W.

WAD

W, is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our w is expressed the sound of the Roman v, and the Eolick f. Both the form and sound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.

W is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for u, view; stræw: the sound of w consonant, if it be a consonant, is uniform.

To WADDE. v. n. [A low barbarous word.] To move from side to side; to change direction.

If in your work you find it waddal: that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of a hammer set it to rights, and then screw it hard up. 

Mason.

WADD.† n. s. [pau, hay, Saxon.] 1. A bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together.

2. Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great use, and value. Woodward. [Sax. pæw, sandys, nigrica fabrilis. Ray.]

3. Any thing crammed or stuffed in; as tow into a gun or cannon. [L. wed, wad, pennus proprius, rudis, ad tegas sustinent. I. v.]

The carved work of the ship is as rotten as touchwood, and will take fire even with a wood. Maydman, Nav. Spec. (1691), p. 97.

4. Old English for wood; which see. Barret.

WADDLING. n. s. [from vuul, Icelandic.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To WADDE.† v. n. [vagghelen, Dutch, to waggle; whence, by a casual corruption, waddle. Dr. Johnson.—Dr. Jamieson objects to this etymology, under the Scottish word waddlin, preferring the Germ. wadeln, caudam motuere, to shake the tail as a beast.†] To shake in walking from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.

Shakespeare.

She could have twand and waddled all about. Shakespeare.

The strutting petticoat smooths and levels all distinctions; while I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped, innocent virgins blasted up, and waddling up and down like big bellied women. Spectator.

WAD

The farmer's goose,

Grown fat with corn and sitting still,

Can scarce get o'er the barn-door sill,

And hardly waddles forth to cool

Her belly in the neighboring pool.

Dulle, s. of business the directing soul,

To human heads, like bias to the bowl;

Which, as more ponderous, makes them aim more true,

Obliquely waddling to the mark in view.

Swift.

She draws her words, and waddles in her pace;

Unwashed her hands, and much besmears her face.

Pope.

To WADE. v. n. [from vadum, Latin, pronounced vadum.]

1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.

We'll wade to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood.

Shakespeare.

She waded through the dirt to pluck him off. Shakespeare.

I am in blood.

Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more,

Returning were as tedious as go o'er. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

He staid seven days at the Crusus, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be waded over. Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Then since fortune's favours fade;

You that in her arms do sleep,

Learn to swim, and not to wade,

For the hearts of kings are deep. Wotton, Poems.

With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,

And swims, or sinks, or wades, or creeps, or flies. Milton, P. L.

It is hard to wade deep in bays where springs arise. Brown.

Fowls that frequent waters, and only wade, have as well long legs as long necks; and those that are made for swimming have feet like ours. More, Div. Dialogue.

2. To pass difficulty and laboriously.

They were not permitted to enter unto war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to wade through any act of moment between them and foreign states, unless the oracle of God, or his prophets, were first consulted with. Hooker.

I have waded through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth. Hooker.

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness for to wade. Spencer.

Occasions you have met with to excite your faculties to wade a little farther into the positive part of these doctrines. Hammond.

I should chuse rather with spitting and scorn to be turned into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of those truths, through blood and perjury wade to a scripture, and lord it in a throne. South.
To WRAFT. v. a. To float.

Such an one may wraft up and down with the wind.

Dryden.

It wraft nearer yet, and then she knew,
That what before she but surmised, was true.

Dryden.

Those trumpets his triumphant entry tell,
And now the shouts wraft near the citadel.

Dryden.

Wraft. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A floating body. I know not whether authorized.

From the bellowing east oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the barthol of whole wintry plains.

In one wide wraft.

Thomson, Winter.

2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a token or mean of information at sea.

Waffage. n. s. [from wraft.] Carriage by water or air. Not in use.

What ship of Ephedruman stays for me? —
— A ship you sent me to, to hire waffage.

Shakespeare.

I talk about her door,
Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,

Staying for waffage.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

Wafter. v. a. [from wraft.]

1. A passage boat.

Ainsworth.

2. One who wafers or conveys.

O Charon, Charon,
The waffer of the souls to bliss or bane.

Beauza, and Fl. Mad. Lover.

Waffture. v. a. [from wraft.]

The act of waffing.

You answer'd not;
But with an angry waffure of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you.


Caught by the waffure of a golden lure.

Young.

To WAG. v. a. [pagan, Saxon; wagen, Dutch.]

To move lightly; to shake slightly.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,

When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven.

Shakespeare.

All that pass his and wag their heads at thee.

Lam. ii. 15.

Thou canst not wag thy finger, or begin
The beast light motion, but it tends to sin.

Dryden.

So have I seen in black and white,
A prating thing, a muggye light,

Majestically stalk;

A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,

All flutter, pride, and talk.

Swift.

To WAG. v. n.

1. To be in quick or lucidious motion.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;

For women are shrews, both short and tall;

'Tis merry in hall, where heardis wag all.

Shakespeare.

I can counterfeit the deep tragetus;

Tremble and start at wagging of a straw.

Shakespeare.

I will fight with him upon this theme,

Until my eyelids will no longer wag.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

2. To go; to pack off.

I will provoke him to't, or let him wag.

Shakespeare.

3. To be moved.

Her charm, she mutter'd o'er;

And yet the resty sirke wagg'd no more:

I wagt for woe.

Dryden, Theoc.

WAG. n. s. [pagan, Saxon, to chant.]

Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.

Cupid the wag, that lately conquer'd had
Wis counsellors, stout captains辔ant;

And ty'd them fast to lead his triumphs bad;

Glusted with them, now plays with meanest things.

Sidney.

Was not my lord the verier wag o'th' two.

Shakespeare.

We wink at wagis, when they offend,

And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend.

Dryden.

A counsellor never pleased without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he used to twist about a finger all the while.
WAG

he was speaking: the 

WAG.† n. s. [from wage, to venture.]
At.
WAGE.† n. s. The plural wages is now only used.
[wagen, or wagen, German; gage, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — It is pronounced a corruption of the Su. Goth. wad, a pledge; whence the old Engl. word wad, in the same sense.]

1. Pay given for service.
All friends shall taste
The wagers of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their deservings.
Shakespeare, K. Lear.
The last position is for my soul; they are the poorest,
But poetry could never draw them from me;
That they may have their wagers duly paid them,
And something over to remember me.
Shakespeare.
He with a mighty wager,
Woo such, themselves by oath a deeply burst engage.
Drayton.
By Tom Thumb, a fairy page;
He sent it, and doth him engage,
By promise of a mighty wager,
It secretly to carry.
Drayton, Nymphid.
The thing itself is not our duty, but our glory:
And he who does the world, has in the very work partly received his wagers.
South.

2. Gage; pledge.
But th’ elfin knight, which ought that warlike wager,
Disdained to loose the need he won in fray.
Spencer, F. Q.

To WAGE, v. a. [The origin of this word, which is now only used in the phrase to wage war, is not easily discovered: wagen, in German, is to attempt any thing dangerous.]

1. To attempt; to venture.
We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wage and wage a danger profitless.
Shakespeare.
To make; to carry on. Applied to war.
Return to her, and sixty men disdain’d!
No; rather I abjure all roofs and chase
To wage against the enmy o’th air,
To be a comrade with the wolf.
Shakespeare, K. Lear.
The sons of Greece were well waged at Troy.
Chapman.
Your reputation wagers war with the enemies of your royal family, even within your trenches.
Dryden.
He ponder’d, which of all his sons was fit
To reign, and wage immortal war with wit.
Dryden.

3. [From wage, wages.] To set to hire. Not in use.
Thou must wage
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage.
Spencer.

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages. Obsolete.
I seem’d his follower, not partner; and
He wage’d me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary.
Shakespeare, Coriol.
The officers of the admiralty having places of so good benefit, it is their parts and wages well and rewarded, exactly to look into the sound building of ships.
Rolph.
The king had erected his courts of ordinary resort, and was at the charge not only to wage justice and their ministers, but also to appoint the safe custody of records.
Bacon.
This great lord came not over with any great number of waggon soldiers.
Davies on Ireland.

5. [In law.] When an action of debt is brought against one, as for money or chattels, left or lent the defendant, the defendant may wage his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called wager of law: and when it is accomplished, it is called the making or doing of law.
Blount.

WA’GER.† n. s. [from wage, to venture.]

1. A bet; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.
WA\'GGISHNESS, n. s. [from waGGish.] Merry mischief.

A Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for waGGing, in a waGGishness, a long-billed fowl. — Baron.

To WA\'GGLE, v. n. [waGGlen, Dutch.] To waGGle; to move from side to side.

The sport waGGulis would shoo to Zelmann, was the mounting of his hawk at a horsem, which getting up on his waGGling wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now grown to diminish the sight of himself. — Sidney.

Why do you go nodding and waGGling so, as if hit shot? says the goose to her gooseling. — L'Estrange.

WA\'GGON, n. s. [pagan, Sax. wagga, Dutch. waGGen.] Waggon, Icelandic. Waggon is strictly conformable to the etymology; but waggon is the prevailing form.

1. A heavy carriage for burthens.
The Hungarian tents were enclosed round with waggon, one chained to another. — Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Waggon fraught with utensils of war. — Milton, V. R.


Now fair Phaeton gan decline in haste, His weary oxen was to the western vale.
Then to her waggon she betakes, And with her bears the witch. — Spenser.

O Proserpina, For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall From Dis's waggon, Her waggon-spokes made of long spinners legs; The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers. — Shakespeare.

WA\'GGONAGE, n. s. [from waggon.] Money paid for carriage in a waggon.

WA\'GGONER, n. s. [from waggon.] One who drives a waggon.

By this, the northern waGGoner had set His seventeenfold team behind the steadfast star, That was in waGGing waves yet never wett. — Spenser.

Gallop apere, you fiery-footed steeds, Tow'r'd Phaethon's mansion! such a waGGoner As Phaethon would whip you to the west. — Shakespeare.

A waGGoner took notice upon the cracking of a wheel, that it was the worst wheel that made most noise. — L'Estrange.

The waGGoners that curse their standing teams, Would 'a wake e'en drowsy Diurnus from his dreams. — Dryden.

WA\'GTAIIL, n. s. [mu\'ta\'ti\'la, Latin.] A bird.

Spare my grey beard, you waGtail! — Shakespeare, K. Lear.

WA\'IL. [I suppose for wa\'ILed.] Crushed.

His horse wa\'il in the back, and shoulder shotten. — Shakespeare.

WA\'IL, n. s. [wa\'IL, wa\'IL, law Lat. from wag\'\'\'t.] Goods found, but claimed'by nobody: that of which every one waves the claim. Sometimes written we\'IL, or we\'IL. — Dr. Johnson.

It formerly was used for a person deserted as well as thing lost; and, according to Cowel and Blackstone, wea\'ILs, in the legal sense, are goods stolen, and wa\'ILed, or thrown away by the thief in his flight.

For that a wea\'IL, the which by fortune came Upon your seas, he clamy'd as groperie; And yet nor his, nor his in equinity, But your's the wea\'IL by high prerogative. — Spencer, F. Q.

What a wretched and disconsolant hermiasse is that house which is not visited by thee, O Lord! and what a wa\'IL and stray is that man that hath not thy marks upon him! — Donne, Dev. p. 329.

To WA\'IL, v. a. [gu\'a\'la\'r, Italian. Dr. Johnson.

— Iccl. eu\'\'a, cs\'a\'la, plangere; Goth. wa\'IL plantus, wa\'IL, vociferer. Serenius.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wise men never wa\'IL their present woes, But presently present the ways to wa\'IL. — Shakespeare.

Say, if my spouse maintains her royal trust? Or if no more her absent lord she wa\'ILs, But the false woman o'er the wife prevails? — Pope.

To WA\'IL. v. n. To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

Tom shall make him weep and wa\'IL. — Shakespeare.

I will wa\'IL and howl. — Mic. i. 8.

WA\'IL\-\'\'s. Audible sorrow; lamentation.

Then also unto wa\'IL or bliss, according to thy first and fundamental life. — Brown, Car. Mor. ii. 27.

Around the woods She sings her song, which with her wa\'IL resounds. — Thomson.

WA\'ILFUL. adj. [from wa\'IL and full.] Sorrowsful; woeful.

Lay line to tangle her desires
By wa\'ILful sonnets, whose composed rhymes
Should be full fraught with servile rhymes. — Shakespeare.

WA\'ILING, n. s. [from wa\'IL.] Lamentation; mourn; audible sorrow.

Other cries amongst the Irish, savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burial, with despairful outcries, and immediate wa\'ILings. — Spenser on Ireland.

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning, which would be increased by the weeping and wa\'ILing of them, which should never see their brethren. — Knolles.

Take up wa\'ILings for us, that our eyes may run down with tears. — Jer. ix. 18.

The wa\'ILings of a maiden I receive. — Guy.

WA\'IN, n. s. [contracted from wa\'ILON.] A carriage.

There ancient night arriving, did alight
From her high weary wa\'IL. — Spenser.

Your's be the harvest; 'tis the beggar's gain,
To gleam the fellings of the loaded wa\'IL. — Dryden.

WA\'INAGE, n. s. [from wa\'IL.] A finding of carriages, — Ainsworth.

WA\'INROPE, n. s. [wa\'IL and rope.] A large cord, with which the load is tied on the waggon; cartrope. — Oxen and wa\'INROPE cannot hale them together. — Shakespeare.

WA\'INSCOT, n. s. [wa\'IN\'\'CHOT, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the vins more varied and chambeleted: as oak, whereof wa\'INSCOT is made. — Bower.

She never could part with plain wa\'INSCOT and clean hangings. — Arbuthnot.

A rat your utmost rage defies,
To wa\'INSCOT the rear. — Swift.

To WA\'INSCOT, v. a. [wa\'IN\'\'CHOTten, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.

Music soundeth better in chambers wa\'INSCOTted, than hanged. — Bacon.

To wa\'INSCOT. To line buildings with different materials.

It is most curiously lined, or wa\'INSCTed, with a white tincture crust, of the same substance and thickness with the tuck marini. — Grew.

One side commands a view of the garden, and the other is wa\'INSCOTTed with looking-glass. — Addison, Guardian.

WA\'IR, n. s. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. — Bailey.

WA\'IST\-\'\'s. n. s. [wa\'IS\'er, Welsh; from the verb wa\'IS\'en, to press or bind. Dr. Johnson, — M. Goth. wa\'IS\'tus, statura. Serenius.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs.

The one seom'd woman to the wa\'IS\' with hair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast. — Milton, P. L.

She, as a well, down to her slender wa\'IS\',
Her unadorned golden tresses wore.
 — Milton, P. L.

They seis'd, and with entangling folds embraced,
His neck twice compressing, and twice his wa\'IS\'. — Dryden.

Still stays constrain her slender wa\'IS\'. — Gay.

2. The middle deck, or floor of a ship.

Sheets of water from the clouds are sent,
Which, hissing through the planks, the flames prevent,
And stop the fiery pest: four ships alone Burn to the deck stony, and for the fleet stone. — Dryden.
WAISTBAND. n. s. {waist and band.} That part of the breeches which encircles the waist.

1. The part of your shoulder which is buttoned your waistcoat from your collar to your waist-band.

Tatler, No. 146.

WAISTCOAT. n. s. {waist and coat.} An inner coat; a coat close to the body.

Selby lend'd out of the coach to shew his lac'd waistcoat.

Richardson.

To WAIT. v. a. [wachten, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.

Shakespeare.

To dide them prepare within.

I am to blame to be thus waited for.

And with longing looks their promis'd guide.

Such courage did the ancient heroes show,

Dryden.

Who, when they might prevent, would wait the blow.

To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.

Illy warlike troops, to wait the funeral.

Dryden.

To attend as a consequence of something.

Such doon

Wait luxury, and lawless care of gain.

Remorse and heaviness of heart shall wait thee,

And everlasting anguish be thy portion.

Rowe.

To watch as an enemy.

He is waited for of the sword.

Job, xvi. 22.

To WAIT. v. n.

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.

All the days of his appointed time will I wait till my change come.


He never suffered any body to wait that came to speak with him, though upon a mere visit.

Fell, Life of Haman.

Waiting upon her charitable hand.

Guy.

I know, if I am deprived of you, I die:

But oh! 1 die, if I wait no longer for you.

A. Philips.

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance: with on before the subject.

Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,

Yet Syrinx well might wait a-her.

Milton, Arcades.

One morning waiting on him at Caesarea, smiling upon me, he said, he could tell me some news of myself.

Denham.

Fortune and victory he did pursue,

To bring them, as his slaves, to wait on you.

Dryden.

A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and then made him wait at table.

Satur.

We can now not only converse with, but gladly attend and wait upon the poorest kind of people.

Law.

3. To attend: with on. A phrase of ceremony.

The dinner is on the table; my father desires your worship's company.

— I will wait on him. Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

To stay; not to depart from.

How shall we know when to wait for, when to decline possession.

South, Scrut.

With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire, And near our palace rolls the flood of fire:

Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to wait, And load my shoulders with a willing freight.

Dryden.

To stay by reason of some hindrance.

6. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to wait upon him, with whom you speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give it in precept.

Bacon.

7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.

Such ambush waited to intercept thy way.

Milton, P. L.

8. To follow as a consequence.

It will import those men who dwell careless, to enter into serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which waits on such a supine temper.

Dec. of CHR. PIETY.

W A I K

If he hurl at him by laying of wait, that he die; he that sone him shall be put to death.

Num. xxxv. 20.

As a lion shall lie in wait for them. Eccles. xxvii. 28.


A W A I T T. v. a. [peccean, Sax; wachten, Dutch.]

1. To wait from sleep.

They wait'd each other, and I stood and heard them.

Shakespeare.

They were asleep, and I waited for them to rise.

Milton, P. L.

To W A I K. v. n. [wakun, Goth. pacuin, Sax. warken, Dutch.]

1. To watch: not to sleep.

All night she watched, nor once down would lay

Her dainty limbs in her soft draperies,

But praying still did wake, and waking did lament.

Spenzer.

The father waketh for the daughter, and the care for her taketh away sleep.

Eccles. xi. 9.

Thou holdest mine eyes waking.

Ps. liv. viii. 14.

I cannot think any time, waking or sleeping, without being sensible of it.

Locke.

Though wisdom waketh, suspicion sleeps.

Milton, P. L.

2. To be roused from sleep.

Each tree stir'd appetite, whereat I wak'd.

Milton, P. L.

3. To cease to sleep.

The sisters awaked from dreams, which flattered them with more comfort, than their waking would consent to.

Sidney.

Come, thou powerful god, And thy laden charming rod,

Dip in the Lycian lake,

O'er his wat'ry temple shake,

Lest he should sleep and never wake.

Denham.

4. To be quick; to be alive.

In the valley of Jehoshaphat, The judging God shall close the book of fate;

And there the last lays keep, For those who wake, and those who sleep.

Dryden.

5. To be put in action; to be excited.

Gentle airs to fan the earth now wak'd.

Milton, P. L.

7. To W A I K. v. a. [peccean, Sax; wachten, Dutch.]

1. To wait from sleep.

They wait'd each other, and I stood and heard them.

Shakespeare.
WAK

Shake, who thought she slept too long,
Leapt up, and wak’d his mistress with his tongue.  
Pope.
2. To excite; to put in motion, or action.
Prepare war, wake up the mighty men; let them come up.
Joes, lvi. 9.

Thine, like Amphion’s hand, had wak’d the stone,
And from destruction call’d the rising town;
Nor could he burn so fast as thou couldst build.
Prior.

What’s he, that wak’d a thought in me which may be lucky.
Row.

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius, and mend the heart.
Pro. to Cato.

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

To second life,
Wak’d in the renovation of the just.
Milton, P. L.

4. [Wakern, Goth. to watch.] To watch or attend a corpse.

Wak’d to the dead body before internment, is called in Sued. “waken.” Hence our phrase, to wake a corpse, and lek-wake; compounded of the two Goth. words lek, a dead body, and waken, to watch.

The foolish people began to waken the corpse, by lighting a fire on the floor.
Sp. of Kilidan, Narrat. p. 50.

WAKE,† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night.

Fill even of flames, Ginnie pass not for sleepe,
Tomorrow thy father his wak-sun will keepe.
Tusser.

The drollie peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond his village, nor guilty that of a waken.
Gow. of the Tongue.

Putting all the Grcean actors down,
And winning at wak their palsyre crown.
Dryden.

Sometimes the vulgar will of wirth partake,
And excessive doings at their waken.
King, Art of Cookery.

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.

By dield brook, and keate brim,
The wood-nymphs, deckt with dames trim,
Their merry wakens and pastimes keep:
What hath night to do with sleep?
Milton, Comus.

3. Act of waking from sleep.

Twixt sleep and waken.
Old Song of Rob. Goodfellow.

4. The track formed on the water by the course of a ship.

WAKEFUL. adj. [wake and full.] Not sleeping; vigilant.

Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And wakeful watches ever to abide.
What do you shake they leden sceptre? go,
Besow thy poppy upon wakeful wo.
Sickness and sorrow, whose pale lids ne’er know
Thy downy finger; dwell upon their eyes,
Shut in their tears, shut out their miseries.

All thy fears.

Thy wakeful terrors, and affrighting dreams,
Have now their full reward.

Dissembling sleep, but wakeful with the fright,
The day takes off the pleasure of the night.

WAKEFULNESS,† n. s. [from wakeful.]

1. Want of sleep.

Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agonies, consumptions, and too much wakefulness.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Forbearance of sleep.

Broad open sight, eternal wakefulness,
Without labour, or consuming pain.

More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 14.

To WAKEN,† v. n.

1. To watch; not to sleep.

The eyes of heaven that nightly waken
To view the wonders of the glorious Maker.
Beau’s, and Fl. Mad Lovers.

2. To cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep.

Early Taurus waketh with the light,
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight.
Dryden.

To WAKEN. v. c.

1. To rouse from sleep.

When he was waken’d with the noise,
And saw the boast so small;
That’s this, quoth he, that gives so weak a voice,
That wakeneth men withal?
Spenser.

A man that is wakened out of sleep.
Zech. lv. 1.

We make no longer stay; go, waken Eve.
Milton, P. L.

2. To excite to action.

Then Homer’s and Tyrannus’ martial muses
Waken’d the world, and sounded loud alarms.
Racine.

3. To produce; to excite.

When they introduce their sacred song, and waken raptures high.
Milton, P. L.

WAKENER,† n. s. An exciter.

The Egyptians held salt as the wakenor of carnality.
Felltham, Res. ii. 36.

WAKE,† n. s. [from wake.]

1. One who watches.

2. One who rouses from sleep.

Lately watchers are no early waker.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

WAKERBINE,† n. s. [wakern, Lat.] A plant.
Miller.

WAKEING,† n. s.

1. Watch. Obsolete.

About the fourth waking of the night.
Wicke. St. Mark, vi.

2. The period of continuing awake.

His sleep and his wakings are so much the same, that he knows not how to distinguish them.
Butler, Charact.

WALE,† n. s. [pel, Sax. a web.] A rising part in the surface of cloth.

Thou art rougher far,
And of a coarser wale, fuller of pride.

To WALK. v. n. [wolck, German; pulecan, Sax. to roll."

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up.
A man was seen walking before the door very composedly.
Clarendon.

The self-same sun
At once doth slow and swiftly run.
Swiftly his daily journey he goes,
But tends his annual with a statelier pace,
And does three hundred rounds enclose
Within one yearly circle’s space.
Thus with a double course in the same sphere,
He runs the day and waketh the year.
Cowley.

2. It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for, or go.
Sir, walk in. —
— I had rather waked here, I thank you.
Shakespeare.

3. To move for exercise or amusement.
What mean you, Caesar? think you to walk forth?
Shakespeare.

These bowers as wide as we need walk.
Milton, P. L.

4. To move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horse.

5. To appear as a speck.

The spirits of the dead
May wak’ again; if such things be, thy mother
Appear’d to n. o last night.
Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

It then draws near the season,
Wherein the spirit is wont to walk.
Shakespeare, Hamlet.

There were waking spirits of the house of York, as well in Ireland as in England.
Davies on Ireland.

Some say no evil thing that walks by night,
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,
Blue, meagre beg, or stubborn unaided ghost,
That breaks his majestic chains at curfew time;
No goblin or swift fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o’er true virginity.
Milton, Comus.

In vain the cock has summon’d spirts away,
She walks at noon, and blasts the bloom of day.
Young.

6. To act on any occasion.

To walk.
Do you think I'd 
walk in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronius should take place of me,
And Fulvia come it th' rear?

7. To b in motion; applied to a clamorous or 
abusive female tongue, and is still in low language 
retained.

As she went, her tongue did 
walk 
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despot; 
Provoking him by her outrageous talk. 

8. To act in sleep.

When was it she last walk'd? 
I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, 
take forth paper, fold it, write upon it, read it, and return to 
bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep.

9. To range; to be stirring.

Affairs that walk, 
As they say spirits do at midnight, have 
In them a milder nature, than the business 
That seeks dispatch by day. 

10. To move off; to depart.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and 
garrots walk, if he doth not other harm to their persons.

11. To act in any particular manner.

So justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God.

12. To travel.

The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy walking through 
this wilderness.

To walk. v. a.

1. To pass through.

I do not without danger walk these streets.

Love in her sunny eyes does looking play, 
Love walks the pleasant ways of her hair.

No rich or noble knave 
Shall walk the world in credit to his grave.

2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise: as, 
he walked his horse in the meadow.

3. To conduct; to lead.

He hath walk'd us through the whole labyrinth of this life.

I'll walk ye out before me.

WALK. n.s. [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise.

Not walk by moonlight without thee, is sweet. Milton, P. L.

Her keeper by her side.

To watch her walks, his hundred eyes applied.

Phanliser used to take a walk in a neighbouring wood.

I long to renew our old intercourse, our morning 
conferences, and our evening walks.

2. Gait; step; manner of moving.

Gait, step, and movement.

Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd

The shape of man, and the imitated beast.

The walk, the words, the gesture could supply, 
The habit mimic and the mien belle.

3. A length of space, or circuit through which one walks.

He usually from hence to th' palace gate

Makes it his walk. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

She would never miss one day,

A walk so fine, a sight so gay.

4. An avenue set with trees.

He hath left you all his walks,

His private harbours, and new-planted orchards.

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.

The mountains are his walks, who wand'ring feeds

On slowly-springing herbs.

If that way be your walk, you have not far.

WALK. v. a.

Set women in his eye, and in his walk,
Among daughters of men the fairest found.

Our souls, for want of that acquaintance here,
May wander in the starry walks above.

They are to be cautiously studied by those who are ambitious 
of treading the great walk of history.

7. (turbo, Lat.) A fish.

Walk is the slowest or least raised pace, or going 
of a horse. In a walk, a horse lifts two legs of a 
side, one after the other, beginning with the hind 
leg first; as suppose that he leads with the legs on 
his right side, then he lifts his far hind foot first; 
and in the time that he is setting it down, which 
in a step is always short of the tred of his fore foot 
upon the same side, he lifts his far fore foot, and 
sets it down before his near foot, and just as he 
lifts up his near hind foot, and sets it down again 
just short of his near fore foot, and just as he is 
setting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and sets 
it down just before his far fore foot.

WALKER. n.s. [from walk; Sax. pealepepe.]

1. One that walks.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the best walker in this 
town.

May no such vicious walkers crowd the street.

2. One who acts in any particular manner.

There is another sort of disorderly walkers who still keep 
amongst us.

A fuller; a walk-mill; a fulling-mill. [walkhe, 
Dutch, fullo; wachken, Teut. pannum polire, 
probably from the Lat. calcare. Skinner.]

That clothe that had wrought.

Old Ballad of The Boy and the Mantle.

WALKINGSTAFF. n.s. A stick which a man holds 
to support him in walking.

The club which a man of an ordinary size could not lift, was 
but a walking-staff for Hercules.

WALL. n.s. [wal, Welsh; wallum, Lat. pull, Saxon; 
walde, Dutch.]

1. A series of brick or stone, or other materials carried 
upwards, and cemented with mortar; the side of a 
builting.

Poor Tom! that eats the wall-newt and the water-newt.

Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,
And none between my weakness judge and me;
Yet ev'n these gentle walls allow my moan,
Whose doleful echoes with my plaints agree.

2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this 
sense it is commonly used plurally.

With love's light wings did I o'erarch these walls:

For story limits cannot hold out love.

General, the walls are thine:
Witness the world, that I create thee here

My lord and master.

A prey
To that proud city, whose high walls thou saw'st

Left in confusion.

I rush unaided to defend the walls.

To take the WALL. To take the upper place; not 
to give place.
W A L

I will take the wall of any man or maid of Montague's.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

When once the poet's honour ceases,
From reason far his transports rove;
And Bolingbroke, for eight hundred pieces,
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove.

Prior.

To WALL. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with walls; to surround as with a wall.

As if this flesh, that walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

Nay, grant that they had slain my body, my free mind,
Like to the palm-tree walling fruitful Nile,
Shall grow up straighter, and enlarge itself;
Spite of the cavves weight that loads it with that.

Beau. and Fl. False One.

There bought a piece of ground, which Biron call'd,
From the bull's hide they first inclos'd and wall'd.

Dryden.

2. To defend by walls.

The walled towns do work my greater row:
The forest wide is fitter to resound
The hollow echo of my careful cries.

Dryden.

His counsel advised him to make himself master of some good walled town.

Bacon, Hist. VII.

The Spaniards cast themselves continually into roundels, their strongest ships walling in the rest.

Bacon, War with Spain.

The terror of his name, that wall'd us in
From danger.

Bacon, Sophy.

3. To fill up with a wall.

Wall'd up that part of the church where the tomb of the saint was placed.

Lat. Litiglion on the Conv. of St. Paul.

WALLCREEPER. n. s. [picus martius, Lat.] A bird.

Ainsworth.

WALLEY. n. s. [pealinium, to travel, Saxon.] A valley.

Saxon.

1. A bag, in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; a knapsack.

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his wall't, and spread his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it.

Ainsworth.

2. Any thing protuberant and swaggering.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dew-lapt like bulls, whose thumbs had hanging at them
Wallets of flesh?

Shakespeare.

WALLEYED. n. a. [wall and eye. Dr. Johnson.

—This word is written not wall but wall, in our old language: "wholly eies, the signe of gelosy."


Hudon.] A disease in the crystalline humour of the eye; the glaucouna.

A pair of whale-eyes in a face forced.


WALLEYED. adj. [wall and eye.] Having white eyes.

Wall-eyed slave! whither wouldst thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face?

Shakespeare.

WALLFLOWER. n. s. [parietaria, Lat.] A species of stock-gilliflower.

Wallflower.

WALLFRUIT. n. s. Fruit, which to be ripened must be planted against a wall.

To wallfruit and garden-plants, there cannot be a worse enemy than snails.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

WALL-LOUSE. n. s. [cincus, Lat.] An insect; a bug.

Ainsworth.

To WALLOW. v. n. [peaon, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

Shakespeare.

To WALLOW. v. n. [walugen, Gothick; palpin, Saxon.]

1. To move heavily and clumsily.

Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean.

Milton, P. L.

2. To roll one's self in mire, or any thing filthy; to roll upon any thing.

W A N

He fell on the ground, and wallowed foaming.

St. Mark, xii. 25.

Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, walloned in their own blood.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

A bear was walloning in the water, when a horse was going to drink.

L'Estrange.

3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice.

God sees a man walloning in his native impurity, delivered over as an absolute captive to sin, polluted with its guilt, and enslaved by its power; and, in this most loathsome condition,

On him he sets an object of his distinguishing mercy.

South.

To WALLOW. v. a. To roll.

O daughter of my people, gird thee with sackcloth, and wallow thyself in ashes.


WALLOW. n. s. [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the toss, and one the French new wallow;

His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd.

Dryden.

WALLOWER. n. s. One who rolls himself in mire.

Lust's votaries, who live and die
Eternal wallowers in Circe's sty.

Neville,起. of Juv. p. 37.

WALLOWISH. adj. [from wallow.]

As unwelcome to any true core, as sluttish morsels, or wallowish potions to a moral stomach.

Overbury, Character. 26. 4.

WALLOW'KE. n. s. [adlentum album, Latin.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

WALLOW'WORT. n. s. [adlentum album, Latin.] A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or dancwort.

WALNUT. n. s. [pulch bina, Saxon; mna juglandis, Latin.] A tree and fruit. The characters are:

It hath male flowers, or katkins, which are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree; the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green, under which is a rough hard shell, in which the fruit is inclosed, surrounded with a thin skin: the kernel is deeply divided into four lobes; and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or wipped.

The species are:

1. The common walnut.
2. The large French walnut.
3. The thin-shelled walnut.
4. The double walnut.
5. The late ripe walnut.
6. The hard-shelled walnut.
7. The Virginia black walnut.
8. Virginia black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit.
9. The hickory, or Virginia walnut.
10. The small hickory, or white Virginia walnut.

Miller.

'Tis a cockle, or a walnut-shell.

A knock, a toy.

Shakespeare, Tem. of the Shrew.

Help to search my house this one time; if I find not what I seek, let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that searcheth a hollow walnut for his wife's lemon.

Shakespeare.

Some woods have the veins smooth, as fir and wallnut. Bacon.

WAL'THOR. n. s.

The morse, or waltron, is called the sea-horse.

Woodward.

To WALL'MBLE. v. n. [waumblen, Dutch. Hence the old Eng. "waumbling of the stomach." Pr. Parv.]

To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

When your cold sallets without salt or vinegar
Be waumbling in your stomachs.

Beau. and Fl. Mad Lover.

A covetous man deliberated between the qualms of a waumbling stomach, and an unsettled mind.

L'Estrange.

WAN. adj. [pnn. Saxon; grwn, weakly, Welsh.]

Pale, as with sickness; languid of look.

Sad to view his visage pale and meane,
Who erst in flowers of freshest youth was clad.

Spenser.

All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy wan lip!

Let witchcraft join with beauty.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Clop.
WAN

Why so pale and wan, fond lover? 
Dryden.

Will, when looking well can't move her, 
Milton, P. L.

Loo'ing ill prevail? 
Suckling.

Their course through thickest constellations hold, 
Spenser.

Spreading their bane; the blasted stars look'd wan. 
Drayton.

How chang'd from him, 
Bacon.

Companion of my arm! how wan! how dim! 
Dryden.

How faded all thy glory! 
Shakespeare.

WAN, for wan; the old pret. of win. 
Bacon.

And those with which th' Eubean young man wan 
Swift.

Swift Alブランドt, when through craft he tar'd our runn. 
Spenser.

Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran, 
Drayton.

In that most famous field he with the emperor won. 
Dryden.

He was the king with secrecy and dilligence; but chiefly because he was his old servant in his least fortunes. 
Bacon.

WAN.† n. s. [wnaud, Danish; wun, Su. Goth.]

1. A small stick, or twig: a long rod.

The skilful shepherd peal'd me certain words.

Shakespeare.

With a whip or wau, if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth.

Bacon.

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine

Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast

Of some great admiral, were but a woun.

Milton.

A child runs away laughing, with good smart blows of a woun on his back, who would have cried for an unknd word.

Locke on Education.

2. Any staff of authority, or use.

Though he had both spurs and wou, they seemed rather marks of sovereignty, than instruments of punishment. Sidney.

He hold before his descent steps a silver woun.

Milton, P. L.

3. A charming rod.

Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this woun,

Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster.

Milton, Comus.

The herdsman's查看 are a long divving woun.

Dryden.

To WANDE, v. n. [pandun, Saxon; wandelen, Dutch.]

1. To rove, to ramble here and there, and, to go, without any certain course. It has always a sense either evil or slight, and imports either idleness, vitioussness, or misery.

I have no will to wander forth of doors.

Shakespeare.

I will lose myself,

Shakespeare.

And wander up and down to view the city.

Shakespeare.

The old duke is banished; four loving lords have put themselves into exile with him, whose avesmes enrich the new duke; therefore he gives them good leave to wander.

Shakespeare.

Then came wandering by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair

Dulled in blood, and he shriek'd out aloud.

Shakespeare.

They were loved about in sheep's and goats' skins.

Heb. xi.

Let them wander up and down for meat.

Ps. lv.

From this muptal bower,

How shall I part, and whither wander thou

Into a lower world?

Milton, P. L.

They give the reins to wandering thoughts,

Till by their own perplexities involv'd.

Milton, P. L.

They travel more.

Here should my wonder dwell, and here my praise;

But my fixt thoughts my wandering eye betrays.

Descartes.

A hundred years they wander on the shore.

Dryden.

Virgil introduces his Cacus in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that, he wanders to the kingdom of Evander.

Dryden, Dryden, Dryden.

2. To deviate; to stray.

O let me not wander from thy commandments.

Ps. cxix.

To WANDER, v. a. To travel over, without a certain course.

The nether flood

Runs diverse, wandering many a famous realm.

Milton.

Those few cens'd

Famine and anguish, will at last consume,

Wandering that wat'ry desert.

Milton, P. L.

WAN

See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,

And wander roads unstable, not their own.

Gay.

WANDERER, n. s. [from wander.]

Rover; rambler.

Not for my peace will I go far,

As wanderers that do roam;

But make my strength such as they are,

Here in my bosom, and at home.

B. Jonson.

He here to every thirsty wanderer,

By sly entertainment, gives his baneful cup.

Milton, Comus.

The whole people is a race of such merchants are wandering by profession, and at the same time are in all places incapable of lands or offices.

Spenser.

Taste, that eternal wanderer, which flies,

From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes.

Pope.

WANDERING, n. s. [from wander.]

1. Uncertain peregrination.

He asks the god, what new appointed home

Should end his wanderings, and his toils relieve?

Addison.

2. Aberration; mistaken way.

If any man's eagerness of glory has made him oversee the way to it, let him now recover his wanderings.

Dec. of Chr. Petty.

3. Incertainty; want of being fixed.

A proper remedy for this wandering of thoughts would do great service to the studious.

Lecky.

When a right knowledge of ourselves enters into our minds, it makes as great a change in all our thoughts and apprehensions, as when we awake from the wanderings of a dream.

Law.

WANDERINGLY, adj. [from wandering.]

In an uncertain, unsteady manner.

Were thy prayers made in fear and holiness, with passion and desire? Were they not made unwillingly, weakly, and wanderingly?

By. Taylor, Ser. (1653.)

To WANE, v. n. [paman, to grow less, Saxon.]

1. To grow less; to decrease.

Applied to the moon: opposed to war.

The whang-salman, in sowing and setting, upon good reason observes the waxing and waning of the moon.

Halewell.

Waning moons their settled periods keep,

To swell the hillows, and ferment the deep.

Addison.

2. To decline; to sink.

A lady far more beautiful

Than any woman in this waning age.

Shakespeare.

I will interchange

My warded state for Henry's regal crown."

Shakespeare.

Your father was a fool

To give the all; and in his waning age

Set foot under thy table.

Shakespeare.

In these confines slyly have I lurk'd,

To watch the waning of mine enemies.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the waning time, and suspect of anxiety.

Wotton.

I'm waining in his favour, yet I love him.

Dryden.

You saw but sorrow in its waining form,

A working sea remaining from a storm;

When the now weary waves roll over the deep,

And faintly murmur, ere they fall asleep.

Dryden.

Look and trade ever will wax and wane together.

Child.

Her waning form no longer shall invite

Emmy in woman, or desire in man.

Rowe, June Shore.

To WANE, v. a. To come to wane.

Not in use.

No lustful finger can profane him,

Nor any earth with black eclipses wane him.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

WANE, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Decrease of the moon.

The sowing at the wane of the moon is thought to make the corn sound.

Bacon.

Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that are brought forth in the wane.

Bacon.

This is fair Diana's case;

For all astrologers maintain,

Each night a bit drops off her face.

When mortals say she's in her wane.

Swift.
2. Decline; diminution; declension.
   You're cast upon an age, in which the church is in its wane.
   South.

WAN, n. [pan-y-to3, Saxon.]
2. The latchet of a shoe; a shoe-thong; a shoe-wang.
   [yeeo-[e]-pang, Sax.]
Ray.

WANHOPE, n. [from pana, Saxon; to want, and hope.] Want of hope. Obsolete.
   In wanhope and dyapayre. Lib. Fest. fol. 39.

WANNER, adj. [from wan.] Turned pale and faint-coloured.
   Shakespeare.

WAINESS, n. [from wan.] Paleness; languor.

WAISH, adj. [from wan.] Of a pale or wan hue.
Barret, in V. Leprie.

The ancient foe to man and mortal seed
His wan eyes upon them best scarce see.
Fairfax.

The leaves should all be black wherever I write,
And letters where my tears have wash'd a wanish white.
   Milton, Ode.

To WANT, v. a. ["Wanad, wan'd, want; the past participle of want, decreasce, to waxe, to fall away."
   Mr. H. Tooke.]
1. To be without something fit or necessary.
   Want not many, Sir John; you shall want none. Shakespeare.
   A man to whom God hath given riches, so that he wanteth nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof.
   Eccel. vi. 2.
   Smells do most of them want names.
   Locke.

2. To be defective in something.
   Nor can this be.
   But by fulfilling that which thou didst want, Obedience to the law.
   Milton, P. L.

3. To fall short of; not to contain.
   Nor think, though men were none,
   That heaven would want spectators, God want praise. Milton, P. L.

4. To be without; not to have.
   By descending from the thrones above,
   Those happy places, thou hast design'd a while
   To want, and honour these.
   Milton, P. L.
   How loth I have recourse to rites
   So full of horror, that I once rejoice
   I meet the use of sight.
   Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.
   The unhappy never want enemies.
   Richardson, Clariss.

5. To need; to have need of; to lack.
   It hath caused a great irregularity in our calendar, and wants to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed.
   Holder.

The sylvans to their shades retire,
Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require,
And want a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. Dryden.
God, who sees all things intently, does not want helps;
he neither stands in need of logick, nor uses it.
Baker.

6. To wish; to long; to desire.
   Down I come, like glittering Phaeton,
   Wanting the manage of unruly jades.
   Shakespeare.
   What wants my son? for know
   My son thou art, and I must call thee so.
   Addison, Ov.
   Men who want to get a woman into their power, seldom scrape the means.
   Richardson, Clariss.

To WANT, n.
1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity.
   Nor did there want cornice or frieze.
   Milton, P. L.
   Finds wealth in woods, esteem where it wants it.
   Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants.
   Denham.

We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is wanting.
   Addison.

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What wants in blood and spirits, dwell'd with wind.
   Pope.
   The design, the disposition, the manners, and the thoughts,
   Shakespeare, Hen. V. I.
WAN

Entic’d to do him wanton rites. Milton, P. L.

2. Licentious; dissolute.

My plenteous joys, Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves In drops of sorrow. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Men grown wanton by prosperity, Study’d new arts of luxury and ease. Roscommon.

3. Frolicksome; gay; sportive; airy.

As flies to wanton boys, we are to the gods:
They kill us for their sport. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhallowed souls,
Fething mad bounds. Shakespeare, Mercur. of Ven.

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how sleek and wanton Y’appeare, in every thing may bring my ruin. Shakespeare.

Time drives the flocks from field to field;
The flowers do fade, and wanton fields
To wayward winter reckoning yields. Raleigh.

4. Loose; unrestrained.

How does your tongue grow wanton in her praise! Addison.

Quick, and irregular of motion.

She as a veil did to the slender waist Her unadorned golden trees wore, Dishelv’d, but in wanton ringlets wov’d, As the vine curls her tendrils. Milton, P. L.


What we by day lay upon grown,
One night or two, with wanton growth derides,
Tending to wild. Women richly gay in gems and wanton dress. Milton, P. L.

7. Not regular; turned fortuitously.

The quaint mates in the wanton green,
For lack of tread are indistinguishable. Shakespeare.

WANTON. n. s.

1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger.

To lip a wanton in a secure couch, And to Suppose her chast. Shakespeare, Othello.

An old wanton will be doating upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles. South, Serm.

2. A tritéler; an insignificant flatterer.

Shall a beardless boy, A cocker’d, sicken wanton brave your fields, Mocking the air with colours idly spread, And find no check? Shakespeare, K. John.

Pass with your best violence; I am afraid you make a wanton of me. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

3. A word of slight endearment.

Peace, my wantons; he will do More than you can aim unto. B. Jonson.

To WANTON. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To play lasciviously.

He from his guards and midnight tent, Disguis’d o’er hills and valleys went, To wanton with the slyly dame, And in his pleasure lost his fame. Milton, P. L.

2. To revel; to play. In Otway it may be an adjective.

Oh! I heard him wanton in his praise; Speak things of him that charis the ears. Nature here Wanton’d as in her prime, and play’d at will Her virgin fancies. Milton, P. L.

O ye muses! design your bliss’d retreat, Where Horace wanton Rome at your spring, And Findar sweeps a bolder string. Feront.

3. To move nimbly, and irregularly.

To WANTON. v. a. To make wanton.

If he does win, it wanton him with overplus, and enters him into new ways of experience. Fieldes, Rec. ii. 38.

To WANTONIZE. v. n. [from wanton.] To behave wantonly or dissolutely.

Do not thyself betray With wantonizing years.

Daniel.

WAP

The mind of man would, if let alone, launch out and wantonise in a boundless enjoyment of all its appetites and inclinations. South, Ser. iii. 227.

WANTONLY. adv. [from wanton.] Lasciviously; frolicksomely; gayly; sportively; carelessly.

Into what sundry greev her wondered self she throws. Dryden.

Thou dost but try how far I can forbear, Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear: But do not wantonly my passion move. I pardon nothing that relates to love. Dryden.

WANTONNESS. n. s. [from wanton.]

1. Lasciviousness; lechery.

The spirit of wantonness is scar’d out of him. Shakespeare. Bulls and goats bleat space; but neither the violence of the one, nor the wantonness of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. South.

2. Sportiveness; frolick; humour.

When I was in France, Young would be as sad as night, Only for wantonness. Shakespeare, K. John.

Love, rais’d on beauty, will like that decry; Our hearts may bear its slender chain a day: As flow’ry hands in wantonness are worn, A morning’s pleasure, and at evening torn. Pope.

3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.

The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into wantonness. King Charles.

Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. Milton, P. L.

WANTWIT. n. s. [want and wit.] A fool; an idiot.

Such a wantuid sadness makes of me, That I have much ado to know myself. Shakespeare.

WAFTY. n. s. [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse; a surcingale.

A panel and wamy, pack-saddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter. Tusser.

WAPEF.† adj. [Of this word I know not the original, except that to wape, to shock, or deject, is found in Spenser; from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected; crushed by misery. This makes the wapecd widow well again. Shaks. Dr. Johnson. — The word in Shakespeare is not wapecd but wapec’d; which, as Mr. Mason observes, is of disputable authority; and upon the meaning of it the commentators differ. Warburton first gave wapec for wapec’d, by way of paraphrase.

WAPEATKE.† n. s. [from panpun, Saxon, and take: wapectakun, wapectagram, low Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Goth. tekan, to touch, than from take:]

Wapeatke is all one with what we call a hundred: as, upon a meeting for that purpose, they touched each other’s weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. Covel.

Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and assurance of their alderman; which, as I suppose, was also called a wapectake, so named, of touching the weapon or spear of their alderman, and swearing to follow him faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others think, that a wapectake was ten hundreds, or boroughs. Spenser.

Let ’em get but ten mile out a town, They outswagger all the wapectake. B. Jonson, New Inn.

WAFTRED.† adj. Restless; fatigued. Spoken of a sick person, in Gloucestershire. Grose. Hence in Beaumont and Fletcher unwaftred, fresh.

We come towards the gods,
Young, and unwaftred; not halting under crimos
Many and stale. Sanc. and F. Two Noble Kinsmen.
WAR

WAR.† n. s. [guerre, old Dutch; guerre, Fr. war; German and A. Saxon, which Wachter derives from weren, to defend.] 1. War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against withonders; force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is sufficiently distinguished from robbery, and the like outrages; yet consisting in relation towards others, it necessarily requires a supposition of resistance, whereby the force of war becomes different from the violence inflicted upon slaves or yielding malefactors. — Raleigh.

On, you noblest English, Whose blood is fetched from fathers of war proof Shakespeare. After a denunciation or indiction of war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. — Bacon.

I saw the figure and armour of him, that headed the peasants in the war upon Hera, with the several weapons found on his followers. — Addison.

2. The instruments of war, in poetical language. The god of love inhabits there, With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care; His complement of stores, and total war. — Prior.

… Forces; army. Poetically. On the embattled ranks the waves return, And overwhelm the war. — Milton, P. L.

And the profession of arms. Thine Almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce man of war into the midst of a land of destruction. — Wind. xxvii. 15.

5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition. Duncan’s horses Turn’d wild in nature, broke their stalls, flew out, Contending ’gainst obedience, as they would Make war with man. — Shakespeare, Macbeth.

To War. v. n. [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility. Was this a face, To be expos’d against the warring winds? Shakespeare. Why should I war without the walls of Troy, That find such cruel battle here within? Shakespeare. Make peace with God, for you must die, my lord. — Shakespeare. Have you that holy feeling in your soul, To counsel me to make my peace with God, And are you yet to your own souls so blind, That you will war with God by murdering me? Shakespeare. He teacheth my hands to war. — 2 Sam. xxvi.

This charge I commit unto thee, son Timon! ’tis that thou by thine mightiest war a good warfare. 1 Tim. i. 18.

He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but in no wise to war upon the French. Bacon, Hen. VII. We seem ambitious God’s whole work to undo; With new diseases on ourselves we war, And new with physic, a worse engine far. — Donne.

His next design Was all the Egyptian race in arms to join, And war on Thebes. — Dryden.

To the island of Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, nations warring with one another restored with their goods, and traded as in a neutral country. — Arbuthnot on Cons. To War.† v. a. To make war upon. To them the same was render’d, to the end, To war the seas, and border to defend. — Daniel, Civ. War.

That small infantry War’d on by cruze. — Milton, P. L.

To WAREBLE.† v. a. [werben, old Teutonic; werelen, German; to twist, or turn round. Dr. Johnson. — The old French language has werbler, parler à haute voix, réciter, discoursir. — Roquefort.] To quaver any sound. — Milton, P. L.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow, Melodious murmurs warbling tune his praise. — Milton, P. L.

WAR

2. To cause to quaver. Follow me as I sing, And touch the warbled string. — Milton, Arcades.

3. To utter musically. She can thaw the numbing spell, If she be right invok’d with warbled song. — Milton, Comus.

To WARBLE. v. n. 1. To be quavered. Such strains ne’er warble in the liltnet’s throat. — Guy.

2. To be uttered melodiously. A plaining song, plain-singing voice requires, For warbling notes from inward cheerfull gaging. — Sidney.

There birds resort, and in their kind, thy praise Among the branches chant in warbling lays. — Wotton.

3. To sing. Creatures that liv’d and mov’d, and walk’d, or flew; Birds on the branches warble; all things smell’d. — Milton, P. L.

She warbled in her throat, And tun’d her voice to many a merry note, But indistinct. — Dryden.

A bird amid the joyous circle sings High airs attemper’d to the vocal strings; Whilst, warbling to the varied strain advance, Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance. — Pope.

WARBLE.† n. s. A song. I give you thanks for your warble, and wish you would return to yourself. — Gray, Lett. to Wral. Every warble of the feather’d choir, — Dryer.

WARBLER. n. s. [from warble.] A singer; a songster. Mark I on every bough, In holling strains the feather’d warblers join. — Tickell.

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as howemward, with tendency to heaven; hillward, this way; from peepul, Saxon; it notes tendency to or from.

Before she could come to the arbour, she saw walking from her-war’d, a man in shepherdish apparel. — Sidney.

To WARD. v. a. [peapul, Saxon; waren, Dutch; gard, Fr.] 1. To guard; to watch. He marched forth towards the castle wall, Whose gates he found fast shut, no living wight To ward the same, nor answer couer’s call. — Spenser.

2. To defend; to protect. Tell him it was a hand that warded him From thousand dangers, bid him hury it. — Shakespeare.

3. To fence off; to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischievous. It is now used with off, less elegantly. Not once the baron lift his armed hand To strike the muid, but gazing on her eyes, Where lordly Cupid second’d in arms to stand, No way to ward off shun her blows he tries. — Fairfax.

Up and down he traverses his ground; Now war’d a falling blow, now strikes again. — Thomas’s sonet, and Scott. To war or ward’s a coming blow, Or to revenge, or ward’s the coming blow, Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood, Receiv’d the steel bath’d in his brother’s blood. — Dryden.

The painted javelin ward’d off his rage. — Addison.

The provision of bread for food; cloutening to ward off the inclemency of the air, were to be first look’d after. — Woodward.

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of warding off the force of objections, and of discovering and repelling the subtle tricks of sophisters. Watts on the Mind.

To WARD. v. n. 1. To be vigilant; to keep guard. So redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other shift than to ward and go back. — Sidney.

Short crooked swords in closer fight they wear, And on their warbling arms light bucklers bear. — Dryden.
A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those havens in the east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, who have all that jurisdiction which the admiralty of England has in places not exempt. The reason why one magistrate should be assigned to those havens seems to be, because in respect of their situation, they formerly required a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater danger of invasion by our enemies.

Cowell.

4. [Pyram, voce, Latin. I know not whence denominated.] A large pear.

Nor must all shoots of pears alike be set, Cruetmark, Virtue pears, and wardens great. May, v. 49.

Ox-cheek when hot, and wardens buck'd some cry. King.

WARDENSHIP. n. s. [from warden.] Office of a warden or guardian.

Had this castle actually existed as a strong western fastness under the wardenship of our hero Ella, &c.

WARDEN. n. s. [from ward.]

1. A keeper; a guard.

Upon those gates with force he fiercely flew,
And rending them in pieces, fled away.
Those warders strange, and all that else he met.
Shakespeare. Wardens, Hen. IV.

2. A head officer.

The houses used out their livery, and redeemed themselves from the wardship of tunnards.

WARE. The pretens of wear, more frequent tow.


WARE. adj. [For this we commonly say a war.] Being in expectation of; being provided against.
WAR

The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not ware of him. St. Math. xxiv. 50.

2. CAUTION; wary.
What man so wise, what earthly wit so ware, As to discern the crafty cunning trait, By which deceit doth mask in vixor fair. By bid her well be ware and still erect. Milton, P. L.
To ware, v. n. To take heed of; to beware. A shuddled, sullen, and uncertain light That dances through the clouds, and shuts again, There ware a rising tempest on the main. Dryden.
WARE, n. S. traps; Saxons; ware; Dutch; war; Swedish. Commonly something to be sold. Let us, like merchants, show our finest wares, And think, perchance, they'll sell. If the people bring ware or any victuals to sell, that we would not buy. Shakespeare.
I know thou whole art but a shop Of toys and trinkets, traps and snare; To take the weak, and make them stop; Yet art thou fauser than thy wares. B. Jonson.
Why should my black thy love impair? Let the dark shop commend the wares. Cleaveland.
London that vents of false ware so much store, In no ware deceives us more. Cowley.
He turns himself to other wares which he finds your markets take off. Locke.
WAREFUL. adj. [ware and full.] Cautious; timorous prudently.
WAREFULNESS. n. s. [from wareful.] Cautiousness.
Obsoleot. With pretence from Strephon her to guard, Hew her full; but full of warefulness. Sidney.
WAREHOUSE, n. s. [ware and house.] A storehouse of merchandize. His understanding is only the warehouse of other men's lumber, I mean false and unconsidering reasonings rather than a repository of truth for his own use. Locke.
She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities of merchandise in her warehouse than at present. Addison.
She was the big warehouse built, Raise'd the strong crane. Thomson, Autum.
WARELESS. adj. [from ware.] 1. Uncautious; unwar.
So was he justly damned by the doom of his own mouth, that speak so wareless word. To be her thrall, and serve her afford. Spencer, F. Q. v. v. 17.
Such force and virtue hath this dullest plain, Set forth with sighs and tears of wretchedness, Who seems in sight as simple as a saint; Hath laid a bait the wareless to beguile. Mir. for Mag. p. 464.
2. Suffered unawarely, or contrary to expectation. That when he walk'd out his wareless paine, He found himself unwit so ill bestial. That lim he could not wag. Spencer, F. Q. v. i 22.
WARELY. adv. [from ware.] Warily; cautiously; timorously. They bound him hand and foot with iron chains, And with continual watch did warely keep. Ward.
WARFARE, n. s. [ware and farc.] Military service; military life; state of contest and solicitude. In the wilderness he shall first lay down the rudiments Of his great warfare, ere he send him forth To conquer sin and death. Milton, P. R.
Faithful hath been your ware of war, and of God, Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause. Milton, P. L.
Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the bar which was his field of battle: the knowledge of warfare is thrown away on a general who does not make use of what he knows. Dryden.
The state of Christians, even when they are not actually persecuted, is a perpetual state of warfare and voluntary sufferings. Alterbury, Serv.

WAR

The Scripture has directed us to refer these miscarriages in our Christian warfare to the power of three enemies. Rogers.
To WARFARE, v. n. [from the noun.] To lead a military life.
That was the only amulet in that credulous warfarer age to escape dangers in battles. Camden, Bem.
WARFARE. adj. [war and habile; from habilit, Lat.] or able.] Military; fit for war.
The weary Britons, whose warlike youth was by Maximilian lately led away, With wretched miseries and woeful ruth, Were to those pages made an open prey. Spencer.
WARILY. adv. [from warly.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought.
The charge thereof unto a courteous sprit Commended was, who thereby did attend, And warily awaited day and night. From other covetous friends it to defend. Spencer.
The change of laws, especially concerning matters of religion, must be warily proceeded in. Hooker.
So rich a prize could not so warily be fenced, but that Portugals, French, English, and now of late the Low-countriers have laid in their own barns part of the Spaniards' harvest. Hispn.
They searched diligently and concluded warily. Sprat.
It will concern a man to treat conscience as full and warily, be ever so obsering what it comments, but especially what it forbids. South, Serv.
WARINESS. n. s. [from warly.] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness.
For your own conscience he gives innocence, But for your fame a discreet wariness. Donne.
It will deserve our special care and wariness to deliver our thoughts in this number. Hammond.
To determine what are little things in religion, great wariness is to be used. Sprat, Serv.
The path was so very slippery, the shade so exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood so full of echoes, that they were forced to march with the greatest wariness, circumspection, and silence. Addison, Freycinet.
Most men have so much of ill-nature, or of wariness, as not to soothe the vanity of the ambitious man. Addison.
I look upon it to be a most clear truth, and expressed it with more wariness and reserve than was necessary. Afterbury.
WAKE. n. s. [anciently used for work; whence bale.] Building. Thou finest fault where any's to be found, And buldest strong work upon a weak ground. Spencer.
WARLIKE. adj. [war and like.] 1. Fit for war; disposed to war.
She using so strange, and yet so well succeeding a temper, made her people by peace warlike. Sidney.
Old Sward, with ten thousand warlike men, All ready at appoint, was setting forth. Shakespeare, Macheth.
When a warlike state grows soft and effeminate, they may be sure of a war. Bacon.
O imprudent Gauls, Relying on false hopes, thus to incense The warlike English! — Pitts.
2. Military; relating to war.
The great arch-angel from his warlike toil Succours'd. Milton, P. L.
WARLIKENESS. n. s. [from warlike.] Warlike disposition or character.
Braveness of mind, and warlike. Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, V. i. b.
WARLING. n. s. [from war.] This word is I believe only found in the following adage, and seems to mean, one often quarrelled with. Dr. Johnson.
— It is from war or weary, as Butler in his Engl. Grammar of 1633 has pointed out, and as Mr. Malone also has observed; warling, by the sound being more upon the a than e, becoming warling, like as dearling, darling: Hence Butler adds the
proverb given by Camden, and Mr. Malone accordingly defines warling, or wearing, one of whom a young man is weary.

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's warling.

Warlock. n. s. [warlock, Icelandick, a charm; Warluck.] peploq, Sax. an evil spirit. This etymology was communicated by Mr. Wise.] A male witch; a wizard.

Warlock in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar suppose to be conversant with spirits, as a woman who carries on the same commerce is called a witch: he is supposed to have the invulnerable quality which Dryden mentions, who did not understand the word.

He was no warlock, as the Scots commonly call such men who say they are iron free or lead free.

Dryden.

WARM. adj. [warm, Gothick; peapm, Sax. warm, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree.

2. Zealous; ardent.

3. Habitually passionate; ardent; keen.

4. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light; we shall have warm work on't:

The Moor will rage.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

5. Busy in action; heated with action.

I hate the lingering summons to attend,

Death all at once would be a nobler end;

Pixe is unknown: methinks a general

Should war, and at the head of armies fall.

Dryden.

6. Fanciful; enthusiastic.

If there be a sober and a wise man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the most extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the warm-headed man's side, not having the more ideas, and the more lively.

Locke.

7. Vigorous; sprightly.

Now warm in youth, now withering in thy bloom,

Lost in a convent's solitary gloom.

Pope.

To WARM. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.

It shall be for a man to burn, for he shall take thereof and warm himself.

Isa. lxxiv. 13.

The mounted sun

Shot down direct his servile rays to warm

Earth's insomn womb.

These soft fires with kindly heat,

Of various influence, foment and warm.

Milton, L. I.

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.

The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader: one warms you by degree, the other sets you on fire at once, and never intermits his heat.

Dryden.

To WARM. v. n. To grow less cold.

There shall not be a coal to warm at, nor fire to sit before it.

Isa. lxxvi. 14.

WARMINGPAN. n. s. [warm and pan.] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

VOL. V.
WAR

The father, whilst he saw'd his erring son,
The sad examples which he ought to shun.
Describ'd. Prior.

When first young Mars sung of kings and wars,
Ere warning Phoebus touch'd his trembling ears,
Perhaps he seem'd above the critics law,
And but from nature's fountains scorn'd to draw. Pope.

2. To admonish of any duty to be performed,
or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.
Cornelius was warned from God by an holy angel to send for thee.
Acts, x. 23.

3. To inform previously of good or bad.
He woun'ders what end you hast assembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him,
His grace not being warn'd thereof before. Shakespeare.

He charg'd the soldiers with preventing care,
Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,
Warn'd of the ensuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war.
Dryden, Ena.

Man, who knows not hearts, should make examples,
Which like a warning-piece must be shot off,
To fright the rest from crimes. Dryden, Span. Friar.

4. Milton put no prepossession before the thing.
Our first parents had been warn'd. Milton.
The coming of their secret foe, and 'scap'd his mortal snare.
Milton, P. L.

5. To keep off; to ward off.
Yet can they not warn'e death from wretched night.
Spenser, F. Q.

WARNE.R. n.s. [from warn.] An admonisher.
Hulot.

WAR.NING, n.s. [from warn.] Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.
I will thank the Lord for giving me warning in the night. Psalms.

He groaning from the bottom of his breast,
This warning of these momentous words exprest. Dryden.
Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Could warning make the world more just or wise. Dryden.

You have fairer warning than others who are unexpectedly cut off, and so have a better opportunity, as well as greater engagements to provide for your latter end. W. Dury of Man.

A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and warning to credulous maidens, never to put too much trust in deceitful men. Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent.
Suppose he has a more leisurely death, that some disease
give him warning of his approach, yet perhaps he will not understand that warning, but will still flatter himself, as very often sick people do; with hopes of life to the last.

W. Duty of Man.

Death called up an old man, and bade him come: the man excused himself, that it was a great journey to take upon so short a warning. L'Esperance.

I saw with some disdain, more nonsense than either I or as bad a poet could have crammed into it at a month's warning; in which time it was wholly written. Dryden.

WAR.P. n.s. [spapp, Saxon; warp, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.
The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as it is in the warp and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To WAR.P. n.s. [speppen, Saxon; werpen, Dutch, to throw; whence we sometimes say, the work casts.] To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change the position of one part to another. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot, these arms of yea will prove a shrunk-pined, and like green timber warp. Shakespeare, As You Like It.

They cheapen some piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from working or warping. Milton, Mend. R.

2. To lose its proper course or direction.

There's our commission
From which we would not have you warp. Shakespeare.

This is strange! methinks
My favour here begins to warp. Shakespeare.

All attest this doctrine, that the pope can give away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never so little warp. Dryden.

3. To work itself forward. A sea term.
The potent rod
Of Amram's son in Egypt's evil day
War'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud
Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night. Milton, P. L.

To WARP. v. a.
1. To contract; to shrivel.

2. To turn aside from the true direction.
This firstaw'd, nor folly warp'd my mind;
Nor the frail texture of the female kind
Bent'try my virtue.

Not foregin or domestic treachery
Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. Dryden.

A great argument of the goodness of his cause, which required in his defender zeal, to a degree of warth to warp the sacred rule of the word of God.

Locke.

I have no private considerations to warp me in this controversy, since my first entering upon it. Addison.

Not warp'd by passion, aw'd by rumour,
Nor grave through pride, or gay through folly;
An equal mixture of good humour,
And sensible soft melancholy.

Swift.

A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that might warp the judgment aside from truth. Watts.

Aristotle's moral, rhetorical, and political writings, in which his excellent judgment is very little warped by logical subtleties, are far the most useful part of his philosophy. Beattie.

3. It is used by Shakespeare to express the effect of frost.
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 friends remember'd not. Shakespeare, As You Like It.

WARPIN.G. n.s. [from warp.] Act of turning aside from the true direction.
The heart uplift without any sinful warpings.

This we should do as directly as may be, with as little warping and declension towards the creature as possible. Norris.

WAR.PHOO.T. n.s. Valour known by proof. Mason.

On, on, you noblest English,
Whose blood is get from fathers of warproof.

To WA.RRANT. v. n. [garantir, French, from the Sax. yapan, to defend. Lye.]

1. To support or maintain; to attest.
She needed not dissemble any service, though never so mean, which was warranted by the sacred name of father. Sidney.

He that readeth unto us the scriptures delivereth all the mysteries of faith, and not any thing amongst them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth warrant. Hooker.

As this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason warrants it, and we may safely receive it for true. Locke.

2. To give authority.
Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness
Like our unwarranted quarrel. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

3. To justify.
How can any one warrant himself in the use of those things against such suspicion, but in the trust he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general? South.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;
All else is tw'ring frenzy and distraction. Addison.

4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.
WAR

If my coming, whom, she said, be feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not warranted her from that near approaching cruelty. Sidney.

These thoughts cannot. In this you solitude, warranted you from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourself.

I'll warrant him from drowning. Shakespeare, Tempest.

In a place.

Less warranted than this, or less secure, I cannot be, that I should fear to change it. Milton, Comus.

5. To declare upon security.

What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I warrant ye. L'Estrange.

The Moor's king


WARANT. n. s. [from verb.]

A writ conferring some right or authority.

Are you now going to dispatch this deed?

—We are, my lord, and come to have the warrant. That we may be admitted where he is. Shakespeare, Rich. III.

He sent him a warrant for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life. Clarendon.

2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of citation.

There was a dam'd design, cries one, no doubt;

For warrants are already issued out. Dryden, Jew.

3. A secure inviolable grant.

His promise is our plain warrant, that in his name what we ask we shall receive. Hooker.

4. A justificatory commission.

Is this a warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon? Have we been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause? Hooker.

When at any time you either wilfully break any commandment, or ignorantly mistake it, that is no warrant for us to do so likewise. Kettlewell.

5. Attestation.

The place of Paradise might be seen unto Movers, and unto the prophets who succeeded him; both which I take for my warrant to guide me in this discovery. Raleigh.

His warrant does the Christian faith defend;

On that relating, all their quarrels end. Waller.

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore, that this might so enter a not to intrude, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of Omnipotence. South.

6. Right; legality. Obsolete.

I attach thee

For an abuser of the world, a practitioner

Of arts inhabitant and out of warrant. Shakespeare, Othello.

* Therefore to horse,

And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,

But shift away; there's warrant in that theft.

Which steals itself when there's no mercy left. Shakespeare.

WARANTABLE. adj. [from warrant.] Justifiable; defensible.

To purchase a clear and warrantable body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know.

His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable, his sleep certain and refreshing. South.

* If I can mend my condition by any warrantable industry, the money is paid and open; and that's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission. L'Estrange.

WARANTABILITY. n. s. [from warrantable.] Justifiability.

By the folio thereof you may see the nobleness of my desire to you, and the warrantability of your favour to me. Sidney.

The warrantability of this practice may be inferred from a party of reason. Barrow, Ser. 1. 181.

WARANTABLY. adv. [from warrantable.] Justifiably.

The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our warrant, nor can indeed warrantably have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances. Wake.

WARRENTOR. n. s. [from warrant.]

1. One who gives authority.

2. One who gives security.

WARRENTOR. n. s. [from warrant; warrantia, law Latin; from warrant.] Authority; security.

There's none protector of the realm but I:

Break up the gates, I'll be your warrantor. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

WARRENTY. n. s. [warrantia, Latin; garantie, garant, French.]

1. In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed between them. Coke.

2. Authority; justificatory mandate.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd

As we have warrantor: her death was doubtful;

And but that great command o'erways the order,

She should in ground unsanctified have lodg'd;

Till the last trump.

In the use of those epithets we have the warrantor and consent of all the churches, since they ever had a hierarchy. Bishop Taylor.

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor guarantees any warrantor, for company's sake, to disobey likewise. Kettlewell.


Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver:

those who have had the care and government of publick societies, introduced coinage as a remedy: the stamp was a warrantor of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. Locke.

To WARRAY, n. s. [from war; or from guerroyer, old Fr.] To make war upon. A word very elegant and expressive, though obsolete.

But Ebrane salved both their incursions

With noble deeds, and warrant or Brunelchild

In Hasinault, where yet of his victories

Brave monuments remain, which yet that land enrolls. Spenser.

Of these a mighty people shortly grew,

And puissant kings, which all the world warred,

And to themselves all nations did subdue. Spenser.

This continual, cruel, civil war,

The which myself against myself do make,

Whilst my weak powers of passions warred are,

No skill can stiut, nor reason can aulake. Spenser.

Six years were run since first in martial guise

The Christian lords warred the eastern land. Fairfax.

WARRE.† adj. [pepp, Saxon.] Worse. Still a provincial term: war- and war-worse and worse. Grose.

They say the world is warre than it was:

All for her shepherd's beastly and bloomin:

Others saine, but how truly I note,

All for they holde shame of their cote. Spenser, Shop. Col.

A kind of park for rabbits.

I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a warren.

The coney convenes a whole warren, tells her story, and avises upon a revenge. L'Estrange.

Men should set snares in their warrens to catch polecats and foxes. Dryden, Spag. Friar.

WARRER.† n. s. [from warren.] The keeper of a warren.

He hath fought with a warrantor. Shakespeare, M. W. of Windor.

WARRANGLE, or WARRANGLE.† n. s. [lantio, Lat.] A hawk. Ainsworth. See To WRANGLE.

WARRIOUR. n. s. [from war.] A soldier; a military man.

I came from Corinthis,

Brought to this town by that most famous warrior. Duke Menaphon. Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

3 2
WAS

Fierce savagery; warriours fight upon the clouds,
In ranks and squadrons and right form of war,
Which dizzled blood upon the Capitol. Shakespeare, Jul. Ces.
I sing the warriour and his mighty deeds.
Lauderdale.
The warriour horses ty'd in order fed.
Dryden, AEn.
The mute walls relate the warriour's fame,
And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians' pity claim.
Dryden, AEn.
Camilla led her troops, a warriour dame;
Unhav'd to spinning, in the loom unskill'd,
She chose the noblest Pallus of the field.
Dryden, AEn.
Desire of praise first broke the patriots' rest,
And made a bulwark of the warriour's breast.
Young.
WA•RIOU•RESS.* n. s. [from warriour.] A female warriour.
Colgrave.
Eloquence that warriouring with haughty crest
Did forth issue, all ready for the fight.
Spener, F. Q.
WA•RT. n. s. [pepe, Saxon; varis, Dutch.]
1. A connoissure excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.
If thou plaste of mountains, let them throw
Millions of acts on us, till our ground,
Singeing his pate against the burning sun.
Make Ossae like a wart.
Shakespeare, Hamlet.
In old statues of stone, which have been put in cellars, the face of them being bound with leaven bands, there it appeared the lead did swell, insomuch as it hanged upon the stone like waris.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Like vile stones lying in saffron'd tin,
Or waris, or waris, it hanges upon her skin.
Donne.
In painting, the waris and moles, adding a likeness to the face, are not to be omitted.
Dryden, Dysfresy.
2. A protuberance of trees.
Malpight, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, both demonstrate that all such waris, tumours, and excrescencies, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venemose liquors, which with their eggs such insects shed; or boring with their terebines, instil into the very pulp of such buds.
Ray on the Creation.
WA•RT•WORT. n. s. [wart and wort; vertucaria, Lat.]
Sparge. Ainsworth.
WA•RTY. adj. [from wart.]
Grown over with waris. Worn over with war.
WA•WORN. adj. [war and worn.]
Worn with war.
Their gesture sad,
Invest in lank cheeked cheeks and warworn coats,
Presented them to the gazing moon.
So many horrid ghosts.
Shakespeare, Hen. V.
WA•NY. adj. [pap, Saxon.]
Cautious; scrupulous; timorous prudent.
He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth
Our words to be wary and few.
Leontius, his bishop, although an enemy to the better part,
Yet wary and subtle, as all the heads of the, Anians faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to use either form.
Hooker.
Good cause he had to hasten thence away;
For on a day his wary dwarf had spy'd,
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay,
Of captive wretched thralls that waited night and day.
Spener.
Each thing feigned ought more wary be.
Each wary carriage in the thing,
Last blind presumption work their ruin.
Daniel.
Others grow wary in their praises of one, who sets too great a wakery on them, lest they should raise too high in his own imagination.
Addison, Spect.
Was. The preterite of To Be.
Enoch walked with God, and was not; for God took him.
Gew. v, 24.
To WASH.† v. a. [parce, Saxon; waschen, Dutch; washka, Icel. from vos, was, was, humor, mador, blutstactio. Serenius.]
1. To cleanse by ablation.
How fair, like Pallas, would I wash my hands
Of this most grievous guilty mother done!
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Look how she rubs her hands.
— It is an accustomed action with her to seem thus washing her hands. Shakespeare, Macbeth.
Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin.
Ps. liii. 2.
Thou didst wash thyself.
Ex. xxiii. 40.
To moisten; to wet: as, the rain washes the flowers; the sea washes many islands.
3. To affect by ablation.
Be baptized, and wash away thy sins. Acts, xxii. 16.
Sins of religion must still be so accounted for as to crave pardon, and be washed off by repentance. Bp. Taylor.
Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be washed all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements.
Watts, Improv. of the Mind.
4. To colour by washing.
To wash over a course or insignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin.
Coller of the Aspect.
Shall poesy, like law, turn wrong to right,
And dedications wash an Ethiopic white.
Young.
To WASH. v. n.
1. To perform the act of ablation.
1 I will go wash;
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no.
Shakespeare, Coriol.
Wash and be clean.
2 Kings, v. 13.
Let each beculm his troubled breast.
Wash and partake serenity, the friendly feast.
Pope, Odyssey.
2. To cleanse clothes.
She can wash and scour.
— A special virtue; for then she need not be washed and scoured.
Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.
WASH. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water.
The wash of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land.
Mortimer, Hist.
2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire.
Full thirty times hath Phobaus' car gone round
Neptune's salt wash, and Tellus' orb'd ground.
Shakespeare.
The best part of my power
Were in the washers all unwarily
Devoured by the unforeseen flood.
Shakespeare, K. John.
3. A medical or cosmetic lotion.
Try whether children may not have some wash to make their teeth better and stronger.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
They paint and patch their imperfections
Of intellectual complexion,
And dab their tempers o'er with washes,
As artificial as their faces.
Hudibras.
He tried all manner of washes to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done.
L'Estrange.
None are welcome to such, but those who speak, paint and wash; for that is the thing they love; and no wonder, since it is the thing they need.
To steal from rainbows, ere they drop in show'r,
A brighter wash.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.
Here gullypots and vials plac'd,
Some fill'd with washes, some with paste.
Swift.
4. A superfluous stain or colour.
Imagination stamps significance upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who otherwise, being deceived by the wash, never examine the metal, but take it upon content.
Coller.
5. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes.
The wretched, bloody, and unclean beast,
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vineyard,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough
In your embowelled bosoms.
Shakespeare, Rich. III.
6. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.
WASH. adj. Washy; weak.
Wax looks lean;
'Tis a weak knife, he will not keep his flesh well.
Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.
WASH.

. . Their bodies of so weak and wasst a temper.  
 Beamam. and H. Bondwam.

WASHBALL. n. s. [wash and ball.] Ball made of soap. I asked a poor man how he did; he said he was like a wash-ball, always in decay. Swift.

WASHIR. n. s. [from wash.] One that washes. Quickly is his laundress, his washer, and his wringer. Shakespeare.

WASHOT. n. s. [wash and pot.] A vessel in which any thing is washed. Behold sev'n comely blooming youths appear, And in their hands sev'n golden washpots bare. Cowley.

WASHY. adj. [from wash.] 1: Watery; damp. On the washy ooze deep channels wore, Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. Milton, P. L.

2: Weak; not solid. A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not overthin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence. Walton.

WASH! n. s. [pearp, Saxon; vespa, Latin; gueuse, French.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee. More waspy, that buzz about his nose, Will make this stinger the sooner. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII. Why, what a wasp-tongued and impatient Art thou, to break into this woman's mood, Tying thine car to no tongue but thine own. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Encount'ring with a wasp, He in his arms doth fly the clasp. Playf.

WASPHISH. adj. [from wasp.] Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible. I'll use you for my laughter, When you are waspish. Shakespeare, Jul. Cesar. If I be waspish, best beware my sting. Shakespeare. By the stern brow and waspish action, Which she did use as she was writing of it, It bears an angry tenour. Shakespeare, As You Like It. The tailor's wife was only a good hearted shrew, under the impotency of an unruly waspish humour: she would have her will. L'Estrange. Upon this gross mistake the poor waspish creature runs on for many leaves. Stillingfleet. This jealous, waspish, wronged-head, rhiming race. Pope.

WASPHILLY. adv. [from wasp.] Peevishly.

WASPHISHNESS.† n. s. [from waspish.] Peevishness; irritability. His skull is a mere nest of hornets, which sting into him their own waspishness. Cleveland, Poems, Orations, &c. p. 121.

WASSAIL.† n. s. [from pay, heal, your health, Saxon.] 1: A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellows. Some lusty sport. Fletcher, Faith. Shepherdess.

2: A drunken bout. The king doth wake to-night, and takes his roase, Keeps wasseil, and the swagg'ring upraigning peas. Shakespeare.

3: A merry-song. Ainsworth. — A particular song (called wasseil) is still sung by boys at Christmas from house to house in some parts of Sussex. To a custom of such kind Ben Jonson seems to allude. Mason.

This, I you tell, is our jolly wasseil, And for twelfth-night more meet too. B. Jonson, Christmas Masque.

WAS.

To WASSAIL.† v. n. [from the noun.] To attend at wassails; to frolick; to tope. Pushed forward to gaming, jiggling, wasseiling. Milton, Of Ref. in Engl. B. 2.

WASAILER. n. s. [from wassail.] A toper; a drunkard.

I'm hot to meet the rudeness, and will'd insolence Of such late wasseilers. Milton, Comus.

WAST. The second person of was, from To be. To WASTE. v. a. [aspertn, Saxon; westeren, Dutch; guastar, Italian; wustare, Latin.] 1: To diminish. The fire that mounts the liquor 'till it run o'er, Seeming to augment it, wastes it. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII. Could sighs furnish new breath, or draw life and spirits from the wastsing of your's, your friends would encourage your passion. Temple. The patient is much wasted and enfeebled; and he is the more so, because in this confined state of the distemper there is generally a great dejection of appetite. Blackmore.

2: To destroy wantonly, and luxuriously; to squander. The people's praying after the minister, they say, wasteth time. Hooker. There must be providence used, that our ship-timber be not wasted. Bacon. No ways and means their cabinet employ, But their dark hours they waste in barren joy. Garth.

3: To destroy; to desolate. He only their provisions wasting and burns. Daniel. Peace to corrupt, no less than war to waste. Milton. Firstly, then feels, and reasons last; Rich of three souls, and lives all three to waste. Dryden. The Tyber Insults our walls, and wastes our fruitful grounds. Dryden. Now wasting years my former strength confounds, And added woes have bow'd me to the ground; Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain, And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. Broome.

4: To wear out. Here condemn'd To waste eternal days in woe and pain. Milton.

5: To spend; to consume. O were I able To waste it all myself, and leave you none! Milton.

To WASTE. v. n. To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption. Man dieth and wasteth away. Job, xiv. 10. Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; wasting and destruction are in their paths. Is. lx. 7. The latter watch of wasting night, Setting stars to kindly sleep invite. Dryden.

WASTE. adj. [from the verb.] 1: Destroyed; ruined. The Sophi leaves all waste in his retreat. Milton, P. L. The multiplication and obstinacy of disputes, which have so laid waste the intellectual world, is owing to nothing more than to the ill use of words. Locke. When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love, In my swolf bosom, with long war had strove, Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste, And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. Prior.

2: Desolate; uncultivated. There be very waste countries and wildernesses; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. Abbots. He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness. Deut. xxxii. 10.

3: Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers. Quite surcharged with her own weight, And strained with her waste fertility. Milton, Comus.

4: Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made: as waste wood.
W A S

5. That of which no account is taken, or value found.

It may be published as well as printed, so much skill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for waste paper. 

Dryden.

WASTE. n. & [from the verb].

1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering.
   
   Freedom, who loves, must first be wise and good;
   But from that mark where far they Rowe we see,
   For all this waste of wealth, and loss of blood. Milton, Sonnet.
   
   So foolish and lavish are we, that too often we use some words in mere waste, and have no ideas for them. Watts.

2. Conspicuous; loss.
   
   Reasons induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for well bestowing of time, account waste. Hooker.
   
   This air is better pierced, but thick air preferr'd the sound better from waste. Bacon, Nat. Hist.
   
   It was providently designed to repair the waste daily made by the frequent attrition in rustication. Ray on the Creation.

3. Useless, useless.

But youth, the perishing good, runs too fast, and unemploy'd it spends itself in waste; Few know the use of life before 'tis past. Dryden.

Secure the working of your soul from running to waste, and even your looser moments will turn to happy account. Watts.

4. Desolate or uncultivated ground.

See the man who spares regions vast,
A waste for beasts, himself deny'd a grave. Pope.

Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of pasture, tillage, or planting, is called waste. Locke.

5. Ground, place, or space unoccupied.

Lifted aloft, he gain'd to mount higher,
And, like fresh eagle, made his hardy flight,
That all the great waste was, yet wantng light. Spencer.

These gentlemen, on their watch,
In the dead waste and middle of the night,
Had been thus encountered. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Forty days Elijah, without food,
Wander'd this barren waste. Milton, P. R.

Whole forests send to reign upon the seas.
From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry waste,
Such length of years, such various perils past. Dryden.

Then I pursue, oh great ill-fated youth!
Through all the dismal waste of gloomy death. Smith.

6. Region ruined and deserted.

All the leafy nation sinks at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the waste. Dryden, A. R.

7. Mischiefs; destruction.

The spirit of wantonness is sure, scar'd out of him; if the devil have him not in fee-simple, he will never, I think, in the way of waste, attempt us again. Shakespeare.

8. [A law term.] Destruction of wood or other products of land.

You are but tenant for life, and shall make no waste. Shakspere.

WASTEFUL. adj. [waste and full.]

1. Destructive; ruinous.
   The folly of man
   Let these wasteful furors. Milton, P. L.

2. Wantonly or disolutely consumptive.
   To smooth the ice, or add another hue
   Unto the rainbow; or with taper light
   To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
   
   In such case they set them off more with wit and activity,
   than with costly and wasteful expences. Bacon.

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.
   How has kind heav'n adorn'd the happy land,
   And scattered blessings with a wasteful hand! Addison.

4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.

In wilderness and wasteful deserts strag'ld,
To seek her knight. Spenser.

WAT.

WA'TE FULLY. adv. [from wasteful.] With vain and diollate consumption.

Never any man was so touch our labour mis-spent, or the time wastefully consumed. Hooker.

Her lavish hand is wastefully profuse. Dryden, Aurengae.

WASTEFULNESS. n. s. [from wasteful.] Prodigality.

WASTEL. n. s. [wastelae, low Lat. gasteae, Fr.] A particular sort of bread; fine bread; a cake. Obsolete.

Wastel-bread was a better sort of bread. Lowth, Life of Wycliffe, iii.

WA'TENESS. n. s. [from waste.] Desolation; solitude.

She, of nought afraid,
Through woods and wasteness wide him daily sought. Spenser.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of wasteness. Zeph. i. 15.

WA'TER. n. s. [from waste.]

1. One that consumes disolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer.

Divers Roman knights.

The profuse wasters of their gratuities.
So threaten'd with their debts, as they will now Run any desperate fortune. B. Jonson, Catiline.

Pleasant, in their own keeping, makes them wanton and careless, and teaches them to be squanderers and wasters. Locke.

Upon cards and dice never learn any play, and so be incapacitated for those enmeshing wasters of useful time. Locke.

Sconces are great wasters of candles. Swift.

2. A kind of cudgel.

Thou wouldst be both to play half a dozen of venes at wasters. Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.

With a good waster he so mortified this old Adam of his son-in-law square, that he needed no other penance than this. Harrington, Brief View of the Church, p. 22.

WA'TETHRIFT. n. s. [waste and thrift.] A spendthrift.

Thou art a wastethrift, and art run away from thy master. Beaum. and Fl. Fl. Burn. Poole.

WA'TE'N I A. n. s. [from waste.]

Their works, both stream and load, lie in several, or in wastrell, that is, in inclosed grounds, or in commons. Carew.

WATCH. n. s. [weace, Sax.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

2. Attendance without sleep.

All the long night their mournful watch they keep,
And all the day stand round the tomb and weep. Addison.

3. Attention; close observation.

In my school days, 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; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. Shakespeare, Merck. of Ven.

4. Guard; vigilant keep.

Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and ward. Spenser.

Hic thee to thy charge;
Use careful watch, cluse trusty sentinels. Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but also into a heart well fortified, if watch be not well kept. Bacon.

5. Watchman; men set to guard. It is used in a collective sense.

Before her gate, high God did sweat ordain,
And watchful watches ever to abide. Spenser.

And stand in marrow lesser places,
And best our watch, and rob our passengers. Shakespeare.

The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a watch on them, that none should pass to or fro that was suspected. Bacon.

When by God's mercy in Christ, apprehended by fate, our hearts shall be purv'd, then to set watch and ward ever thus, and to keep them with all diligence. Perkins.

The towers of heaven are fill'd
With armed watch, that render all access impracticable. Milton, P. L.
WAT

An absurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of a watch. 

South, Serm.

6. Place where a guard is set. He upbraids Iago, that he made himbrace upon the watch. 

Shakespeare, Othello.

7. Post or office of a watchman. As I did stand my watch upon the hill, I look'd towards Brimmam, and anon methought. The wood began to move. 

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

8. A period of the night. Your fair daughter. At this time, o'clock, and dull watch o' the night, is now transported with a gondolier. 

To gross claps of a lascivious Moor. 

Shakespeare, Othello. All night he will pursue; but his approach Darkness defends between, till morning watch. 

Milton, P. L.

The latter watch of waning night, And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. 

Dryden, Aen.

9. A pocket clock; a small clock moved by a spring. A watch, besides the hour of the day, gives the day of the month, and the place of the sun in the zodiac.

Hale. On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we talk not by the hour-glass, yet the watch often drawn out of the pocket warns the actors that their audience is weary. Dryden. That Cloe may be serv'd in state, The hours must at her toilet wait; Whilst all the reasoning fools below Wonder their watches go so slow. 

Prior.

To Watch. v. n. [macian, Sax.] 1. Not to sleep; to wake. I have two nights watch'd with you; but can perceive no truth in your report. 

Shakespeare, Macbeth. Watching care will not let a man slumber, as a sore disease breathes sleep. 

Eschius, xxxi. 2. Sleep, listening to thee, will watch. 

Milton, P. L.

2. To keep guard. * I will watch over them for evil, and not for good. Jer. xlii. In our watching we have watched for a nation that could not save us. He gave signal to the minister that watch'd. 

Milton, P. L.

3. To look with expectation. My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that watch for the morning. Pr. cxxiii. 6.

4. To be attentive; to be vigilant. Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. 2 Tim. iv. 5.

5. To be cautiously observant. Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impartially. 

Bp. Taylor.

6. To be insidiously attentive. He somewhere nigh at hand Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find His wish, and best advantage us, Hopeless to circumvent us join'd. 

Milton, P. L.

To Watch. v. n.

1. To guard; to have in keep. Flaming ministers watch and tend their charge. 

Milton, P. L.

2. To observe in ambush. Saul sent messengers unto David's house to watch him, and to shew him. 1 Sam. xix. 11. He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the sky. 

Walton.

They under rocks their food In jointed armour watch. 

Milton, P. L.


4. To observe in order to detect or prevent. Watcher, n. s. [from watch.] 1. One who sits up; one who does not go to sleep. Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us, And shew us to be watchful. 

Shakespeare, Macbeth. 2. Diligent overlooker or observer. 

5. To be watchful. adj. [watch and full.] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant. It has of before the thing to be regulated, and against before the thing to be avoided.

Call home our exiled friends, That fled the nanes of watchful tyranny. 

Shakespeare, Macbeth. Be watchful, and strengthen the things ready to die. Rev. iii. Noodling a while, and watchful of his blow, He fell; and falling crush'd th'o' ungrateful nymph below. 

Dryden.

Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a sincere pursuit of truth, and should make them always watchful against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. Locke. Be watchful of their behaviour, and as ready to require of them an exact observance of the duties of Christianity, as of the duties of their servants. 

Law.

Watchfully. adv. [from watchful.] Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation heedfully.

If this experiment were very watchfully tried in vessels of several sizes, some such things may be discovered. Boyle.

Watchfulness. n. s. [from watchful.] 1. Vigilance; heed; suspicous attention; cautious regard; diligent observation.

The experience of our own frailties, and the consideration of the watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us. Hammond. Love, fantastick pow'r, that is afraid To stir abroad till watchfulness be laid; Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys stray, And leads his vot'ries safe through pathless ways. Prior. 

Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and so to neglect a due watchfulness over their manners. Arbuthnot. 

Prejudices are cured by a constant jealouy and watchfulness over our passions, that we may never interpose when we are called to pass a judgement. Watts. 

By a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained. Locke.

2. Inability to sleep. Watchfulness, sometimes called a comas vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness. Arbuthnot on Diet.

Watchhouse. n. s. [watch and house.] Place where the watch is set. Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias hands, A wooden pump or lonely watchhouse stands. Gay. 

Watching. n. s. [from watch.] Inability to sleep. 

The bullies, not having been extracted, occasioned great pain and watchings. Wierman, Surgery.

Watchlight. n. s. [watch and light.] A candle with a rush wick to burn in the night. 

Item, a dozen pound of watchlights for the servants. Addison, Drimmer.

Watchmaker. n. s. [watch and maker.] One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks. 

Stripping comprehends all trades which use forge or file from the charcoal-burner to the watchmaker; they all using the same tools, though of several sizes. 

Mason.

Watchman. n. s. [watch and man.] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward. 

On the top of all I do say The watchman walking, tydings glad to hear. 

Spenser, F. G.
3. Urine.

If thou couldst, doctor, cast
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee.

Go to bed, after you have made water.

Swift.

4. To hold Water. To be sound; to be tight.

From a vessel that will not leak.

A good Christian and an honest man must be all of a piece,
And inequalities of proceeding will never hold water.

L’Estrange.

5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.

’Tis a good form,

And rich: here is a water, look ye.

Shakespeare, Timon.

6. Water is much used in composition for things made with water, being in water, or growing in water.

She might see the same water-sparrowel, which before had hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea’s gloves, whose fine proportion shewed well what a dainty guest was wont there to be lodged.

Oh that I were a mockery king of snow,
Standing before the sun of Bolingbroke,
And melt myself away in water-drops!

Shakespeare.

Poor Tom cut the wall-newt, and the water-newt.

Shakespeare.

Touch me with noble anger!

O let not women’s weapons, water-drops,
Stain my man’s cheeks.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Let not the water-flood overflow me.

Ps. lix. 15.

They shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the water-courses.

Ps. cxlv. 4.

As the hart panteth after the water-brook, so panteth my soul after thee, O God.

Ps. xlii. 2.

Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy water-spouts.

Ps. xlvii. 9.

He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the water-springs into dry ground.

Ps. xi. 3.

There were set six water-pots of stone.

Jo. ii. 6.

Hercules’ page, Hylas, went with a water-pot to fill it at a pleasant fountain that was near.

Baron, Nat. Hist.

As the carp is accounted the water-fox for his cunning, so the roach is accounted the water-sheep.

Walton, Angler.

Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;

The water-snakes with scales upstanding die.

May, Virg.

By making the water-wheels larger, the motion will be so slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward stream.

Woolf, Acad. Litt.

Rain carried away apples, together with a daubhill that lay in the water-course.

L’Estrange.

Oh help, in this extremest need,

If water-gods are deities indeed.

Dryden.

Because the outmost coat of the eye might be prick’d,

And this humour let out, therefore nature hath made provision to repair it by the help of certain water-pipes, or lymphoducts, inserted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glands that separate this water from the blood.

Ray.

The lacræs aquætæ, or water-newt, when young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little above its forelegs, to poised and keep its body upright, which fall off when the legs are grown.

Derham, Phys. Theol.

Other mortar used in making water-courses, cisterns, and fishponds, is very hard and durable.

Woolf, Meton.

The most bittie water-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in boats made of earthen ware.

Arbuthnot.

A gentleman watered his feet in a dry weather at new yowes’ end, and when it came up, with a water-cart, carrying his water in a cask, to which there was a tap at the end, which lets the water run into a long trough full of small holes.

Morinier.

In Hampshire they sell water-trefol as dear as hops.

Morinier.

To Water. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.

A river went out of Eden to water the garden.

Gen. ii. 10.

A man’s nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other.

Bacon.
WATER.

Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never water weeds.

Water.  

Could tears water the lovely plant, so as to make it grow,
again after once ‘tis cut down, your friends would so far
from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it and
share it.

You may water the lower land when you will.  

Mortimer.

2. To supply with water for drink.

Now gan the golden Phæbus for to steep
His fiery face in billows of the west,
And his faint steeds water’d in ocean deep,
Whist from their journals labours they did rest.

Spenser.

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall,
And lead him away to watering?  

St. Luke, xiii. 15.

His horsemen kept them in so strait, that no man could
without great danger, go to water his horse.

Knolles.

Water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with bran.

Dryden.

3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams.

Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the
other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that water it.

Addison on Italy.

4. To diversify as with waves.

The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and
watered silk, does the like.

Locke.

To WATER. v. n.

1. To shed moisture.

I stained this napkin with the blood
That valiant Clifford, with his rapier’s point
Made issue from the bosom of the boy;
And if thine eyes can water for his death,
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

2. Mine eyes,

Seeing those heads of sorrow stand in thine,
Began to water.


The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture
to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent; for they also will
water.

Boron, Nat. Hist.

How troublesome is the least mort, or dust falling into the
eye, and how quickly does it weep, and water upon the least
grievance.

South, Sens.

3. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water.

He set the rod he had pulled before the locks in the gutters
in the watering troughs.

Gen. xxi. 38.

Mahomet sent many small boats manned with horsebearers
and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to keep
the Christians from watering there.

Knolles.

3. The mouth Waters. The man longs; there is a
vehement desire. From dogs who drop their slaver
when they see meat which they cannot get.

Cardinal Wolsey’s teeth watering at the bishoprick of
Winchester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him,
for to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age
had made him blind; which Fox did take in so ill part, that,
his messenger to the cardinal, that, although
I am blind, I have espièl his malicious unthankfulness. 

Caxton.

These reasons made his mouth to water,
With amorous longings to be near her.

Hudibras.

Those who contend for 4 per cent. have set men’s mouths
a-watering for money at that rate.

Locke.

WATERCOLOURS. n. s. [water and colour.]

Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or oil; those they call watercolours, and these
they term oilcolours.

Boyle on Colours.

Less should I daub it oer with transitory praise,
And watercolours of these days:
These days! where’s e’en the extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express.
Men’s folly, whimsies, and inconstancy.

Swift.

WATERCRESSES. n. s. [sizymbrium, Latin.] A plant.

Miller.

The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their
heads are garlands of watercresses.

Peacham on Drawing.

VOL. V.

WATERER. n. s. [from water.] One who waters.

This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked
up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet,
mangle the warmers and waterers, hath been ever parched up.

Carem.

WATERFALL. n. s. [water and fall.] Cataract; cascade.

I have seen in the Indies far greater waterfalls than those of
Nilo.

Raleigh.

Not Lacedemon charms me more,
Than high Alaba’s airy walls,
Reassuming with her waterfalls.

Addison.

WATERFLAG. n. s. [from water and flag; iris aquatica, Lat.] Water flower-de-luce.

WATERFOWL. n. s. Fowl that live, or get their food in water.

Waterfowl joy most in that air which is likest water. Bacon.
Waterfowl supply the weariness of a long flight by taking
water, and numbers of them are found in islands, and in the
main ocean.

Hole, Orig. of Mankind.

Fish and waterfowl, who feed of turbid and muddy slimy
waters, are accounted the cause of phlegm.

Pliny.

WATERGALL. n. s. [water and gall.]

1. Some appearance attendant on the rainbow. The
word is current among the shepherds on Salisbury
plain.

Stevens.

These watergalls in her dim element
Foretell new storms.

Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

2. A cavity made in the earth by a rapid descent of
water.

Bagshaw.

WATERGRUEL. n. s. [water and gruel.] Food made
with oatmeal boiled in water.

For breakfast milk, milk-pottage, watergruel, and flummery,
are very fit to make for children.

Locke.

The aliment ought to be slender, as watergruel acidulated.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

WATERHEN. n. s. [from water and hen; fulica, Lat.]

A coot; a waterfowl.

WATERINESS. n. s. [from watery.] Humidity;
moisture.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, night-mares,
weakness, wateryness, and turgescency of the eyes.

Arbuthnot.

WATERING-PLACE. n. s. A town, village, or other
place, usually on the sea-coast, noted, at certain
seasons, for a numerous resort of persons to it: a
modern cant term.

He had a right to enjoy those hours in so innocent and so
easy a relaxation, which other gentlemen usually waste
away in the noisy sports of the field, the expensive pleasures
of the metropolis in the winter, or in the loitering dissipation
of our public watering-places in the summer season.

Gruter, Recollect. of Shenstone, (1788,) p. 55.

WATERISH. adj. [from water.]

1. Resembling water.

Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected
from the waterish matter, but an insipid manhood, and a stupid
old infancy?

Dryden.

2. Moist; boggy.

Some parts of the earth, grow moorish or waterish, others
dry.

Hole, Orig. of Mankind.

WATERISHNESS. n. s. [from waterish.] Thinness;
resemblance of water.

A pendulous slimines answers a pituitous state, or an
acidity, which resembles the tartar of our humours, or waterish-
ness, which is like the serosity of our blood.

Meyer.

WATERLILY. n. s. [nymphaea, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

Let them lie dry twelve months, to kill the waterweds, as
waterlilies and bulrushes.

Walton, Angler.

WATERLOGGED. adj. Applied to a ship, when by
leaking she has received a great deal of water into
her hold, and is become so inactive upon the sea,
WAT

as yield without resistance to the effort of every wave rushing over her deck. Chambers.

The shattered, weather-beaten, leaky, waterlogged vessel. Burke on a Regicide Peace.

WATERMAN. n. s. [water and man.] A ferrymen; a boatman.

Having blocked up the passage to Greenwich, they ordered the watermen to let all their ears more gently. Dryden.

Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the watermen told us that they are observed always to rise in the same places.

The waterman forlorn along the shore, Pensive reclines upon his useless oar. Gay.

WATERMARK. n. s. [water and mark.] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

Men and beasts Were borne above the tops of trees that grew On th' utmost margin of the watermark. Dryden.

WATERMELON. n. s. A plant. It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is distinguished from other cucumbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing unestable fruit. Miller.

WATERMILL. n. s. Mill turned by water.

Forth flowed fresh A gushing river of black gory blood, That drowned all the land wherein he stood; The stream thereof did drive a watermill. Spencer.

Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the watermills were. Dryden, Hutchinson.

WATERMINT. n. s. [mentha aquatica.] A plant. Those which perfume the air most delightfully are burnet, wild-thyme, and water-mints. Bacon, Ess. 46.

WATERRADISH. n. s. A species of water-cresses.

WATERBAC. n. s. [mus aquaticus.] A rat that makes holes in banks.

There be land-rats and water-rats. Shakespeare.

The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog or water-rat, or mouse. Walton.

WATERROCKET. n. s. [erucia aquatica.]

1. A species of water-cresses.

2. A kind of firework to be discharged in water.

WATER-TIGHT. adj. [water and tight.] That will not admit water.

Cottages not built high, yet wind-tight and water-tight. By Hall, Rem. p 46.

WATERVIOLET. n. s. [dotonisia, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

WATER'SPHERE. n. s. A sort of stone.

Watersapphire is the occidental sapphire, and is neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard as the oriental. Woodward.

WATERWILL. n. s. [from water and willow; lysmachia, Latin.] A plant. Ainsworth.

WATERWILL. n. s. [water and with.] A plant.

The waterwill of Jamaica growing on dry hills, in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords so plentifully a limpid, innocent, and refreshing water, or sap, as gives new life to the drogy travellor or hunter. Derham, Phys. Theor.

WATERWORK. n. s. [water and work.] Play of fountains; artificial spouts of water; any hydraulic performance.

WAV

The bile, by its saponaceous quality, mixeth the oil and watery parts of the aliment together. Arbuthnot on Ailments.

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless.

We'll use this unworthy humidity, this gross, watery pumpern. Shakespeare, M. W. of Winds.

No heterogeneous mixture use, as some With watery turnips have debauch'd their wines. Philips.

3. Wet; abounding with water.

When the big lip, and watery eye Tell me, the rising storm is nigh; 'Tis then thou art on angry main, Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain. Prior.

4. Relating to the water.

On the brim her sire, the watery god, Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood. Dryden.

5. Consisting of water.

The watery kingdom is no bar To stop the foreign spirits; but they come, As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. Shakespeare.

Those few escape'd Famine, and anguish, will at last consume, Wond'ring that watery desart Betwixt us and you wide oceans flow, And watery deserts. Dryden, Ind. Emp.

Perhaps you'll say, That the attracted watery vapours rise From lakes and seas and fill the lower skies. Blackmore.

WATTLE. n. s. [from waghelen, to shake, German; Skinner.]

1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill.

The loach is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattles like a barbel. Walton.

The barbel is so called, by reason of his barb, or wattles, at his mouth, which is under his nose or chops. Walton.

The cock's comb and wattles are an ornament becoming his martial spirit.

More against Atheism. Ainsworth.

2. A hurdle.

To WATTLE. v. n. [paelas, Saxox, twigs.] To bind with twigs; to form, by plating twigs one within another.

Might we but hear The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled cotes, Or sound of pastoral reed with eaten stops. Milton, Comus.

A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge wattled standing. Mortimer, Hudibras.

WAVE. n. s. [purge, Saxox; wale, Dutch; vague, French.]

1. Water raised above the level of the surface; bellow; water driven into inequalities.

The shore, that o'er his sense-worn basis bow'd. Shakespeare.

The waves that rise would drown the highest hill; But at thy check they die, and when they hear Thy thund'ring voice, they post to do thy will. Amidst these toils succeeds the balmy night; Now hissing waters the quench'd gun restore, And weary waters withdrawing from the fight, Ash'd, and pant upon the silent shore. Dryden.

The wave behind impels the wave before. Pope.

Luxuriant on the wave-worn bank he lay Stretch'd forth, and panting in the sunny ray. Pope.

2. Unevenness; inequality.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane and well polished, without those numberless seeds, or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes a little smeared in polishing with putty.

To WAVE. v. n. [payan, Saxox.]

1. To play loosely; to float.

I may find Your warlike ensigns waving in the wind. Dryden.

Messapus' hair
He moves off, and wears the wearing crest. Dryden.

2. To be moved as a signal.
WAX

as well doubt of our own being, as we can, whether any revelation from God be true.

Locke.

What if Hospian should have said, that Luther were'd in the point of the sacrament? does it follow that he really did so?

Atterbury.

They, who at this distance from the first rise of the Gospel, after weighing the several evidences of it, were in their faith, would have were'd, though they had seen the first profaners work wonders.

Atterbury.

3. To totter; to be in danger of falling.

Has any disloyalty dared to reign that religion were's? They folly mistake; as commonly they do, that are more cunning in other men's lives than in their own: 'tis not religion were's, but their loyalty.

Holyday.

WAVER.* n.s. [A technical word with woodmen, perhaps derived from waving with every wind.] A young slender tree.

Mason.

It is a very ordinary cope that will not afford (per acre) three or four firs, fourteen seconds, twelve thirds, eight were's.

Edmond, B. H. ch. i. § 3.

WAVERER. n.s. [from were'.] One unsettled and irresolute.

Come, young were'rer, come, and go with me;
In one respect I'll thy assistant be.

Shakespeare.

WAVERINGNESS. n.s. State or quality of being wavering.

The waveringness of our cupidity turneth the mind into a dizziness unawares to itself.

W. Monmouth, Deu. Exo. P. L. Prof.

WA'ING.* n.s. [from were'.] Act of moving or playing loosely.

I am delighted with the wavings of thy forests.

Addison, Spect. No. 585.

WA'Y.† n.s. [from were'.]

1. Rising in waves.

In sate conduct of these
Did thirtie hollow-bottom'd barkes divide the wave seas.

Chapman.

For thee the ocean smiles, and smooths her wave breast;
And hearst'w itself with more serene and purer light is blest.

Dryden.

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

Where hill'wred sheaves of rye
Grow wave on the tilth, that soil select
For apples.

Philips.

Let her glad vallies smile with wavy corn;
Let breezy flocks her rising hills adorn.

Prior.

3. Winding.

The sides of this fissure are firm solid rock, perpendicular and smooth, only seeming to be in a wavey form all down, as it were to comply with the motion of the water.


WA'ES, or Wars.† n.s. [A word used by Spenser, according to the Saxox pronunciation. Dr. Johnson. — It is used by Wicliffe, and is in our old lexicography.] Waves.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron togs, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid wave.

Shakespeare.

Whilst they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and sunk in helpless wave's.

Spenser.

To WAWL.† v. n. [waule, ware, Sax. Dr. Johnson. Allied to the feel. wave, eulo, plango, if not formed from the sound. Dr. Jamieson in V. To Waw.] To cry; to howl.

Jabbering and weeping according to the office of Savoy Antony's personage. Note, &c. (1543) fol. 43. b.

The first time that we smell the air,
We ware and cry.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Where cats do waule by day, and dogs by night.

Ret. from Parnassus, 1606.

WAX. n.s. [xeke, SAXON; wax, Danish; wachts, Dutch.]

3 D 2
WAX

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey.

Wax consists of an acid spirit, of a nauseous taste, and an oil or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne.

Arbuthnot.

They gave us food which may with nectar vie, And shared that does the absent sun supply.

Rowe: common.

All the magistrates, every new or full moon, give honour to Confucius with bowings, wax candles, and incense.

Stillingfleet.

While visits shall be paid on solemn days,

When sum’rous wax lights in bright order blaze;

So long my honour, name, and praise shall live.

Pope.

2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters.

We soften the wax, before we write on the seal.

More.

3. A kind of concretion in the flesh.

A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many wax-kernels about it.

Wuensche, Surgery.

To WAX. v. a. [from the noun.] To smear; to join with wax.

He form’d the reeds, proportion’d as they are; Unequal in their length, and wax’d with care.

They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair.

Dryden.

To WAX. v. n. pret. wax’d, wax’d, past. pass. wax’d, waxen. [pexan, Saxon; wachsen, German.]

1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more.

Used of the moon, in opposition to worm, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and bigger.

The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon good reason, observes the waxing and waning of the moon.

Hooker.

They wax and wane.

Twixt thirst and penury.

Carew.

2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. It is in either sense now almost disused.

Where things have been instituted, which being convenient and good at the first, are afterwards in process of time waxed otherwise, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yes, though councils or customs general have received them.

Hooker.

Careless the man soon wax, and his wit weak
Was overcome of things that did him please.

Shakespeare.

Alas! does virtue wax? We will destroy this place; because the cry of them is waxed great before the Lord.

Gen. xix. 13.

Flowers removed wax greater, because the nourishment is more easily had by in the loose earth.

Bacon.

This answer given, Argonauts will drear near,

Trembling for fire, and waxing pale for rage;

Nor could be hold.

Fairfax.

If I wax but cold in my desire,

Think how a haste motion lost, and the world fire.

Dowce.

Their masters wax more and more corrupt, in proportion as their blessings abound.

Alterbury.

WAXCHANDLER. n. s. [from wax and chandler.] A maker of wax candles.

WAUX.

adj. [from wax.] Made of wax.

Swarming next appear’d.

The female bee, that feeds her husband drone.

Deliciously, and builds her waxen cells, with honey stor’d.

I can yeat shoot beams, whose heat can melt

The waxen wings of this ambitious boy.

So weary bees in little cells repose;

But if night robbers lift the well-stor’d hive,

An humming through their waxen city grow.

And out upon each other’s wings they drive.

Dryden.

WAXY. adj. [from wax.] Soft like wax; yielding.

He is servile in imitation, wax to persuasion.


WAY

That the softer way of you may receive some impression from this discourse, let us close all with an application.


WAYWORK. n. s. [wax and work.] Figures formed of wax in imitation of the substances which they represent.

I never saw so great an assembly of spectators as were met together at the opening of this great piece of waxwork.

Addison, Tatler, No. 357.

WAY. n. s. [pax, Saxon; weig, Dutch; vecr, or wech, M. Goth. via, Lat. Vox antiquissima, pluribus linguarum communis. Serenius.]

1. The road in which one travels. This word is applied in many relations which seem unlike one another, but have all the original of road or travel; noting either progression or the mode of progress, local or intellectual.

I saw no man, and lose my way.

Among the thorns and dangers of this world.

Shakespeare.

You cannot see your way.

— I have no way, and therefore want no eyes:

I stumbled when I saw.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

To God’s eternal house direct the way,

A broad and ample road.

Flutt’ring the god, and weeping said,

Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!

Who happen’d, being blind, to stray,

And on thy bosom lost his way.

Prior.

2. Road made for passengers.

Know’st thou the way to Dover? —

— Both stile and gate, horse-way, and foot-path.

Shakespeare.

Attending long in vain, I took the way,

Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay.

Dryden.

3. A length of space.

Birnham forest extends a great way, wherein are many dear, wild bours, foxes, wolves and bears.

Brown, Trav.

An old man that had travelled a great way under a huge burden, found himself so weary, that he called upon death to deliver him.

Le Strange.

4. Course; direction of motion; local tenacity.

I now go toward him, therefore follow me

And mark what way I make.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

Come a little nearer this way.

I warrant thee no body hears.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

He stood in the gate, and ask’d of every one

Which way she took, and whither she was gone.

Dryden.

With downward force he took his way,

And roll’d his yellow billows to the sea.

Dryden.

My seven brave brothers, in the last day,

To death’s dark masons took the mournful way.

Dryden.

To observe every least difference that is in things, keeps the understanding steady and right in its way to knowledge.

Locke.

5. Advance in life.

The boy was to know his father’s circumstances, and that he was to make his way by his own industry.

Speculator.

6. Passage; power of progression made or given.

Back do I lose those reasons to thy head;

This word of mine shall give them instant way,

Where they shall rest for ever.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Th’ unguelick choirs,

On each hand parting, to his speed gave way,

Through all th’ empyrean road.

Milton, P. L.

Youth and vain confidence thy life betray.

Through armies this has made Melancholy’s way.

Waller.

The reason may be, that men seldom come into those posts, till after forty; about which time the natural heat beginning to decay, makes way for those distempers.

Pepys.

The air could not readily get out of those prisons, but by degrees, as the earth and water above would give way.

Burnet.

As a soldier, foremost, in the fight.

Dryden.

Makes way for others.

Dryden.

Some make themselves way, and are suggested to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection.

Locke.
7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession.
   There would be left no difference between truth and falsehood, if I were to submit to the suggestion, or consent, or to the rule of the governed.
   Locke.
   Nor was he satisfied, unless he were made to pass the profession of the people, to the same extent of time, as to give way to the time.
   Swift.
   Would I give way to others, who might argue very well upon the same subject.
   Swift.

8. Course; regular progression.
   But give me leave to seize on my destiny, and let eternal justice take the revenge.
   Dryden.
   Course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered.
   Dryden.

9. Tendency to any meaning, or act.
   There is nothing in the words that sound so well, or points particularly at a conclusion.
   Avice.

11. Access; means of admittance.
   Be once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my way with some foreign prince, I would turn pirate.
   Raleigh.

12. Sphere of observation.
   These questions are never without a man, and every man uses his own way of thinking, to the curiosity of the inquirer.
   For men stand upon their guard, looking at all and their counsels and secrets out of their way.
   Dryden.
   The general officers, and the public ministers, that in my way, were generally subject to the government.
   Temple.

   By noble ways we conquer, and prepare for peace, and that refresh, and make war.
   Dryden.
   What conceivable ways are there, whereby we should come to be assured that there is such a being as God?
   Tilloxon.
   A child his mother so well instructed this way, that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world.
   Locke.
   It is not impossible to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding of the notion of corporeal things, than those five he has given to man.
   Locke.

14. Method; scheme of management.
   He durst not take open way against them, and as hard it was to take a secret, they being so continually followed by the best and every way ablest of that region.
   Sidney.
   A physician acquainted with your body, may put you in a way for a present cure, but overthrow your health in some other kind.
   Bacon.
   Will not my yield crown redeem my breath?
   Still am I fear'd? is there no way but death?
   Daniel.
   As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to himself in the way of flattery; so by calling good evil, he is misrepresented to others, in the way of slander.
   South, Serv.

15. Private determination; particular will or humour.
   He was of a high mind, and loved his own will and his way, as one that revered himself, and would reign indeed.
   Bacon.

16. Manner; mode.
   She with a calm carelessness let every thing slide, as we do by their speeches, who neither in manner nor person do any way belong unto us.
   God hath so many times and ways spoken to men.
   Hooker.
   Few writers make an extraordinary figure, who have not something in their way of thinking or expressing, that is entirely their own.
   Dryden.
   His way of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire.
   Addison.

17. Method; manner of practice.
   Having lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of servility.
   Sidney.
   Matter of mirth, she could devise, and thousand ways invent.
   To feed her foolish humour, and gain applause.
   Spenser.
   Taught to live the easiest way, not with perplexing thoughts.
   Milton.

18. Method or plan of life, conduct or action.
   To attain the height and depth of thy eternal ways.
   All human thought comes short.
   Milton.
   When a man sees that a high estate, and expensive ways of our forefathers have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles they would have left us, had they only been instructed in the right way.
   Addison on Italy.

19. Process of things good or ill.
   The affairs here began to settle in a prosperous way.
   Heylin.

20. Right method to act or know.
   We are quite out of the way, when we think that things cannot be within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them.
   Locke.
   They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide that will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likely to enquire after the right way.
   Locke.
   By me, they offer all that you can ask, and point an easy way to happiness.
   Rowe.

   Men who go out of the way to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity, or rudeness.
   Richardson, Clarissa.

22. By the way. Without any necessary connection with the main design; en passant.
   Note, by the way, that unity of continuance is easier to procure, than unity of species.
   Bacon, Nat. Hist.
   Will Honeycomb, now on the verge of threescore, asked me, in his most serious look, whether I would advise him to marry lady Betty Single, who, by the way, is one of the greatest fortunes about town.
   Spectator.

23. To go or come one's way, or ways; to come along or depart. A familiar phrase.
   Nay, come your ways.
   Shakespeare.
   To a boy fast asleep upon the brink of a river, fortune came and wak'd him; prithee get up, and go thy way, thou'tt tumble in and be drown'd else.
   L'Esteange.

24. Way and ways, are now often used corruptly for wise.
   But if he shall have any ways make them void after he hath heard them, then shall he hear her iniquity.
   Neb. xxx. 15.
   They erect conclusions no way inferrable from their premises.
   Brown, Vulg. Err.
   Being sent to reduce Paros, he mistook a great fire at a distance for the fleet, and being no ways a match for them, set sail for Athens.
   Swift.
   'Tis no way the interest even of priesthood.
   Pope.

WAYBREAD. † n. s. [plantago]. A plant. Ainsworth.

WAYFARER. n. s. [way and fare, to go.] traveller.
   + However, many wayfarers make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, forsook not to bain them. Carew.

WAYFARING. adj. Travelling; passing; being on a journey.
   They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be directed into a path so plain and smooth, that the wayfarer, men, though fools, shall not err therein, must needs acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind, that will not enter into God's rest.
   Hammond on Fundamentals.
WAY

WAYFARINGTREE.† n. s. [viburnum, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

The viburnum or wayfaringtree makes pins for the yokes of oxen.

To WAYLAY, v. a. [way and lay.] To watch insidiously in the way to beset by ambush.

I will waylay thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me, thou wilt set me like a rogue and a villain. Shakespeare.

The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or purchasing; and uneasy waylays both: it dulls and damps all industries. Bacon.

How thou lark'st
In valley or green meadow, to waylay
Some beauty rare. Milton, P. R.

Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,
Waylays their merchants, and their land beasts,
Each day new wealth without their care provides,
They lay asleep with prizes in their nets.

Like hunted castors, conscious of their store,
Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coasts they bring. Dryden.

WAYLAYER. n. s. [from waylay.] One who waits in ambush for another.

WAYLESS. adj. [from way.] Pathless; untracked.

When on my wayless walk,
As my desires I drew,
I, like a madman fell to talk
With agony I saw. Drayton, Cynthia.

WAYMAKER.† n. s. [way and make.] One who causes way to be made for another; a precursor.

Christ never comes before his waymaker hath laid even the heart with sorrow and repentance. Bacon, Let. to Sir E. Coke, Suppl. to Cob, p. 61.

Laurentius Valla, both the earls of Mirandula, &c. and the rest of those famous waymakers to the succeeding restitution of the evangelical truth. Sp. Hall, Cases of Conce.

WAYMARK. n. s. [way and mark.] Mark to guide in travelling.

Set thee up waymarks, make thee high heaps. Jer. xxxi. 21.

To WAYMENT.† v. a. [pa., Sax., Dr. Johnson. — Old French gaimenter, se plaindre, se lamenter. Roquefort.] To lament, or grieve.Obsolete.

For what boots it to weep and to wayment,
When ill is chanc'd, but doth the ill increase,
And the weak mind with double woe torment. Spencer, F. Q.

WAYWARD. adj. [pa., wee, and peep, Sax.,] Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious; liking his own way.

That night the elder it was, the more wayward it shewed itself towards them. Sidney.

How wayward is this foolish love,
That, like a testy bess, will scratch the nurse,
And presently all humbled, kiss the rod. Shakespeare.

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move,
A frown for hides, a smile engageth love. Fairfax.

To mischief his heart,
He seldom does a good with good intent;
Wayward, but wise; by long experience taught.

To please both parties, for ill ends he fought. Dryden.

WAYWARDLY. adv. [from wayward.] Frowardly; perversely.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold: because extremely' foolish. Sidney.

However, some will still be waywardly disposed; yet if such as be in authority will do their duties, they may by convenient discipline be kept within the bounds of modesty, or else removed. Whiggift.

WAYWARDNESS. n. s. [from wayward.] Frowardness; perverseness.

Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chastity not upon waywardness, but choice of worthiness. Sidney.

WE

The best of his time hath been but rash; then must we look from his age to receive not alone the imperfections of long engraven condition, but the unruy waywardness, that inferm and cholerick years bring. Shakespeare.

A child will have as much wit as he hath waywardness. Walton on Education.

WE. pronoun. In oblique cases us. See I. [weig, Goth.]

1. The plural of I.

Retire we to our chamber,
A little water clears us of this deed. Shakespeare.

Fair and noble hostess,
We are your guests to-night. Shakespeare, Maccabhi.

Yet notwithstanding animals had nothing like the use of reason, see find in them all the lower parts of our nature, in the greatest strength. Addison.

2. I and others, indefinitely.

We first endure, then pity, then embrace. Pope.

WEAK.† adj. [pec, Saxon; week, Dutch; from the Su. Goth. wike, to fail, to give way. Mr. H.,Tooke, in like manner, refers to the Sax. verb pcan, the same.] 2 Sam. xvii. 2.

Weak; not strong.

Here only week
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance. Milton.

Wert thou not weak with hunger, mad with love,
My hand should force thee. Dryden.

Fame and reputation are weak ties: many have not the least sense of them: powerful men are only awed by them as they conduce to their interest. Dryden.

children, being by the course of nature born weak, are not able to provide for themselves, they have, by the appointment of God, a right to be maintained by their parents. Locke.

2. Infirm; not healthy.

Here I stand your brave,
A poor, infirm, weak, and desp't old man. Shakespeare.

He is now daily watching over the weak and infirm, humbling himself to perverse, rude, ignorant people wherever he can find them. Law.

3. Soft; plant; not stiff.

4. Low of sound.

A voice not soft, weak, piping and womanish; but audible, strong and manlike. Aeschyl.

5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment.

As the case stands with this present age, full of tongue and weak of brain, we yield to the stream thereof. Hooker.

This murder'd prince, though weak he was,
He was not ill, nor yet so weak, but that
He shew'd much martial valour in his place. Daniel.

She first his weak indulgence will accuse. Milton, P. L.

That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may thank the Whigs, whose false representations they were so weak to believe. Swift.

Origen was never weak enough to imagine that there were two Gods, equal in invisibility, in eternity, in greatness. Waterland.

To think every thing disputable, is a proof of a weak mind, and cautious temper. Bentle.

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient; as, a weak tincture, weak beer.

7. Not powerful; not potent.

I must make fair weather yet a while,
Till Humby be more weak and I more strong. Shakespeare.

This weak, by thinking themselves strong, are induced to venture and proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the strong, by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby rendered inactive and useless. South, Surv.
W E A

If the poor found the rich disposed to supply their wants; or if the weak might always find protection from the mighty, they could none of them lament their own condition.

Swift.

8. Not well supported by argument.

A case so weak and feeble hath been much persisted in.

Hooker.


To fell thy dear love, and guard thy heart
On this weak side, where most our nature fails,
Would be a conquest worthy Caton’s son.

Addison, Caton.

To WEAK. v. a. To render weak. Obsolete.

We must toil to make our doctrine good,
Which will impair the flesh, and weakening the knee.

More, Life of the Soul, 1680

To WEAK. v. n. To become weak. Obsolete.

Somewhat to weaken gan the pain.

Chaucer, Tr. and Crest. iv. 1144.

To WEAKEN. v. a. To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength.

The first which weakened them was their security. Hooker.

Their hands shall be weakened from the work that it be not done.

Neh. vi. 9.

Weakening the senate of old night. Milton, P. L.

Every violence offered to the body weakens and impairs it, and renders it less durable.

Ray on the Creation.

Let us not weaken still the weaker side.

By our divisions.

Solemn impressions that seem to weaken the mind, may, by proper reflection, be made to strengthen it.

Richardson, Clarissa.

WEAKNER. n. s. [from weaken.] That which makes weak; that which lessens the effects.

Fastings and mortifications, no question, rightly managed, are huge helps to piety, and great weakeners of sin, and furtherance to a man in his Christian course. South, vol. vi. S. ii.

WEAKLING. n. s. [from weak.] A feeble creature.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight;
And, weakening, Warwick takes his gift again,
And Henry is king, Warwick his subject.

Shakespeare.

Ulysses; who I thought was mand
With great and godly personage; and borne
A verie answerable; and this shire
Should shake with weight of such a conqueror,
When now a weakening came; a dangerous thing.

Chapman.

Esop begged his companions not to overcharge him; they found him a weakening, and bade him please himself.

L’Estrange.

WEAKLY adv. [from weak.]

1. Feeably; faintly; without strength.

2. With want of efficacy.

The motion of gravity worketh weakly, both far from the earth, and also within the earth.

Bacon.

Was plettish so weakly seal’d above,
That for one error, I must lose your love?

Dryden.

3. Indiscutely; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind.

This high gift of strength committed to me,
Under the seal of silence, could not keep,
But weakly to a woman must reveal it.

Milton, S. A.

Tendered, I neither am dispos’d to make
Request for life, nor offer’d life to take:
Much less deny the deed; but least of all
Beneath pretended justice weekly fail.

Dryden, Fub.

WEAKLY adj. [from weak.] Not strong; not healthy.

Being old and weakly, twenty years in prison, it was ten to one that ever I should have returned.

Raleigh.

WEAKNESS. n. s. [from weak.]

1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness.

Troy in our weakness lives, not in her strength.

Shakespeare.

Argument.

Of human weakness rather than of strength.

Milton.

The general’s force, as kept alive by fight,
Now, not oppos’d, no longer can pursue.

Dryden.

Lasting till heaven had done his courage right.
When he had conquer’d, he lies weakness knew.

Dryden.

2. Want of spririteliness.

New graces yearly like thy works display,
Soft without weakness, without glaring gay.

Pope.

3. Want of steadiness.

By such a review we shall discern and strengthen our weaknesses with good resolution, and so order our future conduct as may render us least exposed to falling.

Rogers, Serm.

4. Infirmity; unhealthiness.

In those persons derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the delicacy of their own education.

Temple.

5. Want of cogency.

Who seem to be conscious of the weakness of those testimonies.

Tillotson.

6. Want of judgement; want of resolution; foolishness of mind.

A woman, and thence weak.

— Weakness is thy excuse,
And I believe it; weakness to resist
Philistine gold: if weakness may excuse,
What murderer, what traitor, partide,
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?

All wickedness is weakness.

Milton, S. A.

7. Defect; failing.

This dog would have fought for his master in any other case; but the love of mutton was his weakness.

L’Estrange.

Trade has increased their shipping, which they found to be their weakness in their last attempts.

Temple.

WEAL. n. s. [pelan, Saxon; wealset, Dutch.]

1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state.

Our weal on you depending,
Counts it your weal, that he have liberty.

Shakespeare.

As we love the weal of our souls and bodies, let us so behave ourselves as we may be at peace with God.

Bacon.

This, and all the thy sons,
The weal or woe in theirs is placed; beware!

Milton, P. L.

Ireland ought to be considered, not only in its own interest, but likewise in relation to England, upon whose weal in the main, that of this kingdom depends.

Temple.

2. Republic; state; publick interest.

Blood hath been shed.

Shakespeare.

Ere human statute purd’ the general weal.

Shakespeare.

How shall the muse, from such a monarch steal
An hour, and not defraud the publick weal.

Pope.

To WEAL, or WALE. v. a. [pelan, Saxon.] To mark with stripes or lashes.

Thy sacred body was stripped of thy garments, and wailed with bloody stripes.


WEAL† n. s. [from the word.] The mark of a stripe.

Like warts or voiles it hangs upon her skin.

Donne.

WEAK-away. interj. Alas. See WELAW.

WEALD, Wald, Walt. Whether singly or jointly, signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon peal.

Gibson.

WEALSMAN. n. s. A sneering word for politician.

Mason.

Meeting two such wealmens as you are, I cannot call you Lycurgusses.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

WEALTH.† n. s. [pale, rich, Saxon; the third person singular of pelegen, locupletare. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. Prosperity; external happiness.
WEA

1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.
   Fair Phæbus gainst decline in haste,
   His weary wagon to the western vale.
   Gentle Warwick,
   Let me embrace thee in my weary arms,
   I, that did never weep, now melt with woe.
   O weary, yes, my memory is tird:
   Have we no wine here?
   An old man broken with the storms of state,
   Is come to lay his weary bones among ye:
   Give him a little earth for charity.
   Let us not be weary in well-doing.
   Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
   That they at length grew weary to destroy:
   Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,
   Made sorrow and despair attend for death.
   Dryden.

2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.
   The king was as weary of Scotland as he had been impatient
to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration
of his honour or interest.
   My hopes all flat, nature within me seems,
   In all her functions, weary of herself.
   Milton, S. A.

3. Desirous to continue.
   See the revolution of the times,
   Make mountains level, and the continent,
   Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
   Into the seas.
   Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

4. Causing weariness; tiresome.
   Their gates to all were open evermore
   That by the weary way were travelling,
   And one sat waiting ever them before
   To call in comers by that needy ware and poor.
   The weariest and most loathed life
   That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,
   Can lay on nature, is a paradise
   To what we fear of death.
   Shakespeare.

To WEA'ry. v. a. [from the adjective.]
1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour.
   Better that the enemy seek us;
   So shall we waste his means, weary his soldiers,
   Doing himself offence.
   The people labour in the very fire, weary themselves for very vanity.
   2.
   Devy sleep opprest them weary'd.
   Sea would be pools, without the brushing air,
   To curl the waves; and sure some little care,
   Should weary nature so, to make her want repose.
   Dryden.
   You have already weary'd fortune so,
   She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
   But sits all breathless.

2. To make impatient of continuance.
   I stay too long by thee, I weary thee.
   Should the government be wearied out of its present patience,
   what is to be expected by such turbulent men?

3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome.
   Masterng all her wiles,
   With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,
   Tongue-garter'd; she surmised not day nor night
   To storm me over-watch'd and weary'd out.

WEA'and. See WEARAND.

WEA'bel. n. s. [weel, Saxon; wetel, Dutch; mustela, Latin.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.
   Ready in gybes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
   As quarenessome as the weasel.
   Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
   A weasel once m'de shift to sink
   In as a corn-loft through a chimney.
   Pope.
WEA

The mantle o'er thy sad distress
And Venus shall the texture bless.

2. To unite by intermixtude.

When religion was seen into the civil government, and
flowered under the protection of the emperors, men's thoughts and
discourses were full of secular affairs; but in the three first
centuries of Christianity, men who embraced this religion had
given up all their interests in this world, and lived in a per-
petual preparation for the next.

Addison.

3. To interpose; to insert.

To the duke be here to-night! the better! best!
This weaver self performe into my business.

Shakespeare.

To WEAVE, v. n. To work with a loom.

WEAVER, n. s. [from weave.] One who makes threads
into cloth.

Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
My days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle, and are spent
without hope.

Addison, Vol. vi. 6.

The weaver may cast religion upon what loom he please.

Howell.

Her flag aloft spreads running to the wind,
And sungune streamers seem the flood to fire:
'The weaver charm'd with what his loom design'd,
 Goes on to see, and knows not to retire.

Dryden.

WEAVER, n. s. [aranus piscis, Latin.] A fish.

Ainsworth.

The weaver, which although his prickles venom be
(By fishers cut away, which buyers seldom see)
Yet for the fish he bears 'tis not accounted bad.

Dryden, Polyb. S. 25.

WEB, n. s. [pebbia, Saxon; from webian, M. Goth. to weave.]

1. Texture; any thing woven.

Peneelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devis'd a web her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did again unrave.

Spenser.

And heard within, the goddess elevate
A voice divine, as at her web she wrought,
Subtle, and glorious, and past earthly thought.
Spiders touch'd, seek their web's inward part.

Chapman.

By day the web and loom,
And homely household task, shall be her doom.

Dryden.

The fates, when they this happy web have spun,
Shall bless the sacred clue, and bid it smoothly run.

Dryden.

2. Some part of a sword. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson.—
It seems to have been the blade.

Mason.

The sword, whereof the web was steel;
Pomme-stone; hilt, gold, approv'd by touch.

Ficinus.

3. A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight;
suffusion.

This is the foul fibertightest; he gives the web and the pin,
squints the eye, and makes the hairlip.

Shakespeare.

WEBBED, adj. [from web.] Joined by a film.

Such as are whole-footed, or whose toes are webbed together,
their legs are generally short, the most convenient size for
swimming.

Dryden, Phys. Theol.

WEBSOFT, adj. [web and foot.] Palmipede; having
films between the toes.

WEBFOOTED fowls do not live constantly upon the land,
nor fear to enter the water.

Ray on the Creation.

WEBSTER, n. s. [pebryne, Sax. a woman-weaver.]
A weaver. Still a northern term. The old word is also webber, Pr. Parv. "a maker of cloth."

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as Taylor, Webster, Wheeler, Cadwall.

To WEB, v. a. [pebbian, Saxon; withan, M. Goth. conjungere, maren nempê et feminam, St. Mark ix.
Affine Su. Goth. weid, sponsio, a pledge.

3 2
A barbarous troop of clownish fowes,  
The honour of these noble bowes down thrw;  
Under the wedge I heard the trunk to groan. \[Speaker\]  
The fifth mechanical faculty is the wedge used in the cleaving  
of wood. \[William, Mathew, Magick\]  
He left his wedge within the cloven oak. \[Dryden, Edm.\]  
The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with  
a wedge of his own timber. \[Abuthnot, J. Bull.\]

2. A mass of metal.  
As sparkles from the anvil used to fly,  
When heavy hammers on the wedge are swaid. \[Speaker\]  
When I saw a goodly Babylonian garment, and a wedge  
of gold of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them. \[Josh. vii.\]

3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.  
In warlike matters they appear,  
In rhomb, and wedge, and half moons, and wings. \[Milton, P. L.\]

To WEDGE. v. a. [from the noun.]  
1. To cleave with a wedge.  
My heart  
As wedged with a sigh would rise in twin,  
Lest Hector, or my father, should perceive me. \[Speaker\]

2. To drive as a wedge is driven.  
Where have you been bruiling? —  
— Among the crowd ’tis the abbey, where a finger  
Could not be wedged in more. \[Shakespeare, Hec.VIII.\]

3. To force as a wedge forces.  
Part  
In common, rang’d in figure, wedge their way;  
Intelligents of seasons. \[Milton, P. L.\]

4. To fasten by wedges.  
Wedge on the keenest stileth,  
And give us steets that smart against the foe. \[A. Philips\]

5. To fix as a wedge.  
Your wit will not so soon out as another man’s will; it is  
strongly wedged up in a blockhead. \[Shakespeare\]  
Perseus in the centaur he pass’d,  
Wedge’d in the rocky shoals and sticking fast. \[Dryden\]  
What impulse can be propagated from one particle, entomb’d and  
and wedged in the very center of the earth, to another  
in the center of Saturn. \[Beatty, Serm.\]

WE'DLOCK. v. n. s. [peebung, Saxon.] Marriage;  
WEDDING, v. n. [wedge, Saxon.] Marriage;  
WEDGE, n. s. [wedge, Danish; wedge, Dutch.]  
1. A body, which having a sharp edge, continually  
growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; one of  
the mechanical powers.
WEE

He needed the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elias, and manifested it from that most dangerous confederacy.

Howell, Fec. For.

4. To root out vice.

Wise fathers be not as well aware in weeding from their children ill things, as they were before in grafting in them learning.

Archim, Schoolmaster.

One by one, as they appeared, they might all be weeded out, without any signs that ever they had been there. Locke.

WEE[1]ER. n. s. [from weed.] One that takes away any thing noxious.

A weeder out of his proud adversaries, A liberal rewarder of his friends. Shakespeare, Rich. III.


Hard by there was a place all covered o'er With singing nettles, and such weedyery.

More, Life of the Soul, ii. 141.


In May get a weedinghook, a crotch, and a glove. And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love. Tusser.

The weeding-hook of reformation would, after two ages, pluck up his glorious poppy. Milton, Rec. of Ch. Gen. B. i.

WEE[5]ELESS. adj. [from weed.] Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious.

So many weedyers paradise be, Which of themselves produce no venomous sin. Donne.

A crystal brook, When troubled most it does the bottom show; To weedless all above, and rocksless all below. Dryden.


There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed Climb'sring to hang, an envious sliver broke, When down her weedy trophies and herself Fell in the weeping brook. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

2. Abounding with weeds.

Hid in a weedy lake all night I lay, Sense of safety.

If it is weedy, let it lie upon the ground. Mortimer.

WEE[7]EK. n. s. [peo, Sax.; weke, Dutch; wecke, Swedish; from the M. Goth. wik, ordo. Serenius.] The space of seven days.

Fulfil her week, and we will give thee this also. Gen. xxix.

The division of time by weeks, hath been universally observed in the world, not only amongst the civilized, but likewise among the most barbarous nations. Wilkins.

WEE[8]KDAY. n. s. [week and day.] Any day but Sunday.

One solid dish his weeke day hee affords, An added pudding solenima'd the Lord's. Pope.

WEE[9]KLY. adj. [from week.] Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

The Jews had always their weekly readings of the law of Moses.

Hooker.

So liv'd our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill, And multiply'd with theirs their weekly bill. Dryden.

Nothing more frequent in their weekly papers, than affecting to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then loading the latter with calumny. Swift.

WEE[10]KLY. adv. [from week.] Once a week; by hebdomad periods.

These are obliged to perform divine worship in their turns weekly, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons. Ayliffe.


2. A twiggene snare or trap for fish, [perhaps from Othon.] These fishes are taken generally by a little sein-net; especially the eels in weelies. Carey, Surv. of Cornwall.
To Weep. v. i. [pren, Saxon; ween, Dutch.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy.

Obsolete.

Ah! lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I ween your grief is wondrous great. Spenser, F. Q.
So well it be your bemoan, that ye would ween
Some angel she had been. Spenser, Epithal.

When weeping to return, whence they did stray,
They cannot find that path which first was shown;
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,
Farthest from end, then, when they nearest ween. Spenser.

Thy father, in pity of my hard distress,
And reinstal me in the diadem. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

When we of better luck,
I mean, in perjur'd woe, then your master,
Whose minister you are, while he lived
Upon this naughty earth. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

They wept;
That selfsame day, by fight or by surprise,
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To set the easier of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.
Milton, P. L.

Weeping. n. v. [prenan Sax.] To show sorrow by tears.

That manly eye did scorn an humble tear;
And what those tears could not hence exhale,
That beauty hath, and made them blind with weeping.
Shakespeare.

I fear he will prove the weeping philosopher when he grows old,
Being so full of unnaturally sadness in his youth. Shakespeare.

The days of weeping and mourning for Moses were ended.

Have you wept for your sin, so that you were indeed sorrowful in your spirit? Are you so sorrowful that you hate it? Do you so hate it that you have left it?
By Taylor.

Away, with women weep, and leave me here,
Fix'd, like a man, to die without a tear,
Or save, or slay us both.
Dryden.

A corpse it was, but whose it was, unknown;
Yet mov'd, how'er, she made the case her own;
Took the bad omen of a shipwreck'd man,
As for a stranger wept.
Dryden.

When Darius wept over his army, that within a single age
Not a man of all that confidence would be left alive, Artaxerxes improved his meditation by adding, that yet all of them
Should meet with so many evils, that every one 'could wish himself dead long before.
Wake, Prep. for Death.

To shed tears from any passion.
Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow sung.
That such a king should play bo-peep,
Shakespeare, K. Lear.

To lament; to complain.
They weep unto me, saying, Give us flesh that we may eat.
Shakespeare, E. A. M. M. N. R.

To weep. v. a.
1. To weep with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.
If thou wilt weep my fortunes, take my eye.
Shakespeare.

Now was I nearer to close his dying eyes,
To wash his wounds, to weep his obsequies.
Dryden.

We wand'ring go
Through dreary wastes, and weep each other's woe.
Pope.

2. To shed moisture.
Thus was this place
A happy rural seat of various view,
Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm.
Milton, P. L.

3. To drop.
WEIGHT.

1. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manour.
   His horse, it is the herald's 
   Weft; 
   No, 'tis a mare.
2. It is in bacon for weft, a gentle blast.
   The smell of violets exceedeth in sweetness that of spices, 
   And the strongest sort of smells are best in a weft afar off.
   Bacon.

WEFT.† n. s. [pecera, Saxon; weaft, Su. Goth. from weaga, to weave.] The wool of cloth.

WEIGHT. n. s. [from weft.] Texture.
   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, Mus.  *  

To WEIGHT. v. a. [wegan, Saxon; wagen, Dutch.]
1. To examine by the balance.
   Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preserved, 
   So as not to be wet nor wasted, and weighed daily, will not alter weight until the seventeenth of June, when the river beginneth to rise; and then it will grow more and more ponderous, till the river cometh to its height. 
   Bacon.
   The Eternal hung forth his golden scales, 
   Wherein all things created first he weighed. 
   Milton, P. L.
   She does not weigh her meat in a pair of scales, but she weighs it in a much better balance; so much as gives a proper strength to her body, and renders it able and willing to obey the soul. 
   Law.
2. To be equivalent in weight.
   They that must weigh out my afflictions, 
   They that my trust must grow, live not here;
   They are, as all my comforts are, far hence. 
   Shakespeare.
   By the exaction of the air out of a glass-vessel, it made that vessel take up, or suck up, so much as to speak in the common language, a body weighing divers ounces. 
   Boyle.
3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.
   They weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver. 
   Zech. xi.
4. To raise: to take up the anchor.
   Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness of his soldiers, weighed up the fourteen galleys he had sunk. 
   Knole.
   Their ships with spoile enough, weigh anchor streight.
   Chapman.
   Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd
   His parting kiss, and there his anchor weigh'd.
   Dryden.
5. To examine; to balance in the mind; to consider.
   Regard not who it is which speaketh, but weight only what is spoken.
   Hooker.
   I have in equal balance justly weigh'd
   What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer,
   And find our griefs heavier than our offences. 
   Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
6. The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must ever be well weigh'd.
   Bacon.
   His majesty's speedy march left that design to be better weigh'd and digested.
   Clarendon.
   You chose a retreat, and not till you had maturely weigh'd the advantages of rising higher, with the hazards of the fall.
   Dryden.
7. All grant him prudent prudence interest weighs,
   And interest bids he seek your love and praise. 
   Dryden.
   The mind, having the power to suspend the satisfaction of any of its desires, is at liberty to examine them on all sides, and weigh them with others.
   Locke.
   He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who weight the goodness of our actions by the sincerity of our intentions.
   Addison, Spect.
8. To compare by the scales.
   Here in nice balance truth with gold she weigh's,
   And solid pudding against empty praise. 
   Pope.
9. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.
   I weigh not you —
   You do not weigh me; that is, you care not for me. 
   Shakespeare.
10. To Weigh down. To overbalance.
   Fear weighs down faith with shame. 
   Daniel, Civ. War.
1. Solidly; importantly.

Is his poetry the worse, because he makes his agents speak solidity and sentenciously? — Brooke on the Odyssey.

2. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness.

WEIGHTINESS. n.s. [from weighty.]

3. Solidity; force.

I fear I have dwelt longer on this passage than the weightiness of any argument in it requires. — Locke.

4. Importance.

The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to the weightiness of the adventure, caused many to marvel. — Hayward.

Weightless. adj. [from weight.] Light; having no gravity.

How by him balance’d in the weightless air?

Canst thou the wisdom of his works declare?

It must both weightless and immortal prove,

Because the centre of it is above. — Dryden.

Weighty. adj. [from weight.]

5. Heavy; ponderous.

You have already wearied fortune so,

She cannot further be your friend or foe;

But sit all breathless, and adores to feel

A fate so weightily, that it stops her wheel. — Dryden.

6. Important; momentous; efficacious.

I to your assistance do make love,

To the instrument of revenge in weightier matters.

No fool Pythagoras was thought:

Whilst he his weighty doctrines taught,

He made his listing scholars stand,

Their mouth still cover’d with their hand:

Else, may-be, some odd thinking youth,

Less friend to doctrine than to truth,

Might have refused to let his ears

Attend the music of the spheres. — Prior.

Thus spoke to my lady the knight full of care,

Let me have your advice in a weighty affair. — Swift.

7. Rigorous; severe. Not in use.

If, after two days’ shine, Athens contains thee,

Attend our weightier judgment. — Shakespeare, Timon.

WEIRD.* adj. [from weyb, weyb, Sax. fate: the plural means the fates, who are called the weird sisters in Gawen Douglas’s Virgil. G. Chalmers.]

Skilled in witchcraft.

The weird sisters hand-in-hand,

Posters of the sea and land,

Thus do go about, about,

To the weird lady of the woods,

Full long and many a day,

Thro’ lonely shades and thickets rough,

He wins his weary ways. — Old Ballad, Birth of St. George.

To weive. v. a. [now written waze, and sometimes waise.] To decline; to withdraw; to forsake.

Baptism they receive,

And all their false god service.

He was deceived.

Of love, and from his purpose warded. — Gower, Conf. Arm. B. 2.

We’laway. interj. [This I once believed a corruption of wel away, that is, happiness is gone: so Junius explained it; but the Saxon exclamation is palava, we on woe: from welaway is formed by corruption weday. — Alas.

Harrow now out, and we’d away, he cried,

What dismal day hath sent this cursed light! — Spencer.

Ah, we’laway! most noble lords, how can

Your cruel eyes endure so piteous sight? — Spencer.

We l’seays, the while I was so fond,

To leave the good that I had in hand. — Spencer.

WELCOME. adj. [bien venir, French; plicem, Saxon; welkom, Dutch.]
1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleasing.

To serve you, madam.

Your grace is right welcome.

He, though not of the plot, will like it.

And when it should proceed; for, unto men

Pest with their wants, all change is ever welcome.

Here let me earn my bread,

Till off invoked death.

Hasten the welcome and of all my pains.

Milton, S. A.

He that knows how to make those forwards with ease,

has found the true art of living, and being welcome and valued

every where.

Locke.

2. To bid WELCOME. To receive with professions of kindness.

Some stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to welcome us;

and divers put their arms a little abroad, which is their gesture when they bid any welcome.

Bacon.

WELCOME, int. A form of salutation used to a new comer, elliptically used for you are welcome.

Welcome, he said,

O long expected to my dear embrace.

Welcome, great monarch, to your own.

Dryden.

WELCOME. n. s.

1. Salutation of a new comer.

Welcome ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing.

Shakespeare.

Leonidas opening his free arms, and weeping

His welcome forth.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

2. Kind reception of a new comer.

I should be free from injuries, and abound as much in the true causes of welcomes, as I should find want of the effects thereof.

Sidney.

I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided

For your sweet welcome.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Mamad, new years may well expect to find

Welcome from you, to whom they are so kind:

Still as they pass they court and smile on you,

And make your beauty as themselves seem new.

Waller.

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding,

and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a welcome too.

South, Seru.

To WELCOME. v. a. To salute a new comer with kindness.

I know no cause

Why I should welcome such a guest as grief,

Save bidding farewell to sweet a guest

As my sweet Richard.

They stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to welcome us.

Baron.

Thus we salute thee with our early song,

And welcome thee, and wish thee long.

Milton.

To welcome home

His warlike brother, is Pithious come.

The lark and linnet strain their warbling throat,

To welcome in the spring.

Dryden.

WELCOME to our house. n. s. [lactua marina, Lat.]

An herb.

Ainsworth.

WELCOMENESS. n. s. [from welcome.]

Gratefulness.

Our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown elder, by being enjoyed so many ages; yet will they really still continue new, not only upon the scores of their welcome ness, but by their perpetually equal, because infinite, distance from a period.

Doyle.

WELCOME. n.s. [from welcome.]

The saluter or receiver of a new comer.

Farewell, thou woeful welcomer of glory.

Shakespeare.

WELD. or Would.† n. s. [ticola, Latin.] Yellow weed, or dyer's weed.

Many colouring materials— as red-wood, weld, woad.

Ob. on Dyeing, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 305.

To WELD. for To wield.†

Those that wield the awful crowns.

Spenzer, Shep. Cal.

To WELD. v.

To weld one mass into another, so as to incorporate them.

Sparkling or welding heat is used when you double up your iron to make it thick enough, and so weld or work in the doubling into one another.

Milton, P. L.

WELDER. n. s. [A term perhaps merely Irish; though it may be derived from To wield. to turn or manage: whence welder, welder.] Manager; actual occupier.

Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the wader, as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives miserably.

Swift.

WELFARE. n. s. [well and fare.] Happiness; success; prosperity.

If to a friend you allow their assistance, they put it in the power of a few desperate men to ruin the welfare of those who are superior to them in strength and interest.

Addison.

Discretion is the perfection of reason: cunning is a kind of instinct that only looks out after our immediate interest and welfare.

Addison, Spect.

To WELK.† v. a. Of this word in Spenser I know not well the meaning: peakan, in Saxon, is to roll; wolken, in German, and pelcan, in Saxon, are clouds; whence I suppose welk, or weld, is an undulation or corruption, or corrugated or convoluted body. Whilk is used for a small shell-fish.

Dr. Johnson.—The contemporary commentator on Spenser explains welked by shortened or impaired: and to this agrees our elder language: "The lord now welketh, and now it groweth." Gower, Conf. Am. Prol. It seems in Spenser, both active and neuter.

Now and Winter welketh hath the day,

And Phæbus, weary of his yearly task.

Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,

And taken up his inn in fishes hank.

As gentle shepherd in sweet eventide,

When ruddy Phæbus pined to welk in west,

Masks which do bite their tasty supper best.

The welked Phæbus gan awake.

His weary wain.

Spenser.

To WELK. v. n. To dry; to wither. North.

Mown grass in drying for hay is said to welk.

Grose. Thus in our old lexicography "welkynge, marcer; welkyd, marcius." Fr. Parv.

Weikit. adj. Set with protuberances. Properly, I believe, whelked, from welk.

Spenser.

Methought his eyes

Were two full moons: he had a thousand noses,

Horns welk'd and wad'v like the enridged sea.

Shakespeare.

Weikin.† n. s. [from peakan, to roll, or pelcan, clouds, Sax.]

1. The visible regions of the air. Out of use, except in poetry.

No in all the weikin was no cloud.

Chaucer.

He leaves the weikin way most heasten pain,

And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the skyn,

With fire not made to burn, but fairly to shine.

Spenser.

The swallow peeps out of her nest,

And cloudy weikin clearest.

Spenser.

Spar our proud horses hard, and ride in blood:

Amaze the weikin with your broken waves.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

With foats of arms

From either end of heaven the weikin burns.

Milton, P. L.

Now my task is smoothly done,

I can fly, or I can run

Quickly to the green earth's end,

Where the bow'd weikin slow doth bend.

Milton, Comus.
Their hideous yell
Read the dark wellen.

2. Wellkin eye, is, I suppose, blue eye; sky-coloured eye. Dr. Johnson. — Not so, but a rolling eye, equally applicable to an eye of any colour. [peacan, Sax. to roll.] Mr. H. Tooke.

Yet were it true
To say this boy were like me! Come, air page,
Look on me with your wellkin eye, sweet villain. Shakespeare.

WELL. n. s. [pell, pavell, Saxon.]

1. A spring; a fountain; a source.

Begin then, sister of the sacred well,
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring.

Milton, Lycidas.

2. A deep narrow pit of water.

Now up, now down, like buckets in a well.

Dryden.

The muscles are so many well-huckets; when one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey.

Dryden.

3. The cavity in which stairs are placed.

Hollow newelled stairs are made about a square hollow newel; suppose the well-to-be hole to be eleven foot long, and six foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of stairs from the first floor eleven foot high, it being intended a sky-light shall fall through the hollow newel.

Mason, Mech. Ex.

To WELL. v. n. [peallan, Sax.] To spring; to issue as from a spring.

Thereby a crystal stream did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountain wellforth aly.

Spenser.

A dreary crose,
All wellon'd in his own vext lukewarm blood,
That from his wound yet wellelled fresh, alas!

Spenser.

Himself assists to lift him from the ground,
With cotted locks, and blood that welled from out the wound.

Dryden, Ast.

From his two springs,
Pure welling out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Dambros rolls his infant stream.

Thomson, Seminar.

To WELL. v. a. To pour any thing forth.

To her people wealth they forth do well,
And health to every foreign nation.

Spenser.

WELL. n. s. [wel seems to be sometimes an adjective, though it is not always easy to determine its relations.]

1. Not sick; being in health.

Lady, I am not well, else I should answer
From a full flowing stomach. Shakespeare, 2. Lear.

In poison there is physic; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me sick.

Being sick, hath in some measure made me well. Shakespeare.

While thou art well, thou may'st do much good; but when thou art sick, thou canst not tell what thou shalt be able to do; it is not very much nor very good. Few men mind with sickness, as there are but few who by travel and a wandering life become covert.

Rip. Taylor, Guide to Devon.

Men under irregular appetites never think themselves well, so long as they fancy they might be better; then from better they must rise to best.

'Tis easy for any, when well, to give advice to them that are not.

Wake, Prep. for Death.

2. Happy.

Mark, we use
To say the dead are well. Shakespeare, 2. and Cleop.

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as welld was the landlord who could get one to be his tenant.

Caryn.

Charity is made the constant companion and perfection of all virtues; and well is that virtue where it most enters, and longest stays. Sprat, Sermon.

3. Convenient; advantageous.

This exactness is necessary, and it would be well too, if it were extended itself to common conversation.

Locke.

It would have been well for Genoa, if she had followed the example of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchase of lands in the dominions of a foreign prince.

Addison.


He followed the fortunes of that family; and was well with Henry the fourth.

Dryden.

5. Recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

I am sorry
For your displeasure; but all will sure be well. Shakespeare.

Just thoughts and modest expectations are easily satisfied. If we don't over-rate our pretensions, all will be well. Collier.

Well. adv. [wel, Gothick; well, Saxon; wel, Dutch; vel, Icelandic.]

1. Not ill; not unhappily.

Some sense, and more estate, kind hev'n
To this wel-lotted peer has given;
What then? he must have rule and sway;
Else all is wrong till he's in play.

Prior.

2. Not ill; not wickedly.

My bargains, and well-won thrift he calls interest. Shakespeare.

Then one bad act with many deeds well done
May'st cover.

Milton, P. L.

3. Skillfully; properly; in a laudable manner.

Beware and govern well.

Milton, P. L.

Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;
None can record their heavenly praise so well.

Dryden.

What poet would not mourn to see
His brother write as well as he?

Swift.

4. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully; not erroneously.

Solymon commended them for a plot so well by them laid, more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reason.

Kiadès.

The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd.

Denham.

'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally and well.

Dryden.

5. Not insussessively; not defectively.

The plain of Jordan was well watered everywhere. Genesis.

We are well able to overcome it. Num. xiii. 30.

The merchant adventurers being a strong company, and well underet with rich men, held out, bravely.

Baron.

6. To a degree that gives pleasure.

I like well, in some places, full columns upon frames of carpenters' work.

Baron.

7. With praise; favourably.

All the world speaks well of you.

Pope.

8. Well is sometimes like the French bien, a term of concession.

The knot might well be cut, but untied it could not be.

Sidney.

9. Conveniently; suitably.

Know.

In measure what the mind can well contain. Milton, P. L.

10. To a sufficient degree: a kind of slight sense.

A private caution I know not well how to sort, unless I should call it political, by no means to build too near a great neighbour.

Watson.

11. It is a word by which something is admitted as the ground for a conclusion.

Well, let's away, and say how much is done. Shakespeare.

Well, by this author's confession, a number superior are for the succession in the house of Hanover.

Swift.

12. As well as. Together with; not less than.

Long and tedious, as well as grievous and uneasy courses of physic, how necessary agree to the cure, much enfeebling the patient, and reduce him to a low and languishing state.

Blackmore.

Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Ethiopia, by the Nile, as well as of those commodities that came from the west by Alexandria.

Arabian. On Coins.

13. Well is him or me; bene est, he is happy.

Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of understanding, and that hath not slipped with his tongue.

Ecclesi. 22. v. 28.

I freed well night half the angelick name.
Milton.

15. Well enough. In a moderate degree; tolerably.

16. It is used much in expression to compose anything right, laudable, or not defective.

Antiochus understanding him not to be well-affectd to his
affairs, provided for his own safety. 2 Mac. iv. 11.
There may be safety to the well-affectd Persians; he to
which do conspire against us, a memorial of destruction.
Esth. xvi. 23.

Should a whole host at once discharge the bow,
My well-sim'd shaft with death prevents the foe.
Pope.

What well-appointed leader fronts us here? Shakespeare.
Well-apparelled April on the hea.

Of jumping, winter treats. Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.
The power of wisdom march'd before,
And ere the sacrificing thong he join'd,
Admonish'd thus his well-attending mind.
Pope.

Such musick
Before was never made,
When but of old the airs of morning sung,
Whilst the Creator great
His constellations set,
And the well-balanced world on hinges hung.
Milton, Ode.
The hammerers must first be believers,
and their master's rules
having been once made axioms to them, they mislead those
who think it sufficient to excuse them, if they go out of their
way in a well-hewn truck.

He chose a thousand horse, the flower of all
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral:
To bear him back, and share Evander's grief;
A well-becoming, but a weak relief.
Dryden.

Those opposed files,
Which lately met in the intestine shock,
And furious close of well-butchery,
Shall now, in mutual well-becoming rank,
March all one way.
Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

O'er the Elean plains, thy well-breath'd horse
Impels the flying car, and wins the course.
Dryden.

More dismal than the loud displored roar
Of brazen enginery, that ceaseless storms
The basion of a well-built city.
Philip.

He conducted his course among the same well-chosen friend-
ships and alliances with which he began it.
Addison.

My son corrupts a well-derived nature
With his indureces.
Shakespeare.

If good acrue, 'tis conferred most commonly on the base and
infamous; and only happening sometimes to well-deservers,

It grieves me he should desperately adventure the loss of his
well-deserving life.
Sidney.

What a pleasure is well-directed study in the search of
truth!
Loe.

A certain spark of honour, which rose in her well-disposed
mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone
she desired to be.
Sidney

The un possessed, the well-disposed, who both together
make much the major part of the world, are afflicted with a
due fear of these things.
South. Serin.

A clear idea is, that, to the mind hath such a full and
evident perception, as it does receive from an outward object,
operating duly on a well-disposed organ.
Locke.

Amid the main, two mighty fleets engage;
Acton surveys the well-disposed prize.
Dryden.

The ways of well-doing are in number even as many as are
the kinds of voluntary actions: so that whatsoever we do in
this world, and may do it ill, we shew ourselves therein by
well-doing to be wise.
Hooker.

The conscience of well-doing may pass for a recom pense.
Dryden.

God's grace that the day of judgment may not overtake us
unawares, but that by a patient well-doing, we may wait for
glory, honour, and immortalty.
Nelson.

God will judge every man according to his works; to them,
who by patient continuance in well-doing, endure through the
heat and burden of the day, he will give the reward of their
labour.
Rogers, Serin.

As far the spear I throw,
As flies an arrow from the well-drawn bow.
Pope.

Fair nymphs and well-dress'd youths around her shone,
But every eye was fixt on her alone.
Pope.

Such a doctrine in St. James's air.
Shou'd chance to make the well-dress'd rabble stare.
Pope.

The desires of esteem, riches, or power, makes men expose
the well-endowed opinions in fashion.
Locke.

We ought to stand firm in well-established principles, and
not be tempted to change for every difficulty.
Watts.

Echaneas sage, a venerable man!
Whose well-taught mind the present age surpass'd.

Some reliques of the true antiquity, though disignified, a well-
eyed man may happily discover.
Spenser on Ireland.

How sweet the products of a peaceful reign!
The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting strain:

The well-fill'd palace, the perpetual feast;
A land rejoicing, and a people blest.
Pope.

Turkish blood did his young hands imbrue.
From thence returning with deserv'd applause,
Against the Moors his well-blest'd sword he draws.
Dryden.

Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
Urged not thus thy haughty birth.
Walde.

A rational soul can be no more discerned in a well-form'd,
than ill-shaped infant.
Locke.

A well-formed proposition is sufficient to communicate the
knowledge of a subject.
Watts.

Oh! that I'd fly'd before the well-fought wall!
Had some distinguishing day renown'd my fall,
All Greece had paid my solemn funeral.
Pope.

Good men have a well-grounded hope in another life; and
are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of God.
Altherbury.

Let firm, well-hammer'd soles protect thy feet
Through freezing snows.
Gay, Trivia.

The camp of the heathen was strong, and well-harnessed,
and compassed round with horsemen.
1 Mac. iv. 7.

Among the Romans, who saved the life of a citizen,
were dressed in an oaken garland; but among us, this has
been a mark of such well-intentioned persons as would betray
their country.

He, full of thankful arts,
This well-invented tale for truth impress.
Dryden.

He, by enquirey, got to the well-known house of Kalander.
Sidney.

Soon as thy letters trembling I unrose,
That well-known name awakens all my woes.
Pope.

Where proud Athens rears her tow'rdly head,
With opening streets, and shining structures spread,
She past, delighted, with the well-known seats.

From a confin'd well-manag'd store,
You both employ and feed the poor.
Wallace.

A noble soul is better pleased with a zealous vindication
of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or well-manag'd court
slave, and one who is ever decent, because he is naturally
servile.
Dryden, Ded. to Jue.

Well-meaners think no harm; but for the rest,
Things said they pervert, and silence is the best.
Dryden.

By craft they may prevail on the weakness of some well-
meaning men to engage in their designs.
Rogers, Serin.

He examines that well-meant, but unfortunate, lie of the
conquest of France.
Abnibath.

A critic supposes he has done his part, if he proves
a writer to have failed in an expression; and can it be wondered
at, if the poets seem resolvent not to own themselves in any
error? for as long as one side despise a well-meant endeavour,
the other will not be satisfied with a moderate approbation.
Pope, Pref. to his Works.

Many sober, well-minded men, who were real lovers of the
peace of the kingdom, were imposed upon.
Clarendon.

Jarring inter'ests of themselves create
The according musical of a well-mix'd state.
Pope.

When the blast of winter blows,
Into the naked wood he goes;
And seeks the tusky boar to rear,
With well-mouth'd hounds, and pointed spear.
Dryden.

The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous
and uncondemred actions, is a proper guide of children, till they
grow able to judge for themselves.
Locke.

The fruits of unity, next unto the well-pleasing of God,
which is all in all, are towards those that are without the
church; the other toward those that are within.
Bacon.
WELL

The exercise of the offices of charity is always well-pleasing to God, and honourable among men. *Eccles.

A shy voice shall sound, as you do prompt mine ear;
And I will stoop and humble my intents
To your well-ordered wise directions. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

The well-proportion'd shape, and beauteous face,
Shall never more be seen by mortal eyes.
'Twas not the hasty product of a day,
But the well-ripen'd fruit of wise delay. Dryden.

Procure those that are fresh gathered, strong, smooth, and well-proportion'd. Moxon, Husbandry.

If I should instruct them to make well-running verses, they
want genius to give them strength. Dryden.

The eating of a well-seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate,
may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating,
without reference to any other end.
Instead of well-set hair, baldness.

A sharper edge'd sword, he girt about.

His well-versed shoulders.

Abraham and Sarah were old, and well-stricken in age. Gen. 21.
Many well-shaped innocent virgins are wadding like big-bellied women.

We never see beautiful and well-tasted fruits from a tree
choked with thorns and briars. Dryden, Dysfennoy.

The well-tim'd ears.

With sounding strokes divide the sparkling waves. Smith.
Wisdom's triumph is well-tim'd retreat,
As hard a science to the fair as great. Pope.

Mean time we thank you for your well-tak'd labour
Go to your rest. Shakespeare, Hamlet.
O, you are well-tim'd now; but I'll let down the pegs
that make this music.

Her well-turn'd neck she view'd,

And on her shoulders her dishevel'd hair.

Dryden.

A well-weighted judicious poem, which at first gains no more upon the world than to be just received, insinuates itself by insensible degrees into the liking of the reader.

Dryden.

He rules
On me, my bargains, and my well-won thrift,
Which he calls interest. Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

Each by turns the other's bound invade,
As, in some well-wrought picture, light and shade. Pope.

WE'LLDAY. interj. [This is a corruption of sullodeway.
See WELL-LAY. Alas.

O welladay, mistress Ford, having an honest man to your husband,
give him such cause of suspicion. Shakespeare.

Ah, welladay! I'm shent with honest smart.

Guy.

WELLBEING. n.s. [well and be.] Happiness; prosperity.

Man is not to depend upon the uncertain dispositions of men for his well-being, but only on God and his own spirit.

By Taylor, 'tisng Holy.

For whose wellbeing
So amply, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things. Milton, P. L.

The most sacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude; such as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a subject to his sovereign. From the former there is required love and honour, in recompence of being; and from the latter obedience and subjection, in recompense of protection and wellbeing.

South, Sermon.

All things are subservient to the beauty, order, and well-being of the whole.

L'Estrange.

He who does not co-operate with this holy spirit, receives none of those advantages which are perfecting of his nature, and necessary to his wellbeing.

Spectator.

WELLDOWN. adj. Not meanly descended.

One whose extraction from an antique line,
Gives hope that wellborn men may shine.

Heav'n, that wellborn souls inspires,
Prompts me through lifted swords, and rising fires,
To rush unstayed to defend the walls. Dryden.

WELLBE'D. adj. [well and bred.] Elegant of manner; polite.

None have been with admiration read,
But who, besides their learning, were wellbred,
Rosecommon.

Both the poets were wellbred and well-natur'd. Dryden.

WELLEDREW. spaniels civilly delight,
In nothing of the game they dare not bite. Pope.

WELLO'NE. interj. A word of praise.

WELDOME, thou good and faithful servant. St. Math. xxv. 32.

WE'LLFARE. n.s. [well and fare.] Happiness; prosperity.

They will seek, what's the final cause of a king? And they
will answer the people's welfare. Certainly a true answer; and as certainly an imperfect one. Holyday.

WELLFAVOUR'D. adj. [well and favour.] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

His wife seems to be wellfavour'd. I will use her as the key of the cuckold rogue's coffer. Shakespeare.

WELLHEAD. n.s. [well and head. Source: fountain; wellspring.

From dame nature's fruitful pop
Their wellsheads spring.

Holding it a point of discretion to draw water as near as I could to the well-head. Montagu, App. to Cat. p. 11.

WELLMANN'R'D. adj. [well and manner.] Polite; civil; complaisant.

By which well-manner'd and charitable expressions, I was certain of his sect before I knew him. Dryden, Ep. to the Whigs.

WELLMAN'ER. n.s. [well and mean.] One who means well.

Wellmeaners think no harm.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc.

WELLMAN'RING. adj. Having a good intention.

Only may I be allowed to be a plain and well-meaning monitor.

Killingbeck, Sermon, p. 130.

WELLMET. interj. [well and meet.] A term of salutation.

Once more to-day wellmet, distempered lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight. Shakespeare.

WELLNATURE'D. adj. [well and nature.] Grown-natured; kind.

On their life no grievous burthen lies,
Who are wellnatur'd, temperate and wise;
But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind,
Not any easy part in life can find. Dryden.

The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them were wellbred, wellnatur'd, amorous and libertine at least in their writings; it may also be in their lives.

Still with esteem no less convers'd than read;
With wit wellnatur'd, and with books well-bred.

Pope.

WELLI'GH. adj. [well and nigh.] Almost.

The same so sore annoyed has the knight.

That wellnigh choaked with the deadly stab,
His forces fail.

My feet were almost gone; my steps had wellnigh slip.

England was wellnigh ruined by the rebellion of the barons, and Ireland utterly neglected. Dryden.

Whoever shall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that wellnigh the whole of christianity is laid on the shoulders of charity alone.

Sprat, Sermon.

Notwithstanding a small diversity of positions, the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a cushion, would retain wellnigh an uniform tenacity of texture. Bentley.

WELLSPENT. adj. Passed with virtue.

They are to lie down without any thing to support them in their age, but the conscience of a wellspent youth. L'Estrange.

What a refreshment then will it be to look back upon a spent life! Calamy, Sermon.

The constant tenour of their wellspent days,
No less desired a just return of praise. Pope.

WELLSPRING. n.s. [wellspring, Sax.] Fountain; source.

The fountain and wellspring of impiety, is a resolved purpose of mind to steep in this world, what sensual profit or sensual pleasure soever the world yields. Hooker.

Understanding is a wellspring of life. Prov. xxv. 2.

WELSWILLER. n.s. [well and willer.] One who means kindly.
The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
He soon discerns; and well'red by his side
The next himself.

The gaping head flies off; a purple blood
Flows from the trunk, that weal'd in the blood.
    He sung Darius, great and good,
By too severe a fate.
Fallen from his high estate,
And well'red in his blood.

But for woman to a wrong, a slaughter,
Deform'd with wounds and weltering in gore, I know it well: Oh close this dreadful scene;
Believe me, Phlebus, I have seen too much.
Murphy.

To roll voluntarily; to wallow.

By this bedde is understande the filthy voluptuousness of the body,
Wherin the synner weltereth and wrapeth himselfe, lyke as a sowe walloweth in the styhnyke gore lytt, or in the puddell.

If a man anglit himself with vanity, or welter in filthiness like a swine, all learning, all goodness is soon forgotten.

Such hopes and such principles of earth, as these wherein she welleth from a young cow, are the immediate generation both of a slavish and tyrannous life to follow.

To WEM.* v. a. [pennam, Sax.] To corrupt; to vitiate; to spot.

The verie crounes and sceptres of best monks and princes
Bare lustice, wembde, and wandering with oblivion.

WEM.† n. s. [penn, Saxon.] A spot; a scar.
It hadde no wem, ne ryveling, or ony such thing.

Although the wound be healed, yet the wemme or scar still remaineth.

WEN. n. s. [pen, Saxon.] A fleshy or callous excessiveness, or protuberance.

Warts are said to be destroyed by the rubbing them with a green elder stick, and then burying the stick to rot in muck.
It would be tried with corns and sores, and such other excessences.

Mountains seem but so many wents and unnatural protuberances upon the face of the earth.

The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his poem; they are wents and other excessences, which belong not to the body.

A promontory wert with a griesly grace,
Stood high upon the handle of his face.

WENCH.† n. s. [Dr. Johnson refers our word to the Sax. pencele, a handmaid: Mr. Horne Tooko, to the verb pincian, to wink; wench, as he most absurdly pronounces it, being the past participle, implying therefore one that is winked at, one who may be had by a nod or a wink! — What can be a better etymon than the Sax. pencele, Goth. quens, a girl, a wenche, a woman; whence our quen? See QUEAN.]

1. A young woman.

What do I, silly wenche, know what love hath prepared for me?

Sidney.

How — how dost thou look now? Oh ill-star'd wenche!

Pale as thy smock! when we shall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heaven.

And friends will snatch at it. (Cold, cold, my girl,
Ev'ry like thy chastity.

Shakespeare, Othello.

Thou wouldst persuade her to a worse offence

Than that, whereof she did accuse her wenche.

Dunci.

2. A young woman in contempt; a strumpet.

But the rude wenche her answer'd nought at all.

Spen.

Do not pray in wenche-like words with that

Which is so serious.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Men have these ambitious fancies,

And wanton wenches read romances.

Prior.

3. A strumpet.
WER

It is not a digression to talk of bawds in discourse upon wenches.

Spectator.

To Wench. v. n. [from wench.] To frequent loose women.

They asked the knight whether he was ashamed to go a wenching at his years.

Addison.

WENCHER. n. s. [from wench.] A formicator.

He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper; no gamester, wenchier, or fop.

Grew, Cosmol.

WENCHLIKE. adj. [wench and like.] After the manner of wenches.

Huloet.

To WEND. v. n. [penban, Saxon.]

1. To go; to pass to or from. This word is now obsolete, but its preterite went is still in use.

Back to Athens shall the lovers wend.

With league, whose date till death shall never end.

Shakespeare.

They went on, and inferred, that if the world were a living creature, it had a soul.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

When the soul went to heaven;

Great hearts shall he achieve!

Arbuthnot.

2. To turn round. It seems to be an old sea term.

A ship of 800 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ship of 1100 tons; and though the greater have the double number, the lesser will turn her broadsides twice, before the greater can wend once.

Raleigh.

WENNEL. n. s. [a corrupted word for weanling.] An animal newly taken from the dam.

Finch never thy wench of water or meat.

Tennyson.

If ever ye hope far to have thee good next.

WENISH. adj. [from wend.] Having the nature of WENNY. s. n. a wen.

The incision of a wenish tumour.


Some persons, so deformed with these, have suspected them to be wenly.

Wiseman, Surgery.

WENT. pret. [See Wend and Go.]

WENT. n. s. Wey; course; path.

By wondrous skill and many hidden ways

To the three fatal sisters' house she went,

Farre under ground from tract of living went.

Spenser, F. Q.

But here my weary terms nigh over-spent

Shall breathe itself a while after so long a went.

Spenser, F. Q.

He knew the diverse went of mortal ways.

Spenser, F. Q.

WENT. pret. and part. of went.

She for joy tenderly went.

Milton.

WERE. of the verb. To be. The plural in s: persons of indicative imperfect, and all the persons of the subjunctive imperfect, except the second, which is WERT.

To give our sister to one uncircumcised, were a reproach unto us.


In infinitivs in things that are of too high a spirit, you were better pour off the first infusion, and use the latter.

Bacon.

Henry divided, as it were,

The person of himself into four parts.

Daniel, Civ. War.

As though there were any aversion in nature, or justitium imaginable in professions, this season is termed the physicians vacation.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

He had been well assured that art

And conduct were of war the better part.

Dryden.

WERE. n. s. A dam. See WEAL.

O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let some unjust riggards make wares to spoil thy beauty.

Sidney.

WERT: the second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect of To be.

Thus were heard.

O that thou wert as my brother.

B. Jouson.

All join'd, and thou of many wert but one

Dryden.

WEST. n. s. Worth, worth. Whether initial or final in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon weald, used by them in the same sense.

Gilson's Camden.

WEST. n. s. [penban, Saxon. This word is very variously written; but this orthography is nearest to the original word.] The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx.

Marry Diggon, what should him affray,

To take his own where-ever it lay;

For had his wenchand been a little wider,

He would have devoured both hither and shudder.

Cut his wenchand with thy knife.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

Matter to be discharged by expectoration must first pass into the lungs, then into the aspersa arteria, or wensand, and from thence to be coughed up and spit out by the mouth.

Wiseman.

The shaft that slightly was impress'd,

Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,

Drove through his neck without; he spurs the ground,

And the soul issues through the wensand's wound.

Dryden.

WESIL. n. s. See WESAND.

The wesi, or windpipe, we call aspersa arteria.

Bacon.

WEST. n. s. [weal, Saxon; west, Dutch.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day.

Now spurs the latest traveller apace,

To gain the timely inn.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

The moon in Jove's west was set.

Milton.

All bright Phoebus views in early morn,

Or when his evening beams the west adorn.

Pope.

WEST. adj. Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.

A mighty strong west wind took away the locusts.

Ex. x.

This shall be your west border.

Num. xxxiv. 6.

The Phenicians had great fleets; so had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther west.

Bacon.

WEST. adv. To the west of any place; more westward.

West of this forest,

In goodly form comes on the enemy.

Shakespeare.

What earth yields in India east or west.

Milton.

West from Orontes to the ocean.

Milton.

To WEST. v. n. To pass to the west; to set, as the sun.

The kote sunne began to westr.

Chaucer.

And twice hath risen, where he now doth west.

Spenser, F. Q.

WESTERING. adj. Passing to the west.

The star that rose at evening bright.

Toward heaven's descent had sloped his westering wheel.

Milton.

WESTERLY. adj. [from west.] Tending or being towards the west.

These hills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and westerly parts of England.

Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

WESTERN, adj. [from west.] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

Now fair Phoebus gan decline in huse.

His weary waggons to the western vale.

Spenser.

The western part is a continued rock.

Addison.

WESTWARD. adv. [peregrinab, Saxon.] Towards the west.

By water they found the sea westward from Pern, which is always very calm.

Abbot, Des. of the World.

The grove of sycamore,

That westward roosteth from the city side.

Shakespeare.

When westward like the sun you took your way,

And from bennighted Britain bore the day.

Dryden.
WEX

The storm flies,
From westward, when the show'ry kids arise. 

Addison.

At home then stay,
Nor westward curious take thy way.

Prior.

WESTWARDLY. adv. [from westward.] With tendency to the west.

If our love faint, and westwardly decline;
To me thou falsely thinke, and I to thee mine actions shall disguise.

Done.

WET.† n. s. [wet, M. Goth. water; weta, Icel. rain; wata, Sax. humidity; uris, Gr. rain, from ur.] Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.

Bacon.

Plants appearing weathered, stubby, and curled, is the effect of inimodrate wet.

WET.† adj. [wet, Sax. See the substantive.]
1. Humid; having some moisture adhering; opposed to dry.

They are wet with the showers of the mountains. Job, xxiv.

The souls of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going wet-shod to those that use it not, affecteth both.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Fishermen who know the place that is wet and dry, have gotten unto seven of these valley peculiar names.

Brown.

2. Rainy; watery.

Wet weather seldom hurts the most unwise.

Dryden.

To WET. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To humectate; to moisten; to make to have moisture adherent.

Better learn of him, that learned be,
And have been watered at the muse's well;
And sate the little plants, that lowly dwell.

Spenser.

A drop of water running swiftly over straw, weteth not.

Baron.

Wet the thirsty earth with falling showers.

Milton.

2. To moisten with drink.

Let's drink the other cup to wet our whistle, and so sing away all our thoughts.

Walton, Angler.

WETHER. n. s. [wether, Saxon; weder, Dutch.] A ram castrated.

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

He doth not apprehend how the tail of an weatherouth outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound.

Brown, Fulg. Err.

Although there be naturally of horses, bulls, or rams, more males than females; yet artificially, that is, by making gelding, oxen, and weathers, there are fewer.

Grault.

When Blowzelind exple’d, the weather's bell
Before the drooping flock toll’d forth her horn.

Gay.

It is much more difficult to find a fat weather, than if half that species were fairly knocked on the head.

Swift.

WEATNESS. n. s. [from wet.] The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.

The wetness of these bottoms often spoils the corn.

Martinere, Hub.

WETSHOOD.† adj. [wet and shed.] Wet over the shoes.

The valley all did swimme with streames of blood,
So great that time a slaughter was there made;
It staineth the mightie moouths of Nilsus flood,
And on the shores you might blood wetshod wade.

Mir. for Mag. p. 183.

To WEX. v. a. [corrupted from wax by Spenser, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden.] To grow; to increase.

WHÀ

She first taught man a woman to obey;
But when her son to man's estate did wear,
She it surrender'd.

Spenser.

She trod a weaving moon, that soon would wax,
And drinking borrow'd light, he fell'd again.

Dryden.

Counting sev'n from moon,
'Twixt Venus' hour, and in the weaving moon.

Dryden.

WEàN. n. s. [See Wesand.] The windpipe.

Air is insinuable, and by the rough artery, or weand, conducted into the lungs.

Brown, Fulg. Err.

To WHACK.† v. a. To strike; a word used in some parts of the north, and apparently a corruption of thwack.

WHALE. n. s. [haple, Sax.; balena, Latin.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.

Genesis.

Bar'd up with ribs of whale-bone, she did loose
None of the whale's length, for it reach'd her knees.

Bishop Corbet.

The greatest whale that swims the sea,
Does instantly my pow'r obey.

Swift.

WHÀLEBONE.† n. s. [whale and bone.] The fin of a whale; the fin of a whale cut and used in making stays.

Ash.

WHÀLY. adj. [See Whal.] Marked in streaks: properly wale.

A bearded goat, whose rugged hair,
And wally eyes, the sign of jealousy,
Was like the person's self, whom he did bear.

Spenser, F. Q.

WHàM. n. s.

The whame, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging, but by their bombilious noise, or tickling them in sticking their nits on the hair.

Derham.

WHàNG.† n. s. [whangle, Sax.] A thong; a leather thong. A word used in several parts of the north.

To WHANG.† v. a. [from the noun.] To beat; perhaps with thongs. North.

Grose.

WHà.† n. s. A blow: a low expression. The Cornish term is whaf. In Scotland, warf is a blunt or edgeless stroke. See Calander's Two Anc. Poems, p. 138.


WHàRE.† n. s. [warf, Swedish; weef, Dutch.] Mr. H. Tookes pronounces our word the past participle of the Sax. hýppan, pyppan, 'ambire, projeere. Serenius derives it from the Icel. hvefrsf, in gyrum agitate, noticing hroppa, Sax. crepido litoris, a form circulari sice diet.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of landing or emptying vessels; a quay, or key.

Duller should'st thou be, than the fat weed,
That roots itself in case on Lether's wharf.

Would'st thou not stir in this.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

There were not in London used so many wharfs, or keys, for the landing of merchants' goods.

Child on France.

WHàRFAGE. n. s. [from wharf.] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHàRPINGER.† n. s. [from wharf.] One who attends a wharf.

Boat-takers and wharfnagers ought to be diligent to provide for the transport of the provisions where ordered.

Maidman, Nav. Spec. (1691) p. 112.
WHAT

**WHAT.** Pronoun. [hypus, Saxon; test, Dutch.]

1. That which: pronoun indefinite.

*What* you can make her do,
I am content to look on; *what* to speak,
I am content to hear.


Drayton.

*He's* with a superstitious fear not aw'd,
For *what* befalls at home, or *what* abroad.

Dryden.

*It can be no more sin to ask God grants.*

Kettlewell.

*As satire on one of the common stamp, never meets with the approbation, as *what* is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an eminence.*

Addison.

*Mark what it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he expresses.*

Locke.

*If any thing be stated in a different manner from what you like,* tell me freely.

Pope to Swift.

*Whatever commodities lie under the greatest discouragements from England, those are *what* they are most industrious in cultivating.*

Swift.

2. Which part.

If we rightly estimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we shall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour.

Locke.

*Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.*

I tell thee *what,* corporal, I could tear her.

Shakespeare.

4. Which of several.

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or last, produceth *what* kind of effect.

Bacon.

*See what natures accompany what colours; for by that you shall induce colours by producing those natures.*

Bacon.

*Shew what aliment is proper for that intention, and what intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution.*

Arbuthnot.

5. An interjection by way of surprise or question.

*What!* canst thou not forbear me half an hour?

Therefore be wiser, and dig my grave thyself.

Shakespeare.

*What* if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers?

Dryden, * Juven.*


*What though a child may be able to read; there is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifices, did this make sacrifice of no effect?*

Hooker.

What though none live my innocence to tell,
I know it; truth may own a generous pride,
I clear myself, and care for none beside.

Dryden.

7. *What Time,* *What day.* At the time when; on the day when.

*What day the genial ange o our sire*

Brought her, more lovely than Pandora.

Milton, P. L.

Then balmy sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest,

*What time the more mysterious visions brings,*

While purer trembling spread their golden wings.

Pope.

Me sole the daughter of the deep address'd,

*What time with hunger plo'd, my absent mates*

Roam'd the wild isle in search of rural caves.

Pope.


*What art thou,*

That here 'n desert hast thy habitance?

Spenser.

*What's* it to thee if he neglect thy turn,

Or without spices lets thy body burn?

*What'ere* I beg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st

More than requisite: and *what* of this?

Spenser.

*What* is it mention'd now?

Dryden.

*What one of a hundred of the scions bigots in all parties ever examined the tenets he is so stiff in?*

Locke.

*When any new thing comes in their way, children ask the common question of a stranger, *what* is it?*

Locke.

9. To how great a degree, used either interrogatively or indefinitely.

*Am I so much deform'd?*

Dryden.

10. It is sometimes used for *whatever.*

*Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the derision of his suspicions, or what it was, certain it is, that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main errors in his nature.*

Bacon.

11. It is used adverbially for partly; in part.

The enemy having his country wasted, *what* by himself, and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place.

Spenser.

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the swain, *what* with the gallow, and *what* with poverty, I am custom shrunken.

Shakespeare.

*The year before, he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles.*

Knolles, *Hist. of the Turks.*

*When they came to cast up the profit and loss, *what* betwixt force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well, if he can but get off.*

L'Estrange.

*What* with carrying apples, grapes, and fowle, he finds himself in a hurry.

L'Estrange.

*What* with the benefit of their situation, the art and parsimony of their people, they have grown so considerable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes.

Temple.

*They live a popular life, and then what for business, pleasures, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflection.*

Norris.

*If these halfeunce should gain admittance, in no long space of time, *what* by the clandestine practices of the royaer, *what* by his own counterfeiters and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled.*

Swift.


*What ho!* thou genius of the clime, *what ho!*

Ly'st thou a-sleep beneath these hills of snow?

Dryden.

*Stretch out thy lazy limbs.*


*If thee lest to holden chat*

With seely shepherds' swayne,

Come downe, and learne the little what,

Thus Thomalin can say.


*Such homely what as serves the simple clown.*

Spenser, *F. Q.*


15. *Whatsoever* is not now in use.

16. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically.

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,

Castles, and whatsoever, and to be

Out of the king's protection.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VIII.*

Whatsoever is first in the invention, is last in the execution.

Hammond.

*If thence he 'scape into whatsoever world.*

Milton, P. L.

*In whatsoever shape he lurk I'll know.*

Milton, P. L.

Wisdely restoring whatsoever grace

It lost by change of times, or tongues or place.

Denham.

*Holy rites abound in accounts of this nature, as much as any other history whatsoever.*

Addison, *Fresher.*

*No contrivance, no prudence whatsoever can deviate from his scheme without leaving us worse than it found us.*

Atterbury.

*Thus whatsoever successive duration shall be bounded at one end, and be all past and present, must come infinitely short of infinity.*

Bentley, *Sermon.*

*Whatsoever is read differs as much from what is reported without book, as a copy does from an original.*

Swift.

*I desire nothing, I press nothing upon you, but to make the most of human life, and to aspire after perfection in whatsoever state of life you chuse.*

Law.

2. Any thing, be it what it will.

*Whatsoever* our literary hath more than their's, they cut it off.

Hooker.
WHEAT. [p. l. From Weal. A pasteule; a small swelling filled with matter. Riew.]

WHEAT, n. s. [Cereal, Sax.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.

WHEATEN, adj. [From wheat.] Made of wheat.

WHEATEAR, n. s. [Comasine, Latin.] A small bird very delicate.

WHEATPLUM, n. s. A sort of plum.

To WHEEL, v. a. [Of this word I can find no etymology, though used by good writers. Locke seems to mention it as a cant word. Dr. Johnson.]

— It is no cant word; and is apparently derived from the Saxon wheelan, seduce.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.

Huldreks.

His sire, from Mars his forge sent to Minerva's schools To learn the unlycky art of wheeling tools.

Dryden.

He that first brought the word shan, or wheel, in use, put together as he thought fit, ideas he made it stand for.

Locke.

A laughing, toying, wheeling, whimpering she.

Rowe.

She shall make him amble on a gossip's message.

The world has never been prepared for these trifles by preface, wheeling or troubled with excuses.

Pope.

Johnny wheel'd, threaten'd, fowl'd, Till 'fll's his all her trinkets pawn'd.

Swift.

WHEELER, n. s. [From wheel.] One who wheeled.

WHEEL, n. s. [Cereal, Sax., wheel, Dutch; hol, Icel. from hol, albus. Serenius.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

It hath an apetalous flower, disposed into spikes; each of them consists of many stamens which are included in a squamose flower-cup, having awns: the point rises in the centre, which afterwards becomes an oblong seed, convex on one side, but furrowed on the other: it is farinaceous, and inclosed by a coat which before was the flower-cup: these are produced singly, and collected in a close spike, being attached to an indented axis. The species are:

1. White or red wheat, without awn.
2. Red wheat, in some places called Kentish wheat.
5. Conic wheat. 6. Grey wheat, and in some places duck-bill wheat and grey pollard.
7. Polish wheat.
8. Many eared wheat.
9. Summer wheat.
10. Naked barley.
11. Long-grained wheat.
13. White eared wheat with long awns.

Of all these sorts cultivated in this country, the conic wheat is chiefly preserved, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other; but the seeds of all should be annually changed; for if they are sown on the same farm, they will not succeed so well as when the seed is brought from a distant country.

M. Miller.

He mildews the white wheat, and hurts the poor creature of the earth.

Shakespeare, E. Lear.

Reuben went in the days of wheat-harvest.

Gen. xxxv.

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect; upon his head a Garland of wheat and rye.

Pearsam.

Next to rice is wheat; the bran of which is highly acceptable.

Arabidot on dimenta.

The damsels laughing fly: the giddy clown.

Gay.

Again upon a wheat-sheat drops adown.

Gay.

WHEATEN. adj. [From wheat.] Made of wheat.

Of wheaten flour shalt thou make them.

Exod. xxix.

Here summer in her wheaten gisland crown'd.

Addison.

The name of wheaten bread is in London.

Arabidot.

His task it was the wheaten loaves to lay, And from the banquet take the bowls away.

Pope.

There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheaten straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly so much tax of the straw hats.

Swift.

WHEATSEED. n. s. [Cereal, Latin.] A small bird very delicate.

What cook would lose her time in picking larks, wheatens, and other small birds?

Swift.

WHEATSMITH. n. s. A sort of plumber.

Ainsworth.

To WHEEL, v. n. [From the noun.]

1. To move on wheels.

Who sees a clock moving in every part, A swelling pinion, and a wheeling cart, But thinks, that reason, ere it came to pass, The first impulsive cause and mover was.

Sir J. Davies, Orator.

2. To turn on an axis.
WHE

The moon carried about the earth always shows the same side to us, not once wheeling upon her own center. Bentley.

3. To revolve; to have a rotary motion.
   The course of justice wheel'd about,
   And left thee but a very prey to time. Shakespeare.

4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.
5. To fetch a compass.

Spies
Held me in chase, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. Shakespeare, Coriol.

You my Myrmidons,
Mark what I say, attend me where I wheel. Shakespeare.
Continually wheeling about, he kept them in such strait, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horse. Knolles.

He at hand provokes
His rage, and plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheel as he wheels. Dryden.

With a great watch; these other wheel the north:
Our circuit meets full west: as flame part sea,
Half wheeling to the shield, half to the spear. Milton, P. L.

Now smoothly steers through air his rapid flight,
Then wheeling down the steep of heart he flies
And draws a radiant circle o'er the skies. Pope.

6. To roll forward.

* Thunder
Must wheel on the earth, devouring where it rolls. Milton, P. L.

To WHEEL. v. a. To put into a rotary motion; to make to whirl round.

Heav'n's roll'd
Her motions, as the great fire Mover's hand
First wheels their course. Milton, P. L.

WHEELBARROW. n. s. [wheel and barrow.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

Carry bottles in a wheelbarrow upon rough ground, but not filled full, but leave some air. Bacon, King.
Pippins did in wheelbarrows abound. King.

WHEELER. n. s. [from wheel.] A maker of wheels.

After local names, the most have been derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Brasier, Wheeler, Wright. Camden.

WHEELWRIGHT. n. s. [wheel andwright.] A maker of wheel-carriages.

It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the wheelwrights. Mortimer.

WHEELY. adj. [from wheel.] Circular; suitable to rotation.

Hinds exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected grinder. Philips.

WHEEL. v. n. [heepson, Saxon.] To breathe with noise.

The constriction of the trachea straightens the passage of the air, and produces the wheezing in the asthma. Flyger.

It is easy to run into ridicule the best descriptions, when once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he wheezes at his own dull jest. Dryden.

The knowing dog runs mad; the wheezing swine
With coughs is check'd. Dryden, Virg.

Prepare balsamick cups, to wheezing lungs
Medical, and short-breath'd. Philips.

Wheezing asthma loth to stir. Swift.

WHELK. n. s. [See To WELK.]

1. An inequality; a protuberance.
   His face is all bubbles, and wheals, and knobs, and flames of fire. Shakespeare, Hen. V.

2. A pustule. [See WEAL.]

WHELRED.* See WELKED.

WHELKY.* adj. [from whelk.] Embossed; protuberant; rounded.

Weath the wheelky pearls esteemeth he,
Which are from Indian seas brought far away. Spencer, Virg. Gnat.

WHEL. v. a. [Hindian, M. Goth. wigma, (or hulma,) Iceal. tegere. Serenius.]

1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury.

Glorious mischief which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many wheeled in deadly pain. Spencer.

On those cursed engines triple row,
They saw them wheeled, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountainsbury'd deep. Milton, P. L.

So the sad offence deserves,
Piling'd in the deep for ever let me see,
Wheeled under seas. Addison.

Discharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of the mountains under which the poets say, the giants and men of the earth are wheeled. Pope.

Deplore
The wheezing billow and the faithless ear.

2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it. Wheeled some things over them, and keep them there. Mortimer.

WHHELP. n. s. [welp; Dutch; huelpar, Icelandic; wulfr, Swedish.]

1. The young of a dog; a puppy.
   They call'd us, for our fierceness, English dogs.
Now, like their wheelpet, we crying run away. Shakespeare.

Whelpa come to their growth within three quarters of a year. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to see as generally believed; but as we have elsewhere declared, it is rare that their eyes-licht open until the twelfth day. Brown.

2. The young of any beast of prey.

The lion's whelp shall be to himself unknown. Shakespeare.

Those unlearn'd bear whelps.

Those unlearn'd bear whelps. Donne.


The young whelp of Talbot's raging brood
Did fling his puny sword in Frenchmen's blood. Shakespeare.


Slave, I will strike your soul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with such a face: You whelp. B. Jonson, Catullus.

That awkward whelp, with his money-bags, would have made his entrance. Addison, Guardian.

To WHHELP. v. n. To bring young. Applied to beasts, generally beasts of prey.

A lioness hath whelped in the streets,
And grwaes have yawn'd. Shakespeare, 1st. Corss.

In their palaces,

Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters whelp'd and
And stab'd. Milton, P. L.

In a bitch ready to whelp, we found four puppies. Boyle.

WHEN. adv. [whan, Gothick; hýanne, Sax. wanne, Dutch.]

1. At the time that.

Divers curious men judged that one Theodosius should succeed, when indeed Theodosius did.

One who died several ages ago, raises a secret fondness and benevolence for him in our minds, when we read his story. Addison.

2. At what time? interrogatively.

When was it she last walk'd? —
Since his majesty went into the field. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

If there's a power above us,
And that there is all nature erics alond,
Through all her works; he must delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in must be happy,
But when? or where? —

Addison.

3. Which time.

I was adopted heir by his consent,
Since when, his oath is broke. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

4. After the time that.

When I have once handed a report to another, how know I how he may improve it? 
Geo. of the Tongue.

5. At what time.

ADDISON.
She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her unhap.

God doth in publick prayer respect the solemnity of places
where his name should be called on amongst his people.

In every land we have a larger space,
Where we with green adorn our fairy bowers.

In Lydia born,
Where plenteous harvests the fat fields adorn.
The solid parts, where the fibres are more close and compacted.

2. At what place?

Where were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Cloid d’er the head of your lov’d Lycidas?

Ah! where was Eloise?

3. At the place in which.

Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherished by her child-like duty,
I now am full resolv’d to take a wife.

4. Any Where. At any place.

Those subterranean waters were universal, as a dissolution
of the exterior earth could not be made any where but it would fall into waters.

5. Where, like here and there, has in composition a kind of pronounal signification: as, whereof, of which.

6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in use.

He shall find no where safe to hide himself.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind,
Thou lovest here, a better where to find, Shakespeare, K. Lear.

WHEY. adv. [where and about.]

1. Near what place? as, whereabout did you lose what you are seeking?

2. Near which place.

Thou farm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prone of my whereabout. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

3. Concerning which.

The greatness of all actions is measured by the worthiness
of the subject from which they proceed, and the object whereabout they are conversant: we must of necessity, in both respects, acknowledge that this present world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the duties of religion.

WHEREA’S. adv. [where and as.]

1. When on the contrary.

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most
notoriously ignorant; whereas true zeal should always begin
with true knowledge.

The allment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; whereas
animals live upon very different sorts of substances, Arbuthnot.

2. At which place. Obsolete.

They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghosts in torrents fry.

Prepare to ride unto St. Albans’s,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to go.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

3. The thing being so that. Always referred to something different.

Whereas we read so many of them so much commended,
some for their mild and merciful disposition, some for their
virtuous severity, some for integrity of life; all these were the fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the word of God.

Whereas all bodies seem to work by the communication of their natures, and impressions of their motions; the diffusion
of species visible seventh to participate more of the former,
and the species audible of the latter.

Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty, the special
nature of this war with Spain, if made by sea, is like to be a lucrative war.

Whereas seeing requires light, a free medium, and a right
line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, immured, and by
curve lines.

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their number is already swoln to five.

Baker on Learning.

4. But on the contrary.
One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which is showered down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth; another fancy is that the earth will ere long be washed away by rains, and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry land; whereas by this distribution of matter, continual provision is ever made for the supply of bodies. Woodward.

Wherefore? adv. [where and or.] 1. At which.
This he thought would be the fittest resting place, till we might go further from his mother's story; whereas he was no less angry, and ashamed, than desirous to obey Zelma.

Sidney.

This is, in man's conversion unto God, the first stage of his race towards heaven beginneth. Hooker.

Wherefore I walk'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. Milton, P. L.

When we have done any thing whereas they are displeased, if they have no reason for it, we should seek to rectify their mistakes about it, and inform them better. Keillouwell.

2. At what? as, whereas are you offended?

Whereby? adv. [where and by.] 1. By which.

But even that, you must confess, you have received of her, and so are rather gratefully to thank her, than to press any further, till you bring something of your own, whereby to claim it.

Sidney.

Prevent those evils whereby the hearts of men are lost. Hooker.

You take my life,
When you do take the means whereby I live. Shakespeare.

If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince whereby he was a king, he may refresh himself by considering all that is left him, whereby he is a man. Bp. Taylor.

This is the most rational and most profitable way of learning languages, and whereby we may best hope to give account to God of our youth spent herein. Milton on Education.

Milton.

This delight they take in doing of mischief, whereby I mean the pleasure they take to put any thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced disposition. Locke.

2. By what? as, whereby wilt thou accomplish thy design?

Wherever? adv. [where and ever.] At whatsoever place.

Which to svent on him they nearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they bought him find. Spenser.

Him serve, and fear!

Of other creatures, as he please best,
Wherever plac'd, let him dispose. Milton, P. L.

Not only to the sons of Abraham's loins,
Success shall be preserv'd; but to the sons
Of Abraham's faith, wherever through the world. Milton, P. L.

Where'er thy navv spreads her canvases wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all she brings.

The climate, about thirty degrees, may pass for the Hesperides of our age, whatever or where'er the other was. Temple.

He cannot but love virtue, wherever it is: Atterbury.

Wherever he hath receded from the Mosleick account of the earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact. Woodward.

Wherever Shakespeare has invented, he is greatly below the novelist; since the incidents he has added are neither necessary nor probable.

Shakespeare Illustrated.

Wherefore? adv. [where and for.] 1. For which reason.

The ox and the ass desire their food, neither purpose they unto themselves any end wherefore. Hooker.

There is no cause wherefore we should think God more decisive to manifest his favour by temporal blessings than others as to the distribution of matter. Hooker.

Shall I tell you why?
— Ay, sir; and wherefore; for, they say, every why hath a wherefore. Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

2. For what reason?

Wherefore pass this goodly company,
As if they saw some wonder of our monument? Shakespeare.

O wherefore was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? Milton, S. A.

Wherein adv. [where and in.] 1. In which.

Whenever ye were your appeal denied?

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Try waters by weight, whereas you may find some difference, and the lighter account the better. Bacon.

Heaven
It is as the book of God before thee set,
Wherein to read his wonderful works. Milton.

Too soon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compact, whereas we
Must bile the stroke of that long threaten'd wound. Milton.

This the happy morn.

Wherein the Son of heaven's Eternal King,
Our great redemption from above did bring!

Milton.

Had they been treated with more kindness, and their questions answered, they would have taken more pleasure in improving their knowledge, whereas there would be still newness. Locke.

Their treaty was finished, wherein I did them several good offices, by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a visit. Swift.

There are times wherein a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. Swift.

2. In what?

They say, wherein have we wearied him? Malachi.

Whereinto? adv. [where and into.] Into which.

Where's the palace, whereinto foul things Sometimes intrude not? Shakespeare, Othello.

Another disease is the putting forth of wild oats, wherein corn oftentimes degenerates. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

My subject does not oblige me to point forth the place whereinto this water is now retreaded. Woodward.

Whereiness. n. s. [from where.] Ubiquity; imperfect locality.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a whereiness, and is next to nothing. Grew, Cosmol.


A thing wherein the church hath, ever sinned the first beginning, repai'd singular commodity. Hooker.

I do not find the certain numbers wherein their armies did consist. Davies on Ireland.

'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in such a project, wherein I have not had the least hint from any of my predecessors, the poets. Dryden.


How this world, when wherein created. Milton.

3. Of what? interrogatively; as, wherein was the house built?

Where's? adv. [where and on.] 1. On which.

As for those things wherein, or else wherewith, superstition worketh, polluted they are by such abuse. Hooker.

Infected be the air wherein they ride. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

So looks the strand, wherein th' imperious flood
Has left a witness'd usurpation. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

He liv'd in an age wherein he trod. Milton, P. L.

2. On what? as, whereon did he sit?


That short revenge the man may overtake,
On where he be, and soon upon him light. Spenser.

Poor naked wretches, wherein soever you are,
That hide the peltling of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads defend you
From reasons such as these? Shakespeare, K. Lear.

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, wherein met. Milton, P. L.

2. To what place soever. Not proper.

Can misery no place of safety know?

The noise pursues me wherein soever I go. Dryden.
WHERETHOUGH. * adv. [where and through.] Through
  which.
  Wherethorough all the people went. 
  Wink. xii. 8.
WHERETO. * adv. [where and to, or unto.]
WHEREINTO. 3 adv. [where and into.]

1. To which.
  She bringeth forth no kind of creature, whereto she is want-
  ing that in which is needful.
  Hooker.
  
  What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that first place
  both of credit and obedience is due; the next wherewithal
  is whatsoever man may necessarily conclude by force of
  reason; after these, the voice of the church succeedeth.
  Hooker.

  I hold an old accustom'd feast.
  Whereof I have invited many a guest.
  Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.
  Whereto the Almighty answer'd, not displeas'd. 
  Milton.

  To what? to what end? as, whereto is this
  expence?
WHEREupon. adv. [where and upon.] Upon which.
  The townsmen mutinied, and sent to Essex; wherewithal
  he came thither.
  Clarendon.
  Wherupon there had arisen a war betwixt them, if the earl
  of Desmond had not been sent into England.
  Davies.

WHEREWITH. ♠ adv. [where and with, or withal.]
WHEREWITHAL. ♠ adv. with.

1. With which.
  As for those things wherewith superstition worketh, polluted
  they are.
  Hooker.
  Her bliss is all in pleasure and delight, Wherewith she makes her lovers drunken.
  Spenser.
  Northumberland, thou ladder wherewithal.
  The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne. 
  Shakespeare.
  In regard of the troubles wherewithal this king was distressed
  in England, this inquiry was not of sufficient strength to make an
  entire conquest of Ireland. 
  Davies on Ireland.
  Builders of Babel, still with vain design,
  New Babel, had they wherewithal, would build. 
  Milton.
  You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination
  to pay you his obligations, if he had wherewithal ready about
  him.
  The prince could save from such a number of spoils,
  wherewithal to carry on his wars abroad.
  Donn.
  The frequency, warmth and affection, wherewithal they are
  provided.
  Rogers, Germ.
  But it is impossible for a man, who, openly declares against
  religion, to give any reasonable security that he will not be
  false and cruel, whenever a temptation offers, which he values
  more than he does the power wherewithal he was trusted.
  Swift.

  If the salt hath lost its savour wherewithal shall it be salted?
  St. Matth. v. 13.

3. I know that wherewithal is ever used in question.
Dr. Johnson. — It is.
  Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? Even by
  ruling himself after Thy word.
  Psalms cxix.

To WHER'RET. * v. a. [Corrupted, I suppose,
  from ferret. Dr. Johnson. — Sereninius refers it to the
  Germ. wirren, to throw into confusion, to disturb.]

1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease. A low colloquial
  word.
  Don't keep where'ting me with your nonsense.
  Bickerstaff, Love in a Village.

2. To give a box on the ear.
  Ainworth.

WHER'RET. ♠ n. s. A box on the ear.
  Then there's your source, your wherret, and your dowit,
  Tugs on the hair, &c.
  Beam. and Fl. Nice Favour.
  How meekly
  This other fellow here receives his wherret.
  * Beam. and Fl. Nice Favour.

WHERRY. * n. s. [Of uncertain derivation. Dr.
  Johnson. — The name wherry is very ancient, and
  by the Romans was expressed uaria. Bryant,
  Obs. on Rowley.] A light boat used on rivers.
  And falling down into a lake,
  Which him up to the neck doth take,
  His fury somewhat it doth slake,
  He calleth for a ferry;
  What was his club he made his boat,
  And in his oaken cup doth float,
  As safe as in a wherry.
  Let the vessel split on shelves, with the freight enrich themselves:
  Safe within my little wherry
  All their madness makes me merry. 
  Swift.

To WHERET. v. a. [hpeccan, Saxon; wetten, Dutch.]

1. To sharpen by attrition.
  Fool, thou wherret a knife to kill thyself.
  Shakespeare, Rich. III.
  Thou bid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
  Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,
  To stab at half an hour of my frail life. 
  Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

  This visitation
  Is but to whet thy almost blunted purpose. Shakespeare, Hamlet.
  Unsophisticated virtil, rubbed on the whetted blade of a
  knife, will not impair its colour.
  Boyle.
  There is the Roman slave whetting his knife, and listening.
  Addison on Italy.

  Eloquence, smooth and cutting, is like a razor whetted with
  oil.
  Swift.

2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious: it is used
  with on and forward, but improperly.
  Peace, good queen,
  O whet not on these too furious peers;
  For blessed are the peace-makers.
  Shakespeare.
  Since Cassius first did whet me against Caesar,
  I have not slept.
  Shakespeare, Jul. Cesa.
  I will whet on the king.
  Shakespeare, K. John.
  He favoured the Christian merchants; and the more to whet
  him forwaed, the base had cunningly insinuated into his ac-
  quaintance one Mulemabe.
  Knolles.
  Let not thy deep bitterness beget
  Careless despair in me; for that will whet
  My mind to scorn.
  Donne.
  The cause why onions, salt, and pepper, in baked meats, move
  appetite, is by vellication of those nerves; for motion
  wcketteth.
  Bacon, Nat. Hist. A disposition in the king began to be discovered, which,
  nourished and whetted on by bad counsellors, proved the blot
  of his times; which was the crushing treasure out of his sub-
  jects' purses, by penal laws.
  Bacon, Hen. VII.
  "Tis sad that we should sacrifice the church's peace to the
  whetting and inflaming of a little vain curiosity."
  Dec. of Chr. Piety.

  Great contemporaries whet and cultivate each other.
  Dryden.
  Himself invented first the shining share,
  And whetted human industry by care;
  Nor suffer'd sloth to rust his active reign.
  Dryden.

WHET. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of sharpening.

2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.
  An ivy's table is a certain whet;
  You would not think how heartily he'll eat.
  Dryden.
  He assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention
  sips, drams, and whetts.
  Spectator.

WHETHER. * adv. [hpe-sip, Saxon; Æthar, M.
  Goth.] A particle expressing one part of a dis-
  junctive question in opposition to the other: an-
  swered by or.

  So they, we have likewise a publick form, how to serve
  God both morning and evening, whether sermons may be bad
  or no.
  Hooker.

  Resolve whether you will or no. 
  Shakespeare, Rich. III.
  Perkins's three counsellors registered themselves sanctuary-
  man; and whether upon pardon obtained, or continuance with-
  in the privilege, they were not proceeded with.
  Bacon.
WHI

WHICH.† pron. [hye, Saxon; welk, Dutch: huiskiks, M. Goth. a hwe, quid, et leiks, similis. Serenius.]

1. The pronoun relative; relating to things.

The apostles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometimes the harvest or earnest of that which is to come.

Hooker.

In destructions by deluge, the remnant which hap to be reserved are ignorant.

Bacon.

To which their want of judging abilities, add also their want of opportunity to apply to such consideration as may let them into the true goodness and evil of things, which are qualities which seldom display themselves to the first view.

South. Serv.

The queen of furies by her side is set, And snatcheth from their mouth the untested meat, Which, if they touch, her hissing snakes she nears.

Dryden.

After the several earths, consider the parts of the surface of this globe which is barren, as sand and rocks.

Locke.

2. It had formerly sometimes the before it.

Do they not blaspheme that worthy name, by the which ye are called?

Jas. ii. 7.

3. It formerly was used for who, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's prayer.

The Almighty, which giveth wisdom to whomsoever it pleaseth him, did, for the good of his church, stay those anger affections.

Hooker.

Do you hear, sir, of a battle?

— Every one hears that.

Which can distinguish sound.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Had I been there, which am a silly woman,
The soldiers should have told me on their pikes,
Before I would have granted to that act. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

4. The genitive of which, as well as of who, is whose: but where, as derived from which, is scarcely used but in poetry.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste.

Milton, Parv. I.

5. It is sometimes a demonstrative: as, take which you will.

What is the night?

— Almost at odds with morning, which is which. Shakespeare.

6. It is sometimes an interrogative: as, which is the man?

Which of you convinceth me of sin?

St. John, vii. 46.

For which of these works do ye stone me?

St. John x. 32.

Two fair twins.

Whichever of these he takes, and how often soever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of such dilation than at first setting out.

Locke.

WHIFF.† n. s. [chivyth, Welsh. Dr. Johnson.

This is Junius's derivation; and he renders the Welsh word "flatus subitus et vehemens." Our old lexicography has "wifty, vapor." Prompt. Parv. This, I suppose, is the same word.] A blast; a puff of wind.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

If some unsavory which betray the crime,

Invent a quarrel straight.

Dryden.

Three pipes after dinner he constantly smokes.

And seasons his whiffs with impertinent jibes.

Prior.

Nick pulled out a boatswain's whistle: upon the first whiff the tradesmen came jumping in.

Arbuthnot.

To Whiff. v. a. To consume in whiffs; to emit with whiffs, as in smoking.

The gourmand sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch, and stuffs himself in Nicotian incense to the idol of his vain insatiate appetite.

By. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.