I may out bringe. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 106.

See where she comes, and brings your froward wives
As prisoners to her *womanly* persuasion.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 120.

So that, loathed by their husbands and burning with a *womanly* spleen, in one night they [the women] massacred them all, together with their concubines.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 19.

A blushing *womanly* discovering grace.
Donne, Elegy on his Mistress.

Will she grow gentler, sweeter, more *womanly*?
W. Black.

=**Syn.** *Womanish*, *Ladylike*, etc. See *feminine*.

womanly (wům'an-li), *adv.* [< *womanly*, *a.*] In the manner of a woman.

Lullaby can I sing too,
As *womanly* as can the best.
Gascoigne, Lullabie of a Lover.

woman-post† (wům'an-pōst), *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 (wům'an-kwel'ėr), *n.* One who kills women. See *manqueller*.

Thou art a honey-seed, a man-queller, and a *woman-queller*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 58.

woman-suffrage (wům'an-suf'rāj), *n.* The exercise of the electoral franchise by women. [Colloq.]

woman-suffragist (wům'an-suf'rā-jist), *n.* An advocate of woman-suffrage. [Colloq.]

woman-tired† (wům'an-tīrd), *a.* [< *woman* + *tired*, pp. of *tire*[2].] Henpecked. [Rare.]

Dotard! thou art *woman-tired*, unroosted
By thy dame Partlet here. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 74.

woman-vested (wům'an-ves'ted), *a.* Clothed like a woman; wearing women's apparel. [Rare.]

Woman-vested as I was. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

womb (wōm), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. *wame*; < ME. *wambe*, *wombe*, < AS. *wamb*, *womb*, the belly, = OS. *wamba* = OFries. *wamme* = D. *wam*, belly of a fish, = OHG. *wamba*, *wampa* (*womba*, *wumba*), 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.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 60.

"Man, love thi *wombe*," quod Gloteny.
Hymns to Virgin, 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 *womb*, my *womb*, my *womb* 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 winna work in my *wame* like barm in a barrel, I'se warrant ye." *Scott*, Rob Roy, vi.

2. The uterus; the hollow dilated musculomembranous part of the female passages, between the vagina and the Fallopian tubes, in which the ovum is received, detained, and nourished during gestation, or the period intervening between fecundation 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 cut), and cut under *peritoneum*.

That was Sein Johan, in his moder *wombe*.
Ancren Riwle, l. 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, Iliad, xviii. 113.

Hence — **3.** The place where anything is produced.

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, Georgics, ii. 439.

4. Any large or deep cavity that receives or contains anything.

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 wat'ry 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 *corpus 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 *prostatic*). — **Neck of the womb.** Same as *cervix uteri* (which see, under *cervix*). — **Prolapse of the womb.** Same as *prolapse of the uterus* (which see, under *uterus*).

womb† (wōm), *v. t.* [< *womb*, *n.*] To inclose; contain; 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 native Australian name *wombach* or *wombach*.] An Australian marsupial mammal of the genus *Phascolomys*, as *P. wombat* or *P. ursinus*. See cut under *Phascolomys*.

womb-brother† (wōm'bruтн'ėr), *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.*)

wombed (wōmd), *a.* [< *womb* + *-ed*[2].] Having a womb, in any sense.

I'll muster forces, an unvanquish'd power;
Cornets of horse shall press th' ungrateful earth;
This hollow *wombed* mass shall inly groan,
And murmur to sustain the weight of arms.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

womb-grain (wōm'grān), *n.* Ergot, or spurred rye (technically called *secale cornutum*): so called from the effect of the drug upon the uterus.

womb-passage (wōm'pas'āj), *n.* The vagina. See cut under *peritoneum*.

womb-pipe†, *n.* Same as *womb-passage*. *Cotgrave*.

womb-side† (wōm'sīd), *n.* [ME. *womb-side;* < *womb* + *side*[1].] The front or protuberant side, as of the astrolabe.

As wel on the bak as on the *wombe-side.*
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. § 6.

womb-stone (wōm'stōn), *n.* 1. A concretion formed within the uterine cavity.—2. A calcified fibroid tumor of the uterus.

womby† (wō'mi), *a.* [< *womb* + *-y*[1].] Hollow; capacious. [Rare.]

Caves and *womby* vaultages of France.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 124.

women, *n.* Plural of *woman.*

women's-tree (wim'enz-trē), *n.* See *Sophora.*

wommant, *n.* An old spelling of *woman.*

won[1]†, **wone**† (wun), *v. i.* [< ME. *wonen, wonien, wunien,* < AS. *wunian,* dwell, remain, *gewunian,* dwell, be accustomed, = OS. *wunōn, wonōn* = MD. *wonen,* D. *wonen* = OHG. *wonēn,* MHG. *wonen,* G. *wohnen,* dwell, = Icel. *una,* dwell, also enjoy, find pleasure in; from the root of AS. *winnan,* etc., strive after: see *win*[1]. Cf. *won*[1], *n., wont*[1].] 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 yon greve.
York Plays, p. 48.

Thenne *wonede* an hermite faste bi-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].

Tho clarisse com in to the tur
The amiral askede blanchellur,
& askede whi heo 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., III. ix. 21.

They leave their crystal springs, where they *wont* frame
Sweet bowers of myrtle twigs and laurel fair.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 276).

won[1]†, **wone**† (wun), *n.* [ME., also *wonne, woon,* < AS. *gewuna* = OS. *giwono* = MLG. *wone* = OHG. *gewona* = Icel. *vani,* custom, usage: see *won*[1], *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 lemys,
Wightely go wende till her *wone.*
York Plays, p. 273.

Haf ge no *wonez* in castel walle,
Ne maner ther ge 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 resort.

He so long had riden and goon
That he fond in a prive *woon*
The contree of fairye.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 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,
And make many maystries emelle vs.
York Plays, p. 264.

4. Manner; way.

And when he sey ther was non other *wone*
He 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 nonan in there *weanes,*
And that encre witnesse will we,
Sane an Amigell ilke a day anes,
With bodily foode hir fedde has he.
York Plays, p. 106.

won[2] (wun). Preterit and past participle of *win*[1].

won[3]†, *a.* An old spelling of *wan*[1].

wondt. An obsolete preterit of *wind*[1].

wonde†, *v. i.* [ME. *wonden, wanden,* AS. *wandian,* fear, reverence, neglect, < *windan,* wind, turn: see *wind*[1], and cf. *wend*[1].] To refrain; desist.

I wille noghte *wonde* for no werre, to wende whare me likes. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3495.

Love wol love; for no wight wol 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 (wun'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *wonder, wondir, wounder, wunder, wundur,* < AS. *wundor* = OS. *wundar* = D. *wonder* = MLG. *wunder* = OHG. *wuntar,* MHG. G. *wunder* = Icel. *undr* (for **vundr*) = Sw. Dan. *under,* wonder; perhaps akin to Gr. *ἀθρεῖν* (**Fαθρεῖν*?), gaze at.] 1. A strange thing; a cause of surprise, astonishment, or admiration; in a restricted sense, a miracle; a marvel, prodigy, or portent.

Whi thow wratthest the now *wonder* me thynketh.
Piers Plowman (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, ii. 1.

It is no *wonder* that art gets not the victory over nature.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv., Expl.

Bless me! Charles, you consume more tea than all my family, though we are seven in the parlour, and as much sugar and butter—well, it 's no *wonder* you are bilious!
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, ii.

2. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, not well understood, or that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment,* and much less than *amazement.* 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.

They were filled with *wonder* and amazement.
Acts iii. 10.

O, how her eyes dart *wonder* on my heart!
Mount bloode, soule to my lips, taste Hebe's cup;
Stande firme on decke, when beauties close-fight 's up.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., 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, generally a petty scandal.

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.

Seven wonders of the world, the seven most remarkable structures of ancient times. These were the Egyptian pyramids, the mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus, 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.—**Wonder-making Parliament.** Same as *Merciless Parliament* (which see, under *parliament*).=**Syn. 1.** Sign, marvel, phenomenon, spectacle, rarity.—**2.** Surprise, bewilderment. See def. 2.

wonder (wun'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *wondren, wondrien, wundren,* < AS. *wundrian* = D. *wonderen* = MLG. *wunderen* = OHG. *wuntarōn,* MHG. G. *wundern* = Icel. Sw. *undra* = Dan. *undre,* wonder; 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 thei ne preche
As Paul the apostel prechede to the peuple ofte.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 74.

I *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., Sonnets, xcviii.

3. To entertain some doubt or curiosity in reference to some matter; speculate expectantly; be in a state of expectation mingled with doubt and slight anxiety or wistfulness: as, I *wonder* whether we shall reach the place in time: 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 wondered†, to be a cause for astonishment.

It *is* not *to be wondered* if Ben Jonson has many such lines as these. *Dryden.*

It *is* not *to be wondered* that we are shocked. *Defoe.*

II. *trans.* 1. To be curious about; wish to know; speculate in regard to: as, I *wonder* where John has gone.

Like old acquaintance in a trance,
Met far from home, *wondering* each other's chance.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1596.

I have *wondred* these thirty yeares what Kings aile.
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'Arblay, Diary, Oct. 25, 1788.

wonder† (wun'dėr), *a.* [ME., an elliptical use of *wonder, n.,* as in comp.; cf. *wonders.*] Wonderful.

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'dėr), *adv.* [ME., < *wonder, a.*] Wonderfully; 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,* Troilus, 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.), l. 2870.

wondered† (wun'dėrd), *a.* [< *wonder* + *-ed*[2].] 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'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *wonder* + *-er*[1].] One who wonders.

wonderful (wun'dėr-fūl), *a.* [< ME. *wonderful, wonderfol, wunderrol* (= G. *wundervoll*); < *wonder* + *-ful.*] Of a nature or kind to excite wonder or 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 xlii. 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.

Wonderful Parliament. Same as *Merciless Parliament* (which see, under *parliament*).=**Syn.** *Wonderful, Strange, Surprising, Curious, Unique,* extraordinary, marvelous, amazing, startling, wondrous (poetic). *Wonderful* generally refers to something above the common, and so marvelous, perhaps almost incredible. *Strange* refers rather to something beside the common—that is, simply very unusual 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 *curiously* colored stone. *Unique* expresses that which is sole of its kind or quality: as, a *unique* book; a *unique* sort of person. See *eccentric* and *surprise.*

wonderful (wun'dėr-fūl), *adv.* [< ME. *wonderfull;* < *wonderful, a.*] Wonderfully; 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.), l. 6159.

Chymistry, I know by a little Experience, is *wonderful* pleasing. *Howell,* Letters, I. vi. 41.

wonderfully (wun'dėr-fūl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *wonderfully;* < *wonderful* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a wonderful manner; in a manner to excite wonder or surprise; surprisingly; strangely; remarkably: in colloquial 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* made. Ps. cxxxix. 14.

2. With wonder or admiration.

Ther dide Gawein soche merveiles in armes that *wondirfully* was he be-helden of hem of logres, for he smote down men and horse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 200.

wonderfulness (wun'dėr-fūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful.

wondering (wun'dėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *wondring, wundrunge,* < AS. *wundrung,* verbal. n. of *wundrian,* 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, l. 207.

wonderingly (wun'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a wondering manner; with wonder: as, to gaze *wonderingly.*

wonderland (wun'dėr-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'dėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *wonderly,* < AS. *wundorlīc* (= OS. *wundarlīc* = OHG. *wuntarlīch,* MHG. G. *wunderlich*); as *wonder* + *-ly*[1].] Wonderful.

In his hed had on ey and no mo,
Moste hieste set, *wonderly* to se.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1241.

wonderly† (wun'dėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *wonderly, wondyrly, wonderliche, wunderlich, wonderlyche;* < *wonderly, a.*] Wonderfully.

Wonderly delivere, and greet of strengthe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 84.

This towne of Modona is fayre and *wonderly* strong, as ferre as we myghte perceyue.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 70.

wonder-maze† (wun'dėr-māz), *v. t.* To strike with wonder; astonish; amaze.

Hee taught and sought Right's rulnes to repaire,
Sometimes with words that *wonder-mazed* men,
Sometimes with deedes that Angels did admire.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 51. (*Davies.*)

wonderment (wun'dėr-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 evermore some one person.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

"I know nothing o' church. 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 appearance.

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'dėr-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'dėr-ov-thē-wėrld'), *n.* The Chinese ginseng: an alleged translation. See *ginseng.*

wonderous† (wun'dėr-us), *a.* An obsolete form of *wondrous.*

wonders†, *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, l. 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.]

wondersly†, *adv.* [< *wonders* + *-ly*[2].] Wonderfully.

Where suche a solempne yerely myracle is wrought so *wondersly* in the face of the world.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 134.

wonder-stone (wun'dėr-stōn), *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 breccia, consisting of yellow transparent crystals of carbonate of lime disseminated through a dark red earthy dolomite."

wonderstricken, wonderstruck (wun'dėr-strik'n, wun'dėr-struk), *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'dėr-wun'dėr), *n.* See *Rafflesia.*

wonderwork (wun'dėr-wėrk), *n.* [< ME. *wonderwerc,* < AS. *wundorwerc* (Stratmann) (= G. *wunderwerk*); as *wonder* + *work, n.*] A wonderful 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'dėr-wėr'kėr), *n.* One who performs wonders or surprising things; a thaumaturgist. *I. D'Israeli,* Curios. of Lit., II. 162.

wonderworking (wun'dėr-wėr'king), *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things. *G. Herbert,* Country Parson, xxxii.

wonder-wounded (wun'dėr-wön'ded), *a.* Struck with wonder or surprise; wonder-stricken.

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 *wonderous, wonderouse,* < *wonder* + *-ous;* prob. suggested by *marvelous,* etc., but in part a substitute for early mod. E. *wonders:* see *wonders.*] 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.

Wondrous truths, and manifold as *wondrous,*
God hath written in those stars above.
Longfellow, Flowers.

wondrous (wun'drus), *adv.* [< *wondrous, a.*] 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* + *-ly*[2].] In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

My lord leans *wondrously* to discontent.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4. 71.

Cloe complains, and *wond'rously* 's aggriev'd.
Glanville, Cloe.

wondrousness (wun'drus-nes), *n.* The quality of being wondrous.

wone†, *v.* and *n.* See *won*[1].

wong[1] (wong), *n.* [< ME. *wong, wang,* < AS. *wong, wang,* a plain: see *wang*[1].] A plain; a field; a meadow. [Old and prov. Eng.]

wong[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wang*[1].

wonga-wonga (wong'gä-wong'gä), *n.* [Australian.] A large Australian pigeon, *Leucosarcia picata,* having white flesh, and much esteemed for the table.—**Wonga-wonga vine.** See *Tecoma.*

wonger†, *n.* Same as *wanger.*

woning†, *n.* [< ME. *wunnunge, wuning, woning, woninge,* < AS. *wunung,* dwelling, inner room of a dwelling (= OHG. *wonunga,* G. *wohnung,* dwelling), verbal n. of *wunian,* dwell: see *won*[1].] Dwelling; abode.

His *woning* was ful fair upon an heeth.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 606.

He signes unto them made
With him to wend unto his *wonning* neare.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 13.

woning-place†, *n.* [ME.; < *woning* + *place.*] Dwelling-place; habitation.

I wol and charge thee
To telle anon thy *wonyng places.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6119.

woning-stead†, *n.* [ME. *wonnyng-sted;* < *wonning* + *-stead.*] Dwelling-place.

God will make in yowe haly than his *wonnyng-sted.*
York Plays, p. 173.

wonne[1]†, *v.* and *n.* See *won*[1].

wonne[2]†, **wonnen**†. Obsolete forms of *won*[2], preterit and past participle of *win*[1].

wonne[3]†, *adv.* and *conj.* An obsolete form of *when.*

wont[1] (wunt), *a.* (orig. *pp.*). [< ME. *wont,* contracted form of *woned* (= G. *gewohnt*), pp. of *wonen,* be accustomed: see *won*[1].] Accustomed; in the habit; habituated; using or doing customarily.

The Kyng of that Contree was *wont* to ben so strong and so myghty that he helde Werre azenst Kyng Alisandre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

Our love was new and then but in the spring,
When I was *wont* to greet it with my lays.
Shak., Sonnets, cii.

wont[1]†. Obsolete preterit of *won*[1].

wont[1] (wunt), *v.*; pret. *wont* (occasionally *wonted*), pp. *wont, wonted.* [< *wont*[1], *a.*, orig. 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 Erisicthon's end begins her to bethink.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 256.

The jessamine that round the straw-roof'd cot
Its fragrant branches wreathed, beneath whose shade
I *wont to* sit and watch the setting sun
And hear the thrush's song. *Southey.*

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. *trans.* To accustom; habituate.

These, that in youth have *wonted* themselves to the load of less sins, want not increase of strength according to the increase of their burdens. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 354.

wont[1] (wunt), *n.* [< *wont*[1], *a.* and *v.* Cf. *won*[1], *wone, n.*] Custom; habit; practice; way.

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 2.

Rather than I won'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 *use*[1].

wont[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *want*[1].

Make
For hem, yf other water *wonte,* a lake.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

wont[3], *n.* A variant of *want*[2].

won't (wunt or wōnt). A contraction of *will not*—that is, *will nōt.*

wonted (wun'ted), *p. a.* [< *wont*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Accustomed; made or having become familiar by using, frequenting, etc.

The stately lord, which *wonted* 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; usual.

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 courteous Prince
Accorded with his *wonted* courtesy.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

wontedness (wun'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being wonted or accustomed; customariness.

Wontedness of opinion. *Eikon Basilike,* p. 163.

wontless (wunt'les), *a.* [< *wont*[1] + *-less.*] Unaccustomed; unused. [Rare.]

What *wontlesse* fury dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast, too full of thee?
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 2.

He, remembering the past day
When from his name the affrighted sons of France
Fled trembling, all astonished at their force
And *wontless* valour, rages round the field
Dreadful in anger. *Southey.*

woo[1] (wö), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *wo, woe, wowe;* < ME. *wowen, wogen,* < AS. *wōgian,* in comp. *āwōgian,* woo; prob. lit. 'bend, incline,' hence incline another toward oneself, < *wōh* (*wōg-*), bent, curved, crooked; cf. Goth. *wahs,* bent, in comp. *un-wahs,* not crooked, blameless; cf. Skt. *vañch,* go tortuously, be crooked; cf. L. *vacillare,* vacillate, *varus,* crooked: see *vacillate, varicose,* etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To court; seek the favor, affection, or love of, especially with a view to marriage; solicit or seek in marriage.

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 won.
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.

Having *woo'd*
A villain to attempt it. *Shak.,* Pericles, v. 1. 174.

I *wooed* her for to dine,
But could not get her.
Phillada flouts 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 reputation. *Bacon,* Honour and Reputation (ed. 1887).

Whose gently-looking beauties only do
Inamour Ruin and Destruction *woo.*
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 6.

II. *intrans.* 1. To court; make love; sue in love.

Go nu Berild swithe,
And make him ful blithe,
And whan thu farst to *wage*,
Tak him thine glouc.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 793.

When a woman *woos*, what woman's son
Will sourly leave her till she have prevailed?
Shak., Sonnets, xli.

2. To ask; seek; solicit.

I pray thee, sing, and let me *woo* no more.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 50.

woo[2] (wö), *n.* A Scoteh form of *wool*.

woo[3]†, *n.* and *a.* An old spelling of *woe*.

wood[1] (wůd), *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. *viðr* = Sw. Dan. *ved*, a tree, wood; akin to (according to some, derived from) the Celtic words Olr. *fíd*, Ir. *fiodh*, a wood, tree (*fiodais*, shrubbery, underwood), = Gael. *fiodh*, a wilderness, wood. timber (*fiodhach*, shrubs), = W. *gwydd*, trees (*gwyddeli*, bushes, brakes).] 1. A large and thick collection of growing trees; a forest: often in the plural, with the same force as the singular.

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 delectable. *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 dicotyledonous plants the wood is composed externally of the alburnum 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.

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 *timber*[1].

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 cask, keg, or barrel, as distinguished from the bottle: as, wine drawn from the *wood*.

Ordinary clarets from the *wood* 4*s.* to 6*s.* per gallon; good bottled clarets from 3*s.* or 4*s.* to 10*s.* 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 *wind*[2], *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 audacious face
I brauely fought.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v.

Names of Tribulation, Persecution,
Re-straint, 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 Jonson], conforming to this practice, calls his the Forest.
Upton, quoted in note to "The Alchemist."

Agal or **agila wood**. See *agallochum*. — **Agatized wood**. See *agatize* and *silicify*. — **Aloes wood**. See *agallochum*. — **Amboyna wood**. See *kiabooca-wood*. — **Artificial wood**, a composition made of paper, paper-pulp, glue, sawdust, hemp, albumen, metallic oxids, drying-oils, sulphur, caoutchouc, gutta-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 *brauna*. — **Brazil wood, braziletto wood**. See *brazil, braziletto*. — **Castor wood**, a name of *Magnolia glauca*. — **Caviuna wood**, a palisander wood obtained in Brazil from *Dalbergia nigra* and perhaps some other trees. — **Champ wood**, the wood of the champ and the champak. — **Cock of the woods**, the capercaillie (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, Land-revenues, Works, and Buildings, established by 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 1. By 14 and 15 Vict., c. 42, it is divided into a Board of Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land revenues, and a Board of Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings. The former have the management of the crown woods and forests, and land-revenues; the latter have the management of the public works and buildings, to which has been added, by later acts, the care of the royal parks, etc. *Encyc. Dict.* — **Coromandel wood**. Same as *calamander-wood*. — **Cuba wood**. Same as *fustic*. — **Curana wood**, the wood of *Icica altissima*. See *Icica*. — **Feast of wood-carrying**, one of the annual festivals of the ancient Jews, instituted after the Babylonish captivity. It obtained its name from the practice of the people's bringing wood to the temple on the day of its celebration for the burning of the sacrifices. — **Fossil wood**, (*a*) Wood in a fossil state — that is, wood in a state of nature that has undergone various preservative processes and has become fossil. Popularly the term is usually applied to silicified wood — that is, wood in which the substance has been replaced, atom by atom, by silica in such a manner as to retain the exact form and appearance of the original wood. Wood preserved in this manner is exceedingly abundant in various parts of the western United States, especially in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, where it is not rare to find trunks 30 feet in height, and 8 or 10 feet in diameter, standing upright exactly in the positions in which they grew, and so perfectly preserved that every cell, with all its delicate markings, can be as satisfactorily examined as from a living tree. In central Arizona perfectly silicified trunks of trees, 8 feet in diameter and 140 feet long, have been observed. These latter belong to the genus *Araucarioxylon*, the representative in a fossil state of the genus *Araucaria*. Fossil wood may also be due to the molecules being displaced by lime or iron, or by various combinations of minerals. Lignite, which represents one of the stages in the formation of coal, is very frequently fossil wood which has lost more or less of its volatile constituents, but still retains its wood-like structure and appearance. The term *fossil wood* is therefore properly applied to any wood that is so situated in the earth, or has been so acted upon by various minerals, as to be permanently preserved. (*b*) See *fossil cork*, under *fossil*. — **Hard wood**, the wood of various trees, such as oak, cherry, maple, ebony, ironwood, etc., so called from these woods being relatively very hard, firm, and compact. The quality results from the cells having exceedingly thick walls and being very compactly arranged, with very few or no intercellular spaces or ducts. Trees furnishing wood of this character are usually of slow growth, with narrow annual rings and dense, solid heart-wood. Mahogany, rosewood, and most woods susceptible of a fine polish belong to this class. — **Hypernic wood**. See *hypernic*. — **Incense wood**. See *incense-tree*. — **Jacaranda wood**. See *palisander*. — **Jarool, jarrah, kamassi wood**. See *jarool*, etc. — **Jasperized wood**. Same as *silicified wood*. — **Kanyin wood**. Same as *gurjun wood*. See *gurjun*. — **Karri wood**, the timber of *Eucalyptus diversicolor*, of southwestern Australia. The tree is said to attain exceptionally the height of 400 feet. The timber is useful for ship-planking, masts, wheel-work, railway-ties, etc. — **Khow wood**. See *Olea*. — **Lemon wood**. (*a*) The wood of the lemon-tree, which is hard, elastic, and fragrant. (*b*) In South Africa, an evergreen shrub, or a tree 20 or 30 feet high, *Psychotria Capensis* (*Grumilea cymosa*), having a hard, tough wood, variously useful. — **Lingoa wood**. Same as *lingo*[2]. — **Loblolly wood**. See *loblolly tree*. — **Metallization of wood**. See *metallization*. — **Molded wood**. See *mold*[4]. — **Molompi, mora, myall wood**. See *molompi*, etc. — **Myrtle wood**, the wood of the Tasmanian beech. See *Fagus*. — **Nephritic wood**. See *nephritic*. — **Nicaragua wood**, a dye-wood exported from Nicaragua, similar to brazil wood, and derived from the same or another species of *Cæsalpinia*; peach-wood. — **Padouk wood**, the Andaman redwood. See *redwood*, 2. — **Pernambuco wood**, true brazil wood. — **Perpignan wood**, the wood of the European nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. See *nettle-tree*, 1. — **Petrified wood**. Same as *silicified wood*. — **Picræna wood**, the wood of *Picræna excelsa*. See *quassia*, 2. — **Quassia, quebracho, saj wood**. See *quassia*, etc. — **Samaria wood**. Same as *curana wood*. — **Sand wood**, a leguminous shrub of the isle of Réunion, doubtfully classed as *Bremontiera Ammoxylon*. — **Santa Martha wood**. Same as *peach-wood*. — **Secondary, speckled, sterile wood**. See the adjectives. — **Silicified wood**. See *fossil wood*, above, and *silicify*. — **Soft wood**, a wood, such as basswood, poplar, tulip, cedar, and white pine, which is relatively soft and easily worked. This character is due to the large and thin-walled cells, including usually numerous ducts. Soft-wooded trees are generally of rapid growth, making thick annual layers. — **Tonka-bean wood**. Same as *scent-wood*. — **Trincomali wood**. See *halmalille*. — **Turanira wood**, the wood of the bastard bully-tree, *Bumelia retusa*, of the West Indies. — **Wood-bending machine**, a machine or an apparatus for bending wood into shape. Different machines are used, according to the purpose for which the wood is to be used, as for ship-timbers, furniture, sleigh-runners, hoops, and staves. — **Wood moot** or **mote**. See *moot*[1]. — **Wood reed-grass**. See *reed-grass*. — **Wood stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop the pipes of which are made of wood, as the flute, the stopped diapason, etc. — **Wood tea**. See *tea*[1]. — **Wood wind**. See def. 9, above. (For a multitude of other woods, see specific epithets.) =Syn. 1. *Woods*, *Park*, etc. See *forest*.

wood[1] (wůd), *v.* [< *wood*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To supply or replenish with wood; get supplies of wood for: as, to *wood* a steamboat or a locomotive. [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 Century*, XLI. 106.

II. *intrans.* To take in or get supplies of wood.

In this little [island] of Mevis, more than twenty yeares agoe, I have remained a good time together, to *wood* and water and refresh my men.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 277.

Therefore, as soon as we came to an Anchor at the East end of the Island, we sent our Boat ashore to the Governour, to desire leave to *wood*, water, and cut a new Mizen-yard. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 174.

wood[2]† (wöd), *a.* [Se. *wod*, *wud*; < ME. *wood*, *woode*, *wod*, *wode*, < AS. *wōd*, mad, raging, furious, = Icel. *ōðr*, raging, frantic, = Goth. *wōds*, mad; cf. MD. *woed*, *woede*, D. *woede*, OHG. *wuot*, MHG. G. *wut*, *wuth*, madness; AS. *wōd*, voice, song, = Icel. *ōðr*, song, poetry, mind, wit; prob. allied to L. *vātes*, a prophet, bard (one filled with "a fine frenzy"): see *vatic*. See *Woden*, *Wednesday*.] Mad; frantic; furious; angry; enraged; raging. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or 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.), l. 6523.

Now a Monday next, at quarter nyght,
Shal falle a reyn, and that so wilde and *wood*
That half so greet was nevere Noees flood.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 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* (reprinted from orig. [ed. of Nov. 20, 1483), London, 1887, p. xxxvi.

Franticke companion, lunaticke and *wood*.
Greene, Orlando Furioso, l. 984.

For wood†, like anything mad; "like mad."

Yit lat us to the peple seme . . .
That wimmen loves us *for wood*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1747.

wood[2]† (wöd), *v. i.* [< ME. *wooden*, *wodien*; from the adj. Cf. *weed*[3].] 1. To act like a madman; rave.

He stareth and *woodeth* in his advertence.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 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.

wood[3]†, *n.* An old spelling of *woad*. *Prompt. Parr.*

wood-acid (wůd'as″id), *n.* Same as *wood-vinegar*. 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 (wůd'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 (wůd'al″kō-hol), *n.* See *alcohol*.

wood-almond (wůd'ä″mond), *n.* A shrub, *Hippocratea comosa*. See *Hippocratea*.

wood-anemone (wůd'a-nem″ō-nē), *n.* The wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa*.

wood-ant (wůd'ánt), *n.* 1. A large ant, as *Formica rufa*, which lives in the woods. — 2. A white ant, or termite, as *Termes flaripes*, which lives in the wood of old buildings. See cut under *Termes*. [U. S.]

wood-apple (wůd'ap″l), *n.* See *Feronia*, 1.

wood-ashes (wůd'ash″ez), *n. pl.* The remains of burned wood or plants.

wood-awl (wůd'ál), *n.* The green woodpecker, or awl-bird, *Gecinus viridis*: same as *woodwale*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

wood-baboon (wůd'ba-bön″), *n.* The drill; the cinereous or yellow baboon of Guinea, *Cynocephalus leucophæus*. See *drill*[4].

wood-barley (wůd'bär″li), *n.* See *Hordeum*.

wood-beetle (wůd'bē″tl), *n.* See *Paussidæ*.

wood-betony (wůd'bet″o-ni), *n.* See *betony*. Also called *head-betony* and *lousewort*.

wood-bill (wůd'bil), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a woodmen's bill for lopping fagots, etc.

woodbine, woodbind (wůd'bīn, -bīnd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wodbynde*; < ME. *woodbynde*, *woodebynde*, *wodebinde*, *wodebynde*, *wudebinde*, < AS. *wudubind*, *wudebinde*, earlier *wuidubinde*, *wuidubindae*, *wuidubindlae*; so called because it binds or winds round trees, < *wudu*, *widu*, tree, wood, + *bindan*, bind: see *wood*[1] and *bind*.] The common European honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*, whence the name is more or less extended to other honeysuckles. *L. grata*, a species very similar to *L. Periclymenum*, is designated *American woodbine*. The name is also given to the Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

Aboute a tre with many a twiste
Bytrent and writhen is the soote *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*[1].

wood-bird (wůd′bėrd), *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 (wůd′blok), *n.* 1. In *engraving*, a die cut in relief on wood, and in condition for furnishing impressions in ink in a printing-press; a woodcut. See *wood-engraving*. The wood commonly used for wood-blocks is box, the blocks being cut directly across the grain. Inferior 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 (wůd′boi″lėr), *n.* A vessel adapted for boiling wood in order to soften it and thus facilitate working.

wood-borer (wůd′bōr″ėr), *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 (wůd′bōr″ing), *a.* Capable of or characterized by boring wood; having the habits of a wood-borer: as, the *wood-boring* shrimps; *wood-boring* beetles. See *gribble*[2], *Limnoria*, *Cheluridæ*, *Lymexylon*, *ship-worm*, and *teredo*.

wood-born (wůd′bôrn), *a.* Born in the woods. [Rare.]

The *woodborne* people fall before her flat.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 16.

wood-bound (wůd′bound), *a.* Encumbered with tall woody hedgerows. *Imp. Dict.*

wood-brick (wůd′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 the joinery, etc.

Woodbridge gun. See *gun*[1].

wood-broney (wůd′brō ni), *n.* The common ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-broom (wůd′bröm), *n.* The wild teazel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

wood-bug (wůd′bug), *n.* A forest-bug.

woodburytype (wůd′ber-i-tīp), *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 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 (wůd′kal′a-mint), *n.* See *Calamintha*.

wood-carpet (wůd′kär″pet), *n.* 1. A floor-covering made of slats or more ornamental 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 floors, mosaic-work, etc. Also called in the United States *wood carpeting*.

2. A British geometrid moth, *Melanippe rivata*, common in the south of England.

wood-carver (wůd′kär″vėr), *n.* One who carves wood.

The peasants are turners, lapidaries, electro-platers, *wood-carvers*, and spectacle-makers.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 310.

wood-carving (wůd′kär ving), *n.* 1. The art or process of carving wood.—2. A piece of sculpture in wood.

wood-cell (wůd′sel), *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 elongated 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 (*e*).

wood-charcoal (wůd′chär kōl), *n.* See *charcoal*, 1.

woodchat (wůd′chat), *n.* The red-backed shrike or butcher-bird of Africa and Europe, *Lanius rufus*. Also called *L. auriculatus* and by other names. It is occasionally seen in Great Britain in summer. The name is misleading, as the bird is not a chat in any proper sense.

woodchat-shrike (wůd′chat-shrīk), *n.* The woodchat.

wood-chopper (wůd′chop″ėr), *n.* One who chops wood; specifically, one who cuts down trees, as a lumberman.

woodchuck[1] (wůd′chuk), *n.* [Also *woodshock*, applied to a different quadruped; a corruption, simulating E. *wood*[1], of *wejack*, *weejack*, repr. an Amer. Ind. name, of which the Cree form is rendered *otchock* by Sir John Richardson.] The commonest North American species of marmot, *Arctomys monax*, a large rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridæ*. 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 winter. 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 being 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, sunshiny 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*.

woodchuck[2] (wůd′chuk), *n.* [Prob. < *wood*[1] + *chuck*[5], var. of *chuck*[3].] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-chuck (wůd′chuk), *n.* In a lathe, a chuck adapted for holding a piece of wood to be operated on.

The stoppers are fixed in a hollow *wood-chuck* by slight blows of a mallet. *O'Bryne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 195.

woodcoal (wůd′kōl), *n.* Charcoal.

woodcock (wůd′kok), *n.* [< ME. *wodekoc*, *wodekok*, *woddecoke*, < AS. *wuducoc*, a woodcock; as *wood*[1] + *cock*[1].] 1. One of two distinct birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*, closely related to the true snipe (*Gallinago*). (*a*) In Europe, *Scolopax rusticula* (wrongly spelled *rusticola*), a very common bird of the northerly parts of the Old World, one of the largest and best-known representatives of its family, highly esteemed 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 ounces; 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, usually under 12 inches in length, and weighing 9 ounces or less; the under parts are whole-colored, and there is a generic difference from *Scolopax rusticola* in the structure of the outer primaries, three of which are attenuated and abbreviated in *Philohela*. 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 back. 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 range. The eggs are laid on the ground, generally in April (earlier or later according to latitude); they are less pointed than usual among waders, 1½ by 1⅛ 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], 1 (*e*)), *American woodcock*, *little woodcock*, *lesser woodcock*, *red woodcock*, *wood-hen*, *bog-sucker*, *bogbird*, *timberdoodle*, *hookumpuke*, *night-peck*, *night-partridge*, *shrups*, *cock* (short for *woodcock*), and *Labrador twister*.

European Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticula*).

American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*).

2. The large black pileated woodpecker, or log-cock, *Hylotomus* (or *Ceophlœus*) *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.

3. In *conch.*, 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 springs or in nets set for it in the glades.

Go, like a *woodcock*,
And thrust your neck i' the noose.
Beau. and Fl., 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 snipe, or woodcock-snipe, *Gallinago major*. [British.] (*b*) The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*: a book-name. [U. S.]—**Springes to catch woodcocks**, arts to entrap simplicity. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 115.—**Woodcock's crosst**, penitence 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 penee, 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 *Murex haustellum*.

woodcock-eye (wůd′kok-ī), *n.* A snap-hook. *E. H. Knight.* [Eng.]

woodcock-fish (wůd′kok-fish), *n.* The sea-woodcock or trumpet-fish, *Centriscus* (or *Macrorhamphosus*) *scolopax*: so called from the long beak, like that of the snipe or woodcock. See cut under *snipe-fish*.

woodcock-owl (wůd′kok-oul), *n.* The short-eared owl, *Asio accipitrinus*, *Otus brachyotus*, or *Brachyotus palustris*: so called from its association with the European woodcock. [Local, Eng. and Ireland.]

woodcock-pilot (wůd′kok-pī lot), *n.* The European gold-crested kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*: so called as preceding the woodcock in migration. See cut under *goldcrest*. [Local, Eng.]

woodcock-shell (wůd′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 *Murex*.

woodcock-snipe (wůd′kok-snīp), *n.* Same as *little woodcock* (*a*) (which see, under *woodcock*).

wood-copper (wůd′kop″ėr), *n.* See *olivenite*.

wood-corn (wůd′kôrn), *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 (wůd′krak″ėr), *n.* The common European nuteracker or nuthatch, *Sitta cæsia* or *S. europæa*. See cut under *Sitta*. *Plot*, Nat. Hist. Oxford, p. 175. (*Yarrell.*) [Local, Eng.]

woodcraft (wůd′kräft) *n.* [< ME. *wodecraft*; < *wood*[1] + *craft*[1].] Skill in anything which pertains to the woods or forest; skill in the chase, especially in hunting deer, etc.

What were *woodcraft* without fatigue and without danger?
Scott, Quentin Durward, x.

wood-crash (wůd′krash), *n.* A machine, made on the principle of a spring-rattle, used in theaters to imitate the sound of breaking timbers.

wood-cricket (wůd′krik″et), *n.* A kind of cricket that lives in the woods; specifically, *Nemobius sylvestris*, of Europe.

wood-culver (wůd′kul vėr), *n.* The wood-pigeon or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*. Also *wood-quest*. [Prov. Eng.]

woodcut (wůd′kut), *n.* An engraving on wood, or a print from such an engraving. See *wood-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 (wůd′kut″ėr), *n.* 1. A person who cuts wood.—2. A maker of woodcuts; an engraver on wood. See *wood-engraving*.

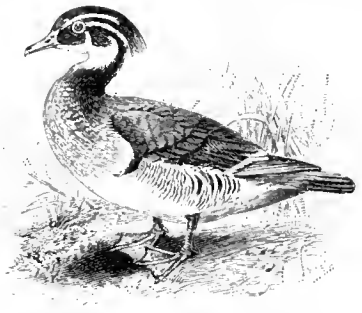
wood-cutting (wůd′kut″ing), *n.* 1. The act or employment of cutting wood by means of saws or by the application of knife-edge machinery.—2. Wood-engraving.

wood-dove (wůd′duv), *n.* [< ME. *wodedove, wodedowve, wodedoure*; < *wood*[1] + *dove*[1].] The stock-dove, *Columba œnas*; also, the common wood-pigeon, *C. palumbus*.

The *wode-dowve* upon the spray
She sang ful loude and clere.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, I. 59.

wood-drink (wůd′dringk), *n.* A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as of sassafras.

wood-duck (wůd′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, wood-widgeon*, and *widgeon*.—2. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. Also *tree-duck*. See cut under *merganser*. [Western U. S.]

wood-eater (wůd′ē″tėr), *n.* That which eats wood; a wood-borer; a wood-fretter; specifically, the gribble, *Limnoria lignorum*. It is very injurious to submerged timber, and occasionally useful in hastening the decay and consequent removal of snags and wrecks.

wooded (wůd′ed), *a.* [< *wood*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 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* dell. *Scott.*

2†. Hence, figuratively, thickly or densely covered; crowded.

The hills are *wooded* with their partisans.
Beau. and Fl., Bonduca, i. 2.

wood-embossing (wůd′em-bos″ing), *n.* A method of ornamenting flat surfaces of wood in imitation of wood-carving. The wood, softened by steam, is passed between engraved rolls in a wood-carving machine, and impressed with patterns in low relief. Another process burns the design into the wood, by means of heated dies.

wooden (wůd′n), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wodden*; < *wood*[1] + *-en*[2].] 1. Made of wood; consisting 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*, Cruditics, I. 44.

2. Stiff; ungainly; clumsy; awkward; spiritless; expressionless: as, a *wooden* stare.

It is a sport to see when a bold fellow is out of countenance, for that puts his face into almost shrunken and *wooden* posture. *Bacon*, Boldness (ed. 1887).

3. Dull; stupid, as if with no more sensation than wood.

Who have so leaden eyes as not to see sweet Beauty's show;
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*†) A ship.

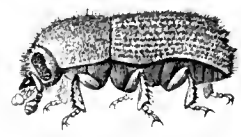
Milford Haven, the chief stable for his *wooden horses*.
Fuller, General Worthies, vi.

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 beam or timber, sometimes set with sharp points, upon which the culprit was compelled to sit astride, having in some instances weights tied to his feet.—**Wooden leg,** an artificial leg made of wood.—**Wooden mill,** in *gem-cutting*, 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 pavement or causeway consisting of blocks of wood instead of stone or the like.—**Wooden pear.** See *pear*[1].—**Wooden screw,** a screw of wood such as is used in the clamping-jaw of a carpenters' bench.—**Wooden shoe.** See *sabot*.—**Wooden spoon.** (*a*) A large spoon made of wood, for mixing salad, and for use in cookery. (*b*) See *spoon*[1].—**Wooden tongue.** See *tongue*.—**Wooden type,** large type cut in wood, used for printing posters, etc.—**Wooden wedding.** See *wedding*.—**Wooden wedge.** See *wedge*[1].=**Syn. 1.** See *leaden*.

wood-end (wůd′end), *n.* Same as *hood-end*.

wood-engraver (wůd′en-grā″vėr), *n.* 1. An artist who engraves on wood.—2. In *entom.*, any one of several bark-beetles of the genus *Xyleborus* and allied genera; specifically, *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-engraver (*Xyleborus cælatus*), eight times natural size.

wood-engraving (wůd′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 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 entirely 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 cut 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 method, or an impression from such a block.

woodenhead (wůd′n-hed), *n.* A blockhead; a thick-headed, dull, or stupid person; a numskull. [Colloq.]

wooden-headed (wůd′n-hed″ed), *a.* Thick-headed; stupid; lacking penetration or discernment.

wooden-headedness (wůd′n-hed″ed-nes), *n.* 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 "fibs" being used. *Light*, Feb. 23, 1889.

woodenly (wůd′n-li), *adv.* In a wooden manner; stiffly; clumsily; awkwardly; without feeling or sympathy.

Diverse thought to have some sport in seeing how *woodenly* he would excuse himself.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 22.

woodenness (wůd′n-nes), *n.* Wooden character or quality; stiffness; lack of spirit or expression; clumsiness; stupidity.

woodenware (wůd′n-wār), *n.* A general name for bowls, dishes, etc., turned from solid blocks of wood: often used also of coopers' work, such as pails and tubs.

wood-evil (wůd′ē″vl), *n.* Same as *red water* (which see, under *water*).

woodfall† (wůd′fâl), *n.* A fall or cutting of timber.

The *woodfalls* this year do not amount to half that sum of twenty-five thousand pounds. *Bacon.*

wood-fern (wůd′fėrn), *n.* See *Aspidium* and *polypody*.

wood-fiber (wůd′fī″bėr), *n.* Fiber derived from wood; specifically, the fiber obtained from various species of *Abies, Betula, Populus, Tilia*, etc., employed as a material for the manufacture of paper-pulp. See *wood-paper* and *wood-pulp*.

wood-flour (wůd′flour), *n.* Very fine sawdust, especially that made from pine wood for use as a surgical dressing.

Woodfordia (wůd-fôr′di-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1806), named after J. *Woodford*, author (1824) of a catalogue of the plants of Edinburgh.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Lythrariæ* and tribe *Lythreæ*. It is characterized by black-dotted leaves, a curved tubular calyx, declined stamens, and pilose seeds. The only species, *W. floribunda*, 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 ovate-lanceolate entire whitish leaves. The flowers are scarlet, and crowded into cymose panicles. See *dhauri*.

wood-francolin (wůd′frang″kō-lin), *n.* One of the francolins, *Francolinus gularis*.

wood-fretter (wůd′fret″ėr), *n.* Something which frets wood, as an insect; a wood-borer or wood-eater.

wood-frog (wůd′frog), *n.* A frog, *Rana sylvatica*, of the United States.

wood-gas (wůd′gas), *n.* Carbureted hydrogen obtained from wood.

wood-geld† (wůd′geld), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, money paid for the privilege of cutting wood within the limits of a forest.

wood-germander (wůd′jėr-man″dėr), *n.* Same as *wood-sage*. See *sage*[2].

wood-gnat (wůd′nat), *n.* A British gnat, *Culex nemorosus*.

wood-god (wůd′god), *n.* A sylvan deity.

The myld *wood-gods* arrived in the place. *Spenser.*

wood-grass (wůd′gràs), *n.* The great wood-rush, *Luzula sylvatica*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-grinder (wůd′grīn″dėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for grating and grinding wood to make paper-stock.

wood-grouse (wůd′grous), *n.* A grouse that lives in the woods. Specifically—(*a*) The cock-of-the-woods, 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 (wůd′hak), *n.* [< ME. *wodehake*; < *wood* + *hack*[1].] A woodpecker, as the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-hagger (wůd′hag″ėr), *n.* A wood-cutter.

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 (wůd′hâk), *n.* An African hawk of the genus *Dryotriorchis*: a book-name.

wood-hen (wůd′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 rail. See *Ocydromus*.

wood-hewer (wůd′hū″ėr), *n.* 1. One who hews wood.—2. Any bird of the subfamily *Dendrocolaptinæ*, as *Xiphocolaptes emigrans*: a book-name. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Upucerthia*.

wood-hole (wůd′hōl), *n.* A place where wood is stored for fuel.

Leave trembling, and creep into the *Wood-hool* here.
Etherege, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

wood-honey (wůd′hun″i), *n.* [< ME. *wudehunig*, < AS. *wuduhunig*; as *wood*[1] + *honey*.] Wild honey. Mat. iii. 4 (ed. Hardwick).

wood-hoopoe (wůd′hō″pō), *n.* A hoopoe of the family *Irrisoridæ*; a tree-hoopoe. See cut under *Irrisor*.

wood-horse (wůd′hôrs), *n.* 1. A sawhorse or sawbuck.

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 Phœbe, so far as their paths lay together.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiv.

2. Same as *stick-bug*, 1.

woodhouse[1] (wůd'hous), *n.* A house or shed in which wood is piled and sheltered from the weather.

woodhouse[2]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *woodwose.*

Foure *woodhouses* drew the mount 'till it came before the queen, and then the kyng and his compaigne discended and daunced.
Bp. Hall, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 239.

wood-ibis (wůd'ī″bis), *n.* A large grallatorial bird of the stork kind, *Tantalus* (or *Tantalops*) *loculator,* which abounds in the wooded swamps and bayous of southerly regions of the United States; henee, any stork of the subfamily *Tantalinæ;* a wood-stork. These birds are ibises in no proper sense. The species named is nearly 4 feet long, and 5½ feet in extent of wings. The adult of both sexes 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 blackish wings and tail. These birds are gregarious, nest in large heronries, and lay two or three white eggs of elliptical shape, incrusted with a flaky substance, and measuring 2⅞ by 1¾ 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 Indies, Central America, and parts of South America. Similar birds inhabit tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. See cut under *Tantalus.*

woodie (wůd'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *widdy,* itself a dialectal variant of *withy*[1], 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 (wůd'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being woody. *Evelyn.*

wood-inlay (wůd'in″lā), *n.* Decoration by means of the incrustation of one wood in another. Compare *tarsia.*

woodish† (wůd'ish), *a.* [< *wood*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Sylvan.

The many mirthful jests, and wanton *woodish* sports.
Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 11. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

wood-jobber (wůd'job″ėr), *n.* A woodpecker.

woodkern† (wůd'kėrn), *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 clans; the surrounding poorer soils were almost desolate or roamed by a few scattered *wood-kerne.*
Fortnightly Rev., XL. 200.

wood-kingfisher (wůd'king″fish-ėr), *n.* A kingfisher of the genus *Dacelo* in a broad sense; a kinghunter or halcyon, as the laughing-jackass. See *Daceloninæ,* and cut under *Dacelo.*

wood-knacker (wůd'nak″ėr), *n.* The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* See cut under *popinjay.* [Prov. Eng.]

wood-knife† (wůd'nīf), *n.* A short sword or dagger, used in hunting and for various purposes for which the long sword was too cumbrous.

He pulld forth a *wood kniffe,*
Fast thither that he ran;
He brought in the bores head,
And quitted him like a man.
The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 14).

woodland (wůd'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *wodelande, wodelond,* < AS. *wudulond;* as *wood*[1] + *land*[1].] **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. *Pope.*

And Agamenticus 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. *Fenton.*

I am a *woodland* fellow, sir, that always loved a great fire. *Shak.,* All's Well, iv. 5. 49.

Woodland caribou, woodland reindeer, the common caribou 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 (wůd'lan-dėr), *n.* An inhabitant of the woods.

Every friend and fellow-*woodlander.*
Keats, Endymion, ii.

woodlark (wůd'lärk), *n.* A European lark, *Alauda arborea,* of more decidedly arboreal habits 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-layer (wůd'lā″ėr), *n.* A young oak or other timber-plant laid down among the thorn or other plants used in hedges.

wood-leopard (wůd'lep″ärd), *n.* A beautiful white black-spotted moth, *Zeuzera pyrina,* the larva of which lives in wood; the wood leopard-moth. This insect has been discovered in the United States since the definition of *leopard-moth* was published in this dictionary.

woodless (wůd'les), *a.* [< *wood*[1] + *-less.*] Without timber; untimbered.

wood-lily (wůd'lil″i), *n.* 1. The lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis;* locally (from a resemblanee in the racemes), the wintergreen, *Pyrola minor.* [Eng.]—2. A plant of the genus *Trillium.*

wood-liverwort (wůd'liv″ėr-wėrt), *n.* A lichen, *Sticta pulmonacea,* which frequently grows on trees. See cut under *apothecium.*

wood-lock (wůd'lok), *n.* In *ship-building,* a piece of hard wood, close fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising. *Thearle,* Naval Arch., ¶ 233.

wood-louse (wůd'lous), *n.* 1. Any terrestrial isopod of the family *Oniscidæ.* 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 cut 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, Psocidæ,* and cut under *death-watch.*—4. Same as *wood-louse-milleped.*

woodlouse-milleped (wůd'lous-mil″e-ped), *n.* A milleped of the family *Glomeridæ.*

woodly† (wöd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *woodly, wodly, wodliche;* < *wood*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Madly; furiously; wildly.

Whan he wigthi a-wok *wodli* he ferde,
Al to-tare his a-tir that he to-fore migt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 (wůd'man), *n.*; pl. *woodmen* (-men). [Early mod. E. *wodman;* < *wood*[1] + *man.*] 1. An officer appointed to take care of the king's woods; a forester. *Cowell.*—2†. 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 *Wood-man* 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. 11.

War-*woodman* of old Woden, how he fells
The mortal copse of faces! *Tennyson,* Harold, v. 1.

wood-march (wůd'märch), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, a species of sanicle, *Sanicula Europæa. Gerard,* Herball.

wood-measurer (wůd'mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* In Scotland, a timber-merchant.

wood-meeting (wůd'mē″ting), *n.* A Mormon name for a camp-meeting.

wood-mill (wůd'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 (wůd'mīt), *n.* Any mite or acarine of the family *Oribatidæ;* a beetle-mite.

woodmonger† (wůd'mung-gėr), *n.* A woodseller; a lumber- 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 (wůd'mous), *n.* A mouse that habitually lives in the woods. Specifically—(*a*) In Europe, the long-tailed 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 (wůd'naf″thä), *n.* The commercial name of the mixture of light hydrocarbons distilled from wood.

woodness† (wůd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *woodnesse, wodnesse,* < AS. *wūdnes,* madness, fury, insanity (Bosworth). = MD. *woedenisse* = OHG. *wotnissa* (Stratmann); as *wood*[2] + *-ness.*] Insanity; madness.

Yet saugh I *woodnesse* laughing in his rage.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1153.

Festus seide with greet voice: Paul, thou maddist, many lettris turnen thee to *woodness.* *Wyclif,* Acts xxvi. 24.

wood-nightshade (wůd'nīt″shād), *n.* Bittersweet, or woody nightshade. See *nightshade,* 1 (*a*).

wood-note (wůd'nōt), *n.* A wild or natural musical tone, like that of a forest-bird, as the woodlark, wood-thrush, or nightingale.

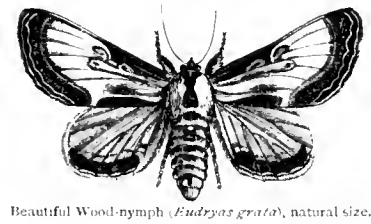
Or sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native *wood-notes* wild.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 134.

wood-nut (wůd'nut), *n.* The European hazelnut, *Corylus Avellana.*

wood-nymph (wůd'nimf), *n.* 1. A goddess of the woods; a dryad.

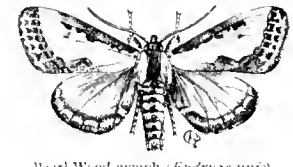
By dimpled brook and fountain-brim
The *wood-nymphs,* deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep.
Milton, Comus, l. 120.

2. The humming-bird *Thalurania glaucopis.*—3. One of several zygænid 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-nymph. The larvæ of both of these species feed on the vine in the United States.



Pearl Wood-nymph (*Eudryas unio*), natural size.

wood-offering† (wůd'of″ėr-ing), *n.* Wood burnt on the altar.

We cast the lots among the priests, the Levites, and the people for the *wood offering.* Neh. x. 34.

wood-of-the-holy-crosst, *n.* [Trans. of L. *lignum sanctæ crucis.*] A name once given to the mistletoe, *Viscum album,* from its reputed virtue in helping the infirmities of old age. *Treas. of Bot.*

wood-oil (wůd'oil), *n.* 1. See *gurjun.*—2. Same as *tung-oil.*—3. A product of the satinwood, *Chloroxylon Swietenia.*

wood-opal (wůd'ō″pal), *n.* Silicified 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*[1]), and *silicify.*

wood-owl (wůd'oul), *n.* The European tawny or brown owl, *Syrnium aluco,* or a similar species, as the barred owl of the United States. They are earless 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 (wůd'pā″pėr), *n.* A trade-name for paper made in part or in whole of pulp prepared 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 useless matter, to bleach it, and to reduce it to fine, loose pulp. See *pulp-digester, wood-grinder,* and *paper.*

wood-parenchyma (wůd'pa-reng'ki-mä), *n.* A combination of wood or fiber usually classed 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 (wůd'pär″trij), *n.* The Canada grouse. See *grouse, wood-grouse,* and cut under *Canace.* [Local, U. S.]

wood-pavement (wůd'pāv″ment), *n.* Pavement composed of blocks of wood: first used in London in 1839.

wood-pea (wůd'pē), *n.* See *pea*[1].

wood-peat (wůd'pēt), *n.* Peat formed in forests from decayed wood, leaves, etc. Also called *forest-peat.*

woodpeck† (wůd'pek), *n.* The woodpecker.

Nor *wood-pecks,* nor the swallow, harbour near.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

woodpecker (wŭd′pek″ẽr), *n.* Any bird of the large family *Picidæ*, of which there are numerous genera and some 250 species, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world. They are picarian and scansorial birds, having the toes arranged in pairs, two before and two behind (except, of course, in the three-toed genera: see *Picoides*[1], and cut under *Tiga*); 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 *sauromathous*.) The tongue is capable, in most species, of being thrust far out of the mouth, and is lumbriciform. (See cut under *sagittilingual*.) 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 insects which infest trees. See *Picidæ*, and numerous cuts there cited.—**Arizona woodpecker**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *arizonæ*, a bird lately discovered in Arizona, and for some time called *Picus stricklandi*, but distinct from Strickland's woodpecker in having the upper parts of a uniform light-brown color and the spots of the under parts guttiform. *Hargitt*, Ibis, 1866, p. 115.—**Audubon's woodpecker**, the small southern form of the hairy woodpecker (which see), named *Picus auduboni* by W. Swainson in 1831, and renamed *Picus auduboni* by Dr. James Trudeau in 1837, without reference to the prior homonym.—**Ayres's woodpecker**, *Colaptes ayresii* of Audubon (1839), *C. hybridus* of Baird (1858), *Picus hybridus auratomexicanus* of Sundevall (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 bairdi*, named by J. Cassin, in 1863, in compliment to Spencer Fullerton Baird (1823–1887). (*b*) The Californian woodpecker, *Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi*.—**Bengal woodpecker, var. A**, *Brachypternus erythronotus*, of Ceylon. *Latham*, 1782.—**Bengal woodpecker, var. B**, *Chrysocolaptes lucidus*, of the Philippines. *Latham*, 1782.—**Black-and-white-spotted woodpeckers**, the numerous members of the restricted genus *Picus* (= *Dendrocopus:* see under *great black woodpecker*, below), usually 6 to 10 inches long, with four toes, the plumage variegated intricately with black and white, with a scarlet occipital band or pair of spots in the adult male. The greater and lesser spotted woodpeckers of England, and the hairy and downy woodpeckers of the United States, are characteristic examples.—**Black-backed three-toed woodpecker**, *Picoides arcticus*, marked by the characters indicated in the name, 9 to 10 inches long, common in northerly parts of North America.—**Black-breasted woodpecker**, the adult female of the thyroid woodpecker.—**Black woodpecker**, the great black woodpecker.—**Bristle-bellied woodpeckers**, the genus *Asyndesmus*. *Coues.*—**Brown-headed woodpecker**, the adult female of *Sphyropicus thyroides;* the thyroid woodpecker (see below).—**Buff-crested woodpecker** (of Latham, 1782), the female of *Campophilus melanoleucus* (the *Picus albirostris* of Vieillot), a white-billed crested woodpecker of tropical America, 13½ inches long, congeneric with the ivorybill.—**Cactus woodpecker**, *Picus* or *Melanerpes cactorum*, of Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic.—**Californian woodpecker**, that race of *Melanerpes formicivorus* (a Mexican species) which abounds in the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. It is 8½ to 9½ inches long, of a glossy blue-black color, with the rump, bases of all the quills, edge of the wing, and under parts from the breast white, the sides with sparse black streaks, the forehead white continuously with a stripe down in front of the eye and thence encircling the throat, the crown in the male crimson and white, in the female crimson, black, and white, the eyes white, often with a creamy or pinkish, sometimes bluish, tint. This is the woodpecker noted for drilling holes in dead boughs in which to insert acorns—some branches being found thus drilled and studded with hundreds of acorns.—**Canadian woodpecker**, the large northern form of the hairy woodpecker (which see), formerly *Picus canadensis* (Gmelin, 1788), and before that *Picus leuconeus* (Boddaert, 1783).—**Cape woodpecker**, the South African *Mesopicus griseocephalus*, 7½ inches long, having the crown, crest, rump, upper tail-coverts, and middle of the belly crimson. This bird was originally described in 1776 by Sonnini as *pic vert de l'Isle de Luçon*, whence *Picus manillensis* of Gmelin (1788), and *Manilla green woodpecker* of Latham; next by Buffon in 1780 as *pic à tête grise du Cap de Bonne Espérance*, whence *Picus griseocephalus* of Boddaert (1783) and *Cape woodpecker;* next by Scopoli in 1786 as *Picus monstruus*—this most frequent specific name indicating the bloody-red color of certain parts; next as *pic olive* by Levaillant (1806); also as *Picus cuniceps, P. obscurus, P. capensis.* It has been placed in 6 different genera; its proper onym was first given by Cassin in 1863.—**Carolina woodpecker, var. A**, *Melanerpes* or *Centurus radiolatus*, peculiar to Jamaica. *Latham*, 1782.—**Carolina woodpecker, var. B**, the red-bellied woodpecker. *Latham*, 1782.—**Collared woodpecker**, *Asyndesmus torquatus;* Lewis's woodpecker.—**Crawfurd's woodpecker**, a bird so named by Gray in Griffith's Cuvier (1829), now called *Thripoaix crawfurdi*, 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 *Geocolaptes olivaceus* (also *Picus arator*), of South Africa, 9½ to 10 inches long, much varied with olivaceous and reddish tints. *Latham*, 1783.—**Crimson-rumped woodpecker**, *Mesopicus goertan*, the *goertan* or *pic vert du Sénégal* of early French writers a West African species, 8 inches long, of a golden-olive color above, with scarlet rump and upper tail-coverts, and otherwise much variegated.—**Cuban woodpecker**, *Nesoceleus fernandinæ*, usually called *Colaptes fernandinæ* and *Cuban flicker*, 11½ 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 in having the lateral tail-feathers 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. auratus.* See cut under *flicker*[2]. (*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.*—**Gray-headed woodpecker**, *Gecinus canus*, a popinjay of nearly all Europe and much of Asia. *Pennant*, 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**, *Picus* or *Dryocopus martius*, the largest European woodpecker, ranging in northerly latitudes through the Palearctic region to Kamchatka and Japan. It is 17 inches long, black, with pointed scarlet crest in the male (the scarlet restricted in the female), and peculiar in having the tarsi extensively feathered. It corresponds to the pileated woodpecker of North America. Many authors assume this isolated woodpecker to be monotypic of the restricted genus *Picus*, in which case the numerous smaller black and white species like the greater and lesser spotted of Europe, and the hairy and downy of North America, are generically called *Dendrocopus;* but when these are left in *Picus*, the great black woodpecker is generically called *Dryocopus*, and upon it have also been based two other genera, *Carbonarius* of Kaup (1829) and *Dryopicus* [sic] of Malherbe (1848–9). See cut under *Dryocopus.*—**Greater spotted woodpecker**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *major*, ranging through nearly all of Europe and much of Asia. This is one of the woodpeckers common in Great Britain, there corresponding to the hairy woodpecker of the United States. It is 10 inches long, of black and white color in intricate pattern, the male with a red hindhead. See cut under *Picus.*—**Green woodpecker**, *Gecinus viridis*, the commonest woodpecker in Great Britain, with a host of provincial English names, dialectal variants of these, and various poetical epithets, but only about twenty New Latin names. (See cut under *popinjay.*) The genus *Gecinus* ranges through almost all the Palearctic and Indian regions, where it is represented by 17 species. That mentioned inhabits the greater part of Europe, north to 60° N. lat., also Asia Minor and eastward to Persia. It is about 12½ inches long, of a greenish color, variegated with crimson, yellow, white, black, etc.—**Green woodpecker of Mexico**[†], a bird described in 1734 by Seba as *Ardea mexicana*, and later in 1760 by Brisson as *pic verd du Mexique*, being a popinjay artificially fitted with the legs of some other bird and falsified as to habitat.—**Hairy woodpecker**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *villosus*, a common woodpecker of eastern North America, entirely black and white, the male with a scarlet occipital band, the size usually 9 or 10 inches, but varying from 8 to 11. This very exceptional gradation in size has caused the recognition of three varieties, *major, medius*, and *minor*, graded mainly according to latitude, the northernmost birds being the largest. These varieties have several synonyms, and in western North America the hairy woodpecker runs into yet other geographical or climatic races.—**Half-billed woodpecker**[†] (Latham, 1782), a nominal species, based on *Picus semirostris* of Linnæus (1766), which was a popinjay with a broken bill.—**Harris's woodpecker**, *Picus villosus harrisi*, the hairy woodpecker of the regions from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, in which the white spots on the wing-coverts are few, if any, and the belly is smoky-gray in some localities. This subspecies is thus parallel with that of the downy woodpecker called *Gairdner's*, and was dedicated by Audubon in 1839 to Edward Harris.—**Hybrid woodpecker**, Ayres's woodpecker.—**Imperial woodpecker**, *Campophilus imperialis*, an ivory-billed and the largest known woodpecker, nearly 2 feet long, with black nasal plumules, no white stripe on the head or neck, a long occipital crest of scarlet, the secondaries tipped with white, the plumage otherwise black, and the bill white. This magnificent bird inhabits Mexico, and will probably be found in the United States near the Mexican border.—**Ivory-billed woodpecker**, the ivorybill; any member of the genus *Campophilus* having a white bill. See cut under *Campophilus.*—**Javan three-toed woodpecker**, the bird figured under *Tiga* (which see).—**Ladder-backed three-toed woodpecker**, *Picoides americanus*, marked by the characters indicated in the name, 8 to 9 inches long, common in northerly parts of North America.—**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**, the ivorybill. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Lesser black woodpecker** (Latham, 1782), the homonym of two different species of South American woodpeckers, *Melanerpes rubrifrons* 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 Coues, originally *Picus torquatus* of Wilson (1811), named by the latter after its discoverer, Captain Meriwether Lewis, United States army. It inhabits western North America, chiefly in mountainous parts of the United States, and is generically distinct from all other 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 collar round the neck hoary-gray, heightened to rose- or lake-red on the belly. Also called *collared* and *bristle-bellied woodpecker.*—**Lineated woodpecker**, *Ceophlœus* or *Dryocopus* (formerly *Picus*) *lineatus*, of Central and South America, 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**, *Iyngipicus gymnophthalmus*, of Ceylon and the point of the Indian peninsula, 4¾ inches long. *Latham*, 1787.—**Magellanic woodpecker**, *Ipocrantor magellanicus*, a monotypic species of Chili and Patagonia, 15 inches long, mostly blue-black with scarlet 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*, 1787.—**Manilla green woodpecker**, the Cape woodpecker (by a geographical blunder). *Latham*, 1782.—**Maria's woodpecker**, a young hairy woodpecker, named *Picus martinæ* by Audubon in 1839 after a Miss Maria Martin.—**Masked woodpeckers**, the genus *Xenopicus*. *Coues*, 1884.—**Narrow-fronted woodpecker**, *Melanerpes formicivorus angustifrons*, a variety found in Lower California, having not the forehead but the white frontal stripe narrower than usual.—**Nubian woodpecker**, the leading species of a group of about 12 species composing the Ethiopian genus *Campothera; C. nubica*, 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**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *nuttalli*, the ladder-backed woodpecker of the Pacific slope of the United States, very near the Texan: named in 1843 by Dr. W. Gambel in compliment to the botanist Thomas Nuttall.—**Orange woodpecker**, *Brachypternus aurantius*, of northern India, in part of the color named, and 11 inches long, the male of which was originally described in 1760 by Brisson as *pic du Cap de Bonne Espérance*, and the female the same year by the same as *pic verd de Bengal*, whence the Linnean (1766) *Picus aurantius* and *Picus bengalensis.* The same bird served also as the type of Malherbe's genus *Brahmapicos*, dedicated to the leading personage of the Hindu 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 *Phlœotomus* or *Ceophlœus 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 States.—**Raffles's woodpecker**, *Gauropicoides rafflesi*, a monotype inhabiting Tenasserim, the Malay peninsula, 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-woodpeckers, common in the United States. See cut under *Centurus.*—**Red-breasted woodpecker**, *Sphyropicus ruber*, the sapsucker of the Pacific coast of the United States, like *S. varius*, but having the whole head, neck, and breast carmine-red in both sexes.—**Red-cheeked woodpecker** (of Edwards, 1764), *Celeus undatus*, a crested Amazonian species of a genus of 14 species peculiar to the Neotropical region.—**Red-cockaded woodpecker.** See *red-cockaded.*—**Red-headed woodpecker**, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus:* so named by Catesby in 1731. See cut under *Melanerpes.*—**Red-shafted 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 lucasanus.*—**Sap-sucking woodpeckers**, the true sapsuckers of the genus *Sphyropicus* (which see, with cut).—**Smallest spotted woodpecker**, the downy woodpecker. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Strickland's woodpecker**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *stricklandi*, of southeastern Mexico, dedicated in 1845 by Malherbe to Hugh E. Strickland, principal author of the Strickland 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*, 5½ to 6½ inches long, having the upper parts regularly barred crosswise with white and black. Also called *Texas sapsucker.*—**Three-toed woodpecker**, any species of several different genera of *Picinæ*, 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 *Picumninæ.*—**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 *brown-headed, red-throated, Williamson's*, etc., *woodpecker, Picus thyroideus* (Cassin, 1851), *Colaptes thyroideus, Picus natalis* (Malherbe, 1854), *Centurus natalis, Picus williamsoni* (Newberry, 1857), *Melanerpes thyroideus, M. rubriginalis*, etc. The length is 9 to 9½ inches, the extent 16 to 17; the adult male is glossy blue-black, with scarlet throat, an oblique wing-bar, two stripes on each side of the head, and some other markings white: the female is only continuously black in a shield-shaped area on the breast, otherwise barred closely and regularly with black and white or whity-brown, the head uniform hair-brown, the quills marked with white spots in rows of pairs. The sexual differences begin with nestlings as soon as they are fledged, contrary to one of the broadest rules in ornithology—namely, that, when the adults of opposite sexes differ decidedly in

color, the young males resemble the female, and acquire their distinctive markings at maturity only.—**Tricolor woodpeckers**, the members of the restricted genus *Melanerpes*, as the red-headed. See cut under *Melanerpes*. *Coues*.—**White-backed woodpecker**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *leuconotus* (originally misprinted *leucotos*.—Bechstein, 1802), 10 inches long, having the lower back white, extending from northwestern Europe to Manchuria, Corea, and Mongolia.—**White-headed woodpecker**, *Xenopicus albolarvatus*. See *Xenopicus* (with cut).—**White-rumped woodpecker**, the red-headed woodpecker. See cut under *Melanerpes*. *Latham*, 1782.—**Williamson's woodpecker**, the adult male of the thyroid woodpecker, formerly described by Dr. J. S. Newberry in 1857 as *Picus williamsoni*, after Lieutenant R. S. Williamson, United States army.—**Woodpecker hornbill**, an Asiatic species of *Bucerotidæ*, *Buceros pica* (of Scopoli, 1786, now *Anthracoceros coronatus*), of a black and white color, inhabiting India and Ceylon.—**Yellow-bellied woodpecker**, the common sapsucker: so named originally by Catesby, 1731. See *sapsucker* (with cut), and *Sphyropicus*.—**Yellow blue-footed Persian woodpecker**† (*Picus luteus cyanopus persicus* of Aldrovandi), the popinjay. *Latham*, 1782.—**Yellow-fronted woodpecker**, *Centurus aurifrons*, one of the zebra-woodpeckers, of Texas and southward, having the forehead and nasal plumules golden-yellow, the head and under parts clear ashy-gray, becoming yellowish on the belly, and the upper tail-coverts continuously white.—**Yellow-necked woodpecker**, *Gecinus chlorolophus*, a popinjay of Nepál, parts of the Himalayas, Bengal, Manipur, Assam, Burma, and the Malay peninsula. *Latham*, 1822.—**Yellow-winged woodpecker**. Same as *flicker*[2].—**Zebra woodpeckers**. See *zebra-woodpecker*, and cut under *Centurus*.

wood-pewee (wůd′pē″wē), *n.* A tyrannuline, or little olivaceous flycatcher, of the genus *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 cuts under *Contopus* and *pewit*), but is smaller (only 6 or 6¼ inches 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 above, below dingy-whitish 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 five in number, creamy-white, marked with reddish-brown and lilac spots usually wreathed about the larger end. The note is a long-drawn querulous whistle of two or three syllables, imitated in the word *pewee*. The western wood-pewee is *C. v. richardsoni*.

wood-pie (wůd′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 (wůd′pij″ọn), *n.* **1.** The wood-culver, wood-quest, cushat, or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*; also, sometimes, the stock-dove, *C. œnas*. [Eng.]—**2.** In the western United States, the band-tailed pigeon, *Columba fasciata*. 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 male having the head, neck, and under parts vinaceous, 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 claws, 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 (wůd′pīl), *n.* A stack or pile of wood, especially of wood for fuel.

> And, take it in the autumn, what can be pleasanter than to spend a whole day on the sunny side of a barn or a *wood pile*, chatting with somebody as old as one's self?
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

wood-pimpernel (wůd′pim″pėr-nel), *n.* A European species of loosestrife, *Lysimachia nemorum*, somewhat resembling the common pimpernel.

wood-puceron† (wůd′pū″se-ron), *n.* [< *wood*[1] + F. *puceron*, < *puce*, OF. *pulce* = It. *pulce*, < L. *pulex*, flea.] A kind of aphis or plant-louse.

wood-pulp (wůd′pulp), *n.* Wood-fiber reduced to a pulp, either mechanically or chemically, for use in the manufacture of paper. Almost any wood may be used; the amount of cellulose varies from 39.41 per cent. in oak to 56.99 per cent. in fir. The easily worked woods are preferred, cottonwood and other poplars being largely used in North America. The amount thus consumed in America and continental Europe is very large. Compare *wood-paper*.

wood-quail (wůd′kwāl), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Rollulus*; a roulroul. See cut under *Rollulus*.

wood-quest (wůd′kwest), *n.* The ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*: same as *quest*.

> Me thought I 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*.)

wood-rabbit (wůd′rab″it), *n.* The common gray rabbit of the United States, *Lepus sylvaticus*. See cut under *cottontail*.

wood-rat (wůd′rat), *n.* Any species of *Neotoma*, including large woodland rats of the United States, etc., of the family *Muridæ*, subfamily *Murinæ*, and section *Sigmodontes*, such as the Florida wood-rat, *N. floridana*; the Rocky Mountain wood-rat, *N. cinerea*; the California wood-rat, *N. fuscipes*; the Texas wood-rat, *N. micropus*; the ferrugineous wood-rat of Mexico and Central America, *N. ferruginea*. See *pack-rat* (under *rat*[1]), and cut under *Neotoma*.

wood-reed (wůd′rēd), *n.* See *reed*[1].

woodreeve (wůd′rēv), *n.* In England, the steward or overseer of a wood or forest.

wood-robin (wůd′rob″in), *n.* The American wood-thrush, *Turdus mustelinus*. [Local, U. S.]

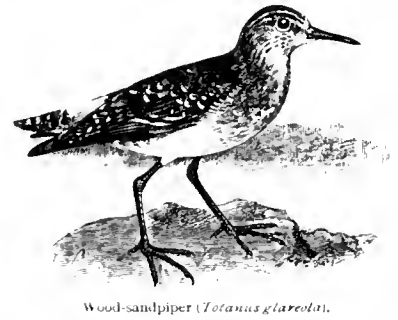
wood-rock (wůd′rok), *n.* Ligniform asbestos.

woodruff, woodroof (wůd′ruf, -rōf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *woodrofe*; < ME. *wodruffe*, *wuderove*, *woderove*, < AS. *wuduroſe*, *wuderoſe*, < *wudu*, wood, + **roſe*, of uncertain meaning.] A rubiaceous herb, *Asperula odorata*, of Europe and Asiatic Russia, more fully named *sweet woodruff*. It has a creeping rootstock sending up erect stems, 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**. See def.

wood-rush (wůd′rush), *n.* [< *wood*[1] + *rush*[1], *n.*] A plant of the genus *Luzula*: also called *glowworm-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 (wůd′sāj), *n.* See *sage*[2].

wood-sandpiper (wůd′sand″pī-pėr), *n.* A common tattler of Europe and much of the Old World, *Totanus glareola*, of the family *Scolopacidæ*, nearly related to the redshank and greenshank, and also to the American solitary sandpiper.



Wood-sandpiper (*Totanus glareola*).

wood-sanicle (wůd′san″i-kl), *n.* See *sanicle*.

wood-saret, *n.* A kind of froth seen on herbs; cuckoo-spit.

> The froth which they call *woodsware*, being like a kind of spittle, is found but upon certain herbs, . . . as lavender, . . . sage, etc. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 497.

wood-saw (wůd′sâ), *n.* Same as *buck-saw*. See cuts under *saw*.

wood-sawyer (wůd′sâ″yėr), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *sawyer*, 4.

wood-screw (wůd′skrō), *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-sere† (wůd′sēr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *wood-seer*; < *wood*[1] + *sere*[1], *sear*[1].] **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 (wůd′shed), *n.* A shed for keeping wood for fuel.

> She looked so much like one of Eltie's own little dolls which she had thrown into the *woodshed*, out of the way, that she felt ashamed. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 288.

woodshock (wůd′shok), *n.* [See *woodchuck*[1], applied to a different quadruped.] The pekan, fisher, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti* or *M. canadensis*, also called *black-cat* and *black-fox*. It is the largest and darkest-colored species of the genus, inhabiting North America approximately between 35° and 65° N. lat., in wooded regions of the country; it is from 2 to 3 feet long, the tail over a foot in length; the general color is black or blackish. See *pekan*, and cut under *fisher*.

wood-shrike (wůd′shrīk), *n.* **1.** The wood-chat.—**2.** An African shrike of the genus *Prionops*.

wood-shrimp (wůd′shrimp), *n.* A boring or terebrant amphipod, of the family *Cheluridæ*. See cut under *Chelura*.

Woodsia (wůd′zi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1815), named after Joseph *Woods*, a British botanist.] A genus of delicate polypodiaceous ferns, natives of high temperate or boreal latitudes. They are tufted ferns with the stipes often jointed and separating at the joint, and round sori borne on the back of simply forked free veins. The indusium is inferior, thin, either small and open or early bursting into irregular lobes at the top. There are 15 species, of which number 7 are found in North America. See cut under *indusium*.

wood-skin (wůd′skin), *n.* A large canoe, used by the Indians of Guiana, made from the bark of the purple heart-tree and the simari or locust-tree. Some of these canoes are large enough to carry from twenty to twenty-five persons. *Simmonds*.

wood-slave (wůd′slāv), *n.* A Jamaican lizard, *Mabouya agilis*.

woodsman (wůdz′mạn), *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 scheming *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 (wůd′snāl), *n.* A common snail of Great Britain, *Helix nemoralis*.

wood-snake (wůd′snāk), *n.* Any serpent of the family *Dryophidæ*.

wood-snipe (wůd′snīp), *n.* **1.** The European woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula*: so called as distinguished from the common snipe of England (*Gallinago media*). See first cut under *woodcock*. [Local, Eng.]

> The *wood-snipe* was considered a stupid bird.
> *St. James Gazette*, March 14, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. See second cut under *woodcock*. [Virginia.]

wood-soot (wůd′sůt), *n.* Soot from burnt wood. It has been found useful as a manure.

Wood's operation for inguinal hernia. See *operation*.

wood-sorrel (wůd′sor″el), *n.* A plant of the genus *Oxalis*. 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*, *cuckoo-bread*, *stubwort*, etc., and it is regarded by some as the original Irish shamrock. The violet wood-sorrel, *O. violacea*, is a similar somewhat smaller American plant with violet petals, growing in less shaded ground. (See cut under *Oxalis*.) *O. corniculata*, the yellow wood-sorrel, having slender leafy branching stems which are erect 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 *arracacha*.) Several exotic species are cultivated in greenhouses, as *O. purpurata*, var. *Bowiei*, with abundant flowers of a deep rose-color, *O. flava* with yellow flowers, and *O. versicolor* with flowers exhibiting a pink exterior when closed, white within, opening only in sunshine: these are all from the Cape of Good Hope.

wood-sour (wůd′sour), *n.* [Also *wood-sore*, *wood-sower*.] The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; sometimes, the common barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-spack (wůd′spak), *n.* Same as *wood-spite*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-spirit (wůd′spir it), *n.* Same as *pyroxylic spirit*. See *pyroxylic*.

wood-spite (wůd′spīt), *n.* [< *wood*[1] + *spite*, var. of *speight*.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Also *wood-spack*. *Willughby*; *Ray*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-spurge (wůd′spėrj), *n.* See *spurge*[2].

wood-stamp (wůd′stamp), *n.* A stamp, engraved or carved in wood, for impressing figures or colors on fabrics.

wood-star (wůd'stär). *n.* 1. A humming-bird of the genus *Calothorax*, as *C. calliope*.—2. The Bahaman sheartail, a humming-bird, *Doricha evelynæ*, common in New Providence and Andros islands. See *sheartail*.

wood-still (wůd'stil), *n.* A turpentine-still.

wood-stone (wůd'stōn), *n.* Petrified wood; especially, silicified wood, such as that from Antigua, the desert of Cairo, etc.

wood-stork (wůd'stôrk), *n.* A stork of the subfamily *Tantalinæ*, more commonly and less correctly called *wood-ibis*. See cut under *Tantalus*.

wood-stove (wůd'stōv), *n.* A stove specially adapted for burning wood, as distinguished from a coal-stove, gas-stove, etc.

wood-strawberry (wůd'strâ″ber-i), *n.* See *strawberry*.

woodsucker (wůd'suk″ėr), *n.* The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Compare *sapsucker*. See cut under *popinjay*. [New Forest, Eng.]

wood-swallow (wůd'swol″ō), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of any bird of the family *Artamidæ*; a swallow-shrike (which see, with cut).

wood-swift (wůd'swift), *n.* The moth *Epialus sylvinus*. See *swift*[1], 7.

woodsy (wůd'zi), *a.* [< *woods*, pl. of *wood*[1], + *-y*[1].] 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, oily bark in burning cast forth perfume quite equal to cinnamon. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 485.

Woodsy and wild and lonesome,
The swift stream wound away.
Whittier, Cobbler Keezer's Vision.

woodtapper (wůd'tap″ėr), *n.* A woodpecker. Also *woodtopper*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-tar (wůd'tär), *n.* Tar obtained from wood. See *tar*[1].

wood-thrush (wůd'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 blackish spots. It is 7½ 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 1/16 inches long by 11/16 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 olive-back, the veery, and others. Also locally called *wood-robin*.

To her grave sylvan nooks
Thy steps allure us, which the *wood-thrush* hears
As maids their lovers', and no treason fears.
Lowell, To Whittier.

wood-tick (wůd'tik), *n.* 1. Any tick of the family *Ixodidæ*. See *Ixodidæ*, *tick*[2], and cut under *Acarida*.—2. A small insect which ticks in the woodwork of houses; the death-watch. See cut under *death-watch*.

wood-tin (wůd'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 (wůd'top″ėr), *n.* Same as *woodtapper*.

wood-tortoise (wůd'tôr″tis), *n.* See *tortoise*.

wood-vetch (wůd'vech), *n.* See *vetch*.

wood-vine (wůd'vīn), *n.* The bryony.

wood-vinegar (wůd'vin″ē-gär), *n.* See *vinegar*.

wood-violet (wůd'vī″ō-let), *n.* 1. Same as *hedge-violet*.—2. The bird's-foot violet.

wood-wagtail (wůd'wag″tāl), *n.* See *wagtail*.

woodwale (wůd'wāl), *n.* [Also *woodwall*, and formerly *woodwele*, *woodweele*; also *witwall*, q. v.; < ME. *wudewale*, *wudewale* (= MD. *wedewael*, *weedewael* = MLG. *wedewale* = MHG. *witewal*, G. *wittwal*); < *wood*[1] + *-wale* (uncertain).] The woodhack; a woodpecker, as the yaffle.

Wodewale, bryd, idem quod reynefowle (or wodehake) supra et lucar. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 531.

In many places were nyghtingales,
Alpes, fynches, and *wodewales*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 658.

The *wodewale* beryde als a belle,
That all the wode aboute me ronge.
Thomas of Erseldoune (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).

wood-walker (wůd'wâ″kėr), *n.* A book-name of any of the gibbons, as members of the genus *Hylobates*.

woodwall (wůd'wâl), *n.* Same as *woodwale*.

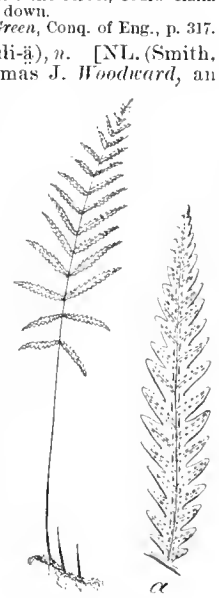
wood-warbler (wůd'wâr″blėr), *n.* A bird which warbles in the woods. Specifically—(*a*) In Great Britain, the yellow willow-warbler, or wood-wren, *Sylvia* or *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* (the *Sylvia sylvicola* of some authors), a small migratory species of the subfamily *Sylviinæ*, or true warblers, common to much of Europe and northern Africa. See cut under *wood-wren*. (*b*) In the United States, a bird of the beautiful and extensive family *Mniotiltidæ* or *Dendrœcidæ*, the American warblers, as distinguished from the Old World *Sylviidæ*; especially, a bird of the genus *Dendrœca*, of which more than 20 species inhabit the United States. The beauty and variety of this genus are displayed to best advantage in the woodland of the eastern United States, where the numerous species are conspicuous ornaments of the forest scene. 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 *warbler*, where all the species that have English names are defined.

woodward (wůd'wârd), *n.* [< ME. *wodeward*; < *wood*[1] + *ward*[1], *n.* Hence the surname *Woodward*.] A forester; a landreeve.

She [a forest] hath also her peculiar Officers, as Foresters, Verderers, Regarderers, Agisters, &c. Whereas a Chase or Park hath only Keepers and *Woodwards*.
Howell, 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 (wůd-wär'di-ą), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1790), named after Thomas J. *Woodward*, an English botanist.] A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the chain-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 cavities of the frond, arranged in a chain-like row parallel to the midribs of the pinnæ. The indusium is fixed by its outer margin to the fruiting veinlet, and covers the cavity like a lid. Of the 6 species 3 are found in North America. See also cut under *sorus*.



Chain-fern (*Woodwardia Virginica*).
a, pinnule, showing the fruit-dots (sori).

woodwardite (wůd'wärd-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. S. P. *Woodward* (1821–65).] A hydrous sulphate of copper, occurring in concretionary forms of a blue color, found in Cornwall, England.

woodwardship (wůd'wärd-ship), *n.* [< *woodward* + *-ship*.] The office of woodward.

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 Society in Elizabethan Age, [App., ii.).

wood-wasp (wůd'wosp), *n.* 1. A European social wasp, or paper-wasp, *Vespa sylvestris*, which hangs its nest in a tree.—2. A wasp which burrows in wood, as certain species of *Crabronidæ*. The female, by means of her strong broad mandibles, excavates cells in the sand or in rotten timber, in which she deposits her eggs, with larvæ or insects as food for her progeny when hatched. These insects are extremely 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 *Crabro*.

3. A horntail; any member of the *Uroceridæ* (or *Siricidæ*), the larvæ of all of which are wood-borers; a tailed wasp, as *Urocerus* or *Sirex gigas*.

wood-wax (wůd'waks), *n.* [Also *wood-waxen*, and *woodwaxen* (simulating *wood*); < ME. *wodewexe*, < AS. *wuduweaxe*, < *wudu*, wood, + *weax*, wax (?).] Same as *woodwaxen*.

wood-waxen (wůd'wak″sn), *n.* Same as *wood-wax*.

woodweelet, woodwelet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *woodwale*.

wood-widgeon (wůd'wij″ọn), *n.* See *widgeon*, 2 (*c*).

wood-wool (wůd'wůl), *n.* Fine shavings made from pine wood, specially prepared and used as a surgical dressing.

woodwork (wůd'wėrk), *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 *wood-work* of Brighton Pier. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

The rich painting of the *wood-work* was beginning to fade. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 128.

woodworker (wůd'wėr″kėr), *n.* 1. A worker in wood, as a carpenter, 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 combination 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, crosscutting, and mitering. *E. H. Knight*.

wood-worm (wůd'wėrm), *n.* A worm, grub, or larva that is bred in wood.

woodwose†, *n.* [Also, corruptly, *woodhouse*; < ME. *woodwose*, *wodewose*, *wodewese*, *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 heraldry as supporters.

Wudwos, that woned in the knarreȝ [rocks].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 721.

In he schokkes his schelde, schounttes he no lengare;
Bot alles unwyse *wodewyse* he wente at the gayneste.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 (wůd'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 trochilus*. (*b*) The true wood-warbler, 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.

wood-wroth (wöd'rôth), *a.* Angry to the extent of madness. [Scotch.]

When he saw her dear heart's blood,
A' *wood-wroth* waxed he.
Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Allingham's Ballad-Book).

woodwyse†, *n.* See *woodwose*.

woody (wůd'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *woodie*, *woddy*; < ME. *wody*, *wod*, woody; < *wood*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with wood; wooded: as, *woody* land; a *woody* region.

It is all *woddy*, 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, Il Penseroso, l. 29.

A slanting ray lingered on the *woody* crests of the precipices 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 trauels 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* scent or flavor.—**Glandular woody fiber.**

See *glandular*.—**Woody fiber,** the fiber of wood. See *vegetable fibers* (under *fiber*), *wood-cell*, and *woody tissue*, below.—**Woody layers.** See *layer*.—**Woody mullen**†, the Jerusalem sage, *Phlomis fruticosa*.

Verbesco, wooll-blade, torche-herbe, lung-woort, hares-beard, 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′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wower;* < ME. *wowere, wowar, woware, wouwere,* < AS. *wōgere,* a wooer, < *wōgian,* woo: see *woo*1.] One who woos. (*a*) One who courts or solicits in love; a suitor.

"By my feith, frere," quod I, "ȝe faren lyke thise *woweres* That wedde none wydwes but forto welde here godis."
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 71.

I'll mark no words that smooth-faced *wooers* say.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 838.

(*b*†) One who promotes the marriage of another; a match-maker.

Wowar, or he that wowythe for another. Pronuba, paranimphus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 533.

woof (wöf), *n.* [Altered, by initial conformity with *weare, weft, web,* from *oof,* < ME. *oof,* < AS. *ōwef, ōweb, āweb,* contr. to *āb,* woof, < *āwefan* in pp. *āwefen,* weave, < *ā-* + *wefan,* weave: see *a*-1 and *weave*1.] 1. The thread that is carried by the shuttle and is woven 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 parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist.

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 dull 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.* [< *woof* + *-y*1.] Having a close texture; dense: as, a *woofy* cloud. *J. Baillie.*

woohoo (wö-hö′), *n.* The sail-fish: same as *boohoo*2 (where see cut).

wooingly (wö′ing-li), *adv.* In a wooing manner; enticingly; with persuasiveness.

Heaven's breath
Smells *wooingly* here. *Shak.*, Macbeth, I. 6. 6.

wookt, *n.* A Middle English form of *week*1.

wool (wůl), *n.* [Formerly also *woull;* Sc. *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. *vlŭna* = Lith. *wilna* = Russ. *volna* = L. *villus,* shaggy hair, *vellus,* a fleece, wool, = Skt. *ūrnā,* wool; lit. a 'covering,' formed, with suffix *-na,* from a root seen in Skt. √ *var,* cover. Connection with Gr. *ἔριον,* wool, *εἶρος,* wool, *οὖλος,* 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 into hair; and that of the sheep simply represents an extreme case of the most desirable qualities, namely, fineness, kinkiness, and scaliness of the fiber, together with its length, strength, and luster, and the copiousness of the fleece, which consists entirely of wool, without hair; in all of which particulars the wool of the different breeds of sheep varies to a degree. (Compare def. 2.) Wool when shorn is divided into two classes, *short wool,* or *carding-wool,* seldom exceeding a length of 3 or 4 inches, and *long wool,* or *combing-wool,* varying in length from 4 to 8 inches, each class being subdivided into a variety 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 fineness 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 finest 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.

A lytylle Lomb with outen *Wolle.*
Manderille, Travels, p. 264.

And softe *wolle* our hook seith that she wroghte,
To kepen her fro slouthe and ydelnesse.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 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; but thei beren white *Wolle,* as Scheep don here.
Manderille, 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, crisp, curly or kinky hair of the head of some persons, as negroes; humorously, the hair of any person's head. [Colloq.]

From a strange freak of nature, not unusual in these Virginian mountains, his knotty *wool* was of a pale tan-color. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 203.

4. Any light, downy, fleecy, or flocculent substance resembling wool. (*a*) The dense furry or woolly coat of many insects, as the pubescence covering the moths known as *millers,* that on various caterpillars, that spun by various larvæ for a case or cocoon, 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 spun-out secretion is gossamer, cobweb, 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 used 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 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 spinning 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-wool* democrat. [U. S.]—**Fleece-wools.** See *fleece,* 1.—**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.** See *cry.*

And so his hyghnes shal haue theroff but as hadd the man that sherid is hogge, *muche crye and litill wull.*
Sir John Fortescue (c. 1475), On the Governaunce of England, x., quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 186.

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.

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. [Colloq.]

For matter of title he thought there was *more squeak than wool.* *Roger North,* Lord Guilford, II. 17. (*Davies.*)

Philosopher's wool, philosophic wool. See *philosophic.*—**Pine-wool, pine-needle wool.** See *pine-needle.* —**Scoured wool.** See *scour*1.—**Shetland wool,** a thin hairy undyed and very tenacious and strong worsted, spun in the Shetland Islands from the wool of the native sheep, and very extensively used in the knitting of fine shawls and other garments. *Encyc. 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 compressing and tying fleeces into bundles; a fleece-folder or wool-packer.—**Wool in the grease,** the technical name for wool which has not been cleaned either before or after shearing. (See also *cinder-wool, cotton-wool, dead-wool, lamb's-wool, skin-wool, slag-wool.*)

wool (wůl), *v. t.* [< *wool, n.*] To pull the hair of, in sport or anger; rumple or tousle the hair of. [Colloq., U. S.]

wool-ball (wůl′bâl), *n.* A ball of wool, especially such as is found in the stomach of sheep and other animals.

wool-bearing (wůl′bãr″ing), *a.* Producing wool; having a fleece, as the sheep.

wool-bladet, *n.* A plant, apparently the mullen. See quotation at *woolly mullen* (under *woolly*).

wool-burler (wůl′bėr″lėr), *n.* One who burls wool or woolen cloth. See *burl*1, *v. t.*

wool-carder (wůl′kär″dėr), *n.* One who cards wool. See *wool-carding.*

wool-carding (wůl′kär″ding), *n.* The process of separating the fibers of wool and laying them parallel preparatory to spinning. See *card*2 and *carding*2.

wool-cleaner (wůl′klē″nėr), *n.* A machine for beating, shaking, and cleaning wool previous to scouring and dyeing; a wool-duster or wool-picker.

wool-comber (wůl′kō″mėr), *n.* One employed in wool-combing.

wool-combing (wůl′kō″ming), *n.* The act or process of separating the fibers of wool, especially long-fibered wool, and laying them parallel as in wool-carding. See *comb*1 and *combing.*

woold (wöld), *v. t.* [With exerescent *d,* < D. *woelen,* wind, wrap, = OHG. *wuolen,* MHG. *wuelen,* G. *wühlen,* stir, move, wallow, etc.; cf. *wallow*1.] *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′dėr), *n.* [< *woold* + *-er*1.] 1. *Naut.,* a stick used in woolding.—2. In *rope-making,* one of the pins passing through the top, and forming a handle to it. See *top*3, 2.

wool-driver (wůl′drī″vėr), *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 (wůl′drī″ėr), *n.* A machine for drying wool which has been washed, dyed, etc.

wool-duster (wůl′dus″tėr), *n.* A machine for removing impurities from wool by means of beaters.

wool-dyed (wůl′dīd), *a.* Dyed in the wool—that is, before spinning or weaving: as *wool-dyed* cloth.

woolen, woollen (wůl′en), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *wollen, wullen,* < AS. *wyllen* (= OHG. *wullin,* MHG. G. *wollen*), woolen, < *wul,* wool, + *-en*2: see *wool, n.*] I. *a.* 1. Made of wool; consisting of wool: as, *woolen* cloth. *Bacon.*

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, satin 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*1, *Utrecht velvet* (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 *woollens,* silks, and cottons we wear, we can trace some distance back. *H. Spencer,* First Principles, § 93.

woolen-cord (wůl′en-kôrd), *n.* A kind of corduroy, or ribbed stuff, of which the face is wholly of wool.

woolen-draper (wůl′en-drā″pėr), *n.* A dealer in woolen cloths of different kinds; especially, a retail dealer in woolens for men's wear.

woolenette, woollenette (wůl-e-net′), *n.* [< *woolen* + dim. *-ette.*] A trade-name for a variety of woolen cloth.

woolen-matelassé (wůl′en-mat-las″ā), *n.* Woolen cloth woven with flowers and other patterns in a light matelassé silk. It is used for women's outer garments.

woolen-printer (wůl′en-prin″tėr), *n.* One who prints woolen cloth, such as flannel, with colored patterns.

woolen-scribbler (wůl′en-skrib″lėr), *n.* Same as *wool-scribbler.*

wool-extract (wůl′eks″trakt), *n.* Wool recovered from mixed fabrics of wool and cotton by subjecting them to a chemical process which destroys the cotton.

wool-fat (wůl′fat), *n.* 1. Same as *suint.*—2. A fatty substance obtained from wool and used as a basis for ointments; lanolin.

woolfell (wůl′fel), *n.* [< *wool* + *fell*3.] The skin of a wool-bearing beast with the fleece still on it.

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.

woolfist† (wůl′fist), *n.* Same as *wolf's-fist.*

wool-gathering (wůl'gaтн″ėr-ing), *n.* The act of gathering wool: usually applied figuratively to the indulgence of idle fancies or to any foolish or fruitless pursuit. The allusion is probably to the practice of gathering the tufts of wool to be found on bushes and hedges, necessitating much wandering 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 *wool-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 (wůl'gràs), *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 (wůl'grō″ėr), *n.* One who raises sheep or goats for the production of wool.

wool-growing (wůl'grō″ing), *a.* Producing sheep and wool: especially noting a tract of country.

wool-hall (wůl'hâl), *n.* A market-building or exchange devoted to the business of woolen-merchants.

wool-head (wůl'hed), *n.* Same as *buffle*[1] (which see, with cut). *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Currituck Sound, North Carolina.]

woollen, woollenette. See *woolen, woolenette.*

woolliness (wůl'i-nes), *n.* A woolly character or quality; the state of being woolly in fact or appearance; pubescence; flocculence.

woolly (wůl'i), *a.* [< *wool* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of wool; fleecy: as, the *woolly* coat of the sheep, of a young seal, etc.—**2.** Resembling wool; exhibiting woolliness; having the appearance of wool: as, *woolly* hair; *woolly* clouds.

When clouds look *woolly*, snow may be expected.
Abercromby, Weather, p. 114.

3. Clothed or covered with wool, or something like it; pubescent; flocculent.

When the work of generation was
Between these *woolly* breeders in the act,
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 84.

4. In *bot.*, covered with a pubescence of long and soft hairs like wool; lanate; tomentose.—**White woolly currant-scale.** See *white*[1].—**Woolly aphis,** a plant-louse of the family *Aphididæ* and either of the subfamilies *Lachninæ* and *Pemphiginæ*. Many of them secrete a white filamentous substance resembling wool. *Schizoneura lanigera* 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 *Ursiæ*. See cuts under *bear*[2], *Euprepia,* and *tiger-moth.*—**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 *Guepardus* or *Cynælurus jubatus*, var. *laneus*. 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 aphis of the genus *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 monkey of the genus *Lagothrix*. See cut under *Lagothrix.*—**Woolly pastinum,** a name given in the East Indies to a kind of red orpiment or sulphid of arsenic.—**Woolly ragwort.** See *ragwort.*—**Woolly rhinoceros,** the tichorhine rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros 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 root-louse.** See *woolly aphis* and *woolly louse* (above), and *Schizoneura.*

woolly-but (wůl'i-but), *n.* A gum-tree, *Eucalyptus longifolia*, of New South Wales, reaching a height of 200 feet. The wood is hard, straight-grained, and easily worked, suitable for spokes of wheels, furniture, and a variety of purposes. The name refers to the fibrous bark of old trees: it is also applied to the manna-gum or black-but, *E. viminalis*, a moderate or sometimes very large tree, with wood useful for general building purposes.

woolly-haired (wůl'i-hârd), *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.

woolly-head (wůl'i-hed), *n.* A negro: so called from the woolly hair of his head. [Colloq.]

woolly-headed (wůl'i-hed″ed), *a.* Woolly-haired or ulotrichous, as a person.—**Woolly-headed thistle.** Same as *friar's-crown.*

wool-mill (wůl'mil), *n.* A building where the spinning of wool and the weaving of woolen cloth are carried on.

woolmonger (wůl'mung″gėr), *n.* A dealer in wool. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

wool-moter (wůl'mō″tėr), *n.* A person employed in picking wool and freeing it from motes and impurities.

wool-needle (wůl'nē″dl), *n.* A blunt needle with a large long eye, used for wool-work or worsted-work.

wooloid (wůl'oid), *n.* [< *wool* + *-oid.*] A factitious kind of wool prepared by chemical processes from eows' and buffaloes' hair, largely used in the United States in making ingrain carpets. [A trade-name.]

wool-oil (wůl'oil), *n.* The secretion of the sebaceous glands of the sheep, which greases the fleece; lanolin: popularly called *yolk*. Compare *wool-fat.*

wool-oiler (wůl'oi″lėr), *n.* An attachment to a wool-earding machine for adding oil to the wool to prevent the fibers from becoming felted together in the process of spinning.

woolpack (wůl'pak), *n.* [< ME. *wolpak*; < *wool* + *pack*[1], *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 over a *woolpack*. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 1.

Enforcing a sack 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 made up. 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 (wůl'pak″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who puts up wool for the market, as into woolpacks. See *woolpack.*—**2.** A table having various arrangements for collecting loose wool or fleeces into bundles ready for tying and otherwise preparing for transportation.

wool-picker (wůl'pik″ėr), *n.* A machine for freeing wool from foreign matters by beating it with rapidly revolving blades; a wool-cleaner.

wool-powder (wůl'pou″dėr), *n.* Powder or dust obtained by scraping very dry wool. It is used for mosaic powder-work, wall-papers, etc.

woolsack (wůl'sak), *n.* [< ME. *wollesack*; < *wool* + *sack*[1], *n.*] **1.** A sack or bag of wool.—**2.** A cushion stuffed with wool, especially that 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, *woolsacks* were placed in the House of Peers, whereon the Judges sat. *Brewer*, Dict. Phrase and Fable.

In front of the throne were the *woolsacks* on which the judges sat, and the table for the clerks and other officers of parliament. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 425.

woolsack-pie† (wůl'sak-pī), *n.* A kind of pie once 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 (wůl'sāl), *n.* A periodical public sale of wool in London, Melbourne, and other places where large quantities of wool are offered.

wool-scribbler (wůl'skrib″lėr), *n.* A machine for combing wool and forming it into thin, downy, translucent layers, preparatory to spinning. *Simmonds.*

woolsey (wůl'si), *n.* [Abbr. of *linsey-woolsey.*] **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 *woolsey*.
Bentley, On a Late Discourse of Free-Thinking, liv.

2. Same as *linsey-woolsey*, 1.

wool-shears (wůl'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 cutting by the hand of the operator. See cuts under *sheep-shears.*

wool-sorter (wůl'sôr″tėr), *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 always 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 *anthrax.*

wool-sower (wůl'sō″ėr), *n.* A woolly many-celled 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 (wůl'spunj), *n.* A kind of bath-sponge, more fully called *lamb's-wool sponge.*

wool-staple (wůl'stā″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. See *staple*[2], 7.

wool-stapler (wůl'stā″plėr), *n.* **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.

2. A sorter of wool.

woolstock (wůl'stok), *n.* [< *wool* + *stock*[1], *n.*] A heavy wooden hammer with a broad smooth face, employed in dressing woolen cloth.

woolward† (wůl'wärd), *a.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. *wolwarde*; < ME. *wolward, wollward, wulward*; lit. 'against wool,' i. e. with the skin against wool; < *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 wear uncomfortable clothing; specifically, to do penance, especially by wearing woolens next the skin.

And wortes flechles wroughte & water to drinken,
And werchen & *wolward gon* as we wrecches vsen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 bare. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 526.

woolward-going† (wůl'wärd-gō″ing), *n.* The act of one who goes woolward.

Fasting, watching, *woolward-going*, pilgrimage, and all bodily 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 *gun*[1].

wool-winder (wůl'wīn″dėr), *n.* A person employed to wind wool or make it up into bundles to be packed for sale.

wool-work (wůl′wėrk), *n.* Needlework imitating tapestry, usually done on canvas with Berlin wools. The name is sometimes given to other forms of embroidery with wools.—**Mosaic wool-work.** See *mosaic*[1].

woom (wōm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A trade-name for the fur of the beaver. There are four sorts—silvery, pale, white, and brown.

woon[1] (wōn), *n.* [< Burmese *wun*, a burden.] An administrative officer; a governor: as, myo-*woon*, chief governor; ye-*woon*, water-governor; *woon*-gyre, high minister, or member of the council of state.

> The most arbitrary confiscation of their goods by every petty *Woon* who flourished one gold umbrella.
> *J. W. Palmer*, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 36.

woon[2]†. A variant of *wone*[2], *won*[2], *won*[4].

woont†, *v.* An obsolete form of *wont*[1]. *Spenser.*

woorali, woorara, woorari (wō′rą-li, -rä̤, -ri), *n.* South 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 *ooze*.

> The aguish *woose* of Kent and Essex.
> *Howell*, Vindication, 1677 (Harl. Misc., VI. 129).

woost†. A variant of *wost*, second person singular indicative present of *wit*[1].

woosy†, *a.* An earlier form of *oozy*.

> What is she else, but a foul *woosy* Marsh?
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv. 205.

woot†. A Middle English form of *wot*. See *wit*[1], *v.*

wootz (wōts), *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 carbonaceous 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 *Convolvulus*, the crucible being then covered with a lid of clay. A number of these crucibles are placed 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 care 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. t.*; pret. and pp. *wopped*, ppr. *wopping*. Same as *whop*.

> Old Osborne was highly delighted when Georgy *wopped* her third boy . . . in Russell Square.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lvi.

wopen†. An obsolete strong past participle of *weep*[1].

wops (wops), *n.* [A variant of *waps* for *wasp*.] A wasp or hornet. Also *wopps*. [Prov. Eng.]

worble (wôr′bl), *n.* Same as *warble*[2] or *warble*[3], 3.

worct, worcht. Middle English forms of *work*.

Worcester porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].

worchert, *n.* A Middle English form of *worker*.

word[1] (wėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *woord*; < ME. *word, wurd, weord* (pl. *word, wordes*), < AS. *word* (pl. *word*) = OS. *word* = OFries. *word, werd, wird* = D. LG. *woord* = OHG. MHG. G. *wort* = Icel. *orth* (for **vord*) = Sw. Dan. *ord* = Goth. *waurd*, a word, = Lith. *wardas*, a name, = L. *verbum*, a word, verb); orig. 'a thing spoken'; cf. Gr. *εἰρειν*, speak, *ἐρίν*, question, *ῥήτωρ*, speaker, etc. (see *rhetor*). Doublet of *verb.*] **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 grammatical part of speech; a vocable; a term. A word may be any 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, loved*; 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 changes, 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) *ama* to *amabitur*.

> Geffray the letters after breke and rayd,
> Fro *wurde* unto *wurd*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 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. 1.

> 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 clickings, 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 meke mayde herd Alisaundrines *wordes*, sche was gretly gladed of hire gode bi-hest.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 Hamlet.
> *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, I. 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. Arber), 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 *words*. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, ii.

> To modern society Antinomians and Socinians are but *words*, are but ancient history. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 23.

6. Intelligence; information; tidings; report: without an article, and used only as a singular: as, to send *word* of one's arrival.

> Ye noblist of nome that neuer oan adonted,
> The *worde* of your wekes & your wight dedis,
> And the prise of your prowes passes o fer!
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S), l. 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 ha',
> And *word* is to the noble room,
> Amang the ladyes a'.
> *The Queen's Marie* (Child's Ballads, III. 116).

> I did give them an account dismayed them all, and *word* was carried in to the King. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 440.

7. An expression of will or decision; an injunction; command; order.

> Sharp's the *word*; egad, I'll own the thing.
> *Vanburgh*, 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 fiery dragons!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 349.

> I have the *word*; sentoned, 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 crest is very rare, sir.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

9†. A brief or pithy remark or saying; a proverb; a motto.

> The old *word* is "What the eye views not, the heart rues 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, iv. 6. 106.

> Madam, I dare pass *my word* for her truth.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

> *Doll.* Alas, Master Allum, 't is but poor fifty pound!
> *All.* If that be 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 Ho, ii. 1.

> Old as I am, I take thee at *thy word*.
> *Dryden*, Conquest of Granada, II., ii. 1.

> I hope you'll 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. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

11. Utterances or terms interchanged expressive of anger, contention, or reproach: in the plural, and often qualified by *high, hot, hard, sharp*, or the like.

> 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.

> Having 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. VI., 1549.

> For, when tribulation or persecution ariseth because of the *Word*, by and by he is offended. Mat. xiii. 21.

> Delivered 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, master parson? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 44.

> You say there must be no Human Invention in the Church, nothing but the pure *word*.
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 58.

A play upon words. See *play*[1].—**At short words**†. See *short*.—**A word and a blow**, 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,
> Your slander never can endamage 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., ii. 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 situation which he held. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 27.

In word, in speech only; hence, in mere profession or seeming.

> Let us not love *in word*, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth. 1 John iii. 18.

Mind the word. See *mind*[1].—**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 bear upon Fisher by the King, who pointed out to him that his obedience was limited by the condition "so far as *the Word of God* allowed." *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 885.

To be as good as one's word. See *good*.—**To break one's word, to break word**†. See *break*. **To eat one's words.** See *eat*. **To have a word** with a person, to have some conversation with him.

> The friar and you
> Must *have a word* anon.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 364.

To have the words for†, to act as spokesman for.

> Our hoste *hadde the wordes for* us alle.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 67.

To make words. See *make*[1]. **To pass one's word.** See *pass*.—**Word and end**†, from beginning to end; everything.

> Of al this werk he tolde hym *worde and ende*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 702.

Word for word, in the exact words or terms; verbatim; literally.

> And he wrote in hys booke *worde for worde* like as he hym 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 me. *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*.

word[1] (wėrd), *v.* [< ME. *worden*, *wordien*; < *word*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To express in words; phrase.

Word it
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 Fluency and Softness of it. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 42.

3†. To flatter; cajole.

He *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.]

Against him . . . who could *word* heaven and earth out of nothing, and can when he pleases *word* them into nothing again. *South*, Sermons, X. v.

II. *intrans.* To speak; talk; converse; discourse.

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 fieree:
"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 than beat her. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

word[2]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *ord*.

word-blind (wėrd'blīnd), *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* persons are sometimes able to read manuscript but not print. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 48.

word-blindness (wėrd'blīnd″nes), *n.* Loss, through disease, of the ability to read, although the faculties of speaking, writing, and understanding spoken words may remain unimpaired.

word-book (wėrd'bůk), *n.* [< *word*[1] + *book*; after D. *woordenboek* = G. *wörterbuch* = Icel. *ortha-bōk* = Sw. *ordbok* = Dan. *ordbog*.] A book containing words with their explanations, arranged in alphabetical or other regular order; a vocabulary; a dictionary; a lexicon.

If no other bookes can be so vvell perfected, but still some thing may be added, how much less a *Word-booke?* *Florio*, It. Dict. (1598), To the Reader, p. [13].

word-bound (wėrd'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;
He'll tell it willingly. *J. Baillie.*

word-building (wėrd'bil″ding), *n.* The formation, construction, or composition of words.

word-catcher (wėrd'kach″ėr), *n.* One who cavils at words.

Each *word-catcher*, that lives on syllables,
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 166.

word-deafness (wėrd'def″nes), *n.* Loss, through disease, of the ability to understand spoken language, although the sounds are heard and the faculties of reading and speaking may be unimpaired.

worder (wėr'dėr), *n.* [< *word*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A speaker. *Whitlock.* [Rare.]

wordily (wėr'di-li), *adv.* In a verbose or wordy manner.

wordiness (wėr'di-nes), *n.* The quality of being wordy or of abounding with words.

wording (wėr'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *word*[1], *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.*

2. Expression, or power of expression; language; words.

Things for which no *wording* can be found.
Keats, Endymion, iv.

wordish† (wėr'dish), *a.* [< *word*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 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† (wėr'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 (wėr'dl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the pivoted adjustable cams which form the throat of a drawhead-die through which wire or lead pipe is drawn. *E. H. Knight.*

wordless (wėrd'les), *a.* [< ME. *wordles* (= Icel. *orthlauss*, *orthalauss*); < *word*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Silent; speechless.

Wordlesse he was, and semede sicke.
Isle of Ladies, l. 516.

Her joy with heaved-up hand she doth express,
And, *wordless*, so greets heaven for his success.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 112.

2. Unexpressed in words.

Wordlesse answere in no toun
Was tane for obligatioun,
Ne called surety in no wise.
Isle of Ladies, l. 889.

Silent people often get insane. It is not safe to have too many dealings with *wordless* thoughts.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.

word-memory (wėrd'mem″ō-ri), *n.* The memory of words; the power of recalling words to the mind.

word-painter (wėrd'pān″tėr), *n.* A writer who has the power of graphic or vivid description in depicting scenes or events; one who displays picturesqueness of style.

word-painting (wėrd'pān″ting), *n.* The act of describing or depicting in words graphically or vividly.

word-picture (wėrd'pik″tūr), *n.* A graphic or vivid description of any scene or event, so that it is presented to the mind as in a picture.

wordsman† (wėrdz'man), *n.* [< *words*, pl. of *word*[1], + *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*. *Bushnell.*

wordsmanship† (wėrdz'man-ship), *n.* [< *wordsman* + *-ship*.] Knowledge or command of words; fluency in speech or writing.

word-spite† (wėrd'spīt), *a.* Expressing spite; abusive.

A silly, yet ferocious, *wordspite* quarrel between Otho and Hugh-le-Grand.
Sir F. Palgrave, Norm. and Eng., II. 561.

word-square (wėrd'skwār), *n.* See *square*[1], 15.

wordstrife (wėrd'strīf), *n.* Disputing about words; logomachy. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 107. (*Davies.*)

Wordsworthian (wėrdz'wėr-thi-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*.

wordy[1] (wėr'di), *a.* [< ME. *woordy* (= Icel. *orthigr*); < *word*[1] + *-y*[1].] **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. 448.

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* combat.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iv.

wordy[2]†, *a.* An obsolete Scotch form of *worthy*.

wore[1] (wōr). Preterit of *wear*[1].

wore[2]†, *r.* An obsolete variant of *were*. See *was*.

wore[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *woren*, < AS. *wōrian*, weary, fatigue, wander.] To weary; fatigue. See *weary*[1], *a.* *Ancren Riwle*, p. 386.

woreld†, *n.* An obsolete form of *world*.

work (wėrk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *worked* or *wrought*, ppr. *working*. [< ME. *worken*, *werken*, *wirken*, also assibilated *worchen*, *wurchen*, *werchen*, *warchen*, *wirchen* (pret. *wrouhte*, *wrought*, *wroute*, *wrohte*, *worhte*, pp. *wrought*, *wrougt*, *wroght*, *wrogt*, *wroht*), < AS. *wyrcan*, *wircan*, *wercan* (pret. *worhte*, pp. *geworht*) = OS. *wirkean* = OFries. *werka*, *wirtsa* = D. *werken* = MLG. *werken*, *worken*, LG. *werken* = OHG. *wirchen*, *wurchen*, MHG. *wirken*, *würken*, G. *wirken* = Icel. *yrkja* (for *vyrkja*) = Dan. *virke* = Goth. *waurkjan*, work; a secondary verb, associated with the noun *work*, from a Teut. √ *werk*, √ *work*, = Gr. **ἐργειν*, perf. *ἔοργα*, work, *ῥέζειν* (for **Fρεγ-jειν*), do (cf. *ἔργον*, a work, *ὄργανον*, instrument, organ), = Zend √ *vrz*, *verez*, work; cf. Pers. *warz*, gain, profit, habit, etc. From the Gr. words of this root are nlt. 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 *wrougt* wondred thei alle,
& whi more with the king than with any other.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4035.

We commanded you that, if any would not *work*, neither should he 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.

Nature hath nuw no dominacioun:
And certeynly ther nature wol nat *wirche*.
Farewel, phisyk! go ber the man to chirche.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1901.

But onee the cirele got within,
The charms to *work* do straight begin,
And he was caught as in a gin.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Soon as the potion *works*, their human countenance,
The express resemblance of the gods, is changed.
Milton, Comus, l. 68.

Love never fails to master what he finds,
But *works* a different way in different minds.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 465.

You may make everything else out of the passions of men except a political system that will *work*.
Lowell, 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 movement or commotion; seethe; toss; rage.

Calm is the sea; the waues *worke* lesse and lesse.
Surrey, Complaint by Night of Louer 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 Sunbeam, I. i.

6. To carry on systematic operations in some department of human activity, especially as a means of earning a livelihood; be regularly engaged or employed in some operation, trade, profession, or business: as, to *work* in brass or iron.

They that *work* in fine flax . . . shall be confounded.
Isa. xix. 9.

Sea-faring men, who long have *wrought*
In the great deep for gain. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

7. To do something; specifically, to be employed 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.

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 *case*[2].—**To work double tides.** See *tide*[1].—**To work free.** See *free*.—**To work off,** to be evacuated 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, Machetas, or long Knives; but nothing would *work on* him. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 13.

(*b*†) To rely on.

"I schal, sire," seide the child, "for saufliche y hope
I may *worche on* gonr word to wite him fro harm."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 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.

I *wrought with* him in private, to divert him
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.

Ffate lande ydonnged moist and wel *ywrought*
Onyona 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 boxes, until a dozen or more miners were shoveling dirt into them on both sides.
The Century, XLII. 140.

3. To make; form; fashion; execute; mold.

Allas! thst we wer *wrought*e
In worlde women to be. *York Plays*, p. 153.

A mong other, a wonderfull gretnesse that he rygtht Curiuaely *wrogth* and arn fyne gold garnyshed over all with stonea of gret Pryse.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

That was one of the famous cups of Tours, *wrought* by Martin Dominique. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, iv.

Here is a sword I have *wrought* 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 flouts me (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 311).

You shall see my *wrought* 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* Spanish 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 batell full bigge, & myche bale *wroght*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3971.

Allas! wrecchis, what haue we *wrought*?
To byggly blys we bothe wer brought.
York Plays, p. 30.

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 *wrought* 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 ropes,
Where they were wont to do.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

They are every one of them dead dolls, wooden, *worked* with wires. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, 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 knowledge 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.

Practise 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 jury.

There is noe hope that they will ever be *wrought* to serve faythfully agaynst theyr old frendes and kinsemen.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

I 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 Cardinal 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. 144.

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.

We passed heavily laden junks slowly *working* their way upstream amidst what to any but the Chinese would have appeared insurmountable difficulties.
The Century, XLI. 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 *wrought* to doe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 43.

13. To operate on, as a purgative or other drug; purge.

Every time it operates, it carries off a Distemper; but if your Blood is 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, II. 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, II. 91.

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 vagabonds 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.

Until the year 1820, the people [in Great Britain] 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 locked 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 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 plausibility. (*b*) To change or alter by gradual process or influence.

This imperious man will *work* us all
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*[1].—**To work out.** (*a*) To effect or procure by continued labor or exertion; accomplish.

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 [Italy] 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. Fergusson*, 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.

Mal. 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.

Tears of joy, for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt.
Dryden, Astræa 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*[1].—**To work up.** (*a*) To excite; stir up; raise; rouse.

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, III. 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 materials.

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.

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 boiler with the steam. When this occurs the boiler is said to prime, or to *work water*. *Forney*, Locomotive, p. 170.

work (wėrk), *n.* [< ME. *work, werk, wurc, worc, were, weore*, < AS. *weorc, worc, wyrc* = OS. OFries. D. *werk* = LG. *wark* = OHG. *werch, werah*, MHG. *werc*, G. *werk* = Icel. Sw. *verk* = Dan. *værk* = Goth. *qa-waurki*; cf. Gr. *ἔργον*, work: see *work*, *v.*] **1.** Effort or exertion directed to the accomplishment of some purpose or end; expenditure of strength, energy, etc.; 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.

Here, *work* enough to watch
The Master work, and catch
Hints of the proper craft.
Browning, Rabbi Ben Ezra.

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, enterprise, 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.
N. 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, Psyche, 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 Wordes 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. Jonson, Epigrams, cxxxiii.

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 3if I shal werke be here *werkis* to wynne me heuene,
And for here *werkis* and for here wyt wende to pyne,
Thanne wrougte I vnwisly with alle the wyt that I lere!
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 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 should boast. Eph. ii. 9.

6†. 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, iii.

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 *opus.*

You are rapt, sir, in some *work*, some dedication
To the great lord. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 19.

No other Poet that I 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 *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.

I 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. *Kingsley*, 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 Curins *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 or in whole, painted, . . . some with crosses and other antick *works*. *Mourt's Journal*, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 355.

(*d*) Embroidery; ornamental work done with the needle; needlework.

I am glad I have found this napkin.
. . . I'll have the *work* ta'en out,
And give't Iago. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 296.

I never saw any thing prettier than this high *Work* on your Point D'espaigne. *Etherege*, 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 operations: 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 town.

They have a Salt *Work*, and with that salt preserve the fish 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 *worke* (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 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 gains; the total work undone, 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 of which makes up the balance. *Mechanical work* is work done in the displacement of sensible masses, as opposed to work done in the displacement of molecules. If a gun is shot off in a horizontal direction, a force is brought to bear upon the bullet, and in carrying this a certain distance work proportional to the acceleration is performed; at the same time, the heat 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 *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 hereticks, and sometimes the bishops . . . were not so wise as they should have been. *Stillingfleet.*

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 niello; 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 *comb*[1].—**Covenant of works.** See *covenant.*—**Damascene work.** See *damascene.*—**Day's work.** See *day*[1].—**Delhi 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 *ding*[1].—**Drawn and cut work,** decorative work done upon fine linen or the like by cutting away parts and pulling out the threads in places: a kind of work often associated with embroidery. In the more elaborate 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 work*, and climb a short ladder, and stand close to the roof among a group of workmen.
The Century, XXXIX. 221.

Fancy, fat, frosted work. See the adjectives.—**Gnarled work.** Same as *gnarling.*—**Granulated work.** See *granulated.*—**Hammered work.** See *hammer*[1].—**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 imitation of decorative borders and the like shown in paintings of Holbein and other artists of his time. The design is in outline without filling in, and consists of borders and other patterns of slight scrolls, 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 against external forces as the body changes in volume.—**Irish work.** See *Irish*[1].—**Lacertine work.** See *lacertine.*—**Laid work.** See *lay*[1].—**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 carving 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 incisions, so as to show the one metal through the incisions in the other. In another variety the incisions are filled in with a black composition similar to niello.—**Mother-of-pearl work.** See *mother-of-pearl.*—**Mounted work.** See *mounted.*—**Mynpuri work,** an inlay of wood with brass and other metals similar in its character to buhl, 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 *null.*—**Out of work.** (*a*) Out of working order.

There rises a fearful vision of the human race evolving machinery which will by-and-by throw itself fatally *out of work*. *George Eliot*, Theophrastus Such, xvii.

(*b*) Without employment: as, he was *out of work* and ill.—**Phrygian work.** See *Phrygian.*—**Pierced work.** See *pierced.*—**Pitched work.** See *pitch*[1].—**Plaited string work, pounced work, process work, public works.** See *plaited, pounced*[1], etc.—**Punctured work.** See *puncture.*—**Raised work.** See *raise*[1].—**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*, etc.—**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 *Swedish.*—**Tabular work.** Same 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 fringes 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 lie to one's work.** See *lie*[1].—**To make short work of** or **with.** (*a*) To bring to a speedy conclusion; accomplish at once. (*b*) To deal with or dispose of summarily.

Mr. Canning *made* very *short work of* poor Mr. Erskine.
H. Adams, Gallatin, p. 394.

To run the works. See *run*[1].—**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.—**Vizagapatam 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, chessboards, etc.—**Work and turn,** in *printing*, a form of type arranged to print two copies by turning the sheet.—**Work of art.** See *art*[2].—**Works of supererogation.** See *supererogation.* (See also *gingerbread-work, piqué-work, spider-work.*)=**Syn. 1.** *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.
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, Voyages, 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 *drudgery* are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, xiii.

workability (wėr-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *workable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Practicability; feasibleness.

The *workability* of compulsory notification would depend on the general practitioners. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 21.

workable (wėr'ka-bl), *a.* [< *work* + *-able.*] **1.** That can be worked, or that is worth working: as, a *workable* mine; *workable* coal. 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 *workable* to charity. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 410.

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 (wėr'ka-bl-nes), *n.* Practicableness; feasibility.

That fair trial which alone can test the *workableness* of any new scheme of social life. *J. S. Mill*, Socialism.

workaday (wėrk'a-dā), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *workyday.* Cf. *workday.*] **I.†** *n.* A working-day.

Trade, I cashier thee 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 (wėrk'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 wife. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxiv.

work-basket (wėrk'bas″ket), *n.* A basket used by women either to hold the implements for sewing, as needles, thread, scissors, or thimble, in which case 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 (wėrk'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 (wėrk'dā), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *werkdai, werkedei, werkedai, werrkedah*, workday, working-day, < AS. *weorc-dæg* (= G. *werk-tag, werkel-tag* = Icel. *verkdagr*); as *work* + *day*[1].] **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 lene myche of here deuocyone.
Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 1005.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a working-day or working-days.

Allow me my friends, my freedom, my rough companions, in their *work day* clothes. *Thackeray*, Philip, vi.

worked-off (wėrkt'ôf'), *a.* In *printing*, noting a form of type from which a required edition has been printed.

worker (wėr'kėr), *n.* [< ME. **worker, worcher;* < *work* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which works; a laborer; a toiler; a performer; a doer.

False apostles, deceitful *workers*. 2 Cor. xi. 13.

Men, my brothers, men the *workers*, ever reaping something new:
That which they have done but earnest 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. Rev.*, CXLII. 615.

2. In *entom.*, the neuter or undeveloped female 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 cows, 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 soldiers; these make war and capture slaves. See cuts under *Apidæ, Atta, Monomorium, Termes,* and *umbrella-ant.*

3†. Maker; creator.

And therfor in the *worcher* was the vyce,
And in the covetour that was so nyce.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 261.

4. In a carding-machine, one of the urchins, or small card-covered cylinders.—**5.** A leather-workers' two-handled knife, used in scraping hides.

worker-ant (wėr'kėr-ant), *n.* A working ant. See *worker*, 2.

worker-bee (wėr'kėr-bē), *n.* A working bee. See *worker*, 2.

worker-bobbin (wėr'kėr-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 under it.

worker-cell (wėr'kėr-sel), *n.* One of the cells of a honeycomb destined for the larva of a worker-bee. Eggs are laid in these first, afterward in the drone-cells and queen-cells.

workfellow (wėrk'fel″ō), *n.* One engaged in the same work with another. Rom. xvi. 21.

work-folk, work-folks (wėrk'fōk, wėrk'fōks), *n. pl.* 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 (wėrk'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *workful;* < *work* + *-ful.*] Full of activity and work; laborious; industrious. [Rare.]

You saw nothing in Coketown but what was severely *workful*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, i. 5.

workgirl (wėrk'gėrl), *n.* A girl or young woman who 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 *workgirl*.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 371.

In the establishment were seated nine *workgirls*.
Lancet, 1890, II. 951.

work-holder (wėrk'hōl″dėr), *n.* A device for holding a fabric 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 (wėrk'hous), *n.* [< late ME. *werke-howse*, AS. *weorc-hūs;* as *work* + *house*[1], *n.*] **1.** A house in which work is carried on; a manufactory.

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 Richelieu'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 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 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. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

A miser who has amassed a million suffers an old friend and benefactor to die in a *work-house*, and cannot be questioned before any tribunal.
Macaulay, 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 (wėrk'hous-shē″ting), *n.* Stout twilled cotton cloth, used for the roughest service, and occasionally as a ground for embroidery.

working (wėr'king), *n.* [< ME. *werking, werkynge, warkynge, worchinge;* verbal n. of *work*, *v.*] **1.** Action; operation: as, the *workings* of fancy.

Thei ben square and poynted of here owne kynde, bothe aboven and benethen, with outen *worchinge* of mannes hond. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 158.

For mankind they say a Woman was made first, which by the *working* of one of the gods conceived and brought forth children. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 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 Brontë*, Shirley, xxxv.

2. Method of operation; doing.

Al his *werking* nas hut fraude and deceit.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 356.

3. Fermentation: as, the *working* of yeast.—**4.** *pl.* The parts of a mine, quarry, or open-work in which, or near which, mining or quarrying is actually being carried 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*, *v. 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 in 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-circuit 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 *open work*, 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 (wėr'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *work*, *v.*] **1.** 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.

He 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 (wėr'king-bēm), *n.* In *mach.* See *beam*, 2 (*i*).

working-class (wėr'king-klas), *n.* A collective name for those who earn their bread by manual labor, such as mechanics and laborers: generally used in the plural.

working-day (wėr'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.

2. 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.

O, how full of briers is this *working-day* world!
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 12.

working-drawing (wėr'king-drâ″ing), *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 (wėr'king-fās), *n.* See *face*[1], 15 (*a*).

working-house (wėr'king-hous), *n.* A workshop; a factory.

In the quick forge and *working-house* of thought.
Shak., Hen. V., v., Prol., l. 23.

working-man (wėr'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 (wėr'king-out'), *n.* In *music*, that section of a work or movement which follows the exposition of the themes and precedes their recapitulation, and which is devoted to the development of fragments, or modifications of them, in a comparatively free and unsystematic way.

working-party (wėr'king-pär''ti), *n.* A party of soldiers told off for mechanical or manual work, as in the repair of fortifications, or the building of a causeway or a bridge.

working-plan (wėr'king-plan), *n.* Same as *working-drawing*.

working-point (wėr'king-point), *n.* In *mach.*, that part of a machine at which the effect required is produced.

working-rod (wėr'king-rod), *n.* Same as *pontil*.

work-lead (wėrk'led), *n.* [Tr. G. *werkblei*.] In *metal.*, the lead as it comes from the smelting-furnace, still containing a small percentage of impurities (to be removed by softening or refining) and the silver which the ore originally contained, and which is separated from the lead by pattinsonization (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 (wėrk'les), *a.* [< *work* + *-less*.] 1. Without work; not working; unemployed: as, a lazy, *workless* fellow. [Rare.]—2. Without works; not carried out or exemplified in works.

Ydle *worklesse* faith. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 411.

workman (wėrk'man), *n.*; pl. *workmen* (-men). [< ME. *werkman*, *wėrkmon*, *wercmon*, *weorcman*, < AS. (ONorth.) *wercmonn* (= Icel. *verkmathr*), workman; as *work* + *man*.] 1. A man who is employed in manual labor, whether skilled or unskilled; a worker; a toiler; specifically, an artificer, mechanic, or artisan; a handicraftsman.

Worthi is the *werkmon* his hure to haue.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 92.

The work of the hands of the *workman* with the ax.
Jer. x. 3.

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, workmanship.—**Employers and Workmen Act.** See *employer*.—**Master workman.** See *master*[1].—**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 (wėrk'man-līk), *a.* [< *workman* + *-like*.] Like or worthy of a skilful workman; hence, well-executed; skilful.

workmanlike (wėrk'man-līk), *adv.* [< *workmanlike*, *a.*] In a workmanlike manner.

They . . . doe iagge their flesh, both legges, armes, and bodies, as *workemanlike* as a jerkinmaker with vs pinketh a ierkin. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 504.

workmanly (wėrk'man-li), *a.* [< *workman* + *-ly*[1].] 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 (wėrk'man-li), *adv.* [< *workmanly*, *a.*] In a skilful manner; in a manner worthy of a competent workman.

The chappel [in Calicut] is on euery syde ful of painted deuyls; and in euery corner thereof sytteth a deuyll made of copper, and that so *workemanly* handeled that he semeth like flaming fire, miserably consuming the soules of men. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, 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., Ind., ii. 62.

A notable great Cup of siluer curiously wrought, with verses grauen in it, expressing the histories *workmanly* set out in the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 377.

workmanship (wėrk'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 with reference to the excellence or the reverse in its construction or execution.

A gorgeous girdle, curiously embost
With pearle and precious stone, worth many a marke;
Yet did the *workmanship* farre 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 of 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 (wėrk'mas''tėr), *n.* 1. The author, designer, producer, 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, l. 29.

Thy desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *Work-master*, leads to no excess.
Milton, 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 (wėrk'mis''tres), *n.* A female author, designer, producer, or performer of any work.

Dame Nature (the mother and *workemistrisse* of all things). *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 1. (*Richardson.*)

work-people (wėrk'pē''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 (wėrk'rō''lėr), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a weighted roller which winds up the work automatically as it is completed. *E. H. Knight.*

workroom (wėrk'röm), *n.* A room for working in, especially one in which women are employed.

workshop (wėrk'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 handicraft is carried on.

Supreme beauty is seldom found in cottages or *workshops*. *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 (wėrk'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 (wėrk'stōn), *n.* In *metal.*, in the ore-hearth (used in smelting lead ores), a flat plate of cast-iron connected with and sloping down from the front edge of the hearth-bottom. 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 cast in one piece, and sometimes separately. See *ore-hearth*.

work-table (wėrk'tā''bl), *n.* A table or stand containing small drawers, or, in some cases, a 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-bag made accessible by pulling out the under drawer.

workwoman (wėrk'wu̇m'an), *n.*; pl. *workwomen* (-wim''en). A woman who does manual labor for a living: not usually applied to brain-workers. See *workman*.

workyday† (wėrk'i-dā), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *workaday*.

world (wėrld), *n.* [< ME. *world, worlde, wurld, werld, weorld, worlt, woreld, wereld, woreld, weorulde*, also *word, werd, werde*, etc., < AS. *world, worold, woruld, weorold, weoruld* = OS. *werold* = D. *wereld* = MLG. *weerld, werld* = OHG. *weralt*, MHG. *werelt, werlt, welt*, G. *welt* = Icel. *veröld* = Sw. *verld* = Dan. *verden* (for **verlden*) (Goth. not recorded), 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 consonants, having undergone different contractions, represented by the ME. *word*, etc., and the G. *welt*), are represented by AS. *wer* (= Goth. *wair*), man, + *yldo*, age (< *eald*, old): see *wer*[1] 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.

If any Prince or Romane Consul did chaunce to make any lawe either necessarie or very profitable for the people, they did vse 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 Hellowes, 1577), p. 18.

2. Any state or sphere of existence; any wide scene of life or action: as, a future *world;* the *world* to come.

Yet tell me this, will there be no slanders,
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.

Par auenture ze haue nozt iherde
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 zut is, as ich leyue.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 112.

Ffor all the gold that euer may bee,
Ffro hethyn unto the *worldis* ende,
Thou bese neuer betrayede for mee.
Thomas of Erseldoune (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, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 106.

4. The inhabitants of the earth and their concerns 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 iew that al this herde,
"criste, thou art sauiour 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.

I have not loved the *world*, nor the *world* me.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 113.

There is a constant demand in the fashionable *world* for novelty. *Irving.*

Ye think the rustic cackle of your bourg
The murmur of the *world*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. The earth and all created things upon it; the terraqueous globe.

Men may well preven be experience and sotyle compassement of Wytte that, ȝif a man fond passages be Schippes that wolde go to serchen the *World*, men myghte go be Schippe alle abonte 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, i. 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 society; 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. *Waller.*

9. Any celestial orb or planetary body, especially considered as peopled, and as the scene 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 interests 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 hast given me. John xvii. 9.

11. The ways and manners of men; the practices of life; the habits, customs, and usages of society; social life in its various aspects.

'Tis 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., ii. 2. 134.

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 I know not what impressive effect. *Boswell*, Johnson, an. 1779.

He had seen the *world*, and mingled with society, yet retained the strong eccentricities of a man who had lived much alone. *Irving.*

12. A course of life; a career.

Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjustly. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

13. The current of events, especially as affecting the individual; circumstances or affairs, particularly those closely relating to one's self.

How goes the *world* with thee?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 98.

14. 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 konde fynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 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 cost 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.

All the wordle anon wenten hym again,
Men, wemen, children, of ech side moste and leste.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4838.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, *all the world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd
Shak., Lear, ii. 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 eni werk that he wrought aeththe i wol it hold,
ne wold i it were non other *al the world* to haue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 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, i. 17.

All the world to a hand-saw†. See *hand-saw*. — **Archetypal world.** See *archetypal*. — **A world,** a great deal: used especially with a comparative force.

'Tis *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., ii. 1. 313.

In the mills the boys are dressed in trousers *a world* too big, father's or grandfather's lopped off at the knees and all in tatters. *The Century*, XLI. 490

Axis of the world. See *axis*[1]. — **Ectypal world.** See *ectypal*. — **External world.** See *external*. — **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 Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3501.

He was, *for all the world*, like a forked radish.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 334.

Man of the world. See *man*. — **Noëtic world.** See *noetic*. — **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*[1]. — **The whole world,** the sum of what the world contains; the representative or equivalent 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 carry the world before one.** See *carry*. — **To go to the world†,** to get married.

Thus *goes* every one *to the world* but I; . . . 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 Audrey 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; unceasingly: also used attributively, meaning 'never-ending,' as in the quotation from Shakspere.

Nor dare I chide the *world-without-end* hour,
Whilst I, my sovereign, watch the clock for you.
Shak., Sonnets, lvii.

This man . . . thinks by talking *world without end* to make good his integrity. *Milton.*

=**Syn. 5.** *Globe*, etc. See *earth*[1].

world† (wėrld), *v. t.* [< *world*, *n.*] To introduce into the world; give birth to.

Like Lightening, it can strike the Child in the womb, and kill it ere 'tis *worlded*, when the Mother shall remain unhurt. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 59.

worlded (wėr'ded), *a.* Containing worlds. [Rare.]

The fires that arch this dusky dot —
Yon myriad-*worlded* way. *Tennyson*, Epilogue.

world-hardened (wėrld'här"dnd), *a.* Hardened by the love of worldly things.

worldhood† (wėrld'hůd), *n.* [< *world* + *-hood*.] 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'Israeli's Amen. of Lit., I. 363.

world-language (wėrld'lang"gwāj), *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 (wėrld'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *worldlinesse*, *werdlinesse*; < *worldly* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being worldly; worldly conduct. *Jer. Taylor.*

You may call your way of thinking prudence. I call it sinful *worldliness*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xviii.

worldling (wėrld'ling), *n.* [< *world* + *-ling*[1].] 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. IV., v. 3. 103.

Worldlings, whose whimp'ring folly holds the losses
Of honor, pleasure, health, and wealth such crosses.
Quarles, Emblems, i., Epig. 6.

worldly (wėrld'li), *a.* [< ME. *worldly*, *worldlich*, *wurldlic*, *woreldlike*, < AS. *weoruldlic*; as *world* + *-ly*[1].] **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 Prayer, 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 fynde religioun
In *worldly* habitacioun.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 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.*)

=**Syn. 1.** Mundane, terrestrial, sublunary. — **1** and **3.** *Worldly*, *Secular*, *Temporal*, *Earthly*, *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 or 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 *worldly*, the sense of mundane, but in the sense of unspirituality 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 (wėrld'li), *adv.* [< ME. **worldliche*, *wordliche*, *werdliche*, *weoruldliche*; < *worldly*, *a.*] In a worldly manner; with relation to this life.

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise
By simply meek. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 568.

worldly-minded (wėrld'li-mīn"ded), *a.* Having a worldly mind; devoted to temporal pleasures and concerns.

worldly-mindedness (wėrld'li-mīn"ded-nes), *n.* The state or character of being worldly-minded. *Bp. Sanderson.*

worldly-wise (wėrld'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 (wėrld'ōld), *a.* As old as the world; very old; reaching back through the ages.

world-riche†, *n.* [ME., < *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*.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 77.

world-wearied (wėrld'wēr"id), *a.* Tired of the world.

world-wide (wėrld'wid), *a.* As wide as the world; extending over or pervading all the world; widely spread: as, *world-wide* fame; specifically, in *zoögeog.*, 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 (wėrm), *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, = Icel. *ormr* (for **vormr*) = Sw. Dan. *orm* (for **vorm*) = Goth. *waurms*, a worm, = L. *vermis*; cf. Gr. *ῥόμος*, *ῥώοξ* (**ῥόμος*), a wood-worm; cf. Lith. *kirmis*, worm, = OBulg. *chrŭrĭ* = Russ. *chervĭ*, 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 *wormе* 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.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 305.

(*b*) Any helminth, whether parasitic 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-eel*. (*c*) One of several long slender vermiform echinoderms, as some holothurians and related forms. See *Vermiformia*, and cuts under *Synapta* and *trepang*. (*d*) Some small or slender acarine or mite, or its larva, as the worm found in sebaceous follicles. See *comedo* and *Demodex*. (*e*) A myriapod; a centiped or milleped; a gally-worm. (*f*) The larva, grub, maggot, or caterpillar of many true hexapod insects: as, bag-*worm*; boll-*worm*; book-*worm*; wire-*worm*; sod-*worm*; snake-*worm*; joint-*worm*; silk*worms*. See the compounded and otherwise qualified names.

The larvæ of the bee-moth are frequently but improperly so called. Indeed when *worms* are spoken of by the ordinary beekeeper, the larvæ of the bee-moth are almost always meant. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 78.

(*g*) The adult of some true insects whose body is long and flexible, as a glow-worm. (*h*) One of several long slender crustaceans with short legs or none, which attach to or burrow in other animals, bore 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. (*k*†) A serpent; a snake; a dragon. For a modern instance in composition, see *worm-snake*, 1.

He [Satan] . . .
Wente in to a *wirme*, and tolde me a tale.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 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, Poetaster, Ind.

2. Technically, in *zoöl.*, any member of the Linnean class *Vermes*, or of the modern phylum 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 *Vermes*, 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.

Thus chides she Death—
"Grim-grinning ghost, earth's *worm*, what dost thou mean,
To stifle beauty and to steal his breath?"
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 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!
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.

Beatrice. The true value,
Tak 't of my truth, is near three hundred ducats.
De Flores. 'Twill hardly buy a capcase for one's conscience though,
To keep it from the *worm*.
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*.

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 tongue.
S. Butler.

6. Anything thought to resemble a worm in appearance, or in having a spiral or curved movement. (*a*) The spiral part of a corkscrew or of a woodscrew. 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 bore soft rock. *E. H. Knight.*

7. *pl.* Any disease or disorder arising from the presence of parasitic worms in the intestines or other tissues; helminthiasis.—**Clover-hay worm.** See *clover*.—**Cystic worm.** See *cystic*[1].—**Double worms,** the genus *Diplozoon*. 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 worms**†. 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, *Antheræa assama*.

Silk cloth is made from the cocoons of the *mugá worm*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 225.

Palm worm, the larva of one of the palm weevils, *Rhynchophorus* (*Calandra*) *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 *rack*[1], 6.—**Reshta worm,** the guinea-worm, *Dracunculus* (or *Filaria*) *medinensis*. See cut under *Filaria*.—**Ringed, star-mouthed, tailed, vesicular worms.** See the adjectives.—**White-rag worm.** Same as *lurg*.—**Worm gearing.** Same as *worm-gear*.

worm (wėrm), *v.* [= D. *wurmen*, torment oneself, vex oneself, worry, work hard; cf. G. *würmen*, 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 the grass to within forty or fifty feet of the rifle-pits. *The Century*, XXIX. 139.

2. To work or act slowly, stealthily, or secretly.

When debates and fretting jealousies
Did *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 favor.

I was endeavoring to settle some points of the greatest consequence; and had *worned 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, remove, 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.

3†. 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 eury 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 binding 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 made it up with him by tying a collar of rainbow riband about his neck for a token that he is never to be *wormed* any more. *H. 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.*

7. To remove the beard of (an oyster or mussel).—8†. To give a spiral form to; put a thread on.

Grow'n more cunning, hollow things he formeth,
He hatcheth Files, and winding Vices *worneth*,
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 Handy-Crafts.

9. *Naut.*, to wind rope-yarns, spun yarn, or similar material spirally round (a rope) so as to fill the spaces between the strands and render the surface smooth for parceling and serving. See cuts under *parceling* and *serving-mallet*.

wormal (wôr'mal), *n.* Same as *warble*[3].

worm-bark (wėrm'bärk), *n.* See *cabbage-tree*, 2, and *Andira*.

worm-burrow (wėrm'bur″ō), *n.* A fossil worm-cast; a scolite or helmintholite.

worm-cast (wėrm'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 (wėrm'kod), *n.* See *cod*[2].

worm-colic (wėrm'kol″ik), *n.* Intestinal pain due to the presence of worms.

worm-dye (wėrm'dī), *n.* Same as *vermeil*.

worm-eat (wėrm'ēt), *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 injuriously, 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-eat† (wėrm'et), *p. a.* Same as *worm-eaten*.

Worm-eat stories of old times. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. iv. 6.

worm-eaten (wėrm'ē″tn), *p. a.* [< ME. **wormeten, wormethe*; < *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, fruit.

We see the corne blasted, trees stricken downe, floures fall, woode *wormeaten*, cloath denoured with mosthes, cattell doe ende, and menne doe die.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 192.

Concave as a covered goblet or a *worm-eaten* nut.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4. 27.

2. Old, worn-out, or worthless, as if eaten by worms. *Ralcigh*, Hist. World (ed. 1687), p. 58.

worm-eatenness (wėrm'ē″tn-nes), *n.* The state of being worm-eaten, or as if worm-eaten; decay; rot.

worm-eater (wėrm'ē″tėr), *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; Latham.*

worm-eating (wėrm'ē″ting), *a.* Habitually eating worms; feeding or subsisting upon 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 States.

wormed (wėrmd), *a.* [< *worm* + *-ed*[2].] 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.

wormer (wėr'mėr), *n.* 1. Same as *worm*, 6 (*a*) and (*b*).—2. An angler who fishes with worms for bait; a worm-fisher. [Colloq.]

worm-fence (wėrm'fens), *n.* A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails at an angle 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 (wėrm'fē″vėr), *n.* A feverish condition in children which is attributed to the presence of intestinal parasites.

worm-fisher (wėrm'fish″ėr), *n.* One who fishes with worms for bait.

worm-fowl† (wėrm'fonl), *n. pl.* [< ME. *wermfoul*; < *worm* + *fowl*[1].] Birds which live on worms.

"I for *werm-foul*," seyde the lewd kokkow.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 505.

worm-gear (wėrm'gēr), *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 (wėrm'gras), *n.* 1. Same as *pink-root*, 2.—2. An old name of a species of stonecrop, *Sedum album*, given on account of its worm-like leaves.

wormgut (wėrm'gut), *n.* Same as *silkworm gut*. See *gut*, *n.*, 4.

worm-hole (wėrm'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 (wėrm'hōld), *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 Olaus Worm, a Danish physician and scientist (1588–1654).—**Wormian bones.** See *bone*[1].

wormil (wôr'mil), *n.* Same as *wormal*. See *warble*[3].

worming-pot (wėr'ming-pot), *n.* In *pottery*, a device for placing bands, stripes, or other ornaments 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 (wėrm'lär″vä), *n.* The larva of a worm; the larval stage of one of the *Vermes*.

worm-like (wėrm'lik), *a.* Resembling a worm in shape or movement; vermiform; vermicular; spiral or spirally twisted.

wormling (wėrm'ling), *n.* [= Icel. *yrmlingr*: as *worm* + *-ling*[1].] A little worm; hence, a weak, mean creature.

O dusty *wormling!* dar'st thou strive and stand
With Heav'ns high Monarch? wilt thou (wretch) demand
Count of his deeds?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

wormod†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wormwood*. *Wyclif.*

worm-oil (wėrm'oil), *n.* Same as *wormseed-oil*.

wormpipe (wėrm′pīp), *n.* The worm of a still.

The gas then in its passage through the *worm-pipe* of the condenser (which is always surrounded with cold water) is condensed. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 727.

worm-powder (wėrm′pou′dėr), *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the intestinal canal or other open cavities of the body.

worm-punch (wėrm′punch), *n.* A small, rather slender punch, used by coopers for clearing out worm-holes in staves or heads of casks, for the purpose of stopping the holes with wooden plugs to prevent leaking.

worm-rack (wėrm′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 *rack*[1], 6.

worm-safe (wėrm′sāf), *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 the worm. The mean specific gravity of the liquor is indicated by the hydrometer.

wormseed (wėrm′sēd), *n.* 1. Same as *santonica*. See *santonica* and *santonin*.

Worme-seede [cometh] from Persia.
Hakluyt'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, 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-wormseed*.—**American wormseed.** See def. 2.—**Barbary wormseed,** the heads of species of *Artemisia* growing in Syria and Arabia, used like santonica.—**Levant wormseed.** See *santonica*.—**Oil of wormseed.** See *oil* and *wormseed-oil*.—**Spanish wormseed,** a chenopodiaceous plant, *Salsola* (*Halogeton, Caroxylon*) *tamariscifolia*, or particularly its seed, which is used as an anthelmintic.—**Treacle-wormseed.** See def. 3.

wormseed-mustard (wėrm′sēd-mus′tärd), *n.* See *mustard*.

wormseed-oil (werm′sēd-oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained from wormseed. It is probably without active medicinal properties.

worm-shaft (wėrm′shäft), *n.* The screw-threaded shaft which engages the teeth of a worm-gear or worm-wheel.

worm-shaped (wėrm′shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a worm; vermiform; vermicular.

worm-shell (wėrm′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 (wėrmz′mēt), *n.* Food for worms; dead flesh. [Rare.]

I am dead
Already, girl; and *so* is she and he;
We are all *worms'-meat* now.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

worm-snake (wėrm′snāk), *n.* 1. A blindworm; a worm-like angiostomatous or scolecophidian snake of the suborder *Typhlopoidea;* a ground-snake, as *Carphophis* (or *Celuta*) *amœna*.—2. Same as *snakeworm*.

worm-tea (wėrm′tē), *n.* A decoction of some plant, generally a bitter plant, used as an anthelmintic.

worm-track (wėrm′trak), *n.* Same as *worm-cast*, 2.

wormul (wôr′mul), *n.* Same as *warble*[3].

worm-wheel (wėrm′hwēl), *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless or tangent screw or worm, receiving or imparting motion. By this means a powerful effect with a diminished rate of motion is communicated from one revolving shaft to another. See *tangent screw* (under *tangent*), *endless screw* (under *endless*, with cut); also cuts under *Hindley's screw* (at *screw*) and under *steam-engine*.

wormwood (wėrm′wůd). *n.* [< ME. *wormwod*, an altered form, simulating *worm* + *wood*[1], of the earlier *wermode*, *wermad*, *warmod*, < AS. *wermod* = MD. *wermoed*, *wermoet*, *wermōt*, *wermōde*, *wermēde*, *warmōt*, *warmōde*, etc., = OHG. *werimuota*, *werumōte*, *wermuota*, *warmuota*, MHG. *wermuot*, *wermüete*, G. *wermuth* (> F. *vermout*), wormwood; formation uncertain: appar. lit. 'keep-mind,' preserver of the mind, from a supposed belief in its medicinal virtues (so hellebore was called in AS. *wēdeberge*, preservative against madness), < AS. *werian* (= D. *weren*, *weeren* = MHG. *weren*, G. *wehren*, etc.), defend, protect, keep, + *mod*, mood, mind: see *wear*[2] and *mood*[1].] A somewhat woody perennial herb, *Artemisia Absinthium*, native in Europe 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 intermittents 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, santonica*, and *sage-brush*.

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
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 *wormwood* 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.

Biennial wormwood, *Artemisia biennis*, a weed of the interior northern United States, now spreading eastward. It grows from 1 to 3 feet high, and has once- or twice-pinnatifid leaves, with numerous small greenish heads crowded in their axils.—**Oil of wormwood,** a volatile oil distilled from the common wormwood, usually of a dark-green color, containing the property of the herb.—**Roman wormwood.** (*a*) *Artemisia Pontica*, an Old 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 artemisiæfolia*, a bitter plant with foliage dissected somewhat like that of an artemisia.—**Salt of wormwood.** See *salt*[1].—**Sea wormwood,** the European *Artemisia maritima*.—**Silver wormwood,** *Artemisia argentea*, a silvery silky shrub of Madeira.—**Tartarian wormwood.** Same as *santonica*, 1.—**Tree-wormwood,** *Artemisia arborescens*, an erect tree-like species found on rocky shores and islands of the Mediterranean.—**Wild wormwood** of the West Indies. See *Parthenium*.—**Wormwood wine,** wine which has received a bitter taste from having artemisia steeped in it. Compare *vermouth*.

wormwood-moth (wėrm′wůd-môth), *n.* A rare British noctuid, *Cucullia absinthii*. It is gray with black spots, and its larva feeds on wormwood. It is found chiefly in Devonshire and Cornwall.

wormwood-pug (wėrm′wůd-pug), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eupithecia absinthiata*, whose larva feeds upon wormwood.

wormy (wėr′mi), *a.* [< *worm* + *-y*[1].] 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; mean; debased; grovelling; 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. *Mrs. Browning.*

worn (wôrn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *wear*[1], *v.*] 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 'tis well *worn* too now.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, 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 plumèd bier—
Even his horse, now he is dead, is dear.
T. B. Aldrich, Lander.

wornal, wornil (wôr′nal, -nil), *n.* Same as *wormal*. See *warble*[3].

worn-out (wôrn′out), *a.* 1. So much injured by wear as to be unfit for use: as, a *worn-out* coat or hat.—2. Wearied; exhausted, as with toil.

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.

worowet, *v.* A Middle English form of *worry*.

worpet, worparet. Old spellings of *warp, warper*.

worret (wur′et), *v.* See *worrit*.

worricow (wur′i-kou), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *worrycow* and *wirrycow;* < *worry* + *cow*, a goblin, scarecrow.] 1. A hobgoblin; the devil.

Worricows and gyre-carlins that haunted about the auld wa's at e'en. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

2. Any frightful object; an ugly, awkward-looking person; a fright; a bugbear; a scarecrow.

What a *worricow* the man doth look!
Naylor, Reynard the Fox, 39. (*Davies.*)

[Scotch in both uses.]

worrier (wur′i-ėr), *n.* [< *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 (wur′i-les), *a.* [< *worry* + *-less*.] Free from worry.

The professor, leading a comparatively congenial and *worriless* life, is a deeper sleeper and a less frequent dreamer [than the teacher]. *Science*, XIII. 88.

worriment (wur′i-ment), *n.* [< *worry* + *-ment*.] Trouble; anxiety; worry. [Colloq.]

worrisome (wur′i-sum), *a.* [< *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), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *worret;* a dial. form, with excrescent *t*, of *worry, v.*] To worry. [Colloq. or slang.]

I don't tell everything to your papa. I should only *worrit* him and vex him. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiv.

Why, father, how you keep on *worriting!*
Wyatt Melville, White Rose, I. vii.

worrit (wur′it), *n.* [< *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 (wur′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. *worgen* = OHG. *wurgan*, MHG. G. *würgen*, strangle, suffocate, choke; cf. AS. *wearh, wearg, werg*, 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 *ywurewid* 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 *worries* 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 ate 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. (see *tease*), disturb, disquiet.

II. *intrans.* 1. To choke; be suffocated, as by something stopping the windpipe. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And, like a fool, did est the cow,
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 discouraged, are most apt to *worry* 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 England. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 431.

worry (wur'i), *n.*; pl. *worries* (-iz). [< *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, iii.

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.* [< *worrying* + *-ly*[2].] In a worrying manner; teasingly; harassingly.

worschipen†, *v.* A Middle English form of *worship*.

worse (wėrs), *a. compar.* [1. compar. *worse;* early mod. E. also *warse, wars;* < ME. *wors, wurse, wirse, werse, wors, wers,* < AS. *wirsa, wyrsa* = OS. *wirsa* = OFries. *wirra, werra* = MHG. *wirser* = Icel. *verri* = Sw. *värre* = Dan. *værre* = Goth. *wairsiza*, worse; with compar. suffix (lost or assimilated in the later forms, but appearing in the Goth. *wairsiza*), 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. *war*[1], and see *war*[2] (Sc. *wuur*, etc.), ult. a doublet of *worse*. Cf. *worser*. II. superl. *worst*, < ME. *worste, werste, wurst,* < 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 *bad, evil, ill;* more bad, evil, ill, unfortunate, or undesirable; 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 flesshe if I assay,
then the blode wil ryn a-way;
for-done ge haue me with your 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 all lernynge in derision. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

She . . . was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse*.
Mark v. 26.

What were thy lips the *worse* for one poor kiss?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 207.

Sir Oliver S. You have had no opportunity of showing 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 Scandal, iii. 1.

But what gave rise
To no little surprise,
Nobody seemed one penny the *worse!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 212.

Sometimes used substantively in the sense of something less good, desirable, fortunate, favorable, etc.

Thus bad begins and *worse* remains behind.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 179.

Ah, farewell,
Lest of mine eyes thou shouldst have *worse* to tell
Than now thou hast.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 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 spurious 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 than before.

The folk of Troie hemselven so misleden
That with *the wors* at nyght homward they fledden.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 49.

Longe it endured that oon cowde not sey whiche party *had the werse*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 459.

His enemyes preuailed 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 fled 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).

worse (wėrs), *adv. compar.* [I. compar. *worse*, < ME. *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 *bet*[1]): 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 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,
Ill-faced, *worse* bodied, shapeless everywhere.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 20.

O Master Mayberry! before your servant to dance a Lancashire horupipe! 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† (wėrs), *v.* [< 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 daye to daye. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

II. *trans.* To worst; put to disadvantage; discomfit.

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes.
Milton, P. L., vi. 440.

worsen (wėr'sn), *v.* [= Icel. *versna;* < *worse* + *-en*[1]. 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 deteriorate.

It is still Episcopacie that before all our eyes *worsens* and sluggs the most learned and seeming religious of our Ministers. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

The working-men are left to foolish devices, and keep *worsening* themselves; the best heads among them forsake their born comrades, and go in for a house with a high door-step and a brass knocker. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, v.

2. To obtain advantage of. *Southey.* [Rare.]

worser (wėr'sėr), *a.* and *adv.* [< *worse* + *-er*[3]; 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., 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 (wėr'ship), *n.* [< ME. *worship, worshipe, worshippe, worshepe, worsehip, wurship, wurschipe, wirschip, wurthshipe, worthschipe, worthschepe, worthssipe, wurthschipe, wurthsciрe,* < AS. *weorthscipe, wyrthscipe*, honor, < *weorth, wurth*, worthy, honorable, + *-scipe* (> E. *-ship*): see *worth*[2], *a.*, and *-ship.*] 1. Honor; dignity; distinction; worthiness; honorable character or condition; good name; credit.

Brynges wynes into wondur thaire *worship* to lose;
And ertes ay to euyll ende & ernyst by the last.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2942.

That were to me grete *wurship*, yef I sholde dye for my lorde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 66.

Upon paine of my life, this young knight shall come unto great *worship*.
Sir T. Malory, Mort d'Arthure, III. xxxii.

Keep smooth your face, and still maintain your *worship*
With Berinthia. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, ii. 3.

2. The outward recognition of merit; reverence; respect; deference.

Then shalt thou have *worship* in the presence of them that sit 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, ii., Expl.

The allies, 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 lesson 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 Hero-*worship*, lives perennially in the human bosom.
Carlyle, Boswell's Johnson.

5. Praise; glorification; celebration.

And therfore thei don gret *Worschipe* thereto, and kepen it [an oak tree] full besyly. *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 caluary,
In *wirschip* of the eros 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-man?
Face. This is his *worship*.
Dap. Is he a doctor?
Face. Yes. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

House (or place) of worship. (*a*†) A house or place of distinction.

As sche hadde seyn hused [used] in *places of worschip*.
Paston Letters, III. 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* belonging to that manor. *Archæologia*, V. 197.

Worship of images. See *image-worship*.

worship (wėr'ship), *v.*; pret. and pp. *worshiped, worshipped*, ppr. *worshiping, worshipping.* [< ME. *worshipen, worshippen, worschipen, worschupen, worshepen, wurschepen, worssipien, wirchipen, worthschipen, wurthschipen, wurthsupen, worthsipien;* < *worship, n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To honor; respect; regard with reverence, respect, or 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 Plowman (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 *worshiped* 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.

He is fader of fei that formed ow alle
Bothe with fel and with face, and gaf ow fyue wittes,
Forte *worschupen* him therwith, while ge beoth heere.
Piers Plowman (A), i. 15.

Thou shalt *worship* no other god. Ex. xxxiv. 14.

The Kotas *worship* two silver plates, which they regard as husband and wife; they have no other deity.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 217.

4. To love or admire inordinately; devote one's self to; act toward or treat as if divine; idolize: as, to *worship* wealth or power.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her.
Carew, A Cruel Mistress.

Rose of the Garden! such is woman's lot:
Worshipp'd when blooming; when she fades, forgot.
Moore, Rose of the Desert.

Crown thyself, worm, and *worship* thine own lusts!
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=**Syn. 3.** *Adore, Worship, Reverence*, etc. See *adore*[1].

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*. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 813.

2. To love or admire a person inordinately.

Was it for this I have loved, and waited, and *worshipped* in silence? *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, iii.

worshipability (wėr″ship-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *worshipable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Worthiness of worship, or of being worshiped. *Coleridge.* [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

worshipable (wėr′ship-a-bl), *a.* [< *worship* + *-able.*] Capable of or worthy of being worshiped. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

worshiper, worshipper (wėr′ship-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *worschipere*; < *worship* + *-er*[1].] One who worships; especially, one who pays divine honors to any being; an adorer.

Outlast thy Deity?
Deity? nay, thy *worshippers*.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

worshipful (wėr′ship-fûl), *a.* [< ME. *worshipful, wurshipful, worthssiprol*; < *worship* + *-ful.*] **1.** Claiming respect; worthy of honor on account of character, dignity, etc.; honorable.

But *worshipful* chanouns religious,
Ne demeth nat that I selaundre your hous,
Although my tale of a chanoun be.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 439.

He was oon of the *wurshipfullest* men of all the contre.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 5.

I was born of *worshipful* parents myself, in an ancient family. *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 (wėr′ship-fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *worshipfully*; < *worship* + *-ful* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Honorably; creditably.

Hee is a gentleman wel and *worshipfully* borne and bredde.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Forewords, p. lx.

This woman [Shore's wife] was born in London, *worshipfully* friended, honestly brought up, and very well married. *Sir T. More*, Rich. III. (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 *worshipfully* accompanyed, with a certein of the seid hous, home to his place.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 414.

See that she be buried *worshipfully*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

worshipfulness (wėr′ship-fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being worshipful.

worshipless (wėr′ship-les), *a.* [< *worship* + *-less.*] Destitute of worship or of worshipers. [Rare.]

How long by tyrants shall thy land be trod?
How long thy temple *worshipless*, O God?
Byron, On Jordan's Banks.

worshiplyt (wėr′ship-li), *adv.* [< ME. **worshiply, wurchyply*; < *worship* + *-ly*[2].] Honorably; respectfully; becomingly; with becoming respect or dignity.

My Lord Chancelor wold that my master schuld be beryed *wurchyply*, and C. mark almes done for hym.
Paston Letters, I. 494.

worshipper, *n.* See *worshiper.*

worship-worthyt (wėr′ship-wėr″ŦHi), *a.* Worthy or deserving of honor or respect; worshipful.

Then were the wisest of the people *worship-worthy*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 126.

worst (wėrst), *a.* and *n.* [See *worse.*] **I.** *a. superl.* The superlative of *bad, evil*, or *ill*; bad in the highest degree, whether morally, physically, financially, or otherwise: as, the *worst* sinner; the *worst* disease; the *worst* evil that can befall a state or an individual.

Of alle wymmanne
Wurst was Godhild thanne;
For Murri heo weop sore,
And for horn ȝute 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 one's *worst*.

Take good heart, *the worst* is past, sir.
You are dispossest. *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 entirely.

Who ever knew Truth *put to the worst* in a free and open encounter? *Milton*, Areopagitica.

worst (wėrst), *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 verb).

When thou didst hate him *worst*. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 106.

worst (wėrst), *v.* [Appar. < *worst*, *a.*, like *worse*, *v.*, < *worse*, *a.*; but prob. rather a var. of *worse*, with exerescent *t* after *s*, due to association with *worst*, *a.*, or with the pret. *worsed* of *worse*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 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 fail 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 neighbourhood *worsting*, . . . had long been a distress to him.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, i.

worsted (wůs′ted), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *worsted, worstede, worstet*; so called from *Worsted*, now *Worstead*, in Norfolk, where it was first manufactured; < AS. *Wurthestede*, < *wurth, worth*, 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, carpets, etc.

Of double *worstede* was his semi-cope.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 262.

Item, j. hallyng of blewe *worstet*, contayning in lenthe xiij. yerds, and in bredthe iiij. yerds.
Paston Letters, I. 480.

If a tenant carried but a piece of bread and cheese to eat by the way, or an inch of *worsted* to mend his stockings, he should forfeit his whole parcel.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

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 yarn: as, *worsted* stockings. — **Worsted braid**, braid for dress-trimming and similar purposes, including that made of ordinary wool, and of alpaca, mohair, and the like. — **Worsted damask.** See *damask*, 1 (c). — **Worsted yarn.** See *yarn*[1].

worsted-work (wůs′ted-wėrk), *n.* Work done with worsted; especially, needlework done with threads of soft loose wool upon open canvas, the threads of the canvas guiding the worker, who counts them or the openings.

wort[1] (wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *wort, wurt, wert, wirte, wrt*, < AS. *wyrt*, a plant, = OS. *wurt*, root, flower, = OHG. MHG. G. *wurz*, root, plant, = Icel. *urt* (for *vurt*), also spelled *jurt* (perhaps borrowed) = Sw. *ört* = Dan. *urt* = Goth. *waurts*, plant, root; also in dim. form, D. *wortel* = OHG. *wurzala*, MHG. G. *wurzel*, root. Cf. *root*[1] 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-, stitch-wort*, etc. See *colewort, liverwort*, etc.

Laboreres that hane no lande to lyue on but her handes
Deyned nouȝt to dyne a-day nyȝt-olde *wortes*.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 310.

In a bed of *wortes* stille 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.

wort[2] (wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *wort, worte*, < AS. *wyrte* (in comp. *mux-wyrte*, lit. 'mash-wort'), wort, new beer, = MD. *wort*, wort, new beer, = LG. *wort* = G. *würze*, wort, spice, seasoning, = Icel. *virtr* = Sw. *vört* = Norw. *vyrt, vort*, wort, < 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, berm, *wort*, and argoile.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 260.

2. An infusion of malt, formerly used in scurvy and as a dressing to foul ulcers. — **Setting the wort.** Same as *pitching*, 4.

wort[3] (wėrt), *n.* Same as *whort.*

wort-condenser (wėrt′kon-den″sėr), *n.* In *brewing*, a surface-condenser used to condense the vapor rising from wort in the process of boiling. *E. H. Knight.*

wort-cooler (wėrt′kö″lėr), *n.* In *brewing*, an apparatus for cooling wort; specifically, a series of pipes through which cold water or other refrigerant is passed while the wort is allowed to trickle over the exterior to cool it.

wort-filter (wėrt′fil″tėr), *n.* In *brewing*, a filtering apparatus for separating the clear liquor from the boiled mash.

worth[1] (wėrth), *v. i.* [< ME. *worthen, wurthen, wrthen* (pret. *warth, wearth, werth*, pl. *wurthen, worthen*, pp. *worden*, also *wurthen, worthen*), < AS. *wurthan, wurthan, wyrthan* (pret. *wearth*, pl. *wurdon*, pp. *ge-worden*), become, be, = D. *worden* = OHG. *werdan*, MHG. *werden*, G. *werden* = Icel. *vertha* = Sw. *varda* = Dan. *vorde* = Goth. *wairthan*, become, = L. *vertere*, turn, *verti*, turn into (see *verse*[1]). Hence ult. *weird*, and the suffix *-ward.*] **1†.** To be or become.

"Daris," he sede, "ihc *wurthe* ded
Bute if thu do me sumne red."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

Sane ȝow fro myschaunce,
And ȝiue ȝow 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 *woe worth the day, the man*, etc., in which *worth* is equivalent to *be to*, and the noun is in the dative.

ȝif i wrong seie any word *wo worth* me euer.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4118.

Wo worth the faire gemme vertules!
Wo worth that herb also that doth no boote!
Wo worth that beaute that is routheles!
Wo 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, *woe worth the day*,
That costs thy life, my gallant gray!
Scott, L. of the L., i 9.

To worth of†, to heed; pay attention to.

Wel *worthe of* dremes ay this olde wyves,
And treweliche, ek augurye of thise foweles.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 379.

worth[2] (wėrth), *a.* [< ME. *worth, wurth, werth*, < AS. *weorth, wurth*, worth, worthy, honorable, = OS. *werth* = MD. *weerd, waerd*, D. *waard* = MLG. *wert* = OHG. *werd*, MHG. *wert*, G. *wert*, commonly misspelled *werth* = Icel. *verthr* = Sw. *värd* = Dan. *værd*, worth, = Goth. *wairths*, adj., worthy; prob. not, as some suppose, < *worth*[1], *v.*, there being no connection of sense. It may be an orig. pp. with formative (*-th*[2] = *-d*[2]); but the root is uncertain. Hence *worth*[2], *n.*, *worthy, worthful, worthship* > *worship*, etc.] **1†.** Worthy; honorable; esteemed; estimable.

Ther william was & his *worth* burde (wife).
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2522.

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 measurement 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 deuel 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 estate 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. III., i. 3. 82.

Poor Rutilus spends all he 's *Worth*,
In hopes of setting one good Dinner forth.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

(*c*) Having a specified moral value or importance; estimable 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 Memoriam.

3. Entitled to, by reason of excellence, importanee, ete.; meriting; deserving: having the same construetion 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 anger.
Fletcher, Spanish 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.

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*[1].—**Worth the whistle.** See *whistle*.—**Worth while.** See *while*[1].

worth[2] (wėrth), *n.* [< ME. *worth*, *werth*, *wurth*, *wrth*, also *worthe*, *wurthe*, *werthe*, < AS. *weorth*, *wurth* = OS. *werth*, *werd* = D. *waarde* = OHG. *werd* (> Lith. *vertas*, OBulg. *vredu*?), MHG. *wert*, G. *wert*, *werth* = Icel. *verth* = Sw. *värde* = Dan. *værd* = Goth. *wairths*, value; from the adj.: see *worth*[2], *a.*] **1**†. Honor; dignity.

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 *worths*,
And thus low bow in reverence to your virtues.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

Old letters, breathing of her *worth*.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

3. Value; importance; excellence; valuable or desirable qualities: said of things.

Thy youth's proud livery, so gazed on now,
Will be a tatter'd weed, of small *worth* held.
Shak., Sonnets, ii.

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 yow atte barre,
And yit yeue ye 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 pennie.
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 offense.

It becometh me to take it *in good worth*; I am not better than he was. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Merit*, ete. See *desert*[2].—**4.** *Value*, *Cost*, etc. See *price*.

worthful (wėrth'fụl), *a.* [< ME. *wurthful*, *worthvolle*, < AS. *weorthfull*, valuable, < *weorth*, worth: see *worth*[2] and *-ful*.] Full of worth; worthy. *Marston*.

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 Malacea, Hong Kong on the route to Canton and Shanghai, are all very *worthful*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 373.

worthily (wėr'ŦHi-li), *adv.* [< ME. *worthilieche*, worthily; < *worthy* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a worthy manner; honorably; with due dignity, reverence, or respect; reverently.

Worthili hire he wolcomed wen he hire mette.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4290.

2. Exeellently; rightly; beeomingly; suitably; fittingly.

Thou and thy meaner fellows your last service
Did *worthily* perform. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 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; aecording to merit.

They would not leave their sins, . . . therefore their destruction came *worthily* upon them.
Latimer, Sermons and Remains (Parker ed.), p. 51.

Had the gods done so, I had not now
Worthily term'd them mereiless 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 *worthily* 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, Sermons.

worthiness (wėr'thi-nes), *n.* [< ME. *worthinesse*, *worthynesse*; < *worthy*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being worthy; honor; exeellence; 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*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** See *worth*[2], *n.*

worthless (wėrth'les), *a.* [< *worth*[2] + *-less*; < AS. *wurthleás*, < *wurth*, worth, + *-leás*, 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 *worthless* leaves.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, On a Pear-tree.

2. Laeking in or destitute of worth, dignity, excellenee, or merit; mean; eontemptible.

Some *worthless* slave of thine I'll slay.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 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 schoolboy, *worthless* of such honour.
Shak., J. C., v. 1. 61.

Her boons let foolish Fortune throw
On *worthless* 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, depraved, graceless, trashy, trumpery, flimsy, tinsel, trifling, paltry, frivolous.

worthlessly (wėrth'les-li), *adv.* In a worthless manner.

worthlessness (wėrth'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being worthless.

worthly† (wėrth'li), *a.* [ME. *worthely*, *wurthliche*; < *worth*[2] + *-ly*[1].] Worthy; excellent.

What schulde the mone ther compas clym,
& to euen wyth that *worthly* lyȝt
That schynez vpon brokez brym?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 1071.

But onely the *worthely* warke of my wyll
In my sprete sall enspyre the mighte of me.
York Plays, p. 2.

worthy (wėr'ŦHi), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *worthy*, *worthi*, *wurthy*, *wurthi*, worthy (not found in AS.), = OS. *wirthig* = MD. *weerdigh* = MLG. *werdig* = OHG. *wirdig*, MHG. *wirdec*, G. *würdig*, worthy, = Icel. *verthugr* = Sw. *värdig* = Dan. *værdig*; as *worth*[2] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having worth; of high standing or degree; honorable; worshipful; exeellent; deserving of honor, respeet, praise, mention, attention, or the like; valuable; noble; estimable; virtuous; meritorious: noting persons and things.

Therfore whan the Soudan wille avance ony *worthi* Knyghte, he makethe him a Amyralle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

Tho moste *worthiest* thes brethren gan take,
Vnto the castel conueing thaim certayn.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1823.

Salust is a wise and *worthy* writer.
Aschain, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

I have done thee *worthy* service.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 247.

Against him Mauritius 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.

2†. Of high rank or soeial station.

And though that he were *worthy*, he was wys,
And of his port as meek as is a mayde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 68.

3. Deserving; meriting: sometimes followed by *of* before the thing merited or deserved, sometimes by an aeeusative directly, and sometimes by an infinitive.

ȝe, sire, bote I pertly vndo that I haue the profred,
I am *worthi* muche blame; what mai I seiȝe more?
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Now trewly ye be *worthy to* haue grete blame, for youre peple haue moche losse hadde seth ye wente from the bataile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 404.

Worthy the owner, and the owner it.
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 Thebans, 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.
Cowper, 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, ete. (of); fit; fitted; proper; suited; suitable: with *of*, *for*, or an infinitive elause.

Whan a werkman hath wrouȝte thanne may men se the sothe,
What he were *worthi for* his werke and what he hath deserued;
And nouȝt 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 countenanee you.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

White gloves, and linen *worthy* Lady Mary!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 164.

After the greatest consociation of religious duties for preparation, no man can be sufficiently *worthy to* communicate. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 313.

Foemen *worthy of* their steel. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 10.

Worthiest of blood, in *law*, a phrase applied to males, as opposed to females, in the succession to inheritance. See *tanistry*.

II. *n.*; pl. *worthies* (-ŦHiz). **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 *worthy* 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 *worthy*. [Humorous or colloq.]—3. Anything of worth or excellence. [Rare.]

In her fair cheek,
Where several *worthies* make one dignity.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 236.

The nine worthies. See *nine*.

worthy† (wėr'ᴛʜi), *v. t.* [< ME. *wurthen, worthien, wurthien*, < AS. *weorthian, wyrthiau, wurthian* (= OHG. *werdōn*, G. *würdigen* = Icel. *virtha* = Goth. *wairthōn*), value, < *weorth*, worth: see *worth*², *a.*] To render worthy; exalt.

Put upon him such a deal of man,
That *worthied* him. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 128.

wortle (wėr'tl), *n.* 1. A draw-plate, or the aperture in such a plate through which wire is drawn.

The wire [of manganese steel], owing to its hardness, breaking into short lengths when being pulled through the *wortles*. *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 wortles are of graduated sizes, and the lead is passed from one through that next smaller, till the pipe has acquired the desired size.

wort-refrigerator (wėrt'rē-frij″e-rā-tor), *n.* A wort-cooler.

wortwale† (wėrt'wāl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hangnail.

Pipituda, the skinne growing at the fingers ends about the nayle, called of some the *wortwales*, or liuereages.
Florio, 1598.

worystt, *n.* An old variant of *worsted*.

wosbird, *n.* 1. Same as *whore's-bird*. [Slang.]

"Imp'dent old *wosbird!*" says he, "I'll break the bald head on un." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

2. A wasp. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

wose†, *n.* A form of *woose* for *ooze*.

wost†. Second person singular indicative present of *wit*¹.

wot (wot). First and third persons singular indicative present of *wit*¹.

wought, *n.* An obsolete variant of *waw*¹.

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.

wouke†, *n.* A Middle English form of *week*¹. *Wyclif.*

woul, *r. i.* Same as *waul*¹.

would (wůd). Preterit and past subjunctive of *will*¹.

would-be (wůd'bē), *n.* and *a.* [< *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. [Colloq.]

The *would-be* wits and can't-be gentlemen.
Byron, Beppo, st. 76.

II. *n.* A vain pretender; one who affects to be something which he really is not.

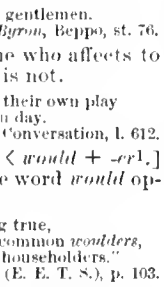
A man that would have foil'd at their own play
A dozen *would-be's* of the modern day.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 612.

wouldert (wůd'ėr). *n.* [Irreg. < *would* + *-er*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."
Tinues' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

woulding† (wůd'ing), *n.* [Irreg. < *would* + *-ing*¹.] 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.*)



A Woulfe's Bottle.

wouldingness† (wůd'ingnes), *n.* Velleity; willingness. *Hammond*, Works, I. 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, wounde, wund, wunde, wonde*, < AS. *wund* = OS. *wunda, wundi* = OFries. *wunde, unde* = D. *wond, wonde* = OHG. *wunta*, MHG. G. *wunde*, a wound, = Icel. *und* (for **vund*) = Dan. *vunde*, a wound; from an adj., ME. *wund*, < AS. *wund* = D. *ge-wond* = OHG. *wunt*, G. *wund* = Goth. *wunds*, wounded; possibly orig. pp. (in *-d*²) of the verb which appears in AS. *winnan* (pp. *wunnen*), strive, fight, suffer: see *win*¹, *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 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 necessarily 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 at vays be healed in private. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

They will endeavour to give my reputation as many *wounds* as the man in the almanack. *Swift*, Tritical Essay.

5†. Plague.

I trowe it was in the dismal
That was the ten *woundes* 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 wound* and *post-mortem 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 integument 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 body, such as a needle or a rapier.

wound¹ (wönd or wound), *r.* [< ME. *wounden, woundien, wunden, wundien, wondien*, < AS. *wundian* = OHG. *wuntōn*, MHG. *wunden*, G. *verwunden*, wound; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To hurt by violence; cut, slash, or lacerate; 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; pain.

My wretched heart, *wounded* with bad betide,
To crave 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.

The pangs of *wounded* vanity seemed to him [Johnson] ridiculous. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

II. *intrans.* 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, Prol. to Satires, l. 203.

wound² (wound). Preterit and past participle of *wind*¹.

woundable (wön'- or woun'da-bl), *a.* [< *wound*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being wounded; liable to injury; vulnerable.

So *woundable* is the dragon under the left wing.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. i. 5.

wounder (wön'dėr or woun'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *wounder;* < *wound*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which wounds.

wound-fever (wönd'fē″vėr), *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 sesostris*. See *vine-gall*.

woundily (woun'di-li), *adv.* [< *woundy*² + *-ly*².] 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 *wound*¹, *r.*] Hurt; injury. Gen. iv. 23.

woundless (wönd'- or wound'les), *a.* [< *wound*¹ + *-less*.] 1. Free from hurt or injury.—2. Invulnerable; incapable 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'wėrt), *n.* [< *wound*¹ + *wort*¹.] 1. A plant of the genus *Stachys*, particularly either of two species occurring in Great Britain, *S. palustris*, the marsh or clown's woundwort, and *S. Germanica*. The name alludes to a supposed vulnerary property.—2. The kidney-vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, and occasionally other plants.—**Clown's woundwort.** Same as *clownhead*.—**Knight's woundwort**, the water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloïdes*. See *Stratiotes*.—**Saracen's woundwort.** See *Saracen's comfrey*, under *Saracen*.

woundworth (wönd'wėrth), *n.* A composite plant, *Liabum Brownei*. [West Indies.]

woundy¹ (wön'di or woun'di), *a.* [< *wound*¹ + *-y*¹.] 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 *woundy*¹; cf. *whopping, terrible*, and other words of intensity, used as emphatics.] 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 labour. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

woundy² (woun'di), *adv.* [< *woundy*², *a.*] Exceedingly; very. [Colloq.]

A *woundy* brag young vellow.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 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.—He was *woundy* angry when I 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 *curari*.

wourali-plant (wö'ra-li-plant), *n.* The plant which yields wourali. See *curari*.

wournilt, *n.* Same as *warble*³.

woutt, *n.* Same as *route*, an old spelling of *vault*¹.

wou-wou, *n.* Same as *wow-wow*.

wove (wōv). Preterit and occasional past participle of *weave*¹.

woven (wō'vn). Past participle of *weave*¹.

wow (wou), *interj.* An exclamation 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.

wowe¹†, **wower**†. Obsolete forms of *woo, wooer*.

wowe²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *waw*².

wo-weriet, *a.* See *woe-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'wou), *n.* [Native name.] 1. The active gibbon of Sumatra, *Hylobates agilis*. Also *wau-wau, ungapuli*, and *ounglia*.—2. The silvery gibbon of Java, *Hylobates leuciscus*. Also *wau-wau, wau-wau, wa-wah*.

woxt, woxet, *r. i.* Obsolete forms of *wax*¹.

woxent. Old preterit and past participle of *wax*¹.

wp. A contraction of *worship*.

wpful. A contraction of *worshipful*.

wrack[1] (rak), *n.* [Also *wreck* (also *rack*); < ME. *wrak*, *wrek*, *wrec*, something cast ashore, a kind of seaweed, also shipwreck (> F. *varech*, seaweed cast ashore, pieces of a wrecked ship cast ashore); partly < AS. *wræc*, banishment, exile, misery; partly < D. LG. *wrak*, or Icel. *rek* (for **wrek*), also *reki*, anything drifted or driven ashore, = Sw. *vrak*, wreck, refuse, trash, = Dan. *vrag*, wreck. *Wrack*[1] is a doublet of *wreck*[1]; it is also spelled in some uses *rack*, while on the other hand *rack*[1] was sometimes spelled *wrack*. Indeed the whole series of words, *wrack*, *wreck*, *rack*, *reck*, *wretch*, etc., were formerly much confused in spelling. See *wreck*[1].] **1.** That which is cast ashore by the waves. Specifically—(*a*) Seaweed cast 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 shores of the British islands are *F. vesiculosus* 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; shipwreck. See *wreck*[1].

> 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 ship and losse of goods they may prolong a despised life. *Saudys*, Travailes (1652), p. 2.

3. Destruction; ruin.

> Forgetting shame's pure blush and honour's *wrack*.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 558.

> 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 heir to rule
> After him, lest the realm should go to *wrack*.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

Cart-wrack, various large algæ thrown up by the sea. [Scotch.]—**Kelp-wrack**, *Fucus nodosus*.—**Lady-wrack**, *Fucus vesiculosus*. See cut under *Fucus*.

wrack[1]**†** (rak), *v. t.* [< *wrack*, *n.* Cf. *wreck*[1], *v.*] To destroy; make shipwreck of; wreck.

> What proffits it the well built ship to ride
> Vpon the surging billowes of the maine, . . .
> If, 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, i. 1.

wrack[2], *n.* A variant of *rack*[3].

wrack[3]**†**, *v. t.* An obsolete misspelling of *rack*[1]. *Cowley*, Davideis, iii.

wrackful† (rak'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *wrakeful*, *wrakful*; < *wrack*[1] + *-ful*. Cf. *wreckful*.] Ruinous; destructive.

> What wanton horrors marked their *wrackful* path!
> *Scott*, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 6.

wrack-grass (rak'gràs), *n.* Same as *grass-wrack*.

wracksome† (rak'sum), *a.* [< *wrack*[1] + *-some*.] Ruinous; destructive.

> Nor bring the *wracksom* engine to their wall.
> *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, ii.

wrain-staff (rān'stâf), *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. *vörth* (gen. *varthar*), a ward, guardian; cf. Norw. *varde*, a beacon, pile of stones, *vardyrle*, a guardian or attendant spirit said to go before or follow a man, also considered as an omen or a boding spirit: see *ward*[1].] 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.

> His presence scared the clan,
> Who held him for some fleeting *wraith*,
> And not a man of blood and breath.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 28.

> In 1799 a traveller writes of the peasants of Kirkcudbrightshire: "It is common among them to fancy that they see the *wraiths* of persons dying, which will be visible to one and not to others present with him."
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 405.

> Then glided out of the joyous wood
> The ghastly *Wraith* of one that I know.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiii.

wrak†, **wrake†**, *n.* and *v.* Old spellings of *wrack*[1].

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.

wrang[1] (rang, locally vrang), *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *wrong*.

wrang[2]. An obsolete or provincial preterit of *wring*.

wrangle (rang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrangled*, ppr. *wrangling*. [< ME. *wranglen;* a freq. form connected with LG. *wrangen*, wrangle, Dan. *vringle*, 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 to moone; sauing *wrangling* whether Vertue bee the chiefe or the onely good; whether the contemplatiue 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 all the question (*wrangle* e'er so long)
> Is only this, if God has placed him wrong.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, I. 49.

=Syn. 1. To bicker, spar, jangle. See *quarrel*[1], *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 agree. *Brome*, Northern Lass, v. 8.

wrangle (rang'gl), *n.* [< *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 *quarrel*[1]), controversy.

wrangler (rang'glėr), *n.* [< *wrangle* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who wrangles or disputes; a debater; especially, an angry or noisy disputant.

> True, true, ever at odds: They were the common talke of the towne for a paire of *wranglers*.
> *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, i. 1.

> You should be free and pleasant in every answer and behaviour, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation than like noisy and contentious *wranglers*.
> *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, I. xiii. § 20.

> I burn to set th' imprison'd *wranglers* free,
> And give them voice and utt'rance once again.
> *Cowper*, 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 be disturb'd
> With chaces. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 264.

3. In Cambridge University, one who has attained the first class in the elementary division of the public examination for honors 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 wrangler*, those following next in the same division being respectively termed *second*, *third*, *fourth*, etc., *wranglers*. 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*, Memoirs, Jan. 2, 1831.

wranglership (rang'glėr-ship), *n.* [< *wrangler* + *-ship*.] In Cambridge University, the position or rank of a wrangler.

wranglesome (rang'gl-sum), *a.* [< *wrangle* + *-some*.] Contentious; quarrelsome. *Halliwell*.

wrangling (rang'gling), *n.* [< ME. *wranglinge*, *wranglyng;* verbal n. of *wrangle*, *v.*] Disputation; especially, contentious argumentation.

> Much *wrangling* 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 favour and much friendship. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 132.

> We may read what *wrangling* the Bishops and Monks had about the reading or not reading of Origen.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

wrangous† (rang'us), *a.* A Scotch form of *wrongous*.

wrap[1] (rap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wrapped* or *wrapt*, ppr. *wrapping*. [E. dial. transposed *warp;* < ME. *wrappen*, also *wlappen* (with *l* for *r*), > 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 book.

> 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*, Thanatopsis.

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 weigh woful he *wrapped* him ther-inne,
> For no man that he met his mornyng schuld knowe.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 746.

> The Sarazines *wrappen* here Hedes in white lynnene Clothe. *Mandeville*, Travels, 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 bundle.—**4.** To conceal by involving or enveloping; hide in a mass of different character; cover up or involve generally.

> In these fewe lines I haue *wrapped* vp the most tedious part of Grammer. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 27.

> The evil which is here *wrapt* up.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 117.

> *Wrapping* up Religion in strange figures and mysterious non-sense, which the Egyptians were so much given to.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

Wrapped up in. (*a*) Bound up with or in; 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, beware
> Of his Designs in time. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, v. 152.

> The state pedant is *wrapt up in* news, and lost in politics. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 105.

(*c*) Comprised or involved in, as an effect or consequence.

wrap[1] (rap), *n.* [< *wrap*[1], *v.*] 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.

> Mrs. Aleshine . . . was sitting in her bonnet and *wraps*, ready to start forth. *F. R. Stockton*, The Dusantes, iii.

wrap[2]**†** (rap), *v. t.* A misspelling of *rap*[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*, Æneid, v. 840.

wrappage (rap'āj), *n.* [< *wrap*[1] + *-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 *wrappages* 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 beggar's broken victuals.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi., note.

wrapper (rap'ėr), *n.* [< *wrap*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who wraps.—**2.** That in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; an outer covering: as, newspaper *wrappers*.

> As soon 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 *filler*. See *filler*[1], 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 alwsys 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 calico *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 *volva*.

wrapping-paper (rap′ing-pā′pėr), *n.* See *paper*.

wrapping-silk (rap′ing-silk), *n.* See *silk*.

wrap-rascal (rap′rȧs″kȧl), *n.* [< *wrap* + obj. *rascal;* a humorous term, like *hap-harlot.*] A loose greateoat 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-buttoned jockey-coat, or *wrap-rascal*, as it was then termed, with huge metal buttons, coarse blue upper stockings, called boot-hose, because supplying the place of boots, and a slouched hat. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiii.

The driver, by means of a *wraprascal*, 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 mór.*] An acanthopterygian teleost fish of the family *Labridæ;* any labrid, or labroid fish, having thick fleshy lips, strong sharp teeth, and usually brilliant coloration. See *parrot-fish* (with cut). They are carnivorous salt-water fishes of littoral habits, haunting 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 *wrasse* 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 *comber*[3], 2. — **Cook wrasse,** the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus.* — **Ctenoid wrasses,** wrasses with ctenoid scales; the *Ctenolabridæ.* — **Cycloid wrasses,** wrasses with cycloid scales; the *Cyclolabridæ.* — **Servellan wrasse.** Same as *sweetlips*, 3. — **Small-mouthed wrasse,** *Centrolabrus exoletus.* (See also *ballan-wrasse, rainbow-wrasse.*)

wrasse-fish (ras′fish), *n.* A wrasse. See *Labrus* (with cut).

wrastle (ras′l), *r.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wrestle*.

wrath (räth, sometimes rȧth), *n.* [< ME. *wrathe, wraththe, wræththe, wrethθe, wrathe, wrethe,* also erroneously *wraugth,* < AS. (ONorth.) *wrǣθθo, wrǣtho* (= Icel. *reithi* (for **vreitho*) = Sw. Dan. *vrede*), anger, wrath, < *wrāth,* angry, wroth: see *wroth*. *Wrath* is thus the noun of *wroth*. The historical pron. is räth, which is also almost or quite universal in the United States.] **1.** Fierce anger; vehement indignation; rage.

Yet in his *wraugth* this thought he euer among:
If he shuld avenge hym sodenly,
All his pepill wold say he did hym wrong.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1373.

Wraththe of children is overcome 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 *wrath* of love, and they will together; clubs cannot part them.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 44.

3. The effects of anger; the just punishment of an offense or crime; vengeance. Rom. xiii. 4. — **To pour out vials of wrath.** See *vial.* = **Syn. 1.** *Anger, Vexation, Indignation,* etc. (see *anger*[1]).

wrath† (räth), *a.* An obsolete (in early modern use erroneous) form of *wroth*.

Whereat the Prince full *wrath* his strong right hand
In full avengement heaved up on hie.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 13.

Oberon is passing fell and *wrath*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 20.

wrath† (räth), *r.* [< ME. *wraththen, wratthen, wrathen, wrathien,* < AS. *gewræthian* (= OS. *wrēthian* = Icel. *reitha*), be angry, < *wrāth,* angry: see *wroth* and *wrath, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become wroth or angry; manifest anger.

Than the worthy at his wife *wrathet* a littie,
And blamyt the burde for hir bold speche.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8442.

And appere in hus presence whyle hym pleye lyketh,
And yf he *wratthe*, we mowe be war and hus way roume.
Piers Ploughman (C), i. 189.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make wroth or angry; cause wrath or anger in; anger; enrage.

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.

I wol not *wrathe* him, also mote I thryve.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple'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 ksne knawe and flese it als venyme.
Hampole, 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 vukinde?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 161.

wrathful (räth′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *wrethful, wrethvol,* 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 Elsine.

2. Expressive of or prompted or characterized by wrath or anger; raging; impetuous; furious: as, *wrathful* passions; a *wrathful* countenance.

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 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.

= **Syn. 1.** Indignant, resentful, exasperated, irate.

wrathfully (räth′fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *wrethfully;* < *wrathful* + *-ly*[2].] In a wrathful manner; with anger; angrily.

Then thes Paynymes *wrethfully* ther thens
Whent, lenying anon ther stourdy niolens.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2218.

Kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 172.

wrathfulness (räth′fûl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being wrathful; vehement anger.

wrathily (rä′thi-li), *adv.* [< *wrathy* + *-ly*[2].] With wrath or great anger; angrily. [Colloq.]

The master *wrathily* insisted.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, Posson Jone.

wrathless (räth′les), *a.* [< ME. *wraththelees;* < *wrath, n.,* + *-less.*] Free from anger. *Waller*, Of the Countess of Carlisle's Chamber.

wrathy (rä′thi), *a.* [< *wrath, n.,* + *-y*[1].] Angry. [Colloq.]

wraw†, *a.* [ME. *wraw, wrah, wroz,* pl. *wrowe,* perverse, angry, fierce; cf. *wro,* a corner.] Angry; froward; peevish.

With this speche the cook wex wroth and *wraw*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 46.

wrawful†, *a.* [ME., < *wraw* + *-ful.*] Peevish; angry.

Ire troubleth a man, and accidie maketh hym hevy, thoghtful, and *wrawful*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

wrawl†, *r. i.* [Prob. a var. of *waul, waul.*] To cry as a cat; waul; whine; moan.

Nor practize snufflingly to speake, for that doth imitate The brutish Storke and Elephant, yea, and the *wralling* cat. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 293.

Cats that *wrawling* still did cry.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 27.

wrawnesst, *n.* [< ME. *wrawnesse,* perverseness, peevishness; < *wraw* + *-ness.*] Anger; peevishness; frowardness.

He dooth alle thyng with anoy, and with *wrawnesse*, slaknesse, and excusacioun. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

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 ass or asses, in the universe, one will have to turn out to the reveille now and then, wherever one is, and satisfy one's θυμος, rage, or pluck, which Plato averreth (for why, he'd have been a *wraxling* man, and therefore was a philosopher, and the king of 'em) to be the root of all virtue.
C. Kingsley, Life, II. 53. (*Davies.*)

wray† (ra), *r. t.* [< ME. *wreyen, wreien, wrezen,* < AS. *wrēgan* = OS. *wrōgian* = OFries. *wrōgia* = OHG. *ruogen* = Icel. *rœgja* = Goth. *wrōhjan,* accuse, betray. Cf. *bewray.*] **1.** To reveal; disclose.

Thou shalt upon thy trouthe swere me heere
That to no wight thou shalt this conseil *wreye*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 317.

The work *wrayes* the man.
Mir. for Mags., p. 82. (*Nares.*)

2. To betray.

Hense! tyte, but thou the hye,
With doulle her schall thou dye,
That *wreyes* hym on this wise.
York Plays, p. 150.

wret, *r. t.* Same as *wry*[2].

wreak[1] (rēk), *r. t.* [Formerly also *wreck;* < ME. *wreken* (pret. *wrak, wrek,* pl. *wreken,* pp. *wreken, wroken, wroke, wreke*), < AS. *wrecan* (pret. *wræc,* pp. *wrecen*), wreak, revenge, punish, orig. drive, urge, impel, = OS. *wrecan* = OFries. *wreka* = D. *wreken,* repel, toss, also wreak vengeance, = OHG. *rehhan,* MHG. *recken,* G. *rächen,* revenge, etc., = Icel. *reka* (for *vreka*), drive, thrust, repel, toss, also wreak, = Sw. *vräka,* rejeet, refuse, throw, = Dan. *vrage,* rejeet, = Goth. *wrikan,* perseeute, *ga-wrikan,* avenge; cf. Lith. *wargti,* suffer affliction, *wargas,* affliction, OBulg. Russ. *vragŭ,* enemy, foe, perseeutor; L. *vergere,* bend, turn, incline (see *verge*[2]), *urgere,* press, urge (see *urge*), Gr. ῥέγειν, repel, Skt. √ *varj,* turn, twist.] **1.** To revenge; avenge: with either the offense or the person offended as the object. [Obsolescent.]

Now tyme, by my trauthe, to take it on hond,
To mene vs with manhode & our mys *wreke*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1750.

Thogh his bowe be nat broken,
He wol nat with his arwes been *ywroken*
On thee ne me, ne noon of oure figure.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, l. 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 *wreak* 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 *wrecke* 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.

wreak[1]**†** (rēk), *n.* [< ME. *wreke, wrake, wreche* (= D. *wraak*); < *wreak*[1], *r.*] **1.** Revenge; vengeance; furious passion; resentment.

For syn thou take no *wreke* on me.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 105.

I drede of thyn unhappe,
Lest for thy gilt the *wreche* of Love procede
On alle hem that ben 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 blessings,
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.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 784.

wreak[2]**†**, *r.* An erroneous spelling of *reck*.

wreaker (rē′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *wreker, wrekeer* (= MD. *wreker*), avenger; < *wreak*[1], *r.*, + *-er*[1].] One who wreaks.

The stork, the *wrekere* of avouterye.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 361.

Infernal Furies eke, ye *wreakers* of wrong, . . .
Receive these words, and eke your heavy power
Withdraw from me. *Surrey*, Æneid, 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 *wreakers* of our own spleen. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 465.

wreakful† (rēk′fûl), *a.* [Also *wreckful;* < ME. *wrakeful;* < *wreak* + *-ful.*] Revengeful; angry.

What thing is love? It is a power divine,
That reigns in us, or else a *wreakful* law.
Greene, Sonnetto.

Working *wreakefull* vengeance on my Foes.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 32 (fol. 1623).

wreakless[1]**†** (rēk′les), *a.* [< *wreak*[1] + *-less.*] Unpunished; unavenged.

You still *wreakless* live,
Gnaw, vermin-like, things sacred, no laws give
To your devouring. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ii. 223.

wreakless[2]**†**, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *reckless*.

wreath (rēth), *n.* [< ME. *wrethe, wræthe,* < AS. *wræth,* a twisted band, bandage, < *writhan* (pret. *wrāth*), 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, l. 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 lute she held; and on her head was seen
A *wreath* of roses red, and myrtles green.
Dryden, 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 keencat wind.
Wordsworth.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) A garland or diadem for the head. (1) A chaplet of flowers or leaves, the general character being 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 man 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 tincture from the rest of the bearing.—**3.** Something resembling a twisted band; something narrow, long, and circular, of slightly irregular outline.

Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky *wreaths*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 58.

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 dancers hand-in-hand
Swung round the lighted lantern of the hall.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. A defect in glass, consisting of a wavy appearance, due to want of uniform density. This defect 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 *Italian 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 Circular.

wreath, *v.* See *wreathe*.

wreath-animalcule (rēth′an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Peridiniidæ*.

wreathe (rēŦH), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wreathed* (pp. also *wreathen*), ppr. *wreathing*. [Also *wreath*; < ME. *wrethen*; < *wreath*, *n.*] **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, l. 245.

Two chains of pure gold . . . of *wreathen* work.
Ex. xxviii. 14.

An adder
Wreathed up in fatal folds.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 879.

And in the arm'd ship, with a well-*wreath'd* cord,
They straitly bound me. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xiv. 485.

They killed a man which was a first-borne, *wreathing* his head from his bodie, and embalming the same with salt and spices. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 137.

2†. To writhe; contort; distort.

Then walks oft melancholic, and stands *wreathed*,
As he were pinned up to the arras, thus.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreathes* 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 fonnd 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 intertwining.

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., ii. 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.

Wreathed in smoke the ship stood out to sea.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, iii.

6. To form or become a wreath about; encircle.

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 (rē′ŦHn), *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 coiled in different parts of its length.

The hegge also . . .
With sicamour was set and eglatere
Wrethen in fere so wel and cunningly.
Flower and Leaf, l. 57.

wreather (rē′ŦHėr), *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 *Turbinidæ*, and especially of the genus *Turbo*. The species are numerous, and some of them highly ornamental when polished. See cuts under *Turbo*, *Imperator*, and *operculum*.

wreathy (rē′ŦHi), *a.* [< *wreath* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Twisted; curled; spiral. *Sir T. Browne.*—**2.** Surrounded or decked with a wreath or with something resembling a wreath.

Shake the *wreathy* spear. *Dryden*, Æneid, iv. 438.

wrecchet, wrecched†. Middle English forms of *wretch*, *wretched*.

wrechet, *n.* See *wreak*[1].

wreck[1] (rek), *n.* [< ME. *wrak*, *wrek*, *wrec*, < AS. *wræc*, expulsion, banishment, exile, misery (= D. *wrak*, wreck, = Icel. *rek* (for *vrek*), also *reki*, anything drifted or driven ashore, = Sw. *vrak*, refuse, trash, wreck, = Dan. *vrag*, wreck), < *wrecan* = Icel. *reka*, etc., drive: see *wreak*[1], and cf. *wrack*[1], a doublet of *wreck*[1].] **1.** The destruction, disorganization, disruption, or ruin of anything by force and violence; dilapidation: 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 crush 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 *wreck* of life, now drifting alone to the Islands 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 accident 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. 1. 156.

4. A vessel ruined by wreck; 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 claims 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.

5. That which is cast ashore by the sea; shipwrecked property, whether a part of the ship or of the cargo; wreckage; 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. *Wreck*, or more fully *wreck 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 a day, after which if no claim was established the right of the crown was recognized. Wrecked 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 *flotsam*, *jetsam*, 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 wreck 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 cast ashore by storms; wrack.—**Commissioners of wrecks** (in Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island), **receivers of wrecks** (in Great Britain), **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.—**Wreck commissioner,** in Great Britain, one of a tribunal consisting of not more than three, appointed by the lord chancellor, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 80), for the purpose of investigating shipping casualties.

wreck[1] (rek), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrecked*, ppr. *wrecking*. [< *wreck*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause the wreck 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 case of misfortune.

Friends, this frail bark of ours, when sorely tried,
May *wreck* 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 *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii. 17.

The meeting-houses of the Dissenters were everywhere *wrecked*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. To involve in a wreck; imperil or damage by wreck: as, a *wrecked* sailor; *wrecked* cargo.

Here I have a pilot's thumb,
Wrack'd as homeward he did come.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 29.

The spurious tea-men are also the buyers of *wrecked* tea—that is, of tea which has been part of the salvage of a *wrecked* vessel.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 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 wreck or ruin. [Rare.]

Rocks, whereon greatest men have oftest *wreck'd*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 228.

wreck[2]† (rek), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *wreak*[1].

wreckage (rek′āj), *n.* [< *wreck*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The act of wrecking, 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.

Only a few years ago, the procession of the fat ox remained, . . . a real piece of *wreckage* from vanished civilizations. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 247.

Littered above the pavement with the *wreckage* and refuse of the market. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 61.

wreck-chart (rek′chärt), *n.* A chart shewing the location and date of wrecks on any coast, as an aid in avoiding them or as a guide in searching for them.

wrecker (rek′ėr), *n.* [< *wreck*[1] + *-er*[1].] **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., II. 522.

(*b*) One who causes the wreck or ruin of anything; one who lays 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.

2. A person employed in recovering wrecked or disabled vessels, or cargo and other property from such vessels, on account of the owners, underwriters, or other persons legitimately concerned; also, a vessel employed in this service.

wreck-fish (rek′fish), *n.* The stone-bass, cernier, cherna, or cherne, *Polyprion cernium*. See *Polyprion*, and cut under *stone-bass*.

wreck-free (rek′frē), *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′fúl), *a.* [< *wreck*[1] + *-ful*. Cf. *wrackful*.] Causing wreck; producing or involving destruction or ruin. [Archaic and poetical.]

The southern wind with brackish breath
Dispersed them [the ships] all amongst the *wreckful* rocks.
Marlowe and Nashe, Tragedy of Dido, i. 2.

O, how shall summer's honey breath hold out
Against the *wreckful* siege of battering days?
Shak., Sonnets, lxv.

A summer mere with sudden *wreckful* gusts
From a side-gorge. *Tennyson*, Harold, iii. 1.

wrecking-car (rek′ing-kär), *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″strō-ment), *n.* Same as *pocket-relay*.

wrecking-pump (rek′ing-pump), *n.* A special steam-pump of great capacity, used in freeing sunken or damaged vessels from water.

wreck-master (rek′más″tėr), *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′wůd), *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 *wreck-wood*.
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 singing-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 *Troglodytidæ*; hence, any member of this family, and, with a qualifying term, one of various other small birds of different families, as certain warblers, kinglets, etc. See the phrases below. *Wren* originally specified the bird technically known as *Sylvia troglodytes*, *Troglodytes parvulus*, *T. vulgaris*, *T. europæus*, *Anorthura troglodytes*, *A. communis*, 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 tail cocked up. This little bird figures extensively in English folklore, and has a host of local, provincial, or familiar names with *wren* expressed or implied, as *bobby*, *cutty*, *kitty*, *jenny*, *sally*, *scutty*, *tiddy*, *tidley*, *tutty*, also *our Lady of Heaven's hen*, etc. This wren is a northerly type, and one of several species of the restricted genus *Troglodytes* (or *Anorthura*), as *T. fumigatus* 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 *Troglodytes*.) 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. ædon* 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 species. The common house-wren in settled districts attaches itself closely to man, and nests by preference in nooks and crannies 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 parts of the United States its presence is complementary to that of the winter wren. Certain wrens of North America, of the genus *Cistothorus* (and its section *Telmatodytes*), inhabit marshes and low wet shrubbery, and are known as *marsh-wrens*. (See the generic names, *marsh-wren*, and *tule-wren*.) Various others, chiefly of southern regions of the United 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, cañon-wrens, and cactus-wrens, of the genera *Salpinctes*, *Catherpes*, and *Campylorhynchus*. (See the compound and technical names, with cuts.) All these belong to essentially Neotropical types, which have but few outlying forms in the United States, though richly represented by very numerous species of various genera in the warmer parts of America (as those above named, *Thryophilus*, *Uropsila*, *Henicorhina*, *Cyphorhinus*, and *Microcerculus*). The wrens 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 *Troglodytidæ*, is given in the phrases following.

The poor *wren*,
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.—**Bewick'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 *warbler*).—**Cabot's wren,** *Thryothorus albinucha*, of Yucatan.—**Cashmere wren,** *Troglodytes neglectus*, confined to the hills of the said country.—**Chestnut wren,** *Thryophilus castaneus*, of Panama.—**David's wren,** *Spelæornis troglodytoides*, of the mountains of western Szechuen.—**Fan-tailed wrens,** the *Campylorhynchinæ*. See cut under *Campylorhynchus*.—**Faroe wren,** a dark variety of the common wren found in the Faroes and Iceland.—**Fire-crested wren,** the fire-crested kinglet, *Regulus ignicapillus*, closely resembling the goldcrest.—**Floridian wren,** a variety of the great Carolina wren found as a local race in Florida.—**Golden-crested wren,** the goldcrest (see cut under *goldcrest*); also, the American golden-crested kinglet, *Regulus satrapa*.—**Golden-crowned wren,** the golden-crested wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus*. See cut under *goldcrest*.—**Golden wren, gold wren.** (*a*) The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (*b*) The goldcrest or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*. See cut under *goldcrest*. [Eng. in both senses.]—**Great Carolina wren.** See *Thryothorus* (with cut).—**Green wren,** the yellow wren, or willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; also, *P. sibilatrix*. See cut under *wood-wren*. [Eng.]—**Hill-wrens,** various small wren-like or timeline birds of the hill-country in India, as of the genera *Pnoepyga*, *Texia*, etc. See *hill tit*, under *tit*[2] (with cuts); also cuts under *Pnoepyga*, *Texia*, and *tit-babbler*.—**House-wrens,** certain American members of the genus *Troglodytes*; specifically, *T. ædon* and its conspecies. See def. above.—**Japanese wren,** *Troglodytes fumigatus*, closely related to the English wren, winter wren, and Alaskan wren.—**Long-billed wren,** *Thryophilus longirostris*, of Brazil.—**Long-tailed wren,** *Urochicha longicaudata*, of the Khasia and Manipur Hills; commonly placed in the genus *Pnoepyga*.—**Muffle wren,** the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Eng.]—**Musician wren,** *Cyphorhinus musicus*, of Guiana.—**Nepal wren,** *Troglodytes nipalensis*, of the Himalayan region from Cashmere to Nepal and Sikhim.—**Pacific wren,** that variety of the winter wren which is found along the Pacific coast of the United States.—**Pale wren,** *Troglodytes pallidus*, the common wren of central Asia.—**Parkman's wren,** a western variety of the house-wren named *Troglodytes parkmanii* by Audubon in 1839, after Dr. George Parkman (1791–1849).—**Ruby-crowned wren,** the American ruby-crowned kinglet, *Regulus calendula*. [U. S.]—**Satrap-crowned wren,** the American golden-crested kinglet, *Regulus satrapa*.—**Sedge-wren.** Same as *sedge-warbler*. [Local, British.]—**Spotted wren,** *Troglodytes formosus*, a rare Indian species found in the neighborhood of Darjeeling.—**Texan wren,** a variety of the great Carolina wren found in Texas and southward.—**Vinous-brown wren,** the Japanese wren.—**Wedge-billed wren,** *Sphenocichla humei*, of Sikhim.—**White-bellied wren.** (*a*) A western variety of Bewick's wren. (*b*) *Uropsila leucogastra*, of Oaxaca and Tamaulipas in Mexico, originally described by J. Gould in 1836 as *Troglodytes leucogastra*, a name subsequently misused to denote the white-bellied wren (*a*).—**White-breasted wren,** *Henicorhina prostheleuca*, of Central America.—**White wren,** the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Eng.]—**Winter wren.** See def., and cut under *Troglodytes*.—**Yellow wren,** the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, and the wood-warbler, *P. sibilatrix*. See cut under *wood-wren*. [Eng.] (See also *cactus-wren*, *cañon wren*, *marsh-wren*, *reed-wren*, *tule-wren*, *willow-wren*, *wood-wren*.)

wren-babbler (ren′bab″lėr), *n.* A babbler of small size or otherwise resembling a wren: indiscriminately applied to various such timeline birds. See *Alcippe*, 2, *babbler*, 2, *hill tit* (under *tit*[2]), *hill-wrens* (under *wren*), *tit-babbler*, and *Timelia*, with various cuts.

wrench (rench), *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 tortuous action; a fraudulent device; a trick; a deceit; a stratagem.

His wyly *wrenches* thou ne mayst nat flee.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 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 Relig[ious Pieces (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

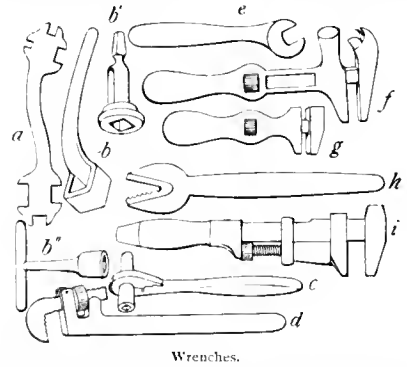
2. A violent twist or turn given to something; a pulling awry: a sudden twisting out of shape, place, or relation: used of both material and immaterial things: as, to sprain one's foot by a *wrench*; the change was a great *wrench* to his feelings.

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 Floss, 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. *Encyc. 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 screw.—5. A tool consisting essentially of a bar of metal having jaws at one end



Wrenches.

a, machinists' wrench; *b*, wagon-wrench; *b′*, socket-wrench for bit-stock; *b″*, socket-wrench with cross-handle, also called key-wrench; *c*, bed-wrench; *d*, pipe-wrench; *e*, machine-wrench; *f*, combination wrench, comprising a hammer and a pipe-wrench; *g*, flat pocket screw-wrench; *h*, alligator-wrench; *i*, screw-wrench.

adapted to catch 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.]

He . . . resolved to make his profit of this businesse . . . of Naples as a *wrench* and meane 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 to 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.

3. To pull or draw with torsion; extract by twisting or tortuous action; hence, to wrest forcibly 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 venturous Steps approach too nigh
Where, gaping wide, low steepy Cellars lie;
Should thy Shoe *wrench* aside, down, down you fall,
And overturn the scolding Huckster's Stall.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 123.

wrench-hammer (rench′ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer fitted with a movable jaw so that it can also serve as a spanner.

wrench-handle (rench′han″dl), *n.* A double-armed wrench for use with dies in cutting threads and similar work. *E. H. Knight*.

wrenning (ren′ing), *n.* [< *wren* + *-ing*[1].] The act or sport of stoning a wren to death on St.

Stephen's day, in the north of England, in commemoration 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 called from its uniting, to some extent, the habits of a wren and of a titmouse. It is about 6 inches long, with very short 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 *Chamæa* (with cut). Also called *ground-tit*.

wrest (rest), *v.* [< ME. *wresten, wrasten, wræsten*, < AS. *wrǣstan*, twist forcibly (cf. AS. *wrǣst*, firm, strong, = Icel. *reista*, wrest; cf. Dan. *vriste*, wrest); prob., with formative *-t* (*-tht* > *-st*), < *wrīthan* (pret. *wrāth*), writhe, twist: see *writhe*, and cf. *wreath*[1]. Cf. also *wrist, wrestle*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To twist or turn; especially, to 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.

Wrest 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 absurdly, and too literally, *wrested* and perverted the elegance of the term microcosm.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. To remove, obtain, or bring by or as if by twisting or wringing; extract or pluck with much effort; wring; wrench.

Thay . . . *wrast* out myn ygen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), 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 that stern environment. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 92.

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 ryght honde thou shalle go,
Sitthen to tho left honde thy neghe thou cast;
To hom thou hoghe withouten *wrast*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

2†. A tortuous action; distortion; perversion; hence, a ruse; a stratagem. Compare *wrench*, *n.*, 1.

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 *key*[1]).

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. Knight.*

wrest-beer† (rest'bēr), *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, a wooden block, often made of several pieces, into which the wrest-pins are driven. It is of great importance in securing permanence of tune and sonority of tone. Also called *pin-block, back-block, wrest-plank*.

wrester (res'tėr), *n.* [< *wrest* + *-er*[1].] One who wrests or perverts.

wrestle (res'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrestled*, ppr. *wrestling*. [Also formerly or dial. *wrastle*, Sc. *warstle*; < ME. *wrestlen, wrastlen, wrastelen, wrystellen*, < AS. *wræstlian*, wrestle (rare), the form more commonly found being *wræxlian* (> ME. *wraxlen, wraslen*) = OFries. *wraxlia* = MD. *wrastelen, worstelen* = MLG. *wrostelen, worstelen*, LG. *wrosseln, worstеln*, wrestle; freq. of *wrest*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To twist or wind about; especially, to writhe; wriggle; squirm; struggle, as with the limbs.

Petrius peyned hym sore 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 *wrestling* gotten out towards the North.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 279. (*Davies.*)

And aye she *warsled*, and aye she swam,
Till she swam to dry land.
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 200).

2. 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, l. 165.

Wrothely thai wrythyne and *wrystille* togederz.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 *wrastle*.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Hence—3. To contend in any way, as in a struggle for mastery; maintain opposition or resistance, especially against a moral foe or force; strive.

I persuaded them, if they loved Benedick,
To wish him *wrestle* 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 *wrestle* 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, Davideis, i.

4. To deal, as with a troublesome 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 best of thanksgiving ye ha'e,
And *warstle* for a sunny day.
Scott, Carle, now the King's 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 tire 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*, *v.*] A bout at wrestling; a wrestling-match.

Corineus, . . . whom in a *wrestle* 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'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *wrastlare*, wrestler; < *wrestle* + *-er*[1].] 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 me? *Shak.*, As you Like it, I. 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*, *v.*] The act of trying to throw another person to the ground; the act of two persons contending which shall throw the other to the ground and overpower him. 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 pentathlon. 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 arduous and dangerous contest known as the *pancratium*—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 contentious 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 eok.
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 is square in section, so as to be turned by a tuning-hammer or -key. See cut under *harp*.—**Wrest-pin piece**, in the pianoforte, a metal plate through which the wrest-pins are screwed into the wrest-block.

wrest-plank (rest'plangk), *n.* Same as *wrest-block*.

wretch (rech), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *wrecche, wrechche, wræcche, wrecche*, < AS. *wrecca, wræcca, wreca*, outcast, exile (= OS. *wrekkio*, an adventurer, warrior, = OHG. *wreccho, reccho*, a banished man, exile, stranger, adventurer, MHG. G. *recke*, a warrior, hero, giant), lit. 'one driven out'; cf. *wræc*, exile, < *wrecan*, drive out, banish, persecute, avenge, wreak: see *wreak*[1].] **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,
Was whylom wyf to King Capaneus.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 73.

Fly, ye *Wretches*, fly, and get away, for your King is slain. *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 despicable 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!* 'tis 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 should 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 commiseration, or, when genuine words of endearment seem inadequate, with tender sympathy or passion, or even with admiration.

Excellent *wretch!* Perdition catch my soul,
But I do love thee! *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 90.

Poor *wretch* was never frighted so.
Drayton, Nymphidia, st. 27.

Come forth,
Fond *wretch*, and know thyself and him aright.
Shelley, Adonais, xlvii.

II.† *a.* Miserable; wretched.

Thu *wrecche* wiht. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 556.

wretchcock†, *n.* See *wretchock*.

wretched (rech'ed), *a.* [< ME. *wrecched, wreched, 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. *wrecched*] manne.
Old Eng. Metr. Homilies (B), l. 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.

3. Of miserable character or quality: despicable; contemptible; reprehensible; strongly objectionable: used of persons or things: as, a *wretched* blunderer or quibbler; a *wretched* quibble; *wretched* stuff.

Safe where no cities 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, woebegone.—3. Vile, sorry, shabby, pitiful.

wretchedhead†, *n.* [< ME. *wrecchedhede*; < *wretched* + *-head*.] Misery; wretchedness. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 102.

wretchedly (rech'ed-li), *adv.* [< ME. *wrecchedliche*; < *wretched* + *-ly*2.] In a wretched or worthless manner; miserably; contemptibly; poorly.

Thei lyven fulle *wrecchedliche*; and thei eten but ones in the day, and that but lytille, nouther in Courtes ne 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 Plymouth were *wretchedly* insufficient. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

He touches on the *wretchedly* careless performances of early comedy. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 268.

wretchedness (rech'ed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wrecchednesse*; < *wretched* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or condition of a suffering wretch; a wretched or distressful state of being; great misery or affliction.

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 canst not seen ne gesse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 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*.

wretchful† (rech'fûl), *a.* [< *wretch* + *-ful*. Cf. *wreakful* and *wrackful*.] Wretched. *Wyclif*.

wretchless†, **wretchlessly**†, etc. Misspellings of *retchless*, *retchlessly*, etc., variants of *reckless*, *recklessly*, etc.

The product of these is a *wretchless* spirit: that is, an aptness to sny unworthiness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 728.

Cursed are al they that do the Lord's busines *wretchlesly*. *Tract*, an. 1555 (Strype's Cat. of Originals, No. 44).

The Devil doth thrust them either into desperation, or into *wretchlessness* of most unclean living, no less perilous than desperation. *Thirty-nine Articles* (Amer. Revision, 1801), xvii.

wretchock†, **wretchcock**† (rech'ok, rech'kok), *n.* [Appar. < *wretch* + *-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 carefully carried at his mother's back. *B. Jonson*, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

wrethe1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *wreathe*.

wrethe2†, *v.* A Middle English form of *wrath*.

wrethe3†, *v.* An obsolete form of *writhe*.

wreyet, *v. t.* An old spelling of *wray*. *Chaucer*.

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*, *wry*1.] To twist; turn. [Prov. Eng.]

wrick (rik), *n.* [< *wrick*, *v.*] A sprain.

wrie†, *v. t.* A variant of *wry*2.

wrig† (rig), *v. i.* and *t.* [Early mod. E. *wrygge*; a var. of *wrick*. Cf. *wriggle*.] To wriggle.

The bore his tayle *wrygges*,
His rumpe also he frygges
Agaynst the hye benche!
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 177.

Worms . . .
Do *wrigge* and wrest their parts divorc'd by knife.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 37.

wriggle (rig'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wriggled*, ppr. *wriggling*. [Formerly also *wrigle*, *riggle*; < 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 *wriggling* 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 sinuous or crooked means: as, to *wriggle* out of a difficulty.

We may fear he'l *wrigle* 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 wriggling.

Their tayls with croompled knot twisting swashlye they *wrigled*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, 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 . . . *wriggled* their way out through the passages in the rocks. *The Century*, XLI. 649.

wriggle (rig'l), *n.* [< *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 sinuous, 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 *wriggles* [in rocks] are frequent. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 11.

wriggler (rig'lèr), *n.* [< *wriggle* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which wriggles; specifically, one of the active larvæ, as of mosquitos, seen in stagnant water. Also *wiggler*.—2. A person who practises wriggling methods; one who proceeds by sinuosity or trickery.

For Providence, . . .
In spite of all the *wrigglers* into place,
Still keeps a seat or two for worth and grace.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 432.

wriggling (rig'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wriggle*, *v.*] Same as *wriggle*.

wright (rīt), *n.* [< ME. *wrighte*, *wrihte*, *wrigte*, *wruhte*, *wurhte*, *write*, < AS. *wyrhta* (= OS. *wurhtio* = OHG. *wurhto*), a worker, wright, < AS. *wyrht*, *gewyrht* (= OS. *wurht* = OHG. *wuraht*, *wurakt*, a work, deed), < *wyrcan*, etc., work: see *work*.] 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 *cart-wright*, *wain-wright*, *wheel-wright*, *mill-wright*, *ship-wright*, etc., and, in a somewhat figurative sense, *play-wright*.

He was a wel good *wrighte*, a carpentere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 614.

All the laid-on steel
Can hew no further than may serve to give the timber th' end
Form-purpos'd by the skilful *wright*.
Chapman, Iliad, xv. 379.

Wrightia (rī'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1811), named after William *Wright*, a physician and botanist in Jamaica.] A genus of plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ*, and subtribe *Parsonsieæ*. It is characterized by having a corolla-tube usually short and bearing on the throat five or more scales and an exserted cone of anthers, and by seeds furnished with a tuft of hairs at the base and with broad convolute cotyledons. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are shrubs 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*, a small tree, the source of conessi bark (see *bark*2), in India a leading remedy for dysentery, is now classed under *Holarrhena*. For *W. tinctoria*, see *palay*, 1, and *ivory-tree*.

wrightin (rī'tin), *n.* Same as *conessine*.

wrightry† (rīt'ri), *n.* [ME., < *wright* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] The business of a wright.

Now assay wille I
How I can of *wrightry*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 26.

wrimple† (rim'pl), *v.* and *n.* Same as *rimple*.

I holde a forme within a *wrimpled* skin.
G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne.

wrinch† (rinch), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant 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.

wrine1† (rīn), *v. t.* Same as *wry*2.

wrine2 (rīn), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *rine*1, a ditch, trench, spelled in imitation of *wrinkle*.] A wrinkle. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

wring (ring), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrung* (formerly sometimes *wringed*; *wrang*, the original pret. erit, is now only provincial), ppr. *wringing*. [< ME. *wringen* (pret. *wrang*, *wrong*, *wrongе*, pl. *wrungen*, *wrongen*, pp. *wrungen*, *wrongе*), < 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. **wriggan*, indicated by the deriv. *wrggyō*, snare; cf. Sw. *vränga*, distort, wrest, pervert, Dan. *vrinkle*, twist, tangle (*vringel-hornet*, having twisted horns); prob. connected with *wrick*, *wrig*, *wry*1. 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 *out*.

Mark how she *wrings* him by the fingers.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

Just help me *wring* 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 *wring*
Thy bolts apart, and pluck thy captives hence.
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. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

4. 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 *wrings her Hands*, and beats her Breast.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

Under emotion we see swayings of the body and *wringings of the hands*. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVIII. 11.

II. *intrans.* 1. To writhe; twist about, as with anguish; squirm; suffer torture.

Let him care and wepe and *wringe* and waille.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 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 wearing. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 474.

3†. To force one's way by pressure.

Thus out at holes gonne *wringe*
Every tyding streght to Fame,
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2110.

wring (ring), *n.* [< ME. *wringe*, *wrynge*, < AS. **wringe*, in *wīn-wringe*, a wine-press, < *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 disconsolate mourner. *Bp. Hall*, Contemp., iv. 24.

wringer (ring'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *wringer*; < *wring* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who wrings, as clothes.

His washer and his *wringer*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 2. 5.

2. An apparatus for forcing water from anything wet; especially, a utensil for laundry purposes, in which, however, the clothes are not wrung 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-shēn'), *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*.

wrinkle[1] (ring'kl), *n.* [< ME. *wrinkil*, *wrinkel*, *wrinele*, *wrynkyl*, < AS. **wrincle* (Somner) = MD. *wrinekel*, *wrynckel*, a wrinkle; a dim. form, perhaps from the root of *wring*, *v.* The Icel. *hrukka* = 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 rock.

Wrynkyl or playte in clothe. Plica.
Prompt. Parv., 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*.
Eph. v. 27.

wrinkle[1] (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 yellow as she was, so *wrinkled*, so sad of mien!
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

No care may *wrinkle* thy smooth brow.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 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. Putney was a small woman, already beginning to *wrinkle*. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, iv.

wrinkle[2] (ring'kl), *n.* [A particular use, orig. slang, of *wrinkle*[1], *n.* According to Skeat, it is a dim. of ME. *wrink*, *wrenk*, < AS. *wrenc*, a trick: see *wrench*, *n.*] A short pithy piece of information or advice; a valuable hint; a bit of useful knowledge or instruction; a good idea; a trick; a point; a notion; a deviee. [Colloq.]

They are too experte in lone, hauing learned in this time of their long peace euery *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?
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 559.

wrinkle-beaked (ring'kl-bēkt), *a.* Having a wrinkled, sulcate, or ridged and furrowed bill: specifying one of the anis, *Crotophaga sulcirostris*. This bird is common in parts of Texas, and thence through much of South America. See cut under *ani*.

wrinkled (ring'kld), *a.* In *zoöl.*, marked with parallel and somewhat irregular raised lines; having wrinkles; rugose; corrugated.—**Wrinkled hornbill**, the bird *Ceratorhinus corrugatus*, whose high carinated 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.* [< *wrinkle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Somewhat wrinkled; having a tendency to be wrinkled; puckered; creased.

His old *wrinkly* face grew quite blown-out at last
Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 18.

Mrs. Waule . . . giving occasional dry *wrinkly* indications of crying. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxxii.

Wrisbergian (ris-bėr'gi-an), *a.* [< *Wrisberg*: see 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 Wrisberg*, or *Wrisberg's*, not *Wrisbergian*.

Wrisberg's abdominal brain. The solar plexus of the sympathetic nerve.

Wrisberg's cartilage. See *cartilage of Wrisberg*, under *cartilage*.

Wrisberg's ganglion. See *cardiac ganglion of Wrisberg*, under *ganglion*.

Wrisberg's nerve. See *nerve of Wrisberg*, under *nerve*.

wrist (rist), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wreast*, *wrest*; < ME. *wrist*, *wriste*, also *wirste*, *wyrste*, < AS. *wrist* (usually in comp. *hand-wrist*) = OFries. *wrinst*, *rinst*, *wirst*, *werst* (*hond-wrinst*, 'hand-wrist,' *fot-wrinst*, '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. *rist*, instep; with formative *-t* (*-tht* > *-st*), < *writhan*, twist, writhe: see *writhe*, and cf. *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 manus, 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 four 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, adduction, and circumduction, together with the movements of pronation and supination impressed upon the wrist by the rocking of the radius about the ulna; 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 other mammals, 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 *wreasts*.
W. Patten, Ex. into Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 128).

2†. 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 Ballads, 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 connecting-rod leading to some other part of the mechanism. Also called *wrist-pin*.—**Bridle wrist**, in the *manège*, 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 fingers 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 cuffs buttoned to the narrow wristbands now in use. In the times of more elaborate dressing such wristbands were often very long, and adorned with rich lace or fine embroidery.

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.*)

wrist-bone (rist'bōn), *n.* Any bone of the wrist or carpus; a carpal bone. See *carpus*, *wrist*, and cuts under *hand*, *pisiform*, and *scapholunar*.

wrist-clonus (rist'klō'nus), *n.* A series of jerky movements of the hand produced in certain nervous diseases by a sudden forcible bending 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-wrist*.

The case of chronic lead poisoning, with its accompanying *wrist-drop*, caused by the paralysis of the extensors.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 68.

wrister (ris'tėr), *n.* A covering for the wrist; a wristlet. [Local, U. S.]

A neighbor, come to tea, was crocheting *wristers* for her guardian. *The Century*, XXVI. 624.

wristfall (rist'fâl), *n.* A deep ruffle of various materials, usually lace, falling from a wristband or the lower part of a sleeve. See *fall*[1], *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 *carpus*, *wrist*, and *radiocarpal articulation* (under *radiocarpal*).

wristlet (rist'let), *n.* [< *wrist* + *-let*.] 1. A band worn around the wrist: applied to various useful or ornamental objects of the sort. (*a*) A covering of thick material for the wrist to protect it under exposure to cold. (*b*) A bracelet.

A siren lithe and debonaire,
With *wristlets* woven of scarlet beads.
T. B. Aldrich, Pampina.

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 connected buttons, used for the wristband or cuff. *Encyc. Dict.*

wrist-pin (rist'pin), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, any pin forming a means of connecting a pitman to a cross-head or crank; more particularly, the pin of the crank to which a pitman is connected. The pin in the cross-head is in the United States more generally called *cross-head pin*.

2. A pin in a wrist-plate of a steam-engine, 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 automatic 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-shaft of the engine. From its face project four 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.

writ[1] (rit), *n.* [< ME. *writ*, *wryt*, *wrytt*, *iwrit*, < 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 writ, writing, penmanship, = Goth. *writs*, a stroke, a point), < *writan*, etc., write: see *write*.] 1. That which is written; a writing: used especially of the Bible, with *holy* or *sacred*, 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 *writs*,
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. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 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 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.

I . . .
Folded the *writ* up in form of the other.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 51.

Barons by writ. See *baron*, 1.—**Close writs.** See *close*[2].—**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, bearing teste of the chief justice of the court, if he is not a party, and signed by the clerk of the court. (*Heard.*) Its object is to compel the appearance of the defendant, or at least to give him due notice that he is sued. In most of the States it has been superseded by a summons, 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 qualifying 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 subpœna *runs* throughout the state. (*c*) The writ is practically capable of enforcement: as, "When lawlessness has yielded to order; when the Queen's *writ 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. 587.)—**To serve a writ.** See *to serve a process*, under *serve*.—**To serve a writ of attachment.** See *to serve an attachment*, under *serve*[1].—**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, besayle**†**, 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, subpœna,** etc. See *habeas corpus, inquiry*, etc.—**Writs of extent.** See *extent*, 3 (*b*).

writ[2] (rit). An obsolete form of the third person 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*).] Ability or disposition to write. [Nonce-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 (rī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *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 (rī'ta-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. (after *talkative*) < *writ*(*e*) + *-ative*.] Disposed or inclined to write; given to writing. [Nonce-word.]

Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *writative*.
Pope, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.

write (rit), *v.*; pret. *wrote* (obs. or dial. *wrate*, archaic *writ*), pp. *written* (obs. or archaic *writ*, formerly erroneously *wrote*), ppr. *writing*. [< ME. *writen* (pret. *wrot*, *wroot*, *wrat*, pl. *writen*, *write*, pp. *writen*, *write* — with short *i*), < AS. *writan* (pret. *wrāt*, pl. *writon*, pp. *writen*), write, inscribe, orig. score, engrave, = OS. *writan*, cut, injure, write, = OFries. *writa* = D. *rijten*, tear, split, = LG. *riten* = OHG. *rīzan*, cut, tear, split, draw, delineate, MHG. *rīzen*, G. *reissen*, tear, = Icel. *rīta*, scratch, cut, write, = Sw. *rita*, draw, delineate, = Goth. **wreitan* (in deriv. *writs*, a stroke or point made with a pen), write. Hence *writ*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To trace or form upon the surface of some material (a significant character or characters, especially characters constituting or representing words); set down, in a manner adapted for reading, with a pen, pencil, 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, thei *wroot* Lettres and Figures with hire Fingres.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

They . . . whose names are not *written* in the book of life. Rev. xvii. 8.

The Greek metropolitan has a very fine manuscript of the Pentateuch, supposed to have been *wrote* about the year eight hundred.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 38.

There is a Book
By seraphs *writ* with beams of Heavenly light.
Cowper, Sonnet to Mrs. Unwin.

2. To cover with writing; trace readable characters over the surface of.

And it [the roll] was *written* within and without.
Ezek. ii. 10.

There will she sit in her smock till she have *writ* a sheet of paper. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 138.

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 I 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, you were not so mad. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 16.

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 population, and were entitled "to *write* themselves Esquire."
De Quincey, Bentley, i.

6. To record; set down legibly; engrave.

There is *written* in your brow . . . honesty and constancy. *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 captain [Cæsar] 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.

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 excessive 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*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be acquainted with or practise the art of writing; engage in the formation 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 cast 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 devices, 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 *wrote* in a dramatic form, had little of dramatic genius. *Macaulay*, 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.* [< *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.), III. 804.

It was a short, but a well-written letter, in a fair *hand of write*.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, i. (*Davies.*)

writee (rī-tē'), *n.* [< *write* + *-ee*[1].] A person to or for whom something is written; a reader as contrasted with a writer. [Occasional.]

And, indeed, where a man is understood, there is ever a proportion betwixt the writer's wit and the *writee's*.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv., Com. (ed. Hooper).

write-of-hand (rīt'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 (rī'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *writere*, < AS. *writere* (= Icel. *rituri*); as *write* + *-er*[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*. Ps. xlv. 1.

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 fiction.

Tell prose *writers* stories are so stale
That penny ballads make a better sale. *Breton.*

"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, 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 himself, to avoid saying *I*.—**Writer of the tallies.** See *tally*[1], 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 forearm 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 *scriveners' cramp* or *palsy*, *writers' palsy* or *paralysis*, and *graphospasm*.—**Writers to the signet.** See *signet*, 1.

writeress (rī'tėr-es), *n.* [< *writer* + *-ess*.] A female writer or author. [Humorous.]

Remember it henceforth, ye *writeresses*, there is no such word as authoress. *Thackeray*, Misc., ii. 470. (*Davies.*)

writerling (rī'tėr-ling), *n.* [< *writer* + *-ling*[1].] 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, I. 420). (*Davies.*)

writership (rī'tėr-ship), *n.* [< *writer* + *-ship*.] The office or employment of a writer in some official capacity.

writhe (rīŦH), *v.*; pret. and pp. *writhed*, ppr. *writhing*. [< ME. *writhen*, *wrythen* (pret. *wroth*, *wrooth*, *wræth*, pl. *writhen*, pp. *writhen* (with short *i*), *wrethen*), < AS. *writhan* (pret. *wrāth*, pp. *writhen*), twist, wind about, = OHG. *rīdan*, MHG. *rīden*, G. dial. *wrideln*, twist together, = Icel. *ritha* = Sw. *vrida* = Dan. *vride*, wring, twist, turn, wrest. Hence ult. *wreath*, *wrest*, *wrist*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn and twist about; twist out of shape or position; wrench; contort.

The stortes [grape-stalks] softe in handes wol thai take
And *writhe* hem, and so *writhen* wol thai 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 orchard.
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 archaic.]

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. Dict.*)

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 character 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 (rīŦH), *n.* [< *writhe*, *v.*] **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.]

writhel†, **writhle**† (rīᵺ′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. 3. 23.

Cold, *writhled* eld, his life-sweat almost spent.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iv. 35.

writhen† (rīᵺ′en), *p. a.* Obsolete or archaic past participle of *writhe*.

writheneck (rīᵺ′nek), *n.* Same as *wryneck*, 3.

writhingly (rī′ᵺing-li), *adv.* In a writhing manner; with writhing. [Rare.]

"Oh!" turning over *writhingly* in her chair.
R. Broughton, Belinda, xxx.

writhle†, *v. t.* See *writhel*.

writing (rī′ting), *n.* [< 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
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., 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*. *Encyc. 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. xxxii. 16.

Whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a *writing* of divorcement. Mat. v. 31.

I accepted of the Offer, and *Writings* were immediately drawn between us. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 513.

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 *writings* occasionally contain maxims [concerning war] which exhibit a considerable progress in this sphere. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 273.

5. The expression of thought by written words; the use of the pen in conveying ideas; literary production.

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* 5 (*a*).

writing-book (rī′ting-bůk), *n.* A blank book for practice in penmanship; a copy-book.

writing-box (rī′ting-boks), *n.* A small box containing a set of the materials used in Chinese or Japanese writing. See *writing-set*, 2.

writing-cabinet (rī′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 (rī′ting-kās), *n.* A case containing materials and affording facilities for writing; a kind of portable writing-desk.

writing-chambers (rī′ting-chām″bėrz), *n. pl.* Rooms or offices occupied by a lawyer and his clerks, etc.; a law office.

writing-desk (rī′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 pigeonholes. 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 contain stationery of all sorts, papers on file, writing materials, etc.

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 (rī′ting-frām), *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 (rī′ting-ingk), *n.* See *ink*[1], I.

writing-machine (rī′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A typewriter.

writing-master (rī′ting-mȧs″tėr), *n.* **1.** One who teaches the art of penmanship.—**2.** The 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″pėr), *n.* Paper finished with a smooth surface, generally sized, for writing on.

writing-reed (rī′ting-rēd), *n.* See *reed*[1].

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 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 (rī′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 business office.—**2**†. A tablet; a table-book.

He asked for a *writing table*, and wrote, saying, His name is John. Luke i. 63.

The author defies them and their *writing-tables*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 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 pigeonholes, or shelves, etc., on one or both sides. Also *knee-hole desk*.

writing-telegraph (rī′ting-tel″ē-grȧf), *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 handwriting of the sender—for example, the telautograph.

written (rit′n). Past participle of *write*.

wrixle†, *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.), l. 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.

His *wrizzled* [var. *wrinkled*] visage. *Gay*, Wine, l. 9.

wroghte†, **wrohte**†. Middle English forms of *wrought*, preterit and past participle of *work*.

wroken†, **wroke**†. Obsolete past participles of *wreak*[1].

wrong (rông), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. *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. *vrång* = Dan. *vrang*, wrong), < *wringan* (pret. *wrang*): see *wring*, *v.*, and II. Cf. E. *tort*, wrong, ult. < L. *tortus*, twisted. II. *n.* < ME. *wrong, wrang*, < late AS. *wrang* = MD. *wrongh, wronck*, wrong: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Crooked; twisted; wry. *Wyclif*.

His bee [an eagle's] is get biforn *wrong*,
Thog hise limes senden strong.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 210.

2. Not right in state, adjustment, or the like; not in order; disordered; perverse; being awry or amiss.

I've heerd my aunt say as she found out as summat was *wrong* wi' Nancy as soon as th' milk turned blingy.
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 wipes the crime of it out of us. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 138.

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,
His can't be *wrong* whose life is in the right.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 306.

It is a *wrong*, egotistical, savage, unchristian feeling, and that 's 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 *wrong* 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, i.

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 was *wrong*,
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, ii. 28.

Wrong is in all senses the opposite and correlative of *right*.

In the wrong box. See *box*[2].—**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; error; evil.

And the abusyng of 3our Offyce, . . .
And 3our fals glosing of the *wrang*,
Sall nocht mak 3ow to rax heir lang.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 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. 11.

Those who think to better *wrong*
By working *wrong* shall seek thee wide
To slay thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 34.

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 *wrongs!*
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, misehief, 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*.

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 Finibus.

Abandonment for wrongs. See *abandonment*.—**In the wrong.** See def. 4.—**Private wrong.** See *private*.—**To have wrong.** (*a*†) 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 debonairly.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1282.

(*b*) To suffer the infliction of wrong; have wrong treatment.

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. See *crime.*

wrong (rông), *adv.* [< *wrong, a.*] In a wrong manner; not rightly; erroneously; incorreetly; amiss; ill.

The right divine of kings to govern *wrong.*
Pope, Duneiad, 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. 1. 41.

wrong (rông), *v. t.* [< *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 eause of wrong or harm to; affect injuriously; be hurtful to; in an old nautieal 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 *wrong* their proceedings than all other crosses whatsoever. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 267.

It [a play] is good, though *wronged* by my over great expectations, as all things else are. *Pepys,* 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 eonsider 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 loved 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″ėr), *n.* 1. One who does wrong, or commits wrongful or reprehensible acts; any offender against the moral law.

Especially when we see the *wrong-doer* 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; a tort-feaser.

wrong-doing (rông'dö″ing), *n.* The doing of wrong; behavior the opposite of what is right; blameworthy action in general.

wronget, wrongen†. Middle English forms of *wrung.*

wrongeous†, *a.* An old spelling of *wrongous.*

wronger (rông'ėr), *n.* [< *wrong* + *-er*1.] 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'fûl), *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'fûl-i), *adv.* In a wrong manner; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justiee: unjustly: as, to accuse one *wrongfully;* to suffer *wrongfully.*

Accusing the Lady Hero *wrongfully.*
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2. 51.

wrongfulness (rông'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being wrong or wrongful; injustiee.

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 (rông'hed″ed), *a.* [< *wronghead* + *-ed*2.] Characterized by or due to perversity of the judgment; obstinately opinionated; misguided; stubborn.

A *wrongheaded* distrust of England.
Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 436.

wrongheadedly (rông'hed″ed-li), *adv.* In a wrongheaded manner; obstinately; perversely.

He [Johnson] . . . then rose to be under the care of Mr. Hunter, the head-master, who, according to his account, was very severe, and *wrongheadedly* severe.
Boswell, Johnson, an. 1719.

wrongheadedness (rông'hed ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wrongheaded; perversity of judgment.

There is no end of his misfortunes and *wrongheadedness!*
Walpole, Letters, II. 280.

wronghearted (rông'här″ted), *a.* Wrong in heart or sensibility; not right or just in feeling.

wrongheartedness (rông'här″ted-nes), *n.* The state or eharaeter of being wronghearted; perversity of feeling.

Wrong-headedness may be as fatal now as *wrong-heartedness.*
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* valiant. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, i.

wrongly (rông'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wronglieke;* < *wrong* + *-ly*2.] In a wrong or erroneous manner; unjustly; mistakenly.

Thou . . . wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst *wrongly* win.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 23.

wrongminded (rông'mīn″ded), *a.* Having a mind wrongly inclined; entertaining erroneous or distorted views.

wrongness (rông'nes), *n.* [< ME. *wrongnesse;* < *wrong, a.,* + *-ness.*] 1†. Crookedness; wryness; unevenness. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 534.— 2. The state or eondition of being wrong or erroneous; 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.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 14.

wrongous (rông'us), *a.* [Also *wrongeous;* < ME. *wrongous,* for earlier *wrongwis, wrangwis* (= Sw. *vrängvis*), wrong, iniquitous; < *wrong* + *wise*2. Cf. *righteous.*] 1†. Wrongful; unjust; improper.

I will not father my bairn on you,
Nor on no *wrongous* 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 *wrongeously;* < ME. *wrongously;* < *wrongous* + *-ly*2.] Unjustly; wrongfully; unfairly.

Here haue we done and shewid curtessy,
Where to *wrongously* villanous ye doo,
To thys noble damicel and lady.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1857.

Wronski's theorem. See *theorem.*

wroot†, *v.* An old spelling of *root*2.

wrot†. An old spelling of *wrote*1.

wrote1 (rōt). Preterit and obsolete or vulgar past participle of *write.*

wrote2**†,** *v.* A Middle English form of *root*2.

Right as a soughe *wroteth* in everich ordure, so *wroteth* 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,* cruel, = Icel. *reithr* = Sw. Dan. *vred,* angry); prob. orig. 'twisted,' perverse (= MHG. *reit, reid,* curled, twisted), < *writhan,* pret. *wrath,* twist, writhe: see *writhe.* Hence ult. *wrath, n.*] Excited by wrath; wrathful; indignant; angry: 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, l. 34.

In euery thyng thanne was he grevid soore,
And more *wrother* thanne he was before.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1568.

Sir Aldingar was *wrothe* in his mind,
With her hee was never content.
Sir Aldingar (Child's Ballads, III. 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.), l. 1254.

wrothful (rôth'fûl), *a.* An erroneous form for *wrathful.*

The knight, yet *wrothfull* for his late disgrace,
Fiercely advaunst his valorous right arme.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 34.

wrothly† (rôth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wrothli;* < *wroth* + *-ly*2.] Wrathfully; angrily.

Whan william saw hire wepe, *wrothli* he seide,
"For seynt mary loue, madame, why make ye this sorwe?"
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3683.

wrought (rât), *p. a.* [Pp. of *work.*] Worked, as distinguished from *rough:* noting masonry, carpentry, etc.

wrought-iron (rât'ī″ėrn), *n.* Iron that is or may be wrought into form by forging or rolling, and that is capable of being welded; malleable iron. See *iron.*

wrung (rung). Preterit and past partieiple of *wring.*

wry1 (rī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wried,* ppr. *wrying.* [< ME. *wrien, wryen,* < AS. *wrigian,* drive, tend, turn, bend. Cf. *wrick, wrig, wriggle.* Henee *wry*1, *a., awry.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To turn; bend; wind; twist or twine about, with or without change of plaee.

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, physieally or morally.

And she sproong as a colt doth in the trave,
And with her heed she *wryed* faste awey.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 97.

No manere mede shulde make him *wrye,*
Ifor to trieu 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. 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 Robinson), 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 (rī), *a.* and *n.* [< *wry*1, *v.* Cf. *awry.*] I. *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.

He 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, i. 2.

3. Devious in eourse or purpose; divarieating; aberrant; misdirected.

He's one I would not have a *wry* thought darted against, willingly. *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Every *wry* step by which he imagines himself to have declined from the path of duty affrights him when he reflects on it. *Bp. 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 like a man, without *making wry mouths.*
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxiv.

II. *n.* A twisting about, or out of shape or course; distortion; a distorting effeet. [Rare or prov. Eng.]

He [the loach] looks so innocent, you make full sure to prog him well, in spite of the *wry* of the water.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

wry2**†,** *v. t.* [< ME. *wryen, wrien, wreon,* < AS. *wreón, *wrīhan,* ONorth. *wrīa* (pp. *wrigen*), cover, clothe. Cf. *rig*2.] To cover; clothe; cover up; cloak; hide.

Wry [var. *wre*] the gleed, and hotter is the fyr.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 735.

But of his hondwerk wolde he gete
Clothes to *wryne* hym, and his mete.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6684.

With floode gravel let diligence hem *wrie,*
And XXX dayes under that hem kepe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

wrybill (rī'bil), *n.* A kind of plover, *Anarhynchus frontalis,* of New Zealand, having the bill bent sidewise. See second cut under *plover.*

wry-billed (rī'bild), *a.* Having the bill awry or bent sidewise: as, the *wry-billed* plover. See second cut under *plover.*

wryly (rī'li), *adv.* [< *wry*1 + *-ly*2.] 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 *wryly*.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, i.

wrymouth (rī′mouth), *n.* In *ichth.*: (*a*) Any fish of the family *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.

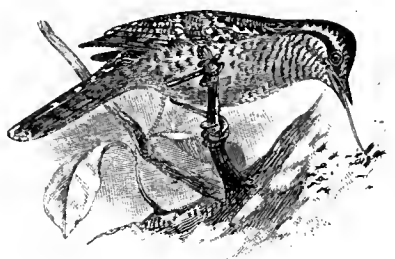
(*b*) The electric ray, torpedo, or numb-fish. See cuts under *Torpedinidæ* and *torpedo*.

wry-mouthed (rī′mouthd), *a.* 1. Having a crooked mouth; hence, unflattering.

A shaggy tapestry: . . .
Instructive work! whose *wry-mouth'd* portraiture
Display'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.* 1. A twisted or distorted neck; a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side and rotated. See *torticollis*.—2. A spasmodic disease of sheep, in which the head is drawn to one side.—3. A scansorial piearian bird of the genus *Iynx* (*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 neck, and so turn it awry. The common wryneck of Europe is *I.* (*J.* or *Y.*) *torquilla*; there are several other similar species. These birds have the toes in pairs, the bill straight and hard, the tongue extremely



Common Wryneck (*Iynx torquilla*).

long, slender, and extensile, and most other characters of the true *Picidæ* 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. It has a variety of names pointing to its arrival in the British Islands at the same time as the cuckoo, as *cuckoo's-fool*, *-footman*, *-knave*, *-leader*, *-maid*, *-mate*, *-messenger*, *-marrow*, *-whit*, etc. It is also called *writheneck* and *snake-bird*, from the twisting of its neck; *long-tongue* and *tongue-bird*, from its long tongue; *emmet-hunter*, from feeding on ants; *pea-bird*, *weet-bird*, from its cry; *turkey-bird*, *nile-bird*, 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, I. 62.

The *wryneck* will tap the tree, to stimulate the insect to run out to be eaten entire.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 36.

wry-necked (rī′nekt), *a.* Having a wry or distorted neck.

When you hear the drum,
And the vile squealing of the *wry-neck'd* fife.
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-à-bec*, 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 (rī′nes), *n.* The state of being wry or distorted.

wryt†, wrytet, wrythet. Obsolete spellings of *writ*[1], *write*, *writhe*.

W. S. An abbreviation of *writer to the signet*. See *signet*.

W. S. W. An abbreviation of *west-southwest*.

wt. A contraction of *weight*.

wucht. An obsolete form of *which*[1].

wud (wud), *a.* A Scotch form of *wood*[2].

wudder (wud′ėr), *v. i.* See *wuther*.

wudet, *n.* A Middle English form of *wood*[1].

wulfenite (wůl′fen-īt), *n.* [Named after Baron von *Wülfen* or *Wulfen* (1728–1805), an Austrian scientist.] Native 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*.

wull. An obsolete or dialectal form of *will*[1], *will*[2].

wummel, wummle, *n.* Scotch forms of *wimble*[1].

wunt, *v. i.* See *won*[1].

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 *curari*.

wurdt, *n.* An old spelling of *word*[1].

wurmalt (wėr′mal), *n.* Same as *wormal*.

wurrus (wur′us), *n.* [< Ar. *wars*, a dyestuff similar to kamila.] A brick-red dye-powder, somewhat like dragon's-blood, collected from the seeds of *Rottlera tinctoria*.

wurset, wurstt. Old spellings of *worse*, *worst*.

Würtemberger (wėr′tem-bėrg-ėr; G. pron. vür′-tem-ber-gėr), *n.* [< *Würtemberg* (G. *Württemberg*) (see def.) + *-er*[1].] An inhabitant of Würtemberg, a kingdom of southern Germany.

Würtemberg siphon. See *siphon*.

wurtht. An old spelling of *worth*[1], *worth*[2].

wurtzilite (wėrt′sil-īt)), *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 luster, and breaks with a conchoidal fracture. It is elastic when slightly warmed, and in boiling water becomes soft and plastic.

wurtzite (wėrt′sīt), *n.* [After C. A. *Wurtz* (1817–1884), a French chemist.] Sulphid of zinc occurring in hexagonal crystals, isomorphous with greenockite. Sulphid of zinc is accordingly dimorphous, the common form, sphalerite or zinc-blende, being isometric. Also called *spauterite*.

Würzburger (wėrts′bėrg-ėr; G. pron. vürts′bůr-gėr), *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."

wust†, *v. i.* See *wis*[3].

wus[2]**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *woose*, *ooze*.

Hee wringes oute the wet *wus* and went on his gate.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 712.

wuther (wuᴛʜ′ėr), *r. i.* [Also *wudder*; perhaps ult. < AS. *wōth*, a noise, cry, sound.] 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 *wuthering* wind sobbing through the narrow wet streets. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, iv.

wuther (wuᴛʜ′ėr), *n.* [Also *wudder*; < *wuther*, *v.*] A low roaring or rustling, as of the wind. [North. Eng.]

I felt sure . . . by the *wuther* of wind amongst trees, denoting a garden outside. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xvi.

wuzzent (wuz′ent), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) 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), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wuzzled*, ppr. *wuzzling*. [Origin obscure.] To mingle; mix; jumble; muddle. [New Eng.]

He *wuzzled* things up in the most singular way.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 63.

wyandotte (wī′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 typical variety, has every feather white in the middle and heavily margined with black, except the black tail-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 ear-lobes red.

wych (wich), *n.* See *wick*[4].

wych-elm, wych-hazel, *n.* See *witch-elm*, *witch-hazel*.

Wyclifite, Wycliffite (wik′lif-īt), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Wieliffite*, *Wickliffite*; < *Wyclif*, etc. (see def.), + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to John Wyclif or de Wyclif (a name also written *Wiclif*, *Wickliffe*, *Wyckliffe*, and in various other ways reflecting 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 Wyclif, commonly called *Lollards*. Wyclif'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*.

wye[1]**†,** *n.* See *wie*.

wye[2] (wī), *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*.] A student, or one who has been a student, of Winchester College in England, founded by William of Wykeham (1324–1404), Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England, as a preparatory school for New College at Oxford, also founded by him. Also used attributively.

It may reasonably be hoped that this is not *Wykehamist* Greek. *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 *wile*[1].

wylie-coat (wī′li-kōt), *n.* [Se.; also spelled *wyle-cot*, *wilie-coat*; first element uncertain.] A flannel garment worn under the outer clothes; an under-vest or under-petticoat.

wylot, *n.* An old spelling of *willow*[1].

wynt, *n.* An old spelling of *wine*.

wynd[1] (wīnd), *n.* [Another spelling and use of *wind*[1], *n.*] An alley; a lane; especially, a narrow alley used as a street in a town. [Scotch.]

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, xxvii.

wynd[2]**†,** *n.* A Middle English spelling of *wind*[2].

wyndast, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *windas*.

wyndewet, wyndowet, wyndwet, wynewet, *v.* Middle English forms of *winnow*.

wyndret, *v.* 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, l. 1020.

wynkt, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *wink*[1].

wynn (win), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of timber truck or carriage. *Simmonds*.

wyntt. A contraction of *windeth*, third person singular indicative present of *wind*[1].

wypet, *n.* [< ME. *wipe*, *wype*, a bird, < Sw. Norw. *vipa* = 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 *whip*[1]. Otherwise imitative; cf. *weep*[2].] A lapwing.

Wype, bryde or lapwynge. Upupa. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 530.

wypert, *n.* Same as *wiper*.

wyppyl-tret, *n.* A Middle English form of *whippel-tree*.

wyst, wyset, *a.* Old spellings of *wise*[1]. *Chaucer*.

wytet, *v.* and *n.* Another spelling of *wite*[2].

wythe, *n.* See *withe*.

wyvet, *v.* An old spelling of *wive*.

wyvert, *n.* See *wivver*.

wyvernt, *n.* See *wivern*.

1. The twenty-fourth letter and nineteenth consonant-sign in the English alphabet. In the Latin alphabet, from which it comes to ours, it followed next after *U* (or *V* (which were then only one letter: see *U*), and was till a late date the last letter in that alphabet, till *Y* and *Z* (see those letters) were finally added from the Greek to represent peculiar Greek sounds. The sign *X* was a Greek addition to the Phenician alphabet; it had in early Greek use a divided value: in the eastern alphabets, that of *kh* (besides the signs for *ph* and *th*); in the western, that of *ks* (besides the signs for *ps* and *ts* or *ds*). The former of the two came afterward to be the universally accepted value in Greece itself; while the latter was carried over into Italy, and so became Roman, and was passed on to us. Hence our *X* has in general the Latin value *ks*; but as initial (almost only in words from the Greek, and there representing a different Greek character, the *ki*) we have reduced it to the *z*-sound, as in *Xerxes, xanthous*. In many words also, especially among those beginning with *ex*, it is made sonant, or pronounced as *gz*. The accepted rule for this is that the *gz*-sound is given after an unaccented before an accented vowel, as in *ex'ert, ex-dic* (*egzert, egzilic*), over against *exercise, exile* (*eksercize, eksil*). But usage does not follow the rule with exactness, and many cultivated 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* = *shall*.

2. As a numeral, X stands for ten. When laid horizontally (ↄ), it stands for a thousand, and with a dash over it (X̄). 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 muscle. *A. H. Garrod.* (*b*) In *math.*: (1) [*l. c.*] In algebra, the first of the unknown quantities or variables. (2) [*l. c.*] In analytical geometry, an abscissa or other rectilinear point-coördinate. (3) In mechanics, 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 (za-nôr'fi-kä), *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-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + NL. *Harpyia*, q. v.] A genus of *Pteropodidæ*. *X. amplexicaudata* is a fruit-bat of the Austromalayan subregion.

xantharsenite (zan-thär'se-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + E. *arsenite*.] A hydrated arsenate of manganese, occurring in sulphur-yellow massive forms. It is found in Sweden, and is related to chondrarsenite.

xanthate (zan'thāt), *n.* [< *xanthic*) + *-ate*1.] A salt of xanthic acid.

xanthein (zan'thē-in), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ein*2.] That part of the yellow coloring matter in flowers which is soluble in water, as distinguished from *xanthin*, which is the insoluble part.

xanthelasma (zan-thē-las'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ἔλασμα*, a plate.] Same as *xanthoma*.

Xanthia (zan'thi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of moths, of the family *Orthosiidæ*, having slender porrect palpi, and mostly yellow or orange fore wings undulating along their exterior border. It comprises about 30 species, and is represented in Europe, Asia, North and South America, and the West Indies. *X. fulvago* 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*, Xanthus (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 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, $C.SO.C_2H_5.SH$, 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 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.—**Xanthic-oxid calculus**, Same as *xanthic calculus*.

xanthid† (zan'thid), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-id*2.] A compound of xanthogen.

xanthin, xanthine (zan'thin), *n.* [Also *zanthin*; < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] One of several 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, $C_5H_4N_4O_2$, 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 bases. —**Xanthin calculus**. Same as *xanthic calculus*. See *xanthic*.

xanthinuria (zan-thi-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [< *xanthin* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The excretion of 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 leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, erected for the single species *X. cimicoides*, from Cayenne.

xanthitane (zan'thi-tān), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + (*t*)*itan*(*ic*).] An alteration-product of the sphene (titanite) from Henderson county, North Carolina. In composition it is analogous to the clays, but contains chiefly titanic acid instead of silica.

xanthite (zan'thīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, 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), < Gr. *ξανθός*, 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 *Heliantheæ* and subtribe *Ambrosieæ*. 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 Cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*).

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 are coarsely toothed and greenish. The small monœcious 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 *cocklebur*, or as *clotbur*; 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, *echinatum*, known as *seaburdock*; 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, burweed, louse-bur*, and *small burdock*.

xanthiuria (zan-thi-ū'ri-ä), *n.* Same as *xanthinuria*.

Xantho (zan'thō), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of brachyurous crustaceans, of the family *Cancridæ*, with numerous species. Also *Xanthus*.

xanthocarpous (zan-thō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having yellow fruit.

Xanthocephalus (zan-thō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *ξανθός*, 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 icteruscephalus*, and now known as *X. icterocephalus*. This large blackbird, of striking aspect, abounds in North America

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*), 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 neck bright-yellow, 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 vent. 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 *Xanthosomus*.

Xanthochelus (zan-thō-kē'lus), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1873), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χηλή*, a claw.] A genus of snout-beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* and subfamily *Cleonina*, having wings and somewhat pruinose elytra. It contains less than a dozen species, distributed from Egypt to Siberia.

Xanthochlorus (zan-thō-klō'rus), *n.* [NL. (Loew, 1857), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Dolichopodidæ*, comprising 4 small rust-colored species with yellow wings, of which 3 are European and 1 is North American. *Leptopus* is a synonym.

Xanthochroa (zan-thok'rō-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schmidt, 1846), < Gr. *ξανθόχρως*, with yellow skin, < *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χροιά*, *χρόα*, the skin.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Œdemeridæ*, comprising 7 species, of which 3 are European, 1 is South American, and 3 are North American. They are small slender beetles with contiguous middle coxæ, one-spurred front tibiæ, and deeply emarginate eyes.

Xanthochroi (zan-thok'rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *xanthochrous*: see *xanthochrous*.] In *ethnol.*, 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 Melanochroi, or dark whites, and on the north and east with that of the Mongoloids.

E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., II. 113.

xanthochroia (zan-thō-kroi′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χροιά*, the skin.] A yellow discoloration of the skin resulting from pigmentary changes. Also *xanthopathia*, *xanthopathy*.

xanthochroic (zan-thō-krō′ik), *a.* [< *xanthochro-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *xanthochroöus*.

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, color.] 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 clove-brown color, occurring in hexagonal tabular crystals, but commonly in erystalline reniform masses. When reduced to powder it becomes yellow (whence tho name). Also *zanthoconite*.

xanthocreatine (zan-thō-krē′a-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κρέας* (*κρεατ-*), flesh, + *-ine*2.] A basic nitrogenous substance found in muscular tissue and occasionally in urine, occurring in the form of yellow crystalline plates.

xanthocreatinine (zan″thō-krē-at′i-nin), *n.* Same as *xanthocreatine*.

xanthocyanopsy (zan″thō-sī-an′op-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθος*, yellow, + *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *ὄψις*, 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), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κύκλος*, a ring, circle.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, agreeing somewhat with *Euphitræa* in sternal structure, but with punctate-striate elytra, and different hind thighs. The type is *X. chapuisi* from India. The genus is supposed to be synonymous with *Amphimela* (Chapuis, 1875).

xanthoderma (zan-thō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *δέρμα*, the skin.] Yellowness of the skin from any cause; xanthochroia.

Xanthodes (zan-thō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of noctuid moths, of Guenée's family *Acontiidæ*, comprising a few species inhabiting southern Europe, Asia, and Africa, whose metamorphoses are unknown. The fore wings are entire, usually rounded, and pale-yellow in color, with red or violet-brown markings.

xanthodont (zan′thō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = 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 mammals, the piceous or reddish-black teeth of most shrews being another exception to the rule.

xanthodontous (zan-thō-don′tus), *a.* [< *xanthodont* + *-ous*.] 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, + *γράμμα*, mark, letter.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Syrphidæ*, closely allied to the genus *Syrphus*, 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 larvæ probably feed on plant-lice.

Xantholestes (zan-thō-les′tēz), *n.* [NL. (R. B. Sharpe, 1877), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *λῃστής*, a robber: see *Lestes*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of Philippine flycatchers, inhabiting the island of Panay. *X. panayensis* is the only species, 4¾ inches long, olive-yellow above and bright-yellow below.

Xantholinus (zan-thō-lī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + NL. (*Staphy*)*linus*.] A genus of rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*, of universal distribution, and comprising 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-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Etheridge), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *λίθος*, stone.] A genus of fossil crustaceans from the London clay.

xanthoma (zan-thō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-oma*.] A connective-tissue new growth in the skin, forming soft yellow patches, 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.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), 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-ä), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1863), < *ξανθός*, 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.* [< NL. *xanthopathia*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πάθος*, disease.] Same as *xanthochroia*.

Xanthophæa (zan-thō-fē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Chaudoir, 1848), < *ξανθός*, yellow, + *φαιός*, dusky.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, comprising 2 species, one from Australia and the other from Oceanica.

xanthophane (zan′thō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A yellow coloring matter derived from the retina.

xanthophyl, xanthophyll (zan′thō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *φύλλον*, 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 formation are not well known. See *chlorophyl*, *chrysophyl*. Also called *phylloxanthin*.

xanthophylline (zan-thō-fil′in), *n.* [< *xanthophyl* + *-ine*2.] Same as *xanthophyl*.

xanthophyllite (zan-thō-fil′īt), *n.* [As *xanthophyl* + *-ite*2.] A mineral allied to the micas, occurring in crusts or implanted globules in talcose schist: found in Zlatoust in the Ural. Waluewite is a variety in distinct tabular crystals. Xanthophyllite is closely allied to seybertite (clintonite), and these species, with chloritoid, ottrelite, etc., constitute the clintonite group, or the brittle micas.

xanthopicrin (zan-thō-pik′rin), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πικρός*, bitter, + *-in*2.] In *chem.*, a name given by Chevallier and Pelletan to a yellow coloring matter from the bark of *Xanthoxylum Caribæum*, afterward shown to be identical with berberine.

xanthopicrite (zan-thō-pik′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πικρός*, bitter, + *-ite*2.] Same as *xanthopicrin*.

xanthopous (zan′thō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, having a yellow stem.

xanthoproteic (zan-thō-prō-tē-ik), *a.* [< *xanthoprote*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from xanthroprotein.—**Xanthoproteic acid**, a non-crystallizable acid substance resulting from the decomposition of albuminoids by nitric acid.

xanthoprotein (zan-thō-prō′tē-in), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + E. *protein*.] The characteristic yellow substance formed by the action of hot nitric acid on proteid matters.

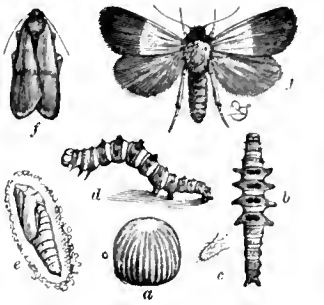
xanthoproteinic (zan-thō-prō-tē-in′ik), *a.* [< *xanthoprotein* + *-ic*.] Related to xanthoprotein.

xanthopsin (zan-thop′sin), *n.* [As *xanthops-y* + *-in*2.] Yellow pigment of the retina.

xanthopsy (zan′thop-si), *n.* [< NL. *xanthopsia*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] Color-blindness in which all objects seem to have a yellow tinge; yellow vision.

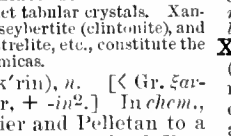
xanthopsydracia (zan-thop-si-drā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ψίδραξ*, a blister.] The presence of pustules on the skin.

Xanthoptera (zan-thop′te-rä), *n.* [NL. (Sodoffsky, 1837), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of noctuid moths, of Guenée's family *Anthophilidæ*, comprising a few American species, distinguished by the presence of a subcellular areole on the fore wings. *X. semicrocea* feeds in the larval state on the leaves of the pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia*). The larva is a semi-looper, and is beautifully banded with white and purple or lake-red.



Xanthoptera semicrocea.

a, egg, natural size indicated at side: *b*, larva, dorsal view; *c*, one of its appendages, enlarged; *d*, larva, side view; *e*, pupa within cocoon; *f*, moth with closed wings; *g*, moth with expanded wings.



Xanthoptera viduigsi.

xanthopuccine (zan-thō-puk′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *puce*(*oon*) + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid found in *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

Xanthopygia (zan-thō-pij′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Blyth, 1849, and *Zanthopygia*, Blyth, 1847), < 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 *X. tricolor* and *X. narcissina*. *X. cyanomelæna* is chiefly blue and black in the male. *X. fuliginosa* (see *water-robin*, under *robin*1, 3) is different again, and is the type of two other genera (*Rhyacornis* and *Nymphæus*). *X. narcissina* has given rise to the generic name *Charidhyias*; and *X. cyanomelæna* to that of *Cyanoptila*.

Water-robin (*Xanthopygia fuliginosa*).

Xanthopygus (zan-thō-pī′gus), *n.* [NL. (Kraatz, 1857), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πυγή*, rump.] A genus of American rove-beetles, comprising 1 North American species, *X. cacti*, and about 15 species from South America, characterized by having the marginal lines of the thorax distinct in front, the inner well defined.

xanthorhamnine (zan-thō-ram′nin), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ῥάμνος*, buckthorn (see *Rhamnus*), + *-ine*2.] A yellow coloring matter contained in the ripe Persian or Turkish berries and in Avignon grains. See *Persian berries*, under *Persian*.

Xanthornus (zan-thôr′nus), *n.* [NL. (P. S. Pallas, 1769; Scopoli, 1777; generally miscredited to Cuvier), prop. **Xanthornis*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A large genus of *Icteridæ*; strictly synonymous with *Icterus* of Brisson (1760). Most of the American caroupes, orioles, hangnests, or troopials have at some time been placed in this genus. Also called *Pendulinus*. See cut under *troopial*.

Xanthorrhiza (zan-thō-rī′zä), *n.* [NL. (Marshall, 1789), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, 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 pendulous compound racemes of brownish-purple flowers with petaloid sepals and small gland-like 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′ä), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1798), so called from the red resin of some species; < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A genus of liliaceous 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.

A red resin exudes from *X. hastilis* and other species, known as *acaroid gum*, or *Botany bay resin*. See *acaroid gum* (under *acaroid*), *blackboy*, and *grass-tree*.—**Xanthorrhœa resin**. Same as *acaroid resin* (which see, under *acaroid*).

xanthosis (zan-thō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a yellowish discoloration, especially that sometimes seen in cancerous tumors.

Xanthosoma (zan-thō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), < Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Araceæ*, tribe *Colocasioideæ*, and subtribe *Colocasieæ*. It is characterized by coriaceous sagittate or pedate leaves, by two- or three-celled ovaries separate below but dilated and united above, forming berries 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 species, 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 flower-stalks are usually short, often numerous, and produce a spathe with an oblong or ovoid convolute tube which bears a boat-shaped lamina and enlarges in fruit. The spadix is shorter and included; the fertile and densely flowered lower part is separated by a constriction from the elongated 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-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, having yellow seeds; yellow-seeded.

Xanthotænia (zan-thō-tē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1857), < Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + ταινία, a band: see *tænia*.] A genus of beautiful butterflies, of the nymphalid subfamily *Morphinæ*, containing only the species *X. husiris*, from Malacca, where it was discovered by A. R. Wallace.

Xanthoura, *n.* See *Xanthura*.

xanthous (zan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + *-ous*.] Yellow: in anthropology and ethnography specifying the yellow or Mongolioid type of mankind.

> The second great type, the Mongolian or *Xanthous* or "yellow." *W. H. Flower*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 316.

xanthoxyl (zan-thok′sil), *n.* A plant of the former order *Xanthoxylaceæ* (now the tribe *Xanthoxyleæ*). *Lindley.*

Xanthoxylaceæ (zan-thok-si-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Xanthoxylum* + *-aceæ*.] A former order of plants, equivalent to the present tribe *Xanthoxyleæ*.

Xanthoxyleæ (zan-thok-sil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees and Martius, 1823), < *Xanthoxylum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rutaceæ*. 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 ovules, 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.* [< *Xanthoxylum* + *-in*².] A neutral principle extracted from the bark of the prickly-ash, *Xanthoxylum Americanum*.

Xanthoxylum (zan-thok′si-lum), *n.* [NL. (Philip Miller, 1759), altered from the *Zanthoxylum* of Linnæus, 1753, and of Plukenet, 1696, the name of some West Indian tree; applied to this from the yellow heartwood; < Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + ξύλον, wood.] A genus of plants, of the order *Rutaceæ*, type of the tribe *Xanthoxyleæ*. It is characterized by alternate pinnate leaves, by polygamous flowers with from three to five imbricate or induplicate petals and three to five stamens, and by a fruit of one to five somewhat 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 Indies, Mexico, and Central America, and 5 in the United States. They are trees or shrubs, 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 coloring matter; in the West Indies it is esteemed an antisyphilitic. Three species in the United States are small trees, of which *X. cribrosum* (*X. Caribæum*) 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. Pterota*) is the wild lime of Florida and western Texas, extending also through Mexico to Brazil and Peru, and has been also known as *Fagara Pterota* and *F. lentiscifolia*; in southern Florida it is one of the most common of small trees, often a tall slender shrub; it produces a hard heavy reddish-brown wood, known as *savin* or *ironwood* in the West Indies. (See *wild lime*, under *lime*³.) *X. emarginatum* (*X. sapindoides*), known as *lieca-tree* or *lignum-rorum* in the West Indies, and exported thence under the name of *rosewood*, also extends to Florida, where it is a shrub with coriaceous shining leaves. The 2 other species of the United States are known as *toothache-tree* and as *prickly-ash* (which see); of these *X. Americanum* is a shrub found from Massachusetts and Virginia to Minnesota and Kansas, and *X. Clava-Herculis* is a small tree ranging from Virginia southward, also known

Xanthoxylum Americanum.

1, branch with male flowers; 2, branch with fruits and leaves; *a*, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, 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 as *yellow-wood* and as *fustic*, several producing a valuable wood: in Jamaica *X. coriacea* is also known as *yellow mastwood*, and *X. spinifex* as *ram-goat* (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 as *heaé*. The fruit of many tropical species is used as a condiment and also medicinally, as *X. piperitum*, the Japanese pepper, and *X. schinifolium* (*X. Mantschuricum*), the anise-pepper of China. The Chinese bitter pepper, or star-pepper, *X. Daniellii*, is now referred to the genus *Evodia*. *X. nitidum* is in China a valued febrifuge, and *X. alatum* a sudorific and anthelmintic; 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′rä), *n.* [NL. (Sclater, 1862, after *Xanthoura*, Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of beautiful American jays, having the tail more or less yellow; the green jays, as *X. luxuosa*, 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, azure-blue, jet-black, and hoary white in various parts; it is not crested.

Rio Grande Jay (*Xanthura 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. yncas*.

xanthuria (zan-thū′ri-ä), *n.* Same as *xanthiuria*.

Xanthyris (zan′thi-ris), *n.* [NL. (Felder, 1862), prop. **Xanthothyris*, < Gr. ξανθός, 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-ä), *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*.

Xantusiidæ (zan-tū-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xantusia* + *-idæ*.] An American family of 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 (zē′bek), *n.* [Also sometimes *zebec*, *zebeck*, *shebec*, *shebeck*; = F. *chebec* = Sp. *jabeque* = Pg. *chaveco*, *xaveco* = It. *sciabecco*, also *zambecco*; said to be < Turk. *sumbeki*; cf. Pers. Ar. *sumbuk*, a small vessel.] A small three-masted vessel, formerly much used by the Algerine corsairs, and now in use to some extent in Mediterranean commerce. It differs from the felucca chiefly in having several square sails as well as lateen sails, while the latter has only lateen sails.

Xebec.

Our fugitive, and eighteen other white slaves, were put on board a *xebec*, carrying eight six-pounders and sixty men. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 252.

Xema (zē′mä), *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 primaries 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 about one inch. This remarkable and beautiful gull inhabits arctic America both coastwise and interiorly, and strays irregularly southward in

Fork-tailed Gull (*Xema sabinei*).

winter, though it is not often seen in the United States. It has been taken in the Bermudas, in Peru, and in Europe. The nest is made on the ground; the eggs are three in number, measuring 1¾ by 1¼ inches, and of a brownish-olive color sparsely splashed with brown. The swallow-tailed gull (see *swallow-tailed*) has sometimes been wrongly referred to this genus.

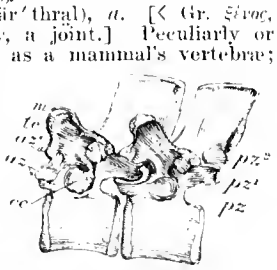
xenacanthine (zen-a-kan′thin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Xenacanthini*.

II. *n.* One of the *Xenacanthini*.

Xenacanthini (zen-a-kan-thī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, strange, + ἀκανθα, spine, + *-ini*.] 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 *Cladodontidæ*.

Xenaltica (zē-nal′ti-kä), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1875), < 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-närʹthral), *a.* [< Gr. ξένος, strange, + ἄρθρον, a joint.] Peculiarly or strangely jointed, as a mammal's vertebræ; having certain accessory articulations of the dorsolumbar vertebræ, as the American edentates: the opposite of *nomarthral*. *Gill*, 1884.



Xenarthral Articulation of Twelfth and Thirteenth Dorsal Vertebræ of Great Ant eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*), side view, two thirds natural size.

azz, prezygapophysis, with *azz'*, additional anterior articular facet; *pzz*, postzygapophysis, with *pzz'*, additional posterior articular facets; *m*, metapophysis; *cc*, facet for articulation of capitellum of rib; *tc*, the same for tubercle of rib.

xenelasia (zen-ē-lā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξενηλασία, the expulsion of strangers, an alien act, < ξένος, a stranger, + ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), 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. *ξενια*, hospitality, < *ξένος*, Ionic *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 vivacious than that of blood. The tie of blood subsists in the second generation from the common ancestor; and Diomed and Glaucus similarly own one another as *ξείνοι* because two generations before Œneus 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). < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of sparoid fishes, typical of the *Xenichthyinæ*, as *X. californiensis*. This queer fish 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 (clamatorial 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*.

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.

Xenisma (zē-nis′mä), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1876), < Gr. *ξένισμα*, amazement, < *ξενίζειν*, surprise, make strange, < *ξένος*, strange.] A genus of cyprinodonts, 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*.

xenium (zē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *xenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ξένιον*, usually in pl. *ξένια*, a gift to a guest from his host, neut. of *ξένιος*, of a guest, < *ξένος*, a guest, stranger.] In *classical antiq.*, a present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador.

Xenocichla (zen-ō-sik′lä), *n.* [NL. (Hartlaub, 1857), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *κιχλή*, a thrush.] An extensive genus of Ethiopian birds, conventionally referred to the *Timeliidæ*, and also called *Bleda*, *Pyrrhurus*, *Bæopogon*, and *Trichites*. Fifteen 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 *bulbul*, in common with other birds more or less nearly related. *X. icteria* is the yellow-browed bulbul; *X. flavicollis*, the yellow-throated; *X. tephrolæma*, the ashy-throated; *X. simplex*, Marche's; *X. flavistriata*, Barratt's; *X. serina*, the red-billed; *X. syndactyla* (the type of the genus, from Senegambia to Gaboon), the chestnut-tailed; *X. scandens*, the pale; *X. albigularis*, Ussher's; *X. indicator*, the honey-guide; *X. leucopleura*, the white-bellied; *X. notata*, the yellow-marked; *X. canicapilla*, the gray-headed.

Xenocratean (zē-nok-rā-tē′an), *a.* [< *Xenocrates* (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 voluminous 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 *Xenocratean*.

Xenocrepis (zen-ō-krē′pis), *n.* [NL. (Förster, 1856), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *κρηπίς*, a half-boot.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the chalcid subfamily *Pteromalinæ*, having thirteen-jointed antennæ with two ring-joints, the stigmal club small, and the marginal vein thickened. The species are European.

Xenodacnis (zen-ō-dak′nis), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1873), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + NL. *Dacnis*, q. v.] A genus of guitguits or *Cœrebidæ*. The type is *X. parina* of Peru, 4½ inches long, the male of a nearly uniform 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 bristles.

xenoderm (zen′ō-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *Xenoderma*.] A wart-snake of the subfamily *Xenodermatinæ*.

Xenoderma (zen-ō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL. (Reinhardt), < 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-dėr-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-dėr′min), *a.* [< *Xenoderma* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Xenodermatinæ*.

Xenodermus (zen-ō-dėr′mus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Xenoderma*.

xenodocheum, xenodochium (zen″ō-dō-kē′um, -kī′um), *n.*; pl. *xenodochea*, *xenodochia* (-ä). [LL. *xenodochium*, < Gr. *ξενοδοχεῖον*, a place for strangers to lodge in, a hotel, < *ξένος*, a stranger, + *δοχεῖον*, a receptacle, < *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.* [< Gr. *ξενοδοχία*, the entertainment of a stranger, < *ξένος*, a stranger, + *δοχή*, a receiving, < *δέχεσθαι*, receive.] 1. Reception of strangers; hospitality.—2. Same as *xenodocheum*.

xenogamy (zē-nog′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, cross-fertilization—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 (nsually) on a different plant.

xenogenesis (zen-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, stranger, + *γένεσις*, 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 *Xenogenesis*, 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 modification, which is in favour of the *xenogenetic* origin of microzymes. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons (ed. 1871), p. 370.

xenogenic (zen-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *xenogen-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *xenogenetic*.

xenogeny (zē-noj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, -born.] Same as *xenogenesis*.

xenolite (zen′ō-līt), *n.* A silieate of aluminium, related to fibrolite, found at Petershoff, Finland.

xenomenia (zen-ō-mē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *μηνιαία*, menses.] A loss of blood 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 (zē-nō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ὦμος*, 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 cut under *Dallia*.

xenomorphic (zen-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [< 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 crystallized first have impressed their form on those adjacent to them: the counterpart of *idiomorphic*. Also called *allotriomorphic*.

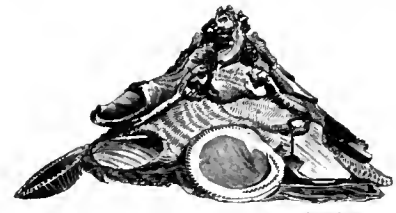
xenomous (zē-nō′mus), *a.* [< NL. *Xenomi*.] Peculiar in the structure of the pectorals, as the Alaskan blackfish: of or pertaining to the *Xenomi*.

Xenopeltidæ (zen-ō-pel′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *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 rudiments of hind limbs.

Xenopeltis (zen-ō-pel′tis), *n.* [NL. (Reinwardt, 1827), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πέλτη*, 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 Eleatic school of philosophy. He seems to have been the first of the Greeks to propound a monotheistic doctrine, probably of a pantheistic character; but he did not go to the length of denying the reality of the manifold, as Parmenides and his followers did.

Xenophora (zē-nof′ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Fischer von Waldheim, 1807), also *Xenophorus* (Philippi, 1847), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 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 *Phorus* (a name too near the prior *Phora* in entomology). See also cut under *carrier-shell*.

Xenophoridæ (zen-ō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenophora* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Xenophora*: formerly called *Phoridæ* (a name preoccupied in entomology). They are known as *carrier-shells*, *conchologists*, and *mineralogists*. See cuts under *carrier-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-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia.] Conjunctivitis excited by the presence of a foreign body.

Xenopicus (zen-ō-pī′kus), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + L. *picus*, a woodpecker.] An isolated genus of North American woodpeckers, based on the *Picus albolarratus* of Cassin, and characterized by the structure

White-headed Woodpecker (*Xenopicus albolarvatus*).

of the tongue and hyoid bone, in which is seen an approach to that of *Sphyropicus*. 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 Cali-

fornia, Oregon, and Washington, where it is common in pine woods.

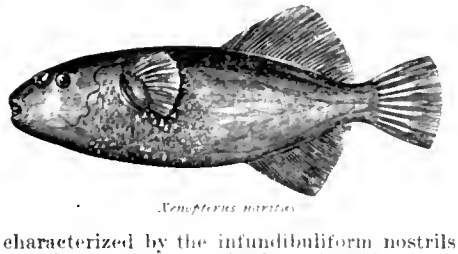
Xenopodidæ (zen-ō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of African aglossal or tongueless toads, typified by the genus *Xenopus:* same as *Dactylethridæ*. They are related to the American *Pipidæ*, but have upper teeth and some long tentacular processes on the head.

Xenops (zē′nops), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ὤψ*, 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. genibarbis* has the back olivaceous 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 cheek-stripe.

Xenopterus (zē-nop′te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πτερόν*, wing, fin.] A genus of plectognath fishes, of the family *Tetrodontidæ*,



Xenopterus 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 the *Xenopterygii*.

II. *n.* A fish of this suborder.

Xenopterygii (zē-nop-te-rij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πτερυξ*, wing (fin).] A suborder of teleocephalous fishes, represented by the family *Gobiesocidæ*, 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 snail-fishes, 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 coniform shape, with scaleless skin and spineless 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 in tropical and warm temperate seas between tide-marks, adherent to rocks. There are 10 genera and 25 or 30 species, 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, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Xenopodidæ*. There are several species, all of tropical Africa, as *X. lævis*. They are called *clawed toads*.

Xenorhina (zen-ō-rī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1863), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, snout.] A genus of batrachians, peculiar to New Guinea, typical of the family *Xenorhinidæ*. The species is *X. oxycephala*.

Xenorhinidæ (zen-ō-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenorhina* + *-idæ*.] A family of Papuan batrachians, represented by the genus *Xenorhina*.

Xenorhipis (zen-ō-rī′pis), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1866), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ῥιπίς*, also *ῥίπη*, wickerwork.] A genus of buprestid beetles, containing the single species *X. brendeli*, from Illinois, remarkable in that the male antennæ are flabellate, a unique structure in the family *Buprestidæ*.

Xenorhynchus (zen-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1855), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ῥύγχος*, beak.] A genus of storks or *Ciconiinæ*, representing the Indian and Australian type of jabirus. *X. australis* is the black-necked stork (which see, under *stork*).

Xenos (zē′nos), *n.* [NL. (Rossi, 1792), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange.] A genus of parasitic coleopters, of the family *Stylopidæ*, having four-jointed antennæ 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 strepsipters. Also, and preferably, *Xenus*.

Xenosauridæ (zen-ō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of American eriglossate lacertilians, related to the *Iguanidæ*, based on the genus *Xenosaurus*.

Xenosaurus (zen-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1861), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Xenosauridæ*, based on *X. grandis*, a Mexican lizard about 10 inches long.

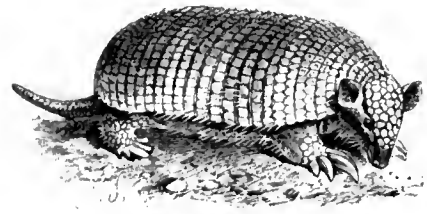
xenotime (zen′ō-tīm), *n.* [< Gr. *ξενότιμος*, favoring strangers, < *ξένος*, strange, + *τιμή*, honor.] A native phosphate of yttrium, having a yellowish-brown color, and crystallizing in squares, octahedrons, and prisms. It resembles zircon in form, but is inferior in hardness.

Xenotis (zē-nō′tis), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1877), also *Xenotes*, < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A genus of centrarchoid fishes, very near *Lepomis*, in which it is sometimes merged, but having very short, weak, and flexible gill-rakers, and no palatine teeth. Species are *X. megalotis*, *X. marginatus*, and *X. bombifrons*, of the United States, the first-named known as the *long-eared sunfish*. This is 6 inches long, highly colored, and abounds in many parts of the United States.

xenurine (zē-nū′rin), *n.* and *a.* [< *Xenurus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *n.* An armadillo of the genus *Xenurus;* a kabassou. In these forms of *Dasypodidæ* 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 (zē-nū′rus), *n.* [NL., < 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,



Zoned Xenurus. *Xenurus zonurus.*

X. unicinctus and *X. hispidus*, which inhabit tropical America, and burrow with great ease underground.

Xenus (zē′nus), *n.* [NL.: see *Xenos*.] 1. In *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, 1854), and *Xeocephalus* (G. R. Gray, 1869), and *Zeocephus* (R. B. Sharpe, 1879); formation uncertain.] A genus of *Muscicapidæ*, confined to the Philippines. *X. rufus* of Luzon is 7 inches long, and mostly of a cinnamon color. *X. cinnamomeus* of Basilan is similar, with a white belly. *X. cyanescens* is mostly of a grayish cobalt-blue, 8½ inches long, and found in Palawan.

xerafin (zer′a-fin), *n.* [Also *xeraphim*, *xeraphon*, *zeraphin*, also, as Pg., *xerafim:* < Pg. *xerafim*, *xarafim*, < Ar. *ashrafī* (cf. *sharāfī*, noble), applied prop. to the gold dinar, but also to the gold mohur; < *sharīf*, noble: see *sheriff*.] An Indo-Portuguese silver coin formerly current in Goa. About 1835 it was worth 75 United States cents.

xeransis (zē-ran′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξήρανσις*, a drying up, parching, < *ξηραίνειν*, dry up: see *xerasia*.] In *pathol.*, siccation; a drying up.

Xeranthemum (zē-ran′thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called from the scarious involucre: < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *ἄνθεμον*, 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 inner 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 bracts of the showy flower-heads are rose-colored or whitish; from their permanence, *X. annuum*, the most frequently cultivated species, is known as *annual everlasting* or *immortelle*.

xerantic (zē-ran′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ξηραντικός*, < *ξηραίνειν*, dry up: see *xerasia*.] Having drying properties; exsiccant.

xerasia (zē-rā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξήρασία*, a drying, a disease of the hair so called, < *ξηραίνειν*, dry, < *ξηρός*, dry.] A disease of the hair, characterized by excessive dryness and cessation of growth.

Xerobates (zē-rob′a-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *βάτης*, one that treads, < *βαίνειν*, go.] A genus of tortoises, so called from inhabiting the dry pine-barrens of the southern United States: now often merged in *Testudo*. *X.* or *T. carolina* is the common gopher. See *gopher*, 3.

xerocollyrium (zē″rō-ko-lir′i-um), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ξηροκολλύριον*, a dry or thick eye-salve, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *κολλύριον*, eye-salve: see *collyrium*.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve.

xeroderma (zē-rō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A mild form of ichthyosis, in which the skin is dry and harsh in consequence of diminished activity of the sudorific and sebaceous glands. Also called *dermatoxerasia* and *dryskin*.—**Xeroderma pigmentosum**, a disease of the skin, beginning 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-dėr′mi-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *xeroderma*.

xerodes (zē-rō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρώδης*, dryish, dry-looking, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *εἶδος*, form.] Any tumor attended with dryness.

xeroma (zē-rō′mä), *n.* [< Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *-oma*.] Same as *xerophthalmia*.

xeromyrum (zē-rom′i-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρόμυρον*, a dry perfume, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *μύρον*, perfume, ointment.] A dry ointment.

xerophagy (zē-rof′a-ji), *n.* [< LL. *xerophagia*, < Gr. *ξηροφαγία*, the eating of dry food, abstinence, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The habit of living on dry food, especially a form of abstinence, as in the early church, in which only bread, herbs, salt, and water were consumed.

xerophil (zē′rō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φίλειν*, love.] In *bot.*, a part 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° south and north of the equator, and embrace among the most characteristic families the *Zygophyllaceæ*, *Cactaceæ*, *Artocarpeæ*, *Proteaceæ*, and *Cycadaceæ*. Compare *megatherm*, *mesotherm*, *microtherm*, and *hekistotherm*.

xerophilous (zē-rof′i-lus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φίλειν*, love.] Loving dryness: in botany noting plants which are in various ways peculiarly 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 (zē-rof-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *xerophthalmia*, < Gr. *ξηροφθαλμία*, dryness of the eyes, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A dry form of conjunctivitis, resulting in a thickening and skin-like condition of the conjunctiva. Also *xeroma*, and *xerosis of the conjunctiva*.

Xerophyllum (zē-rō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1803), so called from the harsh dry leaves; < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] **1.** A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Narthecieæ*. It is characterized by crowded linear radical leaves, flowers with three styles, and a loculicidal capsule. The 3 species are natives of the United States, and are known as *turkeybeard*. 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 *xerasia*.] Same as *xeransis*.—**Xerosis of the conjunctiva**, same as *xerophthalmia*.

xerostomia (zē-rō-stō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Abnormal dryness of the mouth.

xerotes (zē′rō-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρότης*, dryness, < *ξηρός*, dry.] In *med.*, a dry habit or disposition of the body.

xerotic (zē-rot′ik), *a.* [< *xerotes* + *-ic.*] Characterized by dryness; of the nature of or pertaining to xerotes or xerosis.

xerotribia (zē-rō-trib′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηροτριβία*, dry rubbing, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] Dry friction.

xerotripsis (zē-rō-trip′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *τρῖψις*, rubbing, < *τρίβειν*, rub.] Same as *xerotribia*.

Xerus (zē′rus), *n.* [NL. (Hemprich and Ehrenberg), so called from the character of the fur; < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry.] A genus of African ground-squirrels, having dry, harsh 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-footed is *X. erythropus*.

African Ground-squirrel (*Xerus rutilans*).

Xestia (zes′ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *ξεστός*, smooth, smoothed by scraping, < *ξέειν*, 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 *Cerambycidæ*, named by Serville in 1834. About a dozen species are known, all South 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-ä), *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 *Olacineæ* and tribe *Olaceæ*. 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 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 *hog-plum* and *wild lime*, and in the West Indies as *mountain-plum*, *seaside plum*, and *false sandalwood*.

Xiphiadidæ (zif-i-ad′i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Xiphiidæ*[2].

Xiphianæ (zif′i-ä′nē), *n. pl.* See *Xiphiidæ*[2].

Xiphias (zif′i-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *xiphias*, < Gr. *ξιφίας*, a swordfish, a sort of comet, < *ξίφος*, sword.] 1. The typical genus of *Xiphiidæ*, now restricted to swordfishes without teeth 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 and naked, or in the young has rudimentary scales. *X. gladius* is the common swordfish, widely dispersed in both Atlantic and Pacific Ocean-, 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 Petrus Theodori in the fifteenth century, in the south pole of the ecliptic, and now named *Dorado*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] In older authors, a sword-shaped comet.

Xiphicera (zī-fis′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Acrididæ*, or forming a family *Xiphiceridæ*. They are very large strong grasshoppers with erested pronotum and ensiform antennæ. About 25 species have been described, mainly from South America. Others are found in Mexico, the West Indies, Australia, Java, China, and Corea. Also *Xiphocera* (Burmeister, 1838).

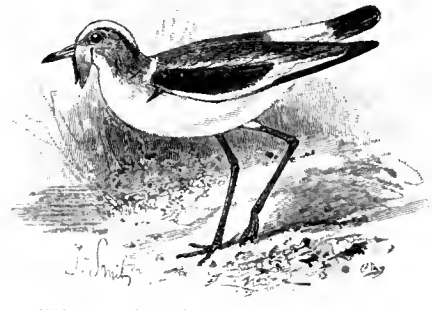
Xiphiceridæ (zif-i-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. H. Scudder, as *Xiphoceridæ*), < *Xiphicera* + *-idæ.*] A family of short-horned grasshoppers, founded on the genus *Xiphicera*, and containing some half-dozen genera of large tropical and subtropical forms.

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 *Orchelimum*. They are slender long-horned grasshoppers which lay their eggs in the pith of plants, thus sometimes damaging cereals, especially maize.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of blennioid fishes: so called by Girard in 1859. Being preoccupied in entomology, the name has been changed to *Xiphister* (which see).

Xiphidiontidæ (zī-fid-i-on′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Xiphidion* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, the gunnels or gunnel-fishes: same as *Muræoididæ*. See *rock-eel*.

Xiphidiopterus (zī-fid-i-op′te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1853), < Gr. *ξιφίδιον*, dim. of *ξίφος*, sword, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of spur-winged plovers, of which the West African *X. albiceps* 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 lapwing*, and these color-marks are quite distinctive. It is a very rare bird, originally described by Gould from the Niger.

Xiphidiorhynchus (zī-fid″i-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1845), < Gr. *ξιφίδιον*, dim. of *ξίφος*, sword, + *ῥύγχος*, 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*.

Xiphidium (zī-fid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξιφίδιον*, dim. of *ξίφος*, sword.] Same as *Xiphidion*, 1.

xiphihumeralis (zif-i-hū-mē-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *xiphihumerales* (-lēz). [NL. (se. *musculus*), < *xiph(oid)* + *humerus.*] A muscle which in some animals passes from the xiphoid cartilage to the proximal end of the humerus.

Xiphiidæ[1] (zi-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* In *mammal.* See *Ziphiidæ*.

Xiphiidæ[2] (zi-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphias* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Xiphias;* the swordfishes. It has included forms now placed in *Histiophoridæ*. Exclusive of these, it is the same as *Xiphiinæ*. Also *Xiphioidæ*, *Xiphioides*, *Xiphiiformes*, *Xiphiadidæ*, and *Xiphianæ*. See cut under *swordfish*.

xiphiiform (zif′i-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *xiphioid*[2].

Xiphiiformes (zif″i-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphias* + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *Xiphiidæ*[2].

Xiphiinæ (zif-i-i′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphias* + *-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 *ziphioid*.

xiphioid[2] (zif′i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Xiphias* + *-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 *Xiphiidæ*.

xiphiplastral (zif-i-plas′tral), *a.* [< *xiphiplastron* + *-al.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, the chelonian xiphiplastron. Also used substantively.

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 pieee 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′tėr), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1879), < Gr. *ξιφιστήρ*, a sword-belt, < *ξίφος*, sword.] A genus 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 abundant 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 classification, a subfamily of *Blenniidæ*, typified by the genus *Xiphister*.

xiphisternal (zif-i-stėr′nal), *a.* [< *xiphisternum* + *-al.*] 1. In *anat.*, of the nature of the xiphisternum, 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 Biology, p. 128.

2. In *Chelonia*, xiphiplastral. See cuts under *Chelonia* and *plastron*.

xiphisternum (zif-i-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *xiphisterna* (-nä). [NL., prop. *xiphosternum*, < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *στέρνον*, 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 cut 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; < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *οὐρά*, tail.] In Latreille's classification, the first family of his *Pœcilopoda*, contrasted with his *Siphonostoma*, and containing only the genus *Limulus*. Compare *Synziphosura*. See cuts under *horseshoe-crab* and *Limulus*.

Xiphiura (zif-i-ū′rä), *n. pl.* See *Xiphisura*.

Xiphius (zif′i-us), *n.* In *mammal.* See *Ziphius*.

Xiphocera, Xiphoceridæ. See *Xiphicera*, *Xiphiceridæ*.

Xiphocolaptes (zif″ō-kō-lap′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1840), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + **κολάπτης*, taken for *κόλαπτηρ*, a chisel: see *Dendrocolaptes*.] A genus of *Dendrocolaptidæ*, including some of the largest piculules, having the bill 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. *ξίφος*, sword, + *δίδυμος*, twin.] Same as *xiphopagus*.

Xiphodon (zif′ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil artiodactyl mammals, of Eocene age and small size, now referred to the *Dichobunidæ*.

Xiphodontidæ (zif-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphodontus* + *-idæ.*] A family of anoplotherioid mammals, at one time recognized as composed of the 3 genera *Xiphodon*, *Cænotherium*, and *Microtherium*.

Xiphodontus (zif-ō-don′tus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1838), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Lucanidæ*, having but one species, *X. antilope*, from South Africa, remarkable for its long sword-like mandibles.

xiphoid (zī′foid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ξιφοειδής*, sword-shaped, < *ξίφος*, sword, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Shaped like or resembling a sword; ensiform.—**Xiphoid appendage, appendix,** or **cartilage,** the xiphisternum. See *cartilage*, and cuts under *mesosternum* and *sternum*. Also called *xiphoid process.*—**Xiphoid bone,** in *ornith.*, the occipital style of the cormorant and some related birds; a long sharp dagger-like or ensiform ossification in the nuchal ligament, attached to the occiput by its base, and pointing backward.

Yarrell designated the "occipital style" of Shufeldt as the *xiphoid bone.* *Science*, III. 404.

Xiphoid ligament, a small ligament connecting the ensiform cartilage 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 *anat.*, same as *xiphoid.*

xiphoidian (zī-foi′di-an), *a.* [< *xiphoid* + *-ian.*] In *anat.*, same as *xiphoid.*

xiphopagus (zī-fop′a-gus), *n.*; pl. *xiphopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *πάγος*, that which is fixed or firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster connected by a band extending from the ensiform cartilage to the umbilicus. The Siamese twins constituted a xiphopagus. Also *xiphodidymus.*

Xiphophorus (zī-fof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1848), < Gr. *ξιφοφόρος*, also *ξιφηφόρος*, bearing a sword, < *ξίφος*, sword, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *ichth.*, a genus of cyprinoids, having in the male the lower rays of the caudal 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 curious fish of this genus is *X. helleri* of Mexico.

xiphophyllous (zif-ō-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having ensiform leaves.

Xiphorhamphus (zif-o-ram′fus), *n.* [NL. (Blyth, 1843), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *ῥάμφος*, beak.] **1.** A genus of timeliine birds of the eastern Himalayas. *X. superciliaris*, the only species, is 7¼ 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 *Xiphorhynchus*, 2.

2. A genus of fishes. *Müller and Troschel*, 1844.

Xiphorhynchus (zif-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827, also *Ziphorhynchus*, 1837), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] **1.** A genus of South American dendrocolaptine birds, named from the long, thin, and much-curved bill: the saberbills, as *X. procurvus.* This tree-creeper 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 of *Dryophidæ*, or wood-snakes: so called 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 preoccupied in ornithology.

4. A genus of fishes. *Agassiz*, 1829.

Xiphosoma (zif-ō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Spix), < Gr. *ξίφος*, a sword, + *σῶμα*, 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-stėr′num), *n.* Same as *xiphisternum.* [Rare.]

Xiphosura (zif-ō-sū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Same as *Xiphisura*; in this form, in Lankester's classification, brought under *Arachnida* as one of three orders (the other two being *Eurypterina* and *Trilobitæ*) brigaded under the name *Delobranchia.*

xiphosuran (zif-ō-sū′ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Xiphosura* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Xiphosura*, as a horseshoe-crab.

II. *n.* A member of the group *Xiphosura*; a xiphosure.

xiphosure (zif′ō-sūr), *n.* One of the *Xiphosura*, as a horseshoe-crab.

xiphosurous (zif-ō-sū′rus), *a.* [< *Xiphosura* + *-ous.*] Same as *xiphosuran.*

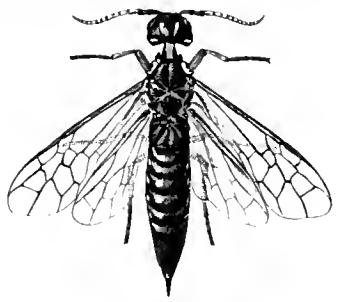
Xiphoteuthis (zif-ō-tū′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *τευθίς*, squid.] A genus of belemnites, characterized by a very long, narrow, deeply chambered phragmacone. Only a single species is known, from the Lias. See *Belemnitidæ.*

Xiphotrygon (zif-ō-trī′gon), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1879), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *τρυγών*, a sting-ray.] In *ichth.*, a genus of elasmobranchiate fishes, of the family *Trygonidæ.*

Xiphura (zī-fū′rä), *n. pl.* The more proper form of *Xiphusura.*

xiphurous (zī-fū′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Having a long sharp telson like a dagger, as the king-crab; of or pertaining to the *Xiphosura* or *Xiphura*; xiphosuran. See cut under *horseshoe-crab.*

Xiphydria (zī-fid′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *ξιφίδριον*, 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 neck elongate, and certain peculiar venational characters. Ten North American and three European species are known. *X. camelus* and *X. dromedarius* are British species, known as *camel-wasps* from their long neck. The white-horned camel-wasp is *X. albicornis.* They are found commonly in willows and hedges. Also *Xyphydria*, *Xyphidria.*

Xiphydriidæ (zif-i-drī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Xiphydriadæ* (Leach, 1819), *Xiphydrida*, *Xyphydriites*, etc.; < *Xiphydria* + *-idæ.*] A family of hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Xiphydria*, now merged in *Uroceridæ.*

Xirichthys (zī-rik′this), *n.* Same as *Xyrichthys. De Kay*, 1842.

X-leg (eks′leg), *n.* Knock-knee. [Rare.]

xoanon (zō′a-non), *n.*; pl. *xoana* (-nä). [< Gr. *ξοανον*, a carved image, < *ξέειν*, scrape, carve, especially in wood.] In *anc. Gr. art*, a work of sculpture of the most ancient and primitive class, rudely formed in wood, the eyes being generally represented closed, and the limbs, when indicated at all, extended stiffly. The examples of these statues, representing deities, which were preserved in Greek historic times, were looked upon with much veneration as divine gifts fallen from heaven; they were usually cloaked with precious stuffs and rich embroideries. No specimen survives, 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 *xoanon* statue discovered by the French in Delos. See cut under *palladium.*

Xolmis (zol′mis), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828); also *Xolmus* (Swainson).] A genus of South American tyrant-flycatchers: a synonym both of *Tæniopteri* and of *Fluricola.*

xonaltite (zō-nal′tit), *n.* [< *Xonaltla* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a hydrous silicate of calcium, occurring in massive form of a white or bluish-gray color. It is found at Tetela de Xonalta in Mexico.

Xorides (zor′i-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809).] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the ichneumonid subfamily *Pimplinæ*, or giving name to an unused family *Xoridida*, having the face narrowed, the cheeks tuberculate behind the eyes, and the tibiæ and tarsi long and slender. The species are peculiar to northern regions, 14 having been described from northern Europe, including 1 from Lapland, and 4 from British America.

Xorididæ (zō-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xorides* + *-idæ.*] A family of hymenopterous insects, named by Shuckard in 1840 from the genus *Xorides*, but now included in *Ichneumonidæ.* It has not even subfamily rank, its characters being shared by a number of genera of *Pimplinæ.*

XX, XXX. Symbols or designations noting ale of certain qualities or degrees of strength, derived originally from marks on the brewers' casks. Compare *X*, 5.

Xya (zī′ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. *ξύειν*, scrape, smooth, polish.] A genus of mole-crickets, of the orthopterous family *Gryllidæ*, having filiform ten-jointed antennæ 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′lä), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1819), < Gr. *ξυήλη*, a plane or rasp, < *ξύειν*, scrape.] A genus of saw-flies, of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*, giving name to the subfamily *Xyelinæ*, and having the fourth and following joints of the antennæ 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 *Xyela*, and having the antennæ nine- to thirteen-jointed, irregular, third joint very long, anterior wings with three marginal and four submarginal cells, and ovipositor long. Also *Xyelidæ*, *Xyelides*, *Xyelites.*

xylanthrax (zī-lan′thraks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ἀνθραξ*, coal.] Woodcoal: in distinction from *lithanthrax.*

Xyleborus (zī-leb′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Eichoff, 1864), < Gr. *ξυλη-βόρος*, eating wood, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *βορός*, devouring.] A notable genus of bark-boring beetles, of the family *Scolytidæ*, having the antennal funicle five-jointed, the club subglobose and subannulate, the tarsi with the first three joints subequal and simple, and the tibiæ with the outer edge curved and finely serrate. About 75 species are known, of which 14 inhabit 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-engraver.*

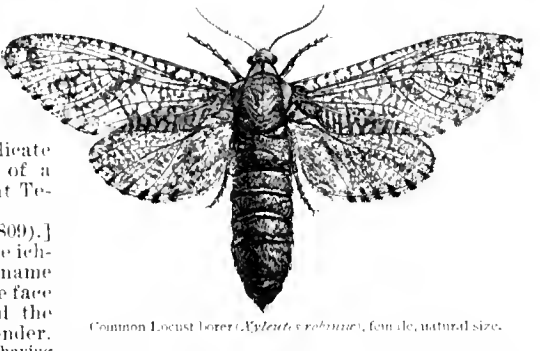
xylem (zī′lem), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood.] In *bot.*, that part of a fibrovascular bundle which contains ducts or tracheids—that is, the woody part, as distinguished from the phloëm, or bast part. Compare *phloëm.* See *protoxylem*, *leptoxylem.*

xylene (zī′lēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ene.*] Any one of the three metameric dimethyl benzines $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$. They are volatile, inflammable liquids obtained from wood-spirit and from coal-tar. Also *xylol*, *xylole.*

Xylesthia (zī-les′thi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Clemens, 1859), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ἐσθίειν*, eat.] A peculiar genus of North American tineid moths, 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-tī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829), irreg. < Gr. *ξύλον*, 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 (zī-lū′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *ξυλεύς*, a wood-cutter, < *ξύλον*, wood.] A



Common Locust-borer (*Xyleutes robiniæ*), female, natural size.

genus of moths, of the family *Cossidæ*. *X. robiniæ* is the common locust-borer of the United States. See also cut under *carpenter-moth.*

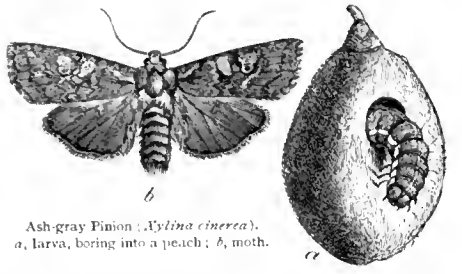
xylharmonica (zil-här-mon′i-kä), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + E. *harmonica.*] An enlarged and improved form of the xylosistron (which see).

Xylia (zil′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1852), so called from the woody pod; < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of leguminous trees, of the tribe *Eumimoseæ.* It is characterized by a broadly falcate compressed woody two-valved pod with transverse obovate seeds. The only species, *X. dolabriformis* (formerly *Inga xylocarpa*), is a tall tree of tropical Asia, producing a hard wood and bearing bipinnate leaves of only two pinnæ, these with four or five pairs of large leaflets and an odd one. The small pale-green flowers are condensed into globose heads which form terminal racemes or axillary clusters. It is known as the *ironwood of Pegu*, or by its Burmese name, *pyengadu* (which see).

xylidine (zil′i-din), *n.* Same as *xyloidine.*

Xylina (zil′i-nä), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1826), < Gr. *ξύλινος*, of wood, < *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of noctuid moths, giving name to the *Xylinidæ*, and having the male antennæ simple, the proboscis short, the body robust, and the fore wings rounded at the apex. The larvæ usually live on trees, and the pupæ 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



Ash-gray Pinion (*Xylina cinerea*).
a, larva, boring into a peach; *b*, moth.

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'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Xylina* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuids, named from the genus *Xylina*, many of which are known as *shark-moths*. They have the antennæ 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 (zī-lō-bal'sa-mum), *n.* [< L. *xylobalsamum*, < Gr. *ξυλοβάλσαμον*, the wood of the balsam-tree, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *βάλσαμον*, balsam.] **1.** The wood, or particularly the dried twigs, of the balm-of-Gilead tree, *Commiphora Opobalsamum*. 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.

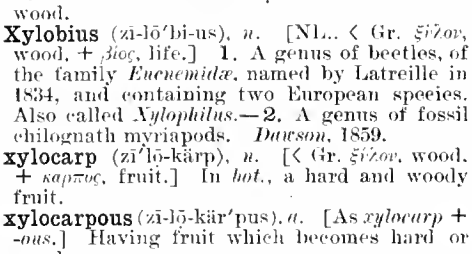
Xylobius (zī-lō'bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *βίος*, life.] **1.** A genus of beetles, of the family *Eucnemidæ*, named by Latreille in 1834, and containing two European species. Also called *Xylophilus*.—**2.** A genus of fossil chilognath myriapods. *Dawson*, 1859.

xylocarp (zī'lō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a hard and woody fruit.

xylocarpous (zī-lō-kär'pus), *a.* [As *xylocarp* + *-ous*.] Having fruit which becomes hard or woody.

xylochlore (zī'lō-klōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] An olive-green crystalline mineral, closely resembling apophyllite, if not a variety of it.

Xylocopa (zī-lok'ō-pä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-κοπος*, < *κόπτειν*, cut.] An extensive genus of solitary bees, containing many of those large species known as *carpenter-bees*. They resemble bumblebees, from which they differ in having the abdomen usually naked, and in important venational characters. Their burrows



Virginian Carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa virginica*).
c, hind tarsus of female carpenter-bee; *c'*, 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. virginica* the common one in the United States. See also *carpenter-bee* (with cut).

Xylocopus (zī-lok'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1863), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-κοπος*, < *κόπτειν*, 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 (zī'lō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-γενής*, producing.] **1.** Same as *lignin*.—**2.** Wood or xylem in a formative state.

xylograph (zī'lō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *γράφειν*, 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 (zī-log'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *xylograph-y* + *-er*[1].] An engraver on wood, especially one of the earliest wood-engravers, as of the fifteenth century.

xylographic (zī-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *xylograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to xylography; cut in or on wood.

Some of these changes of form, otherwise inexplicable, 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.* [< *xylographic* + *-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. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, engrave, write. Cf. *ξυλογραφεῖν*, write on wood.] **1.** Engraving on wood: a word used only by bibliographers, and chiefly for the woodcut 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 zinc by the ordinary method. An electrotype cast is taken from the woodcut or zinc plate, and smooth surfaces of wood are printed from the electrotype, under a regulated pressure, with pigments prepared for the purpose. The color penetrates the wood, leaving no outside film, and after being 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, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *εἶδος*, form.] Woody; of the nature of, resembling, or pertaining to xylem or wood; ligneous.

xyloidine (zī-loi'din), *n.* [As *xyloid* + *-ine*[2].] An explosive compound ($C_6H_9NO_7$) produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch or woody fiber. It somewhat resembles gun-cotton in its nature. Also called *xylidine*.

xylol, xylole (zī'lol, zī'lōl), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + L. *oleum*, oil.] Same as *xylene*.

xyloma (zī-lō'mä), *n.*; pl. *xylomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-oma*.] In *bot.*, a sclerotioid body in certain fungi which produces sporogenous structures in its interior.

Xylomelum (zī-lō-mē'lum), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1798), so called from the woody apple-like fruit; < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *μῆλον*, apple.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Proteaceæ* and tribe *Grevilleæ*. It is characterized by opposite leaves, densely spicate flowers, an ovary with two ovules laterally affixed, and a hard, nearly indehiscent, somewhat ovoid fruit. The 5 species are all Australian. They are trees or tall shrubs, with opposite entire or spiny-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. pyriforme*, the wooden-pear 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, 1852, as *Xylomyges*), < Gr. *ξυλομιγής*, mixed with wood, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *μιγνύναι*, mix.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Apamidæ*, comprising species of moderate size, robust body, short proboscis, and palpi hardly reaching above the head. The genus is wide-spread, but contains only about a dozen species, of which 9 inhabit the United States. See *silver-cloud*.

xylonite (zī'lō-nīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ite*.] Same as *celluloid*.

Xylonomus (zī-lon'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *νέμειν*, graze, feed.] An important genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the ichneumonid subfamily *Pimplinæ*, having very long legs and antennæ, and the marginal cell of the fore wing extending nearly to the apex of the wing. The species are rather large, are wide-spread, and are parasitic upon the larvæ of the larger wood-boring beetles, such as the *Cerambycidæ*; 15 are known in Europe, and 9 have been described from the United States.

xylopal (zī-lō'pal), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ὀπάλλιος*, opal.] Same as *wood-opal*.

Xylophaga[1] (zī-lof'a-gä), *n.* [NL. (Turton, 1822), < Gr. *ξυλοφάγος*, wood-eating, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] **1.** A genus of boring bivalves, of the family *Pholadidæ*, as *X. dorsalis*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] 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 Mollusca (1861), p. 99.

Xylophaga[2] (zī-lof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Xylophaga*[1].] **1.** A series of *Hymenoptera ditrocha*, in Hartig's classification (1837), containing only the family *Uroceridæ*: distinguished from the *Phyllophaga* on the one hand and the *Parasitica* on the other. Compare these two words.—**2.** A group of rhynchophorous insects. *Motschulsky*, 1845.

xylophagan (zī-lof'a-gan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Xylophaga* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the *Xylophaga*, in either sense.
II. *n.* A member of the *Xylophaga*, in either sense.

xylophage (zī'lō-fāj), *n.* [< *Xylophagus*.] A xylophagous insect. [Rare.]

Wood yellowish, . . . of a somewhat unequal coarse fiber, soon attacked by *xylophages*.
Kurz, Flora Brit. Burmah.

Xylophagi (zī-lof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Xylophagus*, q. v.] **1.** In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of his tetramerous *Coleoptera*, containing many forms now distributed among the *Bostrichidæ*, *Myctophagidæ*, *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), < *Xylophagus* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Xylophagus*. They have the costal vein encompassing the entire wing, and the tibiæ spurred. Their larvæ 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 *Leridæ*.

xylophagous (zī-lof'a-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξυλοφάγος*, wood-eating, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] **1.** Wood-eating; habitually feeding upon wood; lignivorous, as an insect. See *Cis* (with cut).—**2.** Perforating and destroying as if eating timber, as a mollusk or a crustacean.

Xylophagus (zī-lof'a-gus), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803): see *xylophagous*.] The typical genus of *Xylophagidæ*. The larvæ live in garden-mold or under the bark of decaying trees, and the adult flies are remarkable for their resemblance to certain hymenopterous insects. They are rather large, almost naked, blue or black in color, often with a broad brownish band on the abdomen. A dozen or more species are known, of which eight are North American. Also incorrectly *Xilophagus* (Latreille, 1829).

Xylophasia (zī-lō-fā'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *φασις*, 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 *Mamestra*.

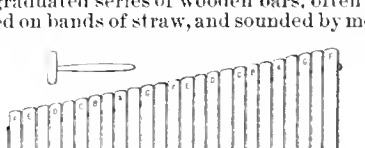
xylophilan (zī-lof'i-lan), *n.* [< *Xylophili* + *-an*.] Any member of the *Xylophili*.

Xylophili (zī-lof'i-lī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), pl. of *Xylophilus*: see *xylophilous*.] A group of scarabæoid beetles, including several genera of the modern family *Scarabæidæ*: corresponding to the families *Dynastidæ* and *Rutelidæ* of Macleay.

xylophilous (zī-lof'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *Xylophilus*, < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *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 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 *X. melsheimeri*, remarkable in that the males have flabellate antennæ.
2. Same as *Xylobius*, 1. *Mannerheim*.

xylophone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *φωνή*, voice.] A musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, often supported on bands of straw, and sounded by means



Xylophone.

of small wooden hammers or by rubbing with rosined gloves. The tone is often agreeable and effective. Also *gigelira*, *sticcada*, and *straw-fiddle*.

Xylopia (zī-lō′pi-ą̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), for **Xylopieros*, so called from the bitter wood; < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *πικρός*, bitter.] A genus of plants, of the order *Anonaceæ*, type of the tribe *Xylopieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a conical receptacle bearing externally numerous 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 solitary or clustered in the axils, and are nearly or quite sessile, 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. Æthiopica*, of western tropical Africa, is the source of African, negro, or Guinea pepper; it is a tree with pointed ovate leaves, and a fruit consisting of several dry black quill-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 Æthiopicum* 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. glabra* 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 is twisted into coarse cordage, and would be available for matting. *X. frutescens*, known in Brazil as *embira*, has similar uses. Several species have formerly been classed under the genera *Unona*, *Uvaria*, and *Habzelia*.

Xylopieæ (zī-lō-pī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Xylopia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Anonaceæ*. It is characterized by densely crowded stamens, and thick exterior petals which are connivent or scarcely open; the inner ones are included and smaller, and are sometimes minute or absent. It includes 8 genera, chiefly of tropical trees, of which the chief are *Anona*, *Habzelia*, and *Xylopia* (the type).

Xylopinus (zī-lō-pī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1862), < Gr. *ξύλον*, 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 anterior margin of the front not reflexed. Three species are known. They live under the bark of dead trees.

xylopyrography (zī″lō-pī-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *πῦρ*, fire, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *poker-painting*.

xyloretine (zī-lō-rē′tin), *n.* [For **xylorrhetine*; < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ῥητίνη*, resin: see *resin*.] A subfossil resinous substance, found in connection with the pine-trunks of the peat-marshes of Holtegaard in Denmark.

Xyloryctes (zī-lō-rik′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1837), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ὀρύκτης*, a digger.] A peculiar genus of scarabæid beetles, having the head of the male armed with a long horn, and the female head tuberculate. The genus corresponds 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.

Xyloryctes satyrus, female, natural size.

xylosistron (zī-lō-sis′-tron), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *σείστρον*, sistrum: see *sistrum*.] A musical instrument, invented by Uthe in 1807, resembling Chladni's euphonium, but having wooden instead of glass rods. Compare *xylharmonica*.

xylostein (zī-los′tē-in), *n.* [< NL. *Xylosteum* (see def.) (< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ὀστέον*, bone) + *-in*2.] An active poisonous principle which has been isolated from the seeds of *Lonicera Xylosteum*, a species of honeysuckle.

Xylostroma (zī-lō-strō′mą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *στρῶμα*, anything spread or laid out.] 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.

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 mycelium of certain polyporoid fungi.

Distinguished by its distinct *xylostromatoid* sub-stratum. *M. C. Cooke*, Handbook of British Fungi, I. 282.

Xylota (zī-lō′tą̈), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1822), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood.] A large genus of syrphid 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 larvæ are found in decaying wood, and the adults frequent the foliage of bushes in blossom.

Xyloteles (zī-lot′e-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Newman, 1840), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *τέλος*, end.] A genus of Polynesian cerambycid beetles, comprising about a dozen species from New Zealand and the Philippines. They are rather large pubescent beetles, with the intercoxal prominence of the abdomen in the form of an acute triangle.

Xyloterus (zī-lot′e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Erichson, 1836), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *τερεῖν*, bore.] 1. A genus of bark-boring beetles, containing several very destructive species, as *X. bicrittatus*, 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 tibiæ serrate. Five species occur in the United States. By European authors the genus is considered a synonym of *Trypodendron* (Stephens, 1830).

2. A genus of horntails, comprising two European species. *Hartig*, 1837.

xylotile (zī′lō-til), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *τίλος*, down.] A mineral of fibrous structure and wood-brown color, probably an altered form of asbestos.

xylotomous (zī-lot′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Wood-cutting, as an insect.

Xylotrogi (zī-lō-trō′jī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *τρώγειν*, gnaw.] In Latreille's classification, a group of serricorn beetles, distinguished among serricorns from *Malacodermi* and from *Sternoxi*.

Xylotrupes (zī-lō-trī′pēz), *n.* [NL. (Dejean, 1834, as *Xylotrupes*), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *τρυπᾶν*, bore.] A genus of very large lamellicorn beetles, related to *Dynastes*, as *X. gideon* of Malacca, which attacks the cocoanut. The cephalic horn of the males is always forked, and the thoracic horn sometimes bifid. About a dozen species are known, belonging mainly to the Australasian fauna.

Xyrichthys (zī-rik′this), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839), also *Xirichthys*, *Zyrichthys*; < Gr. *ξυρόν*, a razor, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of brilliantly colored labroid fishes, of tropical seas, known as *razor-fishes*. *X. vermiculatus* is West Indian, and differs little from the European type of the genus. *X. lineatus* of the West Indies, 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., < *Xyris* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Xyrideæ*.

xyridaceous (zir-i-dā′shius), *a.* Characterized like *Xyris*; belonging to the *Xyrideæ* (*Xyridaceæ*).

Xyrideæ (zī-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1815), < *Xyris* (*Xyrid-*) + *-eæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Coronariæ*. It is characterized by slightly irregular bisexual flowers, sessile 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 tufts in wet places, chiefly in warm countries. They resemble the sedges and rushes in habit, the *Restiaceæ* in the structure of their seeds, and the spiderworts in that of their ovules.

Xyris (zī′ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737; earlier in Lobel, 1581), so called from the sharp-edged leaves; < Gr. *ξυρίς*, a species of *Iris*, perhaps *I. fœtidissima*, < *ξυρόν*, a razor, < *ξύειν*, scrape.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Xyrideæ*. 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 tufted herbs, the stems usually flattish and two-edged, with linear rigid or grass-like leaves, and small globose or ovoid flower-heads 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, mostly in sands and pine-barrens; 4 extend northward, of which *X. flexuosa*, with a twisted, and *X. Caroliniana*, with a flattish scape, occur from Massachusetts to Florida; *X. fimbriata* and *X. torta* 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 in India, as are also those of *X. Americana* in Guiana and of *X. vaginata* in Brazil.

xyst (zist), *n.* [< L. *xystus*, also *xystum*, < Gr. *ξυστός*, a covered portico (so called from its polished floor), < *ξυστός*, scraped, smoothed, polished, < *ξύειν*, scrape, plane, smooth, polish.] In *anc. arch.*, a covered portico or open court, 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′tą̈), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1824), < Gr. *ξυστός*: see *xyst*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, belonging to the *Muscidæ calyptratæ* 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, + *ὄρχειν*, rule.] An Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the xyst.

xyster (zis′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ξυστήρ*, a scraping-tool, < *ξύειν*, scrape: see *xyst*.] 1. A surgeons' instrument for scraping bones.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fishes. *Lacépède*.

Xysticus (zis′ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1835), < Gr. *ξυστικός*, of or for scraping, < *ξυστός*, scraped: see *xyst*.] A large genus of laterigrade spiders, of the family *Thomisidæ*. About 30 species are described from North America.

xystos (zis′tos), *n.* [NL. or L.: see *xyst*.] Same as *xyst*.

Xystrocera (zis-tros′e-rą̈), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. *ξύστρα*, a scraper, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *entom.*, a genus of tropical longicorn beetles of large size, and usually of a reddish-yellow color variegated with metallic green. About 30 species are known, nearly all from African and Australasian faunas.

Xystroplites (zis-trop-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Jordan MSS., Cope, 1877), < Gr. *ξύστρα*, a scraper (< *ξύειν*, scrape), + *ὁπλίτης*, armed.] A genus 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 lepidopterous insects.

Y

1. The twenty-fifth letter 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* (ō) 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 *ü*, a rounded *i*, or a blending of the *i*- and *u*-sounds; and in the first century B. C. 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 also into Anglo-Saxon use; but its sound gradually changed to that of a pure or unrounded *i*; and then its further development into a sign for both vowel and consonant is analogous with the partial differentiation of *U* or *V* and *W* (see *W*). It differs from *w*, the other character having the double value of vowel and consonant, in being not only exchanged with *i* in diphthongs and vowel-digraphs — as *ai ay, ei ey, oi oy* — but also commonly used by itself as the vowel of a syllable, as in *by, deny, sylph, lying*, 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 *ie* in the different inflectional forms of the same words: as, *pony, ponies; pretty, prettier; deny, denies, denied, denier;* and soon. In Anglo-Saxon *y* properly expressed the mixed sound *ü;* but it early began to interchange with *i*, and in Middle English the two became convertible, *y* being often substituted for *i* as 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 *i* is retained, *families*, the plural of *family*, remaining beside *family*, the flourished spelling, without the original final *e*, of *fa'milie*. As a vowel-sign, *y* is a superfluity in our alphabet, signifying nothing which would not be just as well signified by *i*. The consonant *y* is really a different letter, representing the Middle English *ȝ*, the Anglo-Saxon *g*. The value is that of a semivowel, related to the *i*-sounds (*ī* and *ē*) precisely as *w* is related to the *u*-sounds (*ū* and *oo* or *o*); it at all dwelt on or prolonged, it becomes an *ī* or *ē*. With this value it stands always before another vowel, as in *yam, ye, yield, you, Yu e*. In very many words it is a matter of comparative indifference, and subject to constant variation in practice, whether an *i* before a vowel shall be pronounced as a vowel, making a separate syllable, or as *y*, combining into one syllable with its successor. In the respellings for pronunciation of this dictionary, such cases are often written with an *i* in the same syllable with the following vowel: examples are *cor-dial, fo-lio, fa-shient, e-ras-tian*. The semivowel *y*-sound is not only thus written with *y* and with *i* (sometimes also with *e*, as in the ending *-ceous*), but it is sounded without being written in a large class of words as the first element of what is called "long *u*" (that is, *yoo:* see *U*), as in *use, union:* and then, even when the *oo* (ō) part of the combination is reduced by slighting even to the neutral-vowel sound (*u* or *ŭ* or *ĕ*), the *y* remains: hence, *fig'yėr*, not *fig'ėr*, for *fig'ŭr* (*fig'yėr*). In all these varieties of designation, the semivowel *y*-sound is a much rarer element than the *w*-sound in English utterance, making but ⅔ of one per cent. of the latter, while the *w* is 2½ per cent. The character *y* in the archaic forms or abbreviations *ye, yat, yc, yt*, etc., is neither the Greek *y* nor the Anglo-Saxon *y* (*ȝ*), but a form of the Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *þ*, now written *th*, and is to be pronounced, of course, as *th*.

2. As a symbol: (*a*) In *chem.*, the symbol of *yttrium*. (*b*) In *ornith.*, in myological formulas, 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) [*l. 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 of *y*. (*d*) As a medieval Roman numeral, the symbol for 150, and with a line drawn above it (Ȳ), 150,000.—3. [*l. c.*] An abbreviation of *year*.—**Yn function.** See *function*.

Y[2] (wī), *n.* [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 *Y-track*. (*d*) A two-way pipe or coupling used to unite a hot- and cold-water pipe in one discharge, as in a bath-tub; a Y pipe or Y-cross. (*e*) In *entom.*, a Y-moth.

Y[3]†. 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.

y-. See *i*-[1]. For Middle English words with this prefix, see *i-*, or the form without the prefix.

-y[1]. [Early mod. E. also *-ie, -ye;* < ME. *-y, -ie, -ye, -i, -iz,* < AS. *-ig* = D. *-ig* = OHG. *-ig, -ie*, MHG. *-ie, -ec*, G. *-ig* = Icel. *-igr, -ugr* = Sw. Dan. *-ig* = Goth. *-ags* (cf. L. *-ie-us* = Gr. *-ικ-ός*), an adj. suffix, as in AS. *stānig*, stony, *īsig*, icy, *deáwig*, dewy, etc. This suffix is often spelled *-ey*, especially when attached to a word ending in *-y*, as in *clayey, skyey*.] A very common suffix used to form adjectives from nouns, and sometimes from verbs, such adjectives denoting 'having,' 'covered 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 noun, but is found chiefly with monosyllables, while examples of its use with trisyllables are rare.

-y[2]. [Also *-ie* (rarely *-ee*); < ME. *-ye, -ie* (rare); a dim. suffix, prob. due to a merging of the familiar adj. suffix *-y*[1], *-ie*[1], with the orig. fem. suffix *-ie*[3], *-y*[3], and perhaps in some cases 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 *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 diminutive, as *Mary, Lucy, Lily*, 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 *beastie, mannie, lassie*, sometimes with a second diminutive suffix, as in *lassiekie*, etc.

-y[3]. [Early mod. E. also *-ye, -ie;* < ME. *-ie, -ye,* < OF. *-ie*, F. *-ie* = Sp. *-ia*, in some words of Gr. origin *-ία* = Pg. It. *-ia*, < L. *-ia* = Gr. *-ία*, a common term. of fem. abstract (and concrete) nouns, as in L. *familia*, family, *mania* (< Gr. *μανία*), madness, etc. See def. Cf. *-cy, -ency, -ce, -ence*, etc.] A termination of nouns from 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, philology*, etc.; 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.

ya[1]†. An old spelling of *yea*.

ya[2] (yä), *pron.* A dialectal form of *you*.

yacare (yak'a-re), *n.* [Braz.] Same as *jacare*.

yacca (yak'ä), *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-wůd), *n.* The wood of the yacca-tree.

yacht (yot), *n.* [Formerly also *yatcht, yatch* (cf. F. *yacht*, < E.); = G. *jacht*, < MD. *jacht*, D. *jagt*, a yacht, lit. a chase, hunting (= OHG. **jagōt*, MHG. *jagāt*, 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 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-boats), vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India Company presented that curious piece to the king. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 1, 1661.

> *Yatcht*, a Dutch Vessel or Pleasure boat about the bigness 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 cruise in a yacht.

> The young English . . . seek for travels as dangerous as war, diving into Maelstroms, . . . *yachting* among the icebergs of Lancaster Sound. *Emerson*, Power.

yacht-built (yot'bilt), *a.* Constructed on the model of a yacht.

> 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 and spank in a sea-wave, and are very wet. *J. A. Henshall*, Forest and Stream, XIII. 683.

yacht-club (yot'klub), *n.* A club or union of yacht-owners for racing purposes, the promotion of yachting, etc., usually presided over by a commodore.

yachter (yot'ėr), *n.* [< *yacht* + *-er*[1].] 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* suit.

yachtsman (yots'man), *n.*; pl. *yachtsmen* (-men). One who keeps or sails a yacht.

> The men . . . were hauling up the mainsail, Claud 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.* [< *yachtsman* + *-ship.*] The art or science 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.*)

yaft. A Middle English form of *gave*, preterit of *give*[1].

yaff (yaf), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *yap*[1] and *waff*[2].] To bark like an angry dog: yelp; hence, to talk pertly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> This said, up came a *yaffing* cur. *A. Scott*, The Hare's Complaint. (*Jamieson.*)

yaffil (yaf'il), *n.* Same as *yaffle*[1].

yaffingale (yaf'ing-gāl), *n.* [Appar. altered from *yaffle*[1], with term. conformed to that of *nightingale*.] Same as *yaffle*[1]. Also *yappingale*. [Prov. Eng.]

> I am woodman of the woods,
> And hear the garnet-headed *yaffingale*
> Mock them. *Tennyson*, Last Tournament.

yaffle[1] (yaf'l), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *yaff.*] The green woodpecker, *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 Ireland, is the commonest; frequenting wooded districts, and more often heard than seen, its laughing cry (whence the name "Yaffil" or "*Yaffle*," by which it is in many parts known) and undulating flight afford equally good means of recognition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 651.

yaffle[2] (yaf'l), *n.* [Also *yaffel;* origin obscure.] 1. An armful. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A pile of codfish to be carried from the flakes to the storehouse. [Local, Massachusetts.]

yaffle[2] (yaf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *yaffled*, ppr. *yaffling*. [< *yaffle*[2], *n.*] To transport yaffles of fish: as, "now, boys, go to *yaffling*." [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

yaffler (yaf'lėr), *n.* Same as *yaffle*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

yager (yā'gėr), *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 cavalry, generally organized as riflemen.—2. Same as *jäger*.

yagger (yag'ėr), *n.* [< D. *jager*, a huntsman, < *jagen*, hunt: see *yacht*.] A ranger about the country; a traveling peddler. [Shetland Islands.]

I would take the lad for a *yagger*, but he has rather ower good havings, and he has no pack. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

yaguarundi (yag-wą-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 general 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 mammals of the United States.

yah (yä), *interj.* An interjection of disgust.

Yahoo (yä-hö'), *n.* [A made name, prob. meant to suggest disgust; cf. *yah*, an interj. of disgust.] 1. 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 Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason, the whole being designed as a satire on the human race.

He [the Houyhnhnm] was extremely curious to know "from what part of the country I came, and how I was taught to imitate a rational creature; because the *Yahoos* (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 unteachable of all brutes."
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 3.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A rough, brutal, uncouth character.

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. *Burtlett.* [Southwestern U. S.]

Yahveh (yä-vā'), *n.* Same as *Jehovah*.

Yahvist (yä'vist), *n.* Same as *Jehovist*.

Yahvistic (yä-vis'tik), *a.* Same as *Jehovistic*.

yaip, *v. i.* Same as *yaup*[2].

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 pelage under climatic influences. The modification is like that seen in the musk-ox of arctic regions, *Ovibos moschatus*, though altitude has done for the yak what has resulted from latitude in the case of the musk-ox. The body is covered with very long hair hanging 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 mountains of Tibet about the snow-line and descends into the valleys in winter, is of a blackish 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 domesticated 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 burden, 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-snappers or chowries much used in India, and they are also dyed in various

Yak (*Poëphagus 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 easily with some other cattle, producing various mixed breeds. See also cut 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 (yä'kin), *n.* A large Himalayan antelope, *Budorcas taxicolor*, inhabiting high mountain-ranges. The relationships of the yakin are with the rupicaprine and nemorhedine antelopes, 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'shä), *n.* [Skt.] In *Hindu myth.*, 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 Siberia in the neighborhood of the Lena.

yald[1] (yäld), *a.* Same as *yeld*[1].

yald[2], **yauld** (yâld), *a.* [Prob. var. of **yeld*, < Icel. *gildr* = Sw. Dan. *gild*, 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 *lock*[1].

yallow (yal'ō), *a.* A dialectal variant of *yellow*. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

yam (yam), *n.* [= F. *igname*, < Sp. *ignama*, *iguame*, *iñame*, *ñame* = Pg. *inhame* (NL. *inhame*), < African (in Pg. rendering) *inhame*, yam. The Malay name is *ubi*, Javanese *uwi*, E. Ind. *oebis* (Müller), whence G. *öbis-wurzel*, 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-climbing 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 axillary bulblets. 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 mealiness of the potato, and is on the whole rather coarse, and not as a rule highly esteemed by people of European races. It is cooked by baking or boiling, and is in the West Indies sometimes converted into a meal used for making cakes and puddings. *D. sativa* is an ordinary species (the *hoi* of the Hawaiians) with unarmed stem and an acrid root which requires soaking before boiling; it is a profitable source of starch. *D. alata*, the red or white yam, the *uvi* 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. Batatas*, the Chinese or Japanese yam, is hardy in temperate climates, and excited considerable interest in Europe and America, at the time of the potato-rot, as a possible substitute for that crop. The tuber is pure-white within, of a flaky consistency, and of a taste agreeable to many. It grows 3 feet deep, however, enlarging 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 or less cultivated.

Branch of Female Plant of Yam (*Dioscorea alata*).

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 *Dioscoreaceæ*. *Lindley.*—**Chinese yam.** See def. 1.—**Common** or **cultivated yam**, *Dioscorea sativa*.—**Japanese yam.** See def. 1, and cut under *Dioscorea*.—**Kawai yam.** See def. 1.—**Ooyala yam**, *Dioscorea tomentosa*, of the East Indies.—**Port Moniz yam.** See *Tamus*.—**Red yam.** See def. 1.—**Tivoli yam**, *Dioscorea nummularia*, of India and the Malayan and Pacific islands.—**Uvi yam.** See def. 1.—**White yam.** See def. 1.—**Wild yam**, any native species of yam. Specifically—(*a*) The wild yam-root, *Dioscorea villosa*, of North America, a delicate and pretty twining vine, extending north to Canada. The root is esteemed by eclectics a cure for bilious colic, and is used by the southern negroes against rheumatism: hence called *colic-root* and *rheumatism-root*. (*b*) See *Raʻania*.—**Winged yam**, *Dioscorea alata*.—**Yam family**, the plant-order *Dioscoreaceæ*.

Yama (yam'ą), *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 thither; later, the god of departed spirits and the appointed judge and punisher of the dead. He is in modern Hindu art generally represented as crowned and seated on a buffalo, which he guides by the horns. He is four-armed, and of austere 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 bluish green.

yamadou (yam'ą-dö), *n.* An oil obtained from the tallow-nutmeg, *Myristica sebifera*. See *nutmeg*, 2.

yama-mai (yam'ä-mī'), *n.* [NL. (Guérin-Ménéville, 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 fabrics. The worm has been reared in Europe and in the United States, but has not been commercially successful in those countries. See *silkworm*, 1.

yam-bean (yam'bēn), *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 arrowroot. The tubers are borne at intervals along the cord-like roots. *P. tuberosus* has often been included in *P. angulatus*, but is for cultural purposes at least distinct, having a much larger pod free from irritating hairs. In the Fiji Islands *P. angulatus* is called *yaka* or *wa yaka*; in English it has been distinguished from *P. tuberosus* as the *short-podded yam-bean*.

yammer (yam'ėr), *v. i.* [Also *yaumer*, *yamer*; < ME. *zamuren*, *zomeren*, *geomeren*, < AS. *geómerian* (= OHG. *jāmarōn*, MHG. *jāmeren*, G. *jammern*), lament, groan, < *geómor*, sad, mournful (= OS. *jāmar* = OHG. *jāmar*, sad, > OHG. *jāmar*, MHG. *jāmor*, G. *jammer*, lamentation, misery).] 1. To lament; wail; shriek; yell; cry aloud; whimper loudly; whine. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

As for the White Maiden of Avenel, she is seen to *yammer* 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 *yammer* constantly—that can't be denied." *Miss Perrier*, Marriage, xviii.

2. To yearn; desire. [Prov. Eng.]

I *yammer* to hear how things turned eawt.
Tim Bobbin, in Mackay's Lost Beauties of the Eng. Lang.

yammering (yam'ėr-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 *yaumerings*.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, ix.

yammerly (yam'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *zamerly*, *zomerly*, < AS. **geómorlīce*, < *geómorlīc*, lamentable, < *geómor*, sad: see *yammer*, *v.*] Piteously. *Gawayne.*

yamp (yamp), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] An umbelliferous plant, *Carum Gairdneri*, found from California to Wyoming and Washington; doubtless, also, *C. Kellogii*, of central California. These plants have fascicled tuberous roots, which are an important food of the Indians.

yamph (yamf), *v. i.* [Cf. *yaff*, *yap*[1].] To bark continuously. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

yamun (yä'mun), *n.* [Chinese, < *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 Pearl 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.

Tsung li yamun, the bureau or department of the Chinese government which attends to foreign affairs; the Chinese "Foreign Office." It was established in 1860, 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.

yank[1] (yangk), *v.* [Perhaps a nasalized form of *yack*, found in sense of 'talk fast', prob. orig. move quickly, < Sw. dial. *jakka*, rove about, a secondary form of Icel. *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 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 moping by himself, measures are necessary to *yank* him *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.

yank[1] (yangk), *n.* [< *yank*[1], *v.*] 1. A quick, sharp stroke; a buffet. [Scotch.]

I took up my neive an' gae him a *yank* on the haffat tell I gart his bit brass cap rattle against the wa'.
Hogg, Brownie of Bodsbeck, xiv.

2. A jerk or twitch. [Colloq., U. S.]—3. *pl.* Leggings or long gaiters worn in England by agricultural laborers. *Halliwell.*

Yank[2] (yangk), *n.* [An abbr. of *Yankee.*] A Yankee. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

"The *Yank*" or the equally grovelling "nigger," one or the other, which we do not know, has corrupted "Pollard of Richmond." *The Nation*, IV. 286.

[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.]

yankee[1]† (yang'kē), *a.* [A dubious word, in spelling prob. conformed to *Yankee*[2], being, if a genuine word, prob. for **yankie* or **yanky*, smart, active (as a noun, Sc. *yankie*, a sharp, clever, forward woman), < *yank*[1] + *-ie*[1] or *-y*[1], equiv. to *yanking*, active: see *yanking*. Cf. *Yankee*[2].] Spanking; excellent. Also used adverbially.

You 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 inventor used it to express excellency. A *Yankee* good horse, or *Yankee* cider and the like, were an excellent good horse and excellent cider.
Dr. W. Gordon, Hist. Amer. War (ed. 1789), I. 324.

Yankee[2] (yang'kē), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *Yankey* and **Yanky* (in pl. *Yankies*); origin uncertain. (*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 than any other designation of them). (*b*) In another view, the name *Yankee* was derived from the adj. *yankee* as given under *yankee*[1]. Some connect *yankee*[1] 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*[2] with *yankee*[1], '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.

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, i.

Yankies—a term formerly of derision, but now merely of distinction, given to the people of the four eastern States. *Trumbull's McFingal* (5th Eng. ed.), Editor'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 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.

Yankee, in the American use, does not mean a citizen 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 *Yank*[2].—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 bowls, and other articles of *Yankee* barter.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 276.

Examine him outside and in, I'd thank ye,
Morals, Parisian—manners, perfect *Yankee*.
Lord Houghton, A Knock at the Door (quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 106).

Ez ef we could mayaure atupenjious events
By the low *Yankee* stan'ard o' dollars and cents.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iv.

Yankee nation, the United States. [Humorous.]—**Yankee notions.** See *notion.*

Yankeedom (yang'kē-dum), *n.* [< *Yankee*[2] + *-dom.*] 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 [Americanisms, p. 768.

2. Yankees collectively considered.

Up the turning via Galilee 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-Doodle† (yang'kē-dō'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.* [< *Yankee*[2] + *-fy* + *-ed*[2].] 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.*)

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 shifted to the stock-gang, which rips it into lumber. *E. H. Knight.*

Yankeeism (yang'kē-izm), *n.* [< *Yankee*[2] + *-ism.*] 1. Yankee ways or characteristics.

"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 natural cuss," have been commonly thought *Yankeeisms*. . . . But neither is our own. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

yanker (yang'kėr), *n.* [< *yank*[1] + *-er*[1]. In def. 3 cf. D. *janker*, a bawler, brawler, lit. yelper, < *janken*, yelp, bark.] 1. A smart blow.—2. A great falsehood; a plumper. [Scotch.]

"Ay, billy, that is a *yanker!*" said Tam aside. "When ane is gaun to tell a lie, there's naething like telling a plumper at ainee."
Hogg, Three Perils of Man, I. 336. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Same as *yankie*, 2. *Imp. Diet.*

yankie (yang'ki), *n.* [< *yank*[1] + *-ie*[1], *-y*[1]. Cf. *yankee*[1].] 1. A sharp, forward, clever woman. [Scotch.]—2. One who speaks or scolds incessantly. *Imp. Diet.*

yanking (yang'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *yank*[1], *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. Ronan'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.

yanky† (yang'ki), *n.*; pl. *yankies* (-kiz). A Dutch craft of a kind not definitely known.

Proceed with thy atory 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 (yäō'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 changed, fused together, etc., by too great heat, 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.

yap[1] (yap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *yapped*, ppr. *yapping.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. *yaff*, *waff*[2], and *yaup*[1].] 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, xlii.

Presently he [the dog] *yapped*, as if in hot chase of a rabbit. *R. D. Blackmore*, Kit and Kitty, xxiv.

yap[1] (yap), *n.* [< *yap*[1], *v.*] 1. A yelp, as of a dog.—2. A cur. [Prov. Eng.]

yap[2] (yap), *a.* A dialectal form of *yep. Halliwell.*

yap[3], *v. i.* See *yaup*[2].

yape (yāp), *v. i.* See *yaup*[2].

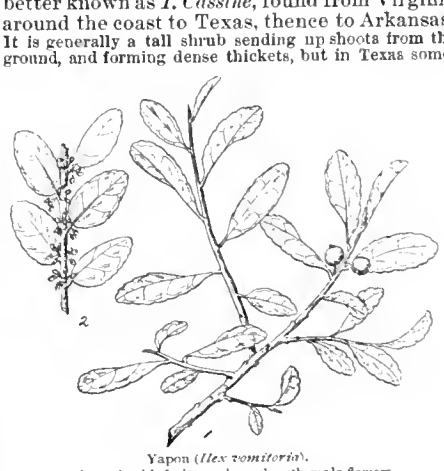
yaply (yap'li), *adv.* A dialectal form of *yeply.*

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

Yapok (*Chironectes variegatus*).

one of the smaller opossums, rather larger than the house-rat, 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 (yā'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 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.*

yappingale, *n.* Same as *yaffingale.*

yapster (yap′stėr), *n.* [< *yap*[1] + *-ster.*] A dog. *Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798).

yar[1] (yär), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *yarred*, ppr. *yarring.* [Also *yarr*, Sc. *yirr*; < ME. **garren, garen, gurren, georren*, < 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 3ayned [hallooed] with *3arande* speech.
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.*)

yar[2], **yare**[2] (yär, yãr), *a.* [Origin not ascertained.] Sour; brackish. [Prov. Eng.]

yaraget (yar′āj), *n.* [< *yare*[1] + *-age.*] *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 Plutarch, p. 777.

yarb (yärb), *n.* A dialectal form of *herb.*

Her qualifications as white witch were boundless cunning, . . . [and] some skill in *yarbs*, as she called her simples. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iv.

yard[1] (yärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yeard*; < ME. *yerd, zerd*, < AS. *gyrd, gird, gierd*, a rod, = OS. *gerda* = D. *garde*, a rod, twig, = OHG. *gartja, gerta*, MHG. G. *gerte*, a rod, switch; from the more primitive noun, OHG. MHG. *gart*, a rod, yard, = Goth. *gazds*, a goad, = Icel. *gaddr* = AS. *gād*, E. *goad* (the AS. *gād*, if = Goth. *gazds*, involves an irregular contraction, and may be a diff. word); cf. L. *hasta*, a spear: see *goad, gad*[1], and *hastate.*] **1†.** A rod; a stick; a wand; a branch or twig.

The *yerd* of a tre that is haled sdown by myhty strengthe bowith redyly the crop adoun.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 2.

The cros I kalle the heerdys [shepherd's] *yerde*;
Therwith the deuyl a dent he 3af.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

Ther-fore on his *yerde* skore shalle he [the marshal]
Alle messys in halle that seruet be.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

Whan Joseph offeryd his *yerde* that day,
Anon ryth fforth in present
The ded styk do floure fful gay.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 6.

Henee—**2†.** Rule; direction; eorrection.

"Hoste," quod he, "I am under your *yerde*;
Ye han of us as now the governaunce."
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 22.

3. A measuring-rod or -stick of the exaet length of 3 feet or 36 imperial inches; a yardstiek.

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).

4. The fundamental unit of English long measure. The prototype of the British imperial yard (to which the United States Office of Weights and Measures conforms, though without express authority) was legalized in 1855. It is a bar made of a kind of bronze or gun-metal known as *Baily's metal.* It has a square section of 1 inch on the sides, and is 38 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° F., 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 blur 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 legalized 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, or rather with Captain Kater's measures of that 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 worn. Older standards still extant are those of Queen Elizabeth and of Henry VII. The latter is shorter than the present yard by one thousandth part of its length, or about $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch. It is said that the yard was made to be of the length of Henry I.'s arm—doubtless a fable, even if believed by that monarch himself. Customary units are not changed so easily. Yet it is true that there appear to be no traces in the measures of buildings earlier than the twelfth century of the use of a yard equal to ours, nor of its subdivisions; while in the later Norman and Gothic structures a foot equal to the third of our yard has often clearly been used. But the Gothic architecta of England more usually employed a foot of 13¼ modern inches, a unit probably derived from France; and the oldest worka show a foot of 12⅛ 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 local 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 I.] 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 iron, and hollow. See cuts at *abox, a-cockbill, cockscomb*, and *ship.*

I boarded the king's ship; . . . on the topmast,
The *yards*, and bowsprit would I flame.
Shak., Tempest, i. 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 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** (*naut.*), the yards on the mainmast and mizzenmast.—**Golden Yard** or **Yard and Ell**, a popular name of the three stars in the belt of Orion.—**Slings of a yard.** See *sling*[1].—**To man the yards**, to place men on the yards of a ship—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 outstretched to the shoulder of the man next him.—**To point the yards of a vessel.** See *point*[1].—**To sling the yards, to traverse a yard, to trim the yards.** See the verbs.—**With spur and yard†.** 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 ale, beer, or wine served in a yard-glass, and usually drunk for amusement or on a wager, on account of the likelihood of spilling or choking. Compare *ale-yard.* [Prov. Eng.]

At the annual Vinis, or feast, of the mock corporation of Hanley (Staffordshire), the initiation of each member, in 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 flannel. Same as *egg flip.*—**Yard of land.** Same as *yard-land.*

yard[1] (yärd), *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 market.

An obstruction both to the Farmers, Deemsters, and other Officers, who should have the Benefit of *yarded* Servants.
Statute (1667), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 450.

yard[2] (yärd), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *yaird*; < ME. *yerd, zerd*, < AS. *geard*, an inclosure, court, yard, = D. *gaard*, a garden, = OHG. *gart*, a circle, ring, = Icel. *gardhr*, an inclosure, yard (> E. *garth*[1]), = Dan. *gaard*, a yard, court, farm, = Norw. *gaard*, a yard, farm, = Sw. *gård*, a yard; also in a weak form, OS. *gardo* = OFries. *garda* = OHG. *garto*, MHG. *garte*, G. *garten*, garden, = Goth. *garda*, inclosure, stall, = L. *hortus*, a garden, = Gr. χόρτος, a yard, court, = Russ. *gorodŭ*, a town (as in *Novgorod*, etc.); orig. 'an inclosure,' from the verb represented by *gird*: see *gird*[1]. 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. *garth*[1].] **1.** A piece of inclosed ground of small or moderate size; particularly, a piece of ground inclosing or adjoining a house or other building, or inclosed by it: as, a front *yard*; a court-*yard*; a door*yard*; a church*yard*; an inn-*yard*; a barn-*yard*; a vine*yard.*

A col-fox . . . thurgh-out the hegges brast
In-to the *yerd* ther Chauntecleer the faire
Was wont, and eek hise wyves, to repaire.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 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 brasses 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.
Percy Clarke, The New Chum in Australia, p. 174.

3. In railway usage, the space or tract adjacent to a railway station or terminus, which is used for the switching or making up of trains, the accommodation of rolling-stock, and similar purposes. It includes all sidings and roundhouses, etc., and, at way-stations, extends from the most distant switch 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 aue plesand grund cumin ar thay, . . .
The lusty orchartis and the halesum *3ardis*
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, Triatis est anima mea usque mortis.
Abp. Hamilton, Catechism (1552), fol. 102 b. (*Jamieson.*)

Lang syne, in Eden's bonnie *yard*,
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 acre. Compare *yard-land.*

yard[2] (yärd), *v.* [< *yard*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 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.* [< *yard*[2] + *-age.*] **1.** The use or convenience of a yard or inclosure, as in receiving, lading, or unlading cattle, 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 (yärd′ärm), *n.* See *yard*[1], *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*[1].

The Bulldog engaged the Friseur *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.* [< *yard*[1].] A yard-measure. [Provincial.]

I am glad you . . . disdain measuring lines like linen by a *yardel.*
W. Taylor, 1804 (Robberds's Memoir, I. 493). (*Davies.*)

yard-grass (yärd′gras), *n.* Same as *wire-grass*, 2.

yardkeep (yärd′kēp), *n.* Same as *yardwelp.*

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 is as well worth ten pounds a year as a thief is worth a halter. *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 messuage in Alston Sutton, Somersetshire, consisting of 1 cottage, 3 acres of land, 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 extreme end of the yard-space occupied by sidings and switches: usually indicated by a sign 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 up trains. Also *yardsman.*

Labourers (including *yardmen* and stokers).
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 432.

yard-master (yärd′mȧs″tėr), *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 cars 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 (yärd′rōp), *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 *yard*[1], *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.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a standard of measurement in general.

Senator Thurman was content to measure the Bland Bill with the *yard stick* of the constitutional lawyer, and, finding full measure by that standard, to give it his approval. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 507.

yard-tackle (yärd′tak″l), *n.* A large tackle used on the lower yards, in connection with 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 smooth-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*, Maud, i. 13.

2. [*cap.*] See *Orion*, 1.

yare[1] (yār), *a.* [< ME. *yare*, *zare*, < AS. *gearu*, *gearo* (*gearw-*), ready, quick, prompt, = OS. *garu* = D. *gaar*, done, dressed (as meat), = OHG. *garo* (*garaw-*), MHG. *gare* (*garw-*), G. *gar*, ready, complete, = Icel. *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. *gearu*, < *ge-*, a collective or generalizing prefix, + *earu*, ready. For another supposed instance of this prefix absorbed with the following vowel, see *go*. The prefix is contained also in *yearn*[2].] 1. Ready; prepared.

Which schip was *zarest*,
To fare forth at that flod.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2729.

This Tereus let make his shippes *yare*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 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's 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 *yare*. *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.*

Their ships are *yare*; yours, heavy.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 7. 39.

Like a new-rigg'd ship, both tight and *yare*.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii. 2.

[Now provincial in all uses.]

yare[1] (yār), *adv.* [< ME. *yare*, *zare*, < AS. *gearwe*, readily, quickly (= D. *gaar* = OHG. *garo*, *garawo*, MHG. *gare*, *gar*, G. *gar* = Icel. *gör-*, *ger-*, *görr-*, wholly, quite), < *gearu*, ready: see *yare*[1], *a.*] Briskly; dexterously; yarely. [Scotch 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.

yare[2], *a.* See *yar*[2].

yarely (yār′li), *adv.* [< *yare*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Readily; dexterously; skilfully.

Speak to the mariners; fall to 't, *yarely*, or we run ourselves aground; bestir, bestir. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 4.

yark[1] (yärk), *v. t.* [< ME. *zarken*, *zerken*, < AS. *gearcian*, make ready, prepare, < *geare*, ready.] 1. To make ready; prepare. [Prov. Eng.]

But zif we loue hym trewe,
Houre peynys ben in helle,
zarkyd euere newe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

For wite ze neuere who is worthi, ac god wote who hath nede,
In hym that taketh is the treccherye, if any tresoun wawe,
For he that zineth, zeldeth, and *zarketh* hym to reste.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 80.

In a night and a day would he haue *yarkt* vp a Pamphlet as well as in seauen yeare.
Nashe, Strange Newes, quoted in Greene's Works [(ed. Dyce), p. xxxix.

2†. To dispose.

Thai kepyn the cloyse of this elene burgh,
With zep men at the yatis *zarkit* full thik.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11264.

3†. To set open; open.

They zolden hym the brode zate, *zarked* vp wyde,
& he hem raysed rekenly, & rod ouer the brygge.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 820.

yark[2] (yärk), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *yerk*[2].

Still *yarking* never leaves until himself he fling
Above the streamful top of the surrounded heap.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 24.

yarké (yär′ke), *n.* The black white-headed saki, *Pithecia leucocephala*, or other member of the same genus.

yarly (yär′li), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *early*.

What, is he styrrynge so *yarly* this mornynge whiche dranke so moche yesternyghte?
Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

yarm (yärm), *n.* [< ME. *zarm*, an outcry: see *yarm*, *v.*] An outcry; a noise. [Prov. Eng.]

Such a zomerly *zarm* of zellyng ther rysed,
Ther-of clatered the clowdes that kryst myzt haf rawthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 971.

yarm (yärm), *v. i.* [< ME. *zarmen*, *zermen*, < AS. *gyrman*, make a noise, cry out.] 1. To cry out; make a loud unpleasant noise. [Prov. Eng.]

The fend began to crie and *zarm*.
MS. Lincoln. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To scold; grumble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

yarn[1] (yärn), *n.* [< ME. *yarn*, *zarn*, *zern*, < 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. χορδή, a cord, chord: see *chord*, *cord*[1], *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 stout woolen thread used for knitting, etc.

All the *yarn* she spun in Ulysses' absence did but fill Ithaca 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.
Cowper, 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 betters get a word in now.
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**. Same as *sayette*, 2.—**Haul of yarn**. See *haul*.—**Lamb's-wool yarn**. See *lamb'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*[1].—**Worsted yarn**, yarn made from long-haired or combed wool, and consisting either entirely of wool, or of wool combined with mohair and alpaca, or of wool and cotton, or of wool and silk. 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 pressure-rollers.

yarn[1] (yärn), *v. i.* [< *yarn*[1], *n.*] To tell stories; spin yarns. [Colloq., and originally nautical.]

The time was the second dog-watch, and all the crew would be forward on the forecastle, *yarning* and smoking and taking sailors' pleasure.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxx.

The first lieutenant is *yarning* with me under the lee of the bulwarks. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 465.

yarn[2] (yärn), *v. t.* Same as *yearn*[3], a dialectal variant of *earn*[1].

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. (*Davies.*)

yarn-beam (yärn′bēm), *n.* In *weaving*, the beam on which the warp-threads are wound. Also called *yarn-roll*.

yarn-clearer (yärn′klēr″ėr), *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″ėr), *n.* A machine for sizing, drying, and polishing yarns.

yarnent (yär′nen), *a.* [< *yarn*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of yarn; consisting of yarn.

A paire of *yarnen* stocks to keepe the colde away.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 388.

yarn-meter (yärn′mē″tėr), *n.* In *spinning*, an attachment to a slubber, fly-frame, spinning-frame, or mule, for measuring the yarns as they are made. It indicates the amount in hanks and decimal parts of a hank.

yarn-printer (yärn′prin″tėr), *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 (yärn′rēl), *n.* A reel which winds the yarn from the cop or bobbin.

yarn-roll (yärn′rōl), *n.* Same as *yarn-beam*.

yarn-scale (yärn′skāl), *n.* A scale for weighing certain lengths of yarn.

yarn-spooler (yärn′spō″lėr), *n.* A winding-machine for filling spools or bobbins for shuttles or other purposes. *E. H. Knight.*

yarn-tester (yärn′tes″tėr), *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, evenness, etc.

yarnut, *n.* See *yernut*.

yarn-winder (yärn′wīn″dėr), *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 barley into aits, and heather into greensward, and the poor *yarpha*, as the benighted creatures here call their peat-bogs, into baittle grass-land. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxv.

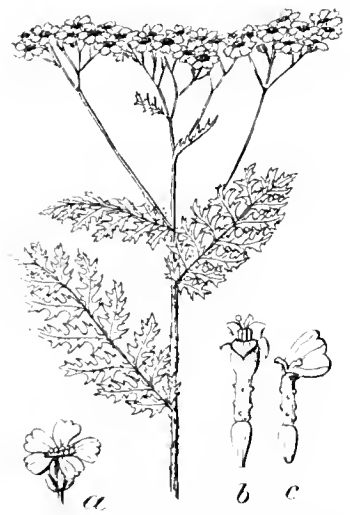
yarr[1] (yär), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *yarrow*.] The corn-spurry, *Spergula arvensis*. See *spurry*.

yarr[2], *v. i.* See *yar*[1].

yarringle (yar′ing-gl), *n.* [Also *yarwingle*; < ME. **zarwyngyll*, *garwyngyll*, *zarwyndyl*, *garwyndyl*, *zarnewyndel*; < *yarn* + *windle*.] An old-fashioned instrument for winding yarn by hand into balls. Also called a *pair of yarringles*. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 188 and 536. (*Halliwell.*) [Prov. Eng.]

yarrish (yär′ish), *a.* [< *yar*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Having a rough, dry taste. *Bailey.* [Prov. Eng.]

yarrow (yar′ō), *n.* [< ME. *yarowe*, *zarowe*, *yarwe*, *zarwe*, < AS. *gearuwe*, *gearwe*, *gærure*, yarrow, = D. *gerw* = OHG. *garawa*, *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.



The Upper Part of the Stem with the Heads of Yarrow (*Achillea Millefolium*). *a*, head; *b*, disk-flower; *c*, ray-flower.

yarwhelp (yär'hwelp), *n.* [Also *yarwhip*, *yardkeep*: see quot.] A godwit—either the black-tailed, *Limosa ægocephala*, 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 *yashmaks*, shone like a bed of lilies. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 276.

yat† (yat), *n.* An obsolete form of *gate*[1].

yataghan (yat'a-gan), *n.* [Also *ataghan*, and formerly *attaghan*; < Turk. *yatagān*.] The sword of Mohammedan nations, peculiar in having no guard and no crosspiece, 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.

Yataghan, North African type.

The pistol and *yataghan* worn in the belt, a general costume essentially the same as that of the Montenegrin.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 198.

yate (yāt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gate*[1].

And if he chaunce come when I am abrode,
Sperre the *yate* fast, for feare of fraude. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

yate-stoop (yāt'stōp), *n.* A gate-post. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

yate-tree (yāt'trē), *n.* A gum-tree, *Eucalyptus cornuta*, of southwestern Australia, yielding a tough elastic 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 (yâd), *n.* A Scotch form of *jade*[1].

The Murray, on the auld gray *yaud*,
Wi' winged spurs did ride.
Burns, Election Ballads, iv.

I will content me with . . . the haunch and the nobles [of venison], and e'en heave up the rest on the old oak-tree yonder, and come back for it with one of the *yauds*. *Scott*, Monastery, xvii.

yaul, *n.* See *yawl*[2].

yauld, *a.* See *yauld*[2].

yaumering, *n.* See *yammering*.

yaup[1] (yâp), *v.* and *n.* 1. A dialectal form of *yelp*.—2. The blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus*, more fully called *blue yaup*. [Prov. Eng.]

yaup[2] (yâp), *v. i.* [Also *yap*, *yape*, *yaip*; prob. a particular use of *yape* for *gape*.] To be hungry. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

yaup[2] (yâp), *a.* [Perhaps for **ayaup*, var. of *agape*.] Hungry. [Scotch.]

yaupon (yâ'pon), *n.* Same as *yapon*.

yavet. A Middle English form of *gave*, preterit of *give*[1].

yaw[1] (yâ), *v.* [Cf. Norw. *yaga*, bend backward, < *gagr* (= Icel. *gagr*, bent back); G. dial. *gagen*, roek, move unsteadily.] **I.** *intrans.* To go unsteadily; bend or deviate from a straight 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.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 120.

She steered wild, *yawed*, and decreased in her rate of sailing. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, xx. (*Davies.*)

The language [German] has such a fatal genius for going stern foremost, 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, 1st 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 eyes! how she [a mare] did pitch! . . .
And *yaw'd* her head about all sorts of ways.
Hood, Sailor's Apology for Bow-legs.

yaw[1] (yâ), *n.* [< *yaw*[1], *v.*] *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 ship was discovered.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 264.

A very red-faced, thick-lipped countryman, . . . as soon as the Prince hailed him, jovially, if somewhat thickly, answered. At the same time he gave a heavy *yaw* in the saddle. *R. L. Stevenson*, Prince Otto, i. 4.

yaw[2] (yâ). *n.* [Said to be from African *yaw*, a raspberry.] 1. One of the tubercles characteristic of the disease known as yaws.

In some cases a few *yaws* will show themselves long after the primary attack is over; these are called "mamba *yaws*" (from "remember"). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 732.

2. A thin or defective place in cloth.

yaw[2] (yâ), *v. i.* [< *yaw*[2], *n.*] To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works.

yawd (yâd), *n.* A Scotch form of *jade*[1].

yawey (yâ'i), *a.* [< *yaw*[2] + *-ey*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the yaws.

That yaws is a communicable disease is beyond question; but that it has always arisen by conveyance of *yawey* matter from a previous case is neither proved nor probable. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 732.

yawl[1] (yâl), *v. i.* [Also *yowl*; formerly also *yole* and *yowl*; < ME. *goulen*, < Icel. *gaula* = LG. *gaueln* = G. *jaulen*, howl, yell; an imitative word, like *howl*; it may be regarded as a more sonorous form of *yell*[1].] To cry out; howl; yell.

He hurtez of the houndez, & thay
Ful 3omerly *3aule* & 3elle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1451.

My little legs still crossing
His: either kicking this way, that way sprawling,
Or, if hee but remov'd me, straitwaies *yawling*.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 201).

Then yelp'd the cur, and *yawl'd* the cat.
Tennyson, The Goose.

yawl[2] (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 cut under *rowlock*.—3. A sail-boat or small yacht of the cutter class, with a jigger and short main-boom.

yawn (yân), *v.* [Early mod. E. *yane*, dial. *gaun*, *goan*; < ME. *ganen*, *gonen*, *gonen*, < AS. *gānian* = LG. *janen* = OHG. *geinōn*, MHG. *geinen*, yawn; a secondary form, parallel to AS. *ginian* = OHG. *ginēn*, MHG. *ginen*, *genen*, G. *gähnen*, yawn; both being derived from a strong verb, AS. *ginan* (pret. **gān*), in comp. *tō-ginen*, gape apart, = Icel. *gina*, gape: see further under *begin*. The form *yawn*, < AS. *gānian*, instead of **gonе* (gōn), is irreg., but is parallel with *broad* (brōd), < AS. *brād*. The initial *y* for *g* is also irregular; it is prob. due to an AS. var. **geānian*, or to conformation with *yare* for *gare*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To gape; open; stand wide.

Then from the *yawning* wound with fury tore
The spear, pursu'd by gushing streams of gore.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 479.

Crowds that stream from *yawning* doors.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

The cracks 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.

(*b*) Involuntarily, as through drowsiness or dullness; gape; oscitate. Compare *yawning*.

When a man *yawneth* he cannot hear so well.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 283.

At every line they stretch, they *yawn*, they doze.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 390.

And, leaning 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 clergy may through conformity in state and condition be apostolical, poor as the Apostles of Christ were poor.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv. § 3.

4. To be open-mouthed with surprise, bewilderment, etc.; be agape.

To *yawn*, be still, and wonder,
When one but of my ordinance stood up
To speak of peace or war. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 11.

II. *trans.* 1. To open; form by opening. [Rare.]

The groaning Earth began to reel and shake,
A horrid Thunder in her bowels rumbles, . . .
Tearing her Rocks, Vntill she *Yawn* 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," *yawned* one day King Francis,
"Distance all value enhances!"
Browning, The Glove.

yawn (yân), *n.* [< *yawn*, *v.*] 1. The act of gaping or opening wide.

Sometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis said,
Opens a dismal passage to the dead.
Addison, tr. from Silius Italicus's Punicorum, ii.

2. An involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation. See *yawning*.

From every side they hurried in,
Rubbing their sleepy eyes with lazy wrists,
And doubling overhead their little fists
In backward *yawns*. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

The family is astir; and member after member appears with the morning *yawn*.
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 *yawn* and thrice-read tomes.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Through the *yawns* of the back-door, and sundry rents in the logs of the house, filter in, unweariedly, fine particles of snow. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

yawner (yâ'nėr), *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, 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 effort 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 occurs 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.

yawningly (yâ'ning-li), *adv.* In a yawning manner; with yawns or gapes.

Ye . . . that leaning upon your idle elbow *yawningly* patter out those prayers.
Bp. Hall, The Hypocrite, Sermon on 2 Tim. iii. 5.

Many were merely attracted by a new face, and, having stared me full in the title-page, walked off without saying a word; while others lingered *yawningly* through the preface, and, having gratified their short-lived curiosity, soon dropped off one by one.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 358.

yawp (yâp), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *yelp*.

yaws (yâz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *yaw*[2].] A contagious disease of the skin, endemic in many tropical regions: same as *framboesia*.

yaw-weed (yâ'wēd), *n.* A shrubby West Indian plant, *Morinda Royoc*, used as a remedy for the yaws or framboesia.

Yb. In *chem.*, the symbol for *ytterbium*.

Y. B. An abbreviation of *year-book*.

Y-branch (wī'branch), *n.* See *branch*, 2 (*e*).

Y-cartilage (wī'kär'ti-lāj), *n.* The ypsiliform cartilage uniting the ilium, ischium, and pubis at the acetabulum, ossified about the age of puberty.

ychone†, **ychoone**†. Middle English forms of *each one*.

With myrthe and with mynstrasye thei pleseden hir *ychoone*. *Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 98.

ycladt. An obsolete form of *clad*, a preterit and past participle of *clothe*.

Yclad in costly garments fit for tragicke Stage.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 3.

Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 33.

yclept, ycleped. Forms of the preterit and past participle of *elepe*.

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 *yard*[1].

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.

ye[1], **you** (yē, yō), *pron. pl.* (used also instead of *sing.*); poss. *your* or *yours*, obj. *you*, sometimes *ye*. [Two forms of the same word, representing historically the nom. and obj. respectively of the personal pronoun used as the plural of *thou* (see *thou*): (*a*) Nom. (and voc.) *ye*, early mod. E. also *yee*, < ME. *ye, ze*, < AS. *gē, ge* = OS. *gī, gi* = OFries. *gī, ī* = MD. *ghy*, D. *gij* = LG. *ji* = OHG. MHG. *ir*, G. *ihr* = Icel. *ēr, ier* = Sw. Dan. *i* = Goth. *jus*, ye. = (with additional suffix) Gr. *ὑμεῖς, ὑμμες* = Skt. *yūyam*, ye; a pron. used as the pl. of *thou*, with which it is not etymologically related. (*b*) Nom. *you*, orig. obj. (dat. and acc.), taking the place of the nom. *ye*, because of the much greater frequency of the dat. and acc., 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 more or less obscurely pronounced; < ME. *you, gou, yow*, < AS. *ēów*, dat., *ēówe* (poet. *ēówic*), acc., = OS. *iu* = OFries. *iuwe, iwe* = D. *u* = OHG. *iu* = Sw. Dan. *i* (prop. nom.) = Goth. *izwis*, you; cf. Gr. *ὑμῖν*, dat., *ὑμᾶς*, 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 purposely retained, the distinction between *ye*, nom., and *you*, obj., is carefully preserved. *Ye* 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 d'ye do* > *howdy do* > *howdy*, 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 *thee* and *thou*—a use resulting in the partial degradation of *thou* to a term of familiarity or of contempt. *Ye* 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 accusative *you*.

He swor formest [first]
That *ze* schuld haue no harm, but hendely for gode
He praide *zou* com speke with him.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 269.

He gaue *yow* fyue wittes
For to worshepen hym ther-with while *ze* lyuen here.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 15.

And he said unto the elders, Tarry *ye* here for us, until we come again unto *you*. Ex. xxiv. 14.

Wherefore, brethren, look *ye* out among *you* seven men of honest report. Acts vi. 3.

Yee Mannians, arme your selues, for feare of afterclaps.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 16.

Speed, Pegasus!—*ye* strains of great and small,
Ode, epic, elegy, have at *you* all!
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

(*b*) As used without discrimination of case-form between nominative and objective.

Ye a great master are in your degree.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 546.

You lie, *ye* rogue. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 59.

The more shame for *ye*, holy men I thought *ye*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 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, ii., Int.

(*c*) As used for a single subject.

Tho *ye* count me still the child,
Sweet mother, do *ye* love the child?
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

To you. See *to*[1].—**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.*"
Lowell, 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 *you-uns!*"
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, i.

But I'll tell the yarn to *youans*.
John Hay, Mystery of Gilgal.

ye[2]**t,** *adv.* A Middle English form of *yea*.

ye[3]**t,** *n.* An obsolete variant of *eye*[1].

yea (yā), *adv.* [< ME. *ye, ze, yai, yo*, < AS. *geá* = OS. *ja* = OFries. *iē, gē* = D. *ja* = LG. *ja* = OHG. MHG. *jā*, G. *ja* = Icel. *jā* = Dan. Sw. *ja* = Goth. *ja*, yes, *jai*, truly, verily; perhaps = Lith. *ja* in *ja sakyti*, say yes, and Gr. *ἦ*, truly. Connection with AS. *ge* = Goth. *jah*, also, and, and with L. *jam*, now, Skt. *ya*, who, is uncertain. Henee ult. *yes*.] 1. Yes; ay: a word that expresses affirmation or assent: the opposite of *nay*: as, Will you go? *Yea*.

Swear not at all; . . . but let your communication be *Yea, yea*; Nay, nay. Mat. v. 37.

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 garden? 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.

4. 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 *no*[1]), 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 aunawering to a question is this. *No* [read *nay*] aunswereth the question framed by the affirmatiue. As, for ensample, if a maune should aske Tindall hymselfe: "ys an heretike mete to translate holy scripture into englishe?" Lo, to thya 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 englishe?" To this question, lo, if he wil aunswer true english, he must aunswere *no*, & not *nay*. And a lyke difference is there betwene these two aduerbs, *ye* and *yes*. For if the questeion bee framed vnto Tindall by thaffirmatiue 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 thya question asked in thys wyse, wy he wyl aunswere true englishe, he must aunswere *ye*, and not *yes*. But nowe if the question be asked hym thus, lo, by the negatiue: "If an heretike falsely translate the newe teatament in-to englishe, to make hys false heresyes seme the word of God, be not his bokes well worthy to be burned?" To thys question in thys fashion framed, if he wyll aunswere trew englyshe, he maye not aunswere *ye*, but he must aunswere *yes*, and say "*yes*, mary, be they, bothe the translacion and the translatour, and al that wyll holde wyth them." And thys thing, lo, though it be no great matter, yet I haue thought it good to giue Tindall warning of, because I would haue him write true one way or other, that though I can not make him by no meane to write true matter, I would haue him yet at the lest wise write true englishe.
Sir T. More, The Confutacion of Tyndales Answere, made [Anno 1532, book iii., Workes, p. 448.

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 use, 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?"
"*Ȝa*, sire, sertes," selde the childe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 268.

"Whi careatow," sede the quene, "knew thow nouȝt the sothe . . . ?"
"*Ȝis*, madame," sede the maide.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3184.

Jesus saith unto them, Have ye understood all these things? They say unto him, *Yea*, Lord. Mat. xiii. 51.

yea (yā), *n.* [< *yea, adv.*] 1. An affirmation.—2. An affirmative vote; henee, 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 he taken on any measure by the calling of the roll, each member's answer being recorded.

yead[1]**t,** *v. i.* See *yede*[2].

yead[2] (yed), *n.* A dialectal form of *head*. *Halliwell*.

yea-forsooth (yā′fôr-söth′), *a.* Noting one saying to anything *yea* and *forsooth*, which latter was not a phrase of genteel society.

A rascally *yea-forsooth* knave.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 41.

yeaghet, *n.* A yaeht.

We saw there a barke which was of Dronton, & three or foure Norway *yeaghes*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 294.

yean (yēn), *r. t.* and *i.* [< ME. **genen*, **ge-enen*, < AS. **ge-eánian, ge-eácnian*, bring forth, become pregnant, < *eácen, ge-eácen*, 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 haue good *yeaning*, not to raine in April, and to haue much wheate in Maie. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 254.

So many weeks ere the poor fools will *yean*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI. (ed. Knight), ii. 5. 36.

Yon's one hath *yean'd* a fearful prodigy,
Some monstrous misshapen balladry.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vi. 39.

Weak as a lamb the hour that it is *yeaned*.
Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well.

Trenchant time behovea to hurry
All to *yean* and all to bury.
Emerson, Wood-notes, ii.

yeanling (yēn′ling), *n.* [< *yean* + *-ling*[1]. 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.

Lambs, or *yeanling* kids. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 434.

year (yēr), *n.* [< ME. *yeer, yer, zer*. < AS. *geár gēr* (pl. *geár*) = OS. *jār, gēr* = OFries. *jār, jēr* = MD. *jaer*, D. *jaar, jār* = LG. *jaar* = OHG. MHG. *jār*, G. *jahr* = Icel. *ār* = Sw. *år* = Dan. *aar* = Goth. *jēr*, year; prob. orig. 'spring,' the opening of the year, = OBulg. *jarŭ*, spring, = Gr. *ὡρος*, a season, year, *ὡρα*, season, spring, year, hour, = Zend *yāre*, a year. From the Gr. *ὡρα* comes ult. E. *hour*, which is thus a doublet of *year*: see *hour*. Henee ult. *yore*.] 1. A full rennd of the seasons; the period of the earth's revolution round the sun: more aeeurately, the interval between one vernal equinox and the next, or one complete mean apparent circuit of the eeliptie 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 honrs, 48 minutes, 46 seeonds. 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 *style*[1], *n.*, 9. Abbreviated *y., yr.*

Henee—2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution round the sun: as, the *year* of Jupiter or of Saturn.—3. A spaee of about 365 days, used in the eivil or religious reekoning of time; espeeially, the usual period of 365 or 366 days, divided into twelve calendar months, now reekoned as beginning with the 1st of January and ending with the 31st of Deeember: as, the *year* 1891 (see *legal year*, below); also, a period of approximately the same length in other calendars. Compare *calendar*.—4. A spaee of twelve calendar months without regard to the point from whieh they are reekoned: 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 defaute.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

Thei sholde not returne with-inne two *yere*, lesse than thei myght fynde the seide childe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 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,
And doughty of complexion.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 1.

He [Essex] . . . profess'd he would not contend with the Queen, nor excuse the Faults of his young *Years* either in whole or in part. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 389.

He himselfe affected ease and quiet, now growing into *yeares*. *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., Sonnets, xi.

Then you know a boy is an ass,
Then you know the worth of a lass,
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 murder if death ensues within *a year and a day.* See *day*[1].

I sucre to you be the oth that I made to you when ye made me knyght that I shall seche hym a *yere and a day*, but with-ynne that space I may knowe trewe tidinges.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 682.

A year's mind. See *mind*[1].—**Bird of the year.** See *bird*[1].—**Bissextile year,** leap-year. See *bissextile.*—**Canicular year.** See *canicular.*—**Civil year,** the year in use in the ordinary affairs of life; the year recognized by the law; a year according to the calendar. It is either solar, like the civil year of Christian countries, or lunar, like the Mohammedan year, or lunisolar, like the Hebrew year.—**Climacteric years.** See *climacteric.*—**Common year,** a year of 365 days, as distinguished from a leap-year.—**Cynic year.** Same as *Sothic year.*—**Ecclesiastical year,** the year as arranged in the ecclesiastical calendar. For details of it, see *Sunday.*—**Eighty years' war.** See *war*[1].—**Embolismic year,** a year of thirteen months, occurring in a lunisolar calendar, like that of the Jews.—**Emergent year.** See *emergent.*—**Enneatical years†.** See *enneatic.*—**Estate for years.** See *estate.*—**Fiscal year.** See *fiscal.*—**Four years' limitation law.** See *limitation.*—**Gregorian year.** See *Gregorian.*—**Hebrew year,** a lunisolar year, composed of 12 or 13 months of 29 or 30 days. In every cycle of nineteen years, the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th are *embolismic years* and have 13 months, while the rest are *ordinary years* and have 12 months. Both the embolismic and the ordinary years are further distinguished as *regular, defective,* and *abundant.*—**Hundred years' war.** See *war*[1].—**In years,** advanced in age.

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.
Etherege, Man of Mode, ii. 2.

Men *in Years* more calmly Wrongs resent.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid'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 Marriages.

Julian year. (*a*) A period of 365¼ days. (*b*) Incorrectly, a year of the Julian calendar.—**Leap year.** See *leap-year.*—**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 10th, 1745–6 (that is, 1746 according to present reckoning).—**Lunar year,** a period consisting of 12 lunar months. The *lunar astronomical year* consists of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 36 seconds. The *common lunar year* consists of 12 lunar civil months, or 354 days.—**Lunisolar year.** See *lunisolar.*—**Mohammedan year,** a purely lunar year of 12 months, having alternately 30 and 29 days, except that in 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 counted from the *hejira*, A. D. 622, July 15th.—**Natural year.** Same as *tropical year.*—**Planetary years.** See *planetary.*—**Platonic 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 wars,* under *Silesian.*—**Solar year.** See def. 1.—**Sothic year.** See *Sothic.*—**Tenancy from year to year.** See *tenancy.*—**Term of years, term for years.** See *term,* 6 (*c*).—**Theban year.** See *Theban.*—**Thirty years' war.** See *thirty.*—**To be struck or stricken in years.** See *strike.*—**Tropical year.** See def. 1.—**Vague year,** an Egyptian year of 365 days. Called *vague*—that is, wandering—because in the course of 1507 years it begins at all seasons.—**Year by year,** from one year to another; with each succeeding year.

Disease, augmenting *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 prerogative 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 wasting them, afterward restoring them to the lord of the fee. It was abolished by the Felony Act, 1870.—**Year in, year out,** always; from one year to another.

Sunbeams never came, never gleamed, *year in, year out,* across the clear darkness of the broad water floor.
C. F. Woolson, East Angels, xxviii.

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'bėrd), *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.

year-book (yēr'bůk), *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 on matters in regard to which changes are continually taking place: as, a parish *year-book.*

A new *year-book*, specially prepared for business-men, will be issued, . . . under the title of The *Year-Book* of Commerce. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 376.

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 Books* contains cases from the beginning of the reign of Edward II. down to the end of Edward III., and from the beginning of Henry 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.

yeard, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *eard* and of *earth.*

year-day† (yēr'dā), *n.* [< ME. *zereday* (cf. AS. *gēardagas*, pl., days of yore); < *year* + *day*[1].] An anniversary day; a day on which prayers were said for the dead. *Halliwell.*

We haue ordeyned . . . to kepe the *zereday* of Jon lyster of Cambryge zerely, on mydelenton sonday, . . . because he gafe vs iiij Marc. in the begynnyng and to the 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's Ballads, III. 214).

yeared (yērd), *a.* [< *year* + *-ed*[2].] Numbering years; aged.

Both were of best feature, of high race,
Yeared but to thirty. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus i. 1.

yearlily (yēr'li-li), *adv.* [< *yearly* + *-ly*[2].] Yearly. [Rare.]

The great quaking grass sowen *yearlily* in many of the London gardens. *T. Johnson*, Herball.

yearling (yēr'ling), *n.* and *a.* [= G. *jährling;* as *year* + *-ling*[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.—**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 a year.

"Thee," I said,
"From *yearlong* poring on thy pictured eyes,
Ere seen I loved." *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Accepting *year-long* exile from his home.
The Atlantic, LIX. 361.

yearly (yēr'li), *a.* [< ME. *yeerly*, < AS. *gēarlīc* (= G. *jährlich*); as *year* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Annual; happening, accruing, or coming every year: as, a *yearly* rent or income.

Five hundred poor I have in *yearly* pay.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 315.

These two last [Euphrates and Tigris] are famous for their *yearely* ouerflowings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 340.

2. Lasting or continuing for a year: as, a *yearly* plant; a *yearly* tenant or tenancy.—**3.** Comprehending a year; accomplished in a year: as, the *yearly* circuit or revolution of the earth.

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 Essays, 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 20li.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

Yearly will I do this rite. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 3. 23.

yearn[1] (yėrn), *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 comp. *faiku-gairns*), desirous, eager (see *yern*[1]); with formative *-n,* from the root seen in OHG. MHG. *ger,* eager, OHG. *gerōn,* MHG. *geren,* G. *be-gehren,* long for.] **1.** To long for something; desire eagerly; feel desire or longing.

Angels euer sese and euer thay *zerne* for to see.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Drede delitable dryuke, and thow shalt do the bettere;
Mesure is medcyne, thouz thow moche *zerne.*
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 heroic worth. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

But my heart would still *yearn* for the sound of the waves
That sing as they flow by my forefathers' graves.
O. W. Holmes, The Hudson.

2†. To cry out eagerly; give tongue, as a dog.

When Foxes and Badgerds hane yong cubbes, take all your olde Terryers and put them into the gronnde; 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 theyr fellowes *yearne.*
Turberville, Booke of Hunting (ed. 1575), p. 181.

yearn[2]† (yėrn), *v.* [Also *earn;* prob. an altered form, due to confusion with *yearn*[1], with which it is generally merged, of **erm,* < ME. *ermen,* grieve, vex, < AS. *yrman,* also *ge-yrman* (whence perhaps *yearn,* as distinguished from *earn,* like *yean* as distinguished from *ean*), grieve, vex, < *earm* = D. G. *arm* = Icel. *armr* = Dan. Sw. *arm* = Goth. *arms,* poor, miserable.] **I.** *intrans.* To grieve; mourn; sorrow.

Falstaff he is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3. 6.

Some of those French . . .
Assay the English carriages to burn,
Which to defend them scarcely had a man. . . .
Those *yearning* cries, that from the carriage came,
His blood yet hot, more highly doth inflame.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 299.

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.

yearn[3] (yėrn), *v. t.* [A form of *earn*[1], simulating *yearn*[1], *yearn*[2], etc.] Same as *earn*[1]. [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.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 397.

yearn[4] (yėrn), *v.* [A var. of *earn*[4], or < ME. *ȝeornen,* < AS. *geyrnan,* run together: see *earn*[4], *run*[1].] Same as *earn*[2].

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.

yearn[5] (yėrn), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *earn*[3].

Ye cliffs, the haunts of sailing *yearns!*
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

yearnful† (yėrn'fůl), *a.* [Also *yernful, ernful;* < *yearn*[2] + *-ful.*] Mournful; distressing.

Ala, Ala, was their *yernfull* note; their foode was the peoples almes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 628.

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.*)

yearning[1] (yėr'ning), *n.* [< ME. *ȝernynge;* verbal n. of *yearn*[1], *v.*] The feeling of one who yearns; a strong feeling of tenderness, pity, or longing desire.

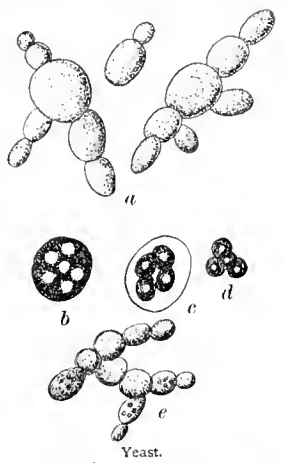
All the herte festenede in the *ȝernynge* of Ihesu es turned in-to the fyre of lufe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

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.

yearning[2] (yėr'ning), *n.* [Var. of *earning*[2].] Rennet. [Scotch.]

yearningly (yėr'ning-li), *adv.* In a yearning manner; with yearning.

yeast (yēst), *n.* [Formerly also *yest;* also dial. *east;* < ME. *zeest*, < AS. *gist, gyst* = 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 *sediment 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 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 daughter-cell by the side of the mother-cell, from which it sooner or later separates. The other form consists of larger cells, which, by a division of their protoplasm, form four new cells within the parent-cell. These endogenously formed cells have been likened to the ascospores of the *Ascomycetes*, with which, as stated above, they are frequently classed. The former notion that the yeast-plant was only the immature condition of a mold has been effectually exploded by Brefeld's elaborate researches. Fermentation takes place sooner and goes on more rapidly when yeast is added than when the fluid is merely exposed to the atmosphere, beer-yeast possessing the property of setting up fermentation in the highest degree. Surface yeast is formed at from 65° to 77° F., and its action is rapid and irregular, whereas sediment yeast is formed at from 32° to 45°, and its action is slow and quiet. Sediment yeast is reproduced by spores, and not by buds. In their chemical relations the two do not appear to differ. Yeast varies in quality according to the nature of the liquid in which it is generated, and yeast-merchants distinguish several varieties, which are employed for different purposes according to their energy and activity. Yeast is employed to induce fermentation in the manufacture of beer and ale, and of distilled spirits, and is also the agent in producing the panary fermentation, whereby bread is rendered light, porous, and spongy. Beer yeast is employed medicinally as a stimulant in low fevers, and is of great service in cases where, from inflammatory symptoms, wine is inadmissible. See *barm*[2], *Saccharomyces, fermentation.*



Yeast.
a, yeast-plant (*Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*), showing increase by budding; *b*, a cell, showing the formation of the spores; *c*, a cell, containing four mature spores; *d*, the spores; *e*, germinating spores.

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., iii. 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.

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 cerevisiæ*, 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 bakers. — **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 bags as a preparation for storing. — **Surface or top yeast**. See def. 1.

yeast (yēst), *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 *beer*[1].

yeast-bitten (yēst'bit″n), *a.* In *brewing*, too much affected by yeast.

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-barm might re-enter the body of the beer, and it would become *yeast-bitten.*
Ure, Diet., I. 317.

yeast-cell (yēst'sel), *n.* The single cell which constitutes a yeast-plant, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.*

yeast-fungus (yēst'fung″gus), *n.* See *fungus.*

yeastiness (yēs'ti-nes), *n.* The state or property of being yeasty.

yeast-plant (yēst'plant), *n.* The *Saccharomyces 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 (yēst'pou″dėr), *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-powder.

yeasty (yēs'ti), *a.* [Formerly also *yesty;* < *yeast* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of or resembling yeast.

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 I know the drossy age dotes on — only got the tune of the time and outward habit of encounter: a kind of *yesty* collection, which carries them through and through the most fond and winnowed opinions.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 199.

Knowledge with him is idle, if it strain
Above the compass of his *yesty* brain.
Drayton, Moon-Calf.

yeat†, *n.* Same as *yate, gate*[1].

And, or the porter was at the *yeat*,
The boy was in the ha'.
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 84).

yedd†, *v. i.* [ME. *zedden, zeddien*, < AS. *geddian, gyddian, giddian*, speak, sing, < *gedd, gidd*, a song.] To speak; sing. *Piers Plowman* (A), i. 138.

yedding†, *n.* [ME., also *yeddynge*, < AS. *geddyng, giddung;* 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 bar utterly the prys.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 237.

yede[1]†, **yode**†. [ME. *yede, zede, zode*, < AS. *code* (= Goth. *iddja*), pret. of *gān*, go: see *go.*] Obsolete irregular preterits of *go.*

Sethen *zede* to sitte same to solas & to pleie
At a wid windowe that was in the chaumber.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3672.

Two or three of his messages *yeden*
For Pandarus. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 936.

To mete hir *zode* mani baroun,
with grete and faire processioun.
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.

yede[2]†, *v. i.* [Also *yead;* a false pres. tense and inf. formed from the pret. *yede, yode:* see *yede*[1].] 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.*

yeder†, *a.* [ME. *zedir;* cf. AS. *ædre, edre*, quickly.] Quick. *Wars of Alexander*, l. 5042.

yederly†, *adv.* [ME. *zederly, zederli;* < *yeder* + *-ly*[2].] Quickly; at once.

For I gelde me *zederly*, & gege after grace,
& that is the best, be my dome, for me by-houe3 nede.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1215.

yeel (yēl), *n.* A dialectal form of *eel.*

yeeld†, *v.* A Middle English spelling of *yield.*

yeep†, *a.* Same as *yep.*

yeffell†, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *evil.*

Yet, "Pottys, gret chepe!" creyed Ro[b]yn,
"Y loffe *yeffell* 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.

yeld[1] (yeld), *a.* [Also *yeald, yald, yell;* var. of *geld*[1].] Barren; not giving milk: same as *geld*[1], 2. [Scotch.]

Thence country wives, wi' toil and pain,
May plunge and plunge the kirn in vain; . . .
And dawtit [petted] twal-pint hawkie [cow]'s gane
As *yell*'s 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-Lothian, 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.

yeld[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gild*[2].

Thys statute is made by the comyne assent of all the bretherne and sisterne of allhallowe *yelde.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

At Worcester as late as 1467 we find the citizens in their "*yeld* merchant" making for the craft guilds regulations which imply that they had full authority over them.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 485.

yelde†, *v.* A Middle English form of *yield.*

yeldhalle†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gildhall.*

To sitten in a *yeldhalle* on a deys.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 370.

yeldring (yel'dring), *n.* [Also *yeldrin, yoldring, yoldrin, yorling*, etc., in numerous variant forms based on *yellow*.] Same as *yowley.* [Scotch.]

yeldrock (yel'drok), *n.* Same as *yowley.* [Prov. Eng.]

yelk (yelk), *n.* A variant of *yolk.*

yell[1] (yel), *v.* [< ME. *yellen, zellen, zullen, zollen*, < AS. *gellan, giellan, gyllan*, cry out, yell, resound, = D. *gillen*, shriek, scream, = G. *gellen*, resound, = Icel. *gella*, also *gjalla* = Sw. *gälla* = Dan. *gjælle, gjalde*, resound, ring; prob. akin to AS. *galan*, sing: see *gale*[1]. Cf. *yawl*[1], *yowl.*] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out with a sharp, loud noise; shriek; cry or scream as with agony, horror, or ferocity.

Thay *yelleden* as feendes doon in helle.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 569.

Tho eom the deuel *gollynge* uorth, [and] londe he gan grede
Alas noa is my mygte ido euermo 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. *Tennyson*, 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.

yell[1] (yel), *n.* [< *yell*[1], *v.*] **1.** A sharp, loud outcry; a scream or cry suggestive of horror, distress, agony, or ferocity.

Rod. I'll call aloud.
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, however, . . . 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 brilliant 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.

yell[2] (yel), *a.* Same as *yeld*[1].

yell[3], **yell-house.** Dialectal forms of *ale, ale-house.*

yelling (yel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *zellynge;* verbal n. of *yell*[1], *v.*] The act or the noise of one who or that which yells; a yell, or yells collectively.

Yellings loud and deep. *Drayton.*

Pale spectres grin around me,
And stun me with the *yellings* of damnation.
Johnson.

yelloch (yel'och). *v. i.* [A var. of *yell*[1], with a guttural termination.] To scream; yell; shriek. [Scotch.]

But an auld 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.

yelloch (yel'och), *n.* [< *yelloch*, *v.*] A shrill cry; a yell. [Scotch.]

yellow (yel'ō), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *yullow*, *yallow*, *yaller*, 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* (*gelw-*), G. *gelb* = Icel. *gulr* = Sw. Dan. *gul*, yellow, = L. *helvus*, light-yellow; akin to Gr. *χλόη*, verdure, *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, OBulg. *zelenŭ*, yellow, green, Lith. *zalias*, green, Skt. *hari*, yellow: see *chlor-*, *gold*. Perhaps also akin to Gr. *χολή* = L. *fel*, bile, gall, = E. *gall*: see *gall*[1].]

I. *a.* 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 disease.

His Nekke is *zalowe*, aftre colour of an Orielle, that is a Ston well schynynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

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, 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.—**Blue-winged yellow warbler.** See *warbler*.—**Imperial yellow** porcelain. See *imperial*.—**King's yellow worm.** See *redia*.—**Order of the Yellow String.** See *order*.—**Spotted yellow flycatcher**†. Same as *African warbler*. See *warbler*.—**Spotted yellow warbler.** See *warbler*, and cut under *spotted*.—**To wear yellow hose** or **stockings**†, to be jealous.

Jealous men are either knaves or coxcombs; be you neither; you *wear yellow hose* without cause.
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 arsenic**†. See *arsenic*, 1.—**Yellow ash, asphodel, avens.** See the nouns.—**Yellow baboon**, the wood baboon.—**Yellow bachelor's-buttons.** See *bachelor's buttons*.—**Yellow balsam.** (*a*) The touch-me-not, *Impatiens Noli-tangere*. (*b*) See *balsam*.—**Yellow bark.** Same as *Bolivian bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).—**Yellow bass**, the brass-bass.—**Yellow bear**, the larva of a common bombycid moth, *Spilosoma virginica*, commonly called the *Virginia tiger-moth*. [U. S.]—**Yellow bedstraw.** See *bedstraw*, 2 (*a*).—**Yellow belle**, a rare British geometrid moth, *Apolates citraria*.—**Yellow berries.** Same as *Persian berries* (which see, under *Persian*).—**Yellow birch.** See *birch*.—**Yellow bird's-nest**, *Hypopitys multiflora* (*Monotropa Hypopitys*). See *bird's-nest*, 1 (*b*).—**Yellow boa**, the yellow snake (see below).—**Yellow box**, *Eucalyptus melliodora*, of New South Wales and Victoria, a large tree with a thick trunk and spreading top. The wood is prized for various kinds of artizans' work, for ship building, fuel, etc. The name is also ascribed to the bloodwood, *E. corymbosa*, of New South Wales and Queensland, of which the wood is very hard when dry, and durable underground.—**Yellow boy.** (*a*) A gold coin. [Slang.]

John did not starve his cause: there wanted not *yellow-boys* to fee counsel. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, i. 6.

(*b*) A mulatto or a dark quadroon: used (as also *yellow girl*) both by whites and by negroes. [Southern U. S.]—**Yellow bream.** See *bream*[1], 1.—**Yellow broom.** See *broom*[1].—**Yellow bugle.** Same as *ground-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 *lime-tree winter-moth*. [U. S.]—**Yellow carmine**, a pigment of variable composition. It is generally a lake formed from Persian berries or quercitron-bark.—**Yellow cartilage**, elastic or reticular cartilage; fibrocartilage containing yellow elastic fibers. See *cartilage* and *reticular*.—**Yellow cat**, a certain catfish, *Leptops olivaris*, one of the mud cats. See *Leptops*.—**Yellow cedar.** Same as *yellow cypress*.—**Yellow cells**, in *zool.*, sarcoblasts; peculiar nucleated structures in the *Radiolaria*, containing yellow protoplasm (possibly parasites). *Paasche*.—**Yellow centaury.** (*a*) Same as *yellow-wort*. (*b*) The yellow star-thistle, *Centaurea solstitialis*.—**Yellow chestnut**, the yellow chestnut oak *Quercus prinoides* (*Q. Castanea*). See *chestnut-oak*, under *oak*.—**Yellow cinchona bark.** See *Cinchona*.—**Yellow clover.** See *clover*, 1.—**Yellow colors.** See II., 1.—**Yellow copper.** Same as *yellow ore*. See below.—**Yellow copperas.** Same as *copiapite*.—**Yellow coralline**, an orange-colored dye formed from rosolic acid, or aurin, which latter is produced by the joint action of oxalic and sulphuric acids on carbolic acid.—**Yellow crake**, the yellow rail.—**Yellow cranberry-worm**, the larva of a tortricid moth, *Teras vaccinivorana*, injurious to the cranberry in the United States. Also called *yellow-headed cranberry-worm*, in contradistinction to the *black-headed cranberry-worm*, which latter, also called *fire-worm*, is the larva of *Rhophobota vacciniana*.—**Yellow cress**, the winter-cress, *Barbarea*; also, either of two yellow-flowered species of water-cress, *Nasturtium palustre* and *N. amphibium*.—**Yellow cypress**, a tree, *Chamæcyparis Nutkaensis*, of northwestern North America, the most valuable timber-tree of Alaska. Its wood is light, hard, and close-grained, easily worked, and very durable in contact with the soil; it receives a beautiful satiny polish, and is probably not surpassed as a cabinet-wood among North American trees. It is somewhat used in boat- and ship-building, and for furniture, inside finish, etc. Also *Sitka cypress*, *yellow cedar*.—**Yellow dead-nettle.** See *dead nettle*, and *weasel-snout*.—**Yellow deal.** See *Scotch pine*, under *pine*[1].—**Yellow dock.** See *dock*[1], 1.—**Yellow dog's-tooth violet.** See *violet*.—**Yellow dyes.** See II., 1.—**Yellow dye-tree**, *Xylopia* (*Cœlocline*) *polycarpa*, of tropical Africa, a tree whose bark is bitter and contains berberine. It affords the natives a much-used yellow dye, and in Sierra Leone is used topically in the treatment of obstinate ulcers.—**Yellow ebony.** See *ebony*, *n.*—**Yellow eglantine.** See *yellow rose*, under *rose*[1].—**Yellow elastic cartilage.** Same as *yellow cartilage* (see above).—**Yellow fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Yellow fibrous tissue**, a kind of tissue distinguished by its yellow color and its great elasticity. It is seen in the ligamentum nuchæ of many quadrupeds, in the walls of the arteries, to which it gives its peculiar elasticity, in the vocal cords of the larynx, and elsewhere.—**Yellow fiddlewood.** Same as *spur-tree*.—**Yellow finch.** See *finch*[1].—**Yellow fir.** See *Oregon pine*, under *pine*[1].—**Yellow flag.** (*a*) See *flag*[2]. (*b*) See *flag*[3] and *Iris*.—**Yellow flower-de-luce**, the yellow flag or iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*.—**Yellow foxglove**, *Digitalis lutea*, of continental Europe; also *Gerardia flava*, the downy false foxglove of North America.—**Yellow gentian**, the common gentian or bitterwort, *Gentiana lutea*.—**Yellow girl.** See *yellow boy* (*b*).—**Yellow goat.** Same as *dzeren*.—**Yellow goat's-beard**, the common goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*.—**Yellow gowan**, a name of various yellow-flowered plants, chiefly *Ranunculus acris* and other buttercups, and *Caltha palustris*, the marsh-marigold. [Scotch.]—**Yellow gum.** (*a*) Same as *acaroid gum* (which see, under *gum*[2]). (*b*) See *yellow-gum*.—**Yellow gurnard, haw.** See the nouns.—**Yellow Hercules.** Same as *prickly yellow-wood* (see *yellow-wood*).—**Yellow honeysuckle**, one of the trumpet-honeysuckles, *Lonicera flava*, a rare plant of high lands in South Carolina and Georgia, somewhat in cultivation. The flowers are bright orange-red in terminal capitate clusters. The yellow Italian honeysuckle is a variety of *Lonicera Caprifolium*.—**Yellow iris, Jack, jasmine, lady's-slipper, lake, lily, locust, lupine.** See the nouns.—**Yellow lead ore.** Same as *wulfenite*.—**Yellow lemur**†, **macaco**†, or **macauco**†. Same as *kinkajou*.—**Yellow loosestrife**, *Lysimachia vulgaris*.—**Yellow mackerel**, *Caranx pisquetos*.—**Yellow mastwood.** See *Xanthoxylum*.—**Yellow melilot.** See *Melilotus*.—**Yellow metal, milk, oak.** See the nouns.—**Yellow mite**, *Tetranychus sexpunctatus*, the common six-spotted mite, which damages the orange in Florida. Also called *California spider*. [Florida.]—**Yellow ocher**, the ordinary ocher of commerce, which is usually yellow, as distinguished from certain special ochers which are red and brown. See *ocher*.—**Yellow ore**, yellow ore of copper; copper pyrites, a sulphuret of copper and iron, the most generally distributed of all copper ores. [Cornwall (chiefly).]—**Yellow oxeye.** See *oxeye*.—**Yellow-oxid-of-mercury ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Yellow perch.** (*a*) See *perch*. (*b*) See *Micropterus*.—**Yellow phlox**, the western wallflower. See *wallflower*.—**Yellow pickerel, pike, pine.** See the nouns.—**Yellow pimpernel.** See *Lysimachia*.—**Yellow pitch.** Same as *Burgundy* or *white pitch* (which see, under *pitch*[2]).—**Yellow plover.** See *plover*.—**Yellow plum.** See *wild plum*, under *plum*.—**Yellow pond-lily.** See *pond-lily*, 1.—**Yellow poplar.** Same as *tulip-tree*.—**Yellow puccoon.** See *Hydrastis*, *Indian paint* (under *paint*), and *yellowroot*.—**Yellow quartz**, false topaz, or citrine. See *quartz*.—**Yellow races**, the Chinese, Mongolians, etc. See *Xanthochroi*.—**Yellow rail**, *Porzana noveboracensis*, a very small crake or short-billed rail of America, of a general yellowish coloration.—**Yellow rain.** See *rain*[1], 2 (*a*).—**Yellow rattle.** See *rattle*[1], 6 (*a*).—**Yellow redpoll.** See *redpoll*, 2, and *warbler*.—**Yellow remittent fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Yellow robin, rose, sapphire.** See the nouns.—**Yellow sally.** See *sally*[3], 2.—**Yellow sculpin.** See *sculpin*, 1 and 4.—**Yellow sickness.** See *sickness*, and *hyacinth*, 1.—**Yellow snake**, the West Indian *Chilobothrus inornatus*, a boa 8 or 10 feet long, of a dull-yellowish color varied with black, common in Jamaica.—**Yellow snake-leaf, yellow snowdrop**, old names of the yellow adder's-tongue, or dog-tooth violet, *Erythronium Americanum*.—**Yellow soap.** See *soap*, 1.—**Yellow sponge.** See *bath-sponge*.—**Yellow spot.** (*a*) In *anat.* See *macula lutea*, under *macula*. (*b*) In *entom.*, Peck's skipper, *Polites peckius*, a small hesperian butterfly of America, of a brownish color with a large yellow blotch on each hind wing.—**Yellow starch.** See *starch*[2], *n.*, 2.—**Yellow star-of-Bethlehem.** See *Gagea*.—**Yellow star-thistle, starwort, suckling, sweetwood.** See the nouns.—**Yellow Sulphur Springs water.** See *water*.—**Yellow sweet-sultan.** See *sultan*, 4.—**Yellow tamarind, tanager, thistle.** See the nouns.—**Yellow thrush**†. Same as *oriole*, 1.—**Yellow tit**, one of several species of Indian timeline birds of the genus *Machlolophus*, 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-de-lance.—**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, watercrowfoot, wolf's-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 *willow*).—**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 in 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 fifths of all the visible light of the solar spectrum. This region is bounded by the scarlet and the emerald-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 hue; 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-green. 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 is usually meant a little more orange and most intensely chromatic color. Indian, cadmium, and saffron yellows are orange-yellows; Naples yellow and maize-yellow are pale orange-yellows. Ocher-yellow, clay-yellow, 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 thicker layer of paint, or illumination from another part of the sky—change 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 *yellows*. *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.*)

4. *pl.* Dyer's-weed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. Same as *peach-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 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 *mineral yellow*.—**Chinese yellow.** Same as *king's yellow*.—**Cobalt yellow**, a pigment used by artists, 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 arsenic 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 calcium salt of dinitro-alpha-naphthol. It is applicable to silk and wool, producing shades from pale lemon to deep orange. It is not fast to light. It is also known as *Martius's yellow*, *naphthol yellow*, *golden yellow*, *saffron yellow*, *naphthalene yellow*.—**Mars yellow**, an artificially prepared oxid of iron, resembling the natural yellow ocher. It is used by artists as a pigment.—**Martius's yellow.** Same as *Manchester yellow*.—**Mineral yellow.** See *mineral*.—**Montpellier yellow.** Same as *mineral yellow*.—**Naples yellow**, a light-yellow pigment of various shades and of varying composition. The true pigment is a basic antimoniate of lead, but it is imitated by mixtures, as of cadmium-yellow and zinc-white, or of white lead and chrome-yellow. It has a good body, and is quite permanent.—**Paris yellow.** Same as *chrome-yellow*.—**Patent yellow.** Same as *mineral yellow*.—**Perfect yellow**, chromate of zinc, used as a pigment by artists. It is a light, bright yellow, and is quite permanent.—**Resorcinal yellow.** Same as *tropæolin*.—**Speckled yellow.** See *speckled*.—**Strontian yellow.** See *strontian*.—**Turner's yellow**, an oxychlorid of lead employed as a yellow pigment: same as *mineral yellow*.

yellow (yel'ō), *v.* [< *yellow*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To render yellow.

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, Prelude, v.

II. *intrans.* To become yellow; grow yellow.

The noisy flock of thievish birds at work
Among the *yellowing* vineyards.
Browning, Sordello, i.

yellowammer (yel'ō-am″ėr), *n.* Same as *yellowhammer*, 1.

yellow-backed (yel'ō-bakt), *a.* Having the back yellow, or having yellow on the back: specific in some phrase-names of animals: as, the blue *yellow-backed* warbler, *Parula americana* (which see, under *Parula*).

yellow-barred (yel'ō-bärd), *a.* Barred with yellow: as, the *yellow-barred* brindle, *Lobophora virelata*, a British geometrid moth whose larva feeds on privet.

yellow-beak (yel'ō-bēk), *n.* Same as *bejan*.—**Abbot 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 different animals: as, the *yellow-bellied* flycatcher, *Empidonax flaviventris;* the *yellow-bellied* woodpecker, *Sphyropicus varius*. See cut under *sapsucker*.

yellowbelly (yel'ō-bel″i), *n.* A sole-like flounder, *Rhombosolea leporina*. *Science*, XV. 141.

yellowbill (yel'ō-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.]

yellow-billed (yel'ō-bild), *a.* Having the bill or beak more or less yellow: specific in phrase-names of various birds.—**Yellow-billed cuckoo,** *Coccyzus americanus*, the common rain-crow of the United States. See cut under *Coccyzus*.—**Yellow-billed loon,** *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 magpie,** *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,** *Phaëthon flavirostris*.

yellowbird (yel'ō-bėrd), *n.* One of several different birds of a yellow or golden color. (*a*) In Great Britain, the golden oriole, *Oriolus galbula*. *Montagu*. See first cut under *oriole*. (*b*) In the United States, the summer warbler, or summer yellowbird, *Dendræca æstiva*, a small dentirostral insectivorous bird of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, 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 much 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 *goldfinch*.

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 *chat*[2]).

yellow-browed (yel'ō-broud), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a yellow superciliary line: as, the *yellow-browed* warbler, *Phylloscopus superciliosus*. See cut under *Phylloscopus*.—**Yellow-browed shrike.** See *shrike*[2].

yellow-covered (yel'ō-kuv″ėrd), *a.* Covered with yellow; especially, covered or bound in yellow paper.—**Yellow-covered literature,** trashy or sensational fiction, periodicals, etc.: in allusion to the form in which such matter was formerly commonly issued. [Colloq.]

yellowcrown (yel'ō-kroun), *n.* The yellow-rump or myrtle-bird, *Dendræca coronata*.

yellow-crowned (yel'ō-krownd), *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 *Trachycomus*.—**Yellow-crowned warbler.** See *warbler*.—**Yellow-crowned weaver.** See *weaver-bird*.

yellow-duckwing (yel'ō-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 *silver-duckwing*.

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 coast of Alaska, *Hexagrammus* (*Pleurogrammus*) *monopterygius*. This is one of the rock-trouts, and a food-fish of some importance, locally known as *Atka mackerel*. It is dark-olive above and yellowish 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 emarginate.

yellow-footed (yel'ō-fůt″ed), *a.* Having yellow feet: as, the *yellow-footed* armadillo, the poyou; the *yellow-footed* rock-kangaroo, *Petrogale xanthopus:* specific in phrase-names of various animals.

yellow-fronted (yel'ō-frun″ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, 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-flowered plant, probably the marigold, *Calendula officinalis*. See *gold*, 6.

yellow-gum (yel'ō-gum), *n.* **1.** The jaundice of infants (*icterus infantum*).—**2.** Same as *blackgum*.

yellowham (yel'ō-ham), *n.* The European yellowhammer.

Yellow hammer, with its abbreviation *yellow Ham.*
Yarrell, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), II. 43, note. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

yellowhammer (yel'ō-ham″ėr), *n.* [Cf. dial. *yellowhomber, yellowomber;* < *yellow* + *hammer*[3], prop. *ammer:* see *hammer*[3].] **1.** The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*, one of the commonest birds of the western Palearctic region. It is about 7 inches long; the head, cheeks, front of the neck, belly, and lower tail-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 tail-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 *writing 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, *Colaptes auratus* (see cut under *flicker*[2]). 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, *Emberiza hortulana;* 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 his *yellow-hammers!* *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

yellow-headed (yel'ō-hed″ed), *a.* Having the head yellow, or yellow on the head: as, the *yellow-headed* blackbird. See cut under *Xanthocephalus*.—**Yellow-headed tit** or **titmouse,** the gold tit, *Auriparus flaviceps*.

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 an acid solution preparatory to nurling or tinning.

yellowish (yel'ō-ish), *a.* [< *yellow* + *-ish*[1].] Tending to be yellow; somewhat yellow; yellowy: as, the *yellowish* monitor, *Varanus flavescens*.

In his youth he was unhealthy, and of an ill complexion (*yellowish*). *Aubrey*, Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

yellowishness (yel'ō-ish-nes), *n.* The state or property of being yellowish. *Boyle*.

yellow-jack (yel'ō-jak), *n.* See *yellow Jack*, under *jack*[1].

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 mellow, perfumed apples dropped heavily on the grass, and the busy *yellow-jackets* rioted among them.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 775.

yellowleg, yellowlegs (yel'ō-leg, -legz), *n.* A tattler of the family *Scolopacidæ* and genus *Totanus* (section *Gambetta*); the *T.* or *G. flavipes:* so called from the color of its legs. The form *yellowlegs* 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 becoming fat and highly prized for the table. It is about 11 inches long, the bill 1¾ 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 *Totanus*.

yellow-legged (yel'ō-leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having yellow legs: as, the *yellow-legged* clearwing, a British hawk-moth, *Sesia cynipiformis* or *Trochilium cynipiforme*. The yellow-legged herring-gull is *Larus cachinnans* of Pallas. The so-called yellow-legged plover of the United States is the lesser yellowlegs, *Totanus flavipes*.—**Yellow-legged goose.** See *goose*.—**Yellow-legged sandpiper.** See *sandpiper*, and cut under *ruff*[2].

yellow-legger (yel'ō-leg″ėr), *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* + *-ly*[2].] In a yellow manner; with an appearance of yellowness.

The town of Asterabad, with its picturesque towers and ramparts gleaming *yellowly* in the noonday sun.
O Donovan, Merv, v.

yellow-necked (yel'ō-nekt), *a.* Having the neck yellow: as, the *yellow-necked* caterpillar, the larva of a common North American bombycid moth, *Datana ministra*, which feeds in communities on the foliage of apple, hickory, and walnut in the United States.

yellowness (yel'ō-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.

2†. 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″bėr). *n.* Same as *yellowhammer*, 1.

yellowpoll (yel'ō-pōl), *n.* The male widgeon or goldenhead, *Mareca penelope*. [Ireland.]—**Yellowpoll warbler.** Same as *yellow-polled warbler*.

yellow-polled (yel'ō-pōld), *a.* In *ornith.*, yellow-crowned: as, the *yellow-polled* warbler. See *warbler*.

yellow-ringed (yel'ō-ringd), *a.* Ringed with yellow: as, the *yellow-ringed* carpet, *Larentia flavicinctata*, a British geometrid moth.

yellow-rocket (yel'ō-rok″et), *n.* The common winter-cress. *Barbarea vulgaris*. Also called *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 puccoon, 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 yellow-rumped 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 rump (or upper tail-coverts in some cases) yellow, as various birds. (See *yellowrump.*) The yellow-rumped seed-eater is a certain fineh, *Crithagra chrysopyga.*

yellow-sally (yel'ō-sal'i), *n.* See *yellow sally*, under *sally*[3], 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 (yel'ō-shâf'ted), *a.* Having the shafts of certain feathers yellow: as, the *yellow-shafted* flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus.* See cut under *flicker*[2], and compare *red-shafted.*

yellowshank, yellowshanks (yel'ō-shangk, -shangks), *n.* Same as *yellowlegs.* Compare *greenshank, redshank.*

yellowshell (yel'ō-shel), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Camptogramma bilineata*, whose yellow wings are marked with white lines.

yellowshins (yel'ō-shinz), *n.* Same as *yellowlegs.*

yellow-shouldered (yel'ō-shōl'dėrd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having the bend of the wing yellow, or having yellow on the carpal angle of the wing: as, the *yellow-shouldered* amazon, a South American parrakeet, *Chrysotis ochroptera.*

yellow-spotted (yel'ō-spot'ed), *a.* Spotted with yellow: as, the *yellow-spotted* tortoise of the Ganges.—**Yellow-spotted willow-slug.** See *willow-slug.*

Yellowstone trout. See *trout*[1].

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 *Seriola*, as *S. dorsalis.* See cut under *amber fish.* [U. S.] (*b*) A carangoid fish, *Elagatis pinnulatus.* [Florida.] (*c*) A carangoid fish, *Caranx georgianus.* [Auckland, New Zealand.] (*d*) A sciænoid fish, *Bairdiella chrysura*, the silver perch. [U. S.] (*e*) A sparoid fish, *Lagodon rhomboides*, the pinfish. See cut under *Lagodon.* [U. S.] (*f*) A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys flavidus*, one of the rockfishes. [California.] (*g*) A clupeoid fish, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, the menhaden. See cut under *Brevoortia.* [U. S.] (*h*) A cirritoid fish, *Loatris hecateia*, the trumpeter. (*i*) A gadoid fish, *Lotella bachus.* [New Zealand.]

II. *a.* Yellow-tailed.—**Yellowtail moth,** *Liparis auriflua*, a British species.—**Yellowtail warbler.** See *warbler.*

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 *Geothlypis:* as, the Maryland *yellowthroat.* See cut under *Geothlypis.*

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* fineh, warbler, etc.—**Yellow-throated greenlet** or **vireo,** *Vireo flavifrons*, a common greenlet of eastern North America, of rather large size and stout bill, having the whole throat and breast bright-yellow, the other under parts white, the upper parts yellowish-green.

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-ven'ted), *a.* Having the vent-feathers yellow, or being yellow on the crissum: as, the *yellow-vented* bulbul, *Pycnonotus erocorrhous.*

yellow-weed (yel'ō-wēd), *n.* 1. Same as *weld*[1].—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,** *Helminthophaga chrysoptera.* See cut 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, *Coturniculus passerinus.* See cut under *Coturniculus.*—**Yellow-winged sugar-bird,** a common guitguit, *Cereba cyanea.* See cut under *Cerebinæ.*—**Yellow-winged woodpecker,** the yellow-shafted flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker. See cut under *flicker*[2].

yellow-wood (yel'ō-wụd), *n.* 1. Same as *fustic.*—2. *Cladrastis tinctoria*, the American or Kentucky yellow-wood, in cultivation commonly known as *Virgilia lutea*, also called *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.

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, *Maclura aurantiaca*, of the same genus as the fustic, 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.* *Acronychia lævis*, of the *Rutaceæ*, found at Moreton Bay, is also called *yellow-wood*, as are *Hovea longipes*, a tall leguminous shrub, and *Xanthostemon pachyspermum*, of the *Myrtaceæ.*—**Cape yellow-wood,** *Podocarpus Thunbergii*, a small tree with bright-yellow fine-grained wood, very handsome when polished. Compare *Natal yellow-wood.*—**East Indian yellow-wood,** the satin-wood, *Chloroxylon Swietenia;* also, *Podocarpus latifolia*, an evergreen 80 feet high, with aromatic wood.—**Light yellow-wood,** a tree, *Rhus rhodanthema*, 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 cabinet-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 furniture, though not bearing exposure. The bastard yellow-wood of the Natal region is *P. pruinosa*, with the wood pale-yellow, tough, and durable, extensively used for building.—**Prickly yellow-wood,** the West Indian *Xanthoxylum Caribæum* (*X. Clava-Herculis* of some authors), a tree from 20 to 50 feet high; the wood is used for making furniture and inlaying; the prickly young stems are made into walking-sticks. Also called *prickle-yellow.* Other West Indian xanthoxylums are also called *yellow-wood.*—**Queensland yellow-wood,** *Flindersia Oxleyana* (*Oxleya xanthoxyla*), also called *white teak* (which see, under *teak*) and *light yellow-wood.* *F. Schottiana*, of the same region, is a valuable shade-tree of the same name.

yellow-wort (yel'ō-wėrt), *n.* A European annual 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 *yellow centaury.*

yellow-wrack (yel'ō-rak), *n.* A seaweed, *Ascophyllum nodosum* (*Fucus nodosus* of Linnæus).

yellowy (yel'ō-i), *a.* [< *yellow* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat yellow; yellowish; flavescent.

> A little kerchief of cobweb muslin and ancient *yellowy* lace . . . is "Over her decent shoulders drawn."
> *R. Broughton*, Joan, ii. 2.

yelm (yelm), *n.* [< ME. **yelm*, < AS. *gelm, gilm*, a handful. Cf. *gleam*[1].] A handful; a sheaf of straw or grain. [Prov. Eng.]

yelm (yelm), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *yelm, n.*] To lay straw in order fit for use by a thatcher. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> A woman *yelming* 14 days, 1s. 9d.
> *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, App. II.

yelp (yelp), *v. i.* [Also dial. *yaup, yawp;* < ME. *yelpen, zelpen*, boast, < AS. *gilpan, gielpan, gylpan* (pret. *gealp*) (MHG. *gelfen*), boast, exult, = Icel. *gjálpa*, yelp; perhaps ult. akin to *yell.* The mod. sense 'yelp' as a dog is prob. due to Scand. Cf. *yawp.*] 1†. To boast; cry up a thing; exult; brag.

> This zenne is ybounde ine than [the one] thet he his ozene mouthe him *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*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1380.

2. To give a sharp, shrill, quick cry, 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.
>
> Let the wild
> Lean-headed Eagles *yelp* alone.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.
>
> 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.] 1†. A boast; boasting.—2. An eager bark or cry; a sharp, quick bark or cry caused by fear or pain.

> The dog
> 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'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *yelpere;* < *yelp* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who boasts; a boaster.

> The *yelpere* is the cockou, thet ne kan nazt zinge bote of him-zelue. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 22.

2. One who or that which yelps. Specifically—(*a*) A young dog; a whelp. *Halliwell.* (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) The avoset, *Recurvirostra 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 [a wild turkey] hears the call.
> *Sport with Rod and Gun*, II. 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 Inwyt*, p. 22.

2. The act of giving a short, sharp cry or bark; specifically, the cry of a wild turkey-hen, or an imitation of it.

yelt† (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.

yemant, yemanry†. Obsolete variants of *yeoman, yeomanry.*

yemet†, *n.* [ME. *yeme, zeme, yome, zome*, < AS. **geóme*, OS. *gōma* = MD. *goom* = MLG. *gōm* = OHG. *gouma, gauma*, MHG. *gaume, goum* = Icel. *gaumr*, also *gaum*, heed, care, observance. Cf. *gaum*[1], *gawm*, a var. of *yeme*, due to the Scand. forms.] Notice; care; heed; attention.

> ze trewlyle toke *yeme*
> 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 *zeme*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 12.

yemet†, *v.* [ME. *yemen, zemen*, < AS. *gēman, giēman, gȳman* = OS. *gōmean* = OHG. *goumjan, gauman, goumen*, MHG. *goumen* = Goth. *gaumjan*, take care of, observe; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To care for; guard; take care of; protect.

> Two gentilmen ther were that *yemede* the place.
> *Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 267.
>
> The cheuyteyns cheef that ze chesse euere
> Weren all to yonge of zeris to *yeme* swyche a rewme.
> *Richard the Redeless*, i. 89.

II. *intrans.* To take care; be careful.

> Ensample of me take ze schall,
> Euer for to *zeme* in zouthe and elde,
> To be buxsome in boure and hall,
> Ilkone for to bede othir belde.
> *York Plays*, p. 235.

yemert, *n.* [ME. *zemere;* < *yeme* + *-er*[1].] A guardian.

> Do kynge and quene and alle the commune after
> zyue the alle that thei may zine as for the best *zemere*,
> And as thou demest wil thei do alle here dayes after.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 170.

yemola (ye-mō'lä), *n.* [Japanese.] An oil expressed from the seeds of *Perilla arguta.* See *Perilla.*

yen[1] (yen), *adv.* A dialectal form of *yon.*

yen[2]†, *n. pl.* A variant of *eyen*, plural of *eye*[1].

yen[3] (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 silver coin weighing 26.956 grams (416 grains), .900 fine, and thus about equal to the silver dollar of the United States. The yen is divided into hundredths called *sen*, and into mills called *rin.* One-, two-, five-, ten-, and twenty-yen pieces are coined, and the fractional silver currency consists of five-, ten-, twenty-, and fifty-sen pieces. See cut on following page.

yender (yen'dėr), *adv.* A dialectal form of *yonder.*

yenet, *v.* An obsolete form of *yawn.*

yeni (yen'i). *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tanager, *Calliste yeni*.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Silver Yen. (Size of original.)

Yenisean, Yeniseian (yen-i-sē'an, -yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Yenisei, a large river in Siberia.

yenite (yen'it), *n.* [Also *jenite;* < *Jena*, a town in Germany, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, same as *ilvaite*.

yeoman (yō'man), *n.*; pl. *yeomen* (-men). [Early mod. E. *yoman;* < ME. *yoman, yoman, zhoman, yeman, zeman, zheman;* not found in AS., but prob. existent as **gāman, *geáman, gēman* (= OFries. *gāman, gāmon*, a villager (cf. *gāfolk*, people of a village), = MD. *goymannen*, arbitrators, = Icel. *gæimadhr*, a franklin — rare, and prob. < AS.); < AS. **gā, *geá, *gē*, a district or village, as in comp. *ēel-gē*, 'province of eels,' *Ohtga-gā, Noxga-gā* (= OFries. *gā, gō* (pl. *gāe*), a district village, = MD. *gouwe* (in comp. *goo-, goy-, go-*), a village, field, D. *gouw, gouwe*, a province, = MLG. *gō*, LG. *goë, gohe*, in comp. *go-*, a district, = OHG. *gowi, gouwi, gewi*, MHG. *gou, göu*, G. *gau*, a province, G. dial. *gäu*, the country, = Goth. *gawi*, a district), + *man*, man. The word has been erroneously explained otherwise: (*a*) A contraction of a supposed ME. **yeme-man*, 'a person in charge,' < *yeme*, care, + *man*. (*b*) < AS. *iuman*, a forefather, ancient, < *iu*, of yore, + *man*. (*c*) < AS. *iung man, geong man*, young man. (*d*) < AS. *guma*, man. (*e*) < AS. *gemǣne*, common. These attempts are all wrong. That which refers to AS. *iung man, geong man*, finds some color in the use of *iung men* as a quasi-technical name for a bodyguard; but while the sense might seem to suit, it is impossible to derive ME. *go-* or *ze-* from AS. *geong, iung*. The proper modern spelling is *yoman*, the *eo* being appar. due to an attempt to represent in one spelling the two variants *yeman* and *yoman;* the *eo* has no etymological justification, as it has to some extent in *people*.]

1†. A retainer; a guard.

3omen than dede the gates schette,
& wigttili than went the walles forto fende.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3649.

A *yeman* hadde he and servaunts namo.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 101.

2†. A gentleman attendant in a royal or noble household, ranking between a sergeant and a groom: as, *yeoman* for the month, a butler; *yeoman* of the crown; *yeoman* usher: applied also to attendants of lower grade: as, *yeoman* feuterer (see *feuterer*); *yeoman* of the chamber; *yeoman* of the wardrobe. See also phrase *yeoman of the guard*, below.

Yeomen of Chambre, IIII, 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 *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 313, note.

Now of marschalle of halle wylle I spelle, . . .
3omon vsshere, and grome also,
Vndur hym ar thes two.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

Timochares, whose sonne was *yoman* for the monthe with the kynge, promysed to Fabricius, thaune beinge consull, to sle kynge Pyrrus.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 5.

The lady of the Strachy married the *yeoman* of the wardrobe. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 45.

Four persons, who had been *yeomen* 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, etc.

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 *Yeoman* Clutch.
Ten. Come, Sergeant Ambush, come, *Yeoman* Clutch, yon'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 *yeomen* 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. cxlvi., note.

4. In *old Eng. law*, one having free land of forty shillings by the year (previously five nobles), who was thereby qualified to serve on juries, vote for 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 usually himself cultivating) a small landed property; 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 barbarous law French; or anoint me over
With supple oil of great men's services;
For these three means raise *yeomen* 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 five 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 years of the fifteenth century, the *yeoman* class was strengthened by the addition of the body of tenant farmers, whose interests were very much the same as those of the smaller freeholders, and who shared with them the common name of *yeoman*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 480.

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 *yeomanry*, 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 yeoman) 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 baseness 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.* [< *yeoman* + *-ly*[1].] Of yeoman's rank; hence, plain; homely; simple; humble.

It would make him melancholy 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 plainness of Christianity, which to the gorgeous solemnities of Paganism 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.* [< *yeoman* + *-ly*[2].] Bravely; as with the strength of a yeoman.

"Saint George strike for us!" exclaimed the Knight; "do the false yeomen give way?" "No!" exclaimed Rebecca, "they bear themselves right *yeomanly*."
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxix.

yeomanry (yō'man-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. 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 *yeomanry* of the middle ages. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 480.

2†. Service; retainers; those doing a vassal's service.

Then Robin Hood took those brethren good
To be of his *yeomandrie*.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 257).

3†. 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 horses, but have a small allowance for clothing — the government also supplying arms and ammunition. Unlike the ordinary volunteer force, the yeomanry cavalry may be called out 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, ziep, zæp*, 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 3ol & nwe 3er [Yule and New Year], & here ar *3ep* mony.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

Whil thow art 3ong and *3ep*.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 287.

yeply†, *adv.* [= Sc. *yaply;* < ME. *zeply, zapliche, zepliche*, < AS. *geaplice*, shrewdly, < *geap, geáp*, shrewd.] Promptly; quickly; at once.

Thou knowez the couenauntez kest vus by-twene,
At this tyme twelmonyth thou toke that the falled,
& I schulde at this nwe 3ere *3eply* the quyte.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2244.

We muste *yappely* wende in at this yate,
For he that comes to courte to curtesye muste vse hym.
York Plays, p. 279.

yer (yė or yu), *adv.* A dialectal variant of *here*. [Southern U. S.]

Bimeby, fus' news you know, *yer* come Brer Rabbit.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xviii.

-yer. [(*a*) A var. of *-ier*[1], < ME. *-ier, -yer, -iere* (see *-ier*[1]). (*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 *-ier*[1] and *bowyer*, etc.

yerba (yer'bä), *n.* [Sp., lit. herb, < L. *herba*, herb: see *herb*.] The Paraguay tea, or mate. See *mate*[4]. Abbreviated from *yerba de mate* or *yerba-mate*. — **Yerba buena.** See *Micromeria*. — **Yerba de colubra.** See *Herpestis*. — **Yerba del oso,** a shrub, *Rhamnus Californicus*. See *Rhamnus*. — **Yerba de mate.** See def. above. — **Yerba mansa,** a Californian herb, *Anemopsis Californica*, of the *Piperaceæ*. The flowers are small and numerous on a conical receptacle surrounded by a whitish involucre, 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'bä-mä'te), *n.* [< Sp. *yerba*, herb (see *yerba*), + *mate*, a cup: see *mate*[4].] 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.

yercum-fiber (yèr'kum-fī'bėr), *n.* Same as *yeroum*, 2.

yerdt, yerdet, *n.* Middle English forms of *yard*[1], *yard*[2].

yere[1]**†,** *n.* An old spelling of *year*.

yere[2] (yēr), *adv.* A dialectal variant of *here*. [Southern U. S.]

yerga (yèr'gä), *n.* [Cf. Russ. (Cossack) *ergakŭ*, skin of a horse or camel.] A woolen material made for horse-blankets.

yerk[1]**†,** *v.* A Middle English form of *yark*[1].

yerk[2] (yèrk), *v.* [Also *yark;* a var. of *jerk*[1].] **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; move with a jerk. [Obsolete or provincial.]

He *yerked* up his trousers. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

3. To bind or tie tightly or with a jerk. [Scotch.]

But he is my sister's son — my own nephew — our flesh and blood — and his hands and feet are *yerked* 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, i., Prol.

yerk[2] (yėrk), *n.* [< *yerk*[2], *v.*] A sudden or quick thrust or motion; a kick; a smart stroke; a blow. Also *yark.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

A *yarke* of a whip. *Florio*, p. 98.

Imagine twenty thousand of them . . . battering the warriors' faces into mummy by terrible *yerks* from their hinder hools. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

yerl (yėrl), *n.* A Scotch form of *earl.*

yern[1]†, *v. i.* An old spelling of *yearn*[1].

yern[1]†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *georn*, eager: see *yearn*[1], *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, l. 71.

yern[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *ʒirnen*, *ʒernen*, < AS. *geyrnan*, *geærnan*, run, tr. run for, gain by running, < *ge-* + *yrnan*, *ærnan*, run: see *run*[1], *ren*[1], and cf. *earn*[2], *yearn*[3].] To run; pass swiftly.

Thus *ʒirnez* the ʒere in ʒisterdayez mony,
& wynter wyndez aʒayn.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 529.

yern[3]†, *n.* and *a.* An old form of *iron.*

yernet, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *georne*, eagerly, < *georn*, eager: see *yarn*[1], *yern*[1], *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, Troilus, iv. 112.

yerney†, *a.* An obsolete form of *irony*[1].

Thou didste beholde it vntil there came a stone smyten out without handis, which smitte the image vpon his *yerney* & erthen feete, breking them al to powlder.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, ii.

yernful†, *a.* A spelling of *yearnful.*

yernut, yarnut (yėr′nut, yär′nut), *n.* [See *arnot*, *earthnut.*] The earthnut or hawknut. *Conopodium denudatum* (*Bunium flexuosum*).

yes (yes), *adv.* [Also dial. *yis*; < ME. *ʒis*, *ʒus*, < AS. *gise*, *gese*, yes; perhaps reduced, by reason of its frequent use and its essentially unitary meaning, from *geá si*, 'yea, be it (so)': *geá*, yea; *sī*, *sȳ* (= G. *sei* = L. *sit*, etc.), 3d pers. pl. subj. of *beón*, be: see *be*[1]. It is possible that the second element is a reduced form of *swā*, so: cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. *si*, yes, < L. *sic*, 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.

Hast. But, by your leave, it never yet did hurt
To lay down likelihoods and forms of hope.
L. Bard. *Yes*, if 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 s a musician: *yes*, he 's besides himself.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

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 *yea*.)

yesk (yesk), *v. i.* A variant of *yex.* [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

I *yeske*, I gyue a noyse out of my stomacke. . . . Whan he *yesketh* next, tell hym some straunge newes, and he shall leave it. *Palsgrave*, p. 786.

yest†, *n.* An obsolete form of *yeast.*

yester- (yes′tėr). [< ME. *yester-*, *yister-*, *ʒister-*, *ʒuster-*, *ʒustur-*, *ghistre-*, *ʒersten-*, *ʒursten-* (only in comp.), < AS. *geostran-*, *giestran-*, *gystran-*, *gyrstan-* (only in comp., *geostran-dæg*, etc.) = D. *gisteren* (*dag van gister*) = OHG. *gesteron*, *gestre*, MHG. *gestern*, *gester*, G. *gestern*, adv., yesterday (OHG. *ē-gestern*, day after to-morrow, day before yesterday). = Goth. *gistra* (in *gistradagis*, to-morrow) = L. *hesternus*, of yesterday; with orig. compar. suffix *-tra*, from a base (Teut. *yes-*) seen in Icel. *gær*, *gör* = Dan. *gaar* (in comp. *gaarsdagen*, *igaar*) = Sw. *går* = L. *heri* = Gr. χθές = Skt. *hyas*, yesterday. *Yester-* prop. occurs only in comp., *yesterday*, *-eve*, *-night*, etc., where it represents an orig. adj. in the abl. or acc., agreeing with its noun.] Belonging to the day preceding the present; next before the present: used in the compounds given below, and rarely, by license, as a quasi-adjective.

To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yester* sun beheld
Mustering her charms.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

yesterday (yes′tėr-dā), *adv.* [Also dial. *yisterday*; < ME. *yesterday*, *ʒisterdai*, *ʒusterdai*, *ghistredai*, *ʒurstendai*, < AS. *geostrandæg*, *giestrandæg*, *gystrandæg* = D. *gisteren dag*, *dag van gister*, yesterday, = Goth. *gistradagis* (found only once, in the alternative sense 'to-morrow'); = L. *hesterno die*, yesterday; as *yester-* + *day*[1].] On the day preceding this day; on the day last past.

Thei seiden to hym, For [Fro] *ʒistirdai* in the seuenthe our the feuer lefte him. *Wyclif*, John iv. 52.

I saw him *yesterday*, or t' other day.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 56.

yesterday (yes′tėr-dā), *n.* [< *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 reluctantly, and hates to be called *yesterday* so soon.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiv.

yestereve (yes′tėr-ēv), *adv.* and *n.* [< ME. *gisternere*; a later form of *yestereven.*] Same as *yestereven.*

In hope that you would come here
Yester-eve. *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

yestereven (yes′tėr-ē″vn), *adv.* [< ME. *yistereven*, *ʒusterevyn*; < *yester-* + *even*[2].] On the evening of the day preceding the present.

yestereven (yes′tėr-ē″vn), *n.* [< *yestereven*, *adv.*] The evening last past.

And dim grows Atli's roof-sun
O'er *yestereven's* feast.
William Morris, Sigurd, iv.

yesterevening (yes′tėr-ēv″ning), *n.* [< *yester-* + *evening.*] Same as *yestereven.*

The Village . . . had been seized and fired
Late on the *yester-evening.*
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

yesterfang† (yes′tėr-fang), *n.* [< *yester-* + *fang.*] That which was taken, captured, or caught 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., I.).

yestermorn (yes′tėr-môrn), *n.* [< *yester-* + *morn.*] The morn or morning before the present; the morning last past. *Rowe.*

And a dozen segars are lingering yet
Of the thousand of *yestermorn.*
Halleck, Epistles, etc.

yestermorning (yes′tėr-môr″ning), *n.* [< *yester-* + *morning.*] Same as *yestermorn.*

yesternight (yes′tėr-nīt), *adv.* [< ME. *ʒesternizt*, *ʒisternizt*, *ʒusternizt*, *yerstenenight*; < *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′tėr-nīt), *n.* [< *yesternight*, *adv.*] 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.

yester-year (yes′tėr-yēr), *n.* Last year. [Rare.]

But where are the snows of *yester-year?*
D. G. Rossetti, Ballad of Dead Ladies.

yestreen (yes-trēn′), *adv.* [Contracted from *yestereven.*] Last evening; last night: yesternight. [Scotch.]

The bridegroom may forget the bride,
Was made his wedded wife *yestreen.*
Burns, Lament for Glencairn.

yesty†, *a.* An obsolete form of *yeasty.*

yet[1] (yet), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also dial. *yit*; < ME. *yet*, *ʒet*, *ʒit*, < AS. *git*, *get*, *giet*, *gyt*, *gita*, *geta* = OFries. *ieta*, *eta*, *ita*, Fries. *jiette* = MHG. *iezuo*, *ieze*, G. *ietz*, now *jetzt*, archaic *jetzo*; also MHG. *iezunt*, G. *jetzund*, now; origin uncertain; the MHG. *iezuo* is appar. < *ie*, ever (or a form cognate with AS. *ge*, 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?*

You have often
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 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., iii. 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. 8.

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. 61.

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 Iland, not *yet* Britain but Albion, was in a manner desert and inhospitable. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

Yet 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 rate.

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.*

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.

He restored the chief butler unto his butlership again; . . . *yet* did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgat him. Gen. xl. 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, l. 998.

Many perished raving mad, fancying themselves swimming in boundless seas, *yet* unable to assuage their thirst.
Irving, Granada, p. 45.

yet[2] (yet), *v. t.* [Sc. also *yit*; < ME. *yeten*, *ʒeten*, < AS. *geótan*, pour: see *gush.*] To melt; found; cast, as metal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

To *ʒett*; fundere, fusare. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 426.

ʒetynge of metelle, as bellys, pannys, potys, and other lyke. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 538.

Perfumed with sauours of the metalles by him *yoten*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 8.

yet[2] (yet), *n.* [< *yet*[2], *v.*] A metal pan or boiler. See *yetling*, 2. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A *yete* [in the brewhouse] and twoo shovelles iiij[d].
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App., I.

yet[3] (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 *Cybernetes* or *Gubernetes* (which see, with cut), having a deeply forficate tail longer than the body. Also called *yipecu*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus including these birds. *Lesson*, 1831.

yetet, *v.* and *n.* Same as *yet*[2].

yetent. A Middle English form of the past participle of *get*[1].

yetling, yetlin (yet'ling, -lin), *n.* [< *yet*[2] + *-ling*[1].] 1. Cast-iron. [Scotch.]—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, [I. 300).

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 *give*[1], *giren*.

yew[1] (yö), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yewe*, *yeugh*, *ewe*, *eugh*, *ewgh*, *yowe*; < ME. *ew*, *u*, < AS. *īw* (in an early gloss. *īuu*), also *eów* = D. *ijf* = OHG. *īwa*, MHG. *īwe*, G. *eibe* = Icel. *ȳr*, yew (MHG. and Icel. also a bow of yew); also, in another form, AS. *eóh* = OLG. *īch* = OHG. *īha*, G. dial. (Swiss) *iche*, *ige*; cf. F. *if*, Sp. *iva*, ML. *ivus*, yew (< OHG.); Olr. *ō* (mod. Ir. *iubhar*, Gael. *iubhar*, *inghar*) = 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. baccata* of temperate Europe and Asia. This is a slow-growing and long-lived 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 variegated varieties. The golden yew has the edge of the leaves in spring of a bright-golden yellow. The Irish yew (var. *fastigiata*) 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.


Yew (*Taxus baccata*).

The sheter *ew*, the asp for shaftes pleyne,
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 180.

The twigs and leaves of *yew*, though eaten in 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 bow 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 yew.

Tubal (with his *Yew*
And ready quiver) did a Boar pursue.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Wing'd arrows from the twanging *yew*.
Gay, The Fan, i.

American yew, specifically, *Taxus Canadensis*, or, as often classified, *T. baccata*, variety *Canadensis*, a prostrate shrub with straggling branches, 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. 1.—**Japan yew**, a tree of the genus *Cephalotaxus*. There is also a true yew in Japan. See *Taxus*.—**Mexican yew**, *Taxus globosa*.—**Short-leafed yew**, *Taxus brevifolia*, of Pacific North America, a not abundant tree, at its 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, and 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 *Coniferæ*.

yew[2] (yö), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A jug or jar having a handle extending over the mouth.

yew[3] (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. *īwen*, < *īw*, yew: see *yew*[1].] Made of yew.

Or his stiffe armes to stretch with *Eughen* bowe.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 747.

yew-pine (yö'pīn), *n.* The black spruce, *Picea nigra*. See *spruce*. [West Virginia.]

yew-tree (yö'trē), *n.* [< ME. **ewtre*, *utree*, *utre*; < *yew*[1] + *tree*.] Same as *yew*[1], 1.

In it throve an ancient evergreen,
A *yew-tree*. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

yex (yeks), *v. i.* [Also *yesk*, q. v.; < ME. *zexen*, *gyxen*, *goxen*, *gesken*, hiccup, < AS. *giscian* (= MLG. *gischen*), sob, sigh.] To hiccup. [Obsolete or provincial.]

He *yexeth* [var. *yoxeth*], and he speketh thurgh the nose.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 231.

yex (yeks), *n.* [< ME. *geoxe*, *goxe*, < AS. *geocsa*, *giesa*, a sobbing; from the verb.] A hiccup. *Holland*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

His prayer, a rhapsody of holy hiccoughs, sanctified barkings, illuminated goggles, sighs, sobs, *yexes*, gasps, and groans.
Character of a Fanatic (Harl. Misc., VII. 637). (*Nares.*)

yexing (yek'sing), *n.* [< ME. *gyxynge*, *goxing*, < AS. *giscung*, *giesung*, verbal n. of *giscian*, sob: see *yex*, *v.*] Same as *yex*.

The juyce of the roots [of skirret] helpeth the hicket, or *yeoxing*. *Johnson's Gerard*, p. 1027. (*Nares.*)

Singultus—the hickot, or *yexing*.
Abr. Flem. Nomenclator, 432 h. (*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 called *devil-worshipers*.

yfere[1]†, *n.* Same as *feer*[1].

Horn com biuore the kinge,
Mid his twelf *yfere*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 497.

yfere[2]†, *adv.* Same as *ifere*, *in fere*. See *fere*[1].

Yggdrasil (ig'dra-sil), *n.* [Also *Ygdrasil*, *Igdrasil*, *Iggrdrasill*; Icel. *Yggdra Syll* (not in Cleasby); cf. *Yggr*, *Uggr*, a name of Odin (see *ug*); *syll*, sill.] In *Scand. myth.*, the ash-tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell. Its branches spread over the whole world and reach above 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. 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 *grave*[1].

yherdt, *a.* A Middle English form of *haired*.

yholdet. A Middle English form of *holden*, a past participle of *hold*[1].

Yid, Yiddisher (yid, yid'ish-èr), *n.* [< G. *jüdisch*, *jüdischer*, Jewish.] A Jew. *Leland*. [Slang. London.]

Yiddish (yid'ish), *a.* [< G. *jüdisch*, Jewish.] Jewish. *Athenæum*, No. 3303, p. 212. [Slang, London.]

yield (yēld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *yeeld*; < ME. *yelden*, *gelden* (pret. *yald*, *yolde*, pp. *yolden*, *golden*), < AS. *geldan*, *gildan*, *gyldan*, *gieldan* (pret. *geald*, pl. *guldon*, pp. *golden*), give up, pay, yield, restore, = OS. *geldan* = OFries. *jelda* = D. *gelden* = OHG. *geltan*, 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. *gild*[2], *guilt*[1].] **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.

God *yield* ye, and God thank ye!
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

The good mother holds me still a child!
Good mother is bad mother unto me!
A worse were better; yet no worse would 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 output.

Rememberynge him that love to wyde yblowe
Yelt bitter fruyt, though swete sede be sowe.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 385.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength. Gen. iv. 12.

It was never made, sir,
For threescore pound, I assure you; 'twill *yield* thirty.
The plush, sir, cost three pound ten shillings a yard.
B. 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.

3. 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., III. 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.), l. 235.

Natheless Poliphemus, wood for his blynde visage, *yald* to Ulixes joy by his sorwful teeres.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 7.

Doubtless Burgundy 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 *gelde* his loue hane y no myzte,
But loue 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 partie againe their owne neighboures. *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. 1559), I. 62.

The fierce lion will hurt no *yielden* things.
Wyatt, To His 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 *yield* it.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

6. To give up or render generally.

The thef . . . *gelte* hym creaunt 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.

Life to *yield*,
To give it up to heal no city's shame
In hope of gaining 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 despaired. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 651.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit.
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 day 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 *God*[1], and def. 1 above.—**To yield** (or **yield up**) **the breath.** Same as *to yield up the ghost*.

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 con-

queror, 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's edge.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 11.

Sometimes I stand 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; consent; assent.

Ne hadde I er now, my swete herte deere,
Ben *yolde*, ywis I were now noght here.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1211.

But at last, vpon much intreatie, hee *yeelded* to let him go to the General. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 287.

Gnendolen the Daughter [of Corineus] *yeelds* to marry.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

No more, dear love, for at a touch I *yield*:
Ask me no more.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.

Their mutton *yields* to ours, but their beef is excellent.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

Tell me first, in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*.
Pope, Spring, l. 90.

yield (yēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yeeld*; < ME. *yeld, zeld, zielde, zild*, < AS. *geld, gield, gild*, payment, = OS. *geld* = OFries. *jeld* = OHG. MHG. *gelt*, payment, money, G. *geld*, money, = Icel. *gjald*, payment, etc.; from the verb: see *yield*, *v.*, and cf. *gild*[2], *gelt*[2].] **1**†. Payment; tribute.

That euery mannys wief, after the deth of hur husbond, beyng a taillor, shall kepe as many servaunts as they wille, to werke wt hur to hur use durynge hur widowhode, so she here scotte and lotte, yeve and *yeld*, wt the occupacion.
Ordinance of Hen. VIII. (1531), in English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), [p. 329.

2. That which is yielded; the product or return of growth, cultivation, or care; also, that which is obtained by labor, as in mines or manufactories.

He shall be like the fruitful tree, . . .
Which in due season constantly
A goodly *yield* of fruit doth bring. *Baron*, Ps. l.

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.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 185.

3. The act of yielding or giving way, as under pressure. [Rare.]

After pointing out that the permanent elongation of a bar under longitudinal stress 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. Rev. (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.

yieldableness† (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.

yieldance† (yēl′dans), *n.* [< *yield* + *-ance*.] The act of yielding, producing, submitting, or conceding; submission; surrender.

He . . . sues, not so much for the prophet's *yieldance* as for his own life. *Bp. Hall*, Ahaziah Sick.

yielden†, *p. a.* Same as *yolden*.

yielder (yēl′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *zeldere*; < *yield* + *-er*[1].] **1**†. One who pays; a debtor. — **2.** One who yields, permits, or suffers; one who surrenders, submits, or gives in.

Doug. Yield thee as my prisoner.
Blunt. I was not born a *yielder*, thou proud Scot.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 11.

yielding (yēl′ding), *n.* [< ME. *zeldinge*; verbal n. of *yield*, *v.*] **1**†. Payment. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 537. — **2.** Compliance; assent; surrender.

Immaculate and spotless is my mind;
That was not forced; that never was inclined
To accessary *yieldings*. *Shak.*, Lucrece, 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 Ho, ii. 2.

3. A giving away under physical pressure; a settling.

Faults in sleepers, irregular *yieldings* on bridges, . . . and other imperfections, were definitely marked.
Nature, XLIII. 154.

yielding (yēl′ding), *p. a.* Inclined or fit to yield, in any sense of the word; especially, soft; compliant; unresisting.

A *yielding* temper, which will be wronged or baffled.
Kettlewell.

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.
Cowper, 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 opinion of many "had given itself a death-blow by its *yieldingness* in the question of Holstein."
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 225.

yieldless† (yēld′les), *a.* [< *yield* + *-less*.] Unyielding.

Undaunted, *yieldless*, firm. *Rowe*, Ulysses, iii.

yif†, *conj.* An obsolete form of *if*.

yill (yēl), *n.* A Scotch form of *ale*.

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 (yēn), *n.* A Scotch form of *one*.

yince (yēns), *adv.* A Scotch form of *once*[1].

yiperu (yip′e-rō), *n.* Same as *yutapa*, 1.

yird (yērd), *n.* A Scotch form of *earth*[1].

yirk†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *yerk*.

yirr (yir), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *yar*[1].

yis, yisterday. Dialectal forms of *yes, yesterday*.

yit (yit), *adv.* and *conj.* A dialectal form of *yet*[1].

yite (yīt), *n.* [Also *yoit*; said to be imitative.] The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*. See cut under *yellowhammer*. [Local, British.]

-yl. [< Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, matter.] In *chem.*, a suffix commonly used with radicals, denoting the fundamental part, the origin: as, methyl, CH_3, is the fundamental radical of wood alcohol, CH_3OH, methylic ether, $(CH_3)_2O$, methyl anime, CH_3NH_2, etc.

ylang-ylang, *n.* A tall tree of the custard-apple family, *Cananga odorata*, native in Java and the Philippines, cultivated throughout India and the tropics. It bears drooping yellow flowers, 3 inches long, which furnish the ylang-ylang oil of perfumers. — **Ylang-ylang oil.** See *oil*.

yle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *isle*[1], *aisle*, *eel*, etc.

Y-level (wī′lev″el), *n.* The common engineers' spirit-level: so called formerly from the fact that the telescope rests on "Y's." In the Y's 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 peculiarities of the Y-level and the dumpy-level. Also written *wye-level*.

The dumpy level differs from the *wye level* in being attached to the level bar by immoveable upright pieces; in having the level tube firmly secured 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-motion 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 Trigonometrical Survey, 4th ed. (1873), p. 83.

ylicheț, yliket, *a.* and *adv.* Middle English forms of *alike*.

Y-ligament of Bigelow. The iliofemoral ligament, a fibrous 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.

ylket, *a.* An old spelling of *ilk*[1].

ymasked†, *a.* A Middle English form of *meshed*.

ymell†, *adv.* Same as *imell*.

Lo, whilk a complyng is *ymel* hem alle.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 251.

Y-moth (wī′môth), *n.* The gamma, *Plusia gamma*, a noctuid 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*.

ympț, ympeț, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *imp*.

ympnet†, *n.* An old spelling of *hymn*. *Chaucer*.

ynambu (i-nam′bö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The large South American tinamou, *Rhynchotus rufescens*. See cut under *Rhynchotus*.

ynca, *n.* See *inca*.

ynogh†, **ynough**†, **ynow**†, *a.* and *adv.* Middle English forms of *enough*.

yo[1] (yo), *interj.* An exclamation noting effort: usually joined with *ho* or *O*.

Our anchor soon must change the lay of merry craftsmen here
For the *yeo*-heave-*o*, and the heave-away, and the sighing seamen's cheer. *S. Ferguson*, Forging of the Anchor.

yo[2] (yō), *pron.* A dialectal variant of *you*.

yoak†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *yoke*[1].

yoat†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *yote*.

yochel[1], **yochle** (yoch′l), *n.* Scotch spellings of *yokel*[1].

yochel[2], **yockel** (yō′kel, yok′l), *n.* Same as *yokel*, *hickwall*. [Prov. Eng.]

yode†. See *yede*[1].

yodel, yodle (yō′dl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *yodeled, yodelled, yodled*, ppr. *yodeling, yodelling, 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.

A single voice at a great distance was heard *yodling* forth a ballad. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 3.

Mules braying, negroes *yodling*, axes ringing, teamsters singing. *G. W. Cable*, Dr. Sevier, iv.

yodel, yodle (yō′dl), *n.* [< *yodel*, *v.*] A song or refrain in which there are frequent changes from the ordinary voice to a falsetto. Also sometimes called *warble*.

yodeler, yodler (yō′del-ėr, -dlėr), *n.* One who sings yodels. Also *yodeller*.

yofț, *conj.* An obsolete dialectal variant of *though*.

My-selffe *yef* I saye itt. *York Plays*, p. 272.

yoga (yō′gä), *n.* [Hind. *yoga*, < Skt. *yoga*, union, devotion, < √ *yuj*, join: see *yoke*[1].] 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. *yogī*, < *yoga*: 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 *yogee* and *jogi*.

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 *ogle*[2]. [Shetland Isles.]

yoh (yō), *n.* [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. *yo*[1].] A call or cry, usually given to attract attention.

yoick (yoik), *v. 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. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

yoicks (yoiks), *interj.* [Cf. *hoicks*.] An old fox-hunting cry.

Soho! hark forward! wind 'em and cross 'em! hark forward! *yoics! yoics!* *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

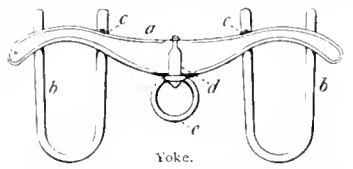
Enjoy the pleasures of the chase. . . . Bravo! . . . Or, if *Yoicks* would be in better keeping, consider that I said *Voicks*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 10.

yoit (yoit), *n.* Same as *yite*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

yojana, yojan (yō′ja-nä, yō′jan), *n.* [Hind. *yojan*, < Skt. *yojana*, < √ *yuj*, join: see *yoke*[1].] In Hindustan, a measure of distance, varying in different places from four to ten miles, but generally valued at about five.

yoke[1] (yōk), *n.* [Formerly also *youk*; < ME. *yok, zok, zoc*, < AS. *geoc, gioc, ioc* = OS. *juc* = D. *juk, jok* = MLG. *jock, juck*, LG. *jok, jog* = OHG. *joh*, MHG. G. *joch* = Icel. *ok* = Sw. *ok* = Dan. *aag* = L. *jugum* (> It. *giogo* = Sp. *yugo* = Pg. *jugo* = F. *joug*) = Gr. *ζυγόν* = W. *iau* = OBulg. *igo* = Bohem. *jho* = Russ. *igo* = Skt. *juga*, yoke; from a root seen in L. *jungere* (√ *jug*), join (> E. *join, junction*, etc.), = Gr. *ζευγνύναι* (√ *ζυγ*), join, = Skt. √ *yuj*, join.] **1.** A contrivance of great antiquity, by which

a pair of draft-animals, particularly oxen, are fastened together, usually consisting of a piece



Yoke.

a, body; *c*, bows of bent wood; *c*, keys for fastening bows; *d*, clip; *e*, 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 be drawn, or to the yoke of another pair of animals behind.

A red heifer . . . 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 bell is suspended for ringing. (*d*) *Naut.*, 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 steering-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 stuff 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.

There was a *yoke* of mulberry colored velvet, which was applied also at the tops of the sleeves.
The Spectator (St. Louis), XI. 327.

(*f*) A branch-pipe, or a two-way coupling for pipes, particularly twin hot- and cold-water pipes that unite in their discharge. (*g*) In a grain-elevator, 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 uniting 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 armature; a yoke-arbor. (*j*) A pair of iron clamps of semicircular shape, with a cross screw and nut at each end for tightening 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 *wheelwrighting*, the overlap tire-bolt washer used at the joints of the fellies. *E. H. Knight.* (*l*) In an electromagnet consisting of two parallel cores joined across one pair of ends to form a U- or horseshoe-shaped magnet, the cross-bar joining the ends is called the *yoke* of the magnet.

3. 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 ox-yoke, and was sometimes symbolized by a spear resting 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 *yoke* & proudest 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 souls do bear an equal *yoke* of love.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4. 13.

Von 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 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 contempt.

Another a-non ryght nede seyde he hadde
To folwen fif *yokes*, . . . and greithliche hem dryue.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 295.

These that accuse him . . . are a *yoke* of his discarded men. *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 which labor is carried on without interruption. Compare *yokelet*.

Ploughmen in this county have been in the habit of making two *yokes* a day in summer—that is, ploughing from morning until dinner-time, which is usually at twelve o'clock; then, when dinner is over, resuming their work, which is continued till half-past five or six.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 19.

Spring yoke, in a railroad-car, a wrought-iron bar shaped like an inverted U, placed on a journal-box as a support for a spring. Also called *spring saddle*. See cut under *car-truck*.=**Syn. 6.** *Brace*, etc. See *pair*[1].

yoke[1] (yōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *yoked*, ppr. *yoking*. [Formerly also *yoak*; < ME. *zoken, zeoken* (LG. *jöken* = G. *jochen* = L. *jugare*); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put a yoke on.

Away she hies,
And *yokes* her silver doves.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1190.

The gentle Birds bow'd down their willing heads,
Not to be *yoaked*, but adorned by
The dainty harness. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 68.

2. To join or couple by means of a yoke.

For o Griffonn there wil bere, fleynge to his Nest, a gret Hors, or 2 Oxen *zoked* to gidere, as thei gon at the Plowghe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 269.

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 Izrael!
Alas! why *yoakst* thou God with Baal?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Rather than to be *yoked* with this bridegroom is appointed me, I would take up any husband.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

4. To restrain; confine; oppress; enslave.

They thought it better to be somewhat hardly *yoked* at home than forever abroad discredited.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Then were they *yoak'd* with Garrisons, and the places consecrate to thir bloodie superstitions destroi'd.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

As well be *yoked* by Despotism's hand
As dwell at large in Britain's charter'd land.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 258.

5. To put horses or other draft-animals to. Compare the colloquial phrase *to harness a wagon*.

They hae *yoked* carts and wains,
To ca' their dead away.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 226).

Ye need na *yoke* the plough.
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 with.

The care
That *yokes* with empire.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

yoke[2] (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'är"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 bone, entering into the formation of the zygoma. See cut under *skull*.

yoke-devil (yōk'dev"l), *n.* A companion devil. [Rare.]

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 Pestle, iii. 5.

yokel[1] (yō'kl), *n.* [Se. also *yochel, yochle*; origin obscure. Cf. *gawk, gowk*.] A rustic or countryman; 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.

yokel[2], *n.* Same as *hickwall*.

yokelet (yōk'let), *n.* [< *yoke* + *-let*.] A small farm. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

yoke-line, yoke-rope (yōk'līn, -rōp), *n.* See *yoke*[1], *n.*, 2 (*d*).

yokelish (yō'kl-ish), *a.* [< *yokel*[1] + *-ish*.] Belonging to or characteristic of a yokel; rustic. [Rare.]

A very rural population, with somewhat *yokelish* notions. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVI. 236.

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 *yoke*[1], *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 length we had a hearty *yokin'*
At ssng about.
Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

I ne'er gat ony gude by his doctrine, . . . but a sour fit o' the batts wi' sitting 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.* [< *yoke*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Yoked. [Rare.]

Seated in a chariot burning bright,
Drawn by the strength of *yoky* dragons' necks.
Marlowe, Dr. Faustus, vi., chorus, l. 6.

2. Pertaining to or consisting of a yoke. [Rare.]

So unremovéd stood these steeds; . . .
. . . their manes, that flourish'd with the fire
Of endless youth allotted them, fell through the *yoky* sphere. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 382.

Yolt†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *Yule*.

yold†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *yield*.

yolden†, *p. a.* [Obs. pp. of *yield*.] Yielded; surrendered; submissive.

With loke doun cast and humble I-*yolden* chere.
Chaucer, Troilus, 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, Paraphrase of part of Eccl. iv.

Yoldia (yōl'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Möller, 1842), named after Count *Yoldi* of Sweden.] A genus of bivalves, of the family *Nuculidæ* (or *Ledidæ*), related to the ark-shells. The several species are of boreal distribution; they resemble the members of the genus *Leda*, but have long slender siphons, a compressed long oval shell, beaked and slightly gaping behind, and covered with shining epidermis. *Y. arctica*, *Y. limatula*, and *Y. thraciæformis* 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, yoldrin (yōl'dring, -drin), *n.* Same as *yeldring, yowley*. [Prov. Eng.]

But you heed me no more than a goss-hawk minds a yellow *yoldring*. *Scott*, Abbot, xvii.

yolet†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *yawl*[1].

yolk[1] (yōk), *n.* [Also *yelk*; < ME. *yolke, yelke*, < AS. *geolca*, 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 or in part. In holoblastic ova, which are usually of minute or microscopic size, the whole content of the cell-wall 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 germ-yolk forms only the nucleus and a relatively small part of the whole yolk-ball, which then consists mainly of food-yolk 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 colorless albumen, inclosed in a delicate pellicle, or vitelline membrane, and is steadied or stayed in position by certain strands of stringy albumen forming the chalazæ. The quantity of germ- and of food-yolk 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, centrolecithal*.) In the largest eggs, as of birds, the great bulk results from the copiousness of the white and of the food-yolk, and the germ-yolk appears only at a point on the surface 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 galowere thene the *golke* 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 the sheep, which renders the fleece soft and pliable; wool-oil.

Is 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 segmentation; morpholecithus; vitellus germinativus. See *holoblastic*.—**Glycerite of yolk of egg,** a mixture of yolk of egg (45 parts) with glycerin (55 parts), used as a vehicle for medicinal oils and resins.

yolk[2], *v.* See *yoke*2. *Halliwell.*

yolk-bag (yōk′bag), *n.* Same as *yolk-sac.*

yolk-cleavage (yōk′klē″vāj), *n.* In *embryol.*, segmentation of the vitellus (which see, under *segmentation*). See cut under *gastrulation.*

yolk-duct (yōk′dukt), *n.* In *embryol.*, the ductus vitellinus, or vitelline duct, which conducts from the cavity of the umbilical vesicle to that of the intestine through a constriction, at and near the navel, of the original globular cavity of the yolk-sac. See cut under *embryo.*

yolked (yōkt), *a.* [< *yolk* + *-ed*2.] Furnished with a yolk or vitellus: frequently used in composition: 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 (yōk′gland), *n.* Same as *vitellarium.*

yolk-sac (yōk′sak), *n.* The umbilical vesicle (which see, under *vesicle*). Also called *yolk-bag.* See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus.*

While the yolk in the latter is minute as compared with that of the former, the *yolk-sack* is just as large. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 926.

yolk-segmentation (yōk′seg-men-tā″shon), *n.* Same as *yolk-cleavage.* See *segmentation of the vitellus* (under *segmentation*), and cut under *gastrulation.*

yolk-skin (yōk′skin), *n.* The vitelline membrane; the delicate pellicle which incloses the yolk of an egg, especially when this is large.

yolky (yō′ki), *a.* [< *yolk* + *-y*1.] 1. Resembling or consisting of yolk; having the nature of yolk.

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, *v.* An obsolete variant of *yell*1.

yolling (yol′ing), *n.* See *yowley.*

yon (yon), *a.* and *pron.* [Also dial. *yen*; < ME. *yon*, *yan*, *yeon*, < AS. *geon* (rare) = OHG. MHG. G. *jener*, that, = Icel. *enn*, *inn*, often written *hinn*, the, = Goth. *jains*, that; with adj. formative *-na*, from a pronominal base seen in Gr. ὄς, who, orig. that, Skt. *ya*, who. Cf. *yond*1, *yonder.*] That or those, referring to an object at a distance; yonder: now chiefly poetic.

Luke ze aftyre evensange be armyde at-ryghttez,
On blonkez by *gone* buscayle, by *gone* blythe stremez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 Daemon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

Ye see *yon* birkie ca'd a lord,
Burns, For A' That.

Behold her, single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland Lass!
Wordsworth, The Solitary Reaper.

yon (yon), *adv.* [An altered form of *yond*, conformed to *yon*, *a.*] Same as *yonder.*

Him that *yon* soars on golden wing.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 52.

Hither and yon. See *hither.*

yond1† (yond), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *yond*, *zond*, *zund*, as prep. also *zeond*, *zend*, < AS. *geond* = LG. *giend* = Goth. *jaind*, there; cf. *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, Troilus, v. 612.

Say what thou seest *yond*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 409.

II. *prep.* Through.

zond al the world. *Castell off Love*, l. 1448.

yond2† (yond), *a.* [Appar. one of Spenser's inventions, a forced use of *yond*1, *a.*] Beside one's self; mad; furious; insane. [Rare.]

Then like a Lyon . . . wexeth wood and *yond*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 40.

yonder (yon′dèr), *adv.* [Also dial. *yender*; < ME. *yonder*, *zonder*, *zunder*, *yender*, *zender* = MD. *ghender*, *ghinder* = Goth. *jaindre*, there; a compar. form of *yon*, with suffix *-der* as in *hither*, AS. *hider*, *under*, AS. *under*, etc.] At or in that (more or less distant) place; at or in that place there.

The felisshepe is yourez that *yender* ye see.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2869.

Hold, *yonder* is some fellow skulking.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 4.

Chaucer uses the adverb frequently before the noun, and preceded by *that* or *the*: a use indicating the transition to the adjective use:

In that *yonder* place
My lady first me took unto her grace.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 580.

yonder (yon′dèr), *a.* [< *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
Yon flowery arbours, *yonder* alleys green.
Milton, P. L., iv. 626.

Sweet Emma Moreland of *yonder* town
Met me walking on *yonder* way.
Tennyson, Edward Gray.

yongt, yonghedet, yongtht, etc. Obsolete forms of *young*, etc.

yonkert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *younker.*

yook (yōk), *v.* and *n.* Same as *yuck.*

yoop (yōp), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *whoop*1, *cloop*, etc.] A word imitative of a hiccuping or sobbing sound. [Rare.]

There was such a scuffling, and hugging, and kissing, and crying, with the hysterical *yoops* of Miss Swartz, . . . as no pen can depict. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

yopon (yō′pon), *n.* Same as *yapon.*

yore1 (yōr), *adv.* [< ME. *yore*, *zore*, < AS. *geāra*, of yore, formerly an adverbial gen. of time, lit. 'of years,' gen. pl. of *geār*, 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, l. 476.

Whan Adam had synnyd, thou seydest *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.

yore2 (yōr), *a.* Same as *yare*1. *Halliwell.*

Yoredale rocks. In *Eng. geol.*, the upper portion of the Carboniferous limestone series. In this—as in the Pennine area—the massive limestone (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 Yoredale, 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 *rose*1.

Yorkish (yôr′kish), *a.* [< *York* (see def.) + *-ish*1.] 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.* [< *York* (see def.) + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* An adherent of the house of York, or a supporter of their claims 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 sons of Edward III. See *Lancastrian*, and *Wars of the Roses* (under *rose*1).

The grand episode or tragedy of Perkin [Warbeck] . . . connects the *Yorkist* intrigues with the social discontents in a way more striking than any of the previous outbursts. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 348.

York pitch. See *pitch of a plane*, under *pitch*1.

Yorkshire flannel. Flannel of superior quality, made of undyed wool.

Yorkshire pudding. A pudding made of batter without sweets of any kind, and baked under meat, so as to eateh the drippings.

Yorkshire stone. Stone from the Millstone-grit series, extensively quarried in Yorkshire, England, for building and various other purposes.

Yorkshire terrier. See *terrier*1.

yorling (yôr′ling), *n.* Same as *yelling.* See *yowley.*

Half a paddock, half a toad,
Half a yellow *yorling*. *Scotch Ballad.*

Yoshino lacquer. See *laequer.*

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. *geótan*, pour: see *yet*2.] 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.

you, *pron.* See *ye*1.

youk (youk), *v. i.* See *yuck.*

yoult, *v. i.* See *yowl.*

youlingt, *n.* A spelling of *yowling.*

young (yung), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yong*; < ME. *yong*, *yung*, *zung*, *zong*, *zing*, < AS. *geong*, *giung*, *iung* (in compar. also *ging-*, *gyng-*, *geng-*) = OFries. *jung*, *jong* = OS. *jung* = D. *jong* = MLG. *junk*, LG. *jung* = OHG. MHG. *junc*, G. *jung* = Icel. *jungr*, *ungr* = Sw. Dan. *ung* = Goth. *juggs* (compar. *jukiza*?); Teut. **yüngo*, contr. of **yuwanga* or **yuwanha* = W. *ieuange* = L. *juvenes* = Skt. *yuvaça*, young; an extension or derivative, with adj. suffix (L. *-cu-s*), of a simpler form seen in L. *juvenis* = OBulg. *junŭ* = Russ. *iunnŭi*, etc., = Lith. *jaunus* = Lett. *jauns* = Skt. *yuvan*, young; cf. 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* child; a *young* man; a *young* horse.

Thow art *yonge* and 3epe, and hast 3eres ynowe
Forto lyue longe and ladyes to lonye.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 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.

He cropped off the top of his *young* twigs.
Ezek. xvii. 4.

I wish'd myself 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 duration, or of full development; recent; newly come to pass or to be.

Rom. Is the day so *young*?
Ben. But new struck nine.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 166.

Th' impatient fervor . . . threat'ning death
To his *young* hopes. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 504.

4. Having the appearance and freshness or vigor of youth; youthful in look or feeling; fresh; vigorous.

Thei that duellen there and drynken often of that 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; green.

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 *young*.
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.

God forbid I should be so bold to press to heaven in my *young* days. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 91.

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.

The Young Pretender. See *pretender*, 3. — **Young America,** the rising generation in the United States. [Colloq.] — **Young beer.** See *schenk beer*, under *beer*[1]. — **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 flood, fustic, hyson, ice.** See the nouns. — **Young Ireland,** 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. Analogous 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.

The egg that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture forth disclosed
Their callow *young*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 420.

The mother-linnet in the brake
Bewails her ravish'd *young*.
Burns, A Mother's Lament.

With young, pregnant; gravid.

So many days my ewes have been *with young*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 35.

Young of the year, in *ornith.*, specifically, birds which have left the nest 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 spring.

younger† (yung'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *yonger*, *yonger*, *yungre*, *yingre*, etc., < AS. *gyngra*, *gingra*, *gengra* (= G. *jünger*, 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'gėr-li), *a.* [< *younger*, compar. of *young*, + *-ly*[1], after *elderly*.] Somewhat young; below middle age. [Colloq., U. S.]

The life-blood of Christendom flows in the veins of her *youngerly* men. *Church Union*, Jan. 11, 1868.

young-eyed (yung'īd), *a.* Having the fresh, bright eyes or look of youth.

Still quiring to the *young-eyed* cherubins.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 62.

youngheadt (yung'hed), *n.* [< ME. *yonghede*; < *young* + *-head*.] Youth.

Elde was paynted after this,
That shorter was a fote, iwys,
Than she was wont in her *yonghede*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 351.

Young-Helmholtz theory of color. See *color*.

youngling (yung'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *yongling*, *yongling*, *yungling*, < AS. *geongling* (= OHG. *jungeling*), a young man, < *geong*, young, + *-ling*, E. *-ling*[1].] **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 *youngling* tree.
Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

youngly (yung'li), *a.* [< ME. *yongly*, *yunglich*, < AS. *geonglīc*, < *geong*, young, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] Youthful.

Sum men clepen it the Welle of Zouthe: for thei that often drynken there of semen alle weys *Zonghly*, and lyven with outen Sykenesse. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 169.

youngly (yung'li), *adv.* [< *young* + *-ly*[2].] In youth: as a youth.

How *youngly* he began to serve his country.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 244.

youngness (yung'nes), *n.* [< *young* + *-ness*.] The condition of being young. *Cudworth.*

Young's modulus. See *modulus*.

youngster (yung'stėr), *n.* [< *young* + *-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, l. 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*, *yongthe*, *yungthe*; < *young* + *-th*[1]. Cf. *youth*, an older word of the same ult. elements.] Youth.

The lusty *yongth* of mana might.
Gower, Conf. Amant. (ed. 1554), p. clxviii.

The mornefull Muse in myrth now list ne maske,
As shee was wont in *yongth* and sommer dayes.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

youngthly† (yuugth'li), *a.* [Formerly *yongthly*; < *yongth* + *-ly*[1].] Youthful.

He breathlesse did remaine,
And all his *yongthly* forces idly spent.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 431.

younker (yung'kėr), *n.* [Formerly also *yonker* (= Sw. Dan. *junker*); < MD. *jonckher*, D. *jonker* = MLG. *junker*, *juncher*, LG. *junker* = MHG. *junker*, *junkher*, *junckher*, *jonker*, G. *junker*, a young gentleman, a young man; contracted and reduced to the form of a derivative in *-er*, < D. *jonkheer* = LG. *jungheer* = MHG. *junchērre*, *juncherre*, G. *jungherr*, *junger Herr*, young gentleman: see *young* and *herre*[1], *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* fierce to fight?
Herrick, Upon Pagget.

It was a pleasure to see the sable *younkers* lick in the unctuous meat. *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., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 92.

Any. 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*.

youpon (yō'pon), *n.* Same as *yapon*.

your (yōr), *pron.* [(*a*) < ME. *your*, *zour*, *youre*, *zure*, *iour*, *ower*, < AS. *ēower* (= OS. *iuwar* = OHG. *iuwer* = Goth. *izwara*), gen. of *gē* (dat. acc. *ēow*), you: see *ye*[1], *you*. (*b*) < ME. *your*, *zour*, *youre*, *zowre*, *iour*, *ower*, *our*, *oure*, *owre*, *ower*, < AS. *ūre* = OS. *inwar*, *inwa* = OFries. *inwe*, etc., = Goth. *izwar*, poss. pron.: see (*a*), above.] **A**†. *pers. pron.* Of you: the original genitive of *ye*[1], *you*.

Sitthen I am *youre* alre hefd [i. e., head of you all],
ich am *youre* 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 *youre*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 110.

I . . . mot ben *youre* whil that my lyf may dure.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 642.

And she ansuerde, "I am *youre* and the childe *youre*, therfore do with me and with hym youre will."
Merlin (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 knowyng," quod I, "to conceyue alle youre 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., Venus and Adonis, Ded. to the Earl of Southampton.

[*Your* was used formerly to denote a class or species well known. This use survives as an archaism, and now often adds a slurring or humorous significance.

Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of *your* mud by the operation of *your* sun. *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.* [< 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 phrases made with the other possessives in the independent form.

Ye cruell one! what glory can be got
In slaying him that would live gladly *yours!*
Spenser, Sonnets, lvii.

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., ii.

[*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 mykull vuright,
And to yow & also *yours* 3omeryng [mourning] for euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 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 letter: 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 a fine horse. *W. Collins*, Armadale, II. 168. (*Hoppe.*)

yourself, yourselves (yōr-self', -selvz'), *pron.* [< ME. *your selven*, 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-seluyn* the sothe at your egh,
Hit is no bote here to byde for baret with-oute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12333.

I knowe yow alle as welc or beter than ye do *youre self*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 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 *yourselves*. *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.* Freneh spellings of *yurt*.

youse (yōz), *n.* [E. Ind.] The cheetah or hunting-leopard, *Guepardus jubatus*. Also *youze*. See cut under *cheetah*.

youth (yōth), *n.* [< ME. *youthe*, *youthhe*, *iouthe*, *zouthe*, *yhouthe*, *zuwethe*, *zuzethe*, *zeozuthe*, *iuzethe*, etc., < AS. *geógoth*, *giógath*, *iugoth* = OS. *jugath*, *jugud* = D. *jeugd* = OHG. *jugund*, MHG. *jugent*, G. *jugend*, youth: 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; juvenility.

These opinions have *youth* in their countenance; antiquity knew them not; it never thought nor dreamed of them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

In fact, there 's nothing that keeps its *youth*,
So far as I know, but a tree and truth.
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

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 early period of manhood or womanhood upon which one enters at puberty, with the establishment of the sexual 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.

Therfore take hede bothe nyȝt & day
How fast ȝonre *youthe* 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*,
A kind of boy. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 161.

Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 27.

For what in natnre's dawn the child admired,
The *youth* endeavoured, and the man acquired.
Dryden, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, l. 144.

Jnst 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'rous *Youth*.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Even when our *youth*, leaving schools and universities, enter that most important period of life.
Burke, Rev. in France.

O ye! who teach the ingenuous *youth* of nations, . . .
I pray ye flog them upon all occasions.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 1.

5†. 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 *youthhead*.

youthful (yöth'fûl), *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.

It was a *youthful* knight
Lov'd a gallant lady.
Constance of Cleveland (Child's Ballads, IV. 226).

As Clifford's young manhood had been lost, he was fond of feeling himself comparatively *youthful*, now, in apposition with the patriarchal age of Uncle Venner.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, 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 shank.
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 of ages is still *youthful* and flourishing. *Bentley*.

4. Early in time.

Here, as I point my sword, the sun arises,
Which is a great way growing on the south,
Weighing 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* enthusiasm; *puerile* always in marked contempt, as a synonym for *silly*.

youthfullity (yöth'fûl-i-ti), *n.* [< *youthful* + *-ity*.] Youthfulness. [Nonce-word.]

You see my impetuosity does not abate much: no, nor my *youthfullity*. *Walpole*, Letters (1763), II. 461. (*Davies*.)

youthfully (yöth'fûl-i), *adv.* In a youthful manner.

Your attire . . . not *youthfully* wanton.
Bp. Hall, Works, I. 314. (*Richardson*.)

youthfulness (yöth'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being youthful.

Lusty *youthfulness*. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 764.

youthhead (yöth'hed), *n.* [< ME. *youthede*, *zouthede*, etc.; < *youth* + *-head*. Cf. *youthhood*.] Youth. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In gret perel is set *youthede*,
Delite so doth his bridil leede.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4931.

A sharp Adversitie,
Danting the Rage of *youthhead* furious.
Ramsay, Vertue and Vyce, st. 37.

In *youthhead*, happy season. *Southey*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

youthhood (yöth'hûd), *n.* [< ME. **youthehod*, *zouthehod*, < AS. *geoguthhâd* (= OS. *jugudhêd*); 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'lik), *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.* [< *youth* + *-ly*1.] Pertaining to youth; characteristic of youth; youthful.

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 *youthlye* affections, my sportes and pleasures, . . . to me they bring more comfort and ioye then care and griefe. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 42.

youthly† (yöth'li), *adv.* [< *youth* + *-ly*2.] Youthfully.

And deckt himselfe with fethers *youthly* gay.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 34.

youthnesst (yöth'nes), *n.* [< ME. *youthnesse*; < *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.), l. 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 alehouse I found him drinking, and very jolly and *youthsome*.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 31, 1661.

youthwort† (yöth'wėrt), *n.* An old name of the sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

youthy (yö'thi), *a.* [< *youth* + *-y*1.] Young; youthful. [Rare.]

Affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 206.

When at college, Sterling had venerated and defended Shelley as a moralist as well as a poet, "being rather *youthy*." *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 133.

youze, *n.* See *youse*.

yovet. A Middle English form of *gave*, preterit of *give*1.

yow (you), *n.* A dialectal form of *ewe*1. See the quotation under *shearhog*.

yowet, *n.* An obsolete form of *yew*1.

yowl (youl), *v. i.* [Also *youl*; < ME. *yowlen*, *youlen*, also *zaulen*, < Icel. *gaula*, howl: see *yawl*1. Cf. *yell*.] To give a long distressful or mournful cry, as a dog; howl; hence, of persons, to yell; bawl.

The grete tour
Resouneth of his *youling* and clamour.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 420.

The man [milkman] comes *yowling* regularly at the stroke of seven. *Carlyle*, in Froude, Life in London, I. iii.

yowl (youl), *n.* [< *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. < AS. *geolu*, yellow: see *yellow*.] The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*: more fully called, by reduplication, *yellow yowley*. Also *yeldring*, *yeldrin*, *yeldrock*, *yolding*, *yoldring*, *yoldrin*, *yolling*, *yorling*; also *yite*, *yoit*. See cut under *yellowhammer*. [Scotland and North of Ireland.]

yowling (you'ling), *n.* [< ME. *zowlyng*; verbal n. of *yowl*, *v.*] A howling; crying.

And with a greet *zowlyng* he wepte.
Wyclif, Gen. xxvii. 38.

Then the wind set up a howling,
And the poodle-dog a *yowling*.
Thackeray, White Squall.

yowp, *v. i.* A dialectal form of *yaup*2. *Halliwell*.

yoxt, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *yex*.

Yphantes, *n.* See *Hyphantes*, 1. *Vieillot*, 1816.

ypight†. Same as *pight*, an obsolete past participle of *pitch*1.

ypiked†, *a.* Same as *piked* for *picked*1.

ypocrite†, *n.* An old spelling of *hypocrite*.

ypointing (i-point'ing), *a.* [< *y-*, *i-*, + *pointing*. Like Shakspere's *yarish*, an infelicitous attempt at archaism, the prefix *y-* being confined to ME. use and there to words of AS. origin (or to verbs from early OF., some of which in the pp., have *y-*): there may have been a ME. **ypointed*, but there could be no ME. **ypointing*. Milton herein, like Thomson later, was imitating Spenser, who archaized on principle but without knowledge.] Pointing. [Poetical.]

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'tạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), prop. *Hyponomeuta*, < Gr. *ὑπονομεύειν*, undermine, < *ὑπόνομος*, going underground, underground, as a noun an underground passage, < *ὑπό*, 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 larvæ 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.

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 larvæ 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, *Argyresthiidæ*, by Heinemann and others. Also *Hyponomeutidæ*.

ypreised†, *a.* An obsolete form of the past participle of *praise*.

For the more a 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.* [< Gr. *ὑ ψιλόν* (see *hypsiloid*) + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like the Greek capital letter Υ; Y-shaped. The figure is also called *arietiform*, the symbol of the zodiacal 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-*.

ypsiloid, *a.* Same as *hypsiloid*.

Ypsilophus (ip-sil'ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1815).] Same as *Hypsilophus*.

Ypsipetes (ip-sip'e-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), prop. *Hypsipetes*, < Gr. *ὑψιπέτης*, fallen from heaven, < *ὑψι*, on high, + *πέτεσθαι*, fly.] A genus of geometrid moths, of the family *Larentidæ*, of wide distribution, but having few species.

Ypsolophus (ip-sol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), *Ypsilophus* (Oken, 1815), prop. *Hypsilophus*, < Gr. *ὑψίλοφος*, having a high crest, < *ὑψι*, on high, + *λόφος*, crest.] 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. Nine species are known in Europe and thirteen in the United States.

yr. An abbreviation (*a*) of *year*; (*b*) of *your*; (*c*) of *younger*.

yravisht (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., l. 35.

yrent, yront, *n.* and *a.* Old spellings of *iron*.

yrs. An abbreviation of *years* and of *yours*.

yset, *n.* An old spelling of *ice*.

ysene†, *pp.* A Middle English form of *seen*.

Ful longe were his legges and ful lene,
Ylik a staf; ther was no calf *ysene*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 592.

yslaked†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *slake*.

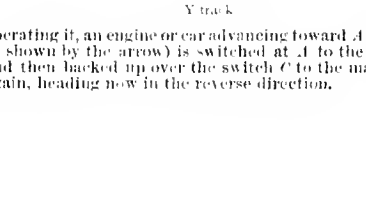
Now sleep *yslaked* hath the rout.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 1.

ystle†, *n.* See *istle*.

ythe1**†**, *n.* Same as *ithe*.

ythe2**†**, *adv.* Same as *eath*.

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



Y track

operating it, an engine or car advancing toward *A* (heading as shown by the arrow) is 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′ėr-bīt), *n.* [< *Ytterby*, in Sweden, + *-ite*².] Same as *gadolinite*.

ytterbium (i-tėr′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] Chemical symbol, Yb; atomic weight, 173 (?). An element discovered by Marignac in gadolinite, in regard to which little is known. The spectrum of this metal is believed to be peculiar, and to justify its claim to be recognized as a distinct element.

yttria (it′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Ytter(by)*, in Sweden.] A metallic oxid or earth, having the appearance 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, Y_2O_3. It occurs in certain rare minerals, and was first detected in gadolinite found at Ytterby, in Sweden.

yttrialite (it′ri-ąl-īt), *n.* [< *yttria* + *-lite*.] A silicate of thorium and the yttrium earths, occurring in massive forms of a dark olive-green color. It is found with gadolinite and other rare species in Llano county, Texas.

yttric (it′rik), *a.* [< *yttr-ium* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing yttrium.

yttriferous (it-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *yttrium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing or yielding yttrium.

yttrious (it′ri-us), *a.* [< *yttria* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to yttria; containing yttria: as, the *yttrious* oxid of columbium.

yttrium (it′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ytter(by)*, in Sweden.] Chemical symbol, Y; atomic weight, 89 (?). 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 yttrium earths.

yttrocerite (it-rō-sē′rīt), *n.* [< *yttr(ium)* + *cer(ium)* + *-ite*².] 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 calcium.

yttrocolumbite (it″rō-kō-lum′bīt), *n.* [< *yttrium* + *columb(ic)* + *-ite*².] Same as *yttrotantalite*.

yttrogummite (it-rō-gum′it), *n.* [< *yttrium* + *gummite*.] A mineral formed by the alteration of eleveite, and related to it as is ordinary gummite to uraninite.

yttrotantalite (it-rō-tan′ta-līt), *n.* [< *yttrium* + *tantalite*.] A rare mineral found at Ytterby, Sweden, of a black or brown color. It is a tantalate of yttrium, uranium, and iron, with calcium.

yttrotitanite (it-rō-tī′tan-īt), *n.* [< *yttrium* + *titanite*.] Same as *keilhauite*.

> Experiments for its discovery are to be undertaken on rutiles, *yttrotitanites*, wohlerites, etc.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 338.

yu, yuh (yö), *n.* The Chinese name for nephrite or jade.

Yucatecan (yö-ka-tek′an), *a.* [< Sp. *Yucateco* (< *Yucatan*, Yucatan) + *-an*.] Pertaining or belonging to Yucatan, a region in southeastern Mexico.

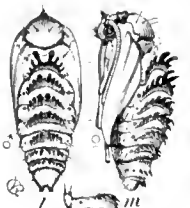
> A fair sample of *Yucatecan* agriculture.
> *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, 1886, No. lxvii. p. 495.

yucca (yuk′ą), *n.* [< Sp. *yuca*, now *yuca* (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 tribe *Dracænew*. It is characterized by a distinct woody stem, numerous paniculed 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-lanceolate and thick, usually rigid and spiny-tipped, and crowded at the apex of the stem or branch. The handsome pendulous flowers are large and usually white or cream-colored, 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 pedunclo. The fruit is either a dry loculicidal capsule or a pendulous berry which is fleshy or pulpy, sometimes cylindrical and elongated; in *Y. brevifolia* it becomes dry and spongy. The rootstock is saponaceous, and in *Y. Treculeana* 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 coarse fiber; the taller 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, *Y. angustifolia*, extends from New Mexico to the Dakotas; three are Californian; three are well-known plants of the Southern States, *Y. filamentosa*, *Y. aloifolia*, *Y. gloriosa* (including *Y. recurvifolia*), all decorative plants, mostly stemless, 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 harsh, brittle, but very strong fiber, called *dagger-fiber*, used for packing and as a rude cordage. From their sharp-pointed leaves with threads hanging 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* is also 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 under 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 fruit, 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 Utah, 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 all near the top, produces great numbers of showy white flowers of a porcelain luster, followed by an edible berry. *Y. brevifolia*, known as *Joshua-tree*, native of Arizona and southern parts of Utah, Nevada, and California, a tree sometimes 40 feet high and about 3 feet in diameter, forms in the Mohave desert a straggling open forest; its light soft wood is sometimes made into paper-pulp. *Y. Whipplei* of southern California is much admired for its beauty in cultivation. *Y. Yucatana* of Central America is branched from the base.

Yucca gloriosa.

yucca-borer (yuk′ą-bōr″ėr), *n.* 1. A large North American eastnioid moth, *Megathymus yuccæ*, whose larva bores into the roots of plants of the genus *Yucca*.—2. A Californian weevil, *Yuccaborus frontalis*.

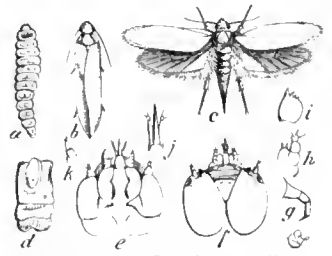
Yuccaborus (yu-kab′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Leconte, 1876), < *Yucca* + Gr. *βορός*, devouring, gluttonous.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Calandridæ*, containing a single species, *Y. frontalis*, of California, the yucca-borer.



Yucca-fertilizer (*Pronuba yuccasella*).

a, male, ♂, female chrysalis; *l*, dorsal, *m*, lateral view; lower figure showing end of abdomen of male. (Line shows natural size.)

yucca-fertilizer (yuk′ą-fėr″ti-lī-zėr), *n.* A tineid moth, *Pronuba yuccasella*, which, by means of curiously modified mouth-parts, is enabled to pollenize and thus fertilize the ovary of plants of the genus *Yucca*, causing a development of the seed-pod, in which its larva feeds. Also called *yucca-pollenizer*.



Yucca-fertilizer (*Pronuba yuccasella*).

a, larva; *b*, moth with wings folded; *c*, female moth with wings expanded (all natural size); *d*, side view of one joint of larva; *e*, head of larva, from below; *f*, same, from above; *g*, leg of larva; *h*, maxilla; *i*, mandible; *j*, labial palpi and spinneret; *k*, antenna (all enlarged).

yuchten, *n.* Same as *juchten*.

yuck (yuk), *v. i.* [Also *yuke*, *yook*, *yonk*: an unassibilated form (perhaps after D. *jeuken*, *joken* = LG. *jocken* = G. *jucken*) of *itch*, ult. AS. *giecan*, itch: see *itch*.] To itch. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

yuck (yuk), *n.* [< *yuck*, *v.*] The itch, mange, or scabies. [Prov. Eng.]

yuckel (yuk′el), *n.* Same as *yockel* for *hickwall*. Also *yukkel*. [Prov. Eng.]

> I feels sumhow as peert as a *yukkel*.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xviii.

yucker (yuk′ėr), *n.* [Imitative, but prob. connected with *yuckel*.] The flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker, of eastern North America, *Colaptes auratus*. See cut under *flicker*². [Local, U. S.]

yuft, *n.* Same as *juft* for *juchten*.

yug, yuga (yüg, yö′gä), *n.* [Hind. *yug*, < Skt. *yuga*, an age, < √ *yuj*, join: see *yoke*¹.] One of the ages into which the Hindus divide the duration or existence of the world.

yuh, *n.* See *yu*.

Yuhina, *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A genus of timeliine birds, also

Yuhina gularis.

called by Hodgson *Polyodon*, and by Cabanis *Odonterus*. Four species occur in the Himalayan region and western China—*Y. gularis*, *Y. diademata*, *Y. occipitalis*, and *Y. nigrimentum*.

yuke, *v.* and *n.* Same as *yuck*.

yukkel, *n.* Another spelling of *yuckel* for *hickwall*.

yulan (yö′lan), *n.* [Chinese, < *yu*, *yuh*, a gem (jade), + *lan*, plant.] A Chinese magnolia, *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. obovata* (*M. purpurea*), 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 *ewle*; < ME. *yol*, *yole*, *zol*, December, < AS. *geól*, *gehhol*, *gehhel* (ML. *Giulus*), December (*se ǣrra geóla*, December, *se æftera geóla*, January, the months beginning respectively before and after the winter solstice), = Icel. *jōl* = Sw. Dan. *jul* (> MLG. *jul*), Yule, the Christmas feast; = 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 Icel. *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 *hweól*, and could have no connection with *geól*. Another explanation connects the word with *yawl*¹, *yowl*, 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 **geóle* or *geól* (= Icel. *jōl*); the forms *gehhol*, *gehhel*, are rare, and may be mere blunders.] The season or feast of Christmas.

> I crane in this court a crystemas gomen [sport],
> For hit is *gol* & nwe yer.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

> He made me gomane at *gole*, and gafe me gret gyftes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2629.

> At *ewle* we wonten gambole, daunce,
> To carrole, and to sing,
> To haue gud spiced 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*. See *Christmas*.

> 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 huge bonfires in honour of their god Thor.
> *Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 735.

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. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 247.

Yule cake. Same as *Yule dough*. *Hone*, Every-Day Book, I. 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 monstrous size, called the *Yule candle*, or Christmas candle, shed its light on the festive-board during the evening. *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 *Yule-Dough* (or *Dow*), a Kind of Baby or little Image of Paste, which our Bakers used formerly to bake at this Season, and present to their Customers, in the same Manner as the Chandlers gave Christmas Candles.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (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), I. 62 (quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., XI. 6).

Yule (yöl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Yuled*, ppr. *Yuling*. [< *Yule*, *n.*] To celebrate Yule or Christmas. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scoteh.]

Yule-tide (yöl'tīd), *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. *Iynginæ*; < *Yunx*, prop. *Iynx* (*Iyng-*), + *-inæ*.] Same as *Iynginæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

yungan (yung'gan), *n.* [Native name.] The dugong. *E. P. Wright.*

Yungidæ, Yunginæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Iyngidæ*, *Iynginæ*.

Yunx (yungks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766 or earlier), also *Jynx* and *Iynx*, < Gr. *ἴυγξ*, the wryneck.] 1. Same as *Iynx*.—2. [*l. c.*] The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. See cut under *wryneck*.

The *Yunx*, a genuine Woodpecker, hath a tail as long in proportion to his body, and marked with crosse-bars too. *John Ray*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 200.

yupon (yö'pon), *n.* Same as *yapon*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

yure (yör), *n.* See *ewer*[3]. [Prov. Eng.]

yurt (yört), *n.* [Siberian.] One of the houses 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), I. 206.

yutu (yö'tö), *n.* [Peruv.] A species of tinamou, found in Peru.

A partridge called *yutu* frequents the long grass.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 673.

yux†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *yex*.

yve†, *n.* An old spelling of *ivy*[1].

yvel†, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An old spelling of *evil*[1].

yvoire†, **yvory**†. Old spellings of *ivory*[1].

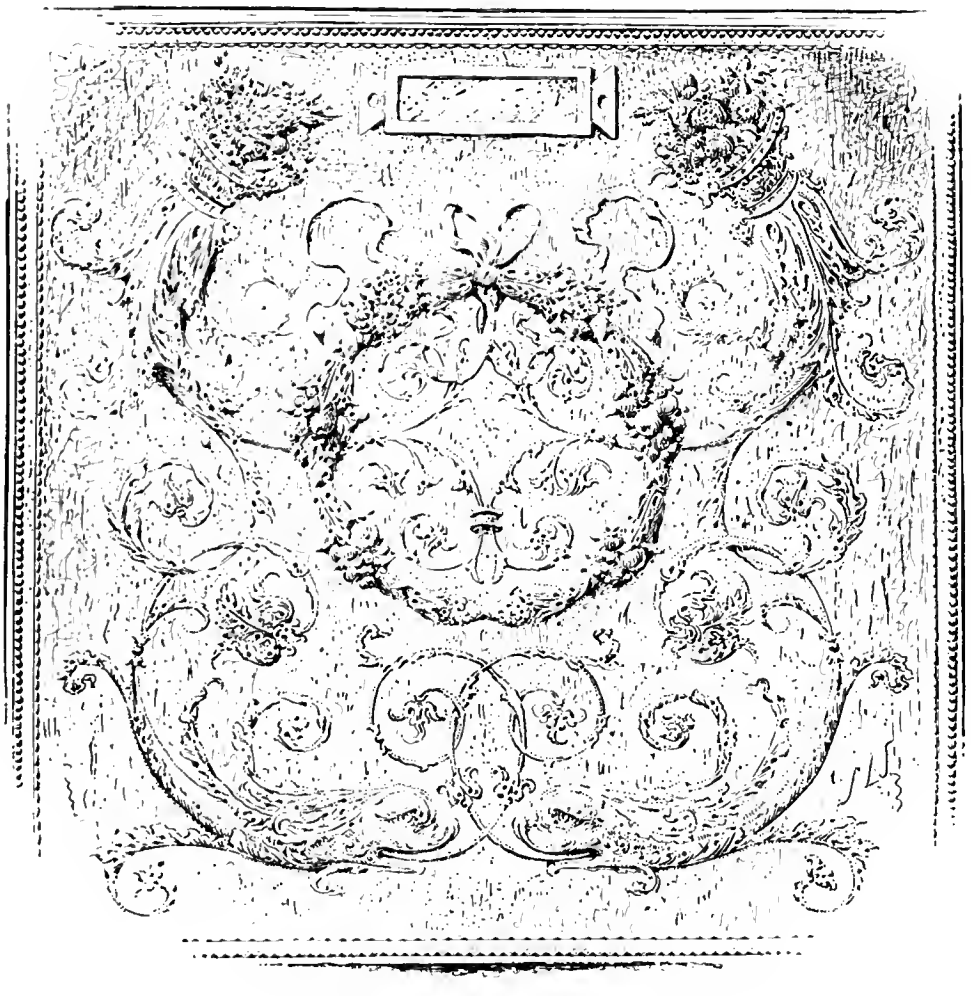
ywis†, *adv.* and *n.* See *iwis*.

ywrake†. An obsolete preterit of *wreak*[1].

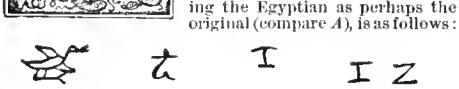
ywrie†. An obsolete past participle of *wry*[2].

ywroke†. An obsolete preterit of *wreak*[1].

yye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *eye*[1].



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:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early 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 *Y*) to express in borrowed Greek words the peculiar double sound (*ds* or *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 lost 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 double *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 4¾ 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, graze*. 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 *capercailzie, Dalziel*, *z* is written for the *y*-sound. In the United States the character is generally called *zee*; in England, generally *zed* (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 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 direction of the axis of *z*.

za† (zä), *n.* [An arbitrary syllable.] In *solmization*, a syllable once used for B♭.

za-. [< Gr. *ζα-*, inseparable prefix, intensive and augmentative.] An intensive or augmentative prefix sometimes used in forming modern scientific words to emphasize the character or quality noted by the element to which it is prefixed (like E. *very*, *a.*), as in *zalambdodont*, having teeth with a very V-shaped ridge, *Zalophus*, *Zamelodia*, *Zapus*, etc.

Zabaism, Zabism (zä′bä-izm, zā′bizm), *n.* Same as *Sabaism*.

zabra (zä′brä), *n.* [Sp. and Pg.] A small vessel used on the coasts of Spain.

> Portugal furnished and set foorth . . . ten Galeons, two *Zabraes*, 1300. Mariners. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 592.
>
> Of the tenders and *zabras* seventeen were lost and eighteen returned. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 507.

Zabridæ (zab′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hope, 1838), < *Zabrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of caraboid beetles, named from the genus *Zabrus*.

Zabrus (zā′brus), *n.* [NL. (Clairville, 1806), < Gr. *ζαβρός*, gluttonous.] An extensive genus of caraboid beetles. They are of medium or large size, black with metallic reflections, and remarkable in that many of them are rather phytophagous than carnivorous, 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 (zä-kä-tē′lyä), *n.* See *cachineal*, 1.

zaffer, zaffre (zaf′ėr), *n.* [Also *zaffar, zaffir, zaffira, zaphara*, and *saphera*; < F. *zafre, safre, saffre* = Sp. *zafre* = It. *zaffera*; of Ar. origin; cf. *saffron*.] The residuum of cobalt-producing ores after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been more or less completely expelled by roasting. As the result of this process a grayish oxid of cobalt is left behind, which is mingled with various impurities, and usually with some sand. Zaffer is used in the manufacture of smalt, and in various other ways, as in furnishing the beautiful color known as *cobalt blue*, which is still of importance, although much less so since the discovery of a method of making artificial ultramarine.

zaffer-blue (zaf′ėr-blō), *n.* Same as *cobalt blue* (which see, under *blue*).

Zaglossus (za-glos′us), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1877), < Gr. *ζᾱ-* intensive + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The proper name of that genus of prickly ant-eaters which is better known by its synonym *Acanthoglossus* (which see).

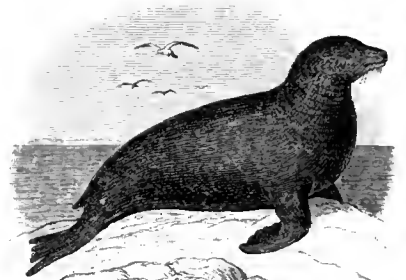
Zaitha (zā′thä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < Heb. *zaith*.] A genus of waterbugs, of the family *Belostomatidæ*, peculiar to America. They somewhat resemble the species of *Belostoma*, but have a prolonged tapering head and long rostrum. *Z. fluminea* is a very common and wide-spread insect, of a yellowish color, found in the mud or among the weeds of ponds and streams from Maine to Texas.

zalambdodont (za-lam′dō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ζα-* intensive + *λάμβδα*, the letter *λ*, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*.] Having short molar teeth with one V-shaped ridge; specifically, noting the *Zalambdodonta*: as, a *zalambdodont* dentition; a *zalambdodont* mammal; opposed to *dilambdodont*.

> The insectivores with *zalambdodont* dentition are the most primitive, or at least are generally so considered.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 136.

Zalambdodonta (za-lam-dō-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 crowns present one V-shaped transverse ridge, a formation characteristic of the insectivores of tropical regions, which are thus contrasted with temperate and northerly forms (*Dilambdodonta*). The Madagascar tenrecs, the African golden moles, and the West Indian solenodons are examples. See cuts under *agouta*, *Chrysochloris, sokinah*, and *tenrec*.

Zalophus (zal′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1867), < Gr. *ζα-* intensive + *λόφος*, 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. thâm-bom′bä), *n.* [Sp.] A rude Spanish musical instrument, consisting of an earthen jar the top of which is covered with parchment, 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-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cones, 1880), < Gr. *ζα-* intensive + *μελῳδία*, a singing, melody: see *melody*.] A genus of American song-grosbeaks. Two species occurring in the United States are the rose-breasted and the black-headed, *Z. ludoviciana* 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 8¼ inches, the extent 12½. The female differs much from the male, but has the same rich yellow under wing-coverts. Also called *Habia*.

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 *Cycadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zamieæ*. It is characterized by a naked trunk partly or wholly above the

Female Plant of *Zamia integrifolia* (the waved line indicates the surface of the ground).

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 base. *Z. integrifolia* (*Z. pumila*), with a short globular or oblong, chiefly subterranean stem, occurs in low grounds in southern Florida, 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. furfuracea* 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*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Zamieæ (zā-mī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Miquel, 1842), < *Zamia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Cycadaceæ*. It is characterized by a deciduous fertile strobile with peltate uniovulate scales; and by leaf-segments straight in the bud, not circinate as in *Cycas* and in ferns. It includes 68 species, of 9 genera, or all the plants of the order except the genus *Cycas*. They are singular plants, usually with a thick woody trunk and pinnate leaves; the principal genera are *Zamia* (the type), *Macrozamia*, *Ceratozamia*, *Dioon*, and *Stangeria*. They are chiefly tropical, and occur mostly in North America, South Africa, and Australia.

zamindar (zam′in-där), *n.* Same as *zemindar*.

zamindari (zam′in-dä-ri), *n.* Same as *zemindary*, 2.

Zamiostrobus (zā-mi-os′trō-bus), *n.* [NL., < L. *zamia*, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone,' + Gr. *στρόβος*, a top, cone: see *strobile*.] The generic 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-ī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *zamia*, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone.'] The name given by Brongniart to certain fossil plants belonging

to the cycads, and considered to be more or less closely allied to the living *Zamiceæ*. The genus *Zamites* first appears in the Trias, but is especially well developed in the Jurassic; it continued through the Cretaceous, and finally disappeared in the Miocene. There have been about 30 species described. The cycadaceous 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. Various other genera of cycads allied to *Zamites* have been established, chiefly, if not entirely, based on the forms of the leaves and their segments. Among these are *Glossozamites*, a genus with long elliptical leaves, found in the Lower Cretaceous; and *Otozamites*, with small elliptic-lanceolate leaves, divided into several groups in accordance with the very varying form of the segments 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 *Zamites*. It has not been observed in the Jurassic rocks of the arctic regions. *Ptilophyllum*, *Ctenophyllum*, *Pterophyllum*, *Ptilozamites*, *Pterozamites*, *Anomozamites*, and *Sphenozamites* are other genera of cycads more or less allied to *Zamites* and to one another.

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 horns depressed at base, and no dewlap.

zampogna (tsäm-pō′nyä), *n.* [It.] 1. Same as *bagpipe*.—2. Same as *shawm*.

zanana (za-nä′nä), *n.* Same as *zenana*.

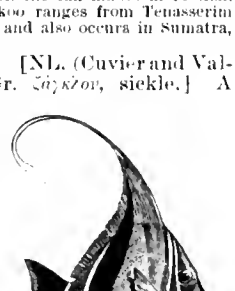
Zanclodon (zang′klō-don), *n.* [NL. (Plein), < Gr. ζᾱγκλον, sickle, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of dinosaurs, typical of the family *Zanclodontidæ*, having both fore and hind feet five-toed, no ascending astragalar process, broad and long pubes, and biconcave vertebræ.

Zanclodontidæ (zang-klō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zanclodon*(*t*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous theropod dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Zanclodon*, from the Trias of Europe.

Zanclognatha (zang-klog′nā-thä), *n.* [NL. (Lederer, 1857), < Gr. ζᾱγκλον, sickle, + γνάθος, jaw.] A genus of small noctuid moths resembling pyralids. Ten European and several North American species are known. *Z. minicalis* feeds in the larval state on the dead leaves of oak and maple in the United States.

Zanclostomus (zang-klos′tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. ζᾱγκλον, sickle, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of cuckoos, the type of which is *Z. javanicus* 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 mantle, wings, and tail glossed with bluish-green; the under parts are gray, buff, and chestnut brown; the orbits are bright blue, 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), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), < Gr. ζᾱγκλον, sickle.] A genus of carangoid fishes based on a Pacific species, *Z. cornutus*, a small fish of striking form and color.



Zanclus cornutus.

zander (zan′dėr), *n.* [G.] The European pike-perch, *Stizostedion lucioperca* (formerly *Lucioperca sandra*). It inhabits fresh waters of central Europe. Also *sander* and *zant*.

zand-mole (zand′mōl), *n.* [< D. *zandmol*; < *zand*, sand, + *mol*, mole.] Same as *sand-mole*. See cuts under *Bathyergus* and *Georychus*.

zanella (zā-nel′ä), *n.* A twilled fabric used for covering umbrellas. *Draper's Dict.*

Zannichellia (zan-i-kel′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after *Zannichelli* (1662–1729), author of a flora of Venice.] A genus of plants, of the order *Naiadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zannichelliæ*. It is characterized by the absence of a perianth, by a single stamen, with slender filament, and slightly curved carpels. The only species (by some considered as forming 9 species), *Z. palustris*, is a native of brackish ditches and salt water throughout the world. It is a submerged slender aquatic with a filiform creeping stem, the capillary branches becoming twisted into matted floating masses. The leaves are chiefly opposite, linear or filiform; the flowers are minute, at first terminal, but becoming axillary. See *horned pondweed*, under *pondweed*.

Zannichellieæ (zan-i-ke-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Zannichellia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Naiadaceæ*. 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 Mediterranean region (*Althenia*) and in Australia (*Lepilæna*). All are slender submerged aquatics growing from a filiform nodose creeping rootstock, and producing thread-like leaves and minute flowers.

Zanonia (zā-nō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), by transfer from an endogen so named by Plumier (1703) from Giacomo *Zanoni* (1615–82), author of a flora of Bologna, and director there of the botanic garden.] A genus of plants, of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zanonieæ*. It is characterized by entire leaves, and flowers with three calyx-lobes, five stamens, 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 panicles. The fruit is cylindrical, club-shaped, or hemispherical, with a broadly three-valved apex, and containing large pendulous broadly winged seeds; that of *Z. Indica* is known as *bandoleer-fruit* (which see).

Zanonieæ (zan-ō-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), < *Zanonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five stamens, free filaments, oblong one-celled anthers opening by a longitudinal slit, and an ovary with three thick placentæ on which the ovules are irregularly inserted. 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 *palm*2.

zant (zant), *n.* Same as *zander*.

Zante (zan′te), *n.* A contraction of *Zante-wood*.

Zantedeschia (zan-tē-des′ki-ä), *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 *Richardia* (which see).

Zante fustic. Same as *young fustic* (which see, under *fustic*). See also cut under *smoke-tree*.

Zante-wood (zan′te-wůd), *n.* 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.* [< *Zante* (see def.) + *-ote*.] 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 his Humour, iv. 1.
>
> He teach thee; thou shalt 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 nobles as *zanies*, lunatics, and buffoons. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 402.

2†. 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-Constable, iii. 1.

Syn. 1. *Clown*, *Fool*, *Buffoon*, *Mimic*, *Zany*. "The *zany* in Shakespere's day was not so much a *buffoon* and *mimic* as the obsequious follower of a *buffoon* and the attenuated mime of a *mimic*. 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 imbecility. . . . The professional *clown* or *fool* might be clever 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 ludicrous failures in attempting 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 riders." (*Edinburgh Rev.*, July, 1869, art. 4.)

zany (zā′ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *zanied*, ppr. *zanying*. [< *zany*, *n.*] To play the zany to; mimic: imitate apishly.

> All excellence
> In other madams do but *zany* hers.
> *Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Queen of Corinth, I. 2.
>
> Laughs them to scorne, as man doth busie apes
> When they will *zanie* men.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 1.

zanyism (zā′ni-izm), *n.* [< *zany* + *-ism*.] 1. The act or practice of imitation or mimicry.—2. The condition or habits of a buffoon or a low clown: often used contemptuously.

Zanzalian (zan-zā′li-an), *n.* [< *Zanzalus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A Jacobite of the East: so called occasionally from Zanzalus, a surname of Jacobus Baradæus. See *Jacobite*, 2.

zanze, *n.* [African.] An African musical instrument consisting of a wooden box in which a number of sonorous tongues of wood or metal are fixed. These are sounded by the finger or a stick.

Zanzibari (zan-zi-bä′ri), *a.* and *n.* **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. thä-pä-tē-ä′dō), *n.* [Sp.] 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-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), < *Zaphrentis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of Paleozoic rugose stone-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*, typified by the genus *Zaphrentis*. They have a free and simple corallum, and a well-developed septal fossula formed by a tubular inflection of the tabulæ on one side, or replaced by a cristiform process. The tabulæ are complete, but the septa are deficient or irregular, and there is usually no columella.

Zaphrentis (zaf-ren′tis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque and Clifford, 1820), prob. < 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. cassedayi* is an example. They lived in the Silurian and Carboniferous periods.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus. *Webster's Dict.*, 1890.

Zapodidæ (zā-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *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 *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 *Jaculinæ*. See *Zapus*, and cut under *deer-mouse*.

Zapodinæ (zap-ō-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zapus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] The *Zapodidæ* as a subfamily of *Dipodidæ*.

zapotilla (zap-ō-til′ä), *n.* Same as *sapodilla*.

zaptieh, *n.* See *zabtieh*.

Zapus (zā′pus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1876), < Gr. ζα- intensive + πούς = E. *foot*.] The only genus of *Zapodidæ*. *Z. hudsonius* is the common jumping mouse, or deer-mouse, of North America. See cut under *deer-mouse*.

Zaragoza mangrove. See *mangrove*.

zarape (za-rä′pe), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] Same as *serape*.

> Men wearing vermilion *zarapes* about their shoulders.
> *The Nation*, XLVIII. 311.

Zarathustrian (zar-a-thös′tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zarathustra* + *-ian*.] Same as *Zoroastrian*.

Zarathustrianism (zar-a-thös′tri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Zarathustrian* + *-ism*.] The religion of Zarathustra; Zoroastrianism.

Zarathustric (zar-a-thös′trik), *a.* Same as *Zoroastric*.

> It cannot be denied that the *Zarathustric* dogmas are pure old Aryan myths in a new shape.
> *Eneye. Brit.*, XX. 361.

Zarathustrism (zar-a-thös′trizm), *n.* [< *Zarathustra* (see *Zarathustrian*) + *-ism*.] Same as *Zarathustrianism*.

> Modern Brahmanism, *Zarathustrism*, and Buddhism.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 49.

zaratite (zar′a-tīt), *n.* [After Señor *Zarate*, a Spaniard.] A hydrous carbonate of nickel, occurring as an emerald-green incrustation on chromite. Also called *emerald nickel*.

zareba (zä-rē′bä), *n.* In Sudan and adjoining parts of Africa, an inclosure against enemies or wild animals, as by a thorn-hedge; a forti-

fied 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 case.] A holder for a coffee-cup: a term used throughout the Levant. These holders are usually of metal and of ornamental design in openwork. Their immediate object is to prevent the hot cup from burning the fingers.


a, the Zarf; *b*, the Cup.

Some *zurfs* are of plain or gilt silver filigree.
E. W. Lane, Mod. Egyptians, I. 169, note.

zarnich (zär'nik), *n.* [Also *zarnec*, etc.; < Ar. *zernikh*, *azzernikh*, arsenic, < Gr. ἀρσενικόν, arsenic: see *arsenic*.] 1. In *alchemy*, orpiment.—2. An old term embracing the native sulphids of arsenic, sandarac (or realgar) and orpiment.

zarzuela (Sp. pron. thär-thwē-ä'lä), *n.* [Sp.] A short drama with incidental music, like a vaudeville. It is said to have been first introduced into Spain at Zarzuela in the seventeenth century.

zastruga (zas-trö'gä), *n.* [Russ.] One of a series of ridges, with corresponding depressions, rising in wave-like succession above the general level of the snow when this has been blown across by a long-continued wind.

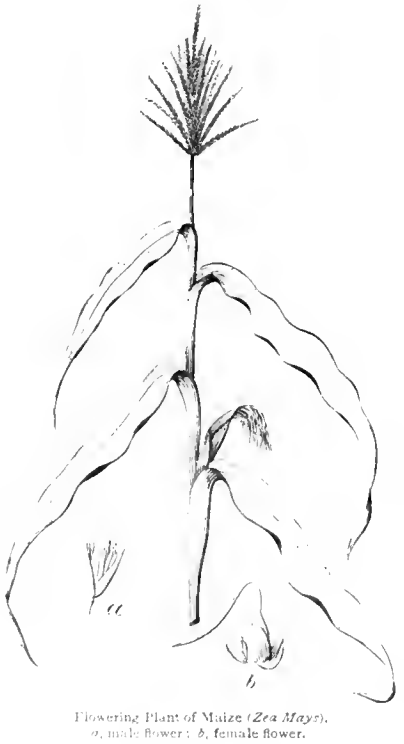
zatain†, *n.* An old spelling of *satin*.

zati (zä'ti), *n.* [E. Ind.] The capped macaque of India and Ceylon, *Macacus pileolatus*.

Zauschneria (zâsh-nē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), named for *Zauschner*, a German botanist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Onagrariæ*. It is characterized by flowers with four petals, eight stamens, and a four-celled ovary with numerous 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 globose 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 trumpet*. 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* (< AS. *seax*, etc.), a knife.] 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 (zē'- or zed'krangk), *n.* A peculiarly shaped crank in the cylinder of some marine steam-engines: so named from its zigzag form. *Simmonds*.


Flowering Plant of Maize (*Zea Mays*).
a, male flower; *b*, female flower.

Zea (zē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737; used earlier by Brunfels, 1530), < Gr. ζέα, ζειά, a sort of grain used as fodder for horses.] A genus of grasses, type of the tribe *Maydeæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, the male forming a terminal panicle, the female a large axillary sessile spike wrapped in numerous leaf-like bracts 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-stalked terminal panicle (known as the *tassel*), and very thick fertile spikes from the husks of which project long green slender styles known as the *silk*. The fruit is a hard roundish caryopsis (known as the *kernel*) partly inclosed by the chaffy remains of the four glumes and broad palet—the kernels and their rachis (the *cob*) forming the spike or *ear* of corn. The seeds furnish an invaluable food to man and to domestic animals; the stalks 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 experimentally 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*1.

zeal (zēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *zele*; < OF. *zele*, F. *zèle* = Sp. Pg. It. *zelo*, < L. *zelus*, < Gr. ζῆλος, zeal (for *ζεσλος), < ζέειν (√ ζεσ), 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.

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* soon turns its thoughts on force.
Burke, Rev. in France.

His fervent *zeal* for the interests of the state.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn.** *Earnestness*, *Enthusiasm*, etc. (see *eagerness*), warmth, fervor, heartiness, energy.

zeal† (zēl), *v. i.* [< *zeal*, *n.*] To entertain zeal; be zealous.

Stiff followers, and such as *zeal* marvellously for those whom they have chosen for their masters.
Bacon, Controversies of Church of Eng.

zealant†, *n.* See *zelant*.

zealed† (zēld), *a.* [< *zeal* + *-ed*2.] Filled with zeal; characterized by zeal.

Zealed religion.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 2.

zealful† (zēl'fůl), *a.* [< *zeal* + *-ful*.] Full of zeal; zealous.

These dayes of Ours may shine
In *Zeal-full* Knowledge of the Truth divine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

zealless (zēl'les), *a.* [< *zeal* + *-less*.] Lacking zeal. *Bp. Hall*.

zealot (zel'ọt), *n.* [< OF. *zelote*, < LL. *zelotes*, < Gr. ζηλωτής, a zealot, < ζῆλος, 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 bellows 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* of both parties. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 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 withstood the Romans so fiercely 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.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

zealotical (zē-lot'i-kal), *a.* [< *zealot* + *-ic-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. 80.

zealotism (zel'ọt-izm), *n.* [< *zealot* + *-ism*.] The character or conduct of a zealot. *Gray*.

zealotist (zel'ọt-ist), *n.* [< *zealot* + *-ist*.] A zealous partizan; one of a body of zealots. *Howell*.

zealotry (zel'ọt-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-sternholded, with a *zealotry* of extravagance that really seems like wilful burlesque. *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 ineited 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 quality.

So sweet is *zealous* contemplation.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 94.

I will study
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.

zealousy† (zel'us-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *zelousie*; < *zealous* + *-y*1. Cf. *jealousy*.] 1. Zealousness.

His hand eternity, his arm his force,
His armour *zealousy*, his breast-plate heaven.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, v.

2. An old form of *jealousy*.

The *zelousie* and the eagre feersenes of Olimpias.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 200, note.

zebec, zebeck, *n.* Same as *xebec*.

zebra (zē'brä), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *zèbre*, < African *zebra*.] I. *n.* An African solidungulate mammal, related to the horse and ass, of the genus *Equus* and subgenus *Hippotigris*, having the body more or less completely striped. There are at least 3 well-marked species. One of these is the quagga. The second is the bonte-quagga, or Burchell's zebra. (See cut under *dauw*.) The third is the true zebra, *E.* (*H.*) *zebra*, of southern Africa, of a whitish color,

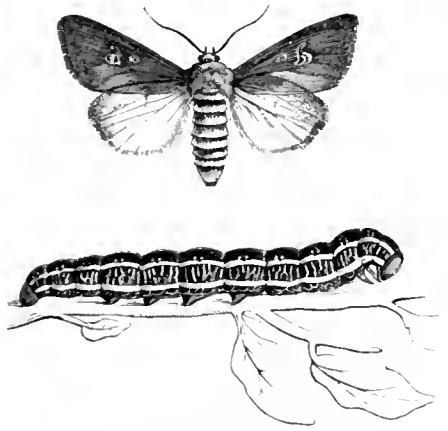

Zebra (*Equus* or *Hippotigris zebra*).

very fully and regularly striped with black: it is specifically called the *mountain zebra*. This zebra stands about 4½ feet high at the shoulder; the head is light, the ears are moderately large, the limbs 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 secluded 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'brä-kat″ėr-pil-är), *n.* The larva of *Mamestra picta*, a North American noctuid moth: so called from the longitudinal black 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-ọ-pos″um), *n.* The zebra-wolf. See cut under *thylacine*.



Zebra-caterpillar and Moth (*Mamestra picta*).

zebra-parrakeet (zē′brä-par″ą-kēt), *n.* A kind of grass-parrakeet, *Melopsittacus undulatus*, much of whose plumage is barred. It is a common cage-bird. See cut under *Melopsittacus*.

Zebrapicus (zē-bra-pī′kus), *n.* [NL. (Malherbe, 1849), also *Zebripicus* (Bonaparte, 1854), < *zebra*, q. v., + NL. *Picus*.] A genus of woodpeckers: so called from the extensive striping of the plumage. It has covered a number of American forms, but was based on the common red-bellied woodpecker of the United States, and is thus a synonym of *Centurus* (itself often merged in *Melanerpes*). See cut under *Centurus*.

zebra-plant (zē′brä-plant), *n.* A striped-leafed plant, *Maranta zebrina*. See *Maranta*.

zebra-poison (zē′brä-poi″zn), *n.* A succulent 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′brä-shärk), *n.* The tiger-shark.

zebra-spider (zē′brä-spī″dėr), *n.* A hunting-spider or wolf-spider. See *Lycosidæ*, and cuts under *tarantula* and *wolf-spider*.

zebra-swallowtail (zē′brä-swol″ō-tāl), *n.* The ajax, *Papilio* (or *Iphiclides*) *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′brä-wůlf), *n.* The pouched dog or thylacine dasyure of Tasmania, *Dasyurus thylacinus* or *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, a large predaceous and carnivorous marsupial quadruped somewhat resembling a wolf, having the back and rump transversely striped (whence the name). See cut under *thylacine*.

zebra-wood (zē′brä-wůd), *n.* **1.** The wood of *Connarus Guianensis* (*Omphalobium Lambertii*), of the *Connaraceæ*, a tall tree of Guiana; also, the tree itself. The wood is hard and beautifully marked, and is much sought for use in making furniture.—**2.** The wood of a small evergreen, *Guetturda speciosa*, of the *Rubiaceæ*, 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′brä-wůd″pek-ėr), *n.* Any one of the striped woodpeckers of Malherbe's genus *Zebrapicus*—that is, of *Centurus* in a usual sense. See cut under *Centurus*.

zebrine (zē′brin), *a.* [< *zebra* + *-ine*¹.] Resembling or related to the zebra; striped like a zebra: pertaining to the subgenus *Hippotigris*: correlated with *equine* and *asinine*. *Darwin*.

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 cow; any individual or 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 flesh 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 beasts 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.* [< Ar. *zubāb*, *dhubāb*, Heb. *zebūb*, fly. Cf. *Beelzebub*.] A large Abyssinian fly noxious to cattle, like the tsetse and the zimb.

zebu-cattle (zē′bū-kat″l), *n.* The cattle of the eastern hemisphere which have a hump, like the zebu. *Darwin*.

zebuder, *n.* The Caucasian ibex. Also called *zac*.

zecchino (tsek-kē′nō), *n.* [It.: see *sequin*.] A gold coin of the Venetian republic, worth

Obverse. Reverse.

Zecchino of Paolo Raniero, Doge of Venice 1778–1789.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

rather more than 9*s*. English, or about $2.25: same as *sequin*.

zechin, *n.* A variant of *sequin*.

Zechstein (zek′stīn), *n.* [G., < *zerbe*, 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 imitation of the name *Trias*. At the bottom of the Zechstein is the "Kupferschiefer," a thin bed of dark-colored, bituminous, 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. *zède*, < L. *zeta*, < Gr. *ζῆτα*, the name of the letter Z.] **1.** The letter Z, also called *zee* and sometimes *izzard*.

> *Zed*, thou unnecessary letter! *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2, 69.

2. A metal bar rolled so as to have a cross-section resembling the letter Z.

> Angles, *Zeds*, Channels, Beams, Bars.
> *The Engineer*, LXXI. p. xxxviii. of advts.

Zedland (zed′land), *n.* [< *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*.

zedoary (zed′ō-ā-ri), *n.* [< F. *zédoaire* = Sp. Pg. *zedoaria* = It. *zettovario*: see *setwall*.] An East Indian drug, known in two varieties as *long* and *round* 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 dyeing, its chief application.

Zeidæ (zē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < *Zeus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, so named from the genus *Zeus*, but usually called *Zenidæ*. See cut under *dory*, 1.

zein (zē′in), *n.* [< *Zea* + *-in*².] A proteid obtained from maize, said to be allied to gluten. 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 occasionally used in English.

zel (zel), *n.* [< Turk. Pers. *zil*, a bell, cymbal.] An Oriental form of cymbal.

> 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*, under *subregion*.

zelant†, *n.* [Also *zealant*; < LL. *zelan(t-)s*, ppr. of *zelare*, have zeal for, < L. *zelus*, zeal: see *zeal*.] A zealot. Also *zealant*.

> 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.

zelator† (zel′ā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *zelator*, < *zelare*, have zeal for: see *zelant*.] 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 < Gr. *ζῆλη*, a female rival.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Braconidæ*, distinguished from *Macrocentrus* principally by having the abdomen inserted between the posterior coxæ. Ten North American and three European species have been described. They are parasitic upon small lepidopterous larvæ.

Zelkova (zel-kō′vą), *n.* [NL. (Spach, 1841), from the Cretan name *zelkova*.] A genus of apetalous trees, of the order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Celtideæ*. It is characterized by monœcious or polygamous flowers, the male with a short-lobed perianth, the female with an eccentric two-parted style and uniovulate ovary, in fruit somewhat ventricose and drupaceous, smooth or veiny 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-veined 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 Richardi*), 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. acuminata*, see *keyaki*.

zeloso (dze-lō′sō), *a.* [It.: see *zealous*.] Zealous: in *music*, marking passages to be rendered with zeal, enthusiasm, or energy.

zelotypia (zel-ō-tip′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζηλοτυπία*, jealousy, rivalry, < *ζηλότυπος*, jealous, < *ζῆλος*, zeal, + *τίπτειν*, 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), *a.* [< *zelotypia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting zelotypia.

zelousie†, *n.* See *zealousy*.

zemindar (zem′in-där), *n.* [Also *zamindar*; < Pers. *zemīndār*, a landholder, < *zemīn*, land, + *-dār*, 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 assigned tract or district; now, in many provinces, 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 primogeniture.

> The *Zemindars* of Lower Bengal, the landed proprietary established by Lord Cornwallis, have the worst reputation as landlords, and appear to have frequently deserved it.
> *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 163.

zemindary (zem′in-dä-ri), *n.*; pl. *zemindaries* (-riz). [< Pers. *zemīndari*, < *zemīndār*, zemindar.] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a zemindar.—**2.** The tract of territory administered

or controlled by a zemindar; also, the system of landholding and revenue-collection under zemindars. Also written *zamindari, zemindari, zemindarce, 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., l. 61.

zemmi, zemni (zem'i, -ni), *n.* The blind mole-rat, *Spalax typhlus*. See cut under *mole-rat*.

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-dä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Zénaïde*, 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., < *Zenaida* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pigeons or doves, of the family *Columbidæ*; the ground-pigeons of America, distinguished from the more arboreal pigeons, or *Columbinæ* proper, by the greater size of the feet and the denudation of the scutellate tarsi. Numerous genera and species inhabit the warmer parts of America; 6 are found in the United States, of which the Carolina dove, *Zenaidura carolinensis*, 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, Melopelia*, and *Scardafella*.

zenaidine (zē-nā'i-din), *a.* [< *Zenaidinæ*.] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Zenaida*. *Cones*.

Zenaidura (zē-nā-i-dū'rä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < *Zenaida*, q. v., + Gr. *οὐρά*, tail.] That genus of *Columbidæ* which contains the Carolina dove, or mourning-dove, *Z. carolinensis*: 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 *dove*, 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. *γυνή*, a woman: see *queen*[1].] In India, that part of the house in which the females of a family are secluded; 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, I. 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-Avesta*.] The name 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 *sendal*.

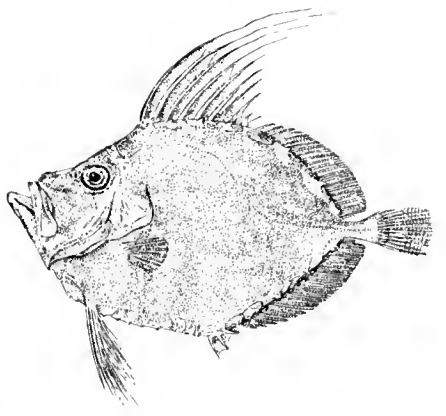
Zend-Avesta (zen-dä-ves'tä), *n.* [More properly *Avesta*, since *Zendavesta* is literally the Avesta with its Zend or commentary.] The sacred scriptures of the Zoroastrian religion, ascribed to Zoroaster, and consisting of the *Vendidad*, the *Yasna* (including the *Gâthâs*), the *Yashts*, and a few other pieces. Compare *Zend*.

zendel (zen'del), *n.* Same as *sendal*.

zendik (zen'dik), *n.* [Ar. *zendîq*.] 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 suricate, *Rhyzæna 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 file; 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 palatine teeth, with scales minute if present, and very strong anal spines. See *Zeus*, 2.

zenith (zē'nith), *n.* [ME. *senyth*, < OF. *cenith, zenith*, F. *zénith* (> G. *zenith* = D. Sw. *zenit* = Russ. *zenitŭ*), < Sp. *zenit*, OSp. *zenith* = Pg. *zenith, zenit*, a corruption (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 celestial horizon. The opposed pole is the nadir.—2. Figuratively, the highest point, or summit, as of one's fortune; the culmination.

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 (zē'nith-kol″i-mā-tor), *n.* A collimator arranged so that its optical axis is vertical, instead of horizontal as usually is the case. 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 arc 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 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 arc of a divided circle, with appliances for determining accurately its zenith-reading. See *sector*.

zenith-telescope (zē'nith-tel″e-skōp), *n.* An important geodetical instrument for measuring 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 horizontal 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 degeneration* (*b*). See *waxy*[1].

zenoid (zē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *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.* [< L. *Zeno*(*n-*), < Gr. *Ζήνων*, 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 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 point midway between that and the starting-place, and so on *ad infinitum*. This *regressus ad infinitum* 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 difficulty 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 minds find some difficulty in reasoning either about discrete or about continuous infinity, because these characters are neither of them directly presented to us in experience, and therefore elude associational 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 Stoic.

Zenonic (zē-non'ik), *a.* [< *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. *ὄψις*, aspect.] A genus of dories, of the subfamily *Zeninæ*, differing from *Zeus* mainly in having only three instead of four anal spines. The type is *Z. nebulosus* of Japan; another species is *Z. ocellatus* of the New England coast, of a nearly plain silvery color, but with a black lateral ocellus. See cut under *Zenidæ*.

zenu (zē'nö), *n.* The goitered antelope, or yellow goat, *Procapra gutturosa*. See *dzeren*.

zeolite (zē'ō-līt), *n.* [So called by Cronstedt from boiling and swelling when heated by the blowpipe; < Gr. *ζέειν*, boil, foam, + *λίθος*, stone.] A generic name of a group of hydrated double silicates in which the principal bases are aluminium and calcium 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, chabazite, 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 (zē-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *zeolite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite or resembling it.

zeolitiform (zē-ō-lit'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *zeolite* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of zeolite.

zeolitization (zē-ō-lit-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *zeolite* + *-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, + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, noting, in lichens, an apothecium in which a proper exciple is inclosed in the thalline exciple.

Zephiroth (zef'i-roth), *n. pl.* Same as *Sephiroth*.

Zephronia (zef-rō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842).] Same as *Sphærotherium*.

Zephroniidæ (zef-rō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zephronia* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Sphærotheriidæ*. *J. E. Gray*.

zephyr (zef'ėr), *n.* [< F. *zéphire* = Sp. *zéfiro* = Pg. *zephyro* = It. *zeffiro, zefiro*, < L. *zephyrus*, < Gr. *ζέφυρος*, the west wind; cf. *ζόφος*, darkness, gloom, the west.] 1. The west wind: poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

As gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his sweet head.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 172.

2. In *entom.*, 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 *flannel*.

Zephyranthes (zef-i-ran'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Herbart, 1821), so called in allusion to the slender, easily agitated stalks; < Gr. ζέφυρος, the west wind, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Amarylleæ*. It is characterized by one-flowered scapes, and flowers with a short or rather long perianth-tube, sometimes with small scales around the stamens, slender separate filaments, oblong or linear versatile anthers, and numerous biseriate 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 bulbous 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 yellowish. They are known in general as *swamp-lily*. *Z. Atamasco*, found from Mexico to Pennsylvania, with rose-colored flowers, is cultivated under the name of *fairy-lily* 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. Ζέφυρος, 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 *Lycænidæ*, chiefly of Europe and Asia, characterized by peculiarities of the wing-venation; the zephyrs.

zerda (zėr'dä), *n.* A small African fox; a fennec. The name is applied to two very different animals: (*a*) *Vulpes* or *Fennecus zerda*, a small true fox. See *fox*[1], and cut under *fennec*. (*b*) *Otocyon* or *Megalotis lalandi*. See *Megalotinæ*.

zereba, zeriba, *n.* See *zareba*.

Zerene (zē-rē'nē), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816; Treitschke, 1825), prop. *Xerene*, < Gr. ξηραίνειν, dry up.] A notable genus of geometrid moths, typical of a family *Zerenidæ* or subfamily *Zereninæ*. They have broad, entire, and slightly hyaline wings; the body is slender, and the male antennæ are plumose, with the branches long, slender, and slightly frizzled. The most noted species is *Z. catinaria* of the northern United States, a white moth, often with blackish dots, whose greenish-yellow black-spotted larva feeds on a variety of forest-plants.

Zerenidæ (zē-ren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1844), < *Zerene* + *-idæ*.] A family of geometrid moths, comprising many beautiful forms, usually white or yellow, spotted with black. It includes 20 genera, of which *Abraxas* 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-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zerene* + *-inæ*.] The *Zerenidæ* as a subfamily of *Geometridæ*.

zero (zē'rō), *n.* [< F. *zéro*, < It. Sp. *zero*, contr. of **zefro*, *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. *Owen*, Anat., § 70.

2. The defect of all quantity considered as quantity; the origin of measurement stated as at a distance from itself; nothing, quantitatively regarded. Upon a thermometer or any similar scale zero is the line from which all the divisions are measured in the positive and negative directions. Upon the centigrade and Réaumur's thermometers, it is the point at which the mercury stands when the thermometer is plunged into a mass of melting ice 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 ice stands higher and higher upon the scale. Upon the Fahrenheit thermometer the distance on the glass stem between the melting-point of ice and the temperature of steam at one English atmosphere of tension is divided into 180 degrees, and 32 such degrees below the melting-point of ice is marked as zero.

If the directions of all the external forces pass through the origin, their moments are *zero*, and the angular momentum of the system will remain constant.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. lxxi.

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 used for adjusting the zero reading of a galvanometer or similar instrument.—**Zero potential,** in *elect.* See *potential*.

zeroaxial (zē-rō-ak'si-al), *a.* [< *zero* + *axial*.] 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, < L. *schistos*, < Gr. σχιστός, divided, cleft: see *schist*.] 1. The dry woody membrane covering or forming the partitions of a walnut or other nut or fruit, as an orange or a lemon. [Obsolete, or only Freneh.]—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; piquancy.

The *zest*
Of some wild tale or brutal jest
Hath to loud laughter stirred the rest.
Scott, Rokeby, iii. 15.

4. 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.* [< *zest*, *n.*] 1. To add a zest or relish to; make piquant, literally or figuratively.

My Lord, when my wine's right I never care it should be *zested*. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iii. *(Davies.)*

Hundreds sunk to the bottom by one broadside furnish out the topic of the day, and *zest* his coffee.
Goldsmith, Abuse of our Enemies.

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.*

zeta[1] (zē'tä), *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 $\int dn^2u.du$, so that

$$Zu + Zv - Z(u \quad v) = k^2 \mathrm{sn}\, u.\ \mathrm{sn}\, v.\ \mathrm{sn}(u + v).$$

zeta[2] (zē'tä), *n.* [< LL. *zeta* for *diæta*, a chamber, dwelling, < Gr. διαῖτα, way of living, mode of life, dwelling: see *diet*[1].] 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, < ζητεῖν, 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 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-sē-lō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζευκτός, joined, + κοίλωμα, a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma*.] Animals having a primitive archenteron in the embryo, with paired or yoked cœlomatic sacs or diverticula, as mollusks, worms, crustaceans, insects, and vertebrates: more fully called *Metazoa zeuctocœlomata*. *A. Hyatt.*

zeuctocœlomatic (zūk-tō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *Zeuctocœlomata* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Zeuctocœlomata*.

zeuctocœlomic (zūk"tō-sē-lom'ik), *a.* Same as *zeuctocœlomatic*.

zeugite (zū'gīt), *n.* See *zygite*.

Zeuglodon (zūg'lō-don), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. ζεύγλη, the strap or loop of a yoke (< ζευγνύναι, yoke, join), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Zeuglodontidæ*. 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 Harlan, on the supposition that these fossils were reptiles, and has also been called *Hydrarchos* (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 *Zeuglodontia*; a zeuglodon.

Zeuglodontia (zūg-lō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Zeuglodon*.] A suborder of *Cete* or *Cetacea*, represented by the zeuglodonts: sometimes made to consist of two families, the *Basilosauridæ* (or *Zeuglodontidæ*) and *Cynorcidæ*. The intermaxillaries were expanded forward, normally interposed between the maxillaries, forming the terminal as well as anterior margin of the upper 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 *Phocodontia* and *Archæoceti*. Also *Zeuglodontes*.

Posterior Tooth of one of the *Zeuglodontia*.

Zeuglodontidæ (zūg-lō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zeuglodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil toothed cetaceans, typified by the genus *Zeuglodon*, and representative of the *Zeuglodontia*. These primitive cetaceans 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 *Zeuglodontia*.

zeuglodontoid (zūg-lō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* [As *Zeuglodon(t-)* + *-oid*.] Same as *zeuglodont*.

zeugma (zūg'mä), *n.* [< Gr. ζεῦγμα, lit. a yoking, < ζευγνύναι, 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. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. *Westwood*.

zeugmatic (zūg-mat'ik), *a.* [< *zeugma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, zeugma.

Zeugobranchia (zū-gō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζεῦγος, yoke, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *Zygobranchiata*.

Zeugophora (zū-gof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Kunze, 1818), < Gr. ζεῦγος, a yoke, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, having a lateral prothoracic 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 and North American.

zeunerite (zī'nėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Director *Zeuner*, of Freiberg.] A hydrous arseniate of copper and uranium, occurring in bright-green tetragonal crystals, isomorphous with torbernite.

Zeus (zūs), *n.* [< Gr. Ζεύς (gen. Διός, also Ζηνός) = L. *Jovis* (gen.), *Ju-piter*, etc.: see *Jove*, *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 Museum.

ent and all-powerful, generally looked upon as the son of Kronos 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. Zeus was worshiped universally; but the most renowned of his sanctuaries were those of Olympia in Elis and Dodona in Epirus. In art Zeus 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 acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Zeniidæ*. 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'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1805); a corrupt form of unascertained origin.] A genus of bombyeid moths, of the family *Cossidæ*, or typical of a family *Zeuzeridæ*, having the antennæ of the male unequally pectinate 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 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 bombyeid 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. *zibellino*, < ML. *sabellinus*, < *sabellum*, sable: see *sable*.] **I.†** *n.* A fur, generally thought to be the same as sable.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or related to the sable, *Mustela zibellina*. See *sable*.

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 *civet*[1].] A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped, of the family *Viverridæ*, *Viverra zibetha*, a kind of civet found in India and some of the adjacent islands; the Asiatic 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 zibet is upward 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., < *zibet*.] The odoriferous substance of the zibet; a sort of civet.

ziczac, *n.* See *siesac*.

ziega (zē'gä), *n.* Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid after rennet has ceased to cause coagulation. *Brande and Cox.*

Zieria (zēr'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after J. *Zier*, member of the Linnean Society of London.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Boroniеæ*. 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 *sandfly-bush* and, from the fetid wood, as *stinkwood*.

Ziervogel's process. See *process*.

zietrisikite (zē-tri-sē'kīt), *n.* [< *Zietrisika* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a mineral resin closely related to ozocerite, found at Zietrisika in Moldavia.

Zif (zif), *n.* [< Heb. *Zif*.] A Hebrew month: same as *Iyar*. 1 Ki. vi. 1 [*Zif*, R. V.].

Ziffius† (zif'i-us), *n.* A misspelling of *Xiphias*.

Huge *Ziffius*, whom Mariners eschew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 24.

ziganka (zi-gan'kä), *n.* [Russ.] 1. A Russian country-dance.—2. Music for such a dance, which is quick in pace and usually founded on a drone-bass.

zigzackt, *n.* See *zigzag*.

zigzag (zig'zag), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *zigzack;* < F. *zigzag*, < G. *ziekzack*, zigzag, a varied redupl. of *zacke*, a sharp point, prong, tooth, dentil: see *tack*[1]. Cf. G. *ziekzack segeln*, 'sail zigzag,' tack.] **I.** *n.* 1. A sharp turning back and forth or in and out; an irregular, abrupt 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 chain-lightning.

A *zigzag* . . . will be seen to be simply a twill worked backwards and forwards. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 99.

Long brown kaftans, upon the breasts of which had been sewn *zigzags* 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 enfiladed by the defenders: same as *boyau*. (*c*) In *arch.*, same as *chevron*, 2. (*d*) In the *fisheries*, a salmon-stair or fish-way.

3. In *entom.*, a British moth, *Bombyx dispar*.—**Billet and zigzag.** See *billet*[2].

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 *chevron*, 2, *dancette*, 2.

zigzag (zig'zag), *adv.* [< *zigzag*, *a.*] In a zigzag manner; with frequent sharp turns.

We patroled about, *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, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 173.

zigzag (zig'zag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *zigzagged*, ppr. *zigzagging*. [< *zigzag*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move or advance in a zigzag fashion; form zigzags in a course; turn sharply back and forth.

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 coat-pocket], it instantly brought into his mind those he had done duty in before the gate of St. Nicholas.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 3.

zigzaggy (zig'zag-i), *a.* [< *zigzag* + *-y*[1].] Having sharp and quick turns; zigzag.

The *zig-zaggy* pattern by Saxons invented
Was cleverly chiselled, 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 moneta*. See cut under *cowry*.

The cowry shells, which, under one name or another—chamgos, *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″tèr), *n.* [After G. *ziment-, cement-wasser*, 'cement-water,' cf. *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; < F. *zinc* = Sw. Dan. *zink* = Russ. *tsinkŭ* (NL. *zincum*), < G. *zink*, zinc; connection with G. *zinn*, = E. *tin*, is doubtful.] Chemical symbol, Zn; 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 metalliferous veins as is galena. The localities where zinc ores are abundant enough to be worked with profit are, however, not numerous. The uses of zinc are numerous 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 paint, 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 flame 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 *butter*[1].—**Chlorid-of-zinc paste.** See *paste*[1].—**Flowers of zinc,** zinc oxid.—**Granulated zinc,** zinc reduced to the form of granules by pouring the molten metal into water.—**Oleate-of-zinc ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Precipitated carbonate of zinc.** See *precipitate*.—**Red oxid of zinc, red zinc ore.** Same as *zincite*.—**Ruby of zinc.** See *ruby*.—**Zinc ash,** the impure gray oxid formed when zinc is heated in contact with air.—**Zinc caustic,** a mixture of 1 part of zinc chlorid to 2 or 3 of flour.—**Zinc cement,** a cement composed of zinc oxid made into a paste with a solution of zinc chlorid. It hardens quickly, and may be used for stopping teeth and for other purposes. A cheaper form of zinc cement is made from commercial zinc white mixed with an equal weight of fine sand and made into a paste with a solution of zinc chlorid, and is used to fill cracks in metallic apparatus, and to cement glass, crockery, etc. *E. H. Knight*.—**Zinc colloid,** a solution of 4 parts of zinc sulphate in 100 parts of styptic collodion.—**Zinc green, ointment, plaster, soap, white.** See the nouns.—**Zinc-oxid ointment.** See *ointment*.

zinc (zingk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *zincked*, ppr. *zincking*. [< *zinc*, *n.*] To coat or cover with zinc.

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, $Zn(C_5H_{11})_2$, composed of zinc 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 zinc; sphalerite. Also called simply *blende*.

zinc-bloom (zingk'blōm), *n.* Same as *hydrozincite*.

zinc-colic (zingk'kol″ik), *n.* A form of colic thought to be caused by zinc-oxid poisoning.

zinc-ethyl (zingk'eth″il), *n.* A colorless volatile liquid, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$, having a peculiar but not unpleasant smell, composed of zinc and the radical 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.* [< *zinc* (*zink*) + *-ic*.] Related to, containing, or consisting of zinc. Also *zincic*.

zinckiferous (zing-kif'e-rus), *a.* See *zinkiferous*.

zincking (zingk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *zinc*, *v.*] The act of coating iron with a weak solution of sulphate of zinc, or ore of the double salts of chlorid of zinc and sal ammoniac.

zinckite, *n.* See *zinkite*.

zincky, *a.* See *zinky*.

zinc-methyl (zingk'meth″il), *n.* A disagreeable-smelling mobile liquid, $Zn(CH_3)_2$, fuming in the air and readily igniting.

zinco (zing'kō), *n.* [Short for *zincograph*.] A plate in relief for printing, made by etching with acid a design on prepared zinc. [Eng.]

zinco (zing'kō), *v. i.* [< *zinco*, *n.*] To etch with acid a zinc plate containing on its surface a design intended for printing by typographic methods. [Eng.]

Drawings Wanted (on litho paper for *zincoing*) for a Provincial Journal. *Athenæum*, No. 3235, p. 591.

zincode (zing'kōd), *n.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. ὁδός, way (cf. *anode*, *cathode*).] The negative pole of a voltaic battery; the anode of an electrolytic cell.

zincograph (zing'kō-gràf), *n.* [See *zincography*.] A plate or a picture produced by zincography. Also *zincotype*.

Reproduced in *zincograph* by the aid of photography. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 231.

zincograph (zing'kō-gràf), *v. i.* [< *zincograph*, *n.*] To transfer a design to the surface of a zinc plate with intent to etch it and make therefrom a plate in relief.

zincographer (zing-kog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *zincograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who makes zincographic plates.

zincographic (zing-kō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *zincograph-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to zincography.

zincographical (zing-kō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *zincographic* + *-al*.] Same as *zincographic*.

zincography (zing-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The art of producing on zinc a printing surface in relief by etching with dilute acid the unprotected parts of the plate. Compare *paniconography*.

zincoid (zing'koid), *a.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling zinc.—**Zincoid pole** of a voltaic cell, the negative pole, or zincode, constituted by the zincous 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., < *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. λύσις, dissolving.] A mode of decomposition occasioned by an electrical current; electrolysis.

zincolyte (zing'kō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. λυτός, verbal adj. of λύειν, dissolve.] A body decomposable by electricity; an electrolyte.

zincopolar (zing'kō-pō″lär), *a.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + E. *polar*.] Having the same polarity as the zinc plate in a galvanic cell.

zincotype (zing'kō-tīp), *n.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. τύπος, type.] Same as *zincograph*.

The two volumes are copiously illustrated by a *zincotype* process. *Athenæum*, No. 3233, p. 492.

zincous (zing'kus), *a.* [< *zinc* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to zinc, 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 zinc, or the zincous attraction.

zinc-plating (zingk'plā'ting), *n.* Plating in zinc, executed with a preparation made of coarse rasped or granulated zinc boiled in a mixture of sal ammoniac and water. The deposit has a silvery brightness, and can be used as a first coat for articles to be twice plated, since any other metal can be deposited upon zinc. *E. H. Knight.*

zinc-salt (zingk'sâlt), *n.* A salt of which zinc is the base.

zinc-spinel (zingk'spin″el), *n.* Same as *gahnite*.

zinc-vitriol (zingk'vit″ri-ol), *n.* In *chem.*, zinc sulphate: white vitriol ($ZnSO_4 + 7H_2O$). It is found as a native mineral (goslarite), as a product of the oxidation 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* (-re, -nē). [It.: see *Gipsy*.] A Gipsy.

zingel (zing'el), *n.* [G.; cf. *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.

zinghot, *n.* [Appar. intended for *zinco*, It. form of *zinc*.] Same as *zinc*.

For cobolt and *zingho*, your brother and I have made all inquiries. *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-bėr), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763; used earlier by Lobel, 1576, and, as *Gingiber*, by Mattioli, about 1554), < L. *zingiber*, < Gr. ζιγγίβερις, ginger: see *ginger*.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Zingiberaceæ* and of the tribe *Zingibereæ*. 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 stems 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 less 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. officinale*, the ginger-plant of India (see cut under *ginger*). The root of *Z. Cassumunar*, 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 *Epigynæ*, distinguished from the order *Musaceæ* by its single perfect stamen. It is characterized by irregular flowers with distinct calyx and corolla, inferior ovary, usually 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*, *Maranta*, 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 *Hedychium*, *Alpinia*, *Curcuma*, *Kæmpferia*, 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 stamens. 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 cardamoms 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 arrowroot from *Maranta* and *Curcuma*. The mucilaginous juice of species of *Costus* is used in medicine; edible tubers are produced by species of *Maranta*, an edible fruit by *Globba*, and a tough fiber by *Phrynium* and *Calathea*. Also *Zingiberaceæ*.

zingiberaceous (zin″ji-be-rā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to ginger, or the *Zingiberaceæ*.

Zingibereæ (zin-ji-bē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Zingiber* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Zingiberaceæ*, typified by the genus *Zingiber*. It is characterized by flowers with a tubular or spathaceous calyx and a single stamen, the two lateral undeveloped stamens being often represented by petaloid staminodes; and by an ovary with three cells or three parietal placentæ, and a slender free style which at its apex clasps the two anther-cells. It embraces 23 genera, principally tropical, including the large and important aromatic genera *Amomum*, *Curcuma*, and *Alpinia* (besides *Zingiber*), as also many of the most highly ornamental plants of the order.

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 serpent is properly a development of the old zinke or cornetto.

zinkiferous (zing-kif'e-rus), *a.* [Also *zinciferous*, *zinckiferous*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or producing zinc: as, *zinkiferous* ore.

zinkification (zing″ki-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Also *zincification*; < *zinkify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The process of coating or impregnating an object with zinc, or the state resulting from such process.

zinkify (zing'ki-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *zinkified*, ppr. *zinkifying*. [Also *zincify*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To cover or impregnate with zinc.

zinkite (zing'kīt), *n.* [Also *zincite*, *zinckite*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + *-ite*[2].] A native oxid of zinc, found at Franklin Furnace and Stirling Hill, 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 zinc*.

zinky (zing'ki), *a.* [Also *zincky*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to zinc; containing zinc; having the appearance of zinc.

The *Zincky* Ores [of common galena] are said to be greyer than other Ores. *Kirwan*, Mineralogy (1796), II. 218.

Zinnia (zin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (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 *Zinniceæ*. 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 cultivated in gardens, are now widely naturalized. They are annuals, perennials, or sometimes shrubby 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 light-yellow or sulphur-colored rays. The cultivated 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 *zinnia*, 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 ligament. See *ligament of Zinn*, under *ligament*.

Zinn's membrane. The anterior lamella of the iris of the eye.

Zinn's zonule. See *zonule of Zinn*, under *zonule*.

zinnwaldite (zin'wol-dīt), *n.* [< *Zinnwald* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A kind of mica related to lepidolite, but containing both lithium and iron: it is often found associated with tin ores, as at Zinnwald in the Erzgebirge.

Zinziber, Zinziberaceæ, etc. Same as *Zingiber*, etc.

Zion (zī'on), *n.* [Also *Sion*, LL. *Sion*, Gr. Σιών, Heb. *Tsiyôn*, 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.

Let *Zion* and her sons rejoice. *Watts.*

Zionward (zī'on-wärd), *adv.* [< *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 Brontë*, in Mrs. Gaskell, viii.

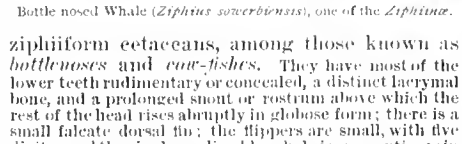
zip (zip), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of a bullet passing through the air or striking against an object.

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 *Anarnacinæ*. Also, more properly, *Xiphiidæ*.

ziphiiform (zif'i-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *ziphioid*.

Ziphiinæ (zif-i-ī'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 cetaceans, among those known as *bottlenoses* and *cuvier-fishes*. They have most of the lower teeth rudimentary or concealed, a distinct lacrymal bone, and a prolonged snout or rostrum above which the rest of the head rises abruptly in globose form; there is a small falcate dorsal fin; the flippers are small, with five digits; and the single median blow-hole is crescentic, as in dolphins. Several genera besides *Ziphius* have been recognized, of which *Hyperoodon* is the most prominent; but their synonyms are involved, and some distinctions which have been drawn are not clear.

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 *Ziphiinæ*.

Also written *xiphioid*.

ziphisternum, *n.* See *xiphisternum*.

Ziphius (zif'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1834), prop. *Xiphius*, < Gr. ξιφίος, the sword-fish, < ξίφος, a sword.] **1.** A genus of odontocete cetaceans, or toothed whales, taken as type of the *Ziphiinæ*: used with varying restrictions, and in some acceptations 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 Cuvier. 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 *cow-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 question. Also called *Dioödon*.

2. [*l. 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.

zircon (zėr'kon), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *azarcon* = Pg. *azarcão*, *zarcão*, < Ar. *zarkūn*, cinnabar, vermilion, < Pers. *zarγūn*, gold-colored: see *jargon*[2].] A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals 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_2ZrO_2), and is usually regarded as a silicate of zirconium, though sometimes classed with the oxids of titanium (rutile) and tin (cassiterite), which have a similar form. See *zirconium*.

zirconate (zėr'kō-nāt), *n.* [< *zircon(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of zirconic acid.

zirconia (zėr-kō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < *zircon*.] An oxid, ZrO_2, 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.

zirconian (zėr-kō'ni-an), *a.* [< *zirconia* + *-an*.] Same as *zirconic*. *Pop. Sci. News*, XXIII. 60.

zirconic (zėr-kon'ik), *a.* [< *zirconia*, *zirconium*, + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing zirconia or zirconium.—**Zirconic acid**, an acid containing zirconium, not capable of existing in the free state, but forming definite salts.

zirconite (zėr'kon-īt), *n.* [< *zircon* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of zircon.

zirconium (zėr-kō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *zircon*.] Chemical symbol, Zr; atomic weight, 89.6. The metal contained in zirconia. It is commonly obtained in the form of a black powder, but is also known in the crystalline state, forming highly lustrous blackish-gray laminæ, 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.

zirconoid (zėr'kō-noid), *n.* [< *zircon* + *-oid*.] In *crystal.*, a double eight-sided pyramid belonging to the tetragonal system: so called because it is a common form with zircon.

zircon-syenite (zėr'kon-sī'e-nīt), *n.* See *elæolite-syenite*.

Z-iron (zē'- or zed'ī'ėrn), *n.* See *angle-iron*.

Zirphæa (zėr-fē'ą), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, as *Zirfæa*).] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalves, of the family *Pholadidæ*. *Z. crispata* is called *date-fish* in California, where it is available for food.

zither (zith'ėr), *n.* [< G. *zither* = E. *cither*, *cithara*, q. v.] Same as *cithern*.

zitherist (zith'ėr-ist), *n.* [< *zither* + *-ist*.] A player on the cithern.

zithern (zith'ėrn), *n.* [Altered form of *zither*, after *cithern* as related to *cither*, *cithara*.] Same as *cithern*.

Zizania (zī-zā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < LL. *zizania*, pl., tares, < Gr. ζιζάνιον, darnel, tare.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Oryzeæ*. It is characterized by numerous narrow unisexual spikelets in a long loose androgynous panicle, each spikelet having two glumes and six stamens or two more or less connate styles. Four or five species have been described, of which two, *Z. aquatica* and *Z. miliacea*, 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 elongated branches, made 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 watercourses to attract fowl. They are known as *wild*, *water*, or *Indian rice*. See *Indian rice*, under *rice*[1].

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.

zizany† (ziz'ą-ni), *n.* [< F. *zizanie*, < 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.

Ziziphora (zī-zif'ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 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-zit'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Zizyphus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rhamnaceæ*. 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), < L. *zizyphus*, < Gr. ζίζυφος, the jujube-tree: see *jujube*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rhamnaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zizypheæ*. It is characterized by thorny branches, triple-nerved leaves, and cymose flowers each with five petals, and by a usually two-celled ovary immersed 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 sarmentose, commonly covered with hooked spines. The leaves are alternate, coriaceous, entire or crenate, three- to five-nerved, 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 Mediterranean 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, cultivated 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 bear 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 Christ's-thorns (for which see *nebbuk-tree*). *Z. nummularia*, of Persia and India, is known as *camel's-thorn* (which see). *Z. Chloroxylon*, a recently determined species, is an important timber-tree of Jamaica, there known as *cog-wood*. *Z. Parryi* occurs in southern California and Cerros Island; two former species of Florida, *Z. emarginatus*, or black ironwood, and *Z. Domingensis*, or naked-wood, are now known respectively as *Rhamnidium ferreum* and *Colubrina reclinata*. See *jujube*, and cut under *nervation*.

Zn. In *chem.*, the symbol for *zinc*.

zoa, *n.* Plural of *zoön*.

zoadula† (zō-ad'ū-lą). *n.*; pl. *zoadulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. ζωή, life, + *-ad*[2] + dim. *-ula*.] In *bot.*, the locomotive spore of some *Confervæ*.

zoæa, zoæal. See *zoëa*, *zoëal*.

zoamylin (zō-am'i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. ζωή, life, + *amylin*.] Same as *glycogen*.

Zoanthacea (zō-an-thā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoanthus* + *-acea*.] A suborder of *Actiniaria*, containing permanently attached forms, as *Zoanthus* and related genera.

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-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1830), < Gr. ζῷον, animal (see *zoön*), + ἄνθος, flower, + *-aria*.] A division (order or subclass) of *Actinozoa*, containing the hexamerous or hexacoralline 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 flowers. The *Zoantharia* correspond to the *Hexacoralla* 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 *Sclerodermata*, with internal calcareous corallum, as the ordinary hard corals, or stone-corals. See the technical names.

zoantharian (zō-an-thā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **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, typified by the genus *Zoanthus*. They are sea-anemones in which the individual polyps are ordinarily united by a common creeping stolon, or connective cœnosarc; 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 *Zoantheæ*.

Zoanthinæ (zō-an-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoanthus* + *-inæ*.] The *Zoanthidæ* named as a subfamily. *Edwards and Haime*, 1851.

zoanthodeme (zō-an'thō-dēm), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + ἄνθος, a flower, + δέμα, a bundle; literally, 'a bundle of animal-flowers.'] A compound zoantharian; the whole organism constituted by the coherent zoöids produced by the budding of a single actinozoan polyp.

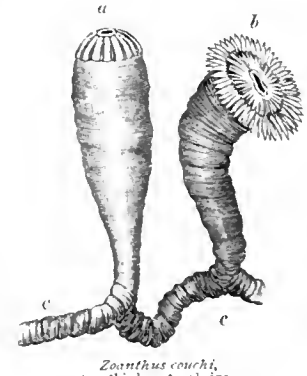
zoanthodemic (zō-an-thō-dem'ik), *a.* [< *zoanthodeme* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a zoanthodeme.

zoanthoid (zō-an'thoid), *a.* [< *Zoanthus* + *-oid*.] Same as *zoantharian*.

zoanthropic (zō-an-throp'ik), *a.* [< *zoanthrop-y* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to zoanthropy: as, *zoanthropic* mania or delusion; *zoanthropic* literature. This is the generic name of such delusions, which take various forms, some of which are specified according to the animal concerned, as lycanthropy.

zoanthropy (zō-an'thrō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + ἄνθρωπος, 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), < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + ἄνθος, flower.] The typical genus of *Zoanthidæ*. The individual polyps are lengthened, and elevated upon a footstalk springing from the connective cœnosarc 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 inhabit tropical seas, as *Z. solanderi*. Also *Zoanthas* (Lamarck, 1810), *Zoantha*.



Zoanthus couchi, two thirds natural size.
a, polyp, closed; *b*, the same, expanded; *c*, stolon.

Zoarces (zō-ăr′sēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), also *Zoarcæus*, *Zoarchus*, and *Zoarcus*, < Gr. ζωαρκής, life-supporting, < ζωή, life, + ἀρκεῖν, assist, defend.] The name-giving genus of *Zoarcidæ*, including such species as *Z. viviparus*, the so-called viviparous blenny (formerly *Blennius viviparus*). This is a large eelpout, with an elongate compressed body, tapering behind, heavy oblong head, a large mouth, strong conic teeth in several series, a long low dorsal fin some of the hinder rays of which are developed as sharp spines, broad pectoral fins, and jugular ventrals 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 vertebræ, is *Z.* (*Macrozoarces*) *anguillaris*, known as *mutton-fish* and *mother of eels*, 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-ăr′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoarces* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, named from the

Lycodes vahli, one of the *Zoarcidæ* (or *Lycodidæ*).

genus *Zoarces:* now generally called *Lycodidæ* (which see). Also *Zoarcecidæ*, *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* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ζῴαριον, dim. of ζῷον, an animal.] A polyzoary; the colony or aggregate of the polypides of a polyzoan; the polypidom or polypary of the moss-animalcules.

zobo (zō′bō), *n.* [Also *zhobo*, *dsomo*, etc., < Tibetan *mdzopo*, the male, *mdzomo*, the female of the *mdzo*, a hybrid of the yak and the so-called zebu. Cf. *zebu*.] A breed of zebu-cattle, 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.

zocco (zok′ō), *n.* [It., < L. *soccus*, sock: see *sock*1, *socle*.] A socle.

zoccolo, zocle (zok′ō-lō, zō′kl), *n.* [< It. *zoccolo*, < *zocco:* see *zoćco*.] A socle.

zodiac (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. κύκλος, also called ὁ κύκλος ὁ τῶν ζῳδίων, or ὁ τῶν ζῳδίων κύκλος, 'the circle of animals' (also ἡ ζωδιακή, se. ὁδός, way), the ref. being to the constellations figured as animals; < ζῴδιον, dim. of ζῷον, animal: see *zoön*.] **1.** A belt of twelve constellations, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic. The constellations are ♈, Aries; ♉, Taurus; ♊, Gemini; ♋, Cancer; ♌, Leo; ♍, Virgo; ♎, Libra; ♏, Scorpio; ♐, Sagittarius; ♑, Capricornus; ♒, Aquarius; ♓, Pisces. The zodiac is also divided into twelve equal parts 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 signs. The signs 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 strong evidence that the zodiac was formed at Babylon about 2100 B. C. There is a poetical description of the heavens written by Aratus in Macedonia in latitude about 41°, and about 270 B. 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 (γ Draconis) — and the waist of Cepheus — that is, Ficares (δ Cephei) — are on the circle of perpetual apparition. Now, this was true only in the latitude of Babylon, 22½° N., about 2200 B. C. He also describes pretty carefully the most southerly stars seen, mentioning the star now called the *Peacock's eye* (α Pavonis), as well as Canopus (α Argus), but saying that there are no bright stars between the latter and Cetus, so that α Phœnicis must have been 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 best agrees with 2200 B. C., that of the tropic of Capricorn with 2000 B. C. The equator is also described in a manner which answers perfectly to 2100 B. C. Finally, there are twelve descriptions of the appearances of the heavens at the rising of each of the constellations of the zodiac, which, while not very decisive, are not in positive disagreement with the other indications. But there is no doubt that the early part of the poem (written long before the precession of the equinoxes was suspected) copies indirectly early Accadian records. The zodiac was, therefore, formed before 2000 B. C. It cannot have been formed very long before, since there is much reason to believe that the constellation Aries either contained the sun or rose just before the sun at the time of the vernal equinox. Now, it was about 2100 B. C. when the vernal equinox fell upon the last point of Aries, and the other constellations were in similar mean positions. Some highly competent writers, however, regard the first formation of the zodiac as vastly more ancient. Several of the ancient constellation figures have a remarkably Babylonian character, as Virgo, Capricornus, Sagittarius, Centaurus, and Ophiuchus; one (Cepheus) has a barbarian name; and nearly all may be explained from Babylonian mythology. Two at least of the symbols for signs, 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 planetoids. See cuts under constellations named.

2. Figuratively, a round or circuit; 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 his 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.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a part of the imaginary zodiacal circle, forming an arched bend or bend sinister, and with several of the signs upon it, the number being specified in the blazon.—**Lunar zodiac**, a circle of 27 or 28 asterisms, or groups of stars, selected and established to mark the moon's 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.—**Zodiac ring**, a ring decorated with one of the signs of the zodiac, either as the sign under which the possessor was born, or perhaps the sign influencing a certain part of the body.

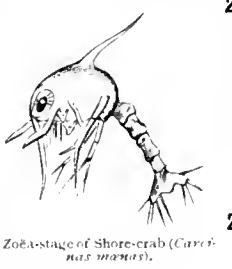
zodiacal (zō-dī′a-kal), *a.* [< *zodiac* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the zodiac: as, the *zodiacal* signs; *zodiacal* planets.—**Zodiacal light**, a luminous tract of the sky, of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes, 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 tropics, where it sometimes rivals the Milky Way. Its nature is unknown; the most plausible hypothesis, supported by many of the most eminent modern astronomers, is that it is the glow from a cloud of meteoric matter revolving round the sun.—**Zodiacal parallel.** See *parallel*.

zodiophilous (zō-di-of′i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ζῴδιον, dim. of ζῷον, animal, + φίλειν, 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, zoœa (zō-ē′ä), *n.*; pl. *zoëæ, zoœæ* (-ē), rarely *zoëas* (-äz). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal.] The name given by Bose (1802) to the larvæ of certain decapod crustaceans under the impression that they were adults constituting a distinct genus. The name is retained for the zoëa-stage, and for the animal itself in this stage. The zoëa is also called the *copepod-stage*, intervening in some crustaceans between the nauplius-stage and the schizopod-stage; in others, in which a nauplius-stage is apparently wanting, the zoëa passes into the megalopa-stage. Also *zoëa*, *zœa*.

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 zoëa-stage; zoëform. Also *zoœal*.



Zoëa-stage of Shore-crab (*Carcinus mœnas*).

zoëa-stage (zō-ē′ä-stāj), *n.* That early stage of certain crustaceans which is a zoëa. In this stage of development the cephalothorax is relatively stout and usually spined, with conspicuous eyes, and long fringed antennæ and mouth-parts serving as swimming-organs; the thoracic legs are undeveloped; and the abdomen is long and slender and with or without appendages. This stage usually passes into that of the megalopa.

zoëform, zoœform (zō′ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *zoëa*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a zoëa; being or resembling a zoëa.

zoëpraxiscope (zō-ē-prak′si-skōp), *n.* Same as *zoöpraxinoscope*.

zoëther (zō-ē′thėr), *n.* [< Gr. ζωή, life, + E. (*æ*)*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.* [< Gr. ζωή, life, + τρόπος, 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 slits 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 slits sees through them the figure appearing as if endowed with life and activity and performing the act intended. Compare *zoögyroscope* and *zoopraxinoscope*. Also *zootrope* and *wheel of life*.

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-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + ἰατρεία, healing, < ἰατρεύειν, heal, < ἰατρός, a physician: see *iatric*.] Veterinary surgery.

zoic (zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ζωικός, of animals, < ζῷον, animal.] Of or pertaining to animals or living beings; relating to or characterized by animal life; marked by the presence of life.

Zoilean (zō-il′ē-an), *a.* [< L. *Zoilus*, < Gr. Ζώϊλος, Zoilus (see def.).] Characteristic of Zoilus, a Greek critic (about the fourth century B. C.), noted for his severe criticism of Homer; having the character of Zoilism.

Zoilism (zō′i-lizm), *n.* [< *Zoilus* (see *Zoilean*) + *-ism*.] Criticism like that of Zoilus; illiberal or carping 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. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 2.

Zoilist (zō′i-list), *n.* [< *Zoilus* (see *Zoilean*) + *-ist*.] An imitator of Zoilus; one who practises Zoilism; a carping critic.

> Out, rhyme; take 't as you list:
> A fico for the sour-brow'd *Zoilist!*
> *Marston*, What You Will, ii. 1.

zoisite (zoi′sīt), *n.* [Named by Werner in 1805 after Baron von *Zois*, from whom he received his specimen.] A mineral closely related to epidote, but orthorhombic in crystallization. It occurs in 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 vitalistic theory. [A word current from about 1840 to 1850.]

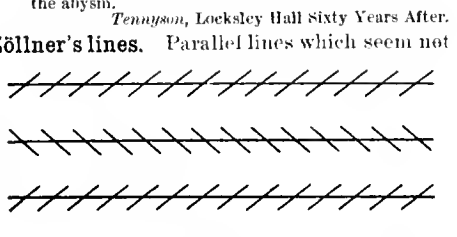
zoist (zō′ist), *n.* [< Gr. ζωή, life, + *-ist*.] One who studies the phenomena of life from the standpoint of zoism; one who upholds the theory or doctrine of zoism. See *zoism*.

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). *Scoresby*.

Zolaism (zō′lä-izm), *n.* [< *Zola* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The characteristic quality of the works of Émile Zola (born 1840), a French novelist characterized by an excessively "realistic" treatment of the grosser phases of life; coarse "realism" or "naturalism."

> Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of *Zolaism* —
> Forward, forward, ay and backward, downward too into the abysm.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall Sixty Years After.

Zöllner's lines. Parallel lines which seem not



Zöllner's Lines.

to be parallel by reason of oblique intersecting lines. Also called *Zöllner's pattern*.

zollverein (tsōl′fėr-īn″), *n.* [G., < *zoll* (= E. *toll*), custom, + *verein*, union, < *ver-* (= 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 1828 between Prussia and the grand duchy of Hesse, received a great development in 1834 and succeeding years, ultimately including all the German powers excepting Austria and a few small 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.

zomboruk (zom'bō-ruk), *n.* Same as *zumbooruk*.

zona (zō'nä), *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 sclerotic 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 cochlea to 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 ciliary zone of the eye; the ring or belt of ciliary processes, or their impression upon the vitreous humor. See cut under *eye*1.—**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 cochlear branch of the auditory nerve.—**Zona glomerulosa**, the outer layer of the cortical part of the suprarenal body.—**Zona ignea.** Same as def. 2.—**Zona incerta**, a continuation of the formatio reticularis forward under the optic thalamus.—**Zona lævis.** Same as *zona arcuata*.—**Zona mediana.** Same as *zona cartilaginea*.—**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 capsular ligament of the hip joint.—**Zona pectinata**, the outer zone 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 microscope. 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 repens.** Same as *herpes zoster*. See *herpes*.—**Zona reticularis**, the inner layer of the cortical portion of the suprarenal body.—**Zona serpiginosa.** Same as def. 2.—**Zona spongiosa**, the extreme dorsal tip of the posterior horn of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Zona tecta**, the inner part of the lamina spiralis membranacea, covered by the organ of Corti.—**Zona tendinosa**, a fibrous ring situated at each auriculoventricular opening in the heart.—**Zona Valsalvæ**, the membranous spiral lamina of the cochlea.—**Zona volatica.** Same as def. 2.

zonal (zō'nal), *a.* [< LL. *zonalis*, < L. *zona*, zone: see *zone*.] 1. Having the character of a zone or belt.

Frequently storm 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 metamerie symmetry of a segmented animal, as an arthropod or an annelid. See *symmetry*, 5 (*b*).—3. In *crystal.*, 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 *harmonic*.—**Zonal stratum.** See *stratum zonale*, under *stratum*.

zonally (zō'nal-i), *adv.* In a zonal manner; in zones, or in the form of a zone.

Crystals of the hyacinth variety of quartz . . . contain numerous inclusions of anhydrite arranged *zonally*.
Amer. Nat., XXIII. 814.

Zonaria1 (zō-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), fem. of L. *zonarius*: see *zonary*.] A small genus of widely distributed phæosporous algæ, of the order *Dictyotaceæ*, having a more or less fan-shaped frond obscurely marked with concentric zones, and roundish or linear sori formed beneath the cuticle of the frond.

Zonaria2 (zō-nā'ri-ä), *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.* [< *Zonaria*1 + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the genus *Zonaria*.

zonary (zō'na-ri), *a.* [< L. *zonarius*, < *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 in which the fetal villi form a belt or zone. See *Zonaria*2, *Zonoplacentalia*, and *zonular*.

The placenta of the dugong is *zonary* and non-deciduate.
Nature, XL. 611.

zonate (zō'nāt), *a.* [< NL. *zonatus*, < L. *zona*, zone: see *zone*.] 1. In *bot.*, marked with zones or concentric bands of color.—2. In *zoöl.*, having 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 summer, 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. ζώνη, a girdle, belt, one of the zones of the sphere, < ζωννύναι, gird.] 1. A girdle 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 its golden clasp, and down
Fell her kirtle to her feet. *Keats*, Fancy.

2. A belt or band round anything, as a stripe of different color or substance round an object; figuratively, any circumscribing 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 stars. *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 probably 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 according to its prevailing temperature; a climatic belt. These climatic zones are (*a*) the *torrid zone*, extending from tropic to tropic, or 23½° north and 23½° south of the equator; (*b*) two *temperate zones*, extending from the tropics to the polar circles—that is, from the parallel of 23½° north or south to that of 66½° 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 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 special forms of vegetable or animal life; a *zone* of 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 *abyssal*. Later researches have proved that the assumed facts were to a great extent erroneous, 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 ammonite: as, the "zone of the *Arietites* (*Ammonites*) *raricostatus*," etc.

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, Viet. Poets, p. 15.

How vast must have been that earlier period wherein were deposited those fine alternations of lime and clay which form hills, such as Mont Perrier, several hundred feet 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.

5. In *math.*, a part of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes.—6. In *crystal.*, a series of planes having their lines of intersection parallel.—**Annual zone.** Same as *annual ring* (which see, under *ring*1).—**Bathymetric zone.** See *bathymetric*.—**Cervical zone**, that part of the pregnant uterus, embracing about the lower fourth, within which attachment of the placenta is dangerous, as liable to cause alarming hemorrhage during childbirth. The centric attachment of the placenta in this zone constitutes placenta prævia (which see, under *placenta*).—**Ciliary zone**, in *anat.* See *ciliary*.—**Coralline zone.** See *coralline*.—**Epileptic zone**, an area of the skin covering the lower part of the face and the neck, irritation of which will excite an epileptic paroxysm. Brown-Séquard found that section of the spinal cord in the lumbar region in animals, usually guinea-pigs, was followed by epilepsy, and that the progeny of animals so treated had these epileptic zones.—**Epileptogenous** or **epileptogenic zone.** Same as *epileptic zone*.—**Hyperesthetic zone**, a hypersensitive portion of the integumeot, 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.]

Spots which have been described by Pitres as *hypnogenic 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 glands begin to disappear.—**Isothermal zones.** See *isothermal*.—**Lissauer's zone.** Same as *Lissauer's tract* (which see, under *tract*1).—**Marginal zone**, the border where the synovial membrane is gradually converted into articular cartilage.—**Neutral, pectinate, pellucid, primordial zones.** See the adjectives.—**Posterior marginal zone.** Same as *Lissauer's tract* (which see, under *tract*1).—**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 Lissauer.** Same as *Lissauer's tract*. See *tract*1.—**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 sides.—**Zone of Zinn.** Same as *zonule of Zinn*. See *zonule*.

zone (zōn), *r.*; pret. and pp. *zoned*, ppr. *zoning*. [< *zone*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To encircle with or as if with a zone; bring within a zone, or divide 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 called the *zoning* of colour in the 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.

zoned (zōnd), *a.* [< *zone* + *-ed*2.] 1. Wearing a zone, as a woman.—2. Having zones, or bands resembling zones; zonate.

zoneless (zōn'les), *a.* [< *zone* + *-less*.] Without a zone or girdle; ungirt; hence, loosely robed.

That reeling goddess with the *zoneless* waist.
Cowper, Task, iii. 52.

zonic (zō'nik), *n.* [< *zone* + *-ic*.] A girdle; a zone; a belt. [Rare.]

I 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*1.] Having or bearing a zone: zoned.

Zonites (zō-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Montfort, 1810), < Gr. ζωνίτης, girded, < ζώνη, girdle: see *zone*.] In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods, referred to the family *Helicidæ*, or to the *Limacidæ*, or to the *Vitrinidæ*, and giving name to the *Zonitinæ*. The species are numerous, as *Z. cellaria* (see *cellar-snail*). *Z. milium* is a very small species of the United States; *Z. umbilicata* is known as the *open snail*. The genus in a broad sense includes species of *Hyalina* and related forms; 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, typified 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 (zō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. ζωνίτης, fem. of ζωνίτης: see *Zonites*.] A genus of blister-beetles, of the family *Cantharidæ*, 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. ζώνη, girdle, + χλωρός, greenish-yellow, + *-ite*2.] A zeolitic mineral, perhaps related to thomsonite, occurring in massive form in cavities in amygdaloid: 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 *veliger*.

The fertilized egg of the Phylactolæma does not give rise to a *zonociliate* larva. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 437.

zonoid (zō′noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ζωοειδής*, like a girdle, < *ζώνη*, girdle, + *εἶδος*, 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-ä), *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), < Gr. *ζώνη*, girdle, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A genus of large and handsome American finches, of the family *Fringillidæ;* 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. albicollis*, whose white throat is sharply contrasted with the dark ash of the

White-throated Sparrow, or Peabody-bird (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).

breast. In the adult 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 6¾ inches, the extent 9¾. This sparrow abounds in shrubbery of the eastern half of North America, and has a limpid 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-lä), *n.*; pl. *zonulæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *zonule*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a small zone, 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* + *-ar*³.] 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. *Dana.*

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 (zō′nūl). *n.* [< L. *zonula*, dim. of *zona*, girdle: see *zone*.] 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.

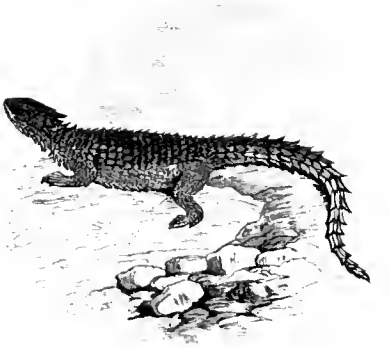
> That riband 'bout my Julia's waste,
> . . . that *zonulet* of love.
> *Herrick*, Upon Julia's Riband.

zonure (zō′nūr), *n.* [< NL. *Zonurus*.] Any lizard of the genus *Zonurus* in a broad sense, or of the family *Zonuridæ:* as, the rough-tailed *zonure*, *Zonurus cordylus*.

Zonuridæ (zō-nū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zonurus* + *-idæ*.] A South African and Madagascar family of agamoid criglossate lacertilians, with cruciform interclavicles, short, simple tongue, and roofed-over supratemporal fossæ, typified by the genus *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-nū-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 *Chamæsaurinæ*.

Zonurus (zō-nū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Merrem), < Gr. *ζώνη*, 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. [From a mere vulgarism, this corruption has passed into wide colloquial use.]

zoöamylin (zō-ō-am′i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *amylin*.] Same as *glycogen*.

zoöbiotism (zō-ō-bī′ō-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *βίος*, life, + *-i-* + *-ism*.] Same as *biotics*.

zoöblast (zō′ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *βλαστός*, germ.] An animal cell; a bioplast (which see).

Zoöcapsa (zō-ō-kap′sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + L. *capsa*, box, chest: see *capsule*.] A genus of fossil barnacles of the Liassic period, representing the oldest known form of *Balanidæ*.

zoöcarp (zō′ō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *zoöspore*.

zoöcaulon (zō-ō-kâ′lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *καυλός*, stem, stalk: see *caul*³, *caulis*.] The erect branching tentaculiferous colony-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. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *chemistry*.] Animal chemistry; the chemistry of the constituents of the animal body.

zoöchemy (zō′ō-kem-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. **chemy* (F. *chimie*): see *alchemy*.] Same as *zoöchemistry*. *Dunglison.*

zoöchlorella (zō-ō-klō-rel′ä), *n.*; pl. *zoöchlorellæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *χλωρός*, pale-green, + dim. *-ella*.] One of the green pigmentary particles, or minute corpuscles of green coloring matter, which are found in various low invertebrates, as the hydras among polyps and the stentors among infusorians. Compare *zoöxanthella*.

zoöcyst (zō′ō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *κύστις*, bladder.] A cyst, formed by various protozoans and protophytes, whose contents break up into many germinal granules or spores; a kind of sporocyst.

zoöcystic (zō-ō-sis′tik), *a.* [< *zoöcyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a zoöcyst.

zoöcytial (zō-ō-sit′i-al), *a.* [< *zoöcytium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a zoöcytium.

zoöcytium (zō-ō-sit′i-um), *n.*; pl. *zoöcytia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *κύτος*, cavity.] The common gelatinous matrix or support of certain compound or colonial infusorians, composed of a substance secreted by and containing the individual animalcules; an infusorial syncytium; a zoötheeium. Compare *zoödendrium*. See cut under *Epistylis*.

zoödendrial (zō-ō-den′dri-al), *a.* [< *zoödendri-um* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a zoödendrium.

zoödendrium (zō-ō-den′dri-um), *n.*; pl. *zoödendria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *δένδρον*, tree.] The zoöcytium or zoötheeium of certain infusorians, which is much branched or of arborescent form. *W. S. Kent.* See cut under *Epistylis*.

zoödynamic (zō″ō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *δυναμικός*, dynamic: see *dynamic*.] Of or pertaining to zoödynamics.

zoödynamics (zō″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 biology: correlated with *zoöphysics*.

zoœa, zoœal, *n.* See *zoëa, zoëal*.

zoœcial (zō-ē′shi-al), *a.* [< *zoœci-um* + *-al*.] Having the character of a zoœcium; of or pertaining to the zoœcia of polyzoans.

zoœcium (zō-ē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *zoœcia* (-ä). [< Gr. *ζῷον*, 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, 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 *zoëform*.

zoöerythrin (zō″ō-e-rith′rin), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ine*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*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420. Also *zoönerythrin*.

zoöfulvin (zō-ō-ful′vin), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + L. *fulvus*, tawny, + *-in*².] 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., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *γαμετή*, a wife, etc.] In *bot.*, a motile gametc. Also *planogamete*.

zoögamous (zō-og′a-mus), *a.* [< *zoögam-y* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to zoögamy; noting the pairing of animals or their sexual reproduction.

zoögamy (zō-og′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *γάμος*, marriage.] The coupling, mating, or pairing of animals of opposite sexes for the purpose of reproduction or propagation of their kind; sexual reproduction; gamogenesis.

zoögen (zō′ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A glairy organic substance found on the surface of the thermal waters of Baden and elsewhere. Also called *zoïodin*.

zoögenic (zō-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *zoögen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoögeny, or the origination of animals.

zoögeny (zō-oj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-γενεια*, production: see *-geny*.] The fact or the doctrine of the origination of living beings and the formation of their parts or organs. Also *zoögony*.

zoögeog. An abbreviation, used in this work, of *zoögeography*.

zoögeographer (zō″ō-jē-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *zoögeograph-y* + *-er*¹.] One who studies the geographical distribution of animals, or is versed in zoögeography.

It is therefore . . . the business of the *zoögeographer*, who wishes to arrive at the truth, to ascertain what groups of animals are wanting in any particular locality. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 738.

zoögeographic (zō-ō-jē-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *zoögeograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoögeography; faunistic; chorological.

zoögeographical (zō-ō-jē-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *zoögeographic* + *-al*.] Same as *zoögeographic*.

zoögeography (zō-ō-jē-og′ra-fi). *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *geography*.] The science or the description of the distribution of animals on 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 bearing 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 attained in depicting civil or political boundaries. Zoögeography 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*, 6, and *region*, 7.

zoöglœa (zō-ō-glē′ä), *n.*; pl. *zoöglœæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *γλοιός*, a sticky substance.] 1. A peculiar colony of *Schizomycetes* in which they form a jelly-like mass by the swelling 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 elements are glued together by their greatly swollen and diffluent cell-walls becoming contiguous. It corresponds to the palmella stage of certain of the lower algæ.

Bacteria sometimes form a jelly-like mass by the swelling up of their cell-membranes; this is the *zoöglœa* stage.
Bessey, Botany, p. 212.

2. 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 scum, which is termed by Prof. Cohn the *Zoöglœa*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 303.

zoöglœic (zō-ō-glē'ik), *a.* [< *zoöglœa* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of zoöglœa; pertaining to zoöglœa.

zoöglœoid (zō-ō-glē'oid), *a.* [< *zoöglœa* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling, characteristic of, or belonging to the zoöglœa stage or condition of a micro-organism.

zoögonidium (zō″ō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *zoögonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, 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 *zoögonidia*, forming sixteen small and new colonies.
Bessey, Botany, p. 221.

zoögonous (zō-og'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ζωογάνος, producing animals, < ζῷον, animal, + -γονος, producing: see *-gonous.*] Same as *viviparous.*

zoögony (zō-og'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ζωογονία, production of animals, < ζῷον, animal, + -γονία, production: see *-gony.*] Same as *zoögeny.*

zoögraft (zō'ō-gräft), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. *graft.*] In *surg.*, a piece of living tissue taken from one of the lower animals to supply a defect in the human body by grafting it on the latter. Also *zoöplastic graft.*

zoögrapher (zō-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *zoögraph-y* + *-er.*] A zoögraphist.

zoögraphic (zō-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *zoögraph-y* + *-ic.*] Descriptive of animals; pertaining to zoögraphy.

zoögraphical (zō-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *zoögraphic* + *-al.*] Same as *zoögraphic.*

zoögraphist (zō-og'ra-fist), *n.* [< *zoögraph-y* + *-ist.*] One who describes or depicts animals; a descriptive zoölogist.

zoögraphy (zō-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The description of or a treatise on animals; descriptive zoölogy.

zoögyroscope (zō-ō-jī'rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, 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 constantly changing picture. This device is used in the exhibition of continuous series of instantaneous pictures of animals in motion, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

zoöid (zō'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ζῳοειδής, like an animal, < ζῷον, animal, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Like an animal: of the nature of animals; having an animal character, form, aspect, or mode of existence, as an organism endowed with life and motion. See II.

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 compose a zoön; 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 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 micrococci; a protistan, as a moner; one of the lowest protozoans; a protophyte. Such zoöids are microscopic, and for the most part of extreme minuteness. See the distinctive names, and *Monera, Primatia, 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. Zoöids of this class are mainly germinal or reproductive. The female 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 *spores.* See *spore*[2], *spore-formation, oöspore, zoöspore, sporozoöid, antherozoid, spermatozoöid*, and *spermatozoön*, with various cnts. The foregoing definitions are independent of any distinction to be drawn between plants and animals; the following are zoölogical. (*c*) Any animal organism which has acquired separate existence from another by partition of that other into two or more in the processes of fission, gemmation, and the like. Such cases are numerous and diverse. Viewing the zoön or zoölogical unit as the entire product of an impregnated ovum, the parts or persons into which it may be subsequently separated, without any true sexual generation, and consequently without the origination of a new zoön, are appropriately termed *zoöids.* The simplest case is when a zoön breaks into two or more pieces, and every piece proceeds to grow the part which it lacks, and thus becomes wholly like the organism from which it was detached. Various annelids offer a case in point. Another and large class of cases is furnished by hydrozoans which suffer segmentation directly, or detach from their main stock various parts, as free medusoids and the like, these zoöids serving to found new organisms. Allman defines the zoöid of a hydrozoan as a more or less independent product of non-sexual reproduction. Proliferation or strobilation of parts which may become detached is also well illustrated in the proglottides or deutoscolices which form the joints of tapeworms; these are zoöids in so far as the parent worm is concerned, consisting of detachable genitals containing the elements of a new sexual generation. A similar multiplication by zoöids without generation takes place among tunicates; it is unknown of true vertebrates. One of the most interesting cases is afforded in the parthenogenesis of some insects, as aphids, in which, by a sort of internal gemmation, swarms of zoöidal aphids are budded in succession from one another to several removes from the original impregnation. The term *zoöid* with some writers specifies all these "inferior individuals" which thus intervene in alternation of generation between the products of proper sexual reproduction; and such have been described as "the detached portions of an individual in discontinuous development." (*d*) Any one of the recognizably distinct persons of a compound organism, whether actually detached or detachable or not; any member of a colonial or social aggregate, as the polypites of a polypidom, the polypides of a polyzoary, and the like. Such zoöids offer every degree of separateness or separability. In some cases they are extremely numerous, all alike, and inseparable from the common stock which they fabricate and inhabit, as the members of a coral or seamat. In other cases they are less numerous, and but slightly connected, and all alike, as the several members of a composite sea-anemone of the genus *Zoanthus* (see cut there). But the zoöids of many hydrozoans, for instance, are quite different in both form and function, in the same individual, for the purpose of division of labor; and the zoöids which thus act as the different organs of one individual are commonly distinguished by name, as *gonozoöids, gasterozoöids, dactylozoöids, spirozoöids*, etc. See the distinctive names. Also *zoönite* (a mistaken use).

zoöidal (zō-oi'dal), *a.* [< *zoöid* + *-al.*] Same as *zoöid.*

zooks (zůks), *interj.* A minced oath: same as *gadzooks.* [Obsolete or (rarely) archaic.]

Zooks! see how brave they march.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 2.

Zooks! are we pilchards, that they sweep the streets,
And count fair prize what comes into their net?
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

zoöl. An abbreviation of *zoölogy.*

zoölater (zō-ol'a-tėr), *n.* [< *zoölatry*, after *idolater.*] One who worships animals or practises zoölatry.

zoölatria (zō-ō-lā'tri-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *zoölatry.*

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 zoölatry; of or relating to zoölatry.

zoölatry (zō-ol'a-tri), *n.* [< NL. *zoolatria*, < Gr. ζῷον, 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 relations.

zoölite (zō'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, 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 *zoölitic.*

zoölitic (zō-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *zoölite* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a zoölite; relating to zoölites. Also *zoölithic.*

zoöloger (zō-ol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *zoölogy* + *-er.*] A zoölogist. [Now rare.]

zoölogic (zō-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *zoölogy* + *-ic.*] Same as *zoölogical.*

zoölogical (zō-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *zoölogic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to zoölogy.—**Zoölogical 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.). Zoological areas regarded vertically, or as to depth of water, are often called *zones* or *belts.* See *zone*, *n.*, 4.

zoölogically (zō-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a zoölogist; on the principles or according to the doctrines of zoölogy; from a zoölogical standpoint.

zoölogist (zō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *zoölog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in zoölogy; a biologist.

zoölogy (zō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *zoologie* = Sp. *zoología* = Pg. It. *zoologia* = G. *zoologie*, < NL. *zoologia*, < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** The science of animals; the natural history of the animal kingdom; the body of fact and doctrine derived from the scientific study of that series of organisms whose highest term is man: correlated with *phytology* (or botany) as one of the two main branches of biology. The connotation 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 zoölogy freed from the former restriction of its scope to the mere formalities of description, classification, and nomenclature (which constitute only *systematic zoölogy*) 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.; *ontogeny*, or the origination of the individual animal; *embryology*, or the prenatal life-history of organisms; *paleontology* or *paleozoölogy*, the history of animals in geologic time; *zoögeography*, the history of animals as to their spatial relations; *zoötomy* or *zoöphysics*, the comparative anatomy of animals; *zoödynamics* or *biodynamics*, animal physiology; *zoöchemistry*, the chemistry of animal substances and tissues; *zoöpsychology*, the science of animal instincts; *zootechnics, bionomics*, or *thremmatology*, which regards the relations of living animals to man; and various other cognate branches of the general science. The name *zoölogy* 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 zoölogical group can be clearly recognized is that ascribed to Moses, which was based primarily upon certain hygienic and sacerdotal considerations: for the "clean" bessts that "cleave the hoof" sre ruminants; certsin "unclean" birds are carrion-feeding birds of prey, as the vulture; and the non-ruminant artiodactyls (swine) are characterized with special emphasis. The germ of modern zoology, as of other sciences, is commonly ascribed to Aristotle. Though he tabulated no scheme, his three treatises on zoölogical subjects include a classification which shows great discernment. He divided the animal kingdom into two main branches: (1) Ἔναιμα, *Enæma*, or 'blooded' animals, in the four classes of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes—the *Vertebrata*, and nearly as they stand to-day; (2) Ἄναιμα, *Anæma*, or 'bloodless' animals, exactly the *Invertebrata*, of which he had four classes, his Μαλάκια being cephalopods; Μαλακόστρακα, crustaceans; Ἔντομα, insects (other arthropods than crustaceans); and Ὀστρακοδέρματα, univalve and bivalve mollusks (together with sea-urchins). Pliny the naturalist was an industrious and indiscriminate compiler; and no name of special note in zoölogy appears again until the middle of the sixteenth century, when the almost simultaneous works of three authors securely founded the science and greatly enlarged its scope. Wotton (1552) followed Aristotle, but added to the system the *Zoöphyta* (which long afterward became the *Vermes* of Linnæus and the *Radiata* of Cuvier, and continue to be the "zoöphytes" of the present day); Gesner and Belon published treatises in 1555; and in 1560 wss started at Naples a society which had zoölogy among its objects, the Academia Secretorum Natuiæ, suppressed by the church. The period between Gesner and Linnæus is sometimes styled the "heroic age" of zoölogy. The advance upon Gesner was comparatively unmarked for a hundred years from his death in 1565; but the latter half of the seventeenth century witnessed great progress. The collection of animals from distant parts of the world increased; such anatomical examinations as had been practicable and had long been practised without the sid of the microscope were carried on with that instrument; and several still-existing societies were founded—the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum (in 1651), the Royal Society (chartered in 1662), and soon afterward the Paris Academy, under Louis XIV. The immediate predecessor of Linnæus in this period was John Ray (1628–1705), who fixed the word *species* in the sense it was to bear from his day to Darwin, and did more than any other person to make the "Systema Naturæ" of the Swedish naturalist possible. This work passed through twelve editions (1735–68) in the lifetime of its author; the present binomial system of nomenclature was first applied consistently to zoology in the tenth edition (1758). Linnæus also gave fixity to certain graded groups above the species—namely, the genus, order, and class of the "Regnum Animale"—and he recognized the variety below the species. The classes in 1766 were six: *Mammalia*, with 7 orders; *Aves*, 6 orders; *Amphibia*, 3 orders; *Pisces*, 4 orders; *Insecta*, 7 orders; *Vermes*, 5 orders. The Linnean diagnoses were always crisp and sententious, if not always correct; and, faulty or inadequate as any of them may now appear to be, the practical convenience of this machinery of classification and nomenclature is inestimable. Though the notion of the fixity of species and other groups as special creations, to which this system gave rise, is now known to be radically fallacious, the Linnean classification acquired almost the character of dogma, such as had many centuries before attached to the writings of Aristotle and to the Mosaic traditions. This system may be said to have culminated with the close of the eighteenth century; and the early years of the nineteenth wrought important changes, both in form and substance, notably at the hands of Lamarck and Cuvier. Lamarck was the pivot upon which zoölogy turned from Linnæus to Darwin. His "Zoological Philosophy" of 1809 is separated by a half-century to a year from the "Systema Naturæ" of 1758, and by exactly a half-century from Darwin's "Origin of Species," which was first published in November, 1859. Lamarckianism brought up the whole subject of modern

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 orders 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 protozoans); of H. Milne-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, iconographic, 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 solution of broader biological problems (phylogeny) — the development of the theory of evolution being itself an illustration of its own 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 *theriology*, the formal science of mammals; *ornithology*, of birds; *herpetology*, of reptiles, including amphibians; *ichthyology*, of fishes in their several classes; *conchology* or *malacology*, of mollusks; *carcinology* or *crustaceology*, of crustaceans; *entomology*, of insects (more extensive than all the others combined); *helminthology*, of worms; and *zoophytology*, of zoophytes. From some of these again subdivisions are formed, in consequence either of the intrinsic importance 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 mammals; *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 all the departments of zoology has the most direct and important bearing upon human welfare and happiness.

Zooloo, *n.* and *a.* See *Zulu*.

zoömagnetic (zō ō-mag-net'ik), *a.* [< *zoömagnet(ism)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoömagnetism.

zoömagnetism (zō-ō-mag'ne-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, 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 *zoomagnetism*.
Proc. Soc. Psychical Research (London), July, 1891, p. 291.

zoömancy (zō'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, 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.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. *mechanics*.] Same as *zoödynamics*.

zoömelanin (zō-ō-mel'a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *-in*².] A black pigment derived from the feathers of some birds.

zoömetric (zō-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< *zoömetr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoömetry.

zoömetry (zō-om'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure.] Measurement of the proportionate lengths or sizes of the parts of animals: correlated with *anthropometry*.

zoömorphic (zō-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + μορφή, form.] 1. Representative of animals, or of their characteristic forms, as a work of art; of or pertaining to zoömorphism: correlated with *anthropomorphic*. — 2. Especially, representing or symbolizing the conception of a god under the form of an animal whose characteristic traits or habits suggest the idea attached to the god. The most thoroughly zoömorphic religion was probably that of the ancient Egyptians, resulting in a complex system of zoölatry, many elements of which were appropriated and adapted by the Greeks and Romans.

Oghams, 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.

Under Dynasty XII. the gods that had previously been represented in art as beasts appear in their later shapes, often half anthropomorphic half *zoömorphic*, dog-headed, cat-headed, hawk-headed, bull-headed men and women.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 428.

zoömorphism (zō-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *zoömorph-ic* + *-ism*.] 1. The character of being zoömorphic; zoömorphic 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.* [< *zoömorph-ic* + *-y*³.] Same as *zoömorphism*.

zoön (zō'on), *n.*; pl. *zoa* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, an animal; cf. ζωή, life; < ζάειν, ζῆν, Ionic ζώειν, 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 impregnated ovum, which may or may not be divided into persons or zoöids without true generation. See *zoöid*.

It is urged that whether the development of the fertilized germ be continuous or discontinuous is a matter of secondary importance; that the totality of living tissue to which the fertilized 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 mammal or bird, which may properly claim the title of a *zoon*, or by any such group of animals as the numerous Medusæ that have been developed from the same egg, which are to be severally distinguished as zoöids. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 73.

Zoa impersonalia, organisms resulting from the coalescence 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.

zoönerythrin (zō-on-e-rith'rin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + ἐρυθρός, red, + *-in*².] Same as *zoöerythrin*. Also *zoönerythrine*.

zoönic (zō-on'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + *-ic*.] Relating to animals; obtained or derived from animal substance: as, *zoönic* acid. — **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. ζῷον, animal, + *-ite*².] 1. One of the rings, segments, or somites of which the body of a worm, crustacean, 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 *zoöid*: a mistaken use of the word. *Eng. Cyclop.* (*Zoöl.*), IV. 561. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

zoönitic (zō-ō-nit'ik), *a.* [< *zoönite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a zoönite; somitic.

zoönomia (zō-ō-nō'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (the title of a celebrated treatise by Dr. Erasmus Darwin): see *zoönomy*.] Same as *zoönomy*.

zoönomic (zō-ō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *zoönom-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoönomy.

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. ζῷον, 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 economy of animals; animal physiology.

zoönosis (zō-on'ō-sis), *n.*; pl. *zoönoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + νόσος, disease.] A disease communicated to man from the lower animals. Hydrophobia and glanders are examples of zoönoses.

zoönosology (zō″ō-nō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. *nosology*.] The classification of diseases affecting the lower animals; a system of zoöpathology; zoöpathy.

zoöparasite (zō-ō-par'ạ-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + παράσιτος, parasite.] A parasitic animal.

zoöpathology (zō″ō-pā-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. *pathology*.] The study of disease in animals; veterinary pathology.

zoöpathy (zō-op'ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + πάθος, suffering.] Animal pathology; the science of the diseases of animals, excepting man. See *zoötherapy*.

Zoöphaga (zō-of'ạ-gạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *zoophagus*: see *zoöphagous*.] 1. [*l. c.*] Flesh-eating or carnivorous animals collectively considered: a term of no exact classificatory meaning. — 2. The carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials, as collectively distinguished from the herbivorous marsupials, or *Botanophaga*. The opossum is an example. — 3†. A division of gastropods including carnivorous forms. *Lamarck*, 1822.

zoöphagan (zō-of'ạ-gạn), *n.* A carnivorous animal; a sarcophagan; especially, a member of the *Zoöphaga*, 2.

zoöphagous (zō-of'ạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. *zoophagus*, Gr. ζωοφάγος, living on animal food, < ζῷον, animal, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Devouring animals; sarcophagous; carnivorous: opposed to *phytophagous*. 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*.

zoöphilist (zō-of'i-list), *n.* [< *zoöphil-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), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + *-φιλία*, love, < φιλεῖν, love.] A love of animals; a sympathy or tender care for living creatures which prevents all unnecessary acts of cruelty or destruction. *Cornhill Mag.*

zoöphoric (zō-ō-for'ik), *a.* [< *zoöphor-us* + *-ic*.] Bearing a living being, or a figure or figures of one or more men or animals: as, a *zoöphoric* column.

zoöphorus (zō-of'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζωοφόρος, a frieze bearing the figures of living beings, < ζῷον, animal, + *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] In *anc. 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 cuts under *Doric* and *Hellenic*.

zoöphysics (zō-ō-fiz'iks), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, 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-Dynamics, *Zoo-Physics*, Zoo-Chemistry. — The pursuit of the learned physicians — anatomy and physiology: exemplified by Harvey, Haller, Hunter, Johann Müller.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 803.

Zoöphyta (zō-of'i-tạ), *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 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 cœlenterates (actinozoans, hydrozoans, and ctenophorans), all the echinoderms (starfishes, sea-urchins, holothurians, and crinoids), 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 cœlenterates, 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 *Cœlentera* or *Cœlenterata*; in which case it would cover the *Actinozoa*, *Hydrozoa*, *Ctenophora*, 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, jellyfishes, sea-anemones, and sponges.

zoöphyte (zō'ō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *zoöphyton*, < Gr. ζωόφυτον (Aristotle), lit. 'animal-plant,' < ζῷον, animal, + φυτόν, plant.] A member of the *Zoöphyta*, 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, seaanemones, 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 cœlenterates.—**Glass-rope zoöphytes**†, the glass-rope sponges, or *Hyalonemidæ* (which see).

zoöphyte-trough (zō′ō-fīt-trôf), *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 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. Knight.*

zoöphytic (zō-ō-fit′ik), *a.* [< *zoöphyte* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a zoöphyte; of or pertaining to zoöphytes; phytozoic.—**Zoöphytic series**, the series of animals composing the *Zoöphyta* as defined by Haeckel and Huxley, beginning with the lowest sponges and ending with the highest cœlenterates.

zoöphytical (zō-ō-fit′i-kal), *a.* [< *zoöphytic* + *-al.*] Same as *zoöphytic.*

zoöphytoid (zō-of′i-toid), *a.* [< *zoöphyte* + *-oid.*] Resembling a zoöphyte; related to the zoöphytes.

zoöphytological (zō-ō-fī-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *zoöphytolog-y* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to zoöphytology.

zoöphytologist (zō″ō-fī-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *zoöphytolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the natural history of zoöphytes. *R. F. Tomes*, Geol. Mag. (1885), p. 549.

zoöphytology (zō″ō-fī-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ζῳόφυτον, zoöphyte, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science or natural history of zoöphytes.

zoöphyton (zō-of′i-ton), *n.*; pl. *zoöphyta* (-tä). [NL.: see *zoöphyte.*] A zoöphyte.

zoöplastic (zō-ō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + πλάσσειν, form: see *plastic.*] In *surg.*, noting a plastic operation by which living tissue is transplanted from one of the lower animals to man; of or pertaining to zoögrafts.—**Zoöplastic graft.** Same as *zoögraft.*

zoöpraxinoscope (zō-ō-prak′si-nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, 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 (zō″ō-sī-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, 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.* [< *zoöscop-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to zoöscopy.

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.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] A kind of hallucination in which imaginary animal forms are perceived.

zoösperm (zō′ō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + σπέρμα, seed.] 1. Same as *zoöspermium.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *zoöspore.*

zoöspermatic (zō″ō-spėr-mat′ik), *a.* [< *zoösperm* + *-atic*[2] (see *spermatic*).] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a zoösperm; spermatozoic.

zoöspermium (zō-ō-spėr′mi-um), *n.*; pl. *zoöspermia* (-ä). [NL.: see *zoösperm.*] The sperm-cell, or male seed-cell; a spermatozoön. Also *zoösperm.*

zoösporange (zō′ō-spō-ranj), *n.* [< NL. *zoösporangium.*] Same as *zoösporangium.*

zoösporangial (zō″ō-spō-ran′ji-al), *a.* [< *zoösporangium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a zoösporangium.

zoösporangium (zō″ō-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *zoösporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + σπορά, seed, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel.] In *bot.*, a sporangium or spore-case in which zoöspores or zoögametes are produced. See *sporangium*, and cuts under *Puccinia* and *spermogonium.*

There is then formed in each *zoösporangium* a number of zoöspores. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 14.

zoöspore (zō′ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + σπορά, seed: see *spore.*] 1. In *bot.*, a spore capable of moving about; a motile spore, or swarm-spore. Zoöspores are produced by many algæ, and occur also in some fungi (*Peronosporeæ*, *Saprolegniceæ*, *Myxomycetes*, etc.); they are spores destitute for a time of any cell-wall, and motile by means of either cilia or pseudopodia. See *spore*[2], *macrozoöspore* 2, and cut under *Chytrophora.* Also *zoösperm.*

2. An animal spore; one of the minute flagelliform bodies which issue from the sporocyst of sporiparous animalcules; a swarm-spore. *Cienkowski*, 1865.

Also *zoöcarp.*

Zoösporeæ (zō-ō-spō′rē-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.* [< *zoöspore* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a zoöspore; pertaining to zoöspores.

zoösporiferous (zō″ō-spō-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< *zoöspore* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing zoöspores.

zoötaxy (zō′ō-tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + τάξις, arrangement.] The science of the classification of animals; systematic zoölogy. Compare *phytotaxy.*

zoötechnic (zō-ō-tek′nik), *a.* and *n.* [< *zoötechn-y* + *-ic.*] I, *a.* Of or pertaining to zoötechny.

II, *n.* Zoötechny.

zoötechnics (zō-ō-tek′niks), *n.* Same as *zoötechny.*

zoötechny (zō′ō-tek-ni), *n.* [< NL. *zoötechnia*, < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + τέχνη, art.] Domestication of animals; the breeding and keeping of animals in domestication or captivity. See *acclimatization.*

zoötheca (zō-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *zoöthecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + θήκη, case.] The case or sheath of a zoösperm; a cell containing a spermatozoöid.

zoöthecal (zō-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *zoötheca* + *-al.*] Of the nature of or forming a zoötheca.

zoöthecial (zō-ō-thē′si-al), *a.* [< *zoöthecium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a zoöthecium.

zoöthecium (zō-ō-thē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *zoöthecia* (-si-ä). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + θηκίον, easket, dim. of θήκη, case, chest: see *zoötheca.*] A compound tubular investment or domiciliary sheath in which certain infusorians are inclosed. Compare *zoöcytium*, *zoödendrium.*

For these aggregations of ordinary simple loricæ the distinctive title of *zoothecia* has been adopted. *W. S. Kent*, Manual of Infusoria, p. 61.

zoötheism (zō′ō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. *theism*[1].] The attribution of deity to an animal: the treatment of animals or animal forms as objects of worship. See *zoölatry* and *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 *zoötheism.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 63.

zoötheistic (zō″ō-thē-is′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoötheism; relating to the worship of animals; zoölatrous. See *zoömorphic*, 2.

The prophets tried to pull the Israelites too rapidly through the *zootheistic* and physitheistic stages into monotheism. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 208.

zoötherapy (zō-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. *therapy.*] The treatment of disease in the lower animals; veterinary therapeutics.

Zoötoca[1] (zō-ot′ō-kä), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. ζωοτόκος, viviparous, < ζῷον, animal, + τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth.] A genus of oviviparous lizards, of the family *Lacertidæ*, very near *Lacerta* proper. There are about 8 species, chiefly of southern Europe and of Africa, as the well-known *Z. vivipara.*

Zoötoca[2] (zō-ot′ō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Zoötoca*[1].] Same as *Vivipara.* In its application to mammals, the term is traceable to Aristotle.

zoötocology (zō″ō-tō-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ζωοτόκος, 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 ten years. *Nature*, XXXVII. 70.

zoötomical (zō-ō-tom′i-kal), *a.* [< *zoötomic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to zoötomy.

zoötomically (zō-ō-tom′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of or according to the principles of zoötomy.

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.

zoötomist (zō-ot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *zoötom-y* + *-ist.*] One who dissects the bodies of animals; one who is versed in zoötomy; a comparative anatomist.

zoötomy (zō-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, 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 *vivisection.*

zoötrope (zō′ō-trōp), *n.* Same as *zoëtrope.*

An ingenious and effective application of the *zoötrope*, for the illustration of the relation between certain isomeric forms. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 9097.

zoötrophic (zō-ō-trof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + *-τροφος*, < τρέφειν, nourish.] Serving for the nourishment of animals; of or pertaining to animal alimentation.

zoöxanthella (zō″ō-zan-thel′ä), *n.*; pl. *zoöxanthellæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + ξανθός, yellow, + *-ella.*] One of the yellow pigmentary particles, or minute corpuscles of yellow coloring matter, found in certain radiolarians.

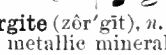
zoozoo (zō′zō), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *coo*, *croo.*] The wood-pigeon. [Prov. Eng.]

zope (zōp), *n.* [G.] A certain fresh-water bream of Europe, *Abramis ballerus.*

Zopherus (zof′e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1840), < Gr. ζοφερός, dusky, < ζόφος, darkness, gloom.] A genus of tenebrionid beetles, remarkable for their large size, bold sculpture, and special coloration, the elytra having shining callosities. About 15 species are known, all from South America, Mexico, and the southwestern United States.

zopilote (zō-pi-lō′te), *n.* [Also *tzopilotl*; < Mex. *tzopilotl.*] One of the smaller American vultures or *Cathartidæ*, as the turkey-buzzard or carrion-crow; a gallinazo; a urubu. See *aura*[2], and cuts under *Cathartes* and *urubu.*

zopissa (zō-pis′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζώπισσα, pitch and wax from old ships, < ζω- (?) + πίσσα, pitch: see *pitch*[2].] 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 desiccative properties. *Simmonds.*

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 metric figure  .

zorgite (zôr′gīt), *n.* [< *Zorge* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A metallic mineral consisting of the selenides of lead and copper, found at Zorge, in the Harz 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 genus *Zorilla.*—2. Some Central or South American skunk; one of the *Mephitinæ*, as the conepate; a zorrino. See cut under *Conepatus.*

Zorilla (zō-ril′ä), *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 *Ictonyx 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., < *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 *Mephitinæ*. 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'tėr), *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 the North Atlantic.

Zoroasteridæ (zō'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 water-feet, attaining a diameter 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; relating to or connected with Zoroastrianism.

II. *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.* [< *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 prevail over Ahriman in the constant war between them, and redeem him and his ministers, as well as man, from all evil.

Zoroastrism (zō-rō-as'trizm), *n.* [< L. *Zoroastres*, Zoroaster, + *-ism*.] Same as *Zoroastrianism*. [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., IX. 118.

zorra (zor'ä), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *zorra*, fem. of *zorro*, a fox.] A South American skunk: same as *atok*.

zorrino (zo-rē'nō), *n.* [Sp. Amer., dim. of Sp. *zorro*, fox.] A South American skunk. The skunks of the Neotropical region belong to the same subfamily (*Mephitinæ*) as the others of America, but are generically different, and like the conepate.

zorro (zor'ō), *n.* [Sp., a fox.] One of the South American fox-wolves, as *Canis azaræ*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 353.

zorzico, *n.* [Basque.] A kind of song in quintuple or septuple rhythm common among the Basques.

Zosmeridæ (zos-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Zosmerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the superfamily *Coreoidea*, 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'mę-rus), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1833), irreg. < Gr. ζῶμα, a girdle, < ζωννύναι, girdle.] A genus of Old World heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Zosmeridæ*.

zoster (zos'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ζωστήρ, a girdle, < ζωννύναι, 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 chiefly one of a kind worn by men.

The chiton . . . is girt round under the breast, to keep it from falling, by a girdle (*zoster*). *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 453.

2. Same as *herpes zoster* (which see, under *herpes*).

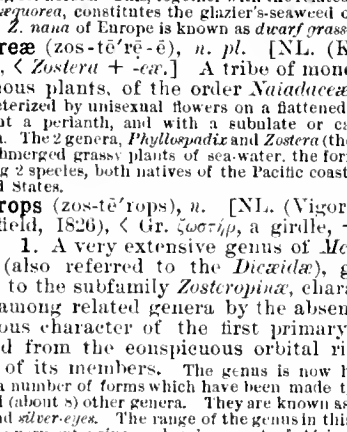
Zostera (zos-tē'rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the long tape-like leaves; < Gr. ζωστήρ, a girdle: see *zoster*.] A genus of aquatic plants, of the order *Naiadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zosteræ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers and ovoid carpels. The 4 species are natives of marine waters of both the Old and the New World. They grow immersed in shallow bays and other waters, often forming large masses, growing from slender creeping rootstocks. The long narrowly linear two-ranked leaves are the place of attachment of great numbers of algæ, and the feeding-places of many of the smaller forms of animal life. *Z. marina* is known in America as *eel-grass* and in England

1, Flowering Plant of Grass-wrack or Eel-grass (*Zostera marina*); 2, the spadix; *a*, anther; *b*, pistil; *c*, fruit.

as *grass-wrack*, also as *turtle-grass*, *sweet-grass*, and *bell-ware;* 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 æquorea*, 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), < *Zostera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Naiadaceæ*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers on a flattened spadix without a perianth, and with a subulate or capillary stigma. The 2 genera, *Phyllospadix* and *Zostera* (the type), are submerged grassy 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. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. ζωστήρ, a girdle, + ὤψ, eye.] 1. A very extensive genus of *Meliphagidæ* (also referred to the *Dicæidæ*), giving name to the subfamily *Zosteropinæ*, characterized among related genera by the absence or spurious character of the first primary, and 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 of 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, Burma, China, and Japan, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, the Papuan Islands, Australia, Tasmania, and most of the Polynesian islands, including New Zealand. The bill is about as long as the head, straight, and broad at the base. The pattern of coloration is characteristic, consisting of olives and yellows as the ground-colors, and the diagnostic white eye-ring of most species. The sexes are alike in plumage. The size is very small, only 4 or 5 inches. About 85 species are recognized as valid. The type is *Z. cærulescens*, of Australia, 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 (Réunion). *Z. mauritiana* is the Manrice warbler of Mauritius. *Z. lugubris*, *Z. borbonica*, *Z. chloronota*, *Z. fallax*, *Z. leucophæa*, *Z. nuuelleri*, *Z. finschi*, and *Z. senegalensis* have severally been made types of other genera. Some of these birds have been placed in *Dicæum*, and are among those known to the French ornithologists as *soui-mangas*.



Silvereye or White-eye (*Zosterops cærulescens*

2. [*l. c.*] Any bird of this genus.

zotheca (zō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *zothecæ* (-sē). [< Gr. ζωθήκη, < ζῆν, live, + θήκη, a receptacle: see *theca*.] In *anc. arch.*, a niche or an alcove; also, a small living-room, or room used by day, as opposed to a sleeping-room or dormitory.

Zouave (zō-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, intrepidity, and hardihood, and for their peculiar drill and showy Oriental uniform. The Zouaves were organized in Algeria in 1831, and consisted at first of two battalions 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.—**Papal or pontifical Zouaves,** a corps of French soldiers organized at Rome in 1860 for the defense of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, under Gen. Lamoricière, 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.

Zouave-jacket (zō-äv'jak'et), *n.* 1. A short jacket, not reaching to the waist, cut 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 directly. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 3.

zoutch (zouch), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To stew, as flounders, whitings, gudgeons, eels, etc., with just enough of liquid to cover them. [Prov. Eng.]

Zr. In *chem.*, the symbol for *zirconium*.

zucchetta (tsůk-ket'tä), *n.* [It. *zucchetta*, a small gourd, a skullcap, dim. of *zucca*, a gourd.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the skullcap of an ecclesiastic, covering the tonsure. 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 cheek-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 *falcon*.

zuisin, *n.* The American widgeon, *Mareca americana*. *Webster's Dict.*, 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, divided into many tribes. In the beginning of the nineteenth 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 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'ėr), *n.* Same as *Kafir*, 3.

zumbooruk (zum'bö-ruk), *n.* [Also *zumbooruck*, *zomboruk*, *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.

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*, etc.

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.* [< *Zuñi* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Zuñis.

All the *Zuñian* clay effigies of owls have horns on their heads. *Science*, VI. 266.

II. *n.* A Zuñi.

zunyite (zū'ni-īt), *n.* [< *Zuñi* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A fluosilicate of aluminium, occurring in glassy transparent tetrahedral crystals of the hardness of quartz: found at the Zuñi mine in Colorado.

zurf (zėrf), *n.* Same as *zarf*.

zwanziger (tswän'tsi-gėr), *n.* [G., < *zwanzig*, twenty.] A silver coin of Austria of the nineteenth century, equivalent to 20 kreutzers, and worth 8⅝ pence English (about 17 cents).

zwieselite (tswē'zel-īt), *n.* [< *Zwiesel* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A variety of triplite found near Zwiesel in Bavaria.

Zwinglian (zwing'- or tswing'gli-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zwingli* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ulrich (Huldreich) Zwingli (1484–1531), a Swiss religious reformer, or his doctrines. Zwingli's revolt from the Roman communion took place at Zurich 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*; < Gr. ζυγόν, a yoke, + ἀδήν, gland.] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Veratreæ*. It is characterized by pedicelled flowers with a flattish perianth nearly equaled in its length by the stamens, 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 panicle, which consists of numerous whitish or greenish flowers. The long 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. glaucus* 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-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. ζυγάδην, jointly, < ζυγόν, a yoke: see *yoke*1.] 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.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of moths, typical of the family *Zygænidæ*, the species of which are known as *burnet-moths*, as *Z. minos*, the transparent burnet; *Z. trifolii*, the five-spotted burnet; *Z. loniceræ*, the narrow-bordered burnet; *Z. filipendulæ*, the six-spotted burnet; etc. It was at first coextensive with the family, but now includes only those forms that have the antennæ claviform, a little longer than the body; the wings elongate, and spotted; the palpi short, hairy, and acute; and the larvæ 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 half-grown condition. Some entomologists 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 name, and it is the genus of fishes that should not be named *Zygæna*.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks, so named by Cuvier in 1817; the hammerheads: now called *Sphyrna* (which see). See cut under *hammerhead*.

zygænid (zī-jē'nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *entom.* and *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the *Zygænidæ*, as a moth or a shark.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Zygænidæ*, whether in entomology or in ichthyology.

Also *zygenid*, *zygænoid*.

Zygænidæ (zī-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 called *Anthroceridæ*. The family comprises a more or less definite and characteristic series of moths intermediate between the *Bombycidæ* and the *Castniidæ*. By most modern authors a section of the old family *Zygænidæ* is separated into a family *Agaristidæ*. The *Zygænidæ* 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 *Zygæna*, while the principal American genera are *Procris*, *Harrisina*, *Ctenucha*, *Lycomorpha*, and *Glaucopis*, the latter containing more than 100 South American species. *Euchromia* is another large genus, comprising more than 150 species, mainly South American. See cut under *Procris*. Also *Zygænæ*, *Zygænides*, *Zygænoidea*, and *Zygenidæ*.

2. In *ichth.*, a family of sharks, named from the genus *Zygæna*: now called *Sphyrnidæ* (which see). See cut under *hammerhead*.

zygænine (zī-jē'nin), *a.* [< *Zygæna* + *-ine*1.] In *ichth.*, same as *zygænid*.

zygænoid (zī-jē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zygæna* + *-oid*.] Same as *zygænid*.

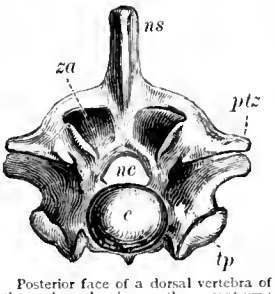
zygal (zī'gal), *a.* [< *zygon* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a zygon; connecting, as a yoke. —2. Formed like the letter H, with a cross-bar connecting two other bars. See *zygon*.

The frequency of the *zygal* or H-shaped form of fissure (of the brain).

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 125.

[Rare in both uses.]

zygantrum (zī-gan'trum), *n.*; pl. *zygantra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + ἄντρον, cave.] In *herpet.*, the fossa 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 vertebra, 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 *za*, the zygantrum; *ptz*, postzygapophysis; *tp*, transverse process; *ns*, neural spine; *nc*, neural canal; *c*, convex posterior face of centrum.

The anterior surface of the arch above the neural canal is 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 succeeding) vertebra. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 201.

zygapophysial (zī-gap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *zygapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a zygapophysis; articular, as a vertebral process.

zygapophysis (zī-ga-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *zygapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + ἀπόφυσις, process: see *apophysis*.] A process upon the neural arch of a vertebra corresponding to that called *oblique* or *articular* in human anatomy, provided with a facet for articulation with the same process of a preceding or succeeding vertebra, thus serving to interlock 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 anterior 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*, *dorsal*, *endoskeleton*, *hypapophysis*, *lumbar*, *vertebra*, *zygantrum*, and *zygosphene*.

zygite (zī'gīt), *n.* [Also erroneously *zeugite*; < Gr. ζυγίτης, < ζυγόν, 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. < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + νῆμα, thread.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, typical of the order *Zygnemaceæ*, having cells with two axile many-rayed chlorophyl-bodies near the central cell-nucleus, each containing a starch-granule, and the zygospore undivided, mostly contracted, and developed in the middle space between two united pairing-cells or in one or the other of the conjugating-cells. Several of the species are among the commonest of fresh-water algæ in both stagnant and running water, forming dense bright-green masses. See cuts under *chlorophyl* and *conjugation*.

Zygnemaceæ (zig-nē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zygnema* + *-aceæ*.] A very distinct order of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Conjugatæ*. The individual consists of a usually simple and unbranched filament of cells placed end to end, and the individuals are joined in filamentous families. The chlorophyl-mass is diffused or of a definite form, often forming a spiral band. Propagation is by means of zoöspores which result from conjugation. See *Conjugatæ*, *conjugation* (with cut), and cut under *chlorophyl*.

Zygnemeæ (zig-nē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zygnema* + *-eæ*.] A subfamily or tribe of fresh-water algæ, of the order *Zygnemaceæ*, characterized by having a mostly contracted, undivided zoöspore, which after a period of rest develops into a germ-cell.

zygobranch (zī'gō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, pair, + βράγχια, gills: see *branchiæ*.] **I.** *a.* Zygobranchiate.

II. *n.* A zygobranchiate mollusk.

Zygobranchia (zī-gō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *zygobranch*.] Same as *Zygobranchiata*.

Zygobranchiata (zī-gō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **zygobranchiatus*: see *zygobranchiate*.] An order or suborder of *Gastropoda*, having paired gill-combs, or right and left ctenidia, symmetrically disposed in the 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 pleurotomarioids, the keyhole-limpets, and the true limpets, and is divided into *Ctenidiobranchiata* and *Phyllidiobranchiata* (the latter being the *Patellidæ* alone). Also called *Zeugobranchia*, *Zygobranchia*. See cuts under *abalone*, *Fissurellidæ*, *Patella*, *patelliform*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Pleurotomariidæ*, 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 etenidia, as certain mollusks; having the characters of or pertaining to the *Zygobranchiata*; zygobranch.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Zygobranchiata*.

zygocardiac (zī-gō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + καρδία = E. *heart*: see *cardiac*.] Noting a certain hard protuberance of the stomach of a crustacean, formed by a thickening of the chitinous lining of the cardiac division (in the crawfish an elongated posterolateral ossicle, connected with the lower end of the anterolateral ossicle, and passing upward and backward to beeome continuous with the pyloric ossicle): correlated with *pterocardiac* and *urocardiac*.

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-toed* and *parrot*.

II. *n.* A yoke-toed bird; a bird having the toes arranged in pairs.

Zygodactyla (zī-gō-dak'ti-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brandt, 1835), fem. of **zygodactylus*: see *zygodactylous*.] 1. A genus of acalephs, of the family *Æquoreidæ*. 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 multungulate 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 arboreicole non-passerine birds whose toes are yoked in pairs, two before 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 Sclater (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 successful. Also *Zygodactyli*.

zygodactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *zygodactyl*.

zygodactylic (zī"gō-dak-til'ik), *a.* [< *zygodactyl* + *-ic*.] Same as *zygodactyl*.

zygodactylism (zī-gō-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [< *zygodactyl* + *-ism*.] The yoking of the toes of a bird's foot in anterior and posterior pairs; the zygodaetyl eharacter or condition of a bird or its toes.

zygodactylous (zī-gō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< *zygodactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *zygodactyl*.

Zygodon (zī'gō-don), *n.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Zeuglodon*, 1. *Owen*.

zygodont (zī'gō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Noting molar teeth whose even number of cusps 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 molar than those of the *zygodont* (quadritubercular) type.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 832.

Zygogomphia (zī-gō-gom'fi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + γομφίος, grinder-tooth.] In Ehrenberg's classification, a division of rotifers.

Zygogramma (zī-gō-gram'ä), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1843), < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + γράμμα, letter.] 1. A notable genus of chrysomelid beetles, comprising about 70 American species, mainly from South America and Mexico. By most American coleopterists 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. *Cope*, 1870.

zygoite (zī'gō-īt), *n.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + *-ite*2.] An organism resulting from the process of zygosis or conjugation.

zygolabialis (zī-gō-lā-bi-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *zygolabiales* (-lēz). [NL., < *zygo(ma)* + *labialis*, labial.] The lesser zygomatic muscle; the zygomaticus minor. *Cones*, 1887. See first cut under *muscle*[1].

zygoma (zī-gō′mä), *n.*; pl. *zygomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ζύγωμα, the zygomatic arch, also a yoke, bolt, bar, < ζυγοῦν, yoke, join, < ζυγόν, a yoke, joining: see *yoke*[1].] **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 zygomatic 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 *z*, with strong superior and inferior processes *a*, *a*′. (Greatly 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 rod, 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 quadratojugal, 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 *Gallinæ*.) In reptiles further modifications occur, such as the completion of the arch behind by union 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. Among batrachians, as the frog, a zygomatic arch is represented by the connection of the maxillary bone, by means of a quadratojugal 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 arch of the embryo (the same that gives rise to the pterygopalatine bar), and when best differentiated is represented by lacrymal, maxillary, jugal, and quadratojugal 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 cavity under the zygomatic process of the temporal bone; the zygomatic fossa. *Brande*.

zygomatic (zī-gō-mat′ik), *a.* [< NL. *zygomaticus*, < *zygoma*, q. v.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the malar or jugal bone, or this bone and its connections; constituting or 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 bone of man, through which pass branches of the superior maxillary nerve; the temporomalar canals: (*a*) the *zygomaticofacial*, or *malar*, running between the orbital and anterior surfaces; (*b*) the *zygomaticotemporal*, or *temporal*, running between the orbital and temporal surfaces.—**Zygomatic crest,** that edge of the human alisphenoid which articulates with the malar.—**Zygomatic diameter,** the greatest distance between the zygomatic arches of the skull.—**Zygomatic fossa.** See *fossa*[1].—**Zygomatic glands,** lymph-nodes found along the course of the internal maxillary artery.—**Zygomatic muscle.** Same as *zygomaticus*.—**Zygomatic process.** See *process*, and cuts under *skull* and *temporal*[2].—**Zygomatic suture,** the squamozygomatic suture; the immovable connection of the squamosal, usually of its zygomatic process, with the malar or jugal bone.—**Zygomatic tuberosity,** that protuberance of the superior maxilla which articulates with the malar.

zygomatici, *n.* Plural of *zygomaticus*.

zygomatico-auricular (zī-gō-mat′i-kō-â-rik′ū-lär), *a.* **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the zygoma and the auricle: as, a *zygomatico-auricular* muscle. See *zygomatico-auricularis*.—**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-rik-ū-lā′ris), *n.* A muscle of the external ear of some animals, which arises from the zygoma and is inserted in the auricle; in man, the attrahens aurem.

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), *a.* 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 *zygomatic*.

zygomaticotemporal (zī-gō-mat′i-kō-tem′pō-ral), *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. See *zygomatic canals*, under *zygomatic*.

zygomaticus (zī-gō-mat′i-kus), *n.*; pl. *zygomatici* (-sī). [NL.: see *zygomatic*.] One of several small subcutaneous muscles arising from or in relation with the zygoma, or malar bone.—**Zygomaticus auricularis,** a muscle of the external ear, the attrahens aurem of man, commonly called *zygomatico-auricularis* (which see).—**Zygomaticus major, zygomaticus minor,** two muscles 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 *muscle*[1].

Zygomaturus (zī-gō-ma-tū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζύγωμα, the zygomatic arch, + οὐρά, 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-môr′fik), *a.* [< *zygomorph-ous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, same as *zygomorphous*.

zygomorphism (zī-gō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< *zygomorph-ous* + *-ism*.] The character of being zygomorphous.

zygomorphous (zī-gō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + μορφή, form.] Yoke-shaped: specifically applied to flowers which can be bisected into 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.* [< *zygomorph-ous* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, same as *zygomorphism*.

zygomycete (zī-gō-mī′sēt), *n.* In *bot.*, a fungus belonging to the group *Zygomycetes*.

Zygomycetes (zī″gō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, a mushroom.] A group of fungi characterized by the production of zygospores. It embraces the *Mucorini*, *Entomophthoreæ*, *Chytridiaceæ*, *Ustilagineæ*, etc.

zygomycetous (zī″gō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Zygomycetes*.

zygon (zī′gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, a yoke, cross-bar: see *yoke*[1].] **1.** 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 bar or yoke, the *zygon*." A zygal fissure contains a bar or *zygon*, a yoke in the most general sense. *B. G. Wilder.*

2. In *anat.*, an H-shaped fissure of the brain, as the parœcipital fissure. It consists of anterior and posterior stipes, anterior and posterior rami, and the connecting bar (the zygon in strictness). *B. G. Wilder.*

Zygonectes (zī-gō-nek′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1854), so called because said to swim in pairs; < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + νήκτης, swimmer.] A large genus of small carnivorous American cyprinodonts; the top-minnows. They are closely related to the killifishes (*Fundulus*), the technical difference being chiefly in the smallness and backwardness of the dorsal fin, which has usually less than ten rays and is commonly inserted behind the front of the anal fin. The top-minnows are on the average smaller than the killifishes, 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; < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + πέταλον, leaf (petal).] A genus of epiphytic orchids, of the tribe *Vandeæ* and subtribe *Cyrtopodieæ*. 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 crest at its base; and by an anther with four obovoid 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. Mackaii*, the original species.

Zygophyceæ (zī-gō-fis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + φῦκος, seaweed, + *-ceæ*.] A group or order of unicellular or multicellular freshwater algæ, 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*, *Zygnemaceæ*, etc.

Zygophyllaceæ (zī″gō-fi-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zygophyll-um* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Zygophylleæ*.

Zygophylleæ (zī-gō-fil′ē-ē), *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 cohort *Geraniales*. It is characterized by flowers which usually bear a fleshy disk, five free glandless sepals, filaments augmented each by a small scale, and a furrowed angled or lobed ovary with two or more filiform 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 nodes. 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 *Zygophyllum* (the type), *Tribulus*, *Guaiacum*, and *Fagonia*; 10 genera are monotypic; two species of *Guaiacum* (lignum-vitæ) become moderate trees. The woody species are remarkable for the extreme hardness of their wood, and several, as *Guaiacum*, produce a bitter and acrid bark. Their detersive foliage is used in the West Indies to scour 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, + φύλλον, leaf.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Zygophylleæ*. It is characterized by opposite bifoliolate leaves, flowers with four or five petals, and a sessile ovary with the ovules fixed upon the axis. There are about 60 species, natives of the Old World and of Australia. They are diminutive shrubs, often prostrate, 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 near the base with a purple or red spot. *Z. Fabago* is the bean-caper of the Levant; its flower-buds are used as capers. The aromatic seeds of *Z. coccineum* are used by the Arabs as pepper. Several species are of local medicinal repute—*Z. Fabago* as a vermifuge, and *Z. simplex*, an Arabian plant of nauseous odor, as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

zygophyte (zī′gō-fīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, 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 of sex. *G. L. Goodale*, Physiol. Bot., p. 439.

zygopleural (zī-gō-plö′ral), *a.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + πλευρά, side.] Bilaterally symmetrical in a strict sense. Zygopleural forms are distinguished as *dipleural* and *tetrapleural*.

Zygosaurus (zī-gō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (Eichwald, 1848), < 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.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + *-ose* after *zygosis*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or characteristic 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 vibratile flagella, and the endoplasm includes no pigmentary bands.

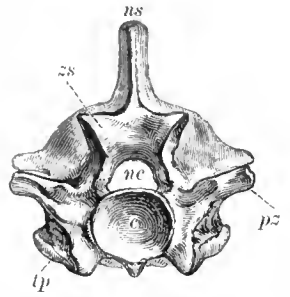
Zygoselmis (zī-gō-sel′mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σεῖρις, noose.] The typical genus of *Zygoselmidæ*. These animalcules are highly plastic and variable in form, with two unequal flagella from the fore end, at the base of which are the mouth and pharynx. *Z. nebulosa* and *Z. inæqualis* inhabit fresh water.

zygosis (zī-gō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζύγωσις, a joining (used in sense of balancing), < ζυγοῦν, 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 *conjugation*, 4.

zygosperm (zī′gō-spėrm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, same as *zygospore*.

zygosphene (zī′gō-sfēn), *n.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σφήν, wedge.] In *herpet.*, the wedge-shaped process from the fore part of the neural arch

of the vertebræ of serpents and some lizards, which fits into a corresponding fossa, the zygantrum, 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*.



Anterior face of a dorsal vertebra of the python, showing *zs*, zygosphene; *pz*, prezygapophysis; *tp*, transverse process; *ns*, neural spine; *nc*, neural canal; *c*, centrum of the procœlian vertebra, whose concavity fits the convexity of the centrum shown under *zygantrum*.

zygosporangium (zī″gō-spō-ran′-ji-um), *n.*; pl. *zygosporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σπορά, seed, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel.] In *bot.*, a sporangium in which zygospores are produced.

zygospore (zī′gō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σπορά, seed.] In *bot.*, a spore formed in the process of reproduction in some algæ and fungi by the union or conjugation of two similar gametes or protoplasmic masses: called *isospore* by Rostafinski. Also *zygosperm*, *zygote*. See *spore*[2], *conjugation*, 4 (with cut).

Zygosporeæ (zī-gō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr ζυγόν, yoke, + σπορά, seed, + *-eæ*.] In Sachs's system of classification, a group of plants characterized by the production of zygospores. It is no longer maintained.

zygosporophore (zī-gō-spor′ō-fōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σπορά, seed, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 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. ζυγωτός, yoked, < ζυγοῦν, yoke: see *zygoma*.] Same as *zygospore*.

Zygotrocha (zī-got′rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + τροχός, wheel.] In Ehrenberg's classification, a division of rotifers: correlated with *Schizotrocha*.

zygotrochous (zī-got′rō-kus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Zygotrocha*.

zygozoöspore (zī-gō-zō′ō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + ζῷον, animal, + σπορά, seed.] In *bot.*, a motile zygospore.

zylo-. For words so beginning, 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.* [< Gr. ζύμη, leaven, + *-ase* (after *diastase*).] Same as *enzym*.

zyme (zīm), *n.* [< Gr. ζύμη, leaven, < ζέειν, boil: see *yeast*.] 1. 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 which act as ferments only when the air is excluded, as distinguished from those which require the presence of air.

zymogen (zī′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-jen′ik), *a.* [As *zymogen* + *-ic*.] Exciting fermentation: as, *zymogenic* organisms.

zymogenous (zī-moj′e-nus), *a.* [As *zymogen* + *-ous*.] Same as *zymogenic*.

zymoid (zī′moid), *a.* [< Gr. *ζυμοείδης, ζυμώδης, like leaven, < ζύμη, leaven, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling a zyme or ferment.

zymologic (zī-mō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *zymolog-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zymology. Also *zumologic*.

zymological (zī-mō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *zymologic* + *-al*.] Same as *zymologic*.

zymologist (zī-mol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *zymolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in zymology. Also *zumologist*.

zymology (zī-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [Also *zumology*; < Gr. ζύμη, leaven, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of or knowledge concerning fermentation.

zymolysis (zī-mol′i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. ζύμη, leaven, + λύσις, dissolving.] Same as *zymosis*, 1.

zymolytic (zī-mō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *zymolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Same as *zymotic*.

> Prof. Salkowski . . . concluded from his researches that fermentative (*zymolytic*) processes are continually taking place in living tissues. *Nature*, XLI. 599.

zymome (zī′mōm), *n.* [< Gr. ζύμωμα, a fermented mixture, < ζυμοῦν, leaven, ferment, < ζύμη, leaven: see *zyme*.] An old name for the gluten of wheat that is insoluble in alcohol. Also *zimome*.

zymometer (zī-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ζύμη, leaven, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of a fermenting liquor. Also *zymosimeter*.

zymophyte (zī′mō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. ζύμη, leaven, + φυτόν, plant.] A bacterioid ferment that liberates fatty acids from neutral fats. *Billings*.

zymoscope (zī′mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ζύμη, leaven, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument, contrived by Zenneck, for testing the fermenting power of yeast, by bringing it in contact with sugar-water and observing the quantity of carbonic anhydrid evolved. *Watts*.

zymosimeter (zī-mō-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ζύμωσις, fermentation, + μέτρον, measure.] Same as *zymometer*.

zymosis (zī-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζύμωσις, fermentation, < ζυμοῦν, ferment: see *zymome*.] 1. Fermentation of any kind. Also *zymolysis*.—2. An infectious or contagious disease.

zymotechnic (zī-mō-tek′nik), *a.* [< Gr. ζύμη, leaven, + τέχνη, art.] Relating to the art of inducing and managing such fermentations as are useful in the arts; pertaining to zymotechnics.

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. ζυμωτικός, < ζύμωσις, fermentation: see *zymosis*.] **I.** *a.* 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 body of a living germ introduced from without.—**Zymotic papilloma**, frambœsia.

II. *n.* Same as *zymotic disease*. See I.

zymotically (zī-mot′i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *zymotic* + *-al* + *-ly*[2].] In a zymotic manner; according to the manner or nature of zymotic diseases.

zymurgy (zī′mėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ζύμη, leaven, + ἔργον, 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 fermentation plays the principal part. *Watts*.

Zyrichthys, *n.* See *Xyrichthys*. *Swainson*, 1839.

zythepsary† (zī-thep′sa-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ζῦθος, beer, + ἑψειν, boil (related to πέσσειν, boil, cook: see *peptic*), + *-ary*.] A brewery or brew-house. [Rare.]

zythum (zī′thum), *n.* [< L. *zythum*, < Gr. ζῦθος, beer, applied to the beer of Egypt and also to that of the northern nations (κοῦρμι).] A kind of beer made by the ancient Egyptians.

Zyxomma (zik-som′ä), *n.* [NL. (Rambur, 1842), prop. *Zeuxomma, < Gr. ζεῦξις, a joining (< ζευγνύναι, join), + ὄμμα, eye: see *ommatidium*.] A genus of Indian dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidæ*, having the head large, the face narrow, the eyes of great size, and the first three abdominal segments vesicular.

LIST OF AMENDED SPELLINGS

RECOMMENDED BY THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON AND THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

THE American Philologieal 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:

1. 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 wel leav room for the unavoidabl 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 mesure represent the similarities of the sounds. But for general practical use there is no advantage in a system which alms 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 alredy long writn regard must necessarily be had to what is practically possibl quite as much as to what is inherently desirabl.
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 themselvs 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 wil be unavoidably offensiv to those who ar first calld upon to uze it; but any sensibl and consistent new system wil 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 elvilized 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 Philologieal Society of London, the two bodies agreed, in 1883, upon certain rules (the Twenty-four Rules) for the correction of the orthography of certain words and classes of words. Subsequently an alphabetieal 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 cases 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 periodicals, 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 capricious 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 amendabl words hav been omitted for reasons such as these: 1. 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*, *c*, *q*, *z*, and syllabic *l* and *n*, ar strange to our print but abundant in our speech. Many of them ar in the list: *hav, freez, singl, eatn*, etc.; but *iz* for *is*, *ov* for *of*, and many other words, as wel 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 valuabl distinction is lost: *casque* from *cask*, *dost* from *dust*.

Unuzual words having a familiar change of ending, as *-le* to *-l*, and simpl derivativs 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.

1. e.— Drop silent *e* when fonetically useless (writing *-er* for *-re*), as in *live* (liv), *single* (singl), *eaten* (eatn), *rained* (raind), etc., *theatre* (theater), etc.
2. ea.— Drop *a* from *ea* having the sound of *e*, as in *feather* (fether), *leather* (lether), etc.
3. o.— For *o* having the sound of *u* in *but* write *u* in *above* (abuv), *tongue* (tung), and the like.
4. ou.— Drop *o* from *ou* having the sound of *u* in *but* in *trouble* (trubl), *rough* (ruf), and the like; for *-our* unaccented write *-or*, as in *honour* (honor), etc.
5. 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: *bailiff* (bailif) (not *hall*, etc.), *battle* (batl), *written* (writn), *traveller* (traveler), etc.
7. 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.
8. gh, ph.— Change *gh* and *ph* to *f* when so sounded: *enough* (enuf), *laughter* (lafter), *phonetic* (fonetic), etc.
9. s.— Change *s* to *z* when so sounded, especially in distinctiv words and in *-ise: abuse*, verb (abuze), *advertise* (advertize), etc.
10. t.— Drop *t* in *teh: catch* (cach), *pitch* (pich), etc.

AMENDED SPELLINGS

abandoned: abandond
abashed: abasht
abhorred: abhord
ablative: ablativ
-able, *unaccented:* -abl
abolishable: abolishabl
abolished: abolisht
abominable: abominabl
abortive: abortiv
above: abuv
abreast: abrest
absolve: absolv
absolved: absolvd
absorbed: absorbd
absorbable: absorbabl
absorptive: absorptiv
abstained: abstaind
abstractive: abstractiv
abuse, *v.*: abuze
abusive: abusiv
accelerative: accelerativ
acceptable: acceptabl
accessible: accessibl
accommodative: accomodativ
accompaniment: 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: addld
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: adventuresum
adversative: adversativ
advertise, -ize: advertize
advertisement: advertizement, 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: allowd
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
amble: ambl
ambled: ambld
ambushed: ambusht
amenable: amenabl
amethystine: amethystin
amiable: amiabl
amicable: amicabl
amorphous: amorfous
amphibia: amfibia
amphibian: amfibian
amphibious: amfibious
amphibrach: amfibrach
amphitheater, -tre: amfitheater
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: angld
anguished: anguisht
anise: anis
ankle: ankl
annealed: anneald
annexed: annext
annoyed: annoyd
annulled: annuld
answered: answerd
anthropophagy: anthropofagy
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: apprehensibl
apprehensive: apprehensiv
approachable: approachabl
approached: approacht
approvable: approvabl
approximative: approximativ
aquiline: aquilin, -ine
arable: arabl
arbitrable: arbitrabl
arbor, arbour: arbor
arched: archt
ardor, ardour: ardor
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
asphalt: asfalt
asphyxia: asfyxia
assailable: assailabl
assailed: assaild
assayed: assayd
assemble: assembl
assembled: assembld
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
attained: attaind
attempered: attemperd
attentive: attentiv
attractive: attractiv
attributable: attributabl
attributive: attributiv
audible: audibl
augmentative: augmentativ
auricle: auricl
authoritative: authoritativ
autobiographer: autobiografer
autobiography: autobiografy
autograph: autograf
available: availabl
availed: availd
avalanche: avalanch
averred: averd
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: bald
banged: bangd
banished: banisht
bankable: bankabl
banked: bankt
bantered: banterd
barbed: barbd
bareheaded: 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
bauded: bawld
bayoncted, -etted: bayoneted
beadle: beadl
beagle: beagl
beaked: beakt
beamed: beamd
bearable: bearabl
beaten: beatn
beauteous: beuteous
beautiful: beutiful
beautify: beutify
beauty: beuty
becalmed: becalmd
beckoned: beckond
become: becum
becoming: becuming
bedabble: bedabl
bedabbled: bedabld
bedecked: bedeckt
bedeviled, -illed: bedevild
bedewed: bedewd
bedimmed: bedimd
bedraggle: bedragl
bedraggled: bedragld
bedrenched: bedrencht
bedridden: bedridn
bedropped: bedropt
bedstead: bedsted
beetle: beetl
beeves: beevs
befallen: befalln
befell: befel
befooled: befoold
befouled: befould
befriend: befrend
begged: begd
begone: begon
begotten: begotn
behavior, -our: behavior
behead: beheded
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
bescemed: 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
bewrayed: bewrayd
biased, biassed: biast
bibliographer: bibliografer
bibliography: bibliografy
bicephalous: bicefalous
bickered: bickerd
bicolored, bicoloured: biculord
bilked: bilkt
bill: bil
billed: bild
binnacle: binnacl
binocle: binocl
biographer: biografer
biography: biografy
bissextile: bissextil
bister, bistre: bister
bitten: bitn
bivalve: bivalv
blabbed: blabd
blackballed: blackballd
blacked: blackt
blackened: blackend
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: bless-ed, blest
blindworm: blindwurm
blinked: blinkt
blistered: blisterd
blithesome: blithesum
blocked: blockt
blockhead: blockhed
blond, blonde: blond
bloomed: bloomd
blossomed: blossomd
blotch: bloch
blotched: blocht
blubbered: blubberd
blue-eyed: blue-eyd
bluff: bluf
bluffed: bluft
blundered: blunderd
blunderhead: blunderhed
blurred: blurd
blushed: blusht
blustered: blusterd
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
botched: 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: breacht
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: browned

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
bungle: 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
calked: calkt
called: calld
caligraphy: caligrafy
calve: calv
calved: calvd
camomile, cham-: camomile
camped: campt
camphene: camfene
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
caressed: carest
carminative: carminativ
carolled, -olled: carold
carolling, -olling: carding
carped: carpt
caruncle: caruncl
carve: carv
carved: carvd
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
caucusing, -ussing: caucusing
caudle: caudl
causative: causativ
cauterise, -ize: cauterize
cavilled, -illed: cavild
cavilling, -illing: caviling
cawed: cawd
cayenne: cayen
ceased: ceast
cedrine: cedrin
ceiled: ceild
cell: cel
celled: celd
cenotaph: cenotaf
censurable: censurabl
centre, center: center
centred: centerd
centuple: centupl
cephalic: cefalic
cephalopod: cefalopod
cerography: cerografy
chaff: chaf
chaffed: chaft
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: chastize
chastizement: chastizment
chasuble: chasubl
chattered: chattered
chawed: chawd
cheapened: cheapend
checked: checkt
cheered: cheerd
cherished: cherisht
chewed: chewd
chidden: chidn
chill: chil
chilled: chilld, child
chincough: chincof
chipped: chipt
chirograph: chirograf
chirography: chirografy
chirped: chirpt
chirruped: chirrupt
chiseled, -elled: chiseld
chiseling, -elling: chiseling
chloride: chlorid
chlorine: chlorin
choler: coler
cholera: colera
choleric: coleric
chopped: chopt
chorography: chorografy
chose: choze
chosen: chozen
chough: chuf
chronicle: chronicl
chronicled: chronicld
chronograph: chronograf
chucked: chuckt
chuckle: chuckl
chuckled: chuckld
chummed: chumd
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* scissors
clacked: clackt
claimed: claimd
clambered: clamberd
clamored: clamord
clanked: clankt
clapped: clapt
clashed: clasht
clasped: claspt
classed: clast
clattered: clatterd
clavicle: clavicl
clawed: clawd
cleaned: cleand
cleanliness: clenliness
cleanly: clenly
cleanse: clenz
cleansed: clenzd
cleared: cleard
cleave: cleav
cleaved: cleavd
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
coaxed: coaxt
cobble: cobl
cobbled: cobld
cocked: cockt
cockle: cockl
coddle: codl
coddled: codld
coercive: 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*
comeliness: cumliness
comely: cumly
comfit: cumfit
comfort: cumfort
comfortable: cumfortabl
comforter: cumforter
coming: cuming
commendable: commendabl
commensurable: commensurabl
commingle: commingl
commingled: commingld
commixed: commixt
communicative: communicativ
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
compressive: compressiv
compulsive: compulsiv
computable: computabl
concealed: concealed
conceivable: conceivabl
conceive: conceiv
conceived: conceivd
conceptive: conceptiv
concerned: concernd
concessive: concessiv
conclusive: conclusiv
concoctive: concoctiv
concurred: concurd
concussive: concussiv
condensed: condenst
conducive: conduciv
confederative: confederativ
conferred: conferd
confessed: confest
confirmed: confirmd
confirmable: confirmabl
confiscable: confiscabl
conformed: conformd
confront: confrunt
congealed: congeald
congealable: congealabl
conglutinative: conglutinativ
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: contemplativ
contemptible: contemptibl
contractible: contractibl
contractile: contractil
contributive: contributiv
controlled: controld
controllable: controllabl
conversed: converst
conveyed: conveyd
convincible: convincibl
conveyed: conveyd
convulsive: convulsiv
cooed: cood
cooked: cookt
cooled: coold
cooped: coopt
copse: cops
copulative: copulativ
corked: corkt
corned: cornd
corrective: correctiv
correlative: correlativ
corroborative: corroborativ
corrosive: corrosiv
costive: costiv
cosy, cozy: cozy
couched: coucht
cough: cof
coughed: coft
could: coud
councilor, councillor: councilor
counselor, counsellor: counselor
counter-marched: -marcht
countersigned: countersignd
country: cuntry
couple: cupl, *cupls*
coupled: cupld
couplet: cuplet
coupling: cupling
courage: 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
crackled: crackld
crammed: cramd
cramped: crampt
crashed: crasht
crawled: crawld
creaked: creakt
creamed: creamd
creased: creast
creative: creativ
credible: credibl
crimped: crimpt
crimple: crimpl
crimpled: crimpld
crinkle: crinkl
crinkled: crinkld
cripple: cripl
crippled: cripld
crisped: crispt
criticise, -ize: criticize
croaked: croakt
crooked: crook-ed, crookt
crossed: crost
crotched: crocht
crouched: crouchd
crumb: crum
crumbed: crumbd
crumble: crumbl
crumbled: crumbld
crumple: crumpl
crumpled: crumpld
crushed: crusht
crutch: cruch
crutched: crucht
cuff: cuf
cuffed: cuft
culled: culd
culpable: culpabl
cultivable: cultivabl
cumbered: cumberd
cumbersome: cumbersum
cumulative: cumulativ
cupped: cupt
curable: curabl
curative: curativ
curbed: curbd
curled: curld
cursed: curs-ed, 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: damd
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: daubd
dauphin: daufin
dawned: dawnd
dazzle: dazl
dazzled: dazld
dead: ded
deadened: dedend
deadening: dedening
deadly: dedly
deaf: def, deaf
deafened: defend
deafening: defening
deafness: defness
dealt: delt
dearth: derth
death: deth
debarred: debard
debarked: debarkt
debatable: debatabl
debauched: debaucht
debt: det
debtor: detter
decalogue: decalog
decamped: decampt
decayed: decayd
deceased: deceast
deceive: deceiv
deceived: deceivd
deceptive: deceptiv
decipher: decifer
deciphered: deciferd
decisive: decisiv
decked: deckt
declaimed: declaimd
declarative: declarativ
decolor: deculor
decolorize: decolorize
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: deformd
defrayed: defrayd
deleble: delebl
delectable: delectabl
deliberative: deliberativ
delight: delite
delighted: delited
delivered: delivrd
dell: del
delusive: delusiv
demagogue: demagog
demandable: demandabl
demeaned: demeand
demeanor, demeanour: demeanor
demesne: demene
demolished: demolisht
demonstrable: demonstrabl

demonstrative: demonstrativ
denominative: denominativ
deplorable: deplorabl
deployed: deployd
depressed: deprest
depressive: depressiv
derisive: derisiv
derivative: derivativ
descriptive: descriptiv
deserve: 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: dialld
dialing, dialling: dialing
dialist, 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
disavowed: disavowd
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: discolord
discomfit: discumfit
discomfort: discumfort
discourage: discurage
discourteous: discurteous
discourtesy: discurtesy
discover: discuver
discovered: discuverd
discovery: discuvery
discreditable: discreditabl
discriminative: discriminativ
discursive: discursiv
discussed: discust
discussive: discussiv
disdained: disdaind
disembarked: disembarkt
disembarrassed: disembarrast
disemboweled: disemboweld
disentangle: disentangl
disentangled: disentangld
disesteemed: disesteemd
disfavor, disfavour: disfavor
disfavored, disfavoured: disfavord
disguise: disguize
dished: disht
disbearten: disharten
disheartened: dishartend
disheveled: disheveld
dishonored, dishonoured: dishonord
disinterred: disinterd
disjunctive: disjunctiv
dismantle: dismantl
dismantled: dismantld
dismembered: dismemberd
dismissed: dismist
dismissive: dismissiv
dispatch: dispach
dispelled: dispeld
dispensable: dispensabl
dispensed: dispenst
dispersive: dispersiv
displayed: displayd
displeasure: displezure
displosive: displosiv
dispossessed: dispossest
disputable: disputabl
disreputable: disreputabl
dissemble: dissembl
dissembled: dissembld
dissoluble: dissolubl
dissolvable: dissolvabl
dissolve: dissolv
dissolved: dissolvd
dissuasive: dissuasiv
dissyllable: dissyllabl
distaff: distaf
distained: distaind
distempered: distemperd
distensible: distensibl
distill, distil: 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
dreadful: dredful
dreamed: dreamd
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
earthen: erthen
earthling: erthling
earthly: erthly
eatable: eatabl
eaten: eatn
ebb: eb
ebbed: ebd
eclipse: eclips
eclipsed: eclipst
eclogue: eclog
-ed = d: -d
-ed = t: -t
edged: edgd
effable: effabl
effective: effectiv
effectual: effectual
effrontery: effruntery
effuse: effuze
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: emboweld
embowered: embowerd
embroidered: embroiderd
embroiled: embroild
emphasis: emfasis
emphasize: emfasize
emphatic: emfatic
employed: employd
empurple: empurpl
emulsive: emulsiv
enactive: enactiv
enameled, enamelled: enameld
encamped: encampt
encircle: encircl
encircled: encircld
encompass: encumpas
encompassed: encumpast
encountered: encounterd
encourage: encurage
encroached: encroacht
encumbered: encumberd
endeared: endeard
endeavor, endeavour: endevor
endeavored, endeavoured: endevord
endowed: endowd
endurable: endurabl
enfeeble: enfeebl
enfeebled: enfeebld
enfeoff: enfef
enfeoffed: enfefl
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
epilogue: epilog
epitaph: epitaf
equable: equabl
equaled, equalled: equald
equipped: equipt
equitable: equitabl
erasable: erasabl
ermine: ermin
erosive: erosiv
err: er
erred: erd
eruptive: eruptiv
eschewed: eschewd
established: establisht
estimable: estimabl
etch: ech
etched: echt
euphemism: eufemism
euphemistic: eufemistic
euphonic: eufonic
euphony: eufony
euphuism: eufuism
evasive: evasiv
evincive: evinciv
evitable: evitabl
evolve: evolv
evolved: evolvd
examine: examin
examined: examind
exceptionable: exceptionabl
excessive: excessiv
excitable: excitabl
exclusive: exclusiv
excretive: excretiv
excursive: excursiv
excusable: excuzabl
excuse, *v.*: excuze
execrable: execrabl
executive: executiv
exercise: exercize
exhaustible: exhaustibl
exorcise: exorcize
expansible: expansibl
expansive: expansiv
expelled: expeld
expensive: expensiv
expiable: expiabl
explainable: explainabl
explained: explaind
expletive: expletiv
explicative: explicativ
explosive: explosiv
expressed: exprest
expressive: expressiv
expugnable: expugnabl
expulsive: expulsiv
exquisite: exquisit
extensible: extensibl
extensive: extensiv
extinguished: extinguisht
extolled: extold
extractive: extractiv
extricable: extricabl
eye: ey

factitive: factitiv
fagged: fagd
failed: faild
fallible: fallibl
faltered: falterd
famine: famin
famish: famish
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
feeble: feebl
feign: fein
feigned: feind
feminine: feminin
fence: fense
fermentative: fermentativ
fertile: fertil, -ile
festive: festiv
fetch: fech
fetched: fecht
fevered: feverd
fiber, fibre: fiber
fibered: fiberd
fibrine: fibrin
fickle: fickl
fiddle: fidl
fiddled: fidld
fidgetting: fidgeting
fierce: fierse
filched: filcht
fill: fil
filled: fild
filliped: fillipt
filtered: filterd
fingered: fingerd
finished: finisht
fished: fisht
fissile: fissil
fixed: fixt
fizz: fiz
fizzed: fizd
flagged: flagd
flapped: flapt
flashed: flasht
flattened: flattend
flattered: flatterd
flavor, flavour: flavor
flavored, flavoured: flavord
flawed: flawd
fledged: fledgd
fleered: fleerd
fleshed: flesht
flexible: flexibl
flexile: flexil
flinched: flincht
flogged: flogd
floored: floord
floundered: flounderd
flourish: flurish
flourished: flurisht
flushed: flusht
flustered: flusterd
fluttered: flutterd
fluxed: fluxt
fluxible: fluxibl
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, foss: foss
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: frisht
frittered: fritterd
frizz: friz
frizzed: frizd
frizzle: frizl
frizzled: frizld
frolicked: frolickt
frolicsome: frolicsum
front: frunt
frowned: frownd
fugitive: fugitiv
fulfill, fulfil: fulfil
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
fusible: fuzibl
fusion: fuzion
fussed: fust
futile: futil, -ile
fuzz: fuz

gabbed: gabd
gabble: gabl
gabbled: gabbld
gaff: gaf
gaffle: gafl
gagged: gagd
gained: gaind
galled: galld
gamble: gambl

gambled: gambld
gamesome: gamesum
garble: garbl
garbled: garbld
gardened: gardend
gargle: 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: gentlman
genuine: gennin
geographer: geografer
geographic: geografic
geography: geografy
gbastliness: gastliness
ghastly: gastly
ghost: gost
giggle: gigl
gill: gll
girdle: girdl
girdled: girdld
give: giv
given: givn
gladsome: gladsum
gleamed: gleamd
gleaned: gleand
glimpse: glimps
glimpsed: glimpst
glistered: glisterd
glittered: glitterd
gloomed: gloomd
glycerine, glycerin: glycerin
glyph: glyf
gnarled: gnarld
gnawed: gnawd
gobble: gobl
gobbled: gobld
godhead: godhed
goggle: gogl
goggled: gogld
goiter, goitre: goiter
gone: gon
good-by, good-bye: good-by
gotten: gotn
govern: guvern
governed: guvernd
governess: guverness
government: guvernment
governor: guvernor
grubbed: grubd
graff: graf
grained: graind
granite: granit
grasped: graspt
grease, *v.*: greaz, grease
greased: greazd, greast
griddle: gridl
grieve: griev
grieved: grievd
grill: gril
grilled: grild
gripped: gript
grizzle: grizl
grizzled: grizld
groomed: groomd
groove: groov
grooved: groovd
grouped: groupt
groveled: groveld
growled: growld
grubbed: grubd
grudged: grudgd
grumble: grumbl
grumbled: grumbld
guarantee: garantee
guaranty, garanty
guard: gard
guardian; gardian
guess: gess
guessed: gest
guest: gest
guild: gild
guilt: gilt
guilty: gilty
guise: guize
gulfed: gulft
gulped: gulpt
gurgle: gurgl
gurgled: gurgld
gushed: gusht
guzzle: guzl
guzzled: guzld

habitable: habitabl
hacked: hackt
hackle: hackl
hackled: hackld
haggle: hagl
haggled: haggld
hailed: haild
hallowed: hallowed
haltered: halterd
halve: halv, *halvs*
halved: halvd
hampered: hamperd
handcuff: handcuf
handcuffed: handcuft
handsome: handsum
hanged: hangd
happed: hapt
happened: happend
harangue: harang
harangued: harangd
harassed: harast
harbor, harbour: harbor
harbored, harboured: harbord
harked: 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
health: helth
healthy: helthy
heaped: heapt
heard: herd
hearken: harken
hearkened: harkend
hearse: herse
hearsed: herst
heart: hart
hearth: harth
hearty: harty
heather: hether
heave: heav
heaved: heavd
heaven: heven
heaves: heavs
heavy: hevy
hedged: hedyd
heeled: heeld
heifer: hefer
heightened: heightend
hell: hel
helped: helpt
helve: helv
hence: hense
hermaphrodite: hermafrodite
hiccough, hiccup: hiccof, hiccup
hiccoughed, hiccupped: hiccoft, hiccupt
hidden: hidn
hill: hil
hilled: hild
hindered: hindered
hipped: hipt
hissed: hist
hitch: hich
hitched: hicht
hobble: hobl
homestead: homested
honey: huney
honeyed: huneyd
honied: hunied
honor, honour: honor
honored, honoured: honord
honorable, honourable: honorabl
hoodwinked: hoodwinkt
hoofed: hooft
hooked: hookt
hooped: hoopt
hooping-cough: hooping-cof
hopped: hopt
horned: hornd
horography: horografy
horrible: horribl
horsed: horst
hortative: hortativ
hospitable: hospitabl
hough, hock: hoek
house, *v.*: houz
housed: houzd
housing: houzing
howled: howld
huff: huf
huffed: huft
hugged: hugd
humble: humbl
humbled: humbld
humor, humour: humor
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: icicl
ill: il
illative: illativ
illness: illness
illusive: illusiv
illustrative: illustrativ
imaginable: imaginabl
imaginative: imaginativ
imagine: imagin
imagined: imagind
imbecile: imbecil
imbittered: imbittered
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: inceptiv
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: interleavd
interlinked: interlinkt
intermeddle: intermedl
interrogative: interrogativ
interspersed: interspersd
intestine: intestin
introduction: introduction
intrusive: intrusiv
inurned: inurnd
invective: invectiv
inventive: inventiv
involve: involv
involved: involvd
inweave: inweav
inwrapped: inwrapt
iodine: iodin, -ine
irksome: irksum
irritative: irritativ
island: iland
isle: ile
islet: ilet
iteh: ich
itched: icht
iterative: iterativ

jabbered: jabberd
jail, gaol: jail
jailed: jaild
jammed: jamd
jarred: jard
jasmine: jasmin
jealous: jelous
jealousy: jelousy
jeered: jeerd
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
justifiable: justifiabl
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: knel
knuckle: knuckl
knuckled: knuckld

labor, labour: labor
labored, laboured: labord
lacked: lackt
lamb: lam
launched: launcht
languished: languisht
lapse: laps
lapsed: lapst
lashed: lasht
latch: lach
latched: lacht
lathered: latherd
laudable: laudabl
laugh: laf
laughed: laft
laughable: lafabl
laughter: lafter
launched: launcht
laxative: laxativ
lead (*metal*): led
leaden: leden
league: leag
leagued: leagd
leaked: lenkt
leaned: leand, lent
leaped, lenpt: leapt, lept
learn: lern
learned: lern-ed, lernd
learning: lerning
learnt: lernt
leased: least
leather: lether
leathern: lethern
leave: leav
leaven: leven
lavened: levend
leered: leerd
legible: legibl
legislative: legislativ
lenitive: lenitiv
leopard: lepard
lessened: lessend
leveled, levelled: leveld
leveling, levelling: leveling
lexicographer: lexicografer
lexicography: lexicografy
liable: liabl
libeled, libelled: libeld
libertine: libertin, -ine
licensed: licenst
licked: lickt
lightened: lightend
limb: lim
limped: limpt
lipped: lipt
lisped: lispt
listened: listend
lithograph: lithograf
lithographed: lithograft
lithographer: lithografer
lithography: lithografy
little: litl
live: liv
lived: livd
livelong: livlong
loathsome: loathsum
locked: lockt
loitered: loiterd
looked: lookt
loomed: loomd
looped: loopt
loosed: loost
loosened: loosend
lopped: lopt
lovable: luvable
love: luv
loved: luvd
lovely: luvly
lucrative: lucrativ
luff: luf
luffed: luft
lull: lul
lulled: luld
lumped: lumpt
lustre, luster: luster
lymph: lymf
lymphatic: lymfatic
lynched: lyncht

mailed: maild
maimed: maimd
maintained: maintaind
maize: maiz
malled: malld
malleable: malleabl
manacle: manacl
maneuver, manœuvre: maneuver
maneuvered, manœuvred: maneuverd
marched: marcht
marked: markt
marreled, marrelled: marreld
marvelous, 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: mefitic
mephitis: mefitis
mercantile: mercantil, -ile
merchandise: merchandize
merchantable: merchantabl
meshed: mesht
messed: mest
metamorphose: metamorfose
metamorphosis: metamorfosis
metaphysics: metafysics
metre, meter: meter
mettle: metl
mettled: metld
mettlesome: metlsum
mewled: mewld
middle: midl
middling: midling
mildewed: mildewd
mill: mil
milled: mild, milld
mimicked: mimickt
miracle: miracl
misbecome: misbecum
miserable: miserabl
misgive: misgiv
missile: missil
missive: missiv
mistletoe: mistltoe
misuse, *v.*: misuze
mitre, miter: miter
mocked: mockt
money: muney
monitive: monitiv
monk: munk
monkey: munkey
monkish: munkish
monograph: monograf
monologue: monolog
monosyllable: monosyllabl
moored: moord
mossed: most
motive: motiv
mouse, *v.*: mouz
mouser: mouzer
movable: movabl
moved: movd
muddle: mudl
muff: muf
muffed: muft
muffle: mufl
muffled: mufld
mulched: mulcht
mumble: mumbl
mumbled: mumbld
munched: muncht

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
nephritic: nefritic
nerve: nerv
nerved: nervd
nestle: nestl
nestled: nestld
nettle: netl
neutralise, -ize: neutralize
newfangled: newfangld
newfashioned: newfashiond
nibble: nibl
nibbled: nibld
nicked: nickt
nipple: nipl
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: oppressiv
optative: optativ
oracle: oracl
orbed: orbd
ordered: orderd
organise, organize: organize
orphan: orfan
orthographer: orthografer
orthographic: orthografic
orthography: orthografy
ostracise, ostracize: ostracize
outlive: outliv
outspread: outspred
outstretch: outstrech
outstretched: outstrecht
outwalked: outwalkt
overawe: overaw
overawed: overawd
overpassed: overpast
overspread: overspred
owe: ow
owed: owd
owned: owned
oxide, oxid: oxid

packed: packt
pack-thread: pack-thred
paddle: padl
paddled: padld
padlocked: padlockt
pained: paind
paired: paird
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
panicle: panicl
panicled: panicld
pantograph: pantograf
papered: paperd
parable: parabl
paragraph: paragraf
paragraphed: paragraft
paralleled: paralleld
paranymph: paranymf
paraphernalia: parafernalia
paraphrase: parafrase
psraphrast: parafrast
parboiled: parboild
pareeled, pareelled: 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
patch: pach
patched: pacht
patrolled: patrold
patterned: patternd
pavilioned: paviliond
pawed: pawd
pawned: pawnd
payable: payabl
peaceable: peaceabl
peached: peacht
pealed: peald
pearl: perl
peasant: pezant
peasantry: pezantry
pease, peas: peas
pebble: pebl
peecable: peccabl
pecked: peckt
pedagogue: pedagog
peddle: pedl
peddled: pedld
peddler: pedler
peduncle: pedunel
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: pereeived
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
pervigged: pervirgd
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: petrifactiv
ph: f
phaeton: faeton
phalansterian: falansterian
phalanstery: falanstery
phalanx: falaux
phantasm: fantasm
phantasmagoria: fantasmagoria
phantom: fantom
pharmacy: farmacy
pharynx: farynx
phase: fase
pheasant: fezant
phenix: fenix
phenomenal: fenomenal
phenomenon: fenomenon
phial, vial: fial, vial
philander: filander
philanthropic: filanthropic
philanthropist: filanthropist
philanthropy: filanthropy
philharmonic: filharmonic
philippic: filippic
philologer: filologer
philological: filological
philologist: filologist
philology: filology
philomel: filomel
philopena: filopena
philosopher: filosofer
philosophic: filosofic
philosophize: filosofize
philosophy: filosofy
phlebotomy: flebotomy
phlegm: flegm
phlegmatic: flegmatic
phlox: flox
phœnix, phenix: foenix, fenix
phonetic: fonetic
phonetist: fonetist
phonic: fonic
phonograph: fonograf
phonographer: fonografer
phonographic: fonografic
phonography: fonografy
phonologic: fonologic
phonologist: fonologist
phonology: fonology
phonotypy: fonotypy
phosphate: fosfste
phosphoric: fosforic
phosphorus: fosforus
photograph: fotograf
photographed: fotografi
photographer: fotografer
photographic: fotografic
photography: fotografy
photometer: fotometer
photometry: fotometry
phrase: frase
phraseology: fraseology
phrenologist: frenologist
phrenology: frenology
phrensy, frenzy: frenzy
phthisic: tisic
phylactery: fylactery
physic: fysic
physical: fysical
physicked: fysickt
physician: fysicisn
physicist: fysicist
physics: fysics
physiognomist: fysiognomist
physiognomy: fysiognomy
physiologic: fysiologic
physiologist: fysiologist
physiology: fysiology
phytography: fytografy
phytology: fytology
picked: pickt
pickle: pickl
pickled: pickld
picnicked: picnickt
pilfered: pilferd
pill: pil
pillowed: pillowd
pimped: pimpt
pimple: pimpl
pimpled: pimpld
pinned: pind
pinched: pincht
pinioned: piniond
pinked: pinkt
pinnacle: pinnacl
pintle: pintl
pioneered: pioneerd
pished: pisht
pitch: pich
pitched: picht
pitcher: picher
pitchy: pichy
pitiable: pitiabl
placable: placabl
plained: plaind
plaintiff: plaintif
plaintive: plaintiv
planned: pland
planked: plankt
plashed: plasht
plastered: plasterd
plausible: plausibl
plausive: plausiv
played: playd
pleasant: plezant
pleasurable: plezurabl
pleasure: plezure
pledged: pledgd
pliable: pliabl
plough, plow: plow
plover: pluver
plow: *see* plough
plowed: plowd
plowable: plowabl
plucked: pluckt
plugged: plugd
plumb: plum
plumbed: plumd
plumber, plummer: plummer
plumbing, plumming: plumming
plumb-line: plum-line
plumped: plumpt
plundered: plunderd
poached: poacht
poisoned: poisond
polished: polisht
polygraph: polygraf
polygraphy: polygrafy
polysyllable: polysyllabl
pommel, pummel: pummel
pommeled: pummeld
pondered: ponderd
ponderable: ponderabl
pontiff: pontif
poodle: poodl
popped: popt
porphyritic: porfyritic
porphyry: porfyry
portable: portabl
portioned: portiond
portrayed: portrayd
positive: positiv
possessed: possest
possessive: possessiv
possible: possibl
potable: potabl
pottle: potl
pouched: poucht
poured: pourd
powdered: powderd
practicable: practicabl
practise: practis
practised: practist
pranked: prankt
prattle: pratl
prattled: pratld
prattler: pratler
prayed: prayd
preached: preacht
preamble: preambl
precative: precativ
preceptive: preceptiv
preclusive: preclusiv
preconceive: preconceiv
precursive: precursiv
predestine: predestin
predestined: predestind
predetermine: predetermin
predetermined: predetermind
predicable: predicabl
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: preparstiv
prepositive: prepositiv
prepossessed: prepossest
prerequisite: prerequisit
prerogative: prerogativ
prescriptive: prescriptiv
presentable: presentabl
preservative: preservativ
preserve: preserv
preserved: preservd
pressed: prest
presumable: presumabl
presumptive: presumptiv
pretense, pretence: pretense
preterit, preterite: preterit
prevailed: prevaild
preventable: preventabl
preventive: preventiv
preyed: preyd
pricked: prickt
prickle: prickl
primitive: primitiv
prineiple: principl
principled: principld
prinked: prinkt
prisoned: prisond
pristine: pristin, -ine
privative: privativ
probable: probabl
probativ: probativ
procreative: procreativ
procurable: procursbl
producible: producibl
productive: productiv
productiveness: productiveness
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
prophetic: profetic
prophylactic: profylactic
proportioned: proportiond
proportionable: proportionabl
propulsive: 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: punitiv
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
puzzle: puzl
puzzled: puzld

quacked: quackt
quadruple: quadrupl
quaff: quaf
quaffed: quaft
quailed: quaild
qualitative: qualitativ
quantitative: quantitativ
quarreled, quarrelled: quarreld
quarrelsome: quarrelsum
quay, key: key
quell: quel
quelled: queld
quenched: quencht
queue, cue: cue
quibble: quibl
quibbled: quibld
quickened: quickend

quiddle: quidl
quill: quil
quivered: quiverd

racked: rackt
raffle: rafl
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: ratld
raveled, ravelled: raveld
raveling, ravelling: raveling
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: receird
receptive: receptiv
recoiled: recoild
recover: recuver
recovered: recurerd
rectangle: rectangl
reddened: reddend
redoubt: redout
redressive: redressiv
reductive: reductiv
reefed: reeft
reeked: reekt
reeled: reeld
referred: referd
reflective: reflectiv
reflexive: reflexiv
reformed: reformd
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
relaxed: relaxt
released: releast
relieve: reliev
relieved: relievd
relinquished: relinquisht
relished: relisht
remained: remaind
remarkable: remarkabl
remarked: remarkt
remembered: remembrd
remissible: remissibl
remunerative: remunerativ
rendered: rendrd
renowned: renownd
repaired: repaird
reparable: reparabl
reparative: reparativ
repelled: repeld
replenished: replenisht
representative: representativ

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: reservd
resistible: resistibl
resolve: resolv
resolved: resolvd
respective: respectiv
respite: respit
responsible: responsibl
responsive: responsiv
restive: restiv
restrained: restraind
restrictive: restrictiv
retailer: retailer
retained: retaind
retaliative: retaliativ
retentive: retentiv
retouch: retuch
retouched: retucht
retrenched: retrencht
retributive: retributiv
retrievable: retrievabl
retrieve: retriev
retrieved: retrievd
retrospective: retrospectiv
returned: returnd
reveled, revelled: reveld
reveling, revelling: reveling
reversed: reverst
reversible: reversibl
reviewed: reviewd
revise: revize
revolve: revolv
revolved: revolvd
revulsive: revulsiv
rhyme, rime: rime
rhymer, rimer: 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, *v.*: rize
risen: rizn
risible: risibl
risked: riskt
rivaled, rivalled: rivald
riven: rivn
riveted, riretted: riveted
roared: roard
robbed: robd
rocked: rockt
rolled: roild
rolled: rold
romped: rompt
roofed: rooft
roomed, roomd
rose: roze
rotten: rotn
rough: ruf
roughen: rufen
roughened, rufend
roughening: rufening
rowed: rowd
ruff: ruf
ruffed: rufft
ruffle: rufl
rumble: rumbl
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: sauntерd
savior, saviour: savior
savor, savour: savor
savored, savoured: savord
scalped: scalpt
scanned: scand
scarred: scard
scarce: scarse
scarcity: scarsity
scarfed: scarft
scattered: scatterd
scent, sent: sent
scepter, sceptre: sceepter
sceptered, sceptred: sceptterd
sceptic, skeptic: skeptic
scholar: scolar
scholastic: scolastic
school: scool
schooner: scooner
scimitar, cimitar: cimitar
scissors: cissors
scoff: scof
scoffed: scoft
reviewed: reviewd
scooped: scoopt
scorned: scornd
scoured: scourd
scourge: scurge
scrabble: scrabl
scramble: scrambl
scrambled: scramb'ld
scratch: scrach
scratched: scracht
scrawled: scrawld
screamed: screamd
screeched: screecht
screened: screend
screwed: screwd
scribble: scribl
scribbled: scribld
scrubbed: scrubd
scuffle: scufl
scuffled: scufld
scull: scul
sculled: sculd
scummed: scumd
scurrile: scurril
scuttle: scutl
scuttled: scutld
scythe, sithe: sithe
sealed: seald
seamed: seamd
search: serch
searched, sercht
seared: 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: sepulcherd

sequestered: sequesterd
seraph: seraf
seraphic: serafic
seraphim: seratim
serve: serv
served: servd
serviceable: serviceabl
servile: servil, -ile
sessile: sessil, -ile
settle: setl
settled: setld
settlement: setlment
sewed: sewd
sextile: sextil
shackle: shackl
shackled: shackld
shadowed: shadowd
shall: shal
shambles: shambls
sharpened: sharpend
sheared: sheard
sheaves: sheavs
shell: shel
shelled: sheld
sheltered: shelterd
shelve: shelv, *shelvs*
shelved: shelvd
sheriff: sherif
shingle: shingl
shingled: shingld
shingles: shingls
shipped: shipt
shirked: shirkt
shivered: shiverd
shocked: shockt
shopped: shopt
shortened: shortend
shove: shuv
softened: softend
shoved: shuvd
shoving: shuving
shovel: shuvel
shoveled: shuveld
showed: showd
shrieked: shriekt
shrill: shril
shrugged: shrugd
shuffle: shufl
shuffled: shufld
shuttle: shuttl
siccative: siccativ
sickened: sickend
sieve: siv
sighed: sighd
signed: signd
significative: significativ
sill: sil
silvered: silverd
simple: simpl
since: sinse
single: singl
singled: singld
sipped: sipt
siphon: sifon
sithe: *see* scythe
sizable: sizabl
sketch: skech
sketched: skecht
skiff: skif
skill: skil
skilled: skild
skimmed: skimd
skinned: skind
skipped: skipt
skull: skul
skulled: skuld
slacked: slackt
slackened: slackend
slammed: slamd
slapped: slapt
slaughter: slauter
slaughtered: slauterd
sleeve: sleev
sleeved: sleevd
slidden: slidn
slipped, slipt
slivered: sliverd
slouched: slouchd
slough: sluf
sloughed: slufft
slumbered: slumberd
slurred: slurd
smacked: smackt

smashed: smasht
smeared: smeard
smell: smel
smelled: smeld, smelt
smirked: smirkt
smoothed: smoothd
smuggle: smugl
smuggled: smugld
snaffle: snafl
snapped: snapt
snarled: snarld
snatch: snach
snatched: snacht
sneaked: sneakt
sneered: sneerd
sneeze: sneez
sneezed: sneezd
sniff: snif
sniffed: snift
snivel: snivel
sniveled, snivelled: sniveld
snooze: snooz
snoozed: snoozd
snowed: snowd
snubbed: snubd
snuff: snuf
snuffed: snuft
snuffle: snufl
snuffled: snufld
snuggle: snugl
snuggled: snugld
soaked: soakt
soaped: soapt
soared: soard
sobbed: sobd
sobered: soberd
sodden: sodn
softened: softend
soiled: soild
sojourn: sojurn
sojourned: sojurnd
sojourner: sojurner
soldered: soldered
soluble: solubl
solutive: solutiv
solve: solv
solved: solvd
sombre, somber: somber
some: sum
-some: -sum
somebody: sumbody
somehow: sumhow
somersault, sumersault: sumersault
somerset: sumerset
something: sumthing
son: sun
sophism: sofism
sophist: sofist
sophisticate: sofisticate
sophistry: sofistry
sophomore: sofomore
sophomoric: sofomoric
soured: sourd
source: sourse
southerly: sutherly
southern: suthern
southron: suthron
sovereign: soveren
sovereignty: soverenty
sowed: sowd
spanned: spand
spangle: spangl
spangled: spangld
spanked: spankt
spurred: spurd
sparkle: sparkl
sparkled: sparkld
spattered: spattерd
speared: speard
specked: speckt
speckle: speckl
speckled: speckld
spectacle: spectacl
spectacles: spectacls
speeter, spectre: speeter
spell: spel
spelled: speld
spewed: spewd
sphenoid: sfenoid
sphere: sfere
spherical: sferical

spherics: sferics
spheroid: sferoid
spherule: sferule
sphinx: sfinx
spill: spil
spilled: spild, spilt
spindle: spindl
spindled: spindld
spittle: spitl
splashed: splasht
spoiled: spoild, spoilt
sponge: spunge
sprained: spraind
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
starred: 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
stepped: stept
sterile: steril
stewed: stewd
stickle: stickl
stickled: stickld
stiff: stif
stiffened: stiffead
still: stil
stilled: stild
stirred: stird
stitch: stich
stitched: sticht
stocked: stockt
stomach: stumac
stomached: stumact
stomachic: stumachic
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: strengthead
stretch: strech
stretched: strecht
stricken: stricka
stripped: stript
striven: strivn
stroll: strol
strolled: strolld, strold
stubble: stubl
stuff: stuf, *stufs*
stuffed: stuft

stumped: stumpt
stuttered: stutterd
subjective: subjeetiv
subjunctive: subjunctiv
submissive: submissiv
subtile: subtil
subtle: sutl
subtly: sutly
subversive: subversiv
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: suppresst
suppurative: suppurativ
surcingle: surcingl
surpassed: surpast
surprise: surprize
surveyed: surveyd
swaddle: swaddl
swagged: swagd
swallowed: swallowd
swamped: swampt
swayed: swayd
swest: swet
sweetened: sweetend
swell: swel
swelled: sweld
sweltered: swelterd
swerve: swerv
swerved: swervd
swollen, swoln: swoln
swooned: swoond
sylph: sylf
synagogue: synagog

tabernacle: tabernacl
tacked: tackt
tackle: tackl
tackled: tackld
tactile: 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: tempi
tenable: tenabl
tendered: tenderd
termed: termd
terrible: terribl
thanked: thankt
thawed: thawd
theater, theatre: theater
themselves: themselvs
thence: thense
thickened: thickend
thieve: thiev
thieved: thicvd
thimble: thimbl
thinned: thind
thistle: thistl
thorough: thuro
though, tho': tho
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
till: til
tillable: tillabl
tilled: tild
tinned: tind
tingle: tingl
tingled: tingld
tinkered: tinkerd
tinkle: tinkl
tinkled: tinkld
tipped, tipt: tipt
tipple: tipl
tippled: tipld
tipstaff: tipstaf
tiresome: tiresum
tisic: *see* phthisic
tittered: titterd
tittle: titl
toiled: toild
toilsome: toilsum
tolerable: tolerabl
tolled: tolld, told
ton: tun
tongue: tung
tongued: tungd
toothed: tootht
toothache: toothake
topographer: topografer
topography: topografy
topple: topl
toppled: topld
tossed, tost: tost
tottered: totterd
touch: tuch
touched: tucht
touchy: tuchy
tough: tuf
toughen: tufen
toughened: tufend
towed: towd
toyed: toyd
traccable: traceabl
tracked: trackt
tractable: tractabl
trafficked: traffickt
trailed: traild
trained: traind
tramped: trampt
trample: trampl
trampled: trampld
trance: transe
tranquillize, tranquillise: tranquilize
transferred: transferd
transformed: transformd
transfuse: transfuze
transmissive: transmissiv
trapped: trapt
trapanned: trapand
traveled, travelled: traveld
traveler, traveller: traveler
treacherous: trecherous
treachery: trechery
treacle: treacl
tread: tred
treadle: tredl
treatise: treatis
treasure: trezure
treasurer: trezurer
treasury: treznry
treble: trebl
tremble: trembl
trembled: trembld
trenched: trencht
trepanned: trepand
trespassed: trespast
trestle: trestl, tressel
tricked: trickt
trickle: trickl
trickled: trickld
triglyph: triglyf
trill: tril
trilled: trild
trimmed: trimd
tripped: tript
triple: tripl
tripled: tripld
triumph: triumf
triumphed: triumft
trinmphal: triumfal
trinmphant: triumfant
trodden: trodn
trooped: troopt
trouble: trubl
troubled: trubld
troublesome: trublsnm
troublous: trublous
trough: trof
trucked: truckt
truckle: truckl
truckled: truckld
trumped: trumpt
tucked: tuckt
tugged: tugd
tumble: tumbl
tumbled: tumbld
turned: turnd
turtle: turtl
twaddle: twaddl
twanged: twangd
tweaked: tweakt
twelve: twelv
twill: twil
twilled: twild
twinkle: twinkl
twinkled: twinkld
twirled: twirld
twitch: twich
twitched: twicht
twittered: twitterd
typographer: typografer
typographical: typografical
typography: typografy

un- (*negativ prefix*): see the simpl forms.
uncle: uncl
unwonted: unwunted
use, *v.*: uze
usual: uzual
uterine: uterin, -ine

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
veiled: veild
veined: veind
veneered: veneerd
ventricle: ventricl
veritable: veritabl
versed: verst
versicle: versicl
vesicle: vesicl
viewed: viewd
vigor, vigour: vigor
vindictive: vindictiv
vineyard: vinyard
visible: visibl
vocative: vocativ
volatile: volatil, -ile
vouched: voucht

wafered: waferd
wagged: wagd
wagered: wagerd
waggle: wagl
waggled: wagld
wailed: waild
waive: waiv
waived: waivd
walked: walkt
warred: ward
warble: warbl
warbled: warbld
warmed: warmd
washed: washt
watch: wach
watched: wacht
watered: waterd
waxed: waxt
weakened: weakend
wealth: welth
wealthy: welthy
weaned: weand
weapon: wepon
weather: wether
weathered: wetherd
weave: weav
webbed: webd
weened: weend
welcome: welcum
welcomed: welcumd
well: wel
welled: weld
were: wer
wheeled: wheeld
wheeze: wheez
wheezed: wheezd
whence: whense
whimpered: whimperd
whipped: whipt
whir, whirr: whir
whirred: whird
whirled: whirld
whisked: whiskt
whispered: whisperd
whistle: whistl
whistled: whistld
whizzed: whizd
whole: hole
wholesale: holesale
wholesum: holesum
wholly: holely
whooped: whoopt
will: wil
willed: willd, wild
willful, wilful: wilful
wimble: wimbl
winged: wingd
winked: winkt
winnowed: winnowd
wintered: winterd
wished: wisht
witch: wich
witched: wicht
withered: witherd
withholden: withholdn
women: wimen
won: wun
wonder: wunder
wondered: wunderd
wonderful: wunderful
wondrous: wundrous
wont: wunt
wonted: wunted
worked: workt
worm: wurm
wormed: wurmd
worry: wurry
worse: wurse
worship: wurship
worshiped, worshipped: wurshipt
worst: wurst
worth: wurth
worthless: wurthless
worthy: wurthy
wrangle: wrangl
wrangled: wrangld
wrapped: wrapt
wreaked: wreakt
wrecked: wreekt
wrenched: wrencht
wrestle: wrestl
wrestled: wrestld
wretch: wrech
wretched: wreched
wriggle: wrigl
wriggled: wrigld
wrinkle: wrinkl
wrinkled: wrinkld
written: writn

xanthine: xanthin
xylography: xylografy

yawned: yawnd
yeaned: yeand
yearn: yern
yearned: yernd
yell: yel
yelled: yeld
yeoman: yoman
yerked: yerkt
young: yung

zealot: zelot
zealous: zelous
zephyr: zefyr
zincography: zincografy
zoography: zoografy

LIST OF WRITERS QUOTED AND AUTHORITIES CITED IN THE DICTIONARY

Cited in Dict. as

Aasen, Ivan Andreas (1813–). Norwegian philologist. ("Norsk Ordbog," 1873.) *Aasen*

Abbot, Francis Ellingwood (1836–). American philosophical writer. *F. E. Abbot*

Abbot, George (1562–1633). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Abbot*

Abbott, Austin (1831–). American jurist. *A. Abbott*

Abbott, Benjamin Vaughan (1830–1890). American jurist. *Abbott*

Abbott, Edwin Abbott (1838–). English clergyman, Shaksperian scholar. *E. A. Abbott*

Abbott, Lyman (1835–). American clergyman, author, and editor. *L. Abbott*

Abbott, Thomas Kingsmill. Contemporary English philosophical writer. *T. K. Abbott*

Academy, The (1869–). English weekly literary review. *The Academy*

Adair, James (18th century). American writer on North American Indians. *James Adair*

Adams, Arthur. Contemporary English naturalist. *Adams*

Adams, Charles Francis, Jr. (1835–). American lawyer. *C. F. Adams, Jr.*

Adams, Charles Kendall (1835–). American historical writer. *C. K. Adams*

Adams, F. Ottiwell. British diplomatic official. *F. O. Adams*

Adams, Henry (1838–). American historian. *H. Adams*

Adams, Henry C. American jurist. ("Juridical Glossary," 1886.) *Adams's Gloss.*

Adams, Herbert B. (1850–). American historical writer. *H. B. Adams*

Adams, John (1735–1826). Second President of the United States. *J. Adams*

Adams, John Quincy (1767–1848). Sixth President of the United States. *J. Quincy Adams*

Adams, Samuel (1722–1803). American statesman. *S. Adams*

Adams, Sarah Flower (1805–1848). English hymn-writer. *S. F. Adams*

Adams, Thomas (died after 1652). English divine. *T. Adams*

Adamson, Robert (1852–). Scottish philosophical writer. *Adamson*

Addis, William E. See *Catholic Dictionary.*

Addison, Joseph (1672–1719). English essayist and poet. *Addison*

Addison, Lancelot (1632–1703). English clergyman. *L. Addison*

Adventurer, The (1752–1754). English literary periodical. *Adventurer*

Adye, Sir John Miller (1819–). British general and military writer. *Sir J. M. Adye*

Agardh, Jakob Georg (1813–). Swedish botanist. *Agardh*

Agassiz, Alexander (1835–). American naturalist. *A. Agassiz*

Agassiz, Louis John Rudolph (1807–1873). Swiss-American naturalist. *Agassiz*, or *L. Agassiz*

Ainsworth, Robert (1660–1743). English lexicographer. ("Dictionary of the Latin Tongue," 1736, 1752, etc.) *Ainsworth*

Ainsworth, William Harrison (1805–1882). English novelist. *W. H. Ainsworth*

Aird, Thomas (1802–1876). Scottish poet. *Aird*

Airy, Sir George Biddell (1801–). English mathematician and astronomer. *Airy*

Airy, Osmund (1845–). English biographical writer. *O. Airy*

Aitken's Scottish Song.

Akenside, Mark (1721–1770). English poet. *Akenside*

Akers, Elizabeth. See *E. A. Allen.*

Alcott, Amos Bronson (1799–1888). American educator, philosopher, and author. *A. B. Alcott*

Alcott, Louisa May (1832–1888). American author. *L. M. Alcott*

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey (1836–). American poet and novelist. *T. B. Aldrich*, or *Aldrich*

Alexander, Annie F. Hector (1825–). British novelist. *Mrs. Alexander*

Alexander, James Waddell (1804–1859). American clergyman. *J. W. Alexander*

Alexander, John Henry (1812–1867). American scientific writer. ("Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures," 1850, 1867.) *J. H. Alexander*

Alexander, Joseph Addison (1809–1860). American clergyman, commentator, and Orientalist. *J. A. Alexander*

Alexander, Sir William. See *Stirling.*

Alexander, William Lindsay (1808–1884). Scottish theologian. *W. L. Alexander*

Alford, Henry (1810–1871). English theologian and commentator. *Dean Alford*

Alger, William Rounseville (1822–). American clergyman and author. *W. R. Alger*

Alienist and Neurologist (1880–). American quarterly periodical. *Alien. and Neurol.*

Alison, Sir Archibald (1792–1867). British historical and legal writer. *Alison*

Allen, Alexander Viets Griswold (1841–). American clergyman. *A. V. G. Allen*

Allen, Charles Grant Blairfindie (1848–). British miscellaneous writer. *Grant Allen*, or *C. Allen*

Allen, Elizabeth Akers (1832–). American poet. *E. A. Allen*

Allen, Richard L. (1803–1869). American agriculturist. *R. L. Allen*

Allen, Timothy Field (1837–). American physician. *T. F. Allen*

Allibone, Samuel Austin (1816–1889). American bibliographer and author. *Allibone*

Allingham, William (1824–1889). British poet. *Allingham*

Allman, George James (1812–). British naturalist. *Allman*

Allman, George Johnston (1824–). Irish mathematician. *G. J. Allman*

Allston, Washington (1779–1843). American painter and author. *Allston*

All the Year Round (1859–). English weekly literary periodical. *All the Year Round*

Almanach de Gotha (1764–). German annual statistical record.

Cited in Dict. as

American, The (1880–). Weekly periodical (Philadelphia). *The American*

American Anthropologist (1888–). Quarterly periodical. *Amer. Anthropologist*

American Chemical Journal (1879–). Bimonthly periodical. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*

American Cyclopædia, Appleton's. *Amer. Cyc.*, or *Am. Cyc.*

American Journal of Archæology (1885–). Quarterly periodical. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*

American Journal of Philology (1880–). Quarterly periodical. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*

American Journal of Psychology (1887–). Quarterly periodical. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*

American Journal of Science (1818–). Monthly periodical. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*

American Meteorological Journal (1884–). Monthly periodical. *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*

American Naturalist (1867–). Monthly periodical. *Amer. Nat.*

Ames, Fisher (1758–1808). American statesman and orator. *Ames*

Ames, Mary Clemmer (Mrs. Hudson) (1839–1884). American author. *M. C. Ames*

Amhurst, Nicholas (1697–1742). English poet and publicist. *Amhurst*

Amos, Sheldon (1837?–1886). British jurist and publicist. *S. Amos*

Ancient and Modern Britons (1884). Anonymous. *Anc. and Mod. Britons*

Ancren Riwle ('Rule of the Anchoresses') (about 1210). Anonymous old English work. *Ancren Riwle*

Anderson, Anthony (died 1593). English theologian. *A. Anderson*

Anderson, Joseph. Contemporary Scottish archæologist. *J. Anderson*

Anderson, Rasmus Björn (1846–). American writer on Scandinavian subjects. *R. B. Anderson*

Anderson, William C. (1852–). American legal writer. ("Dictionary of Law," 1889.) *Anderson*

Andover Review (1884–). American monthly theological periodical. *Andover Rev.*

Andrews, Ethan Allen (1787–1858). American classical scholar (editor of Freund's Latin Lexicon, 1850, etc.). *E. A. Andrews*

Andrews, James Pettit (died 1797). English historian and antiquary. *Andrews*

Andrews, Lancelot (1555–1626). Bishop of Winchester. *Bp. Andrews*

Angell, Joseph Kinnicut (1794–1857). American legal writer. *Angell*

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. English annals to the middle of the 12th century. *A. S. Chron.*

Angus, Joseph (1816–). English clergyman, writer on English, etc. *Angus*

Annandale, Charles. Scottish lexicographer. See *Imperial Dictionary.*

Annual Review, The (1802–1808). *Annual Rev.*

Anson, Lord (George Anson) (1697–1762). English admiral and writer of travels. *Lord Anson*

Ansted, David Thomas (1814–1880). English geologist. *Ansted*

Anstey, Christopher (1724–1805). English poet. *C. Anstey*

Antijacobin, Poetry of the (1797–1798).

Antiquities of Athens. Stuart and Revett.

Appleton's American Cyclopædia. *Amer. Cyc.*, or *Am. Cyc.*

Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia (1861–). *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*

Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.

Appleton's Cyclopædia of Applied Mechanics.

Arabian Nights. Lane's and Burton's editions used.

Arber's English Garner. *Arber's Eng. Garner*

Arber's English Reprints. *Arber's Eng. Reprints*, or *ed. Arber*

Arbuthnot, John (1667–1735). Scottish physician and author. *Arbuthnot*

Archæologia (1770–). Published by the Society of Antiquaries, London. *Archæologia*

Archæological Association, Journal of British. See *Journal.*

Archæological Journal (1845–). Published quarterly by the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*

Archæology, American Journal of. See *American.*

Arden of Feversham (1592). Anonymous historical tragedy. *Arden of Feversham*

Argot and Slang, Dictionary of (1887). Edited by A. Barrère. *Dict. of Argot and Slang*, and *Barrère*

Argyll, Eighth Duke of (George Douglas Campbell) (1823–). Scottish statesman and author. *Argyll*

Armin, Robert. English actor and poet. ("A Nest of Ninnies," 1608.) *Armin*

Armstrong, John (1709?–1779). British poet, essayist, and physician. *Armstrong*

Arnold, Sir Edwin (1832–). English poet, journalist, and Orientalist. *Edwin Arnold*

Arnold, Matthew (1822–1888). English critic and poet. *M. Arnold*

Arnold, Richard (died 1521?). English antiquary. ("Arnold's Chronicle," a miscellany, 1502; reprinted 1811.) *Arnold's Chronicle*

Arnold, Thomas (1795–1842). English historian and educator. *Arnold*, or *Dr. Arnold*

Arnold, Thomas (1823–). English miscellaneous writer. (See *Catholic Dictionary.*) *T. Arnold*

Arnold's Chronicle. See *Arnold, Richard.*

Arnway, John (1601–1653). English clergyman. *Arnway*

Art of the Old English Potter. L. M. Solon.

Arundel, Thomas (1353–1414). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Arundel*

Ascham, Roger (1515–1568). English scholar and author. *Ascham*

Ash, John (died 1779). English lexicographer. ("The New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language," 1775.) *Ash*
Ashburner, Charles Albert (1854–1889). American geologist. *Ashburner*
Ashburner, John. English physician. *J. Ashburner*
Ashmole, Elias (1617–1692). English antiquary. *Ashmole*
Ashton, John (1834–). English writer. *J. Ashton*
Astle, Thomas (1735–1803). English antiquary. *Thomas Astle*
Athenæum, The (1828–). English weekly literary review. *Athenæum*
Atkins, John (1685–1757). English surgeon and traveler. *Atkins*
Atkinson, Edward (1827–). American economist. *E. Atkinson*
Atlantic Monthly (1857–). American monthly literary periodical. *The Atlantic*
Atterbury, Francis (1662–1732). Bishop of Rochester. *Atterbury*, or *Bp. Atterbury*
Atwater, Lyman Hotchkiss (1813–1883). American clergyman and philosophical writer. *Atwater*
Aubrey, John (1626–1697). English antiquary. *Aubrey*
Audsley, George Ashdown (1838–). See *W. J. Audsley.*
Audsley, William James. Compiler (with G. A. Audsley) of "Dictionary of Architecture and the Allied Arts." *Audsley*
Audubon, John James (1780–1851). American naturalist. *Audubon*
Austen, Jane (1775–1817). English novelist. *Jane Austen*
Austin, William (1587–1634). English religious and miscellaneous writer. *Austin*, or *W. Austin*
à Wood. See *Wood.*
Ayenbite of Inwyt, The (about 1340). Translation by Dan Michel of a French treatise. (E. E. T. S.) *Ayenbite of Inwyt*
Ayliffe, John (1676–1732). English jurist. *Ayliffe*
Aylmer, John (1521–1594). Bishop of London. *Bp. Aylmer*
Ayre, John (about 1837). British writer. *Ayre*
Aytoun, William Edmonstoune (1813–1865). Scottish poet and essayist. *Aytoun*

Babbage, Charles (1792–1871). English mathematician. *Babbage*
Bacon, Francis (Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans) (1561–1626). English statesman, philosopher, and essayist. *Bacon*
Bacon, Nathaniel (1593–1660). English lawyer. *N. Bacon*
Badcock, John (pseudonym "Jon Bee"). Author of a life of Samuel Foote, 1830. *Jon Bee*
Badeau, Adam (1831–). American military officer and author. *Badeau*
Badham, Charles David (1806–1857). English naturalist. *Badham*
Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes. *Badminton Library*
Bagehot, Walter (1826–1877). English economist and essayist. *Bagehot*
Bailey, Nathan (died 1742). English lexicographer and translator. ("Universal Etymological Dictionary," 1721; editions used, 1727, 1731, 1733, 1749, 1755.) *Bailey*
Bailey, Philip James (1816–). English poet. *P. J. Bailey*, or *Bailey*
Baillie, Joanna (1762–1851). English poet and dramatist. *J. Baillie*
Bain, Alexander (1818–). Scottish writer on philosophy, rhetoric, etc. *A. Bain*
Bainbridge, Christopher (died 1514). Cardinal and Archbishop of York. *Card. Bainbridge*
Baines, Edward (1774–1848). English journalist and author. *Baines*
Baird, Spencer Fullerton (1823–1887). American naturalist. *S. F. Baird*
Baird, William (1803–1872). British naturalist. *Baird*
Baker, James (1831–). British military officer and author. *J. Baker*
Baker, John Gilbert (1834–). English botanist. *J. G. Baker*
Baker, Sir Richard (1568–1645). English chronicler. *Baker*
Baker, Sir Samuel White (1821–). English explorer in Africa. *Sir S. W. Baker*
Baker, Thomas (1656–1740). English antiquary. *T. Baker*
Baker, William Mumford (1825–1883). American clergyman and novelist. *W. M. Baker*
Balch, William Ralston. Compiler of "Mines, Miners, and Mining Interests of the United States in 1882." *Balch*
Bale, John (1495–1563). Bishop of Ossory, Ireland, and dramatist. *Bp. Bale*
Balfour, Sir Andrew (1630–1694). Scottish physician and botanist. *Sir A. Balfour*
Balfour, Sir James (1600–1657). Scottish antiquary and poet. *Sir J. Balfour*
Balfour, James (1705–1795). Scottish philosophical writer. *Balfour*
Balfour, John Hutton (1808–1884). Scottish botanist. *J. H. Balfour*
Ball, Sir Robert Stawell (1840–). Astronomer royal of Ireland. *R. S. Ball*
Ballads, English and Scotch (1857–8; edition used, 1886–90). Edited by Francis James Child. *Child's Ballads*
Ballantine, James (1808–1877). Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer. *J. Ballantine*
Bancroft, Edward (1744–1821). English chemist and naturalist. *E. Bancroft*
Bancroft, George (1800–1891). American historian. *Bancroft*
Bancroft, Hubert Howe (1832–). American historian. *H. Bancroft*
Bancroft, Richard (1544–1610). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Bp. Bancroft*
Banim, John (1798–1842). Irish novelist, poet, and dramatist. *Banim*
Barbour, John (died 1395). Scottish poet. *Barbour*
Barclay, Alexander (died 1552). British poet, scholar, and divine. *Alex. Barclay*, or *Barclay*
Baret. See *J. Barret.*
Barham, Richard Harris (1788–1845). English clergyman, author of "Ingoldsby Legends." *Barham*
Baring-Gould, Sabine (1834–). English clergyman, miscellaneous writer. *Baring-Gould*
Barlow, Alfred. English writer. ("History and Principles of Weaving," 2d ed., 1879.) *A. Barlow*
Barlow, Joel (1754?–1812). American poet. *J. Barlow*
Barlow, Thomas (1607–1691). Bishop of Lincoln. *Bp. Barlow*
Barnes, Robert (1816–). British medical writer. *R. Barnes*
Barnes, Thurlow Weed (1853–). American author. *T. W. Barnes*
Barnfield, Richard (1574–1627). English poet. *Barnfield*
Barr, Amelia Edith (1831–). American novelist. *A. E. Barr*
Barrère, A. See *Argot* and *Leland.*
Barret or **Baret, John** (died about 1580). English lexicographer. ("An Alvearie," an English-Latin dictionary, 1573; ed. Fleming, 1580.) *Barret*, or *Baret*
Barrett, Benjamin Fisk (1808–). American Swedenborgian clergyman. *B. F. Barrett*
Barrett, Eaton Stannard (1786–1820). British poet and satirist. *E. S. Barrett*
Barrett, William Alexander (1836–). English writer on music. (See *Stainer.*)
Barrington, Daines (1727–1800). English antiquary and naturalist. *Barrington*
Barrington, Shute (1734–1826). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Barrington*
Barrough or **Barrow, Philip** (about 1590). English physician. *Philip Barrough*
Barrow, Isaac (1630–1677). English divine and mathematician. *Barrow*
Barrows, William (1815–). American clergyman. *W. Barrows*
Barry Cornwall. See *Procter.*
Barry, Lodowick. British dramatist ("Ram Alley," 1611). *L. Barry*
Barry, M. J. English poet. *M. J. Barry*
Bartholow, Roberts (1831–). American medical writer. *Bartholow*
Bartlett, John (1820–). American editor and compiler. ("Familiar Quotations," 1855; edition used, 1882.)
Bartlett, John Russell (1805–1886). American author and compiler. ("Dictionary of Americanisms," 1850; edition used, 1877.) *Bartlett*
Barton, John. English botanist. *J. Barton*
Bartram, John (1699–1777). American botanist. *Bartram*
Bastian, Henry Charlton (1837–). English biologist and medical writer. *Bastian*
Bastin, Edson Sewell (1843–). American botanist. *Bastin*
Bates, Samuel Penniman (1827–). American teacher and historical writer. *S. P. Bates*
Bates, William (1625–1699). English theologian. *Bates*
Battie, William (1704–1776). English physician. *Battie*
Baxter, Andrew (died 1750). Scottish philosophical writer. *A. Baxter*
Baxter, Richard (1615–1691). English theologian. *Baxter*
Bayly, Thomas Haynes (1797–1839). English poet. *T. H. Bayly*
Bayne, Peter (1830–). Scottish essayist. *P. Bayne*
Beaconsfield, Earl of. See *Disraeli.*
Beale, Lionel Smith (1828–). English physiologist. *L. Beale*, or *Beale*
Beattie, James (1735–1803). Scottish poet and author. *Beattie*
Beaumont, Francis (died 1616). English dramatist. *Beaumont*
Beaumont and Fletcher. English dramatists. (Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher.) *Beau. and Fl.*
Beaumont, Sir John (1583?–1627). English poet. *Sir J. Beaumont*
Beaumont, Joseph (1616–1699). English poet. *J. Beaumont*
Beckett, Sir Edmund (Lord Grimthorpe) (1816–). English author. *Sir E. Beckett*
Beckford, William (1759–1844). English writer and collector, author of "Vathek." *Beckford*
Becon, Thomas (about 1512–1567). English Reformer. *Becon*
Beddoes, Thomas (1760–1808). English physician. *Beddoes*
Bedell, William (1571–1642). Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, Ireland. *Bp. Bedell*
Bee, Jon. See *Badcock.*
Beecher, Henry Ward (1813–1887). American clergyman and author. *H. W. Beecher*
Beecher, Lyman (1775–1863). American clergyman and author. *Lyman Beecher*
Behmen, Behme, or **Boehme, Jakob** (1575–1624). German mystic. *J. Behmen*
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. *Behrens*
Belfield, William T. (1855–). American physiologist. *W. T. Belfield*
Bell, Acton. See *A. Brontë.*
Bell, Alexander Melville (1819–). Scottish writer on phonetics. *Melville Bell*
Bell, Currer. See *C. Brontë.*
Bell, Ellis. See *E. J. Brontë.*
Bell, Thomas (1792–1880). English naturalist. *Thos. Bell*
Bell, William (died 1839). Writer on Scots law. *Bell*
Bell's British Theatre (London, 1797).
Bellamy, Charles J. (1852–). American journalist. *C. J. Bellamy*
Bellamy, Edward (1850–). American journalist and novelist. *E. Bellamy*
Bellows, Henry Whitney (1814–1882). American clergyman. *Bellows*
Belsham, Thomas (1750–1829). English clergyman. *Belsham*
Belsham, William (1753–1827). English historian and political writer. *W. Belsham*, or *Belsham*
Benjamin, Samuel Greene Wheeler (1837–). American miscellaneous writer. *S. G. W. Benjamin*
Bennet, Thomas (1673–1728). English divine. *Bennet*
Benson, George (1699–1762). English divine. *Dr. G. Benson*
Benson, Martin (1689–1752). Bishop of Gloucester. *Bp. Benson*
Benson, Thomas. English lexicographer. ("Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum," 1701.)
Bentham, George (1800–1884). English botanist. *G. Bentham*
Bentham, Jeremy (1748–1832). English writer on politics and jurisprudence. *Bentham*
Bentinck, Lord George (George Frederick Cavendish) (1802–1848). English politician. *Lord George Bentinck*
Bentley, Richard (1662–1742). English classical scholar. *Bentley*
Bentley, Robert (1821–). English botanist. *R. Bentley*
Benton, Joel (1832–). American essayist. *Joel Benton*
Benton, Thomas Hart (1782–1858). American statesman. *T. H. Benton*
Berger, E. See *E. S. Sheppard.*
Berington, Joseph (1746–1827). English Roman Catholic divine. *Berington*
Berkeley, George (1685–1753). Bishop of Cloyne, Ireland, and philosopher. *Berkeley*, or *Bp. Berkeley*
Berkenhout, John (died 1791). English physician, naturalist, and miscellaneous writer. *Berkenhout*
Bernard, Richard (died 1641). English Puritan divine. *R. Bernard*
Berners, Lord (John Bourchier) (1467–1533). English statesman, translator of Froissart's "Chronicle," etc. *Berners*
Berners, Juliana (15th century). Reputed English writer on heraldry, hunting, and fishing. *Juliana Berners*

Besant, Walter (1838–). English novelist. *W. Besant*
Bessey, Charles E. (1845–). American botanist. *Bessey*
Betham-Edwards, Matilda Barbara (1836–). English novelist and writer of travels. *M. Betham-Edwards*
Beveridge, William (1637–1708). Bishop of St. Asaph. *Bp. Beveridge*
Beverley or **Beverly, Robert** (1675?–1716). American historical writer. *Beverley*
Bevis or **Beves of Hampton (Hamtoun)** (about 1320–1330). Translation of an Anglo-Norman romance. *Beves of Hamtoun*
Bible. English Authorized (1611) and Revised (1881, 1884) Versions; Middle English Version (about 1300); Wyclif (Oxford, about 1384; Purvey, about 1388); Tyndale's Bible (1525); Coverdale (1535); Bible of 1551; Geneva Version (1560); Douay (and Rheims) Version (1582, 1609–10).
Bibliotheca Sacra (1841–). American quarterly theological review. *Bibliotheca Sacra*
Bickerstaff, Isaac (1735?–1812). British dramatic writer. *Bickerstaff*
Bickersteth, Edward Henry (1825–). Bishop of Exeter. *Bickersteth*
Billroth, Theodor (1829–). German surgeon. *Billroth*
Bingham, Joseph (1668–1723). English writer on ecclesiastical antiquities. *Bingham*
Birch, Thomas (1705–1766). English historian and biographer. *Birch*
Birdwood, Sir Georgs Christopher Molesworth (1832–). Anglo-Indian writer on Eastern subjects. *Birdwood*
Bishop, Joel Prentiss (1814–). American writer on law. *Bishop*
Black, William (1841–). Scottish novelist. *W. Black*
Blackie, John Stuart (1809–). Scottish essayist and poet. *J. S. Blackie*
Blackmore, Sir Richard (died 1729). English poet and author. *Sir R. Blackmore*
Blackmore, Richard Doddridge (1825–). English novelist. *R. D. Blackmore*
Blackstone, Sir William (1723–1780). English jurist. *Blackstone*
Blackwall, Anthony (1674–1730). English classical scholar. *Blackwall*
Blackwood's Magazine (1817–). Scottish monthly literary magazine. *Blackwood's Mag.*
Blaikie, William (1843–). American writer on physical training. *Blaikie*
Blaine, James Gillespie (1830–). American statesman. *J. G. Blaine*
Blair, Hugh (1718–1800). Scottish preacher and critic. *Dr. Blair*, or *H. Blair*
Blair, Robert (1699–1746). Scottish poet. *Blair*
Blake, William (1757–1827). English poet. *Blake*
Blamire, Susanna (1747–1794). English poet. *Blamire*
Blanqui, Jérôme Adolphe (1798–1854). French political economist. *Blanqui*
Blaserna, Pietro. Italian physicist. ("Theory of Sound," trans., 1876.) *Blaserna*
Blessington, Countess of (Marguerite Power) (1789–1849). English novelist. *Lady Blessington*
Bloomfield, Robert (1766–1823). English poet. *Bloomfield*
Blount, Sir Henry (1602–1682). English traveler. *Sir H. Blount*
Blount, Thomas (1618–1679). English lexicographer. ("Glossographia," 1656, 1670; "A Law Dictionary," 1670.) *Blount*
Blundeville, Thomas (lived about 1560). English miscellaneous writer. *Blundeville*
Blunt, John Henry (1823–1884). English ecclesiastical writer. ("Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology," 2d ed., 1872; "Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, and Schools of Religious Thought," 1874.) *J. H. Blunt*, or *Blunt*
Blunt, John James (1794–1855). English divine. *J. J. Blunt*
Blyth, Edward (1810–1873). English zoologist. *Blyth*
Boardman, George Dana (1828–). American clergyman. *G. D. Boardman*
Boat Sailer's Manual (1886). Edward F. Qualtrough.
Boccalini, Trajano (1556–1613). Italian satirist. *Boccalini*
Boece. See *Boethius*.
Boehme, Jakob. See *Behmen*.
Boethius or **Boece, Hector** (died 1536). Scottish historian. *Boethius* or *Boece*
Boker, George Henry (1823–1890). American poet and dramatist. *G. H. Boker*
Bolingbroke, Viscount (Henry St. John) (1678–1751). English statesman, publicist, and philosopher. *Bolingbroke*
Bolles, Albert S. (1845–). American financial writer. *A. S. Bolles*
Bonaparte, Charles Lucien (1803–1857). French-American ornithologist. *Bonaparte*
Bonar, Horatius (1808–1889). Scottish clergyman and hymn-writer. *H. Bonar*
Boner, John Henry (1845–). American poet. *J. H. Boner*
Bon Gaultier Ballads. By Sir Theodore Martin and W. E. Aytoun. *Bon Gaultier Ballads*
Book of Saint Albans. A collection of treatises on hunting, fishing, and heraldry, attributed to Juliana Berners, first edition, 1486.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry. Translation (about 1450) of a French work written about 1372.
Boole, George (1815–1864). English mathematician. *Boole*
Boone, Thomas Charles. English clergyman and miscellaneous writer (wrote 1826–1848). *Boone*
Booth, Mary Louise (1831–1889). American author and translator. *M. Booth*
Boothroid or **Boothroyd, Benjamin** (1768–1836). English Hebraist. *Boothroid*
Borde or **Boorde, Andrew** (1490?–1549). English physician and traveler. *Borde*
Borlase, William (1695–1772). English antiquary. *Borlase*
Bosc, Ernest. French writer on architecture. ("Dictionnaire Raisonné d'Architecture," 1877–1884.) *Bosc*
Boswell, James (1740–1795). Scottish author. ("Life of Dr Johnson.") *Boswell*
Bosworth, Joseph (1789–1876). English Anglo-Saxon scholar. ("Anglo-Saxon Dictionary," 1838, 1848; ed. Toller, 1882.)
Boucher, Jonathan (1738–1804). English clergyman and philologist. *Boucher*
Bourchier. See *Berners*.
Bourne, Henry (1696–1733). English antiquary. *Bourne*
Boutell, Charles (1812–1877). English archæologist. *C. Boutell*, or *Boutell*
Bouvier, John (1787–1851). American legal writer. ("A Law Dictionary," 1839, etc.) *Bouvier*
Bovee, Christian Nestell (1820–). American author. *Bovee*
Bowles, Samuel (1826–1878). American journalist. *S. Bowles*
Bowring, Sir John (1792–1872). English linguist, writer, and traveler. *Sir J. Bowring*
Boyd, Andrew Kennedy Hutchison (1825–). Scottish clergyman and essayist. *A. K. H. Boyd*
Boyd, Zachary (died 1653). Scottish clergyman. *Z. Boyd*
Boyesen, Hjalmar Hjorth (1848–). Norwegian-American author *Boyesen*
Boyle, Charles (Fourth Earl of Orrery) (1676–1731). English author. *C. Boyle*
Boyle, Robert (1627–1691). British physicist and chemist. *Boyle*
Boyse, Samuel (1708–1749). British poet. *S. Boyse*
Brachet, Auguste (1844–). French philologist. ("Dictionnaire Étymologique de la Langue Française," 1868; trans. by Kitchin, 2d ed., 1878.)
Bracton, Henry de (died 1268). English jurist. *Bracton*
Braddon, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Maxwell) (1837–). English novelist. *Miss Braddon*
Bradford, John (died 1555). English Reformer. *J. Bradford*
Bradford, William (1588–1657). American colonial governor and historian. *Bradford*
Bradley, Francis Herbert (1846–). English philosophical writer. *F. H. Bradley*
Bradley, Henry. Contemporary English lexicographer. (See *J. A. H. Murray.*) *H. Bradley*
Bradley, Richard (died 1732). English botanist. *Bradley*
Bradstreet, Anne (1612?–1672). American poet. *Anne Bradstreet*
Brady, Robert (died 1700). English historian. *Brady*
Bramhall, John (1594–1663). Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland. *Bramhall*, or *Abp. Bramhall*
Bramston, James (died 1744). English poet. *Bramston*
Brand, John (1744–1806). English antiquary and topographer. *Brand*
Brande, William Thomas (1788–1866). English chemist. (See next entry.) *Brande*
Brande and Cox (W. T. Brande and Sir G. W. Cox). ("A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art"; edition used, 1875.) *Brande and Cox*
Brassey, Lady (1840?–1887). English writer of travels. *Lady Brassey*
Brathwaite, Richard (died 1673). English poet and writer. *R. Brathwaite*
Bray, Thomas (1656–1730). English divine. *Dr. Bray*
Brayley, Edward Wedlake (1773–1854). English archæologist and topographer. *Brayley*
Brende, John (lived about 1553). English translator. *J. Brende*
Brerewood, Edward (died 1613). English mathematician and antiquary. *Brerewood*
Breton, Nicholas (about 1545–1626). English poet. *Breton*
Brevint, Daniel (1616–1695). English controversialist and religious writer. *Brevint*
Brewer, Antony (lived about 1655). English dramatist. *A. Brewer*
Brewer, E. Cobham (1810–). English clergyman and miscellaneous writer. ("Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," 21st ed., 1889; "Dictionary of Miracles," 1884.) *Brewer*
Brewer, William Henry (1828–). American chemist. *W. H. Brewer*
Brewster, Sir David (1781–1868). Scottish physicist. *Brewster*
Bright, John (1811–1889). English statesman and orator. *John Bright*
Brinton, Daniel Garrison (1837–). American ethnologist. *Brinton*
Bristed, Charles Astor (1820–1874). American essayist and miscellaneous writer. *C. A. Bristed*
British and Foreign Review (1835–1844). English quarterly literary review. *British and Foreign Rev.*
British Critic (1793–1843). English High-church periodical.
British Quarterly Review (1845–). English quarterly literary review. *British Quarterly Rev.*
Britten and Holland (James Britten and Robert Holland). ("A Dictionary of English Plant Names," 1878–1888.) *Britten and Holland*
Britton, John (1771–1857). English antiquary and miscellaneous writer. *Britton*
Brockett, John Trotter (1788–1842). English antiquary. *Brockett*
Brockett, Linus Pierpont (1820–). American historical and geographical writer. *L. P. Brockett*
Brome, Alexander (1620–1666). English poet and dramatist. *A. Brome*
Brome, Richard (died 1652?). English dramatist. *Brome*, or *R. Brome*
Brontë, Anne (pseudonym "Acton Bell") (1820–1849). English novelist. *A. Brontë*
Brontë, Charlotte (Mrs. A. B. Nicholls, pseudonym "Currer Bell") (1816–1855). English novelist. *Charlotte Brontë*
Brontë, Emily Jane (pseudonym "Ellis Bell") (1818–1848). English novelist. *E. Brontë*
Brooke, Henry (died 1783). English author. *Brooke*, or *H. Brooke*
Brooke, Lord (Robert Greville) (1608–1643). English general and author. *Lord Brooke*
Brooke, Stopford Augustus (1832–). English clergyman and author. *S. A. Brooke*, or *Stopford Brooke*
Brooks, Charles William Shirley (1816–1874). English journalist, dramatist, and novelist. *Shirley Brooks*
Brooks, Thomas (1608–1680). English Puritan divine. *T. Brooks*
Brooks, William Keith (1848–). American naturalist. *W. K. Brooks*
Broome, William (1689–1745). English poet. *W. Broome*
Brougham, Lord (Henry Brougham) (1779–1868). British statesman, orator, and author. *Brougham*
Broughton, Rhoda (1840–). English novelist. *R. Broughton*
Brown, James Baldwin (1820–1884). English clergyman. *Rev. J. B. Brown*
Brown, John (1810–1882). Scottish physician and author. *Dr. J. Brown*
Brown, Thomas or **"Tom"** (1663–1704). English humorist. *Tom Brown*
Brown, Dr. Thomas (1778–1820). Scottish metaphysician. *Dr. T. Brown*
Browne, Edward (1644–1708). English traveler. *E. Browne*
Browne, Sir Thomas (1605–1682). English physician and author. *Sir T. Browne*
Browne, William (1591–1643?). English poet. *W. Browne*
Brownell, Henry Howard (1820–1872). American poet. *H. H. Brownell*
Browning, Elizabeth Barrett (1809?–1861). English poet. *Mrs. Browning*
Browning, Robert (1812–1889). English poet. *Browning*
Bruce, James (1730–1794). Scottish traveler in Africa. *Bruce*
Bruce, Michael (1635–1683). Scottish clergyman. *M. Bruce*
Brunne, Robert de or **of** (Robert Manning) (first part of 14th century). English chronicler and translator. *R. Brunne*, or *Rob. of Brunne*
Brush, George Jarvis (1831–). American mineralogist. *G. J. Brush*
Bryant, Jacob (1715–1804). English antiquary. *J. Bryant*
Bryant, William Cullen (1794–1878). American poet. *Bryant*
Bryce, James (1838–). British historical and political writer. *J. Bryce*
Brydone, Patrick (died 1818). Scottish traveler. *Brydone*
Bryskett, Lodowick (about 1571–1611). English poet. *L. Bryskett*

Buchanan, James (1791–1868). Fifteenth President of the United States. *Buchanan*
Buchanan, Robert Williams (1841–). Scottish poet and author. *R. Buchanan*
Buck or **Buc, Sir George** (died 1623). English historian and poet. *Sir G. Buck*
Buck's Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences (1885–1889).
Buckingham, Second Duke of (George Villiers) (1627–1688). English statesman and author. *Buckingham*
Buckinghamshire, Duke of. See *Sheffield.*
Buckland, Francis Trevelyan (1826–1880). English naturalist. *F. T. Buckland*
Buckland, William (1784–1856). English geologist. *Buckland*
Buckle, Henry Thomas (1821–1862). English historical writer. *Buckle*
Buckman, James (1816–1884). English geologist and naturalist. *J. Buckman*
Buckminster, Thomas. English clergyman. ("Right Christian Calendar," 1570.) *Buckminster*
Budgell, Eustace (1686–1737). English miscellaneous writer. *Budgell*
Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte de (1707–1788). French naturalist. *Buffon*
Bull, George (1634–1710). Bishop of St. David's. *Bp. Bull*
Bullein, William (1500?–1576). English physician. *Bullein*
Bullinger, Heinrich (1504–1575). Swiss pastor and theological writer. *Bullinger*
Bullokar, John. English physician and lexicographer. ("An English Expositor," 1616; edition used, 1641.) *Bullokar*
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 journalist. *H. C. Bunner*
Bunyan, John (1628–1688). English preacher and allegorist. *Bunyan*
Burgersdicius, Francis (1590–1629). Dutch logician. ("Logic," trans. in 1697.) *Burgersdicius*
Burgess, James W. English writer on coach-building (1881). *J. W. Burgess*
Burgess, Thomas (1756–1837). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Burgess*
Burgoyne, John (died 1792). British general and dramatist. *Burgoyne*
Burguy, Georges Frédéric (1823–1866). French philologist ("Grammaire de la langue d'Oïl," 2d ed., 1870). *Burguy*
Burke, Edmund (1729–1797). British statesman, author, and orator. *Burke*
Burke, Sir John Bernard (1815–). English writer on heraldry and genealogy. *Burke's Peerage*
Burleigh, Lord (William Cecil) (1520–1598). English statesman. *Lord Burleigh*
Burn, Robert. British military officer. ("Naval and Military Dictionary of the French Language," 1842, etc.) *Burn*
Burn, Richard (1709–1785). English jurist and antiquary. *Richard Burn*
Burnell, Arthur Coke (1840–1882). English Sanskrit scholar. (See *Yule.*) *A. C. Burnell*
Burnet, Gilbert (1643–1715). Bishop of Salisbury, and historian. *Bp. Burnet*, or *Burnet*
Burnet, Thomas (died 1715). English theological writer. *T. Burnet*
Burnett, Frances Hodgson (1849–). American novelist. *F. H. Burnett*
Burney, Charles (1726–1814). English musician and musical writer. *Dr. Burney*
Burney, Frances (Mme. D'Arblay) (1752–1840). English novelist and diarist. *Miss Burney* (novels), *Mme. D'Arblay* (diary)
Burns, Robert (1759–1796). Scottish poet. *Burns*
Burrill, Alexander M. (1807–1869). American lawyer. ("Law Dictionary and Glossary," 1850.) *Burrill*
Burroughs, John (1837–). American author. *J. Burroughs*
Burt, Edward (died 1755). British writer. *Burt*
Burton, John Hill (1809–1881). Scottish historian. *J. H. Burton*
Burton, Sir Richard Francis (1821–1890). English traveler and Arabic scholar. *R. F. Burton*
Burton, Robert (1577–1640). English writer. ("Anatomy of Melancholy.") *Burton*
Bury, Viscount (William Coutts Keppell) (1832–). Author (with G. L. Hillier) of "Cycling" (Badminton Library). *Bury and Hillier*
Bushnell, Horace (1802–1876). American theologian. *Bushnell*, or *H. Bushnell*
Butcher, Samuel Henry (1850–). English classical scholar. *Butcher*
Butcher and Lang. ("Translation of the Odyssey," 1879.) *Butcher and Lang*
Butler, Alfred Joshua (1850–). English writer. *A. J. Butler*
Butler, Charles (died 1647). English grammarian. *C. Butler*
Butler, Joseph (1692–1752). Bishop of Durham, author of "Analogy of Religion." *Butler*
Butler, Samuel (1612?–1680). English poet, author of "Hudibras." *S. Butler*
Butler, William Allen (1825–). American lawyer and author. *W. A. Butler*
Butler, William Archer (died 1848). Irish clergyman, and writer on ethics and philosophy. *Archer Butler*
Bynner, Edwin Lassetter (1842–). American novelist. *E. L. Bynner*
Byrne, Oliver. American writer on mechanical subjects. *O. Byrne*
Byrom, John (1692–1763). English poet. *Byrom*
Byron, Lord (George Gordon Noel Byron) (1788–1824). English poet. *Byron*

Cable, George Washington (1844–). American novelist. *G. W. Cable*
Caird, Edward. Contemporary Scottish philosophical writer. *E. Caird*
Caird, John (1820–). Scottish theological writer. *J. Caird*
Calamy, Edmund (1600–1666). English clergyman. *Calamy*
Calderwood, Henry (1830–). Scottish philosophical writer. *Calderwood*
Calhoun, John Caldwell (1782–1850). American statesman. *Calhoun*
Calthrop, Sir Harry. English jurist. ("Customs of London," 1612.) *Calthrop*
Calverley, Charles Stuart (1831–1884). English poet. *C. S. Calverley*
Camden Society Publications. Society instituted 1838.
Camden, William (1551–1623). English antiquary and historian. *Camden*
Campbell, Lord (John Campbell) (1779–1861). British jurist and biographer. *Lord Campbell*
Campbell, George (1719–1796). Scottish theologian and writer on rhetoric. *G. Campbell*
Campbell, John (1708–1775). Scottish writer of history, travels, etc. *Dr. J. Campbell*
Campbell, John Francis (1822–1885). Scottish writer on Highland life. *J. F. Campbell*
Campbell, Thomas (1777–1844). Scottish poet. *Campbell*
Campin, Francis. English engineer. ("Mechanical Engineering," 1863, 1885.) *Campin*
Campion, Edmund (1540–1581). English Jesuit. *Campion*
Canes, John Vincent (died 1672). English friar, historical writer. *Canes*
Canning, George (1770–1827). English statesman. ("Anti-Jacobin Ballads.") *Canning*
Capgrave, John (1393–1464). English chronicler and theologian. *Capgrave*
Car-Builder's Dictionary (1884). Matthias N. Forney. *Car-Builder's Dict.*
Carew, George (Earl of Totnes) (1555–1629). English statesman. *G. Carew*
Carew, Richard (1556–1620). English antiquarian and poet. ("Survey of Cornwall.") *R. Carew*
Carew, Thomas (1589?–1639). English poet. *Carew*
Carey, Henry (died 1743). English musician and poet. *Carey*
Carleton, Will (1845–). American poet. *Will Carleton*
Carlile, Richard (1790–1843). English free-thinker. *R. Carlile*
Carlyle, Thomas (1795–1881). Scottish essayist and historian. *Carlyle*
Carmichael, Mrs. A. C. (wrote 1833). *Mrs. Carmichael*
Carnochan, John Murray (1817–1887). American physician and writer. *J. M. Carnochan*
Carpenter, Philip Pearsall (1819–1877). English writer on natural history. *P. P. Carpenter*
Carpenter, William Benjamin (1813–1885). English physiologist and naturalist. *W. B. Carpenter*
Carpenter, William Lant (died 1890). English scientific writer. *W. L. Carpenter*
Carr, William (17th century). British writer. *W. Carr*
Carruthers, Robert (1799–1878). Scottish miscellaneous writer. *R. Carruthers*
Carter, Elizabeth (1717–1806). English poet and translator. *Miss Carter*
Cartwright, William (1611–1643). English dramatist, poet, and clergyman. *W. Cartwright*
Carver, Jonathan (1732–1780). American traveler. *Carver*
Cary, Alice (1820–1871). American poet. *A. Cary*
Cary, Henry Francis (1772–1844). English poet and translator. *Cary*
Cary, Phœbe (1824–1871). American poet. *P. Cary*
Casaubon, Isaac (1559–1614). English classical scholar. *Casaubon*
Cass, Lewis (1782–1866). American statesman. *L. Cass*
Castle, Egerton (1858–). English miscellaneous writer. *Egerton Castle*
Catholic Dictionary. Edited by William E. Addis and Thomas Arnold; American edition, 1884. *Cath. Dict.*
Catholicon Anglicum (1483). An English-Latin dictionary. (E. E. T. S.) *Cath. Ang.*
Catlin, George (1796–1872). American traveler and painter. *Catlin*
Cavendish. See *H. Jones.*
Cavendish, George (1500–1561?). English biographer. *G. Cavendish*
Cavendish, Henry (1731–1810). English chemist and physicist. *H. Cavendish*
Cavendish, Sir William (died 1557). English politician. *Sir W. Cavendish*
Cawthorn, James (1719–1761). English poet. *Cawthorn*
Caxton, William (died 1491?). English printer and translator. *Caxton*
Caxton Society, Publications of. Society instituted in London, 1845.
Cecil, Richard (1748–1810). English evangelical divine. *R. Cecil*
Centlivre, Susannah (died 1723). English dramatist and actress. *Mrs. Centlivre*
Century, The. American monthly literary magazine. (Founded in 1870 as "Scribner's Monthly: an Illustrated Magazine for the People"; name changed in 1881 to "The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine.") *The Century*
Chalmers, Thomas (1780–1847). Scottish theologian. *Chalmers*
Chaloner, Sir Thomas (died 1565). English diplomatist and translator. *Chaloner*
Chamberlayne or **Chamberlaine, Edward** (1616–1703). English publicist. *Chamberlayne*
Chamberlayne, William (1619–1689). English poet. *W. Chamberlayne*
Chambers, Ephraim (died 1740). English encyclopedist. ("Cyclopædia," 1st ed., 1728; 2d ed., 1738; ed. Rees, 1778–88.) *Chambers*
Chambers, Robert (1802–1871). Scottish publisher and author. *R. Chambers*
Chambers, William (1800–1883). Scottish publisher and author. *W. Chambers*
Chambers's Book of Days. Edited by R. Chambers.
Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature. *Chambers's Cyc. Eng. Lit.*
Chambers's Encyclopædia. *Chambers's Encyc.*
Chambers's Information for the People.
Chambers's Journal (1832–). Scottish weekly literary periodical. *Chambers's Journal*
Channing, William Ellery (1780–1842). American theologian and philanthropist. *Channing*
Chapman, Alvan Wentworth (1809–). American botanist. *A. W. Chapman*
Chapman, George (died 1634). English dramatist and poet. *Chapman*
Charles I (1600–1649). King of England. ("Letters," etc.) *King Charles I.*
Charnock, Stephen (1628–1680). English Puritan divine. *Charnock*
Chatham, Earl of (William Pitt) (1708–1778). English statesman and orator. *Lord Chatham*
Chatterton, Thomas (1752–1770). English poet. *Chatterton*
Chatto, William Andrew (1799–1864). Writer on wood-engraving. *Chatto*
Chaucer, Geoffrey (1340?–1400). English poet. (In the "Canterbury Tales" the Ellesmere text in the six-text edition has been preferred.) *Chaucer*
Cheke, Sir John (1514–1557). English classical scholar. *Sir J. Cheke*
Cheruel, Pierre Adolphe (1809–). French historian. *Cheruel*
Chesterfield, Earl of (Philip Dormer Stanhope) (1694–1773). English politician and author. *Chesterfield*, or *Lord Chesterfield*
Chester Plays. A series of miracle-plays assigned to the close of the 14th century. *Chester Plays*
Chettle, Henry (died 1607?). English dramatist. *H. Chettle*
Cheyne, George (1671–1743). Scottish physician and philosopher. *G. Cheyne*
Child, Francis James (1825–). American critic and scholar. See *Ballads.*
Child, Sir Josiah (1630–1699). English writer on trade. *Sir J. Child*
Chillingworth, William (1602–1644). English theologian. *Chillingworth*
Chilmead, Edmund (1610–1654). English mathematician and miscellaneous writer. *Chilmead*
Choate, Rufus (1799–1859). American jurist and statesman. *R. Choate*
Christian Union (1870–). American weekly religious periodical.
Christison, Sir Robert (1797–1882). Scottish physician and author. *Sir R. Christison*

Church Cyclopædia (1886). Edited by A. A. Benton.
Churchill, Charles (1731–1764). English poet and satirist. *Churchill*
Churchman, The (1844–). American weekly religious periodical.
Churchyard, Thomas (died 1604). English poet and miscellaneous writer. *Churchyard*
Churton, Ralph (1754–1831). English clergyman. *Churton*
Cibber, Colley (1671–1757). English dramatist and actor. *Cibber*
Clare, John (1793–1864). English poet. *Clare*
Clarendon, Earl of (Edward Hyde) (1608?–1674). English statesman and historian. *Clarendon*
Clarendon, Earl of (Henry Hyde) (1638–1709). English writer of memoirs. *Lord Henry Clarendon*
Clark, Daniel Kinnear. Contemporary English writer on engineering. *D. K. Clark*
Clark, William George (1821–1878). English Shaksperian scholar (editor, with W. A. Wright, of the "Globe Edition" of Shakspere, 1864; edition used, 1887). *W. G. Clark*
Clarke, Edward Hammond (1820–1877). American medical writer. *E. H. Clarke*
Clarke, Frank Wigglesworth (1847–). American chemist. *F. W. Clarke*
Clarke, George T. ("Medieval Military Architecture in England.") *G. T. Clarke*
Clarke, James Freeman (1810–1888). American clergyman and author. *J. F. Clarke*
Clarke, Joseph Thacher. Contemporary American archæologist. *J. T. Clarke*
Clarke, Samuel (1599–1682 or 1683). English clergyman. *S. Clarke*
Clarke, Samuel (1675–1729). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *Clarke*
Claus, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm (1835–). German zoologist. *Claus*
Clay, Henry (1777–1852). American statesman and orator. *H. Clay*
Clayton, John (about 1650). English law-writer. *Clayton*
Cleaveland or **Cleveland, John** (1613–1658). English poet. *Cleaveland*
Cleaveland, Parker (1780–1858). American geologist. *P. Cleaveland*
Cleaver, Robert (died 1613). English Biblical commentator. *Robert Cleaver*
Clemens, Samuel Langhorne (pseudonym "Mark Twain") (1835–). American humorist. *Mark Twain*, or *S. L. Clemens*
Clerke, Agnes M. Contemporary English writer on astronomy. *A. M. Clerke*
Clifford, William Kingdon (1845–1879). English mathematician and philosophical writer. *W. K. Clifford*
Clifton, William (1772–1799). American poet. *Clifton*
Clough, Arthur Hugh (1819–1861). English poet. *Clough*
Cobbe, Frances Power (1822–). English writer. *F. P. Cobbe*
Cobden, Richard (1804–1865). English statesman and economist. *Cobden*
Cockburn, Lord (Henry Thomas) (1779–1854). Scottish judge. *Cockburn*
Cockeram, Henry. English lexicographer. ("The English Dictionary, or an Interpreter of Hard English Words," 1632; edition used, 1642.) *Cockeram*
Cogan, Thomas (1736–1818). English physician and philosophical writer. *T. Cogan*
Coghan or **Cogan, Thomas** (died 1607). English physician. *Coghan*, or *Cogan*
Cokayne, Sir Aston (1608–1684). English dramatist. *Cokayne*
Coke, Sir Edward (1552–1634). English jurist. *Sir E. Coke*
Coleridge, Hartley (1796–1849). English poet. *H. Coleridge*
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor (1772–1834). English poet, critic, and philosopher. *Coleridge*
Coles, Abraham (1813–1891). American author and translator. *A. Coles*
Coles, Elisha (died 1680). English lexicographer. ("English Dictionary," 1677, 1717.) *Coles*
Collier, Jane. English writer. ("Art of Tormenting," 1753.) *Jane Collier*
Collier, Jeremy (1650–1726). English nonjuring clergyman and author. *Jeremy Collier*
Collier, John Payne (1789–1883). English critic and Shaksperian scholar. *J. P. Collier*
Collingwood. See *Waitz.* *Collingwood*
Collins, Mortimer (1827–1876). English miscellaneous writer. *Mortimer Collins*
Collins, William (1721–1759). English poet. *Collins*
Collins, William Wilkie (1824–1889). English novelist. *W. Collins*
Colman, George (1732–1794). English dramatist. *Colman*
Colman, George (1762–1836). English dramatist and miscellaneous writer. *Colman the Younger*
Colquhoun, Patrick (1745–1820). Scottish statistician. *Colquhoun*
Colton, Charles Caleb (died 1832). English author. *Colton*
Combe, Andrew (1797–1847). Scottish physiologist. *A. Combe*
Combe, George (1788–1858). Scottish phrenologist. *G. Combe*
Combe or **Coombe, William** (1741–1823). English miscellaneous writer. *W. Combe*
Comber, Thomas (1645–1699). English theological writer. *T. Comber*
Comenius, Johann Amos (1592–1670). Moravian writer. *Comenius*
Compton, Henry (1632–1713). Bishop of London. *Bp. Compton*
Cone, Helen Gray (1859–). American poet. *H. G. Cone*
Congregationalist, The (1817–) American weekly religious periodical. *Congregationalist*
Congreve, William (1670–1729). English dramatist. *Congreve*
Constable, Henry (1562–1613). English poet. *Constable*
Constitution of the United States (1787).
Consular Reports, United States. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*
Contemporary Review (1866–). English monthly literary periodical. *Contemporary Rev.*
Conybeare, William Daniel (1787–1857). English clergyman and geologist. *Conybeare*
Conybeare and Howson (William John Conybeare, 1815–1857; J. S. Howson, 1816–1885). ("Life and Epistles of St. Paul," 1851.) *Conybeare and Howson*
Cook, Eliza (died 1889). English poet. *Eliza Cook*
Cook, James (1728–1779). English navigator. *Cook*
Cook, Joseph (1838–). American lecturer and writer. *J. Cook*
Cooke, George Wingrove (1814–1865). English lawyer and author. *Wingrove Cooke*
Cooke, John (early part of 17th century). English dramatist. *J. Cooke*
Cooke, John Esten (1830–1886). American novelist. *J. E. Cooke*
Cooke, Josiah Parsons (1827–). American chemist. *J. P. Cooke*
Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt (1825–). English botanist. *M. C. Cooke*
Cooke, Philip Pendleton (1816–1850). American poet. *P. Pendleton Cooke*
Cooke, Rose Terry (1827–). American author. *R. T. Cooke*
Cooke or **Cook, William** (died 1824). English dramatist and general writer. *W. Cooke*
Cooley's Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts. *Cooley's Cyc.*
Cooper, James Fenimore (1789–1851). American novelist. *J. F. Cooper*, or *Cooper*
Cooper, John Gilbert (1723–1769). English poet and general writer. *J. G. Cooper*
Cooper, Thomas (1517?–1594). Bishop of Winchester, and lexicographer. ("Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ," 1565, etc.) *Cooper*
Cope, Edward Drinker (1840–). American naturalist. *E. D. Cope*, or *Cope*
Copland, James (1791–1870). Scottish physician. *Copland*
Copley, John (1577–1622). British religious writer. *Copley*
Corbet, Richard (1582–1635). Bishop of Norwich, and poet. *Bp. Corbet*
Cornhill Magazine (1860–). English monthly literary magazine. *Cornhill Mag.*
Cornish, Joseph (1750–1823). English theologian. *Cornish*
Cornwall, Barry. See *Procter.*
Cornwallis, Sir Charles (died 1629). English diplomatist. *Sir C. Cornwallis*
Coryat or **Coryate, Thomas** (died 1617). English traveler. *Coryat*
Cosin, John (1594–1672). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Cosin*
Costard, George (1710–1782). English writer on astronomy. *Costard*
Cotgrave, John (lived about 1655). English author. *J. Cotgrave*
Cotgrave, Randle (died 1634?). English lexicographer. ("A Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues," 1611 and 1632; ed. James Howell, 1650, 1660, 1673.) *Cotgrave*
Cotton, Charles (1630–1687). English poet and translator. *Cotton*
Cotton, John (1585–1652). American clergyman. *J. Cotton*
Cotton, Nathaniel (1705–1788). English poet and physician. *N. Cotton*
Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce (1571–1631). English antiquary. *Sir R. Cotton*
Coues, Elliott (1842–). American naturalist. *Coues*
Coulter, John Merle (1851–). American botanist. *Coulter*
Court and Times of Charles I. By Father Cyprien de Gamache.
Court of Love. Middle English poem, once assigned to Chaucer. *Court of Love*
Cousin, Victor (1792–1867). French philosopher. *Cousin*
Coventry, Henry (died 1752). English religious writer. *Coventry*
Coventry Mysteries. A series of miracle-plays assigned to the 15th and 16th centuries. *Coventry Mysteries*
Coverdale, Miles (1488–1568). English Biblical translator. *Coverdale*
Cowell, John (1554–1611). English jurist. ("The Interpreter," a law dictionary, 1607; edition used, 1637.) *Cowell*
Cowley, Abraham (1618–1667). English poet. *Cowley*
Cowper, William (1731–1800). English poet. *Cowper*
Cox, Sir George William (1827–). English clergyman and historian. See *Brande and Cox.* *Sir G. Cox*
Coxe, Arthur Cleveland (1818–). Bishop of Western New York. *Bp. Coxe*
Coxe, William (1747–1828). English historian. *Coxe*
Crabb, George (1778–1851). English scholar and author. *Crabb*
Crabbe, George (1754–1832). English poet. *Crabbe*
Craddock, Charles Egbert. See *Murfree.*
Craig, John. English lexicographer. ("New Universal Etymological Technical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1847–49, 1852.) *Craig*
Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock (1826–1887). English novelist. *Mrs. Craik*
Craik, George Lillie (1798–1866). Scottish writer on language and literature. *Craik*
Cranch, Christopher Pearse (1813–). American poet and painter. *C. P. Cranch*
Cranch, William (1769–1855). American jurist. *Cranch*
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*
Crawfurd, John (1783–1868). Scottish traveler and Orientalist. *J. Crawfurd*
Creasy, Sir Edward Shepherd (1812–1878). English historian. *Sir E. Creasy*
Creech, Thomas (1659–1700). English translator. *Creech*
Critic, The (1881–). American weekly literary periodical. *The Critic*
Croft, Herbert (1603–1691). Bishop of Hereford. *Bp. Croft*
Croll, James (1821–1890). Scottish physicist. *J. Croll*, or *Croll*
Croly, George (1780–1860). Irish clergyman, poet, and author. *Croly*
Cromek, Robert Hartley (1770–1812). English engraver and writer. *Cromek Remains*
Crompton, Hugh (about 1657). English poet. *Crompton*
Crookes, William (1832–). English chemist. *W. Crookes*
Cross, Mrs. J. W. (Mary Ann Evans; pseudonym "George Eliot") (1819–1880). English novelist. *George Eliot*
Crowe, Mrs. Catherine (died 1876). English novelist. *Mrs. Crowe*
Crowe, William (1745–1829). English clergyman and poet. *W. Crowe*
Crowley, Robert (died 1588). English clergyman, printer, and author. *Crowley*
Crowne, John (last half of 17th century). English dramatic writer. *Crowne*
Cruikshank, William (1745–1800). Scottish anatomist. *Cruikshank*
Cudworth, Ralph (1617–1788). English philosopher and theologian. *Cudworth*
Culley, R. S. ("A Handbook of Practical Telegraphy," 8th ed., 1885.) *R. S. Culley*
Culverwel or **Culverwell, Nathaniel** (died about 1651). English theologian. *Culverwell*
Cumberland, Richard (1631?–1718). Bishop of Peterborough. *Bp. Cumberland*
Cumberland, Richard (1732–1811). English dramatist. *Cumberland*
Cunningham, Allan (1784–1842). Scottish poet and author. *Allan Cunningham*
Cunningham, John (1729–1773). Irish poet. *J. Cunningham*
Cursor Mundi (about 1320). Middle English poem. *Cursor Mundi*
Curtis, George Ticknor (1812–). American jurist. *G. T. Curtis*
Curtis, George William (1824–). American essayist and editor. *G. W. Curtis*
Curtis, John. English entomologist. ("Farm Insects," 1850.) *Curtis*
Curzon, Robert (Lord Zouche) (1810–1873). English traveler and scholar. *R. Curzon*
Cushing, Luther Stearns (1803–1856). American jurist. *Cushing*
Cust, Robert Needham (1821–). English philologist. *R. N. Cust*
Cuvier, Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert, Baron (1769–1832). French naturalist. *G. Cuvier*, or *Cuvier*
Cyclopædia, English. *Eng. Cyc.*

Cyclopædia of American Biography. See *Appleton.*
Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature. See *McClintock and Strong.*
Cyclopædia of Education. Kiddle and Schem.
Cyclopædia of English Literature, Chambers's.
Cyclopædia of Political Science, Political Economy, and United States History (1881–1884). Edited by John J. Lalor. *Cyc. Polit. Sci.*

Dalgarno, George (died 1687). English writer on pasigraphy. *Dalgarno*
Dall, William Healey (1845–). American naturalist. *Dall*
Dalrymple, Sir David. See *Hailes.*
Dalton, John Call (1825–1889). American physiologist. *Dalton*
Dalton, Michael (died about 1648). English lawyer. *M. Dalton*
Dampier, William (1652–1715). English navigator. *Dampier*
Dana, Charles Anderson (1819–). American journalist. *C. A. Dana*
Dana, Edward Salisbury (1849–). American mineralogist. *E. S. Dana*
Dana, James Dwight (1813–). American mineralogist and geologist. *Dana*, or *J. D. Dana*
Dana, Richard Henry (1787–1879). American poet. *R. H. Dana*
Dana, Richard Henry, Jr. (1815–1882). American jurist and author. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*
Daniel, Samuel (1562–1619). English poet. *Daniel*
Daniell, Alfred. Contemporary Scottish physicist. *A. Daniell*
D'Arblay, Mme. See *Burney.*
Darcie or **Darcy, Abraham** (about 1625). English author. *Darcie*
Darlington, William (1782–1863). American botanist. *Darlington*
Darmesteter, James (1849–). French author and translator. *J. Darmesteter*
Darwin, Charles Robert (1809–1882). English naturalist. *Darwin*
Darwin, Erasmus (1731–1802). English physician, naturalist, and poet. *Dr. E. Darwin*
Darwin, Francis (1848–). English naturalist. *F. Darwin*
Davenant, Charles (1656–1714). English political economist and publicist. *C. Davenant*
Davenant, John (1576–1641). Bishop of Salisbury. *Davenant*
Davenant, Sir William (1606–1668). English dramatist and poet. *Sir W. Davenant*
Davids, Thomas William Rhys (1843–). English Orientalist. *Rhys Davids*
Davidson, David. British writer. ("Thoughts on the Seasons," 1789.) *Davidson*
Davies, John (died 1618). English poet. *Davies*
Davies, Sir John (1569–1626). English lawyer and poet. *Sir J. Davies*
Davies, Thomas Lewis Owen. English clergyman and lexicographer. ("Supplementary English Glossary," 1881.) *Davies*
Davis, Charles Thomas (1857–). American technical writer. *C. T. Davis*
Davis, Thomas Osborne (1814–1845). British poet and politician. *T. Davis*
Davison, D. Translator of Schlosser's History. *Davison*
Dawbeny, H. English writer. ("Historie relating to Cromwell," 1659.) *Dawbeny*
Dawkins, William Boyd (1838–). English geologist and ethnologist. *W. Boyd Dawkins*
Dawson, Sir John William (1820–). Canadian geologist. *Dawson*
De Bary, Heinrich Anton (1831–). German botanist. *De Bary*
De Candolle, Alphonse (1806–). French botanist. *De Candolle*
De Colange, L. American compiler, editor of "Zell's Encyclopædia," 1871, and "The American Dictionary of Commerce," 1881.
Dee, John (1527–1608). English mathematician and astrologer. *Dr. John Dee*
Defoe, Daniel (died 1731). English novelist and pamphleteer. *Defoe*
De Kay, Charles (1848–). American author. *C. De Kay*
Dekker, Thomas (about 1570–1641). English dramatist. *Dekker*
De La Beche, Sir Henry Thomas (1796–1855). English geologist. *Sir H. De La Beche*
Delany, Mary (1700–1788). English writer of memoirs. *Mrs. Delany*
Delany, Patrick (died 1768). Irish divine. *Delany*
De Lolme, John Louis (died 1807). English lawyer and author. *De Lolme*
De Long, George Washington (1844–1881). American explorer. *De Long*
Delta. See *Moir.*
De Mille, James (1837–1880). Canadian educator and novelist. *J. De Mille*
De Morgan, Augustus (1806–1871). English mathematician and logician. *De Morgan*
Denham, Sir John (1615–1669). English poet. *Sir J. Denham*
Denison, John (died 1629). English divine. *J. Denison*
Dennis, John (1657–1734). English critic, dramatist, etc. *Dennis*
De Quincey, Thomas (1785–1859). English author. *De Quincey*
Derby, Fourteenth Earl of (Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley) (1799–1869). English statesman and author. *Derby*
Derham (or **Durham?**), **William** (1657–1735). English divine. *Derham*
Dering, Sir Edward (1598–1644). English politician and religious writer. *Sir E. Dering*
Descartes, René (1596–1650). French philosopher and mathematician. Trans. by Veitch. *Descartes*
De Vere, Sir Aubrey (1788–1846). Irish poet. *Aubrey de Vere*
De Vere, M. von Schele. See *Schele.*
Dibdin, Charles (1745–1814). English song-writer and dramatist. *C. Dibdin*
Dibdin, Thomas Frognall (1776–1847). English bibliographer. *Dibdin*
Dicey, Albert Venn (1835–). English historical writer. *A. V. Dicey*
Dicey, Edward. Contemporary English historical writer and publicist. *E. Dicey*
Dickens, Charles (1812–1870). English novelist. *Dickens*
Dictionaries. For general English dictionaries (including glossaries and dialectal dictionaries), see *Ash, N. Bailey, T. Blount, J. Bullokar, Cockeram, E. Coles, Craig, T. L. O. Davies, Encyclopædic, Fallows, Glossographia Anglicana Nova, Halliwell, Imperial, Jamieson, Jodrell, Johnson, Kersey, Latham, Mason, Minsheu, Nares, New English, Nuttall, E. Phillips, C. Richardson, Seager, T. Sheridan, B. H. Smart, Stormonth, J. Walker, N. Webster, J. E. Worcester, T. Wright.* For early English-Latin or Latin-English dictionaries, see *Barret, Catholicon Anglicum, T. Cooper, Horman, Huloet, Levins, Promptorium Parvulorum, Withal.* The numerous dictionaries of foreign languages used are not mentioned in this list unless they have been specially cited (see *Cotgrave, Diefenbach, Diez, Godefroy, Grimm, Lewis and Short, Liddell and Scott, Littré, Scheler,* etc.).
Dictionary, Catholic. See *Catholic.*
Dictionary, Commercial. See *De Colange, J. R. McCulloch, McElrath,* and *Simmonds.*
Dictionary, Drapers'. See *Drapers' Dictionary.*
Dictionary, Law. See *W. C. Anderson, Blount, Bouvier, Burrill, Cowell, Mozley and Whiteley, Rapalje and Lawrence,* and *J. J. S. Wharton.*
Dictionary, Mechanical. See *E. H. Knight.*
Dictionary, Medical. See *Dunglison, Foster, Quain,* and *Thomas,* also *Sydenham Society's Lexicon* and *Buck's Handbook.*
Dictionary, Micrographic. Griffith and Henfrey.
Dictionary, Military. See *Burn, Farrow, Knollys,* and *Wilhelm.*
Dictionary, Nautical or **Naval.** See *Burn, Hamersly, Totten,* and *A. Young.*
Dictionary of Americanisms. See *J. R. Bartlett, J. S. Farmer, Pickering,* and *Schele de Vere.*
Dictionary of Anonymous Literature. S. Halkett and John Laing.
Dictionary of Apiculture. John Phin.
Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words. See *Halliwell,* and compare *T. Wright.*
Dictionary of Architecture. See *Audsley, Bosc, Gwilt, R. Stuart,* and *Weale.*
Dictionary of Art and Archæology. See *Mollett.*
Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. See *Ure.*
Dictionary of Biography and Mythology. J. Thomas.
Dictionary of Chemistry. Henry Watts.
Dictionary of Christian Antiquities. Smith and Chetham.
Dictionary of Christian Biography. Smith and Wace.
Dictionary of Dates. See *Haydn.*
Dictionary of Dyeing and Calico Printing. See *O'Neill.*
Dictionary of Electrical Words. E. J. Houston.
Dictionary of Electricity. See *Greer.*
Dictionary of English History. Sidney J. Low and F. S. Pulling.
Dictionary of English Names of Plants. See *Britten and Holland, W. Miller,* and *John Smith.*
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Smith's.
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, Smith's.
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, Smith's.
Dictionary of Hindu Mythology. See *J. Dowson.*
Dictionary of India. See *Garrett.*
Dictionary of Islam. Thomas Patrick Hughes.
Dictionary of Miracles. See *E. C. Brewer.*
Dictionary of Music and Musicians. See *Sir G. Grove.*
Dictionary of Musical Terms. Stainer and Barrett.
Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*
Dictionary of Old English Plays. J. O. Halliwell.
Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. See *E. C. Brewer.*
Dictionary of Pseudonyms. William Cushing.
Dictionary of Racing Terms. J. Cattanach.
Dictionary of Religious Knowledge. Lyman Abbott.
Dictionary of Science and Technical Terms. W. M. Buchanan.
Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art. See *Brande and Cox.*
Dictionary of Scientific Terms. See *Rossiter.*
Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, etc. See *J. H. Blunt.*
Dictionary of Slang. See *Argot, Hotten,* and *C. G. Leland.*
Dictionary of the Bible, Smith's.
Dictionary of Theology. See *J. H. Blunt.*
Dictionary of Weights and Measures. See *J. H. Alexander.*
Dictionnaire de Botanique. M. H. Baillon.
Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques. Daremberg et Saglio.
Diefenbach, Lorenz (1806–1883). German philologist. ("Glossarium Latino-Germanicum," 1857; "Novum Glossarium Latino-Germanicum," 1867.)
Diez, Friedrich Christian (1794–1876). German philologist. ("Etymologisches Wörterbuch der romanischen Sprachen," 4th ed., 1878.)
Digby, George (Earl of Bristol) (1612–1677). English politician and writer. *Digby*
Digby, Sir Kenelm (1603–1665). English diplomatist, naval officer, and author. *Sir K. Digby*
Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth (1843–). English politician and publicist. *Sir C. W. Dilke*
Disraeli, Benjamin (Earl of Beaconsfield) (1804–1881). English statesman and novelist. *Disraeli*
D'Israeli, Isaac (1766–1848). English man of letters. *I. D'Israeli*
Ditton, Humphrey (1675–1715). English mathematician. *Ditton*
Dix, Morgan (1827–). American clergyman. *Morgan Dix*
Dixon, James Main. British compiler. ("Dictionary of Idiomatic English Phrases," 1891.)
Dixon, Richard Watson (1833–). English church historian and poet. *R. W. Dixon*
Dixon, William Hepworth (1821–1879). English traveler and historical writer. *Hepworth Dixon*
Dobell, Sydney Thompson (1824–1874). English poet. *S. Dobell*
Dobson, Austin (1840–). English poet and critic. *A. Dobson*
Doddridge, Philip (1702–1751). English divine and hymn-writer. *Doddridge*
Dodge, Mary Mapes (1838–). American author and editor. *M. M. Dodge*
Dodsley, Robert (1703–1764). English bookseller, poet, and author. *Dodsley*
Domestic Cyclopædia (1878). Todd S. Goodholme.
Domett, Alfred (1811–1887). British colonial statesman and poet. *A. Domett*
Don, George (1798–1856). British botanist. *Don*
Donne, John (1573–1631). English poet and divine. *Donne*
Dorr, Julia Caroline Ripley (1825–). American poet and novelist. *J. C. R. Dorr*
Dorset, Sixth Earl of (Charles Sackville) (1637–1706). English poet and patron of letters. *Lord Dorset*

Doubleday, Thomas (1790–1870). English poet, politician, and writer. *Doubleday*
Douce, Francis (1757–1834). English antiquary. *Douce*
Douglas, Gawin or **Gavin** (died 1522). Scottish poet. *Gavin Douglas*
Dowden, Edward (1843–). English critic. *Dowden*
Dowell, Stephen (1833–). English historical writer. *S. Dowell*
Downing, Calybute (1606–1644). English divine. *Downing*
Dowson, John (1820–1881). English Orientalist. ("Classical Dictionary of Hindu Mythology," etc., 1879.) *J. Dowson*
Drake, Sir Francis (died 1596). English navigator. *Sir F. Drake*
Drake, Joseph Rodman (1795–1820). American poet. *J. R. Drake*
Drake, Nathan (1766–1836). English physician and essayist. *N. Drake*
Drant, Thomas (died 1578?). English translator. *Drant*
Draper, John William (1811–1882). American scientist and historian. *J. W. Draper*
Draper, Sir William (1721–1787). English political writer. *Draper*
Drapers' Dictionary, The. Edited by S. William Beck.
Drayton, Michael (1563–1631). English poet. *Drayton*
Dredge, James. Writer on electric illumination. *Dredge*
Drone, Eaton Sylvester (1842–). American legal writer. *Drone*
Drummond, Alexander (died 1769). Scottish traveler. *A. Drummond*
Drummond, Henry (1851–). Scottish author. *H. Drummond*
Drummond, William, of Hawthornden (1585–1649). Scottish poet. *Drummond*, or *Drummond of Hawthornden*
Dryden, John (1631–1700). English poet and dramatist. *Dryden*
Dublin Review (1836–). Irish quarterly literary review. *Dublin Rev.*
Dublin University Magazine (1833–1880). Irish monthly magazine. *Dublin Univ. Mag.*
Du Cange, Charles du Fresne, Seigneur (1610–1688). French philologist. ("Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis," 1678; edition used, 1883–1887.) *Du Cange*
Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant (1829–). Scottish political writer. *Grant Duff*
Dufferin, Countess of (Helen Selina Sheridan) (1807–1867). English poet. *Countess of Dufferin*
Dufferin, Marquis of (Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood) (1826–). English statesman. *Lord Dufferin*
Dugdale, Sir William (1605–1686). English antiquary. *Dugdale*
Duhring, Louis Adolphus (1845–). American physician. *Duhring*
Dunbar, William (about 1460–1530). Scottish poet. *Dunbar*
Duncan, Peter Martin. British naturalist. *P. M. Duncan*
Dunglison, Robley (1798–1869). American physician. ("A Dictionary of Medical Science," 1833; edition used, 1874.) *Dunglison*
Dunlap, William (1766–1839). American playwright and artist. *Dunlap*
Dunlop, John Colin (died 1842). Scottish critic and author. *J. Dunlop*
Dunman, Thomas. English physiologist. ("Glossary of Biological, Anatomical, and Physiological Terms," 1879.) *Dunman*
Dunton, John (1659–1733). English miscellaneous writer. *Dunton*
Duppa, Brian (1588–1662). Bishop of Winchester. *Bp. Duppa*
D'Urfey, Thomas (1653–1723). English dramatist and song-writer. *Tom D'Urfey*, or *D'Urfey*

Durham. See *Derham.*
Dury or **Durie, John** (1596–1680). Scottish theologian. *Dury*
Dwight, Timothy (1752–1817). American theologian and poet. *Dwight*
Dyce, Alexander (1798–1869). English clergyman and critic. *Dyce*
Dyer, John (died 1758). English poet. *Dyer*
Dyer, Thomas Henry (1804–1888). English historian. *T. H. Dyer*

Earbery, Matthias (about 1700). English author. *Earbery*
Earle, John (1601?–1665). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Earle*
Earle, John (1824–). English philologist. *J. Earle*
Early English Text Society, Publications of. Society instituted in 1864. *E. E. T. S.*
Eaton, Daniel Cady (1834–). American botanist. *Eaton*
Echard, Laurence (1670?–1730). English historian. *Echard*
Eclectic Review (1805–1868). English quarterly literary review. *Eclect. Rev.*
Eden, Richard (died 1576). English compiler and translator. *R. Eden*
Eden, Robert (about 1750). English clergyman. *Eden*, or *Dr. R. Eden*
Edgeworth, Maria (1767–1849). English novelist. *Miss Edgeworth*
Edgworth, Roger (died 1560). English Roman Catholic divine. *Roger Edgworth*
Edinburgh Magazine (1817–1826). Scottish monthly magazine. *Edinburgh Mag.*
Edinburgh Medical Journal (1855–) *Edinburgh Med. Jour.*
Edinburgh Review (1802–). British quarterly literary review. *Edinburgh Rev.*
Education (1881–). American bimonthly periodical. *Education*
Edwards, Amelia Blandford (1831–). English novelist and archeologist. *A. B. Edwards*
Edwards, Bryan (1743–1800). West India merchant and writer. *Bryan Edwards*
Edwards, Henry Sutherland (1828–). English journalist. *H. S. Edwards*
Edwards, Jonathan (1703–1758). American theologian and metaphysician. *Edwards*
Edwards, M. B. Betham-. See *Betham-Edwards.*
Edwards, Richard (died 1566). English dramatist and poet. *R. Edwards*
Edwards, Thomas (1699–1757). English critic. *T. Edwards*
Eggleston, Edward (1837–). American novelist and historical writer. *E. Eggleston*
Ehrenberg, Christian Gottfried (1795–1876). German naturalist. *Ehrenberg*
Eikon Basilike (1649). Work relating to Charles I. *Eikon Basilike*
Eissler, Manuel. American engineer. ("The Modern High Explosives," 1884.) *Eissler*
Eliot, George. See *Cross.*
Eliot, John. English writer. ("Ortho-epia-Gallica, Eliot's Fruits for the French," 1593.) *Eliot*
Ellesmere, Earl of (Francis Egerton) (1800–1857). English poet and politician. *Lord Ellesmere*
Ellis, Henry (1721–1806). American colonial governor and explorer *H. Ellis*
Ellis, John. Irish divine (wrote about 1743). *Ellis*
Ellwood, Thomas (1639–1713). English author. *T. Ellwood*
Ellys, Anthony (1690–1761). Bishop of St. David's. *Bp. Ellys*
Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam (1818–1883). English novelist. *Sir A. H. Elton*
Elton, Charles Isaac (1839–). English jurist and ethnologist. *C. Elton*
Ely, Richard Theodore (1854–). American political economist. *R. T. Ely*
Elyot, Sir Thomas (1490?–1546). English diplomatist, author, and lexicographer. ("The Dictionary [Latin-English] of Syr T. Eliot, Knyght," 1538, 1545; ed. Cooper, "Bibliotheca Eliotæ," 1550, 1552, 1559.) *Sir T. Elyot*
Emerson, Ralph Waldo (1803–1882). American poet and essayist. *Emerson*
Encyclopædia, Blackie's Popular. *Pop. Encyc.*
Encyclopædia, Chambers's. Edinburgh editions, 1860–1868, etc., 1888–; American edition ("Library of Universal Knowledge"), 1880–1882.
Encyclopædia, Farrow's Military. *Farrow*
Encyclopædia, Hamersly's Naval. *Hamersly*
Encyclopædia, Religious. See *Schaff-Herzog.*
Encyclopædia, Zell's Popular. *Zell*
Encyclopædia Americana. *Encyc. Amer.*
Encyclopædia Britannica. Ninth edition, 1875–1888. *Encyc. Brit.*
Encyclopædia Metropolitana. *Encyc. Metr.*
Encyclopædia of Architecture. See *Gwilt.*
Encyclopædia of Arts, Manufactures, etc. See *Spons.*
Encyclopædic Dictionary (1879–1888). Edited by Robert Hunter. *Encyc. Dict.*, or *E. D.*
Encyclopædic Medical Dictionary. See *F. P. Foster.* *Encyc. Med. Dict.*
Endlicher, Stephan Ladislaus (1804–1849). Austrian botanist. *Endlicher*
Engineer, The (1865–). English weekly periodical. *The Engineer*
Engineering (1866–). English weekly periodical. *Engineering*
Engineering News (1874–). American weekly periodical. *Engineering News*
English Cyclopædia (1854–1862). Charles Knight. *Eng. Cyc.*
English Dialect Society, Publications of. Society instituted in 1873. *E. D. S.*
Erskine, John (1695–1768). Scottish jurist. *Erskine's Inst.*, or *Erskine*
Eschscholtz, Johann Friedrich von (1793–1834). German naturalist and traveler. *Eschscholtz*
Etherege, Sir George (died 1691). English dramatist. *Etherege*
Eusden, Laurence (1688–1730). English poet. *Eusden*
Eustace, John Chetwode (died 1815). English antiquary. *Eustace*
Evans, John (1823–). British antiquary. *Evans*
Evans, Mary Ann. See *Cross.*
Evelyn, John (1620–1706). English author. *Evelyn*
Everett, Edward (1794–1865). American orator and statesman. *Everett*
Everett, Joseph David (1831–). English physicist. *J. D. Everett*
Ewing, Juliana Horatia (1841–1885). English writer. *J. H. Ewing*

Faber, Frederick William (1814–1863). English poet. *Faber*
Faber, George Stanley (1773–1854). English theologian. *G. S. Faber*
Fabyan, Robert (died 1513). English chronicler. *Fabyan*
Fagge, Charles Hilton (1838–1883). English medical writer. *Fagge*
Fairfax, Edward (died 1635). English translator and poet. *Fairfax*
Fairholt, Frederick William (1814–1866). English antiquary and writer on art. *Fairholt*
Faiths of the World. St. Giles Lectures, Edinburgh. *Faiths of the World*
Falconer, William (1732–1769). British poet. *Falconer*
Fallon, S. W. ("English-Hindustani Dictionary," 1879.) *Fallon*
Fallows, Samuel (1835–). American bishop. ("Supplemental Dictionary," 1886.) *Fallows*
Fanning, John Thomas (1837–). American engineer. *Fanning*
Fanshawe, Sir Richard (1608–1666). English diplomatist and poet. *Fanshawe*
Faraday, Michael (1791–1867). English physicist. *Faraday*
Farindon, Anthony (1598–1658). English divine. *Farindon*
Farley, James Lewis (1823–1885). English writer on Turkey. *J. L. Farley*
Farlow, William Gibson (1844–). American botanist. *Farlow*
Farmer, Hugh (1714–1787). English theological writer. *H. Farmer*
Farmer, John S. English compiler. ("Dictionary of Americanisms," 1889.) *Farmer*
Farquhar, George (1678–1707). British dramatist. *Farquhar*
Farrar, Frederic William (1831–). English clergyman and theological writer. *Farrar*, or *F. W. Farrar*
Farrow's Military Encyclopædia (1885). *Farrow*
Favour, John (died 1623). English divine. *J. Favour*
Fawcett, Henry (1833–1884). English statesman and political economist. *Fawcett*
Fawkes, Francis (1720–1777). English poet and divine. *Fawkes*
Featley, Daniel (1582–1645). English controversialist. *D. Featley*
Fell, John (1625–1686). Bishop of Oxford. *Bp. Fell*
Fellowes, Robert (1771–1847). English religious and miscellaneous writer. *Fellowes*
Feltham, Owen (died 1668). English moralist. *Feltham*
Felton, Henry (1679–1740). English divine. *Felton*
Fenton, Elijah (1683–1730). English poet. *Fenton*
Fergusson, James (1808–1886). British writer on architecture. *J. Fergusson*
Fergusson, Robert (1750–1774). Scottish poet. *Fergusson*
Ferrar, Nicholas (1592–1637). English religious writer. *N. Ferrar*
Ferrars, George (died 1579). English politician, historian, and poet. *G. Ferrars*
Ferrier, James Frederick (1808–1864). Scottish metaphysician. *Ferrier*
Ferrier, Susan Edmonstone (1782–1854). Scottish novelist. *Miss Ferrier*
Fiddes, Richard (1671–1725). English divine and historian. *Fiddes*
Field, The (1853–). English weekly "country gentleman's newspaper." *The Field*
Fielding, Henry (1707–1754). English novelist. *Fielding*
Fields, James Thomas (1817–1881). American publisher and writer. *J. T. Fields*
Filmer, Edward (about 1700). English dramatic writer. *E. Filmer*
Finch-Hatton, Hon. Harold Heneage (1856–). English writer on Australia. *Finch-Hatton*
Finlay, George (1799–1875). English historian. *Finlay*
First Year of a Silken Reign, The. Andrew W. Tuer and Charles E. Fagan.
Fish, Simon (died 1531). English Reformer and pamphleteer. *S. Fish*
Fisher, George Park (1827–). American writer on church history. *G. P. Fisher*
Fisher, John (died 1535). Bishop of Rochester. *Bp. Fisher*

Fisheries and Fishing Industries of the United States. Edited by George Brown Goode, 1887. *Fisheries of U. S.*
Fiske, John (1842–). American historical and philosophical writer. *J. Fiske*
Fitch, J. G. (1824–). English writer on educational subjects. *J. G. Fitch*
Fitz-Geoffry, Charles (died 1638). English poet and divine. *Fitz-Geoffry*
Fitz-Osborne, Sir Thomas. See *W. Melmoth.*
Fitzroy, Robert (1805–1865). British admiral, hydrographer, and meteorologist. *Fitzroy*
Fleetwood, William (1656–1723). Bishop of Ely. *Bp. Fleetwood*
Fleming, John (1785–1857). Scottish naturalist. *Dr. J. Fleming*
Fleming, William (1794–1866). Scottish divine, philosophical writer, and compiler. *Fleming*
Fletcher, Giles (died 1623). English poet. *G. Fletcher*
Fletcher, John (1579–1625). English dramatist. *J. Fletcher*, or *Fletcher*
Fletcher, Phineas (1582–1650). English poet. *P. Fletcher*
Flint, Austin (1836–). American medical writer. *Flint*
Flint, Charles Louis (1824–1889). American botanist. *C. L. Flint*
Florio, John (died 1625). Italian-English lexicographer. ("A Worlde of Wordes," an Italian and English dictionary, 1598; 2d ed., 1611.) *Florio*
Flower, William Henry (1831–). English naturalist. *W. H. Flower*
Floyer, Sir John (1649–1734). English physician. *Floyer*
Folk-Lore Society, Publications of. Society instituted in 1877.
Fonblanque, Albany (1793–1872). English journalist. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*
Fonblanque, John de Grenier (1760–1837). English jurist. *J. Fonblanque*
Fonseca, Pedro Jozé da (died 1816). Portuguese philologist. *Fonseca*
Foote, Samuel (1720–1777). English dramatist and actor. *Foote*
Forbes, Archibald (1838–). British war correspondent and miscellaneous writer. *Arch. Forbes*
Forbes, Edward (1815–1854). British naturalist. *E. Forbes*
Forbes, Henry Ogg. Contemporary Scottish traveler. *H. O. Forbes*
Forbes, James David (1809–1868). Scottish scientist. *J. D. Forbes*
Forby, Robert (1759–1825). English clergyman and compiler. ("Vocabulary of East Anglia," 1830.) *Forby*
Ford, John (1586–after 1638). English dramatist. *Ford*
Fordyce, Sir William (1724–1792). Scottish physician. *Sir W. Fordyce*
Foreign Quarterly Review (1827–1846). English quarterly literary review. *Foreign Quarterly Rev.*
Forest and Stream (1873–). American weekly periodical.
Forney, Matthias N. American writer on mechanical subjects. *Forney*
Forster, John (1812–1876). English journalist and essayist. *Forster*
Forsyth, Joseph (1763–1815). Scottish traveler. *Forsyth*
Fortescue, Sir John (1394?–1476?). English jurist. *Fortescue*
Fortnightly Review (1865–). English monthly literary periodical. *Fortnightly Rev.*
Forum, The (1886–). American monthly literary periodical. *The Forum*
Fosbrooke, Thomas Dudley (1770–1842). English antiquary. *Fosbrooke*
Foster, Frank Pierce (1841–). American physician and editor. ("An Illustrated Encyclopædic Medical Dictionary," 1888–.) *Encyc. Med. Dict.*
Foster, John (1770–1843). English essayist. *Foster*
Foster, Michael (1836–). English physiologist. *M. Foster*
Fotherby, Martin (died 1619). Bishop of Salisbury. *Fotherby*
Fountainhall, Lord (Sir John Lauder) (1646–1722). Scottish judge. *Fountainhall*
Fourcroy, Antoine François de (1755–1809). French chemist. *Fourcroy*
Fowler, Thomas (1832–). English clergyman and writer on logic and philosophy. *Fowler*
Fownes, George (1815–1849). English chemist. *Fownes*
Fox, Caroline (1819–1871). English diarist. *Caroline Fox*
Fox, Charles James (1749–1806). English statesman and orator. *Fox*
Foxe or **Fox, John** (1516–1587). English writer ("the martyrologist"). *Foxe*
Frampton, John (about 1580). English merchant. *Frampton*
Francis, Philip (died 1773). English translator and general writer. *P. Francis*
Frankland, Edward (1825–). English chemist. *E. Frankland*
Franklin, Benjamin (1706–1790). American philosopher, statesman, and author. *Franklin*
Franklin Institute, Journal of the. See *Journal.*
Fraser, Alexander Campbell (1819–). Scottish philosophical writer. *Fraser*
Fraser's Magazine (1830–1882). English monthly magazine. *Fraser's Mag.*
Freeman, Edward Augustus (1823–). English historian. *E. A. Freeman*
Freneau, Philip (1752–1832). American poet. *Freneau*
Frere, John Hookham (1769–1846). English diplomatist and writer. *J. H. Frere*
Frey, Heinrich (1822–). German physician and naturalist. *Frey*
Friswell, James Hain (1825–1878). English miscellaneous writer. *Hain Friswell*
Frost, Percival (1817–). English mathematician. *Frost*
Frothingham, Octavius Brooks (1822–). American clergyman and author. *O. B. Frothingham*
Froude, James Anthony (1818–). English historian. *Froude*
Fryth or **Frith, John** (1503–1533). English Reformer and martyr. *Fryth*
Fulke, William (1538–1589). English Puritan divine. *Fulke*
Fuller, Andrew (1754–1815). English theologian. *A. Fuller*
Fuller, Margaret (Marchioness Ossoli) (1810–1850). American author. *Marg. Fuller*
Fuller, Thomas (1608–1661). English theologian and historian. *Fuller*
Furness, Horace Howard (1833–). American Shaksperian scholar. *Furness*

Gainsford, Thomas (died 1624?). English author. *T. Gainsford*
Gairdner, James (1828–). Scottish historian. *J. Gairdner*
Gallatin, Albert (1761–1849). American statesman. *Gallatin*
Galloway, Robert (lived about 1788). Scottish poet. *Galloway*
Galt, John (1779–1839). Scottish novelist. *Galt*
Galton, Francis (1822–). English traveler and anthropologist. *Francis Galton*
Ganot, Adolphe (1804–). French physicist. Trans. by Atkinson. *Ganot*
Gardiner, Stephen (died 1555). Bishop of Winchester. *Bp. Gardiner*
Garner, Robert. British naturalist. *R. Garner*
Garnett, Richard (1789–1850). English philologist. *Garnett*
Garrard, Kenner. American military officer, editor of "Nolan's System for Training Cavalry Horses," 1862. *Garrard*
Garrett, John. ("Classical Dictionary of India," 1871–1873.) *Garrett*
Garrick, David (1717–1779). English actor and playwright. *Garrick*
Garth, Sir Samuel (1661–1719). English physician and poet. *Garth*
Gascoigne, George (died 1577). English poet and dramatist. *Gascoigne*
Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn (1810–1865). English novelist. *Mrs. Gaskell*
Gauden, John (1605–1662). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Gauden*
Gay, John (1685–1732). English poet and dramatist. *Gay*
Gayarré, Charles Étienne Arthur (1805–). American historian. *Gayarré*
Gayton, Edmund (1608–1666). English humorist. *Gayton*
Geddes, Alexander (1737–1802). Scottish Biblical critic. *Geddes*
Geddes, William Duguid (1828–). Scottish classical scholar. *Prof. Geddes*
Gegenbaur, Karl (1826–). German anatomist. *Gegenbaur*
Geikie, Sir Archibald (1835–). Scottish geologist. *Geikie*
Geikie, James (1839–). Scottish geologist. *J. Geikie*, or *Geikie*
Geneste, John (1764–1839). ("Account of the English Stage," 1832.) *Geneste*
Gentleman's Magazine (1731–). English monthly literary magazine. *Gentleman's Mag.*
Gentleman's Recreation (1st ed., 1674). By Nicholas Cox. *Gent. Recreation*
Genung, John F. (1850–). American educator. *Genung*
Geological Magazine (1864–). English monthly periodical. *Geol. Mag.*
Geological Society, Quarterly Journal of (1845–). English quarterly periodical. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*
Gerarde or **Gerard, John** (1545–1612). English surgeon and herbalist. *Gerarde*
Gesta Romanorum (13th century). Collection of legends.
Gibbon, Edward (1737–1794). English historian. *Gibbon*
Gibbs, Josiah Willard (1790–1861). American philologist. *J. W. Gibbs*
Gifford, John (1758–1818). English miscellaneous writer. *J. Gifford*
Gifford, Richard (1725–1807). English clergyman and general author. *R. Gifford*
Gifford, William (1756–1826). English editor, critic, and satirist. *Gifford*
Gilbert, William Schwenck (1836–). English librettist and ballad-writer. *W. S. Gilbert*
Gilder, Richard Watson (1844–). American poet and editor. *R. W. Gilder*
Gilder, William Henry (1838–). American explorer and journalist. *W. H. Gilder*
Giles, Henry (1809–1882). American lecturer. *H. Giles*
Giles, Herbert. British consul in China. ("Glossary of Reference," 1878.) *Giles*
Gill, Theodore Nicholas (1837–). American naturalist. *Gill*
Gillmore, Quincy Adams (1825–1888). American general and engineer. *Q. A. Gillmore*
Gilly, William Stephen (1789–1855). English clergyman. *Gilly*
Gilman, Daniel Coit (1831–). American educator and author. *D. C. Gilman*
Gilpin, William (1724–1804). English clergyman and general writer. *W. Gilpin*
Gindely, Anton (1829–). Bohemian historian. *A. Gindely*
Gladstone, William Ewart (1809–). English statesman and scholar. *Gladstone*
Glanville or **Glanvill, Joseph** (1636–1680). English divine. *Glanville*
Glazebrook and Shaw. ("Practical Physics," 1885.) *Glazebrook and Shaw*
Glen, William (1789–1826). Scottish poet. *W. Glen*
Glennie, John S. Stuart. Contemporary British writer. *Stuart Glennie*
Glossary, Juridical. See *H. C. Adams.*
Glossary, Nares's. See *Nares.*
Glossary of Anglo-Indian Terms. See *Yule and Burnell.*
Glossary of Architecture. See *Oxford Glossary.*
Glossary of Biological, Anatomical, and Physiological Terms. See *Dunman.*
Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms. F. G. Lee.
Glossary of Mining and Metallurgical Terms. R. W. Raymond.
Glossary of North Country Words. John Trotter.
Glossary of Terms and Phrases. H. Percy Smith.
Glossary of the Shetland and Orkney Dialect. Thomas Edmonston.
Glossographia. See *T. Blount.*
Glossographia Anglicana Nova (1707). An anonymous English dictionary.
Glover, Richard (1712–1785). English poet. *Glover*
Godefroy, Frédéric (1826–). French scholar. ("Dictionnaire de l'Ancienne Langue Française," 1880.) *Godefroy*
Godwin, William (1756–1836). English novelist and author. *Godwin*
Golding, Arthur (1536?–1605?). English translator. *Golding*
Goldsmith, Oliver (1728–1774). British poet, dramatist, and author. *Goldsmith*
Goldsmith's Handbook (1881). George E. Gee. *Goldsmith's Handbook*
Good, John Mason (1764–1827). English physician and author. *Good*
Goodale, George Lincoln (1839–). American botanist. *G. L. Goodale*
Goode, George Brown (1851–). American ichthyologist. *Goode*, or *Brown Goode*
Goodman, Godfrey (1583–1656). Bishop of Gloucester. *Bp. Goodman*
Goodman, John (about 1680). English clergyman. *J. Goodman*
Goodrich, Chauncey Allen (1790–1860). American lexicographer, editor of "Webster's Dictionary," 1847 and 1859. *Goodrich*
Goodrich, Samuel Griswold (1793–1860) (pseudonym "Peter Parley"). American miscellaneous writer. *S. G. Goodrich*
Goodwin, John (died 1665). English clergyman and controversialist. *Goodwin*
Googe, Barnabe (1540–1594). English poet. *Googe*
Gordon, James (1664–1746). Scottish Roman Catholic prelate. *Bp. Gordon*
Gordon, J. E. H. Author of "Electricity and Magnetism," 1880. *J. E. H. Gordon*
Gordon-Cumming, Constance Frederica (1837–). Scottish writer of travels. *C. F. Gordon-Cumming*
Gore, Catherine Grace Frances (1799–1861). English novelist. *Mrs. Gore*
Gore, George (1826–). English scientist. *G. Gore*
Gorges, Sir Arthur (died 1625). English poet and author. *Sir A. Gorges*, or *A. Gorges*
Gorman, Thomas Murray. Contemporary English psychological writer, translator of Swedenborg. *T. M. Gorman*
Gosse, Edmund William (1849–). English critic and poet. *E. W. Gosse*
Gosse, Philip Henry (1810–1888). English zoologist. *P. H. Gosse*
Gotch, Frederick William (1807–). English clergyman and author. *Gotch*
Gough, Richard (1735–1809). English antiquary. *Gough*

Gould, Augustus Addison (1805–1866). American naturalist. *A. A. Gould*
Gow, J. Contemporary English historical writer. *Gow*
Gower, John (1325?–1408?). English poet. ("Confessio Amantis," about 1383–1393.) *Gower*
Grafton, Richard (died 1572?). English chronicler. *Grafton*
Graham, Thomas (1805–1869). Scottish chemist. *Graham*
Grahame, James (1765–1811). Scottish poet. *Grahame*
Grainger, James (died 1766). British poet and physician. *Grainger*
Grammont, Memoirs of Count de. By Anthony Hamilton. *Memoirs of Count de Grammont*
Granger, James (1723–1776). English biographer. *J. Granger*
Granger, Thomas (about 1620). British religious writer. *Granger*
Grant, A. C. Contemporary writer on Australia. *A. C. Grant*
Grant, James (1822–1887). Scottish novelist and historical writer. *J. Grant*
Grant, Ulysses S. (1822–1885). General, and eighteenth President of the United States. *U. S. Grant*
Granville, George (Lord Lansdowne) (1667–1735). English poet and dramatist. *Granville*
Grattan, Thomas Colley (1792–1864). Irish novelist. *T. C. Grattan*
Graunt, John (1620–1674). English statistician. *Graunt*
Graves, Richard (1715–1804). English novelist and poet. *Graves*
Gray, Asa (1810–1888). American botanist. *A. Gray*
Gray, Elisha (1835–). American inventor. *E. Gray*
Gray, George Robert (1808–1872). English zoölogist. *G. R. Gray*
Gray, Henry (1825?–1861). British anatomist. *H. Gray*
Gray, John Edward (1800–1875). English naturalist. *J. E. Gray*
Gray, Thomas (1716–1771). English poet. *Gray*
Greeley, Horace (1811–1872). American journalist. *H. Greeley*
Greely, Adolphus Washington (1844–). American officer and arctic explorer. *A. W. Greely*
Green, John Richard (1837–1883). English historian. *J. R. Green*
Green, Matthew (1696–1737). English poet. *M. Green*
Green, Thomas Hill (1836–1882). English writer on ethics. *T. H. Green*
Greene, Robert (died 1592). English dramatist, poet, romancer, and pamphleteer. *Greene*
Greener, W. W. ("The Gun and Its Development," 1858; edition used, 1881.) *W. W. Greener*
Greenhill, Thomas (1681–1740?). English writer. *Greenhill*
Greenwood, William Henry. English technical writer. ("Steel and Iron," 1884.) *W. H. Greenwood*
Greer, Henry. American compiler. ("A Dictionary of Electricity," 1883.) *Greer*
Greg, William Rathbone (1809–1881). English essayist. *W. R. Greg*
Gregg, William Stephenson. Contemporary British author. *W. S. Gregg*
Gregory, George (1754–1808). English clergyman and man of letters. *G. Gregory*
Gregory, George (1790–1853). English physician. *Dr. George Gregory*
Gregory, John (1607–1646). English clergyman and Orientalist. *J. Gregory*
Grein, Christian Wilhelm Michael (1825–1877). German philologist. ("Sprachschatz der Angelsachsischen Dichter," 1861–1864.)
Gretton, Phillips (about 1725). English clergyman. *Gretton*
Greville, Charles Cavendish Fulke (1794–1865). English writer of memoirs. *Fulke Greville*, or *Greville*
Greville, Robert Kaye (1794–1866). English botanist. *Kaye Greville*
Grew, Nehemiah (1641–1712). English botanist. *N. Grew*
Grew, Obadiah (1607–1689). English clergyman. *O. Grew*
Grey, Zachary (1688–1766). English critic and antiquary. *Z. Grey*
Griffith, Edward (1790–1858). English naturalist. *E. Griffith*
Griffith, Matthew (died 1665). English divine. *Matthew Griffith*
Grimbald or **Grimoald, Nicholas** (died about 1563). English poet. *Grimbald*
Grimm, Jacob Ludwig (1785–1863), and **Grimm, Wilhelm Karl** (1786–1859). German philologists. ("Deutsches Worterbuch," 1854–.) *Grimm*
Grindal, Edmund (died 1583). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Grindal*
Grinnell, George Bird (1849–). American writer on sports. *G. B. Grinnell*
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. *Grote*
Grove, Sir George (1820–). English engineer and editor. ("Dictionary of Music and Musicians," 1879–1889.) *Grove*
Grove, Sir William Robert (1811–). English physicist. *W. R. Grove*
Guardian, The (1713). English literary periodical. *Guardian*
Guest, Edwin (1800–1880). English historical writer and philologist. *Guest*
Guevara, Sir Antonie of (1490?–1545?). Spanish chronicler. ("Familiar Letters," trans. by Hellowes, 1577.) *Guevara*
Guillaume, E. French writer on art. *E. Guillaume*
Guillim, John (1565–1621). English writer on heraldry. *Guillim*
Günther, Albert Karl Ludwig Gotthilf (1830–). German-British zoologist. *Gunther*
Gurnall, William (1617–1679) English divine. *Gurnall*
Gurney, Edmund. Contemporary English metaphysical writer. *E. Gurney*
Guthrie, Thomas (1803–1873). Scottish clergyman and philanthropist. *Guthrie*
Guthrie, William (1708–1770). Scottish historical and general writer. *W. Guthrie*
Guylforde or **Guildford, Sir Richard** (died 1506). English politician. *Sir R. Guylforde*
Guy of Warwick (about 1314). Middle English romance. *Guy of Warwick*
Guyot, Arnold Henry (1807–1884). American geographer. *Guyot*
Gwilt, Joseph (1784–1863). English architect and archæologist. ("An Encyclopædia of Architecture," 1842; ed. Papworth, 1881.) *Gwilt*

Habington, William (1605–1654). English poet. *Habington*
Hacket, John (1592–1670). Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. *Bp. Hacket*
Haddan, Arthur West (1816–1873). English clergyman, writer on ecclesiastical history, etc. *A. W. Haddan*
Hadley, James (1821–1872). American philologist. *J. Hadley*
Haeckel, Ernst Heinrich (1834–). German naturalist. *Haeckel*
Haggard, Henry Rider (1856–). English novelist. *H. R. Haggard*
Hailes, Lord (Sir David Dalrymple) (1726–1792). Scottish jurist and historian. *Lord Hailes*
Hakewill, George (1578–1649). English divine. *Hakewill*
Hakluyt, Richard (died 1616). English geographer. *Hakluyt*
Hakluyt Society's Publications. Society instituted in London, 1846.
Haldeman, Samuel Stehman (1812–1880). American naturalist and philologist. *S. S. Haldeman*
Haldorsen, Björn (1724?–1794). Icelandic lexicographer. ("Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum," ed. Rask, 1814.)
Hale, Edward Everett (1822–). American clergyman, historian, and novelist. *E. E. Hale*
Hale, Horatio (1817–). American ethnologist and philologist. *H. Hale*
Hale, Sir Matthew (1609–1676). English jurist. *Sir M. Hale*
Hales, John (1584–1656). English clergyman and critic. *Hales*
Haliburton, Thomas Chandler (pseudonym "Sam Slick") (1797–1865). British American judge and humorist. *Haliburton*
Halifax, Earl of (Charles Montague) (1661–1715). English statesman. *Lord Halifax*
Halkett, Samuel (1814–1871). Scottish compiler. ("Dictionary of Anonymous Literature," continued by J. Laing, published 1881–1888.) *Halkett*
Hall, Arthur (died 1604). English translator and politician. *A. Hall*
Hall, Basil (1788–1844). Scottish traveler. *B. Hall*
Hall, Benjamin Homer (1830–). American writer, compiler of "College Words and Customs." *B. H. Hall*
Hall, Charles Francis (1821–1871). American arctic explorer. *C. F. Hall*
Hall, Edward (died 1547). English historian. *Hall*
Hall, Fitzedward (1825–). American-English philologist. *Fitzedward Hall*, or *F. Hall*
Hall, Granville Stanley (1845–). American educator. *G. S. Hall*
Hall, Hubert. Author of "Society in the Elizabethan Age," 1886. *H. Hall*
Hall, John (1627–1656). English poet and pamphleteer. *John Hall*
Hall, Joseph (1574–1656). Bishop of Norwich. *Bp. Hall*
Hall, Marshall (1790–1857). English physiologist. *M. Hall*
Hall, Robert (1764–1831). English divine. *R. Hall*
Hall, Mrs. Samuel Carter (Anna Maria Fielding) (1800–1881). British writer. *Mrs. S. C. Hall*
Hallam, Henry (1777–1859). English historian. *Hallam*
Halleck, Fitz-Greene (1790–1867). American poet. *Halleck*
Halleck, Henry Wager (1815–1872). American general. *H. W. Halleck*
Halliwell (later **Halliwell-Phillipps**), **James Orchard** (1820–1889). English antiquary and Shaksperian scholar. ("A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," 1847, etc.) *Halliwell*
Hallywell, Henry (about 1680). English clergyman. *Hallywell*
Halpine, Charles Graham (pseudonym "Miles O'Reilly") (1829–1868). American humorist and poet. *Miles O'Reilly*
Halsted, George Bruce (1853–). American mathematician. *Halsted*
Halyburton, Thomas (1674–1712). Scottish theologian. *Halyburton*
Hamersly, Lewis R. American publisher. ("Naval Encyclopædia," 1884.) *Hamersly*
Hamerton, Philip Gilbert (1834–). English artist, writer on art, and essayist. *P. G. Hamerton*
Hamilton, Alexander (1757–1804). American statesman. *A. Hamilton*
Hamilton, Anthony (died 1720). English writer. *Memoirs of Count de Grammont*
Hamilton, Lady Claude. Translator of a life of Pasteur. *Lady Claude Hamilton*
Hamilton, Elizabeth (1758–1816). British miscellaneous writer. *Eliz. Hamilton*
Hamilton, Leonidas Le Cenci. Contemporary American writer. *L. Hamilton*
Hamilton, Walter (about 1815). British geographer. *Hamilton*
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. *C. E. Hammond*
Hammond, Henry (1605–1660). English divine. *Hammond*
Hammond, William Alexander (1828–). American physician and author. *W. A. Hammond*
Hampole, Richard Rolle of (died 1349). English author. *Hampole*
Hampson, R. T. Compiler of "Medii Ævi Kalendarium." *Hampson*
Handbooks, South Kensington Museum. *S. K. Handbook*
Hanmer, Jonathan (1606–1687). English clergyman. *Hanmer*
Hanna, William (1808–1882). Scottish biographer and theological writer. *Hanna*
Hannay, James (1827–1873). Scottish novelist and man of letters. *Hannay*
Hardinge, George (1743–1816). English jurist and author. *G. Hardinge*
Hardwick, Charles (1821–1859). English theologian. *Hardwick*
Hardy, Samuel (1720–1793). English clergyman and theological writer. *S. Hardy*
Hardy, Thomas (1840–). English novelist. *T. Hardy*
Hardyng, John (1378–1465?). English chronicler. *Hardyng*
Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert (1834–). English writer of travels, etc. *A. J. C. Hare*
Harford, John Scandrett (1785–1866). English biographer. *J. S. Harford*
Hargrave, Francis (1741?–1821). English lawyer and antiquary. *Hargrave*
Harington, Sir John (1561–1612). English poet and author. *Sir J. Harington*
Harleian Miscellany. ("The Harleian Miscellany: a Collection of scarce, curious, and entertaining 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.
Harman, Thomas. English writer. ("Caveat for Cursetors," 1567.) *Harman*
Harmar, John (died 1670). English classical scholar. *Harmar*
Harper, Robert Goodloe (1765–1825). American statesman. *R. G. Harper*
Harper's Magazine (1850–). American monthly literary magazine. *Harper's Mag.*
Harper's Weekly (1857–). American weekly illustrated periodical. *Harper's Weekly*

Harrington or **Harington, James** (1611–1677). English political writer. *J. Harrington*

Harris, James (1709–1780). English writer on art, philology, etc. *Harris*

Harris, Joel Chandler (1848–). American author. *J. C. Harris*

Harris, William Torrey (1835–). American educator. *W. T. Harris*

Harrison, Mrs. Burton (Constance Cary) (1843–). American novelist. *Mrs. Burton Harrison*

Harrison, Frederic (1831–). English writer on positivism, etc. *F. Harrison*

Harrison, John (about 1570–1600). British printer. *J. Harrison*

Harrison, William (1534–1593). English chronicler and historian. *Harrison*

Harsnet or **Harsnett, Samuel** (1561–1631). Archbishop of York. *Harsnet*

Hart, James Morgan (1839–). American author. *J. M. Hart*

Hart, John Seely (1810–1877). American author. *J. S. Hart*

Harte, Francis Bret (1839–). American novelist and poet. *Bret Harte*

Harte, Walter (1709–1774). English essayist and poet. *W. Harte*

Hartley, David (1705–1757). English philosopher. *Hartley*

Hartlib, Samuel (about 1650). Polish-British miscellaneous writer. *Hartlib*

Harvey, Gabriel (1545?–1630). English poet. *G. Harvey*

Harvey, Gideon (1640?–1700?). English physician. *Gideon Harvey*

Harvey, William (1578–1657). English anatomist. *Harvey*

Harvey, William Henry (1811–1866). British botanist. *W. H. Harvey*

Hatherly, S. G. Archpriest of the Greek Church, writer on liturgics. *Hatherly*

Havelok the Dane (about 1280). Middle English poem. *Havelok*

Haweis, Hugh Reginald (1838–). English clergyman and miscellaneous writer. *Haweis*

Hawes, Stephen (died 1523?). English poet. *Hawes*

Hawes, William (1736–1808). English physician. ("Premature Death," 1777.) *W. Hawes*

Hawkesworth, John (died 1773). English essayist. *Hawkesworth*

Hawkins, Henry (1571?–1646). English translator and author. *H. Hawkins*

Hawkins, Sir John (1719–1789). English author ("History of Music," 1776). *Sir J. Hawkins*

Hawkins, Sir Richard (died 1622). English navigator. *Sir R. Hawkins*

Hawkins, Thomas. English author. ("Origin of the English Drama," 1773.) *Hawkins*

Hawthorne, Julian (1846–). American novelist. *J. Hawthorne*

Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804–1864). American novelist. *Hawthorne*

Hawtrey, Edward Craven (1789–1862). English educator and poet. *Hawtrey*

Hay, John (1838–). American diplomatist, journalist, and author. *John Hay*

Hay, William (1695–1755). English politician. *W. Hay*

Haydn, Joseph (died 1856). English compiler. ("Dictionary of Dates," 1841, etc.) *Haydn*

Haydon, Benjamin Robert (1786–1846). English painter. *B. R. Haydon*

Hayley, William (1745–1820). English poet. *W. Hayley*

Hayne, Paul Hamilton (1830–1886). American poet. *Paul Hayne*

Hayward, Abraham (1801–1884). English lawyer and essayist. *A. Hayward*

Hayward, Sir John (died 1627). English historian. *Sir J. Hayward*

Hazlitt, William (1778–1830). English essayist and critic. *Hazlitt*

Head, Barclay Vincent (1844–). English numismatist. *B. V. Head*

Hearn, Lafcadio (1850–). American author. *L. Hearn*

Hearn, William Edward (1826–1888). Irish-Australian jurist and economist. *W. E. Hearn*

Heath, James (1629–1664). English historian. *J. Heath*

Heber, Reginald (1783–1826). Bishop of Calcutta. *Bp. Heber*

Hedge, Frederic Henry (1805–1890). American author. *F. H. Hedge*

Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich (1770–1831). German philosopher. *Hegel*

Hellowes, Edward. English translator. (See *Guevara.*) *Hellowes*

Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand (1821–). German physicist. *Helmholtz*

Helps, Sir Arthur (1813–1875). English essayist. *Helps*, or *A. Helps*

Hemans, Felicia Dorothea (1793–1835). English poet. *Mrs. Hemans*

Hemsley, William Botting (1843–). English botanist. *Hemsley*

Henderson, Peter (1823–1890). American agricultural writer. *Henderson*

Henfrey, Arthur (1819–1859). English botanist. *Henfrey*

Henley, John (1692–1756). English orator and writer. *J. Henley*

Henry, Matthew (1662–1714). English commentator. *M. Henry*

Henry, Patrick (1736–1799). American statesman and orator. *P. Henry*

Henryson, Robert (1430?–1506?). Scottish poet. *Henryson*

Henslow, George (1835–). English botanist. *G. Henslow*

Henslow, John Stevens (1796–1861). English botanist. *Henslow*

Herbert, George (1593–1633). English poet. *G. Herbert*

Herbert, Lord, of Cherbury (Edward Herbert) (1583–1648). English philosopher and historian. *Lord Herbert*

Herbert, Sir Thomas (1606–1682). English traveler. *Sir T. Herbert*

Herd, David (1732–1810). Collector of Scottish songs. *Herd*

Herrick, Robert (1591–1674). English poet. *Herrick*

Herrick, Sophie McIlvaine Bledsoe (1837–). American editor and writer. *S. B. Herrick*

Herschel, Sir John Frederick William (1792–1871). English astronomer. *Sir J. Herschel*

Herschel, Sir William (1738–1822). German-English astronomer. *Sir W. Herschel*

Hervey, James (1714–1758). English clergyman and devotional writer. *Hervey*

Hewitt, John (1807–1878). English archæologist. *J. Hewitt*

Hewyt or **Hewytt, John** (died 1658). English divine. *Hewyt*

Hexham, Henry. English soldier in the Netherlands, and lexicographer. ("A Large Netherdutch and English Dictionarie," 1658; ed. Manly, 1678.) *Hexham*

Heylin or **Heylyn, Peter** (1600–1662). English theologian and historian. *Heylin*

Heywood, John (died about 1580?). English dramatist and poet. *J. Heywood*

Heywood, Thomas (died about 1650). English dramatist. *Heywood*

Hickes, George (1642–1715). English clergyman and philologist. *Hickes*

Hickok, Laurens Perseus (1798–1888). American clergyman and philosophical writer. *Hickok*

Hicks, Francis (1566–1631). English translator. *F. Hicks*

Hieron, Samuel (1572–1617). English clergyman and theological writer. *Hieron*

Higden, Ranulf or **Ralph** (died 1364). English chronicler. ("Polychronicon," 1327–1342, trans. by John Trevisa, 1387.) *Higden*

Higginson, Francis (1588–1630). English-American Puritan divine. *F. Higginson*

Higginson, John (1616–1708). English-American clergyman. *J. Higginson*

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth (1823–). American essayist and historian. *T. W. Higginson*

Hill, Aaron (1685–1750). English poet. *A. Hill*

Hill, Adams Sherman (1833–). American writer on rhetoric. *A. S. Hill*

Hill, David J. (1850–). American writer on rhetoric, socialism, etc. *D. J. Hill*

Hill, Sir John (1716–1775). English writer. *Sir J. Hill*

Hill or **Hylle, Thomas** (lived about 1590). English astrologer, compiler, and translator. *T. Hill*

Hillhouse, James Abraham (1789–1841). American poet. *Hillhouse*

Hillier, G. L. See *Bury.*

Hinton, Richard J. Contemporary American writer. *R. J. Hinton*

History of Manual Arts (1661). *Hist. Man. Arts*, 1661

History of the Royal Society of London (1848). By Charles Richard Weld. *Hist. Roy. Soc.*

Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight (1817–1887). American theologian and educator. *R. D. Hitchcock*

Hobbes, Thomas (1588–1679). English philosopher. *Hobbes*

Hoblyn, Richard Dennis (1803–1886). English educational writer. *Hoblyn*

Hoccleve. See *Occleve.*

Hodge, Archibald Alexander (1823–1886). American theologian. *A. A. Hodge*

Hodge, Charles (1797–1878). American theologian. *C. Hodge*

Hodgson, Frederick T. Contemporary American technical writer. *F. T. Hodgson*

Hodgson, Shadworth Hollway. Contemporary English philosophical writer. *S. H. Hodgson*

Hodgson, William Ballantyne (1815–1880). Scottish educational writer and economist. *W. B. Hodgson*

Hoffman, Charles Fenno (1806–1884). American poet and author. *C. F. Hoffman*

Hogg, James ("the Ettrick Shepherd") (1770–1835). Scottish poet. *Hogg*

Holden, Edward S. See *Newcomb and Holden.*

Holder, William (1616–1698). English writer. *Holder*

Hole, Samuel Reynolds (1819–). English clergyman and author. *S. R. Hole*

Holinshed, Raphael (died about 1580). English chronicler. *Holinshed*

Holland, Frederic May (1836–). American author. *F. M. Holland*

Holland, Sir Henry (1788–1873). English physician and writer. *Sir H. Holland*

Holland, Josiah Gilbert (pseudonym "Timothy Titcomb") (1819–1881). American editor, poet, and novelist. *J. G. Holland*

Holland, Lady (Saba Smith) (died 1866). English writer, biographer of her father, Sydney Smith. *Lady Holland*

Holland, Philemon (1552–1637). English translator. *Holland*

Hollyband, Claudius. English lexicographer, author of a French and English dictionary, 1593. *Hollyband*

Holme, Randle (1627–1699). English genealogist and writer on heraldry. *Randle Holme*

Holmes, Abiel (1763–1837). American clergyman and historian. *A. Holmes*

Holmes, Oliver Wendell (1809–). American poet, essayist, and novelist. *O. W. Holmes*

Holmes, Timothy. Contemporary English medical writer. *Holmes*

Holst, Hermann Eduard von (1841–). German historian. *H. von Holst*

Holyday, Barten (1593–1661). English clergyman, dramatist, and translator. *Holyday*

Home, John (1722–1808). Scottish dramatist. *J. Home*

Hone, William (1780–1842). English publisher and author. *Hone*

Hood, Thomas (1798–1845). English poet and humorist. *Hood*

Hook, Theodore Edward (1788–1841). English novelist and miscellaneous writer. *T. Hook*

Hook, Walter Farquhar (1798–1875). English theologian and biographer. *Hook*

Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton (1817–). English botanist. *J. D. Hooker*

Hooker, Richard (1554?–1600). English theologian. *Hooker*

Hooker, Sir William Jackson (1785–1865). English botanist. *W. J. Hooker*

Hoole, John (1727–1803). English translator. *Hoole*

Hooper, George (1640–1727). Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Bp. Hooper*

Hooper, Robert (1773–1835). English medical writer. *Hooper*

Hopkins, Ezekiel (1633?–1690). Bishop of Derry, Ireland. *Bp. Hopkins*

Hopkins, Mark (1802–1887). American clergyman, educator, and writer on intellectual and moral philosophy. *Mark Hopkins*

Hoppe, A. German compiler. ("Englisch-Deutsches Supplement-Lexicon," 1871, 1888.) *Hoppe*

Horman, William (died 1535). English lexicographer. ("Vulgaria Puerorum," 1519.) *Horman*

Horn, Frederik Winkel. Danish author. *Horn*

Horne, George (1730–1792). Bishop of Norwich. *Bp. Horne*

Horne, Thomas Hartwell (1780–1862). English Biblical scholar. *T. H. Horne*

Horner, Leonard (1785–1864). British geologist and author. *Horner*

Horsley, Samuel (1733–1806). Bishop of St. Asaph. *Bp. Horsley*

Hosmer, James Kendall (1834–). American author. *J. K. Hosmer*

Hotten, John Camden (1832–1873). English publisher, compiler of "The Slang Dictionary, 1869" (ed. 1889 also used). *Hotten*, or *Slang Dict.*

Houghton, Lord (Richard Monckton Milnes) (1809–1885). English poet and author. *Lord Houghton*

Howard, Henry (Earl of Northampton) (1540–1614). English writer. *Howard*

Howe, Julia Ward (1819–). American poet and author. *J. W. Howe*

Howell, James (died 1666). English traveler, author, and lexicographer (editor of Cotgrave, etc.). *Howell*

Howells, William Dean (1837–). American novelist, poet, and critic. *W. D. Howells*, or *Howells*

Howitt, Mary (1799–1888). English author. *Mary Howitt*

Howitt, William (1792–1879). English author. *W. Howitt*

Howson, John (1557?–1632). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Howson*

Hoyt, Ralph (1806–1878). American poet. *R. Hoyt*
Hudson, Mary Clemmer. See *Ames.*
Hudson, Thomas (about 1600). English poet. *T. Hudson*
Hueppe, Ferdinand. Contemporary German bacteriologist. *Hueppe*
Hughes, John (1677–1720). English poet and translator. *J. Hughes*
Hughes, Thomas (1823–). English author. *T. Hughes*
Huloet, Richard. English lexicographer. ("Abecedarium Anglico-Latinum pro Tyrunculis," 1552; ed. Higgins, 1572.) *Huloet*
Hume, David (1711–1776). Scottish philosopher and historian. *Hume*
Humphrey, Heman (1779–1861). American clergyman. *H. Humphrey*
Humphreys, Henry Noel (1810–1879). English numismatist and antiquary. *H. N. Humphreys*
Hunt, James Henry Leigh (1784–1859). English poet and essayist. *L. Hunt*
Hunter, Henry (1741–1802). Scottish clergyman and author. *H. Hunter*
Hunter, Robert. See *Encyclopædic Dictionary.*
Hurd, Richard (1720–1808). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Hurd*
Hutcheson, Francis (1694–1746). Irish philosopher. *Hutcheson*
Hutchinson, Thomas (1698–1769). English theologian. *T. Hutchinson*
Hutchinson, Thomas J. (1820–1885). British author. *T. J. Hutchinson*
Hutton, Charles (1737–1823). English mathematician. *Hutton*
Hutton, James (1726–1797). Scottish geologist. *J. Hutton*
Hutton, Richard Holt. Contemporary English critic. *R. H. Hutton*
Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825–). English naturalist. *Huxley*
Hyatt, Alpheus (1838–). American naturalist. *Hyatt*
Hylle, Thomas. See *Hill.*

Ilive, Jacob (1705–1763). English printer. *J. Ilive*
Illustrated London News (1842–). English weekly illustrated journal. *Ill. Lond. News*
Imperial Dictionary. Compiled by John Ogilvie, 1850; enlarged edition, edited by Charles Annandale, 1882. *Imp. Dict.*
Inchbald, Elizabeth (1753–1821). English actress, dramatist, and novelist. *Mrs. Inchbald*
Independent, New York (1848–). American weekly religious journal. *New York Independent*
Ingelow, Jean (1820–). English poet. *Jean Ingelow*
Inman, Thomas. Contemporary English physician, author of "Ancient and Modern Symbolism." *Inman*
Innes, Cosmo (1798–1874). Scottish historian and antiquary. *Cosmo Innes*
Irving, Washington (1783–1859). American author. *Irving*

Jackson, Helen Hunt (Helen Maria Fiske; Mrs. Helen Hunt; pseudonym "H. H.") (1831–1885). American author. *Mrs. H. Jackson*
Jackson, Thomas (1579–1640). English divine. *T. Jackson*
Jacob, Giles (1686–1744). English legal writer. *Jacob*
Jacolliot, Louis (1837–). French philosopher and author. *Jacolliot*
Jago, Frederick W. P. English compiler. (A Cornish glossary, 1882.) *Jago*
James, A. G. F. Eliot. English writer. ("Indian Industries," 1880.) *A. G. F. Eliot James*
James, George Payne Rainsford (1801–1860). English novelist. *G. P. R. James*
James, Henry (1811–1882). American theological writer. *H. James*
James, Henry, Jr. (1843–). American novelist and critic. *H. James, Jr.*
James, William (1842–). American philosophical writer. *W. James*
Jamieson, John (1759–1838). Scottish clergyman and lexicographer. ("An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," 1808; new ed., 1879–1882.) *Jamieson*
Janvier, Thomas Allibone (1849–). American novelist. *T. A. Janvier*
Jarvis, Charles (died about 1740). English printer, translator of "Don Quixote." *Jarvis*
Jay, William (1769–1853). English clergyman. *Jay*
Jeaffreson, John Cordy (1831–). English novelist and miscellaneous writer. *Jeaffreson*
Jebb, Richard Claverhouse (1841–). English classical scholar. *R. C. Jebb*
Jefferson, Joseph (1829–). American actor. *J. Jefferson*
Jefferson, Thomas (1743–1826). Third President of the United States. *Jefferson*
Jeffrey, Lord (Francis Jeffrey) (1773–1850). Scottish judge and critic. *Jeffrey*
Jenkin, Fleeming (1833–1885). British engineer and physicist. *Fleeming Jenkin*
Jenkins, Edward (1838–). British author. *Jenkins*
Jenks, Benjamin (1646–1724). English religious writer. *B. Jenks*
Jennings, Arthur Charles (1847–). English clergyman and ecclesiastical writer. *A. C. Jennings*
Jenyns, Leonard (middle of 19th century). English clergyman 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 historical writer. *J. H. Jesse*
Jevons, William Stanley (1835–1882). English political economist and philosophical writer. *Jevons*
Jewell or **Jewel, John** (1522–1571). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Jewell*
Jewett, Edward H. (1830–). English-American clergyman. *E. H. Jewett*
Jewett, Sarah Orne (1849–). American author. *S. O. Jewett*
Jewitt, Llewellyn (1814–1886). English antiquary. *Jewitt*
Jewsbury, Geraldine Endsor (died 1880). English novelist. *Miss Jewsbury*
Jodrell, Richard Paul (died 1831). English compiler. ("Philology on the English Language," 1820.) *Jodrell*
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.
Johnson, Charles (died 1748). English dramatist. *C. Johnson*
Johnson, Edward (1599–1672). American historian. *E. Johnson*
Johnson, John (1662–1725). English divine. *J. Johnson*
Johnson, Samuel (1649–1703). English controversialist. *Samuel Johnson*
Johnson, Samuel (1696–1772). American clergyman. *S. Johnson*
Johnson, Samuel (1709–1784). English lexicographer, critic, and poet. ("A Dictionary of the English Language," 1755; ed. Todd, 1818.) *Johnson*
Johnson, Thomas (died 1644). English botanist. *T. Johnson*
Johnston, Alexander Keith (1804–1871). Scottish geographer.
Johnston, George (died 1855). British naturalist. *G. Johnston*
Johnstone, Charles (died about 1800). Irish novelist. *C. Johnstone*
Joly, N. French physicist. ("Man before Metals.") *N. Joly*
Jones, Henry (pseudonym "Cavendish") (1831–). English writer on whist and other games. *Cavendish*
Jones, Stephen (1763–1827). English editor and compiler. *S. Jones*
Jones, William (1726–1800). English theologian and general writer. *W. Jones*
Jones, Sir William (1746–1794). English Orientalist. *Sir W. Jones*
Jonson, Ben (1573?–1637). English dramatist and poet. *B. Jonson*
Jordan, Thomas (died about 1685). English poet and dramatist. *Jordan*
Jortin, John (1698–1770). English clergyman and critic. *Jortin*
Josselyn, John (middle of 17th century). English traveler. *Josselyn*
Joule, James Prescott (1818–1889). English physicist. *Joule*
Journal of Botany, British and Foreign (1862–). English monthly periodical. *Jour. of Botany, Brit. and For.*
Journal of Education (1858–). American weekly periodical. *Jour. of Education*
Journal of Mental Science (1850–). English quarterly periodical. *Jour. of Ment. Sci.*
Journal of Philology (1868–). English half-yearly periodical. *Jour. of Philol.*
Journal of Science (1864–). English periodical. *Jour. of Sci.*
Journal of Speculative Philosophy (1867–). American quarterly periodical. *Jour. Spec. Philos.*
Journal of the American Oriental Society. *Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc.*
Journal of the Anthropological Institute (1871–). English periodical. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*
Journal of the British Archæological Association (1845–). *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*
Journal of the Franklin Institute (1826–). American monthly periodical. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*
Journal of the Linnean Society (1857–). Society founded in London in 1788. *Jour. Linn. Soc.*
Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States (1881–). American quarterly periodical. *Jour. of Mil. Service Inst.*
Journal of the Royal Microscopic Society (1869–). Society founded in London in 1839. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*
Journal of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (1880–). English half-yearly periodical. *Jour. Soc. for Hellenic Studies*
Journals, American (various). See *American.*
Jowett, Benjamin (1817–). English scholar, translator of Plato, etc. *Jowett*
Joyce, Robert Dwyer (1813–1883). Irish poet. *R. D. Joyce*
Joye or **Joy, George** (died 1553?). English Reformer and printer. *Joye*
Judd, John W. (1840–). English geologist. *J. W. Judd*
Judd, Sylvester (1813–1853). American clergyman and novelist. *S. Judd*
Jukes, Joseph Beete (1811–1869). English geologist. *Jukes*
Julien, Alexis Anastay (1840–). American geologist. *Julien*
Junius, Franciscus (François du Jon) (1545–1602). French theologian. *F. Junius*
Junius, Franciscus (1589–1677). German-English philologist. ("Etymologicum Anglicanum," ed. Lye, 1744.) *Junius*
Junius, Letters of. Political letters, collected edition, 1769–1772. *Junius Letters*
Junius, R. ("Cure of Misprision," 1646.) *R. Junius*

Kames, Lord (Henry Home) (1696–1782). Scottish judge and philosophical writer. *Lord Kames,* or *Kames*
Kane, Elisha Kent (1820–1857). American arctic explorer. *Kane*
Kane, Richard (about 1745). British officer, writer on military subjects. *Rich. Kane*
Kant, Immanuel (1724–1804). German philosopher. *Kant*
Kavanagh, Julia (1824–1877). British novelist. *Kavanagh*
Kaye, John (1783–1853). Bishop of Lincoln. *Bp. Kaye*
Keary, C. F. (1849–). English ethnologist and historical writer. *Keary*
Keats, John (1795–1821). English poet. *Keats*
Keble, John (1792–1866). English clergyman and poet. *Keble*
Keddie, Henrietta (pseudonym "Sarah Tytler"). Contemporary English novelist. *S. Tytler*
Keepe, Henry (about 1680). English antiquary. *Keepe*
Keightley, Thomas (1789–1872). British historian. *Keightley*
Keill, John (1671–1721). Scottish astronomer and mathematician. *Keill*
Kelham, Robert (last half of 18th century). English antiquary. *Kelham*
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. *Kemble*
Kempis, Thomas a (Thomas Hammerken) (died 1471). German mystic. *Thomas a Kempis*
Kendall, Timothy. English poet (wrote about 1577). *Kendall*
Kennan, George (1845–). American traveler and author. *G. Kennan*
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. *C. Kent*
Kent, James (1763–1847). American jurist. *Kent,* or *Chancellor Kent*
Kent, William Saville. Contemporary English naturalist. *W. S. Kent*
Ker, Robert (1755–1813). Scottish surgeon, translator of Lavoisier, etc. *R. Ker*
Kersey, John. English lexicographer. ("A General English Dictionary," 1708.) *Kersey*
Kettlewell, John (1653–1695). English clergyman. *Kettlewell*
Key, Francis Scott (1779–1843). American poet. *Key*
Kilian, Cornelis (died 1607). Dutch philologist. ("Etymologicum Teutonicæ Linguæ," 1598; repr. 1777, ed. Hasselt.)

Killingbeck, John (about 1710). English clergyman. *Killingbeck*
Kimball, Richard Burleigh (1816–). American author. *R. B. Kimball*
Kinahan, D. British legal writer (wrote about 1830–1836). *Kinahan*
King, Edward (1848–). American journalist and author. *E. King*
King, Henry (1591–1669). Bishop of Chichester. *Bp. King*
King, Thomas Starr (1824–1864). American clergyman and author. *Starr King*
King, William (1650–1729). Archbishop of Dublin. *Abp. King*
King, William (1663–1712). English satirist. *W. King*
King Horn (before 1300). Middle English poem, translated from French. *King Horn*
Kinglake, Alexander William (1811–1891). English historian and traveler. *Kinglake*
Kingsley, Charles (1819–1875). English clergyman, novelist, and poet. *Kingsley*
Kingsley, Henry (1830–1876). English novelist. *H. Kingsley*
Kipling, Rudyard (1865–). English novelist. *R. Kipling*
Kirby, William (1759–1850). English entomologist. *Kirby*
Kirby and Spence. ("Introduction to Entomology," 1815–1826, etc.) *Kirby and Spence*
Kirwan, Richard (died 1812). Irish physicist and chemist. *Kirwan*
Kitchener, William (1775?–1827). English miscellaneous writer. *W. Kitchener*
Kitto, John (1804–1854). English Biblical scholar. *Kitto*
Klein, Edward. English bacteriologist. ("Micro-Organisms and Diseaae," 1885.) *E. Klein*
Kluge, Friedrich (1856–). German philologist. ("Etymologiaches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache," 1881; 4th ed., 1888.)
Knatchbull, Sir Norton (1601–1684). English Biblical critic. *Knatchbull*
Knight, Charles (1791–1873). English author and editor. *Knight*
Knight, Edward. English author. ("Tryall of Truth," 1580.) *E. Knight*
Knight, Edward Henry (1824–1883). American mechanician and compiler. ("Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary," 1873–1884.) *E. H. Knight*
Knight, Richard Payne (1750?–1824). English classical scholar and antiquary. *R. P. Knight*
Knolles, Richard (died 1610). English historian. *Knolles*
Knollys, W. W. British officer. ("Dictionary of Military Terms," 1873.) *Knollys*
Knox, John (1505–1572). Scottish Reformer. *Knox*
Knox, Robert (died about 1700). English naval officer. *R. Knox*
Knox, Vicesimus (1752–1821). English clergyman and essayist. *V. Knox*
Kollock, Henry (1778–1819). American divine. *Kollock*
Krauth, Charles Porterfield (1823–1883). American theologian. *Krauth*
Krauth and Fleming (C. P. Krauth and W. Fleming). ("Vocabulary of the Philosophical Sciences," 1881.) *Krauth-Fleming*
Kunth, Karl Sigismund (1788–1850). German botanist. *Kunth*
Kurtz, Johann Heinrich (1809–). German church historian. *J. H. Kurtz*
Kyd, Thomas (lived about 1580). English dramatist. *Kyd*

Lacépède, Comte de (Bernard Germain Étienne de Laville) (1756–1825). French naturalist. *Lacépède*
Lacy, John (died 1681). English actor, dramatist, and adapter. *J. Lacy*
Ladd, George Trumbull (1842–). American theologian and philosophical writer. *G. T. Ladd*
Laing, Samuel (first half of 19th century). Scottish traveler. *Laing*
Lamb, Charles (1775–1834). English essayist and humorist. *Lamb*
Lamb, Patrick (about 1710). British writer on cookery. *Lamb's Cookery*
Lambarde or **Lambard, William** (1536–1601). English lawyer and antiquary. *Lambarde*
Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, Publications of. Society instituted 1828.
Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, Publications of. Society instituted 1878.
Lancet (1823–). Englisb weekly medical journal. *Lancet*
Lanciani, Rodolfo (1847–). Italian archæologist. *Lanciani*
Landon, Letitia Elizabeth (Mrs. Maclean; pseudonym "L. E. L.") (1802–1838). English poet. *L. E. Landon*
Landor, Walter Savage (1775–1864). English poet and author. *Landor*
Landsborough, David (1782–1854). Scottish naturalist. *Landsborough*
Lane, Edward William (1801–1876). English Orientalist. *Lane*
Lang, Andrew (1844–). English poet and essayist. *A. Lang*
Langbaine, Gerard (1656–1692). English collector of plays. *Langbaine*
Langhorne, John (1735–1779). English translator and poet. *Langhorne*
Langland or **Langley, William** (1332?–1400?) English poet. See *Piers Plowman.*
Langtoft, Peter (about 1300). English translator and chronicler. *Langtoft*
Lanier, Sidney (1842–1881). American poet and critic. *S. Lanier*
Lankester, Edwin (1814–1874). English naturalist. *Lankester*
Lankester, Edwin Ray (1847–). English naturalist. *E. R. Lankester*
Lansdell, Henry. Contemporary English clergyman, traveler, and author. *Lansdell*
Larcom, Lucy (1826–). American poet. *Lucy Larcom*
Lardner, Dionysius (1793–1859). Irish physicist and mathematician. *Lardner*
Larive and Fleury. ("Dictionnaire Français Illustré," 1884–1889.) *Larive et Fleury*
Larousse, Pierre Athanase (1817–1875). French encyclopedist. ("Grand Dictionnaire Universelle du XIXe Siècle," 1866–1878.) *Larousse*
Laslett, Thomas. English writer. ("Timber and Timber-trees," 1875.) *Laslett*
Lassell, William (1799–1880). English astronomer. *Lassell*
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 clergyman. *J. Lathrop*
Latimer, Hugh (died 1555). English Reformer and martyr. *Latimer*
Latreille, Pierre André (1762–1833). French naturalist. *Latreille*
Laud, William (1573–1645). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Laud*
Lauder, Sir Thomas Dick (1784–1848). Scottish romancer, etc. *Sir T. Dick Lauder*
Laveleye, Émile Louis Victor de (1822–). Belgian economist and publicist. Trans. by Goddard H. Orpen. *Laveleye*
Lavington, George (1683–1762). Bishop of Exeter. *Bp. Lavington*
Law, William (1686–1761). English divine. *Law*
Lawrence, George Alfred (1827–1876). English novelist. *Lawrence*
Lawrence, Sir William (died 1867). English writer on surgery. *W. Lawrence*
Layamon. English priest and poet. ("Brut," a versified chronicle, about 1205.) *Layamon*
Layard, Sir Austen Henry (1817–). English archæologist and diplomatist. *Layard*
Laycock, Thomas (1812–1876). English physician. *Laycock*
Lazarus, Emma (1849–1887). American poet. *E. Lazarus*
Lea, Matthew Carey (1823–). American chemist. *Lea*
Leach, William Elford (1790–1836). English naturalist. *Leach*
Lecky, William Edward Hartpole (1838–). British historian. *Lecky*
Le Conte, John (1818–1891). American physicist. *Dr. John Le Conte*
Le Conte, John (1784–1860). American naturalist. *John Le Conte*
Le Conte, John Lawrence (1825–1883). American entomologist. *J. L. Le Conte*
Le Conte, Joseph (1823–). American geologist and physicist. *Le Conte*
Ledyard, John (1751–1789). American traveler. *Ledyard*
Lee, Frederick George (1832–). English ecclesiastical writer. *F. G. Lee,* or *Lee*
Lee, James (died 1795). British botanist. *J. Lee*
Lee, Nathaniel (died 1692?). English dramatist. *Lee*
Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England. Edited by T. O. Cockayne, 1862. *A. S. Leechdoms*
Legge, James (1815–). Scottish Sinologist. *J. Legge*
Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm (1646–1716). German philosopher and mathematician. *Leibnitz*
Leidy, Joseph (1823–1891). American naturalist. *Leidy*
Leigh, Sir Edward (1602–1671). English Biblical scholar and theologian. *Leigh*
Leighton, Robert (1611–1684). Archbishop of Glasgow. *Abp. Leighton*
Leland, Charles Godfrey (1824–). American author and compiler. ("Dictionary of Slang, Jargon, and Cant," 1889–1890, ed. Barrère and Leland.) *C. G. Leland*
Leland, John (died 1552). English antiquary. *Leland*
Leland, John (1691–1766). English Christian apologist. *J. Leland*
Leland, Thomas (1722–1785). Irish historian and classical scholar. *T. Leland*
Le Maout and Decaisne. French botanists. ("A General System of Botany," trans. by Mrs. Hooker, 1876.) *Le Maout and Decaisne*
Le Neve, John (1679?–1740?). English antiquary. *Le Neve*
Lennox, Charlotte (1720–1804). British novelist. *Charlotte Lennox*
Leo, Heinrich (1799–1878). German historian and philologist ("Angelsächsischea Glossar," 1877, etc.). *Leo*
Leslie, Charles (1650?–1722). Irish nonjuring divine. *C. Leslie*
Lesquereux, Leo (1806–1889). Swiss-American paleontologist. *Lesquereux*
Lesson, René Primevère (1794–1849). French naturalist. *Lesson*
L'Estrange, Sir Roger (1616–1704). English translator and publicist. *Sir R. L'Estrange*
Letters of Eminent Men. From the Bodleian collection (London, 1813).
Lever, Charles James (1806–1872). Irish novelist. *Lever*
Levins, Peter (died after 1587). English physician and lexicographer. ("Manipulus Vocabulorum: A Dictionarie of English and Latine Wordes," 1570; repr. 1867, ed. H. B. Wheatley (E. E. T. S.).) *Levins*
Lewes, George Henry (1817–1878). English philosophical writer. *G. H. Lewes*
Lewis, Sir George Cornewall (1806–1863). English statesman and author. *Sir G. C. Lewis*
Lewis, John (1675–1746). English theologian and biographer. *J. Lewis*
Lewis, William Lillington (about 1767). British translator. *W. L. Lewis*
Lewis and Short (Charlton Thomas Lewis, 1834–; Charles Short, 1821–1886). American lexicographers, editors of "Harper's Latin Dictionary," 1879. *Lewis and Short*
Leyden, John (1775–1811). Scottish poet and Orientalist. *Leyden*
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. *Liddon*
Lightfoot, John (1602–1675). English Biblical scholar. *Lightfoot*
Lightfoot, Joseph Barber (1828–1889). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Lightfoot*
Lilly, John. See *Lyly.*
Lilly, William (1602–1681). English astrologer. *Lilly*
Lincoln, Abraham (1809–1865). Sixteenth President of the United States. *Lincoln*
Lindley, John (1799–1865). English botanist. *Lindley*
Linnæus, Carolus (Carl Linné) (1707–1778). Swedish botanist. *Linnæus*
Linton, William James (1812–). English-American engraver and author. *W. J. Linton*
Linwood, William (about 1840). English classical scholar. *Linwood*
Lister, Martin (died about 1711). English naturalist. *Lister*
Lithgow, William (1583?–1660?). Scottish traveler. *Lithgow*
Littleton, Adam (1627–1694). English clergyman and lexicographer. (A Latin and English dictionary, 1678, 1684, etc.) *Littleton*
Littleton or **Lyttleton, Sir Thomas** (died 1481). English legal writer. *Littleton*
Littré, Maximilien Paul Émile (1801–1881). French lexicographer and philosopher. ("Dictionnaire de la Langue Française," 1863–1873.) *Littré*
Livingston, Edward (1764–1836). American statesman and jurist. *E. Livingston*
Livingstone, David (1813–1873). Scottish missionary and traveler. *Livingstone*
Lloyd, Robert (1733–1764). English poet. *Lloyd*
Lloyd, William (1627–1717). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Lloyd*
Lobel, Matthias de (1538–1616). French botanist. *De Lobel*
Locke, John (1632–1704). English philosopher. *Locke*
Locker-Lampson, Frederick (1821–). English poet. *F. Locker*
Lockhart, John Gibson (1794–1854). Scotch critic, biographer, and novelist. *Lockhart*
Lockhart, Col. Lawrence W. M. (1832–1882). English novelist and journalist. *L. W. M. Lockhart*

Lockwood, T. D. Contemporary British writer on electricity. *T. D. Lockwood*
Lockyer, Joseph Norman (1836–). English astronomer. *J. N. Lockyer*
Locrine (1595). Anonymous tragedy. *Locrine*
Lodge, Henry Cabot (1850–). American historical writer and politician. *H. Cabot Lodge*
Lodge, Thomas (died 1625). English dramatist, poet, and novelist. *Lodge*
Loe, William (about 1620). English clergyman. *Loe*
Logan, John (1748–1788). Scottish poet. *Logan*
Lommel, Eugène. French scientist. ("Nature of Light," trans., 1876.) *Lommel*
London Quarterly Review (1853–). English quarterly literary review. *London Quarterly Rev.*
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth (1807–1882). American poet. *Longfellow*
Longfellow, Samuel (1819–). American poet. *S. Longfellow*
Longstreet, Augustus Baldwin (1790–1870). American writer. *A. B. Longstreet*
Loomis, Alfred Lebbeus (1831–). American physician. *A. L. Loomis*
Loomis, Elias (1811–1889). American mathematician and physicist. *Loomis*
Lord, Henry (about 1630). English traveler. *H. Lord*
Lotze, Rudolf Hermann (1817–1881). German philosopher. *Hermann Lotze*
Loudon, John Claudius (1783–1843). Scottish agriculturist and botanist. *Loudon*
Loveday, Robert (second half of 17th century). English writer. *Loveday*
Lovelace, Richard (1618–1658). English poet. *Lovelace*
Lover, Samuel (1797–1868). Irish novelist and poet. *S. Lover*
Lowe, Charles (1848–). English historical writer. *Lowe*
Lowell, Edward Jackson (1845–). American historical writer. *E. J. Lowell*
Lowell, James Russell (1819–1891). American poet and essayist. *Lowell*
Lowell, Robert Traill Spence (1816–1891). American clergyman and author. *R. Lowell*
Lower, Mark Antony (1813–1876). English antiquary. *Lower*
Lowndes, William Thomas (died 1843). English bibliographer. *Lowndes*
Lowth, Robert (1718–1787). Bishop of London. *Bp. Lowth*
Lubbock, Sir John (1834–). English ethnologist, naturalist, and politician. *Sir J. Lubbock*
Luce, Stephen Bleecker (1827–). American admiral. ("Text-book of Seamanship," 1884.) *Luce*
Ludlow, Edmund (1620?–1693). English Parliamentarian general. *Ludlow*
Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns (1835–). Anglo-Indian official and writer. *Lyall*
Lydgate, John (about 1370–1460). English poet. *Lydgate*
Lye, Edward (died 1767). English philologist. ("Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum," ed. Manning, 1772.) *Lye*
Lyell, Sir Charles (1797–1875). Scottish geologist. *Sir C. Lyell*
Lyly or **Lilly, John** (1553?–1606?). English dramatist, and author of "Euphues." *Lyly*
Lyndsay or **Lindsay, Sir David** (died about 1555). Scottish poet. *Sir D. Lyndsay*
Lyric Poetry, Specimens of (1274–1307). Edited by Wright. *Spec. of Lyric Poetry*
Lyte, Henry Francis (1793–1847). British religious poet. *Lyte*
Lyttelton, Lord (George Lyttelton) (1709–1773). English statesman and author. *Lord Lyttelton*
Lytton, Earl of (Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton) (pseudonym "Owen Meredith") (1831–). English poet and diplomatist. *Owen Meredith*
Lytton, Lord (Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer Lytton) (1803–1873). English novelist, dramatist, poet, and politician. *Bulwer*

Macaulay, Lord (Thomas Babington Macaulay) (1800–1859). English historian, essayist, poet, and politician. *Macaulay*
McCarthy, Justin (1830–). Irish politician, historian, and novelist. *J. McCarthy*
McCarthy, Justin Huntly (1860–). Irish historical writer. *J. H. McCarthy*
McClintock, Sir Francis Leopold (1819–). British arctic explorer. *McClintock*
McClintock and Strong (John McClintock, 1814–1870; James Strong, 1822–). ("Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature," 1883–1887.) *McClintock and Strong*
McCormick, Robert (1800–1890). English explorer. *R. McCormick*
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, 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.) *McElrath*
Macgillivray, William (1796–1852). Scottish naturalist. *Macgillivray*
Machin, Lewis. English dramatist. ("The Dumb Knight," 1608.) *Machin*
Mackay, Charles (1814–1889). British poet and journalist. *C. Mackay*
Mackenzie, Henry (1745–1831). Scottish novelist, essayist, and dramatist. *H. Mackenzie*
Mackintosh, Sir James (1765–1832). Scottish philosopher and historian. *Sir J. Mackintosh*
Macklin, Charles (died 1797). British dramatist and actor. *Macklin*
Maclagan, Alexander (1811–1879). British poet. *A. Maclagan*
McLennan, John Fergus (1827–1881). Scottish historical writer. *J. F. McLennan*
Macloskie, George (1834–). British naturalist. *Macloskie*
McMaster, Guy Humphrey (1829–1887). American poet. *G. H. McMaster*
McMaster, John Bach (1852–). American historian. *J. B. McMaster*
Macmillan's Magazine (1859–). English monthly literary magazine. *Macmillan's Mag.*
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. *Madox*
Magazine of American History (1877–). Monthly magazine. *Mag. Amer. Hist.*
Mahan, Dennis Hart (1802–1871). American military engineer. *Mahan*
Mahan, Milo (1819–1870). American clergyman and church historian. *Dr. Mahan*
Mahony, Francis (pseudonym "Father Prout") (1805–1866). Irish author. *Father Prout*
Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner (1822–1888). English jurist and political writer. *Maine*
Malden, Henry (1800?–1876). English writer. *H. Malden*
Mallet, David (died 1765). Scottish poet and dramatist. *Mallet*
Mallet, Robert. English writer on earthquakes. *R. Mallet*
Mallock, William Hurrell (1849–). English author. *W. H. Mallock*
Malmesbury, William of. See *William.*
Malone, Edmund (1741–1812). Irish antiquary and Shaksperian scholar. *Malone*
Malory, Sir Thomas (15th century). British romancer. *Sir T. Malory*
Mandeville, Bernard de (died 1733). English poet and satirist. *B. de Mandeville*
Mandeville, Sir John de (died 1372?). English traveler. *Mandeville*
Mann, Edward C. ("Manual of Psychological Medicine," 1883.) *E. C. Mann*
Mann, Horace (1796–1859). American educator. *H. Mann*
Manning, Henry Edward (1808–). English cardinal. *Card. Manning*
Manning, Robert, of Brunne. See *Brunne.*
Mannyngham, Thomas (died 1722). Bishop of Chichester. *Bp. Mannyngham*
Mansel, Henry Longueville (1820–1871). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *Dean Mansel*
March, Francis Andrew (1825–). American philologist. *March,* or *F. A. March*
Markham, Albert Hastings. English naval officer and arctic explorer. *A. H. Markham*
Markham, Gervase (about 1570–1655). English soldier and poet. *G. Markham*
Marlowe, Christopher (1564–1593). English dramatist. *Marlowe*
Marmion, Shakerley (1602–1639). English dramatist, poet, and soldier. *Marmion*
Marryat, Frederick (1792–1848). English novelist. *Marryat*
Marsden, William (1754–1836). British Orientalist and numismatist. *W. Marsden*
Marsh, Anne Caldwell (died 1874). English novelist. *Mrs. Marsh*
Marsh, George Perkins (1801–1882). American philologist and diplomatist. *G. P. Marsh*
Marsh, Herbert (1757–1839). Bishop of Peterborough. *Bp. Marsh*
Marsh, James (1794–1842). American divine and educator. *J. Marsh*
Marsh, Othniel Charles (1831–). American naturalist. *O. C. Marsh*
Marshall, John (1755–1835). American jurist. *Marshall*
Marston, John (1574?–1634?). English dramatist. *Marston*
Martin, Edward (about 1662). English ecclesiastical writer. *E. Martin*
Martin, Sir Theodore (1816–). British biographer, translator, and poet. *Theo. Martin*
Martin, Thomas (died 1584). English ecclesiastical writer. *T. Martin*
Martineau, Harriet (1802–1876). English historian, economist, and novelist. *H. Martineau*
Martineau, James (1805–). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *J. Martineau*
Martinus Scriblerus (1741?) Satire by Arbuthnot, Pope, and others. *Martinus Scriblerus*
Martyn, John (1699–1768). English botanist. *Martyn*
Marvel, Ik. See *D. G. Mitchell.*
Marvell, Andrew (1621–1678). English poet and statesman. *Marvell*
Marvin, Charles (1854–1891). British traveler and author. *C. Marvin*
Mascart and Joubert. ("Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism," 1883, trans. by Atkinson.) *Mascart and Joubert*
Mason, George (died 1806). English lexicographer. (Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, 1801.) *Mason*
Mason, John (1600?–1672). New England soldier and historian. *J. Mason*
Mason, John Mitchell (1770–1829). American clergyman. *J. M. Mason*
Mason, Lowell (1792–1872). American musician. *Lowell Mason*
Mason, William (1725–1797). English poet. *W. Mason*
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 clergyman and historical writer. *C. Mather*
Mather, Increase (1639–1723). American clergyman. *Increase Mather*
Mathews, William (1818–). American miscellaneous writer. *W. Mathews*
Mathias, Thomas James (died 1835). English miscellaneous writer. *T. J. Mathias*
Maty, Matthew (1718–1776). English-Dutch medical writer. *Maty*
Mätzner, Eduard Adolf Ferdinand (1805–). German philologist. ("Altenglische Sprachproben, nebst einem Glossar," 1867–1891, still unfinished.) *Mätzner*
Maudsley, Henry (1835–). English physiologist. *Maudsley*
Maunder, Samuel (died 1849). English compiler of "Treasuries." *Maunder*
Maundrell, Henry (died about 1710). English traveler. *Maundrell*
Maurice, John Frederic Denison (1805–1872). English clergyman and author. *Maurice*
Maury, Matthew Fontaine (1806–1873). American naval officer and physical geographer. *Maury*
Maxwell, James Clerk (1831–1879). Scottish physicist. *Clerk Maxwell*
May, Thomas (died 1650). English historian and dramatist. *May*
May, Sir Thomas Erskine (Lord Farnborough) (1815–1886). English constitutional historian. *Sir E. May*
Mayhew, Henry (1812–1887). English journalist and litterateur. *Mayhew*
Mayne, Jasper (1604–1672). 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 (1586–1638). English clergyman and Biblical critic. *J. Mede*
Medhurst, Walter H. (1796–1857). English missionary and Sinologist. *W. H. Medhurst*
Medical News (1842–). American weekly periodical. *Med. News*
Meehan, Thomas (1826–). American botanist. *Meehan*
Melmoth, Courtney. See *Pratt.*
Melmoth, William (pseudonym "Sir Thomas Fitz-Osborne") (1710–1799). English author. *W. Melmoth,* or *Sir Thomas Fitz-Osborne*

Melton, John. English writer (wrote about 1609–1620). *J. Melton*
Melville, George John Whyte (1821–1878). Scottish novelist. *Whyte Melville*
Melville, Herman (1819–1891). American novelist and traveler. *H. Melville*
Mendez, Moses (died 1758). English poet. *Mendez*
Meredith, Mrs. Charles. English poet and writer on Tasmania. *Mrs. Charles Meredith*
Meredith, George (1828–). English novelist and poet. *G. Meredith*
Meredith, Owen. See *Lytton.*
Merivale, Charles (1808–). English clergyman and historian. *Merivale*
Merriam, George S. (1843–). American publisher and writer. *G. S. Merriam*
Merrick, James (1720–1769). English poet. *J. Merrick*
Merrifield, Mrs. (about 1850). English writer on art. *Mrs. Merrifield*
Meston, William (died 1745). Scottish poet. *W. Meston*
Metrical Romances. See *Ritson* and *Weber.*
Meyrick, Sir Samuel Rush (1783–1848). English antiquary. *Meyrick*
Mickle, William Julius (1734–1788). Scottish poet and translator. *Mickle*
Middleton, Conyers (1683–1750). English scholar and controversialist. *C. Middleton*
Middleton, Thomas (died 1627). English dramatist. *Middleton*
Miege, Guy. French-English lexicographer. ("The Great French Dictionary," 1688.) *Miege*
Miklosich, Franz von (1813–). Slavic philologist. *Miklosich*
Mill, James (1773–1836). Scottish historian, economist, and philosopher. *James Mill*
Mill, John (1645–1707). English clergyman and Biblical scholar. *J. Mill*
Mill, John Stuart (1806–1873). English philosopher and economist. *J. S. Mill*
Miller, Cincinnatus Hiner (pseudonym "Joaquin Miller") (1841–). American poet. *Joaquin Miller*
Miller, Hugh (1802–1856). Scottish geologist and author. *Hugh Miller*
Miller, Philip (1691–1771). English botanist. *P. Miller*
Miller, William. ("Dictionary of English Names of Plants," 1884.) *W. Miller*
Miller, William Allen (1817–1870). English chemist. *W. A. Miller*
Milman, Henry Hart (1791–1868). English historian. *Milman*
Milne, John (1855–). Scottish geologist. *Milne*
Milne-Edwards, Henri (1800–1885). French naturalist. *Milne-Edwards*
Milner, Joseph (1744–1797). English ecclesiastical historian. *Milner*
Milton, John (1608–1674). English poet and author. *Milton*
Minchin, George M. ("Uniplanar Kinematics," 1882.) *Minchin*
Mind (1876–). British quarterly philosophical review. *Mind*
Minot, Lawrence (14th century). English poet and author. *Minot*
Minsheu, John. English lexicographer. ("The Guide into Tongues," 1617; 2d ed., 1625.) *Minsheu*
Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. Sir Walter Scott. *Border Minstrelsy*
Minto, William (1845–). Scottish critic. *Minto*
Mirror for Magistrates, The. A collection of satirical poems, first published about 1559–1574, with an induction by Sackville. *Mir. for Mags.*
Mitchell, Donald Grant (pseudonym "Ik Marvel") (1822–). American novelist and essayist. *D. G. Mitchell*
Mitchell, Silas Weir (1829–). American medical writer. *S. Weir Mitchell*
Mitford, A. B. British diplomatic official in Japan. *A. B. Mitford*
Mitford, John (1781–1859?). English author and editor. *J. Mitford*
Mitford, Mary Russell (1786–1855). English author. *Miss Mitford*
Mitford, William (1744–1827). English historian. *Mitford*
Mivart, St. George (1827–). English biologist. *Mivart*
Moir, David Macbeth (pseudonym "Delta") (1798–1851). Scottish physician, poet, and novelist. *D. M. Moir*
Mollett, J. W. Editor of "Dictionary of Art and Archæology," 1883. *Mollett*
Monboddo, Lord (James Burnett) (1714–1799). Scottish jurist and philosopher. *Monboddo*
Monmouth, Earl of (Henry Carey) (1596–1661). English historian and translator. *Monmouth*
Monroe, James (1758–1831). Fifth President of the United States. *Monroe*
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley (1690?–1762). English author. *Lady M. W. Montagu*
Montague, George (died 1815). English naturalist. *G. Montague*
Montague, Walter (middle of 17th century). English religious writer. *W. Montague*
Montaigne, Michel de (1533–1592). French essayist. *Montaigne*
Montgomery, James (1771–1854). Scottish poet. *Montgomery*
Montgomery, Robert (1807–1855). English poet. *R. Montgomery*
Monthly Review (1749–1845). English monthly literary review. *Monthly Rev.*
Montrose, Marquis of (James Graham) (1612–1650). Scottish general and poet. *Montrose*
Moore, Charles Herbert (1840–). American writer on architecture. *C. H. Moore*
Moore, Edward (1712–1757). English writer. *E. Moore*
Moore, John (1730?–1802). Scottish descriptive writer and novelist. *J. Moore*
Moore, Thomas (1779–1852). Irish poet. *Moore*
More, Hannah (1745–1833). English moralist. *Mrs. H. More*
More, Henry (1614–1687). English philosopher and poet. *Dr. H. More*
More, Sir Thomas (1478?–1535). English statesman and philosopher. *Sir T. More*
Morell, John D. (1815–). English educational and philosophical writer. *J. D. Morell*
Morgan, Lady (Sydney Owenson) (died 1859). Irish novelist and writer. *Lady Morgan*
Morgan, Lewis Henry (1818–1881). American anthropologist. *L. H. Morgan*
Morgans, William. ("Manual of Mining Tools," 1871.)
Morier, James (died 1849). English novelist and traveler. *Morier*
Morley, Henry (1822–). English writer on literature. *H. Morley*
Morley, John (1838–). English critic and statesman. *J. Morley*
Morris, George P. (1802–1864). American poet and journalist. *G. P. Morris*
Morris, George Sylvester (1840–1889). American writer on philosophy. *G. S. Morris*
Morris, Richard (1833–). English philologist. *R. Morris*
Morris, William (1834–). English poet. *William Morris*
Morrison, Richard James (pseudonym "Zadkiel") (about 1835). English astrologer. *Zadkiel*
Morse, John Torrey (1840–). American historical and legal writer. *J. T. Morse*
Morte d'Arthur. Middle English romance, compiled and translated from the French by Sir Thomas Malory in 1485. *Morte d'Arthur*
Mortimer, John (died 1736). English miscellaneous writer. *Mortimer*
Morton, Nathaniel (1613–1685). American historian. *N. Morton*
Morton, Thomas (1564–1659). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Morton*
Morton, Thomas (1764–1838). English dramatist. *Morton*
Moseley, Walter Michael (about 1792). British writer on archery. *W. M. Moseley*
Mosheim, Johann Lorenz von (1694–1755). German ecclesiastical historian. *Mosheim*
Motherwell, William (1797–1835). Scottish poet. *Motherwell*
Motley, John Lothrop (1814–1877). American historian. *Motley*
Motteux, Peter Anthony (1660–1718). French-English author (translator of Rabelais). *Motteux*
Moule, Thomas (1784–1851). English antiquary. *Moule*
Moulton, Louise Chandler (1835–). American poet and writer. *L. C. Moulton*
Mountagu, Richard (1578–1641). Bishop of Norwich. *Bp. Mountagu*
Mourt, George. (Mourt's Relation of the Plymouth Plantation, 1622.) *Mourt*
Mowry, Sylvester (1830–1871). American explorer. *Mowry*
Moxon, Charles. English mineralogist (wrote about 1838). *Moxon*
Moxon, Joseph (1627– about 1700). English hydrographer. *J. Moxon*
Mozley, James Bowling (1813–1878). English theologian. *J. B. Mozley*
Mozley and Whiteley (Herbert Newman Mozley; George Crispe Whiteley). English editors. ("A Concise Law Dictionary," 1876.) *Mozley and Whiteley*
Mueller, Ferdinand von (1825–). German botanist. *Mueller*
Muhlenberg, William Augustus (1796–1877). American clergyman and hymn-writer. *Muhlenberg*
Mulford, Elisha (1833–1885). American clergyman and author. *E. Mulford*
Mulhall, Michael G. (1836–). Irish statistician. *Mulhall*
Müller, Carl Otfried (1797–1840). German archæologist and Hellenist. *C. O. Muller*
Müller, Eduard F. H. L. (1836–). German philologist. ("Etymologisches Worterbuch der englischen Sprache," 1878–1879.) *E. Müller*
Müller, Friedrich Max (1823–). German-English philologist. *Max Müller*
Mullock, John Thomas (1806–1869). Roman Catholic bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland. *Mullock*
Mulock, Dinah Maria. See *Craik.*
Munday, Anthony (1553?–1633). English poet and dramatist. *Munday*
Müntz, Eugène. French technical writer. *Müntz*
Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey (1792–1871). British geologist. *Murchison*
Mure, William (1799–1860). Scottish critic and scholar. *W. Mure*
Murfree, Mary Noailles (pseudonym "Charles Egbert Craddock") (1850?–). American novelist. *M. N. Murfree*
Murphy, Arthur (died 1805). Irish dramatist and general writer. *A. Murphy*
Murray, Alexander S. (1841–). Scottish archæologist. *A. S. Murray*
Murray, James Augustus Henry (1837–). Scottish philologist, editor (with H. Bradley) of "A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles," 1884– . *J. A. H. Murray*
Musgrave, Sir Richard (1758?–1818). Irish historical and political writer. *Sir R. Musgrave*
Myers, Frederick William Henry (1843–). English contemporary philosophical writer. *F. W. H. Myers*

Nabbes, Thomas (died about 1645). English poet and dramatist. *Nabbes*
Nairne, Lady (Carolina Oliphant) (1766–1845). Scottish poet. *Lady Nairne*
Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick (1785–1860). British historian and general. *Napier*
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 (1564?–1601?). English dramatist, poet, and pamphleteer. *Nash*, or *Nashe*
Nation, The (1865–). American weekly literary periodical. *The Nation*
National Review (1855–1864). English quarterly literary review. *National Rev.*
Natural History Review. *Nat. Hist. Rev.*
Nature (1869–). English weekly scientific periodical. *Nature*
Naunton, Sir Robert (died 1633?). English statesman. *Sir R. Naunton*
Neal, John (1793–1876). American novelist and miscellaneous writer. *Neal*
Neale, John Mason (1818–1866). English ecclesiastical historian and hymnologist. *J. M. Neale*
Neill, Edward Duffield (1823–). American educator and author. *Neill*
Nelson, Robert (1656–1715). English religious writer. *R. Nelson*
Newcomb, Simon (1835–). American astronomer, mathematician, and economist. *Newcomb*
Newcomb and Holden (Simon Newcomb; Edward S. Holden). ("Astronomy," 1885.) *Newcomb and Holden*
Newcome, William (1729–1800). Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland. *Abp. Newcome*
Newcourt, Richard (died 1716). English church historian. *Newcourt*
New England Journal of Education (1858–). *New Eng. Jour. of Education*
New English Dictionary (1884–). Edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley. *N. E. D.*
Newman, Francis William (1805–). English scholar. ("Dictionary of Modern Arabic," 1871.) *F. W. Newman*
Newman, John Henry (1801–1890). English cardinal and theologian. *J. H. Newman*
New Mirror (1843–1845). American periodical. *New Mirror*
New Monthly Magazine (1814–). English literary periodical. *New Monthly Mag.*
New Princeton Review (1886–). American bimonthly review. *New Princeton Rev.*
New Testament, Cambridge (1683). *Cambridge N. T.*
Newton, Alfred (1829–). English naturalist. *A. Newton*
Newton, Charles Thomas (1816–). English archæologist. *C. T. Newton*
Newton, Sir Isaac (1642–1727). English mathematician and philosopher. *Newton*
Newton, John (1725–1807). English clergyman and poet. *J. Newton*
Newton, Thomas (1704–1782). Bishop of Bristol. *Bp. Newton*
New York Medical Journal (1865–). *N. Y. Med. Jour.*
New York Medical Record (1866–). *N. Y. Med. Record*
Nichol, John (1833–). Scottish poet and author. *J. Nichol*

Nichol, John Pringle (1804–1859). Scottish astronomer. *Prof. Nichol*
Nicholls, Mrs. A. B. See *Charlotte Brontë.*
Nicholls, Thomas (about 1550). English translator. *Nicholls*
Nichols, James Robinson (1819–1888). American chemist and scientific writer. *J. R. Nichols*, or *Nichols*
Nichols, John (died 1826). English antiquary. *Nichols*
Nicholson, Henry Alleyne (1844–). Scottish geologist and zoologist. *H. A. Nicholson*
Nicholson, William (died 1815). English scientist. *Nicholson*
Nicholson, William (1782–1849). Scottish poet. *W. Nicholson*
Nicolay, John George (1832–). American author. *J. G. Nicolay*
Nicoll, Robert (1814–1837). Scottish poet. *Nicoll*
Nicolson, William (1655–1727). Archbishop of Cashel, Ireland. *Bp. Nicolson*
Niles's Register (1811–1849). American weekly periodical. *Niles's Register*
Nineteenth Century, The (1877–). English monthly review. *Nineteenth Century*
Noble, Mark (died 1827). English antiquary. *M. Noble*
Noble, Samuel (1779–1853). English Swedenborgian minister. *Noble*
Noctes Ambrosianæ. By John Wilson. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*
Nolan, Lewis Edward (died 1854). English officer and writer on cavalry tactics. (See *Garrard.*) *Nolan*
Norden, John (died about 1626). English topographer and poet. *Norden*
Normandy, Alphonse (died 1864). English chemist. *Normandy*
Norris, John (1657–1711). English philosopher. *Norris*
North, Christopher. See *J. Wilson.*
North, Lord (Dudley North) (1604–1677). English biographer. *Lord North*
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. Rev.*
North British Review (1844–1871). Scottish quarterly literary review. *North British Rev.*
Northbrooke, John. English clergyman (wrote about 1570–1600). *J. Northbrooke*
Norton, Charles Eliot (1827–). American scholar and writer. *C. E. Norton*
Norton, John (1606–1663). English-American clergyman. *John Norton*
Norton, John (1651–1716). American clergyman. *J. Norton*
Norton, Thomas (16th century). English poet, dramatist, and translator. *T. Norton*
Notes and Queries (1849–). English weekly periodical. *N. and Q.*
Nott, Josiah Clark (1804–1873). American ethnologist. *Nott*
Numismatic Chronicle (1838–). English quarterly periodical. *Numis. Chron.*
Nuttall's Standard Dictionary (ed. James Wood, 1890).

O'Brien, Fitz James (1828–1862). Irish-American author. *Fitz James O'Brien*
Occleve or **Hoccleve, Thomas** (1370?–1450?). English poet and lawyer. *Occleve*
Octavian, Romance of the Emperor (14th century). Middle English poem. *Octavian*
Octovian Imperator (14th century). Middle English poem. *Octovian*
O'Curry, Eugene (1796–1862). Irish historian and antiquary. *O'Curry*
O'Donovan, Edmond (1838–1883). British journalist and author. *O'Donovan*
O'Donovan, John (died 1861). Irish archæologist. *J. O'Donovan*
Ogilvie, John (1797–1867). Scottish lexicographer. See *Imperial Dictionary.* *Ogilvie*
O'Keefe, John (1747–1833). Irish dramatist. *O'Keefe*
Oldham, John (1653–1683). English poet and satirist. *Oldham*
Oldys, William (died 1761). English biographer. *Oldys*
Oliphant, Laurence (1829–1888). English author. *L. Oliphant*
Oliphant, Margaret Wilson (1828–). Scottish novelist and historian. *Mrs. Oliphant*
Oliphant, Thomas Laurence Kington (1831–). English philologist and author. *Oliphant*
O'Neill, Charles. ("Dictionary of Dyeing and Calico Printing," 1862, etc.) *O'Neill*
O'Reilly, Edward. Irish lexicographer. ("An Irish-English Dictionary," 1864.) *O'Reilly*
O'Reilly, John Boyle (1844–1890). Irish-American journalist and poet. *J. B. O'Reilly*
O'Reilly, Miles. See *Halpine.*
Orm or **Ormin** (12th century). English monk. ("Ormulum," a series of homilies in verse, about 1200; ed. White, 1852.) *Ormulum*
Ormerod, George (1785–1873). English county historian. *Ormerod*
Orton, James (1830–1877). American naturalist. *J. Orton*
Osborn, Henry Stafford (1823–). American educator and writer. *H. S. Osborn*
Osborne, Francis (died 1659). English moralist. *Osborne*
Ossoli, Marchioness (Margaret Fuller). See *Fuller.*
Otway, Thomas (1651–1685). English dramatist. *Otway*
Outred, Marcelline (about 1580). Biblical commentator. *Outred*
Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581–1613). English poet and courtier. *Sir T. Overbury*
Owen, John B. (1787–1872). English philosophical writer. *J. Owen*
Owen, Sir Richard (1804–). English naturalist, anatomist, and paleontologist. *Owen*
Owl and Nightingale (about 1250). Middle English poem, ascribed to Nicholas de Guildford.
Oxenham, Henry Nutcombe (1829–1888). English essayist and religious writer. *H. N. Oxenham*
Oxford Glossary of Architecture (1850). *Oxford Gloss.*
Oxlee, John (1779–1854). English clergyman and theological writer. *J. Oxlee*
Ozell, John (died 1743). English translator. *Ozell*

Packard, Alpheus Spring (1839–). American naturalist. *A. S. Packard*
Page, David (1811–1879). Scottish geologist. *Page*
Pagit, Ephraim (1575–1647). English clergyman. *E. Pagit*
Paine, Robert Treat (1773–1811). American poet. *R. T. Paine*
Paine, Thomas (1737–1809). English-American writer. *T. Paine*
Paley, William (1743–1805). English clergyman, theologian, and moralist. *Paley*
Palfrey, John Gorham (1796–1881). American historian. *Palfrey*
Palgrave, Sir Francis (1788–1861). English historian. *Sir F. Palgrave*
Palgrave, Francis Turner (1824–). English poet and critic. *F. T. Palgrave*
Palgrave, William Gifford (1826–1888). English traveler. *W. G. Palgrave*
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*
Palmer, Edward Henry (1840–1882). English scholar. ("Persian Dictionary," 2d ed., 1884.) *E. H. Palmer*
Palmer, John Williamson (1825–). American author and editor. *J. W. Palmer*
Palmer, Ray (1808–1887). American clergyman and hymn-writer. *Ray Palmer*
Palmer, William (1803?–). English clergyman and theological writer. *William Palmer*
Palmer, William (1811–1879). English writer on the Greek Church. *W. Palmer*
Palmerston, Viscount (Henry John Temple) (1784–1865). British statesman. *Palmerston*
Palsgrave, John (died 1554). English grammarian. ("Lesclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse," 1530; reprinted as "L'Éclaircissement de la Langue Française," ed. Génin, 1852.) *Palsgrave*
Paris, Comte de (Louis Philippe Albert, Prince d'Orléans) (1838–). French historian and soldier. *Comte de Paris*
Parke, Robert (end of 16th century). English writer. *R. Parke*
Parker, Martin. English writer. ("The Nightingale," 1632.) *M. Parker*
Parker, Matthew (1504–1575). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Parker*
Parker, Samuel (1640–1687). Bishop of Oxford. *Bp. Parker*, or *Parker*
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*
Parker Society Publications. Society instituted at Cambridge, England, in 1840.
Parkman, Francis (1823–). American historian. *F. Parkman*
Parley, Peter. See *Goodrich.*
Parnell, Thomas (1679–1717). Irish poet. *Parnell*
Parr, Samuel (1747–1825). English scholar. *Parr*
Parsons, Thomas William (1819–). American poet and translator. *T. W. Parsons*
Pascoe, Francis P. (1813–). British naturalist. *Pascoe*
Pasteur, Louis (1822–). French physician and chemist. *Pasteur*
Paston Letters. A collection of English letters (1422–1509); ed. Gairdner, 1872–1875.
Paterson, James (1828–). English legal writer. *J. Paterson*
Patmore, Coventry Kearsey Deighton (1823–). English poet. *Coventry Patmore*
Patrick, Simon (1626–1707). Bishop of Ely, and religious writer. *Bp. Patrick*
Patterson, Robert Hogarth (1821–1886). Scottish financial writer. *R. H. Patterson*
Pattison, Mark (1813–1884). English clergyman and author. *Mark Pattison*
Paxton, Sir Joseph (1803–1865). English gardener and architect. ("Botanical Dictionary," 1840, 1868.) *Paxton*
Payn, James (1830–). English novelist. *J. Payn*
Payne, John (1843–). British poet. *Payne*
Payne, John Howard (1792–1852). American poet and playwright. *J. Howard Payne*
Peacham, Henry (beginning of 17th century). English author. *Peacham*
Peacock, Thomas Love (1785–1866). English novelist and poet. *Peacock*
Pearce, Zachary (1690–1774). Bishop of Rochester, and commentator. *Bp. Pearce*
Pearson, Charles Henry (1830–). English historical writer. *C. H. Pearson*
Pearson, John (1612–1686). Bishop of Chester. *Bp. Pearson*
Pecock, Reynold or **Reginald** (about 1390–1460). Bishop of Chichester. *Bp. Pecock*
Peel, Sir Robert (1788–1850). English statesman. *Sir R. Peel*
Peele, George (1558–1598). English dramatist. *Peele*
Pegge, Samuel (1731–1800). English antiquary. *Pegge*
Peile, John (1838–). English philologist. *Peile*
Peirce, Benjamin (1778–1831). American author. *Peirce*
Peirce, Benjamin (1809–1880). American mathematician. *B. Peirce*
Peirce, Charles Sanders (1839–). American mathematician and logician. *C. S. Peirce*
Penhallow, D. P. (1854–). American botanist. *Penhallow*
Penn, William (1644–1718). Founder of Pennsylvania. *Penn*
Pennant, Thomas (1726–1798). English naturalist. *Pennant*
Pennecuik, Alexander (1652–1722). Scottish physician, botanist, and poet. *Pennecuik*
Pennell, Elizabeth Robins. Contemporary American writer. *E. R. Pennell*
Pennell, Joseph. Contemporary American artist and writer. *J. Pennell*
Pepys, Samuel (1633–1703). English diarist. *Pepys*
Percival, James Gates (1795–1856). American poet. *J. G. Percival*
Percy, John (1817–1889). English metallurgist. *J. Percy*
Percy, Thomas (1729?–1811). Bishop of Dromore, Ireland. ("Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," 1765.) *Bp. Percy*, and *Percy's Reliques*
Percy Society Publications. Society instituted in London in 1840.
Pereira, Jonathan (1804–1853). English physician and chemist. *Pereira*
Perkins, Charles Callahan (1823–1886). American writer on art. *C. C. Perkins*
Perkins, William (1558–1602). English divine. *Perkins*
Perry, Thomas Sergeant (1845–). American literary historian. *T. S. Perry*
Perry, William. Scottish lexicographer. ("Royal Standard English Dictionary," 1775.) *Perry*
Peters, Charles (died 1777). English clergyman. *Peters*
Pett, Sir P. (second half of 17th century). English writer. *Pett*
Petty or **Pettie, Sir William** (1623–1687). English political economist. *Petty*, or *Sir W. Pettie*
Phaer, Thomas (died 1560). British translator of Virgil, etc. *Phaer*
Phelps, Austin (1820–1890). American clergyman and author. *A. Phelps*
Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart (Mrs. Ward) (1844–). American novelist and poet. *E. S. Phelps*
Philips, Ambrose (died 1749). English poet and dramatist. *Philips*
Philips, John (1676–1708). English poet. *J. Philips*
Phillimore, Joseph (1775–1855). English jurist. *Phillimore*
Phillips, Edward (1630–1698?). English lexicographer and compiler. ("The New World of Words, or a General English Dictionary," 1658, etc.; revised ed., 1706; editions used, 1678, 1706.) *E. Phillips*, or *Phillips*

Phillips, John (1800–1874). English geologist. *Phillips*
Phillips, Samuel (1815–1854). English critic and novelist. *S. Phillips*
Phillips, Wendell (1811–1884). American orator and reformer. *W. Phillips*
Philological Society, Dictionary of. The "New English Dictionary" (see *J. A. H. Murray*).
Philosophical Magazine (1798–). British monthly scientific periodical. *Philos. Mag.*
Phin, John (1832–). Scottish-American publisher and writer. ("Dictionary of Apiculture," 1884.) *Phin*
Piatt, Sarah Morgan Bryan (1836–). American poet. *Mrs. Piatt*
Pichardo, Estéban (1799–1879). Cuban lexicographer. ("Diccionario Provincial de Vozes Cubanas," 1836; 3d ed., 1862.)
Pickering, John (1777–1846). American lawyer and compiler. ("A Vocabulary" of alleged or supposed Americanisms, 1816). *Pickering*
Pickering, Timothy (1745–1829). American statesman. *T. Pickering*
Pierce, Thomas (died 1691). English theologian and controversialist. *T. Pierce*
Piers the Plowmans Crede. Middle English poem (about 1394). *Piers Plowman's Crede*
Pierpont, John (1785–1866). American clergyman and poet. *Pierpont*
Piers the Plowman. Poem by William Langland (text A, about 1362; text B, about 1377; text C, about 1393; edition used, Skeat's of 1886). *Piers Plowman*
Pinkerton, John (1758–1826). Scottish antiquarian, historian, and poet. *Pinkerton*
Pinkney, Edward Coate (1802–1828). American poet. *Pinkney*
Piozzi, Mrs. (Hester Lynch Salusbury; Mrs. Thrale) (1741?–1821). English writer. *Mrs. Piozzi*
Pitscottie, Robert Lindsay of (16th century). Scottish chronicler. *Pitscottie*
Pitt, Christopher (1699–1748). English translator and poet. *C. Pitt*
Pitt, William (1759–1806). English statesman. *W. Pitt*
Planché, James Robinson (1796–1880). English antiquary and dramatist. *Planché*
Playfair, Sir Lyon (1819–). British chemist, scientist, and economist. *Playfair*
Plot, Robert (died 1696). English naturalist and antiquary. *Plot*
Plumbe, S. (first half of 19th century). British medical writer. *S. Plumbe*
Plumtree or **Plumtre, Robert.** English writer (wrote about 1782). *Plumtree*
Pocock, Edward (1604–1691). English Orientalist. *Pocock*
Pococke, Richard (1704–1765). English traveler. *Pococke*
Poe, Edgar Allan (1809–1849). American poet and romancer. *Poe*
Political Songs (about 1264–1327). Edited by Wright, 1839.
Pollock, Sir Frederick (1845–). English jurist. *F. Pollock*
Pollok, Robert (1798–1827). Scottish poet. *Pollok*
Pomfret, John (1667–1703). English poet. *Pomfret*
Pope, Alexander (1688–1744). English poet. *Pope*
Pope, Walter (died 1714). English physician and author. *W. Pope*
Popular Encyclopædia, Blackie's. *Pop. Encyc.*
Popular Music of the Olden Time. Chappell.
Popular Science Monthly (1872–). American periodical. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Popular Science Review (1862–1881). English quarterly periodical. *Pop. Sci. Rev.*
Porson, Richard (1759–1808). English classical scholar and critic. *Porson*
Porter, Ebenezer (1772–1834). American educator. *E. Porter*
Porter, Noah (1811–). American educator and philosophical writer, editor of "Webster's Dictionary," editions of 1864 and 1890. *N. Porter*
Porteus, Beilby (1731–1808). Bishop of London. *Bp. Porteus*
Potter, Francis (1594–1678). English clergyman. *F. Potter*
Potter, John (1674–1747). Archbishop of Canterbury, classical scholar. *Abp. Potter*
Poulsen, V. A. Danish chemist. ("Botanical Micro-Chemistry," 1884.) *Poulsen*
Pownall, Thomas (died 1805). English colonial governor and antiquary. *Pownall*
Praed, Mrs. Campbell Mackworth (1852–). Writer on Australia. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*
Praed, Winthrop Mackworth (1802–1839). English poet. *Praed*
Pratt, Samuel Jackson (pseudonym "Courtney Melmoth") (1749–1814). English poet and novelist. *C. Melmoth*
Preble, George Henry (1816–1885). American admiral. *Preble*
Preece and Sivewright. ("Telegraphy," 1876.) *Preece and Sivewright*
Premature Death. See *W. Hawes.* *Premature Death*
Prescott, George Bartlett (1830–). American electrician. *G. B. Prescott*
Prescott, William Hickling (1796–1859). American historian. *Prescott*
Preston, Harriet Waters (about 1843–). American author and translator. *H. W. Preston*
Preston, Margaret J. (about 1825–). American poet. *M. J. Preston*
Preston, Thomas (died 1598). English writer of plays. *T. Preston*
Preston, Thomas Arthur (1833–). English clergyman and botanist. *T. A. Preston*
Price, Sir Uvedale (1747–1829). English essayist. *Sir Uvedale Price*
Prichard, James Cowles (1786?–1848). English ethnologist and physiologist. *J. C. Prichard*
Prideaux, John (1578–1650). Bishop of Worcester. *Prideaux*, or *Dr. Prideaux*
Priestley, Joseph (1733–1804). English physicist, theologian, and philosopher. *Priestley*
Prior, Sir James (1790–1869). Irish biographer. *Sir J. Prior*
Prior, Matthew (1664–1721). English poet. *Prior*
Prior, Richard Chandler Alexander (1809?–). English physician and author. *R. C. A. Prior*
Proceedings of American Society for Psychical Research. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psychical Research*
Proceedings of English Society for Psychical Research. *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*
Procter, Adelaide Anne (1825–1864). English poet. *A. A. Procter*
Procter, Bryan Waller (pseudonym "Barry Cornwall") (died 1874). English poet. *Barry Cornwall*, or *B. W. Procter*
Procter, Francis. English clergyman, writer on ecclesiastical history, etc. *F. Procter*
Proctor, Richard Anthony (1837–1888). English astronomer. *R. A. Proctor*
Promptorium Parvulorum (about 1440). An English-Latin dictionary, ed. Way, 1843–1865. *Prompt. Parv.*
Prout, Father. See *Mahony.*
Prynne, William (1600–1669). English politician and pamphleteer. *Prynne*
Pugin, Augustus Welby Northmore (1812–1852). English architect. *Pugin*
Puller, Timothy (died 1693). English clergyman. *T. Puller*
Punch (1841–). English weekly comic periodical. *Punch*
Purchas, Samuel (1577–about 1628). English clergyman and compiler of travels. *Purchas*
Pusey, Edward Bouverie (1800–1882). English clergyman and Anglo-Catholic writer. *Pusey*
Puttenham, George (died about 1600). English critic and poet. *Puttenham*

Quain, Sir Richard (1816–1887). British anatomist. ("Dictionary of Medicine," 1883.) *Quain*
Quarles, Francis (1592–1644). English poet. *Quarles*
Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science (1853–). *Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.*
Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society (1845–). *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*
Quarterly Review (1809–). English quarterly literary review. *Quarterly Rev.*
Quin, Life of Mr. James (English actor, 1693–1766). Anonymous work, 1766. *Life of Quin*
Quincy, Edmund (1808–1877). American biographer. *E. Quincy*
Quincy, John (died 1723). English medical writer. *Quincy*
Quincy, Josiah (1772–1864). American statesman. *J. Quincy*
Quincy, Josiah (1802–1882). American writer. *Josiah Quincy*

Rabenhorst, Ludwig (1806–). German botanist. *Rabenhorst*
Rae, John (1845–). English economist. *Rae*
Rae, W. Fraser (1835–). British author. *W. F. Rae*
Rainbow, Edward (1608–1684). Bishop of Carlisle. *Bp. Rainbow*
Raleigh, Sir Walter (1552–1618). English statesman, explorer, and historian. *Raleigh*
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 clergyman and author. *E. B. Ramsay*
Ramsay, Sir George (1800–1871). British political economist. *G. Ramsay*
Randolph, Bernard. English writer of travels (wrote about 1686–1689). *B. Randolph*
Randolph, John (1773–1833). American statesman. *J. Randolph*
Randolph, Thomas (1605–1634). English poet. *Randolph*
Ranke, Leopold von (1795–1886). German historian. *Von Ranke*
Rankine, William John Macquorn (1820–1872). Scottish engineer. *Rankine*
Rapalje and Lawrence (Stewart Rapalje; Robert L. Lawreuce). ("Dictionary of English and American Law," 1883.) *Rapalje and Lawrence*
Raper, Matthew. British antiquary (wrote about 1764–1787). *M. Raper*
Ravenscroft, Edward (last half of 17th century). English dramatic writer. *E. Ravenscroft*
Ravenscroft, Thomas (about 1582–1630). English composer and editor of music and songs. *Ravenscroft*
Rawlinson, George (1815–). English historian and editor. *G. Rawlinson*
Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810–). English geographer and Orientalist. *Sir H. Rawlinson*
Ray, John (1628–1705). English naturalist and philologist. *Ray*
Raymond, Henry Jarvis (1820–1869). American journalist and author. *H. J. Raymond*
Raymond, Rossiter Worthington (1840–). American mining engineer. *R. W. Raymond*
Read, Thomas Buchanan (1822–1872). American poet. *T. B. Read*
Reade, Charles (1814–1884). English novelist. *C. Reade*
Reade, John Edmund (died 1870). English poet. *J. E. Reade*
Reber, Franz von (1834–). German art historian. *Reber*
Recorde, Robert (1500?–1558). English mathematician. *Recorde*
Redding, Cyrus (1785–1870). English journalist. *Redding*
Redhouse, Sir James William (1811–). English Orientalist. ("Turkish Dictionary," 2d ed., 1880.) *Redhouse*
Rees, Abraham (1743–1825). English encyclopedist. ("Cyclopædia," 1803–1819. Compare *E. Chambers.*) *Rees*
Reeve, Thomas (middle of 17th century). English clergyman. *Reeve*
Reeves, John (1752–1829). English lawyer. *Reeves*
Reid, Mayne (1818–1883). Irish-American novelist. *Mayne Reid*
Reid, Thomas (1710–1796). Scottish philosopher. *Reid*
Reid, Thomas Wemyss (1842–). English journalist. *T. W. Reid*
Rein, Johann Justus (1835–). German geographer and naturalist. *J. J. Rein*
Reliquiæ Antiquæ. Edited by Halliwell and Wright, 1841–1843. *Rel. Antiq.*
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ (1651). Collected by Sir H. Wotton. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*
Rennie, James (died 1867). English clergyman and naturalist. *Rennie*
Reresby, Sir John (first part of 18th century). English politician and traveler. *Sir J. Reresby*
Reynolds, Edward (1599–1676). Bishop of Norwich. *Bp. Reynolds*
Reynolds, John (17th century). English merchant and writer. *J. Reynolds*
Reynolds, Sir Joshua (1723–1792). English painter. *Sir J. Reynolds*
Reynolds, J. Russell (1828–). English anatomist and physiologist. *J. R. Reynolds*
Rheims Translation of the New Testament. *Rheims N. T.*
Rhodes, Albert (1840–). American essayist. *A. Rhodes*
Rhys, John (1840–). Welsh philologist. *Rhys*
Ribton-Turner, C. J. Contemporary English writer. ("Vagrants and Vagrancy," 1887.) *Ribton-Turner*
Rich, Barnaby (about 1600). English soldier and author. *Barnaby Rich*
Richard Coer de Lion (about 1325). Middle English poem. *Rich. Coer de Lion*
Richardson, Benjamin Ward (1828–). English physician and scientist. *B. W. Richardson*
Richardson, Charles (1775–1865). English lexicographer. ("A New Dictionary of the English Language," 1836–1837; editions used, 1836–1837 and 1839.) *C. Richardson*, or *Richardson*
Richardson, John (died 1654). Bishop of Ardagh, Ireland. *Bp. Richardson*
Richardson, Sir John (1787–1865). Scottish naturalist. *Sir J. Richardson*

Richardson, Jonathan (died 1745). English painter and art critic. *J. Richardson*
Richardson, Robert (about 1820). English physician and traveler. *R. Richardson*
Richardson, Samuel (1689–1761). English novelist. *Richardson*
Richardson, William (1743–1814). Scottish essayist. *W. Richardson*
Richard the Redeless (1399). Middle English poem ascribed to William Langland; ed. Skeat, 1886.
Richthofen, Karl, Baron von (1811–). German philologist. ("Altfriesisches Wörterbuch," 1840.)
Riddell, Henry Scott (1798?–1870?). Scottish poet. *H. Scott Riddell*
Riddell, Mrs. J. H. (Charlotte E. L. Cowan) (1832–). Irish novelist. *Mrs. Riddell*
Ridley, Nicholas (died 1555). Bishop of London, Reformer, and martyr. *Bp. Ridley*
Riley, Charles Valentine (1843–). American entomologist. *C. V. Riley*
Riley, James Whitcomb (1853–). American poet. *J. W. Riley*
Ripley, George (1802–1880). American author. *G. Ripley*
Ritson, Joseph (1752–1803). English antiquary and critic, editor of "Ancient English Metrical Romances" (1802). *Ritson*
Rivers, Earl of (Anthony Woodville) (died 1483). English courtier and writer. *Lord Rivers*
Robert of Gloucester (about 1280). English chronicler. *Robert of Gloucester*
Robertson, Fredsrick William (1816–1853). English clergyman. *F. W. Robertson*
Robertson, George Croom (1842–). Scottish philosophical writer. *Prof. G. C. Robertson*
Robertson, James Craigie (1813–1882). English clergyman and church historian. *J. C. Robertson*
Robertson, William. ("Phraseologia Generalis, English and Latin Phrase-Book," 1681.)
Robertson, William (1721–1793). Scottish historian. *Principal Robertson*, or *W. Robertson*
Robinson, Frederick William. Contemporary English novelist. *F. W. Robinson*
Robinson, Henry Crabb (1775–1867). English lawyer, journalist, and diarist. *Crabb Robinson*
Robinson, John (1575?–1625). English clergyman. *J. Robinson*
Robinson, Philip Stewart (1849–). Anglo-Indian author. *P. Robinson*
Robinson, Ralph. English translator of More's "Utopia" (1551). *R. Robinson*
Rochester, Earl of (John Wilmot) (died 1680). English poet and courtier. *Rochester*
Rock, Daniel (1799–1871). English writer on ecclesiastical vestments. *Rock*
Rodwell, J. M. English clergyman, translator of the Koran (1862). *Rodwell*
Rogers, Daniel (1573–1652). English Puritan divine. *D. Rogers*
Rogers, Henry (1806–1877). English philosophical writer. *H. Rogers*
Rogers, James Edwin Thorold (1823–1890). English political economist. *Thorold Rogers*
Rogers, John (1500?–1555). English Reformer and martyr. *John Rogers*
Rogers, John (1679–1729). English clergyman and controversialist. *J. Rogers*
Rogers, Samuel (1763–1855). English poet. *Rogers*
Rogers, Thomas (died 1616). English religious writer. *T. Rogers*
Roget, Peter Mark (1779–1869). English miscellaneous writer. *Roget*
Rolando, Guzman. Writer on fencing. ("Modern Art of Fencing," edited and revised by J. S. Forsyth, 1822.) *Rolando*
Rolle, Richard, of Hampole. See *Hampole*.
Rollins, Alice Wellington (1847–). American author. *A. W. Rollins*
Romanes, George John (1848–). English naturalist. *G. J. Romanes*
Romaunt of the Rose, The (13th and 14th centuries). Middle English translation (often ascribed to Chaucer) of a French poem. *Rom. of the Rose*
Romilly, Sir Samuel (1757–1818). English statesman and jurist. *Romilly*
Rood, Ogden Nicholas (1831–). American physicist. *O. N. Rood*
Roosevelt, Robert Barnwell (1829–). American politician and author. *R. B. Roosevelt*
Roosevelt, Theodore (1858–). American politician and author. *T. Roosevelt*
Roquefort, Jean Baptiste Bonaventure (1777–1834). French scholar. ("Glossaire de la Langue Romane," 1808–1820.) *Roquefort*
Roscher, Wilhelm (1817–). German political economist. *W. Roscher*
Roscoe, Sir Henry Enfield (1833–). English chemist. *H. E. Roscoe*
Roscoe, William (1753–1831). English historian. *Roscoe*
Roscoe and Schorlemmer (Sir H. E. Roscoe; C. Schorlemmer). ("A Treatise on Chemistry," 1877–1884.) *Roscoe and Schorlemmer*
Roscommon, Earl of (Wentworth Dillon) (died 1685). English poet. *Roscommon*
Rose, Joshua. Technical writer. ("Complete Practical Machinist," 1885.) *J. Rose*
Rosenbusch, Karl H. F. (1836–). German mineralogist. *Rosenbusch*
Ross, Alexander (1590–1654). Scottish divine. *Ross*
Ross, Alexander (1699–1784). Scottish poet. *A. Ross*
Ross, Denman W. ("Early History of Landholding among the Germans," 1883.) *D. W. Ross*
Ross, Sir James Clark (1800–1862). English navigator and scientific writer. *Sir J. C. Ross*
Ross, W. A. British military officer. ("The Blowpipe," 1884.) *W. A. Ross*
Rossetti, Christina Georgina (1830–). English poet. *C. G. Rossetti*
Rossetti, Gabriel Charles Dante (known as Dante Gabriel Rossetti) (1828–1882). English poet and painter. *D. G. Rossetti*
Rossetti, William Michael (1829–). English critic, biographer, and translator. *W. M. Rossetti*
Rossiter, William. Compiler of "Dictionary of Scientific Terms," 1879. *Rossiter*
Roughley, Thomas. ("Jamaica Planter's Guide," 1823.) *T. Roughley*
Rous, Francis (about 1600). English poet. *Rous*
Rowcroft, Charles (died 1856?). English novelist. *C. Rowcroft*
Rowe, Nicholas (1674?–1718). English dramatist and poet. *Rowe*
Rowlands, Samuel (died 1634?). English poet and satirist. *Rowlands*
Rowley, William (first half of 17th century). English dramatist. *Rowley*
Roxburghe Ballads (1567–1700). Edited by J. P. Collier, 1847. *Roxburghe Ballads*
Royal Society of London, History of the (1848). *Hist. Roy. Society*
Ruskin, John (1819–). English critic and writer on art. *Ruskin*
Russell, Irwin (1853–1879). American author. *Irwin Russell*
Russell, Patrick (1726–1805). Scottish physician. *P. Russell*
Russell, W. Clark (1844–). English novelist. *W. C. Russell*
Russell, William Howard (1821–). British journalist and author. *W. H. Russell*
Rust, George (died 1670). Bishop of Dromore, Ireland. *Bp. Rust*
Rutherford, Samuel (died 1661). Scottish divine. *Rutherford*
Rutley, Frank (1842–). English mineralogist. *Rutley*
Ruxton, George Frederick (died 1848). English traveler. *Ruxton*
Rycaut, Sir Paul (died 1700). English diplomatist and historian. *Rycaut*
Ryder, J. A. Contemporary American naturalist. *J. A. Ryder*
Rymer, Thomas (died 1713?). English antiquary. *Rymer*

Sabine, Sir Edward (1788–1883). English general and physicist. *Sir E. Sabine*
Sachs, Julius von (1832–). German botanist. *Sachs*
Sackville, Thomas (Earl of Dorset) (1536–1608). English poet and dramatist. *Sackville*
Sadler, John (1615–1674). English political writer. *J. Sadler*
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*
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*
Salkeld, John (1575–1659). English clergyman and theological writer. *Salkeld*
Salmon, George (1819–). Irish clergyman and mathematical and theological writer. *Salmon*
Sancroft, William (1616–1693). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Sancroft*
Sanders or **Saunders, Richard** (second half of 17th century). English astrologer. *R. Sanders*
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*
Sandys, George (1577–1644). English poet. *Sandys*
Sanford or **Sandford, James** (second half of 16th century). English translator. *Sanford*
Sanitarian, The (1873–). American monthly periodical. *The Sanitarian*
Sankey, W. H. O. Alienist. ("Mental Diseases," 1866.) *Sankey*
Sargent, Charles S. (1841–). American botanist. *C. S. Sargent*
Sargent, Epes (1813?–1880). American editor and author. *Epes Sargent*
Sargent, Nathan (1794–1875). American journalist. *N. Sargent*
Saturday Review (1855–). English weekly periodical. *Saturday Rev.*
Savage, Marmion W. (died 1872). British novelist. *M. W. Savage*
Savage, Richard (1696–1743). English poet. *Savage*
Savile, Sir Henry (1549–1622). English antiquary. *Sir H. Savile*
Saxe, John Godfrey (1816–1887). American poet and humorist. *J. G. Saxe*
Sayce, Archibald Henry (1846–). English Orientalist. *A. H. Sayce*
Scammon, Charles M. (1825–). American navigator. *C. M. Scammon*
Schade, Oskar. German philologist. ("Altdeutsches Wörterbuch," 1872–1882.) *Schade*
Schaff, Philip (1819–). Swiss-American ecclesiastical historian and theologian. *Schaff*
Schaff-Herzog (Philip Schaff, 1819–; Johann Jakob Herzog, 1805–1882). ("A Religious Encyclopædia, based on the Real-Encyklopadie of Herzog, Plitt, and Hauck," 1882–84.) *Schaff-Herzog*
Schele de Vere, Maximilian von (1820–). German-American scholar. ("Americanisms," 1872.) *Schele de Vere*
Scheler, Jean Auguste Udalric (1819–). Belgian philologist. ("Dictionnaire d'Étymologie Française," 2d ed., 1873.) *Scheler*
Schimper, Wilhelm Philipp (1808–1880). German geologist and paleontologist. *Schimper*
Schley, Winfield Scott (1839–). American naval officer and writer on arctic explorations. *Schley*
Schliemann, Heinrich (1822–1890). German archæologist. *Schliemann*
Schlosser, Friedrich Christoph (1776–1861). German historian. Trans. by D. Davison. *Schlosser*
Schmidt, Alexander (1816–). German Shaksperian scholar. ("Shakespeare Lexicon," 1875.) *Schmidt*
Schouler, James (1839–). American historian and legal writer. *J. Schouler*
Schreiner, Olive. Contemporary South African author. *Olive Schreiner*
Schuyler, Eugene (1840–1890). American diplomatist. *E. Schuyler*
Science (1883–). American weekly scientific periodical. *Science*
Scientific American (1845–). American weekly scientific periodical. *Sci. Amer.*
Sclater, Philip Lutley (1829–). English naturalist. *P. L. Sclater*
Sclater, William (died 1626). English theologian. *W. Sclater*
Scotsman, The (1817–). Scottish daily newspaper. *The Scotsman*
Scott, Sir George Gilbert (1811–1878). English architect. *G. G. Scott*
Scott, John (1638–1694). English divine. *J. Scott*
Scott, John (died 1783). English poet and author. *John Scott*
Scott, Joseph Nicol (died about 1774). English clergyman, physician, and lexicographer (editor of Bailey's Dictionary, 1764). *J. N. Scott*
Scott, Michael (1789–1835). Scottish novelist. *M. Scott*
Scott, Thomas (1747–1821). English Biblical commentator. *T. Scott*
Scott, Sir Walter (1771–1832). Scottish poet and novelist. *Scott*
Scott, William (about 1635). English writer. *W. Scott*
Scribner's Magazine (1887–). American monthly literary periodical. *Scribner's Mag.*
Scudder, Horace Elisha (1838–). American editor and historical and miscellaneous author. *H. E. Scudder*
Scudder, Samuel Hubbard (1837–). American naturalist. *S. H. Scudder*
Seager, John. English clergyman and grammarian. ("A Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary," 1819.) *Seager*
Sears, Edmund Hamilton (1810–1876). American clergyman. *E. H. Sears*
Secker, Thomas (1693–1768). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Secker*
Sedgwick, Catherine Maria (1789–1867). American novelist. *Miss Sedgwick*

Sedley, Sir Charles (1639–1701). English dramatist and poet. *Sedley*

Seebohm, Frederic (1830–). English historical writer. *F. Seebohm*

Seebohm, Henry (1832–). British naturalist. *Seebohm*

Seeley, John Robert (1834–). English historian and philosopher. *J. R. Seeley*

Seelye, Julius Hawley (1824–). American philosophical writer. *J. H. Seelye*

Seemann, Berthold (1825–1871). German-English naturalist. *Seemann*

Seiss, Joseph Augustus (1823–). American theologian. *Seiss*

Selby, Prideaux John (died 1867). English naturalist. *Selby*

Selden, John (1584–1654). English statesman and jurist. *Selden*

Serenius, Jacobus. Swedish-English clergyman and scholar. ("Dictionarium Suethico-Anglo-Latinum," 1741.) *Serenius*

Settle, Elkanah (1648–1723). English dramatist, poet, and politician. *Settle*

Sewall, Samuel (1652–1730). English-American jurist and historical writer. *Sewall*

Seward, Anna (1747–1809). English poet. *Anna Seward*

Seward, William (1747–1799). English writer. *W. Seward*

Sewel, William (about 1654–1725). English lexicographer. ("A Compleat Dictionary, Dutch and English," 1691; 5th ed., 1754; ed. Buys, 1766.) *Sewel*

Sewell, George (died 1726). English miscellaneous author. *G. Sewell*

Shadwell, Charles (died 1726). English dramatist. *C. Shadwell*

Shadwell, Thomas (1640–1692). English dramatist and poet. *Shadwell*

Shaftesbury, Third Earl of (Anthony Ashley Cooper) (1671–1713). English moralist. *Shaftesbury*

Shairp, John Campbell (1819–1885). Scottish critic and poet. *J. C. Shairp*

Shakespeare Society, Publications of. Society instituted in London in 1840.

Shakspere, William (1564–1616). English dramatist and poet (folio, 1623 (Booth's reprint, 1864); Knight's ed., 1838–43 (Amer. ed., 1881); Globe ed., 1874; Furness's Variorum ed., beginning 1877. Globe edition generally used; quartos, variorum editions, and others consulted). *Shak.*

Shakspere Society, New, Publications of. Society instituted in London in 1842.

Shaler, Nathaniel Southgate (1841–). American geologist and author. *N. S. Shaler*

Sharp, John (1644–1714). Archbishop of York. *Abp. Sharp*

Sharp, William (1856–) English critic. *W. Sharp*

Sharpe, James B. (lived about 1820). British medical writer. *Sharpe*

Sharpe, John. English clergyman, translator of William of Malmesbury's writings (1815). *J. Sharpe*

Sharpe, Samuel (1799–1881). English Egyptologist and Biblical scholar. *S. Sharpe*

Shaw, Albert (1857–). American political economist and journalist. *A. Shaw*

Shaw, Peter (died 1763). English physician and writer on chemistry. *P. Shaw*

Shaw, Thomas Budd (1813–1862). English writer on English literature. *T. B. Shaw*, or *Shaw*

Shedd, William Greenough Thayer (1820–). American clergyman and theologian. *Shedd*

Sheffield, John (Duke of Buckinghamshire) (1649–1721). English poet and writer. *Sheffield*

Sheil, Richard Lalor (1791–1851). Irish politician and writer. *Sheil*

Sheldon, Richard (beginning of 17th century). English clergyman. *Sheldon*

Shelford, Robert (beginning of 17th century). English religious writer. *Shelford*

Shelley, Percy Bysshe (1792–1822). English poet. *Shelley*

Shelton, Thomas (beginning of 17th century). English translator. *Shelton*

Shenstone, William (1714–1763). English pastoral poet. *Shenstone*

Shepard, Thomas (1605–1649). English-American clergyman. *T. Shepard*

Sheppard, Elizabeth Sara (pseudonym "E. Berger") (1830–1862). English novelist. *E. S. Sheppard*

Sherburne, Sir Edward (1618–1702). English translator. *Sir E. Sherburne*

Sheridan, Philip Henry (1831–1888). American general. *P. H. Sheridan*

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley Butler (1751–1816). Irish dramatist and orator. *Sheridan*

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. *Bp. Sherlock*

Sherman, William Tecumseh (1820–1891). American general. *W. T. Sherman*

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 author. *C. H. Shinn*

Shipley, Orby (1832–). English clergyman and ecclesiastical writer. *O. Shipley*

Shirley, Sir Anthony (about 1565–1630). English traveler. *Sir A. Shirley*

Shirley, James (1596–1666). English dramatist. *Shirley*

Shorter Catechism, Westminster Assembly's (1647). *Shorter Catechism*

Shorthouse, Joseph Henry (1834–). English novelist. *J. H. Shorthouse*

Shuckford, Samuel (died 1754). English historian. *Shuckford*

Sibbald, Sir Robert (died 1712). Scottish naturalist and antiquary. *Sir R. Sibbald*

Sibbes, Richard (1577–1635). English clergyman. *R. Sibbes*

Sibley, Ebenezer (about 1800). English physician and writer on astrology. *Sibley*

Sidgwick, Alfred. Contemporary English philosophical writer. *A. Sidgwick*

Sidgwick, Henry (1838–). English philosophical writer. *H. Sidgwick*

Sidney or **Sydney, Algernon** (1622?–1683). English republican statesman, and writer on government, etc. *Algernon Sidney*

Sidney or **Sydney, Sir Henry** (died 1586). English statesman. *Sir H. Sidney*

Sidney or **Sydney, Sir Philip** (1554–1586). English poet, author, and soldier. *Sir P. Sidney*

Sigourney, Lydia Huntley (1791–1865). American poet. *L. H. Sigourney*

Silliman, Benjamin (1779–1864). American scientist. *Silliman*

Silliman, Benjamin (1816–1885). American chemist. *B. Silliman*

Silversmith's Handbook (1885). George E. Gee. *Silversmith's Handbook*

Silver Sunbeam, The. A treatise on photography. J. Towler, 1879. *Silver Sunbeam*

Simmonds, Peter Lund (1814–). English commercial writer. ("Dictionary of Trade Products," etc., 1858, 1872.) *Simmonds*

Simms, William Gilmore (1806–1870). American novelist, poet, and historical writer. *W. G. Simms*

Sinclair, Sir John (1754–1835). Scottish politician and author. *Sir J. Sinclair*

Sinnett, A. P. (1840–). English journalist and writer on theosophy. *A. P. Sinnett*

Skeat, Walter William (1835–). English philologist. ("An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," 1882; 2d ed., 1884; "A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," 1884; "Concise Dictionary of Middle English" (ed. Mayhew and Skeat), 1888; "A Mœso-Gothic Glossary," 1868, etc.) *Skeat*

Skelton, John (died 1529). English clergyman and poet. *Skelton*

Skelton, Joseph (first half of 19th century). English antiquary. *J. Skelton*

Skelton, Philip (1707–1787). Irish theological writer. *Philip Skelton*

Skinner, John (1721–1807). Scottish clergyman, poet, and church historian. *Skinner*, or *Rev. J. Skinner*

Skinner, Robert (died 1670). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Skinner*

Skinner, Stephen (1623–1667). English lexicographer. ("Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ," 1671.) *Skinner*

Sladen, Douglas (1856–). English-Australian writer. *D. Sladen*

Slang Dictionary, The. See *Hotten.* *Slang Dict.*

Slick, Sam. See *Haliburton.*

Smalridge, George (1663–1719). Bishop of Bristol. *Bp. Smalridge*

Smart, Benjamin Humphrey (1787?–1872?). English lexicographer and philosopher. ("A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1836.) *Smart*

Smart, Christopher (1722–1770). English poet. *C. Smart*

Smellie, William (1740?–1795). Scottish naturalist, editor of 1st edition of "Encyclopædia Britannica." *W. Smellie*

Smiles, Samuel (1816?–). Scottish biographer and moralist. *S. Smiles*

Smith, Adam (1723–1790). Scottish political economist and philosopher. *Adam Smith*

Smith, Albert (1816–1860). English novelist and humorist. *Albert Smith*

Smith, Alexander (1830–1867). Scottish poet. *Alex. Smith*

Smith, Charles John. English clergyman and grammarian. ("Synonyms Discriminated," 1879.) *C. J. Smith*

Smith, Edmund (1688–1710). English poet. *E. Smith*

Smith, George Barnett (1841–). English journalist and author. *G. Barnett Smith*

Smith, Goldwin (1823–). English-Canadian historian and publicist. *Goldwin Smith*

Smith, Henry Boynton (1815–1877). American theologian. *H. B. Smith*

Smith, Horace (1779–1849). English poet and humorist. *H. Smith*

Smith, James (1775–1839). English poet and humorist. *James Smith*

Smith, Sir James Edward (1759–1828). English botanist. *J. E. Smith*

Smith, John (1579?–1631?). English traveler, and writer and compiler of travels. *Capt. John Smith*

Smith, John. English writer. ("Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age," 1666.) *Dr. J. Smith*

Smith, John. (A Dictionary of Popular Names of Economic Plants, 1882.) *John Smith*

Smith, Philip (died 1885). English classical, ecclesiastical, and general writer. *P. Smith*

Smith, R. Bosworth. Contemporary English historical writer. *R. Bosworth Smith*

Smith, Samuel Stanhope (1750–1819). American theologian. *S. S. Smith*

Smith, Sydney (1771–1845). English clergyman, wit, and essayist. *Sydney Smith*

Smith, Sir Thomas (died 1577). English statesman and author. *Sir T. Smith*

Smith, Thomas Roger (1830–). English writer on architecture. *T. R. Smith*

Smith, William (1711–1787). English translator. *Dean Smith*

Smith, William (1813–). English scholar, and editor of various dictionaries (especially classical and Biblical). *Dr. W. Smith*, or *Smith*

Smith, William Robertson (1846–). Scottish Biblical critic, Oriental scholar, and editor. *W. R. Smith*

Smollett, Tobias George (1721–1771). British novelist and historian. *Smollett*

Smyth, Charles Piazzi (1819–). British astronomer. *Piazzi Smyth*

Smyth, William Henry (1788–1865). English admiral and astronomer. *Admiral Smyth*

Soley, James Russell (1850–). American writer. *J. R. Soley*

Sollas, W. Johnson (1849–). English scientist. *W. J. Sollas*

Somerville, William (died 1742). English poet. *Somerville*

Somner, William (died 1669). English antiquary and philologist. ("Dictionarium Saxonico-Anglico-Latinum," 1659.) *Somner*

Sophocles, Evangelinus Apostolides (1807–1883). Greek-American classical scholar. ("Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods," 1870.) *Sophocles*

Sopwith, Thomas (about 1830). English writer. *Sopwith*

Sorley, William Ritchie. Contemporary English philosophical writer. *W. R. Sorley*

Soule, Richard (1812–1877). American compiler. ("Dictionary of Synonyms.") *Soule*

South, Robert (1633–1716). English divine. *South*

Southern or **Sotherne, Thomas** (1660–1746). Irish dramatist. *Southern*

Southey, Robert (1774–1843). English poet and author. *Southey*

South Kensington Museum Handbooks. *S. K. Handbook*

Southwell, Robert (1560–1595). English poet and theological writer. *Southwell*

Spalding, John (died about 1670). Scottish historian. *Spalding*

Spectator, The (1711–1712). English literary periodical. *Spectator*

Spectator, The (1828–). English weekly periodical. *Spectator*

Speed, John (died 1629). English historian and topographer. *Speed*

Spelman, Sir Henry (1562–1641). English antiquary. ("Glossarium Archaiologicum," 1626–1664.) *Spelman*

Spence, Joseph (1699–1768). English critic. *J. Spence*

Spencer, Herbert (1820–). English philosopher. *H. Spencer*

Spencer, John (1630–1695). English Biblical critic. *J. Spencer*

Spenser, Edmund (died 1599). English poet. *Spenser*

Spiers, Alexander (died 1869). English-French philologist. (A French and English dictionary, 1846; 29th ed., 1884.)

Spofford, Harriet Elizabeth Prescott (1835–). American novelist and poet. *H. P. Spofford*

Spons' Encyclopædia of Industrial Arts, Manufactures, etc. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*

Sportsman's Gazetteer (1883). Charles Hallock.

Spottiswoode, William (1825–1883). English mathematician and physicist. *Spottiswoode*

Sprague, Charles (1791–1875). American poet. *Sprague*

Sprague, William Buell (1795–1876). American clergyman and author. *W. B. Sprague*
Sprat, Thomas (1636–1713). Bishop of Rochester. *Bp. Sprat*
Spring, Gardiner (1785–1873). American clergyman. *Gardiner Spring*
Spurrell, William. Welsh publisher and lexicographer. ("A Dictionary of the Welsh Language," 1848; 3d ed., 1866.) *Spurrell*
Stackhouse, Thomas (died 1752). English clergyman and author. *Stackhouse*
Stafford, Anthony (died 1641). English religious writer. *Stafford*
Stainer, Sir John (1840–). English writer on music, and composer (editor, with W. A. Barrett, of "A Dictionary of Musical Terms"). *Stainer*, or *Stainer and Barrett*
Standard, The (1853–). American weekly periodical. *The Standard*
Standard Natural History (1884–1885). Edited by John Sterling Kingsley. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*
Stanhope, Lady Hester (1776–1839). English traveler. *Lady Stanhope*
Stanhope, Fifth Earl (Philip Henry Stanhope, Viscount Mahon) (1805–1875). English historian. *Lord Stanhope*
Stanihurst, Richard (died 1618). Irish priest, historian, and translator. *Stanihurst*
Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn (1815–1881). English clergyman and theological and historical writer. *A. P. Stanley*
Stanley, Henry Morton (1840–). Welsh-American traveler in Africa. *H. M. Stanley*
Stanley, Thomas (1625–1678). English poet, translator, and philosophical writer. *T. Stanley*
Stansbury, Howard (1806–1863). American surveyor. *H. Stansbury*
Stapleton or **Stapylton, Sir Robert** (died 1669). English poet and translator. *Stapylton*
Stapleton, Thomas (1535–1598). English Roman Catholic writer. *T. Stapleton*
Stapleton, Thomas (1806?–1850). English antiquary. *Stapleton*
Statesman's Year Book (1864–). English statistical annual.
Stedman, Edmund Clarence (1833–). American poet and critic. *Stedman*
Steele, Sir Richard (1672?–1729). Irish essayist and dramatist. *Steele*
Steevens, George (1736–1800). English Shaksperian commentator. *Steevens*
Stephen, Henry John (1787?–1864). English jurist. *Stephen*
Stephen, Sir James (1789–1859). English historical writer. *Sir J. Stephen*
Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames (1829–). English jurist. *J. F. Stephen*
Stephen, Leslie (1832–). English critic, editor (with Sidney Lee) of "Dictionary of National Biography," 1885–. *Leslie Stephen*
Stephens, Alexander Hamilton (1812–1883). American statesman. *A. H. Stephens*
Stepney, George (1663–1707). English diplomatist and poet. *Stepney*
Sterling, John (1806–1844). Scottish essayist and poet. *Sterling*
Sternberg, George Miller (1838–). American surgeon. *G. M. Sternberg*
Sterne, Laurence (1713–1768). English clergyman and humorist. *Sterne*
Sternhold, Thomas (died 1549). English versifier of the Psalms. *Sternhold*
Stevens, John (died 1726). English lexicographer. ("A New Spanish and English Dictionary," 1706.) *Stevens*
Stevens, John Austin (1827–). American historical writer. *J. A. Stevens*
Stevenson, Robert Louis (1850–). Scottish novelist. *R. L. Stevenson*
Stewart, Balfour (1828–1887). Scottish physicist. *B. Stewart*
Stewart, Dugald (1753–1828). Scottish philosopher. *D. Stewart*
Stiles, Henry Reed (1832–). American physician and historical writer. *H. R. Stiles*
Still, John (about 1543–1607). Bishop of Bath and Wells, and dramatist. *Bp. Still*
Stillé, Charles Janeway (1819–). American historical writer. *Stillé*
Stillingfleet, Edward (1635–1699). Bishop of Worcester. *Stillingfleet*
Stirling, James Hutchinson (1820–). Scottish philosopher. *J. Hutchinson Stirling*
Stirling, Earl of (William Alexander) (1567?–1640). Scottish poet. *Stirling*
Stockton, Francis Richard (1834–). American novelist. *F. R. Stockton*
Stocqueler, Joachim Haywood. British military writer. *Stocqueler*
Stoddard, Charles Warren (1843–). American poet and author. *C. W. Stoddard*
Stoddard, Mrs. R. H. (Elizabeth Barstow) (1823–). American author. *E. B. Stoddard*
Stoddard, Richard Henry (1825–). American poet and author. *R. H. Stoddard*
Stoddart, Sir John (1773–1856). English miscellaneous writer. *Sir J. Stoddart*
Stokes, David (middle of 17th century). English Orientalist and Biblical scholar. *D. Stokes*
Stokes, Sir George Gabriel (1819–). British mathematician and physicist. *Stokes*
Stonehenge. See *J. H. Walsh.*
Stormonth, James (1825–1882). Scottish lexicographer. ("Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1871; 7th ed., 1882.) *Stormonth*
Storrs, Richard Salter (1821–). American clergyman. *R. S. Storrs*
Story, Joseph (1779–1845). American jurist. *Story*
Story, William Wetmore (1819–). American sculptor and author. *W. W. Story*
Stoughton, William (1632–1701). Governor of Massachusetts. *Stoughton*
Stout, George Frederick. Contemporary English writer on metaphysics. *G. F. Stout*
Stow, John (1525–1605). English antiquary. *Stow*
Stowe, Harriet Beecher (1812–). American novelist. *H. B. Stowe*
Stowell, Lord (William Scott) (1745–1836). English jurist. *Lord Stowell*
Strachey, William (first part of 17th century). American colonist and writer of travels. *W. Strachey*
Strangford, Viscount (Percy Smythe) (1825–1869). English writer. *Lord Strangford*
Strasburger, Eduard (1844–). German botanist. *Strasburger*
Stratmann, Francis Henry (died 1884). German philologist. ("A Dictionary of the Old English Language," 3d ed., 1878; revised ed., "A Middle-English Dictionary," ed. H. Bradley, 1891.) *Stratmann*
Street, Alfred Billings (1811–1881). American poet. *A. B. Street*
Streeter, Edwin W. (1833–). British writer on precious stones. *E. W. Streeter*
Strickland, Agnes (1806–1874). English historical writer. *Miss Strickland*
Strutt, Joseph (1742–1802). English antiquary. *Strutt*
Strype, John (1643–1737). English ecclesiastical biographer. *Strype*
Stuart, Moses (1780–1852). American theologian and Hebraist. *M. Stuart*
Stuart, Robert. English writer. ("Dictionary of Architecture," 1830.) *R. Stuart*
Stubbes, Philip. English writer. ("Anatomie of Abuses," 1583.) *Stubbes*
Stubbs, William (1825–). Bishop of Oxford, and historian. *Stubbs*
Student, The (1850). *Student*
Stukeley, William (1687–1765). English antiquary. *Stukeley*
Suckling, Sir John (about 1609–1642). English poet. *Suckling*
Sullivan, William Kirby (1822?–1890). Irish Celtic scholar. *W. K. Sullivan*
Sullivant, William Starling (1803–1873). American botanist. *W. S. Sullivant*
Sully, James (1842–). English psychologist. *J. Sully*
Sumner, Charles (1811–1874). American statesman and orator. *Sumner*
Sumner, William Graham (1840–). American political economist. *W. G. Sumner*
Surrey, Earl of (Henry Howard) (died 1547). English poet. *Surrey*
Surtees Society Publications. Society instituted at Durham, 1834.
Swainson, William (1789–1856?). English naturalist. *Swainson*
Swan, John. English writer. ("Speculum Mundi," 1635.) *Swan*
Swedenborg, Emanuel (1688–1772). Swedish naturalist, mathematician, and theologian. *Swedenborg*
Swift, Jonathan (1667–1745). Irish clergyman, satirist, humorist, and publicist. *Swift*
Swift, Zephaniah (1759–1823). American jurist. *Z. Swift*
Swinburne, Algernon Charles (1837–). English poet and essayist. *Swinburne*
Swinburne, Henry (1752?–1803). English traveler. *H. Swinburne*
Swinton, William (1833–). American historical writer and journalist. *W. Swinton*
Sydenham Society's Lexicon. ("The New Sydenham Society's Lexicon of Medicine and the Allied Sciences," 1878–.) *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
Sydney. See *Sidney.*
Sylvester, Joshua (1563–1618). English translator. *Sylvester*
Symonds, John Addington (1840–). English essayist. *J. A. Symonds*

Tait, Peter Guthrie (1831–). Scottish physicist. *Tait*
Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon (1795–1854). English lawyer, poet, dramatic writer, and essayist. *Talfourd*
Tannahill, Robert (1774–1810). Scottish poet. *Tannahill*
Tate, Nahum (1652–1715). Irish poet and dramatist. *Tate*
Tate, Ralph. Contemporary English naturalist. *R. Tate*
Tatham, John (middle of 17th century). English poet and pageant writer. *J. Tatham*
Tatler, The (1709–1711). English literary periodical. *Tatler*
Taussig, Frank W. (1859–). American political economist. *Taussig*
Taylor, Alfred Swaine (1806–1880). English medical writer. *A. S. Taylor*
Taylor, Bayard (1825–1878). American poet, translator, writer of travels, and novelist. *B. Taylor*
Taylor, Sir Henry (1800–1886). English dramatist, poet, and author. *Sir H. Taylor*
Taylor, Isaac (1787–1865). English philosophical and theological writer. *Is. Taylor*
Taylor, Isaac (1829–). English clergyman and philologist. *Isaac Taylor*
Taylor, Jeremy (1613–1667). Bishop of Down and Connor, Ireland. *Jer. Taylor*
Taylor, John (1580–1654). English poet ("the Water Poet"). *John Taylor*
Taylor, John (died 1761). English clergyman and theological writer. *J. Taylor*
Taylor or **Tailor, Robert** (lived about 1614). English playwright. *R. Taylor*
Taylor, William (1765–1836). English translator and author. *W. Taylor*
Teall, J. J. Harris. British writer on petrography. *Teall*
Telegraphic Journal and Electrical Review (1872). English weekly scientific periodical. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.)
Temple, Sir William (1628–1699). English statesman and author. *Sir W. Temple*
Ten Brink, Bernhard. German author. ("Early English Literature," 1883.) *Ten Brink*
Tennant, William (1785?–1848). Scottish poet and philologist. *Tennant*
Tennent, Sir James Emerson (1804–1869). Irish politician and miscellaneous author. *Sir J. E. Tennent*
Tennyson, Lord (Alfred Tennyson) (1809–). English poet. *Tennyson*
Teonge, Henry. Chaplain in British navy. ("Diary," 1675–1679.) *Henry Teonge*
Terry, Edward (died about 1660). English traveler. *E. Terry*
Testament of Love (about 1400). Middle English poem, at one time assigned to Chaucer. *Testament of Love*
Thackeray, Anne Isabella (Mrs. Richmond Ritchie) (1838–). English author. *Miss Thackeray*
Thackeray, William Makepeace (1811–1863). English novelist and critic. *Thackeray*
Thaxter, Celia Laighton (1836–). American poet. *C. Thaxter*
Thearle, S. J. P. English writer. ("Naval Architecture," 1873.) *Thearle*
Therapeutic Gazette (1877–). American medical periodical. *Therapeutic Gazette*
Thirlwall, Connop (1797–1875). Bishop of St. David's and historian. *Bp. Thirlwall*
Thiselton-Dyer, T. F. English clergyman and writer on folk-lore. *Thiselton-Dyer*
Thom, William (1799–1850). Scottish poet. *W. Thom*
Thomas, Edith Matilda (1854–). American poet. *Edith M. Thomas*
Thomas, Joseph (1811–). American physician and encyclopedist. ("A Complete Pronouncing Medical Dictionary," 1856.) *J. Thomas*
Thomas, Theodore Gaillard (1831–). American physician. *Thomas*
Thompson, Maurice (1844–). American miscellaneous writer, author (with William Thompson) of "Archery." *M. and W. Thompson*
Thompson, Silvanus Phillips (1851–). English physicist. *S. P. Thompson*
Thompson, William (died about 1766). English poet. *W. Thompson*
Thoms, William John (1803–1885). English antiquary and writer on folk-lore, first editor of "Notes and Queries." *W. J. Thoms*
Thomson, Sir Charles Wyville (1830–1882). Scottish scientist. *Sir C. W. Thomson*
Thomson, James (1700–1748). Scottish poet. *Thomson*
Thomson, Mowbray. English officer. ("Story of Cawnpore," 1859.) *M. Thomson*
Thomson, William (1819–1890). Archbishop of York. *Abp. Thomson*
Thomson, Sir William (1824–). Scottish physicist and mathematician. *Sir W. Thomson*
Thoreau, Henry David (1817–1862). American author. *Thoreau*
Thoresby, Ralph (1658–1725). English antiquary. *Thoresby*
Thornton Romances (about 1440).
Thorold, Anthony Wilson (1825–). Bishop of Winchester. *A. W. Thorold*
Thorpe, Benjamin (died 1870). English Anglo-Saxon scholar. *Thorpe*
Thorpe, Thomas Bangs (1815–1878). American artist and journalist. *T. B. Thorpe*
Thrale, Hester Lynch. See *Piozzi.*
Throckmorton, Sir John Courtnay (about 1800). English writer *Throckmorton*
Thurlow, Lord (Edward Thurlow) (1732–1806). English statesman and jurist. *Lord Thurlow*

Thurston, Robert Henry (1839–). American engineer. *Thurston*
Thynn or **Thynne, Francis** (died about 1611). English antiquary. *Thynn*
Tibbits, Edward T. English physician. ("Medical Fashions," 1884.) *E. T. Tibbits*
Tickell, Thomas (1686–1740). English poet and translator. *Tickell*
Ticknor, George (1791–1871). American scholar. ("History of Spanish Literature," 1863.) *Ticknor*
Tidball, John Caldwell (1825–). American general and military writer. *Tidball*
Tillotson, John (1630–1694). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Tillotson*
Times, The (1788–). English daily newspaper. *Times* (London)
Tindal, Nicholas (1687–1774). English translator. *Tindal*
Tindal or **Tindale, William.** See *Tyndale.*
Titcomb, Sara Elizabeth. American writer. *S. E. Titcomb*
Titcomb, Timothy. See *J. G. Holland.*
Todd, Henry John (died 1845). English clergyman and author, editor of Johnson's Dictionary (1818). *Todd*
Todhunter, Isaac (1820–1884). English mathematician. *Todhunter*
Tollet, George (died 1779). English critic. *Tollet*
Tomkis or **Tomkins, Thomas** (17th century). British dramatist. *T. Tomkis*
Tomlins, Harold Nuttall (beginning of 19th century). English legal writer. *Tomlins*
Tomlinson, Charles (1808–). English physicist. *C. Tomlinson*
Tooke, John Horne (1736–1812). English philologist and politician. *Horne Tooke*
Tooke, William (1744–1820). English historian and miscellaneous writer. *Tooke*
Tooker, William (died 1620). English clergyman. *Tooker*
Toplady, Augustus Montague (1740–1778). English clergyman and hymn-writer. *Toplady*
Topsell, Edward (about 1600). English naturalist. *Topsell*
Torkington, Sir Richard (about 1517). Writer of memoirs. *Torkington*
Totten, Benjamin J. (1806–1877). American naval officer. ("Naval Text-book and Dictionary," 1841; revised ed., 1864.) *Totten*
Tourgée, Albion Winegar (1838–). American novelist, lawyer, and lecturer. *Tourgée*
Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de (1656–1708). French botanist. *Tournefort*
Tourneur, Cyril (beginning of 17th century). English dramatist. *Tourneur*
Towneley Mysteries. A series of miracle-plays acted at Wakefield, assigned to the end of the 13th century. *Towneley Mysteries*
Trapp, John (1601–1699). English clergyman and Biblical commentator. *J. Trapp*
Trapp, Joseph (1679–1747). English poet. *Trapp*
Treasury of Botany, Maunder's. Edited by John Lindley and Thomas Moore. *Treas. of Bot.*
Trsasury of Natural History, Maunder's. *Treas. of Nat. Hist.*
Trench, Richard Chenevix (1807–1886). Archbishop of Dublin, miscellaneous writer. *Abp. Trench,* or *Trench*
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto (1838–). English politician and author. *Trevelyan*
Trevisa, John de. English clergyman, translator of Higden's "Polychronicon" (1387). *Trevisa*
Trollope, Anthony (1815–1882). English novelist. *Trollope*
Trollope, Frances Milton (died 1863). English novelist. *Mrs. Trollope*
Trollope, Thomas Adolphus (1810–). English novelist and historian. *T. A. Trollope*
Trowbridge, John (1843–). American physicist. *J. Trowbridge*
Trowbridge, John Townsend (1827–). American novelist, poet, and miscellaneous writer. *J. T. Trowbridge*
Trumbull, Benjamin (1735–1820). American historical writer. *B. Trumbull*
Trumbull, Gurdon (1841–). American ornithologist and artist. *G. Trumbull*
Trumbull, Henry Clay (1831–). American religious writer. *H. C. Trumbull*
Trumbull, James Hammond (1821–). American philologist and historical writer. *J. Hammond Trumbull*
Trumbull, John (1750–1831). American lawyer and poet. *J. Trumbull*
Tryon, George Washington (1838–1888). American conchologist. *Tryon*
Tucker, Abraham (1705–1774). English philosophical writer. *A. Tucker*
Tucker, Josiah (1711–1799). English clergyman and political writer. *Tucker*
Tuckerman, Bayard (1855–). American critic. *B. Tuckerman*
Tuckerman, Edward (1817–1886). American botanist. *E. Tuckerman*
Tuckerman, Henry Theodore (1813–1871). American author. *H. T. Tuckerman*
Tuer, Andrew W. (1838–). British author and publisher. *Tuer*
Tuke, Sir Samuel (died 1673). English dramatist. *Tuke*
Tulloch, John (1823–1886). Scottish clergyman and theological writer. *Tulloch*
Tunstall, Cuthbert (1475?–1559). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Tunstall*
Tupper, Martin Farquhar (1810–1889). English writer. *Tupper*
Turberville, George (lived about 1530–1694). English poet. *Turberville*
Turnbull, Richard (about 1600). English clergyman. *R. Turnbull*
Turner, Edward (1797–1839?). English chemist. *E. Turner*
Turner, Sir James (last half of 17th century). English writer of military essays. *Sir J. Turner*
Turner, Sharon (1768–1847). English historian. *S. Turner*
Tusser, Thomas (died about 1580). English pastoral poet. *Tusser*
Twain, Mark. See *Clemens.*
Twining, Thomas (1734–1804). English translator and writer. *Twining*
Twisden or **Twysden, Sir Roger** (1597–1672). English antiquary. *Sir R. Twisden*
Tyers, Thomas (1726–1787). English miscellaneous writer. *Tyers*
Tyler, Moses Coit (1835–). American critic. *M. C. Tyler*
Tylor, Edward Burnett (1832–). English archæologist and ethnologist. *E. B. Tylor*
Tyndale or **Tindale, William** (died 1536). English Reformer, translator of the Bible. *Tyndale*
Tyndall, John (1820–). British physicist. *Tyndall*
Tyrwhitt, Thomas (1730–1786). English antiquary (editor of Chaucer). *Tyrwhitt*
Tytler, Sarah. See *Keddie.*

Udall, John (died 1592). English nonconformist divine. *J. Udall*
Udall, Nicholas (1506?–1556?). English dramatist and translator. *Udall*
Ueberweg, Friedrich (1826–1871). German philosopher. *Ueberweg*
Underwood, Lucius Marcus (1853–). American botanist. *Underwood*
Upton, Emory (1839–1881). American general and military writer. *Upton*
Ure, Andrew (1778–1857). Scottish physician and chemist. ("Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines"; 7th ed., by R. Hunt and F. W. Rudler, 1878.) *Ure*
Urquhart, Sir Thomas (middle of 17th century). Scottish mathematician, translator of Rabelais. *Urquhart*
Ussher or **Usher, James** (1580–1656). Archbishop of Armagh. *Abp. Ussher*

Valenciennes, Achille (1794–1865). French naturalist. *Valenciennes*
Valentine, Thomas (lived about 1645). English clergyman. *Valentine*
Vanbrugh, Sir John (1666?–1726). English dramatist and architect. *Vanbrugh*
Van Dyke, John Charles (1856–). American author. *J. C. Van Dyke*
Vaníček, Alois. Bohemian philologist. ("Griechisch-Lateinisch Etymologisches Wörterbuch," 1877.) *Vaníček*
Vasey, George (1822–). American botanist. *Vasey*
Vaughan, Henry (1621–1693?). British poet. *H. Vaughan*
Vaughan, Rice (second half of 17th century). British legal and economic writer. *Rice Vaughan*
Veitch, John (1829–1885). Scottish philosophical writer. *Veitch*
Venn, John (1834–). English logician. *J. Venn*
Vergil, Polydore (died 1555). Italian-English ecclesiastic and historian. *Vergil*
Verstegan, Richard (died about 1635). English antiquary. *Verstegan*
Very, Jones (1813–1880). American poet. *Jones Very*
Vicars, John (1582–1652). English religious writer. *Vicars*
Vieyra, Antonio. Portuguese lexicographer. (A Portuguese-English dictionary, 1805, 1860, 1878, etc.) *Vieyra*
Vigfusson, Gudbrand (1827–1889). Icelandic-English philologist. ("An Icelandic-English Dictionary, based on the MS. Collections of the late Richard Cleasby" (1797–1847), 1874.) *Vigfusson*
Vincent, William (1739–1815). English clergyman and scholar. *W. Vincent*
Vines, Sydney Howard (1849–). English botanist. *Vines*
Viollet-le-Duc, Eugène Emmanuel (1814–1879). French archæologist and architect. *Viollet-le-Duc*
Vives, John Louis (1492–1540). Spanish theologian. *Vives*

Wackernagel, Karl Heinrich Wilhelm (1806–1869). German philologist. ("Altdeutsches Handwörterbuch," 5th ed., 1878.) *Wackernagel*
Wahl, William H. (1848–). American technical writer. *W. H. Wahl*
Waitz, Theodor (1821–1864). German anthropologist and philosopher. Trans. by Collingwood. *Waitz*
Wake, William (1657–1737). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Wake*
Wakefield, Gilbert (1756–1801). English theologian and scholar. *Wakefield*
Wakefield Plays. Same as *Towneley Mysteries.*
Walker, Anthony (about 1630–1700). English miscellaneous writer. *A. Walker*
Walker, Francis Amasa (1840–). American political economist. *F. A. Walker*
Walker, John (1732–1807). English lexicographer. ("A Rhyming Dictionary," 1775; "A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," 1791.) *Walker*
Wallace, Alfred Russell (1822–). English naturalist. *A. R. Wallace*
Wallace, Donald Mackenzie (1841–). Scottish traveler and author. *D. M. Wallace*
Wallace, Horace Binney (1817–1852). American jurist and author. *H. B. Wallace*
Wallace, Lewis (1827–). American general and novelist. *Lew Wallace,* or *L. Wallace*
Wallace, Robert (1831–). Scottish clergyman and politician. *R. Wallace*
Wallace, William (1843–). English philosophical writer. *W. Wallace*
Wallack, Lester (1820–1888). American actor. *Lester Wallack*
Waller, Edmund (1605–1687). English poet. *Waller*
Wallis, John (1616–1703). English mathematician and theologian. *Wallis*
Walpole, Horace (Fourth Earl of Orford) (1717–1797). English novelist and miscellaneous writer. *Walpole*
Walpole, Sir Robert (Earl of Orford) (1676–1745). English statesman. *Sir R. Walpole*
Walsall, Samuel (about 1616). English clergyman. *Walsall*
Walsh, John Henry (pseudonym "Stonehenge") (1810–1888). English writer on sporting and miscellaneous subjects. *J. H. Walsh,* or *Stonehenge*
Walsh, Robert (about 1830). English clergyman and writer of travels. *R. Walsh*
Walsh, William (1663–1708?). English poet. *Walsh*
Walton, Izaak (1593–1683). English miscellaneous writer. ("Complete Angler," 1653.) *I. Walton*
Wandesforde, Christopher (Viscount Castlecomer) (1592–1640). English politician. *Wandesforde*
Warburton, Eliot Bartholomew George (1810–1852). Irish author. *Eliot Warburton*
Warburton, William (1698–1779). Bishop of Gloucester. *Warburton,* or *Bp. Warburton*
Ward, Adolphus William (1837–). English historical writer. *A. W. Ward*
Ward, Mrs. E. S. See *Phelps.*
Ward, Mrs. Humphry (Mary Augusta Arnold) (1851–). English novelist. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*
Ward, James. Contemporary English philosophical writer. *J. Ward*
Ward, John (1679?–1758). English miscellaneous writer. *John Ward*
Ward, Lester Frank (1841–). American botanist and geologist. *L. F. Ward*
Ward, Nathaniel (died 1652). English-American clergyman. *N. Ward*
Ward, Robert Plumer (1765–1846). English politician and miscellaneous writer. *R. Ward*
Ward, Samuel (1577–1639). English clergyman. *S. Ward*
Ward, Seth (1617?–1689). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Ward*
Ward, Thomas (1652–1708). English Roman Catholic controversialist. *T. Ward*
Ward, W. (beginning of 18th century). British biographer. *W. Ward*
Wardrop, James (died 1869). Scottish surgeon and surgical writer. *Wardrop*
Ware, William (1797–1852). American clergyman and author. *W. Ware*
Ware, William Robert (1832–). American architect. *W. R. Ware*
Warner, Charles Dudley (1829–). American essayist and editor. *C. D. Warner*
Warner, William (died 1609). English poet. *Warner*
Warren, Henry White (1831–). American bishop and astronomical writer. *H. W. Warren*
Warren, Samuel (1807–1877). English novelist and legal writer. *Warren*
Warton, Joseph (1722–1800). English poet and critic. *J. Warton*

Warton, Thomas (1728–1790). English poet and critic. *T. Warton*
Washington, George (1732–1799). First President of the United States. *Washington*
Washington, Joseph (end of 17th century). English legal writer. *J. Washington*
Waterhouse, Edward (1619–1670). English clergyman and antiquary. *Waterhouse*
Waterland, Daniel (1683–1740). English theologian. *Waterland*
Waters, Robert (1835–). American educator. *R. Waters*
Watson, Robert (1730–1781). Scottish historical writer. *R. Watson*
Watson, Sereno (1826–). American botanist. *S. Watson*
Watson, Thomas (died 1582). Bishop (Roman Catholic) of Lincoln. *Bp. Watson*
Watson, Sir Thomas (1792–1882). English physician. *Sir T. Watson*
Watson, William. English author. ("Amical Call to Repentance," 1691.) *W. Watson*
Watt, James (1736–1819). Scottish inventor and physicist. *J. Watt*
Watts, Henry (1825–1884). English chemist and editor. ("A Dictionary of Chemistry," 1863, etc.) *Watts's Dict. of Chem.*, or *H. Watts*
Watts, Isaac (1674–1748). English clergyman, theologian, and hymn-writer. *Watts*
Waugh, Edwin (1818–1890). English poet. *Waugh*
Weale, John (died 1862). English publisher and editor. ("Dictionary of Terms in Architecture, etc.," 1849; 4th ed., edited by Robert Hunt, 1873.) *Weale*
Webbe, Edward (about 1590). English traveler. *E. Webbe*
Webbe, William (end of 16th century). English critic and poet. *W. Webbe*
Weber, Henry William (1783–1818). English writer (editor of "Metrical Romances," 1810). *Weber*
Webster, Daniel (1782–1852). American statesman and orator. *D. Webster*
Webster, John (died about 1654). English dramatist. *Webster*
Webster, Noah (1758–1843). American lexicographer and author. ("An American Dictionary of the English Language," 1828; ed. Goodrich, 1847; ed. Porter, 1864; "Webster's International Dictionary of the English Language," ed. Porter, 1890.) *N. Webster*
Wedgwood, Hensleigh (1805–1891). English philologist. ("A Dictionary of English Etymology," 3d ed., 1878; "Contested Etymologies," 1882.) *Wedgwood*
Weed, Thurlow (1797–1882). American journalist and politician. *T. Weed*
Weeden, William Babcock (1834–). American author. *W. B. Weeden*
Weever, John (died 1632). English antiquary. *Weever*
Weigand, Friedrich Ludwig Karl (1804–1878). German philologist. ("Deutsches Wörterbuch," 4th ed., 1881.) *Weigand*
Weir, Harrison William (1824–). English artist and author. *Harrison Weir*
Wells, David Ames (1828–). American economist. *D. A. Wells*
Wells, J. Soelberg (1824–1879). English ophthalmologist. *J. S. Wells*
Welsh, Alfred Hix (1850–). American educator and author. *Welsh*
West, Gilbert (died 1756). English poet and religious writer. *West*
Westfield, Thomas (died 1644). Bishop of Bristol. *Bp. Westfield*
Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism (1647). *Shorter Catechism*
Westminster Confession of Faith (1646). *West. Conf. of Faith*
Westminster Review (1824–). English quarterly literary review. *Westminster Rev.*
Westwood, John Obadiah (1805–). English entomologist. *Westwood*
Whalley, Peter (1722–1791). English clergyman and editor. *Whalley*
Wharton, Francis (1820–1889). American jurist. *F. Wharton*
Wharton, Henry (1664–1695). English antiquary. *H. Wharton*
Wharton, J. J. S. English legal writer. ("Law Lexicon," 1846–48; 7th ed., 1883.) *Wharton*
Whately, Richard (1787–1863). Archbishop of Dublin. *Whately*
Whately, William (1583–1639). English Puritan divine. *W. Whately*
Wheatly or **Wheatley, Charles** (1686–1742). English clergyman. ("Illustration of Book of Common Prayer.") *Wheatly*
Wheatstone, Sir Charles (1802–1875). English physicist. *Wheatstone*
Wheeler, J. Talboys (1824–). English scholar and historian. *J. T. Wheeler*
Wheler or **Wheeler, Sir George** (1650–1723?). English antiquary. *Sir G. Wheler*
Whetstone, George (end of 16th century). English soldier and poet. *G. Whetstone*
Whewell, William (1794–1866). English scientific and philosophical writer. *Whewell*
Whichcote, Benjamin (1610–1683). English clergyman and moralist. *Whichcote*
Whipple, Edwin Percy (1819–1886). American critic. *Whipple*
Whiston, William (1667–1752). English theologian, philosophical writer, and translator. *Whiston*
Whitaker, Alexander. American colonist and author. ("Good News from Virginia," 1613.) *A. Whitaker*
Whitaker, John (died 1808). English clergyman and historical writer. *J. Whitaker*
Whitaker, Tobias. English physician. ("Blood of the Grape," 1638.) *T. Whitaker*
Whitby, Daniel (1638–1726). English theologian. *Whitby*
White, Andrew Dickson (1832–). American historical writer and diplomatist. *A. D. White*
White, Gilbert (1720–1793). English naturalist. ("Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne.") *Gilbert White*
White, John (1590–1645). English political writer. *John White*
White, Richard Grant (1821–1885). American author. *R. G. White*
Whitehead, Paul (1710–1774). English poet and satirist. *P. Whitehead*
Whitehead, William (1715–1788). English poet and dramatist. *W. Whitehead*
Whitelock, Whitelocke, or **Whitlock, Bulstrode** (1605–1676). English statesman and lawyer. *Whitelock*, or *Whitlock*
Whitgift, John (1530?–1604). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Whitgift*
Whiting, Nicholas. English writer. ("History of Albino and Bellama," 1637.) *Whiting*
Whitlock, Richard. English writer. ("Zootomia," 1654.) *R. Whitlock*
Whitman, Sarah Helen (1803–1878). American poet. *S. H. Whitman*
Whitman, Walt (1819–). American poet. *Walt Whitman*
Whitney, Adeline Dutton Train (1824–). American novelist and poet. *Mrs. Whitney*
Whitney, Josiah Dwight (1819–). American geologist. *J. D. Whitney*
Whitney, William Dwight (1827–). American philologist. *Whitney*
Whittier, John Greenleaf (1807–). American poet *Whittier*
Wickliffe, John. See *Wyclif.*
Wilbour, Charles Edwin (1833–). American Egyptologist. *C. E. Wilbour*
Wilder, Alexander (1823–). American physician and journalist. *A. Wilder*
Wilder, Burt Green (1841–). American naturalist. *B. G. Wilder*
Wilhelm, Thomas. American military officer. ("A Military Dictionary and Gazetteer," 1881.) *Wilhelm*
Wilkes, John (1727–1797). English politician. *Wilkes*
Wilkins, John (1614–1672). Bishop of Chester. *Bp. Wilkins*
Wilkinson, James John Garth (1812–). English author. *J. J. G. Wilkinson*
Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner (1797–1875). English Egyptologist. *Sir J. G. Wilkinson*
Willet, Andrew (1562–1621). English clergyman and theological writer. *Willet*
William of Malmesbury (died 1142?). English historian. *William of Malmesbury*
Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury (1709–1759). English diplomatist and author. *Sir C. H. Williams*
Williams, Helen Maria (1762–1827). English poet and author. *H. M. Williams*
Williams, John (1582–1650). Archbishop of York. *Abp. Williams*
Williams, Monier (1819–). English Orientalist. *M. Williams*
Williams, Sir Roger (died 1595?). English military writer. *Sir R. Williams*
Williams, Roger (1599?–1683?). American colonist. *Roger Williams*
Williams, Samuel (1743–1817). American clergyman and author. *S. Williams*
Williams, Samuel Wells (1812–1884). American Sinologist. *S. Wells Williams*
Williamson, Thomas (beginning of 19th century). Anglo-Indian writer on field sports. *T. Williamson*
Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806–1867). American poet and author. *N. P. Willis*
Willmott, Robert Aris (1809?–1863). English writer on literature. *Willmott*
Willughby, Francis (1635–1672). English naturalist. *Willughby*
Wilson, Arthur (died about 1652). English historical writer. *A. Wilson*
Wilson, Daniel (1778–1858). Bishop of Calcutta. *Bp. Wilson*
Wilson, Sir Daniel (1816–). Scottish-Canadian archæologist. *Sir D. Wilson*
Wilson, George (1818–1859). Scottish chemist and physiologist. *G. Wilson*
Wilson, Horace Hayman (1786–1860). English Orientalist. ("Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms . . . of British India," 1855.) *Wilson*
Wilson, John (pseudonym "Christopher North") (1785–1854). Scottish critic and poet. *Prof. Wilson*, or *J. Wilson*
Wilson, John (end of 17th century). English dramatic writer. *John Wilson*
Wilson, John Leighton (1809–1886). American missionary. *J. L. Wilson*
Wilson, Robert (last half of 16th century). English dramatist. *R. Wilson*
Wilson, Sir Thomas (died 1581). English writer on logic and rhetoric. *Sir T. Wilson*
Wilson, Woodrow (1856–). American historical writer. *W. Wilson*
Winchell, Alexander (1824–1891). American geologist. *Winchell*
Winkworth, Catherine (1829–1878). English translator. *C. Winkworth*
Winslow, Edward (1595–1655). American colonial governor and author. *Winslow*
Winslow, Forbes (1810–1874). English physician and medical writer. *Forbes Winslow*
Winter, William (1836–). American critic and poet. *W. Winter*
Winthrop, John (1588–1649). American colonial governor and historian. *Winthrop*
Winthrop, John (1714–1779). American physicist. *J. Winthrop*
Winthrop, Theodore (1828–1861). American novelist. *T. Winthrop*
Winwood, Sir Ralph (1564?–1617). English diplomatist. *Sir R. Winwood*
Wirt, William (1772–1834). American lawyer. *Wirt*
Wise, John (1652–1725). American clergyman and controversialist. *J. Wise*
Wiseman, Nicholas (1802–1865). English cardinal. *Card. Wiseman*
Wiseman, Richard (last half of 17th century). English surgeon. *Wiseman*
Wiser, D. F. (1802–). Swiss mineralogist. *D. P. Wiser*
Withal or **Withals, John** (middle of 16th century). English lexicographer. ("A Shorte Dictionarie in Latin and English," printed without date by Wynkyn de Worde; later editions, 1554, 1559, etc.) *Withals*
Wither, George (1588–1667). English poet. *Wither*
Wits' Recreations (1654). Collection of poems. *Wits' Recreations*
Wodhul or **Wodhull, Michael** (1740–1816). English poet. *Wodhull*
Wodroephe, John. English grammarian. ("True Marrow of the French Tongue," 1623.) *Wodroephe*
Wodrow, Robert (1679–1734). Scottish ecclesiastical historian. *Wodrow*
Wolcot or **Wolcott, John** (pseudonym "Peter Pindar") (1738–1819). English satirist. *Wolcot*
Wolcott, Roger (1679–1767). American colonial governor and author. *Roger Wolcott*
Wolfe, Charles (1791–1823). Irish poet. *Wolfe*
Wollaston, T. Vernon (1822–1878). British naturalist. *Wollaston*
Wollaston, William (1659–1724). English theological writer. *W. Wollaston*
Wolle, Francis (1817–). American botanist. *Wolle*
Wolsey, Thomas (1471?–1530). English cardinal and statesman. *Wolsey*
Wood, Alphonso (1810–1881). American botanist. *A. Wood*
Wood or **à Wood, Anthony** (1632–1695). English antiquary. *Wood*, or *à Wood*
Wood, Mrs. Henry (1814–1887). English novelist. *Mrs. H. Wood*
Wood, Horatio C. (1841–). American physician and naturalist. *H. C. Wood*
Wood, John George (1827–1889). English clergyman and naturalist. *J. G. Wood*
Wood, Shakespeare. ("Guide to Ancient and Modern Rome," 1875.) *Shakespeare Wood*
Wood, William (died 1639). New England colonist and writer. *W. Wood*
Woodall, John (first part of 17th century). English surgeon. *Woodall*
Woodward, Charles J. (1838–). English physicist. *C. J. Woodward*
Woodward, John (1665–1728). English naturalist. *Woodward*
Woodward, Samuel P. (1821–1865). English geologist and conchologist. *S. P. Woodward*
Woodworth, Samuel (1785–1842). American poet. *S. Woodworth*
Woolman, John (1720–1772). American preacher of the Society of Friends. ("Journal," 1775.) *John Woolman*
Woolsey, Theodore Dwight (1801–1889). American writer on international law and classical scholar. *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. ("Dictionary of the English Language," 1860; with supplement, 1881.) *Worcester*
Worcester, Marquis of (Edward Somerset) (1601?–1667) English scientist. *Marquis of Worcester*

Wordsworth, Charles (1806–). Bishop of St. Andrews, Scotland. *Bp. Wordsworth*
Wordsworth, Christopher (1807–1885). Bishop of Lincoln. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*
Wordsworth, William (1770–1850). English poet. *Wordsworth*
Workshop Receipts (1883–1885). By E. Spon, R. Haldane, and C. G. W. Lock. *Workshop Receipts*
Worthington, John (1618–1671). English theologian. *Worthington*
Wotton, Sir Henry (1568–1639). English poet. ("Reliquiæ Wottonianæ," a collection of lives, letters, and poems, appeared in 1651.) *Sir H. Wotton*
Wotton, Henry. English clergyman (wrote about 1672). *H. Wotton*
Wotton, William (1666–1726). English scholar. *W. Wotton*
Woty, William. English poet (wrote 1761–1774). *Woty*
Wrangham, Francis (1770?–1843). English scholar and poet. *Wrangham*
Wren, Matthew (1585–1667). Bishop of Ely. *Bp. Wren*
Wright, Thomas. English author. ("Passions of the Mind," 1601; 2d ed., 1604.) *T. Wright*
Wright, Thomas (1810–1877). English antiquary and lexicographer. ("A Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English," 1857; "Anglo-Saxon and Old English Vocabularies," 1857–73; 2d ed. by Wülcker, 1884.) *Wright*
Wright, William Aldis (1831–). English scholar and editor. *W. A. Wright*
Wyatt, Sir Thomas (1503–1542). English poet and diplomatist. *Wyatt*
Wyche, Sir Peter. English translator (wrote 1664–1669). *Sir P. Wyche*
Wycherley, William (1640?–1715). English dramatist. *Wycherley*
Wyclif or **Wickliffe, John** (died 1384). English Reformer, translator of the Bible. *Wyclif*
Wyntoun, Wynton, or **Winton, Andrew of** (last part of 14th and first of 15th century). Scottish poet. *Wyntoun*
Yarrell, William (1784–1856). English naturalist. *Yarrell*
Yates, Edmund Hodgson (1831–). English journalist and novelist. *E. Yates*, or *E. H. Yates*
Yelverton, Sir Henry (1566–1630). English jurist. *Sir H. Yelverton*
Yonge, Charles Duke (1812–). English classical scholar and historical writer. *C. D. Yonge*
Yonge, Charlotte Mary (1823–). English novelist and historical writer. *Miss Yonge*
York Plays. A series of mystery-plays performed in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, Oxford ed., 1885. *York Plays*
Youatt, William (1777–1847). English veterinary surgeon. *Youatt*
Youmans, Edward Livingston (1821–1887). American scientist. *Youmans*
Young, Arthur (died 1759). English clergyman. *Dr. A. Young*
Young, Arthur (1741–1820). English traveler and agricultural writer. *Arthur Young*
Young, Arthur. English naval official. ("Nautical Dictionary," 1863.) *A. Young*
Young, Charles Augustus (1834–). American astronomer. *C. A. Young*
Young, Sir Charles George (1795–1869). English writer on heraldry. *Sir C. Young*
Young, Edward (1684?–1765). English poet. ("Night Thoughts," 1742–1746.) *Young*
Young, John (1835–). Scottish naturalist. *J. Young*
Yule, Sir Henry (1820–1889). British Orientalist. *H. Yule*
Yule and Burnell (Sir Henry Yule; Arthur Coke Burnell). ("A Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases," 1886.) *Yule and Burnell*

Zadkiel. See *Morrison.*
Zell's Popular Cyclopædia (1871). Edited by L. De Colange. *Zell*
Ziegler, Ernst (1849–). Swiss anatomist. *Ziegler*
Ziemssen's Cyclopædia of Medicine. *Ziemssen*

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 Capt. 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.