

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôl 299—pôund 313—dîn 466, THIS 469.

- UNWARRANTABLY, ùn-wôr'rân-tâ-blé, *ad.* Unjustifiably.
- UNWARRANTED, ùn-wôr'rân-téd, *a.* Not ascertained, uncertain.
- UNWARY, ùn-wâ'rê, *a.* Wanting caution, imprudent, hasty, precipitate; unexpected.
- UNWASHED, ùn-wôsh't, *a.* Not washed, not cleansed by washing.
- UNWASTED, ùn-wâ'stéd, *a.* Not consumed, not diminished.
- UNWASTING, ùn-wâ'sting, *a.* 410. Not growing less.
- UNWAYED, ùn-wâ'dê, *a.* Not used to travel.
- UNWEAKENED, ùn-wê'knd, *a.* 103. 359. Not weakened.
- UNWEAPONED, ùn-wê'p'nd, *a.* 103. 359. Not furnished with offensive arms.
- UNWEARABLE, ùn-wê'rê-â-bl, *a.* Not to be tired.
- UNWEARIED, ùn-wê'rîd, *a.* 282. Not tired, not fatigued; indefatigable, continual, not to be spent.
- To UNWEARY, ùn-wê'rê, *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.
- UNWED, ùn-wê'd, *a.* Unmarried.
- UNWEDGEABLE, ùn-wê'djâ-bl, *a.* Not to be cloven.
- UNWEEDED, ùn-wé'déd, *a.* Not cleared from weeds.
- UNWEEPED, ùn-wé'p't, *a.* 370. Not lamented. *Now Unwept.*
- UNWEETING, ùn-wé'ting, *a.* 410. Ignorant, unknowing.
- UNWEIGHED, ùn-wâ'dê, *a.* Not examined by the balance; not considerate, negligent.
- UNWEIGHING, ùn-wâ'ing, *a.* 410. Inconsiderate, thoughtless.
- UNWELCOME, ùn-wê'l'kûm, *a.* Not pleasing, not grateful.
- UNWELL, ùn-wê'l, *a.* Not in perfect health.
- ↳ This word has very properly been added to Johnson by Mr Mason, who quotes for it the authority of Lord Chesterfield. Its real use, however, is a sufficient authority, for it expresses a state of body but too common, that of being neither well nor ill, but between both. If I remember rightly, the first time I heard this word was when I was in Ireland; and I have ever since admired the propriety of it.
- UNWEPT, ùn-wé'p't, *a.* Not lamented, not bemoaned.
- UNWET, ùn-wét, *a.* Not moist.
- UNWHIPPED, ùn-hwî'p't, *a.* 359. Not punished, not corrected.
- UNWHOLESOME, ùn-hwô'lê'sûm, *a.* Insalubrious, mischievous to health; corrupt, tainted.
- UNWIELDILY, ùn-wé'l'dê-lê, *ad.* Heavily, with difficult motion.
- UNWIELDINESS, ùn-wé'l'dê-nê's, *a.* Heaviness, difficulty to move, or be moved.
- UNWIELDY, ùn-wé'l'dê, *a.* Unmanageable, not easily moving or moved, bulky, weighty, ponderous.
- UNWILLING, ùn-wîl'ing, *a.* 410. Loath, not contented, not inclined, not complying by inclination.
- UNWILLINGLY, ùn-wîl'ing-lê, *ad.* Not with good will, not without loathsomeness.
- UNWILLINGNESS, ùn-wîl'ing-nê's, *s.* Loathsomeness, disinclination.
- To UNWIND, ùn-wînd, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *Unwound.* To separate any thing convolved, to untwist, to untwine; to disentangle, to loose from entanglement.
- To UNWIND, ùn-wînd, *v. n.* To admit evolution.
- UNWIPED, ùn-wî'p't, *a.* Not cleaned.
- UNWISE, ùn-wîzê, *a.* Weak, defective in wisdom.
- UNWISELY, ùn-wîzê-lê, *ad.* Weakly, not prudently, not wisely.
- To UNWISH, ùn-wîsh, *v. a.* To wish that which is not to be.
- UNWISHED, ùn-wîsh't, *a.* 359. Not sought, not desired.
- To UNWIT, ùn-wî't, *v. a.* To deprive of understanding.
- UNWITHDRAWING, ùn-wîth-drâ'wing, *a.* Continually liberal.
- UNWITHSTOOD, ùn-wîth-stô'd, *a.* Not opposed.
- UNWITNESSED, ùn-wî't'nê'st, *a.* Wanting evidence, wanting notice.
- UNWITTINGLY, ùn-wî't'ing-lê, *ad.* Without knowledge, without consciousness.
- UNWONTED, ùn-wûn'téd, *a.* Uncommon, unusual, rare, infrequent; unaccustomed, unused.
- UNWORKING, ùn-wûrk'ing, *a.* Living without labour.
- UNWORSHIPPED, ùn-wûr'shî'p't, *a.* Not adored.
- ↳ This word ought to be written with one *p* only. See Dr Lowth's Grammar at Participle.
- UNWORTHILY, ùn-wûr'thê-lê, *ad.* Not according to desert.
- UNWORTHINESS, ùn-wûr'thê-nê's, *s.* Want of worth, want of merit.
- UNWORTHY, ùn-wûr'thê, *a.* Not deserving; wanting merit; mean; not suitable, not adequate; unbecoming, vile.
- UNWOUND, ùn-wôund'. Part. pass. and pret. of *Unwind.* Untwisted.
- UNWOUNDED, ùn-wôund'dêd, *a.* Not wounded, not hurt.
- To UNWREATH, ùn-rê'th', *v. a.* To untwine.
- UNWRITING, ùn-rî'ting, *a.* 410. Not assuming the character of an author.
- UNWRITTEN, ùn-rî't'în, *a.* 103. Not conveyed by writing, oral, traditional.
- UNWROUGHT, ùn-râw't, *a.* Not laboured, not manufactured.
- UNWRUNG, ùn-râng', *a.* Not pinched.
- UNYIELDED, ùn-yé'ld'éd, *a.* Not given up.
- To UNYOKE, ùn-yô'kê, *v. a.* To loose from the yoke; to part, to disjoin.
- UNYOKED, ùn-yô'kt', *a.* 359. Having never worn a yoke; licentious, unrestrained.
- UNZONED, ùn-zônd', *a.* 359. Not bound with a girdle.
- VOCABLE, vò'kâ-bl, *s.* 405. A word.
- VOCABULARY, vò-kâ'b'û-lâ-rê, *s.* A dictionary, a lexicon, a word book.
- VOCAL, vò'kâl, *a.* Having a voice, uttered by the voice.
- VOCALITY, vò-kâl'ê-tê, *s.* Power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice.
- To VOCALIZE, vò'kâl-îzê, *v. a.* To make vocal to form into voice.
- VOCALLY, vò'kâl-lê, *ad.* In words, articulately.
- VOCATION, vò-kâ'shûn, *s.* Calling by the will of God; summons; trade, employment.
- VOCATIVE, vò'kâ-tîv, *s.* 157. The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.
- VOCIFERATION, vò-sîf'êr-û'shûn, *s.* Clamour, outcry.
- VOCIFEROUS, vò-sîf'êr-û's, *a.* Clamorous, noisy.
- VOGUE, vòg, *s.* 337. Fashion, mode.
- VOICE, vòis, *s.* 299. Sound emitted by the mouth; sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth; any sound made by breath; vote, suffrage, opinion expressed.
- VOICED, vòist, *a.* 359. Furnished with a voice.
- VOID, vòid, *a.* 299. Empty, vacant; vain, ineffectual, null; unsupplied, unoccupied; wanting, unfurnished, empty; unsubstantial, unreal.
- VOID, vòid, *s.* An empty space, vacuum, vacancy.
- To VOID, vòid, *v. a.* To quit, to leave empty; to emit, to pour out; to emit as excrement; to vacate, to nullify, to annul.
- VOIDABLE, vòid'â-bl, *a.* 405. Such as may be annulled.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83. fät 81—mé 93, mēt 95—plné 105, pln 107—nó 162, möve 164,

VOIDER, völd'ür, s. 98. A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.
VOIDNESS, völd'nés, s. Emptiness, vacuity; nullity, inefficacy; want of substantiality.
VOITURE, vöd-türe', s. *French*. A carriage with horses; a chaise.
VOLANT, vö'lánt, a. Flying, passing through the air; active.
VOLATILE, völd'á-tíl, a. 145. Flying through the air; having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation; lively, fickle, changeable of mind.
VOLATILENESS, völd'á-tíl-nés, } s.
VOLATILITY, völd'á-tíl'é-té, }
 The quality of flying away by evaporation, not fixity; mutability of mind.
VOLATILIZATION, völd'á-tíl-é-zá'shün, s. The act of making volatile.
To VOLATILIZE, völd'á-tíl-ize, v. a. To make volatile, to subtilize to the highest degree.
VOLE, völe, s. A deal at cards that draws the whole tricks.
VOLCANO, völd-ká'nó, s. A burning mountain. See *Lumbago*.
VOLERY, völd'er-é, s. 555. A flight of birds.
VOLITATION, völd-é-tá'shün, s. The act or power of flying.
VOLITION, völd-lísh'ün, s. The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.
VOLITIVE, völd'é-tív, a. 158. Having the power to will.
VOLLEY, völdlé, s. A flight of shot; an emission of many at once.
To VOLLEY, völdlé, v. n. To throw out.
VOLLIED, völd'id, a. 282. Disploded, discharged with a volley.
VOLT, völdt, s. A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre.
VOLUBILITY, völd-ü-bíl'é-té, s. The act or power of rolling; activity of tongue, fluency of speech; mutability; liableness to revolution.
VOLUBLE, völd'ü-bl, a. 405. Formed so as to roll easily, formed so as to be easily put in motion; rolling, having quick motion; nimble, active; fluent of words.
VOLUME, völd'yúme, s. 113. Something rolled, or convolved; as much as seems convolved at once; a book.
VOLUMINOUS, völd-lü'mé-nüs, a. Consisting of many complications; consisting in many volumes or books; copious, diffusive.
VOLUMINOUSLY, völd-lü'mé-nüs-lé, ad. In many volumes or books.
VOLUNTARILY, völd'ün-tá-ré-lé, ad. Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without compulsion.
VOLUNTARY, völd'ün-tá-ré, a. Acting without compulsion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingness; done without compulsion; acting of its own accord.
VOLUNTARY, völd'ün-tá-ré, s. A piece of musick played at will.
VOLUNTEER, völd-ün-téér', s. A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.
To VOLUNTEER, völd-ün-téér', v. n. To go for a soldier.
VOLUPTUARY, völd-lüp'tshü-á-ré, s. A man given up to pleasure and luxury.
VOLUPTUOUS, völd-lüp'tshü-üs, a. Given to excess of pleasure, luxurious.
 This word is frequently mispronounced, as if written *voluphous*.—See *Preumptuous*.
VOLUPTUOUSLY, völd-lüp'tshü-üs-lé, ad. Luxuriously, with indulgence of excessive pleasure.
VOLUPTUOUSNESS, völd-lüp'tshü-üs-nés, s. The state of being luxurious.
VOLUTE, völd'üte', s. A member of a column.
VOMICA, völd'é-ká, s. An encysted humour in the unga.

VOMICK-NUT, völd'mík-nút, s. Poison that kills by excessive vomiting.
To VOMIT, völd'mít, v. n. To cast up the contents of the stomach.
To VOMIT, völd'mít, v. a. To throw up from the stomach; to throw up with violence from any hollow
VOMIT, völd'mít, s. The matter thrown up from the stomach; an emetick medicine.
VOMITION, völd-mísh'ün, s. The act or power of vomiting.
VOMITIVE, völd'é-tív, a. 158. Emetick, causing vomits.
VOMITORY, völd'é-tür-é, a. 512. Procuring vomits, emetick.—For the last o, see *Domestick*.
VORACIOUS, völd-rá'shüs, a. 357. Greedy to eat, ravenous.
VORACIOUSLY, völd-rá'shüs-lé, ad. Greedily, ravenously.
VORACIOUSNESS, völd-rá'shüs-nés, } s.
VORACITY, völd-rás'é-té, }
 Greediness, ravenousness.
VORTEX, völd'téks, s. In the plural *Vortices*. Any thing whirled round.
VORTICAL, völd'té-kál, a. 88. Having a whirling motion.
VOTARIST, völd'tá-ríst, s. One devoted to any person or thing.
VOTARY, völd'tá-ré, s. One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.
VOTARESS, völd'tá-rés, s. A woman devoted to any worship or state.
VOTE, vöte, s. Suffrage, voice given and numbered.
To VOTE, vöte, v. a. To choose by suffrage, to determine by suffrage; to give by vote.
VOTER, völd'tür, s. 98. One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.
VOTIVE, völd'tív, a. 157. Given by vow.
To VOUCH, völd'tsh, v. a. 313. To call to witness, to obtest; to attest, to warrant, to maintain.
To VOUCH, völd'tsh, v. n. To bear witness, to appear as a witness.
VOUCH, völd'tsh, s. Warrant, attestation. Not in use.
VOUCHER, völd'tsh'ür, s. 98. One who gives witness to any thing; a writing by which any thing is vouched; a receipt for money paid on account of another.
To VOUCHSAFE, völd'tsh-sáfe', v. a. To permit any thing to be done without danger; to condescend, to grant.
Vow, völd, s. 323. Any promise made to a divine power, an act of devotion; a solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love and matrimony.
To Vow, völd, v. a. To consecrate by a solemn dedication, to give to a divine power.
To Vow, völd, v. n. To make vows or solemn promises.
VOWEL, völd'ü'l, s. 99. 323. A letter which can be uttered by itself.
VOWELLOW, völd'ü'l-lö, s. One bound by the same vow.
VOYAGE, völd'ädje, s. 90. A passage by sea.
To VOYAGE, völd'ädje, v. n. To travel by sea
To VOYAGE, völd'ädje, v. a. To travel, to pass over.
VOYAGER, völd'ä-jär, s. 98. One who travels by sea.
Up, üp, ad. Aloft, on high, not down; out of bed, in the state of being risen from rest; in the state of being risen from a seat; from a state of decumbiture or concealment; in a state of being built; above the horizon; to a state of advancement; in a state of climbing; in a state of insurrection; in a state of being increased or raised; from a remoter place, coming to any person or place; from younger to elder years. Up and down, dispersedly, here and there;

nôr 167, nô't 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ûll 299—pûnd 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

backward and forward: Up to, to an equal height with; adequately to; Up with, a phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

ÛP, ùp, interj. A word exhorting to rise from bed; a word of exhortation exciting or rousing to action.

ÛP, ùp, prep. From a lower to a higher part, not down.

To ÛPBEAR, ùp-bà're', v. a. Pret. *Ûpbore*. Part. pass. *Ûpborne*. To sustain aloft, to support in elevation; to raise aloft; to support from falling.

To ÛPBRAD, ùp-brà'de', v. a. 202. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful; to object as a matter of reproach; to urge with reproach; to reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher; to treat with contempt.

ÛPBRADINGLY, ùp-brà'ding-lé, ad. By way of reproach.

ÛPBROUGHT, ùp-bràw't. Part. pass. of *Ûpbring*. Educated, nurtured.

ÛPCAST, ùp-kàst', part. a. 492. Thrown upwards.

ÛPCAST, ùp/kàst', s. 497. A term of bowling, a throw, a cast.

ÛPHELD, ùp-hèld'. Pret. and part. pass. of *Ûphold*. Maintained, sustained.

ÛPHILL, ùp'hill, a. Difficulty, like the labour of climbing a hill.

To ÛPHOARD, ùp-hòrd', v. a. 295. To treasure, to store, to accumulate in private places.

To ÛPHOLD, ùp-hòld', v. a. 497. Pret. *Ûpheld*; and part. pass. *Ûpheld* and *Ûpholden*. To lift on high; to support, to sustain, to keep from falling; to keep from declension; to support in any state of life; to continue, to keep from defeat; to continue without failing.

ÛPHOLDER, ùp-hòld'ùr, s. 98. A supporter; an undertaker, one who provides for funerals.

ÛPHOLSTERER, ùp-hòl'stùr-ùr, s. One who furnishes houses, one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

ÛPLAND, ùp/lànd, s. Higher ground.

ÛPLAND, ùp/lànd, a. Higher in situation.

ÛPLANDISH, ùp-lànd'ish, a. Mountainous, inhabiting mountains.

To ÛPLAY, ùp-lá', v. a. To hoard, to lay up.

To ÛPLIFT, ùp-ìlft', v. a. 497. To raise aloft.

ÛPMOST, ùp/mòst, a. Highest, topmost.

ÛPON, ùp-pòn', prep. Not under, noting being on the top or outside; thrown over the body, as clothes; by way of imprecation or infliction, it expresses obtestation, or protestation; in immediate consequence of; with respect to; noting a particular day; noting reliance of trust; near to, noting situation; on pain of; by inference from; exactly, according to; by noting the means of support.

ÛPPER, ùp/pùr, a. 98. Superior in place, higher; higher in power.

ÛPPERMOST, ùp/pùr-mòst, a. Highest in place; highest in power or authority; predominant, most powerful.

ÛPPISH, ùp/pish, a. Proud, arrogant.

To ÛPRAISE, ùp-ràze', v. a. 202. To raise up, to exalt.

To ÛPREAR, ùp-rè're', v. a. 227. To rear on high.

ÛPRIGHT, ùp/rìte, a. 393. Straight up, perpendicular erect; erected, pricked up; honest, not declining from the right.

ÛPRIGHTLY, ùp/rìte-lé, ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon; honestly, without deviation from the right.

ÛPRIGHTNESS, ùp/rìte-nés, s. Perpendicular erection; honesty, integrity.

To ÛPRISE, ùp-rìze', v. n. 492. To rise from decumbiture; to rise from below the horizon; to rise with acclivity.

ÛPRISE, ùp/rìze, s. 497. Appearance above the horizon.

ÛPROAR, ùp/rò're, s. 295. Tumult, bustle, disturbance, confusion.

To ÛPROAR, ùp-rò're', v. a. 497. To throw into confusion.

To ÛPROOT, ùp-ròòt', v. a. 306. To tear up by the root.

To ÛPROUSE, ùp-ròúze', v. a. To waken from sleep, to excite to action.

ÛPSHOT, ùp/shòt', s. 497. Conclusion, end, last amount, final event.

ÛPSIDE-DOWN, ùp-slìde-dòò'n'. An adverbial form of speech. With a total reversalment, in complete disorder.

To ÛPSTAND, ùp-stànd', v. n. 497. To be erect.

To ÛPSTAY, ùp-stá', v. a. To sustain, to support.

To ÛPSTART, ùp-stàrt', v. n. 497. To spring up suddenly.

ÛPSTART, ùp/stàrt', s. One suddenly raised to wealth or power.

To ÛPSWARM, ùp-swàrm', v. a. To raise in a swarm.

To ÛPTURN, ùp-tùrn', v. a. 497. To throw up, to furrow.

ÛPWARD, ùp/wùrd, a. 497. Directed to a higher part.

ÛPWARDS, ùp/wùrdz, ad. 88. Towards a higher place; towards Heaven and God; with respect to the higher part; more than, with tendency to a higher or greater number; towards the source.

ÛRBNANITY, ùr-bàn'é-té, s. Civility, elegance, politeness; facetiousness.

ÛRCHIN, ùr'ishin, s. 353. A hedgehog; name of slight anger to a child.

ÛRETER, ùr'é-tùr, s. 98. Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

ÛRETHRA, yù-rè'thùr, s. 503. The passage of the urine.

To ÛRGE, ùrje, v. a. To incite, to push; to provoke, to exasperate; to follow close so as to impel; to press, to enforce; to importune; to solicit.

ÛRGENCY, ùrjèn-sé, s. Pressure of difficulty.

ÛRGENT, ùrjènt, a. Cogent, pressing, violent; importunate, vehemement in solicitation.

ÛRGENTLY, ùrjènt-lé, ad. Cogently, violently, vehemently, importunately.

ÛRGER, ùrjùr, s. 98. One who presses.

ÛRINAL, yù'rè-nàl, s. 8. A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.

ÛRINARY, yù'rè-nà-ré, a. Relating to the urine.

ÛRINE, yù'rìn, s. 140. Animal water.

ÛRINOUS, yù'rìn-ùs, a. Partaking of urine.

ÛRN, ùrn, s. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body; a water-pot; the vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

ÛS, ùs. The oblique case of *We*.

ÛSAGE, yù'zàdje, s. 90. 442. Treatment; custom, practice long continued; manners, behaviour.

ÛSANCE, yù'zànsé, s. 442. Use, proper employment; usury; interest paid for money.

ÛSE, yù'sé, s. 8. 437. The act of employing any thing to any purpose; qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose; need of, occasion on which a thing can be employed; advantage received, power of receiving advantage; convenience, help; practice, habit; custom, common occurrence; interest, money paid for the use of money.

To ÛSE, yùze, v. a. 437. To employ to any purpose; to accustom, to habituate; to treat; to practise; to behave.

To ÛSE, yùze, v. n. To be accustomed, to practise customarily; to be customarily in any manner, to be wont.

ÛSEFUL, yù'sèfùl, a. Convenient, profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpose.

ÛSEFULLY, yù'sèfùl-é, ad. In such a manner as to help forward some end.

359 Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—me 93, mêt 95—pine 105, plin 107—nò 162, mòve 164

USEFULNESS, yûsê-fûl-nês, *s.* Conductiveness, or helpfulness to some end.

USELESSLY, yûsê-lês-lê, *ad.* In a useless manner.

USELESSNESS, yûsê-lês-nês, *s.* Unfitness to any end.

USELESS, yûsê-lês, *a.* Answering no purpose, having no end.

USER, yû-zûr, *s.* 98. One who uses.

USHER, úshûr, *s.* 98. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank; an under-teacher.

To USHER, úshûr, *v. a.* To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to forewarn.

USQUEBAUGH, ús-kwê-bâ, *s.* 390. A compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics.

USUAL, yûzhû-âl, *a.* 452. Common, frequent, customary.

USUALLY, yûzhû-âl-ê, *ad.* Commonly, frequently, customarily.

USUALNESS, yûzhû-âl-nês, *s.* Commonness, frequency.

To USURE, yûzhûre, *v. n.* To practise usury, to take interest for money.

USURER, yûzhû-rûr, *s.* 456. One who puts money out at interest.

USURIOUS, yû-zûrê-ûs, *a.* 456. Given to the practice of usury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.

To USURP, yû-zûrp, *v. a.* To possess by force or intrusion, to seize or possess without right.

USURPATION, yû-zûr-pâshûn, *s.* Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

USURPER, yû-zûrp'âr, *s.* 98. One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right.

USURPINGLY, yû-zûrp'ing-lê, *ad.* Without just claim.

USURY, yûzhû-rê, *s.* 456. Money paid for the use of money, interest; the practice of taking interest.

☞ This word and its relatives, with respect to the aspiration of the *s*, are exactly under the same predicament as the words *luxury* and *anxiety* are with respect to the *x*.—See Principles, No. 479, 480, 481.

UTENSIL, yû-tên'sil, *s.* 8. An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of a kitchen, or tools of a trade.

UTERINE, yû'têr-lîne, *a.* 149. Belonging to the womb.

UTERUS, yû'tê-rûs, *s.* 503. The womb.

UTILE, yû'tê-lê, *s.* Something useful, as opposed to something only ornamental.

☞ When this word is pronounced in three syllables, being the neuter gender of *utilis*, it becomes like *simile*, a substantive, and like a pure Latin word has the same number of syllables as the original, (503, *b*) and thus we sometimes hear of a work that unites the *utile* and the *dulce*.

UTILE, yû'til, *a.* Profitable, useful.

☞ When this word is used as an adjective it is pronounced in two syllables, with the last short. In this form, however, it is but seldom seen or heard.

UTILITY, yû'til'ê-tê, *s.* Useful profit, convenience, advantageousness.

UTMOST, ú'tmòst, *a.* Extreme, placed at the extremity; being in the highest degree.

UTMOST, ú'tmòst, *s.* The most that can be, the greatest power.

UTOPIAN, yû-tôpé-ân, *a.* (From Sir Thomas More's Utopia.) Ideal.

UTTER, ú'tûr, *a.* 98. Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre; placed without any compass, out of any place; extreme, excessive, utmost; complete, irrevocable.

To UTTER, ú'tûr, *v. a.* To speak, to pronounce, to express; to disclose, to discover, to publish; to sell, to vend; to disperse, to emit at large.

UTTERABLE, ú'tûr-â-bl, *a.* 555. Expressible, such as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE, ú'tûr-ânse, *s.* Pronunciation, manner of speaking; extremity, terms of extreme hostility; vocal expression, emission from the mouth.

UTTERER, ú'tûr-ûr, *s.* One who pronounces; a divulger, a discloser; a seller, a vender.

UTTERLY, ú'tûr-lê, *ad.* Fully, completely, perfectly.

UTTERMOST, ú'tûr-mòst, *a.* Extreme, being in the highest degree; most remote.

UTTERMOST, ú'tûr-mòst, *s.* The greatest degree.

VULCANO, vûl-kân'ò, *s.* A burning mountain; properly *Volcano*.—See *Lumbago*.

VULGAR, vûl-gûr, *a.* 88. Plebeian, suiting the common people, practised among the common people; mean, low, being of the common rate; publick, commonly traded.

VULGAR, vûl-gûr, *s.* The common people.

VULGARITY, vûl-gâr'ê-tê, *s.* Meanness, state of the lowest people; particular instance or specimen of meanness.

VULGARISM, vûl-gâr-rîzm, *s.* An expression used only by the vulgar or common people.

☞ This word is in no Dictionary that I have met with, but seems sufficiently authorized both in writing and conversation to entitle it to a place in a repository of the English language.

VULGARLY, vûl-gâr-lê, *ad.* Commonly, in the ordinary manner, among the common people.

VULGATE, vûl-gât, *s.* A noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament; so called, as it should seem, according to Ash, rather from the Latin *vulgo*, to publish; than from *vulgus*, common, or popular.

VULNERABLE, vûl'nûr-â-bl, *a.* Susceptive of wounds, liable to external injuries.

VULNERARY, vûl'nûr-â-rê, *a.* 555. Useful in the cure of wounds.

To VULNERATE, vûl'nûr-âte, *v. a.* 91. To wound, to hurt.

VULPINE, vûl'pin, or vûl'pine, *a.* Belonging to a fox.

☞ Mr Sheridan and Mr Scott mark the *i* in the last syllable long, as in *pine*. I am inclined to shorten it with Mr Perry, like *pin*; and my reason is, that the accent immediately precedes it. See Principles, No. 140.

VULTURE, vûl'tshûre, *s.* A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

VULTURINE, vûl'tshû-rîne, *a.* 149. Belonging to a vulture.

☞ Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Buchanan, and Mr Nares, make the *i* in the last syllable of this word long, as in *fine*. I join them in this pronunciation, because the accent is two syllables higher. See Principles, No. 147.

UVULA, yûvû-lâ, *s.* 8. In Anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis.

UXORIOUS, úg-zò'rê-ûs, *a.* 479. Submissively fond of a wife, infected with conjugal dotage.

UXORIOUSLY, úg-zò'rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* With fond submission to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, úg-zò'rê-ûs-nês, *s.* Conjugal dotage, fond submission to a wife.

W

To WABBLE, wòb'bl, *v. n.* 405. To shake, to move from side to side. A low barbarous word.

WAD, wòd, *s.* A bundle of straw thrust close together. Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value.

WADDING, wòd'ding, *s.* 410. A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To WADDLE, wòd'dl, *v. n.* 405. To shake in walking from side to side, to deviate in motion from a right line.

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, búll 173—ðil 299—þónd 313—ðin 466, tuis 469.

To WADE, wåde, v. n. To walk through the waters, to pass waters without swimming; to pass difficultly and laboriously.

WAFFER, wáfúr, s. 98. A thin cake; is bread given in the Eucharist by the Roman Catholics; paste made to close letters.

To WAFT, wáfít, v. a. To carry through the air, or on the water; to beckon, to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, and Mr Scott, pronounce the *a* in this word as I have marked it: Mr Perry adopts the *a* in *father*; and though Mr Smith thinks this the true sound, he confesses the short *a* is daily gaining ground; but W. Johnston, for want of attending to the rule laid down in Principles, No. 83, makes *waft* rhyme with *soft*: Mr Nares has not got the word; but by omitting it in classes where the *a* is pronounced as in *father* and *water*, shows he is of opinion it ought to have the sound I have given it.

To WAFT, wáfít, v. n. To float.

WAFT, wáfít, s. A floating body; motion of a streamer.

WAFUDGE, wáfúðje, s. 90. Carriage by water or air.

WAFURE, wáfúshure, s. 461. The act of waving.

To WAG, wág, v. a. 85. To move lightly, to shake slightly.

To WAG, wág, v. n. To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go; to be moved.

WAG, wág, s. One ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.

To WAGE, wádje, v. a. To attempt, to venture; to make, to carry on.

WAGER, wájúr, s. 98. A bet, any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

To WAGER, wájúr, v. a. To lay, to pledge as a bet.

WAGES, wájiz, s. 99. Pay given for service.

WAGGERY, wágúr-é, s. 555. Mischievous meritment, roguish trick, sarcastical gayety.

WAGGISH, wágúsh, a. 383. Knavishly merry, merrily mischievous, frolicsome.

WAGGISHNESS, wágúsh-nés, s. Merry mischief.

To WAGGLE, wágúgl, v. n. 405. To waddle, to move from side to side.

WAGON, wágún, s. 166. A heavy carriage for burthens; a chariot.

WAGONER, wágún-úr, s. 98. One who drives a wagon.

WAGTAIL, wágútle, s. A bird. Generally called a Water-wagtail.

WAID, wáide, a. 202. Crushed. Obsolete.

WAIF, wáife, s. Goods found and claimed by nobody. That of which every one waives the claim. Sometimes written *veif* or *veeft*. This, says Mr Mason, is a legal word, but not legally explained; since Blackstone says *waifs* are goods stolen and *waived*, or thrown away by the thief in his flight.

To WAIL, wáile, v. a. To moan, to lament, to bewail.

To WAIL, wáile, v. n. 202. To grieve audibly, to express sorrow.

WAIL, wáile, s. Audible sorrow.

WAILING, wáiling, s. 410. Lamentation, moan, audible sorrow.

WAILFUL, wáilefúll, a. Sorrowful, mournful.

WAIN, wáine, s. A carriage.

WAINROPE, wáinerópe, s. A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

WAINSCOT, wéin'skút, s. The inner wooden covering of a wall.

To WAINSCOT, wéin'skút, v. a. To line walls with boards; to line in general.

I have given the common sound of this word; and as it is marked by Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, and adopted in Steele's Grammar, Mr Perry pronounces the first syllable so as to rhyme with *man*; but W. John-

ston, who pronounces both this word and *waistcoat* with the *at* short, is, in my opinion, the most correct.

WAIST, wáiste, s. The smallest part of the body the part below the ribs; the middle deck of a ship.

WAISTCOAT, wéin'skót, s. A garment worn about the waist; the garment worn by men under the coat.

This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion not so irrecoverably as some have done. It would scarcely sound pedantick if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness; though Mr Sheridan and Mr Scott pronounce the diphthong as I have marked it.

To WAIT, wáite, v. a. To expect, to stay for; to attend, to accompany with submission or respect; to attend as a consequence of something.

To WAIT, wáite, v. n. To expect, to stay in expectation; to pay servile or submissive attendance; to attend; to stay, not to depart from; to follow as a consequence.

WAIT, wáite, s. Ambush, secret attempt.

WAITER, wáitúr, s. 98. An attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others.

To WAIVE, wáive, v. a. To put off, to quit, to relinquish.

I have inserted this word on the authority of Blackstone, quoted by Mr Mason, as may be seen under the word *Waif*, and I remember to have seen it spelled in this manner, though I cannot recollect by whom. Its etymology is uncertain; but, distinguishing it from the word *waive*, from which it can scarcely be derived, is of real utility to the language, which, as much as possible, ought to adopt a different orthography to express a different sense, or a different pronunciation.—See *Boat*.

To WAKE, wáke, v. n. To watch, not to sleep; to be roused from sleep, to cease to sleep; to be put in action, to be excited.

To WAKE, wáke, v. a. To rouse from sleep; to excite, to put in motion or action; to bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

WAKE, wáke, s. The feast of the Dedication of the Church, formerly kept by watching all night; vigils, state of forbearing sleep.

WAKEFUL, wákefúll, a. Not sleeping, vigilant.

WAKEFULNESS, wákefúll-nés, s. Want of sleep; forbearance of sleep.

To WAKEN, wákn, v. n. 103. To wake, to cease from sleep, to be roused from sleep.

To WAKEN, wákn, v. a. To rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to produce, to bring forth.

WALE, wáile, s. A rising part in cloth.

To WALK, wáwk, v. n. 84. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up; it is used in the ceremonious language of invitation for *Come or Go*; to move for exercise or amusement; to move the slowest pace, not to trot, gallop, or amble; to appear as a spectre; to act in sleep; to act in any particular manner.

To WALK, wáwk, v. a. To pass through.

WALK, wáwk, s. 84. Act of walking for air or exercise; gait, step, manner of moving; a length of space, or circuit through which one walks; an avenue set with trees; way, road, range, place of wandering; a fish: Walk is the slowest or least raised pace, or going of a horse.

WALKER, wáwkúr, s. 98. One who walks a fuller.

WALKINGSTAFF, wáwkúng-stáf, s. A stick which a man holds to support himself in walking.

WALL, wáll, s. 33. 77. 84. A series of brick or stone carried upwards and cemented with mortar, the sides of a building; fortification, works built for defence; to take the Wall, to take the upper place, or to give place.

To WALL, wáll, v. a. To enclose with walls; to defend by walls.

WALLCREEPER, wállkréep-úr, s. A bird.

WALLET, wóllét, s. 85. 99. A bag in which the necessaries of a traveller are put, a knapsack; any thing protuberant and swagging.

WALLEYED, wálléide, a. Having white eyes

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fät 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nò 162, mëve 164,

WALLFLOWER, wållflòð-úr, s.—See *Stockgilli*.

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

TO WALLUP, wólflòp, v. n. 166. To boll.

WALLOUSE, wållflòðse, s. An insect.

TO WALLOW, wólflò, v. n. 85. To move heavily and clumsily; to roll himself in mire or any thing filthy; to live in any state of filth or gross vice.

WALLOW, wólflò, s. 85. A kind of rolling or grovelling motion.

WALLRUE, wållfròð, s. An herb.

WALLWORT, wållwört, s. A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort.—See *Elder*.

WALNUT, wållnút, s. The name of a tree; the fruit and wood of the tree.

WALLPEPPER, wållpép-púr, s. Houseleek.

WALTRON, wålltrún, s. 166. The seahorse.

TO WAMBLE, wómbl, v. n. 405. To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

WAN, wón, a. 85. Pale as with sickness, languid of look.

Mr Sheridan has given the *a* in this word and its compounds, the same sound as in *man*. Mr Scott and Dr Kenrick have given both the sound I have given and Mr Sheridan's, but seem to prefer the former by placing it first. I have always heard it pronounced like the first syllable of *wan-ton*; and find Mr Nares, W. Johnston, and Mr Perry, have so marked it. I have, indeed, heard *wan*, the old preterit of the verb to *win*, pronounced so as to rhyme with *ran*: but as this form of the verb is obsolete, the pronunciation is so too.—See *Wasp*.

WAND, wónd, s. A small stick or twig, a long rod; any staff of authority or use; a charming rod.

TO WANDER, wónðúr, v. n. 98. To rove, to ramble here and there, to go without any certain course; to deviate, to go astray.

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

WANDERER, wónðúr-úr, s. 555. Rover, rambler.

WANDERING, wónðúr-íng, s. 410. Uncertain peregrination; aberration, mistaken way; uncertainty; want of being fixed.

TO WANE, wáne, v. n. To grow less, to decrease; to decline, to sink.

WANE, wáne, s. Decrease of the moon; decline, diminution, declension.

WANNED, wónd, a. 85. 359. Turned pale and faint coloured.

WANNES, wón'nés, s. Paleness, languor.—See *Wan*.

TO WANT, wónt, v. a. To be without something fit or necessary; to be defective in something; to fall short of, not to contain; to need, to have need of, to lack; to wish for, to long for.

TO WANT, wónt, v. n. 85. To be wanted, to be improperly absent; to fail, to be deficient.

WANT, wónt, s. Need; deficiency; the state of not having; poverty, penny, indigence.

WANTON, wón'tún, a. 166. Lascivious, libidinous; licentious, dissolute; frolicsome, gay, sportive, airy; loose, unrestrained; quick and irregular of motion; luxurious, superfluous; not regular, turned fortuitously.

WANTON, wón'tún, s. A lascivious person, a strumpet, a whoremonger; a trifler, an insignificant flatterer; a word of slight endearment.

TO WANTON, wón'tún, v. n. To play lasciviously; to revel, to play; to move nimbly and irregularly.

WANTONLY, wón'tún-lé, ad. Lasciviously, frolicsomely, gayly, sportively.

WANTONNESS, wón'tún-nés, s. Lasciviousness, lechery; sportiveness, frolic, humour; licentiousness, negligence of restraint.

WANTWIT, wónt'wít, s. A fool.

WAPED, wá'péd, a. Dejected, crushed by misery.

WAR, wår, s. 85. The exercise of violence under

sovereign command; the instruments of war, in poetical language; forces, army; the profession of arms; hostility, state of opposition, act of opposition.

TO WAR, wår, v. n. To make war, to be in a state of hostility.

TO WARBLE, wårbl, v. a. 405. To quaver any sound; to cause to quaver; to utter musically.

TO WARBLE, wårbl, v. n. To be quavered; to be uttered melodiously; to sing.

WARBLER, wårbl-úr, s. 98. A singer, a songster.

TO WARD, wårð, v. a. To guard, to watch; to defend, to protect; to fence off, to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischievous.

TO WARD, wårð, v. n. To be vigilant, to keep guard; to act upon the defensive with a weapon.

WARD, wårð, s. 85. Watch, act of guarding; guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortress, strong hold; district of a town; custody, confinement; the part of a lock which corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other; one in the hands of a guardian, the state of a child under a guardian; guardianship, right over orphans.

WARDEN, wårðn, s. 103. A keeper, a guardian; a head officer; a large pear.

WARDER, wårðúr, s. 98. A keeper, a guard—a troncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

WARDMOTE, wårðmòte, s. A meeting, a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, wårðròbe, s. A room where clothes are kept.

WARDSHIP, wårð'shíp, s. Guardianship; pupillage, state of being under ward.

WARE, wåre, The pret. of *Wear*, more frequently *Wore*.

WARE, wåre, a. For this we commonly say *Aware*; being in expectation of, being provided against; cautious, wary.

TO WARE, wåre, v. n. To take heed of, to beware.

WARE, wåre, s. Commonly something to be sold.

WAREHOUSE, wåre'hòuse, s. A storehouse of merchandise.

WARELESS, wåre'lés, a. Uncautious, unwary.

WARFARE, wår'fåre, s. Military service, military life.

WARILY, wåré-lé, ad. Cautiously, with timorous prudence, with wise forethought.

WARINESS, wåré-nés, s. Caution, prudent forethought, timorous scrupulousness.

WARLIKE, wår'líke, a. Fit for war, disposed to war; military, relating to war.

WARLOCK, } wår'lúk, s. *Scottish*.

WARLUCK, } A witch, a wizard.

WARM, wår'm, a. 85. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree; zealous, ardent; violent, furious, vehement; busy in action; fanciful, enthusiastic.

TO WARM, wår'm, v. a. To free from cold, heat in a gentle degree; to heat mentally, to make hement.

WARMINGPAN, wår'míng-pån, s. A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMINGSTONE, wår'míng-stòne, s. The warming-stone is dug in Cornwall, which, being once well heated at the fire, retains its warmth a great while.

WARMLY, wår'm'lé, ad. With gentle heat; eagerly, ardently.

WARINESS, wår'm'nés, } s.

WARMTH, wår'mth, } Gentle heat; zeal, passion, fervour of mind; fancifulness, enthusiasm.

TO WARN, wår'n, v. a. 85. To caution against any fault or danger, to give previous notice of ill; to admonish to any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken; to notify previously good or bad.

WARNING, wår'níng, s. 410. Caution against fault or dangers, previous notice of ill.

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tób 172, báll 173—ðil 299—pöund 313—ðin 466, this 469.

WARP, wárp, *s.* 85. That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

To WARP, wárp, *v. a.* To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to contract; to lose its proper course or direction.

To WARP, wárp, *v. a.* To contract, to shrivel; to turn aside from the true direction.

To WARRANT, wórránt, *v. a.* To support or maintain, to attest; to give authority; to justify; to exempt, to privilege, to secure; to declare upon surety.

WARRANT, wórránt, *s.* 168. A writ conferring some right or authority; a writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption; a justificatory commission of testimony; right, legality.

WARRANTABLE, wórránt-á-bl, *a.* Justifiable, defensible.

WARRANTABLENESS, wórránt-á-bl-nés, *s.* Justifiableness.

WARRANTABLY, wórránt-á-blé, *ad.* Justifiably.

WARRANTER, wórránt-úr, *s.* One who gives authority; one who gives security.

WARRANTISE, wórrán-tize, *s.* Authority, security. Not used.

WARRANTY, wórránt-é, *s.* Authority, justificatory mandate; security.

WARREN, wórrín, *s.* 99. A kind of park for rabbits.

WARRENER, wórrín-úr, *s.* 98. The keeper of a warren.

WARRIOUR, wáryúr, *s.* 314. A soldier, a military man.

WART, wárt, *s.* 85. A cornuous excrescence, a small protuberance on the flesh.

WARTWORT, wártwúrt, *s.* Spurge.

WARTY, wárté, *a.* Grown over with warts.

WARWORN, wárwörn, *a.* Worn with war.

WARY, wáré, *a.* Cautious, scrupulous, timorously prudent.

WAS, wóz. The pret. of *To Be*.

To WASH, wósh, *v. a.* 85. To cleanse by ablution; to colour by washing.

To WASH, wósh, *v. n.* To perform the act of ablution; to cleanse clothes.

WASH, wósh, *s.* 85. Alluvion, any thing collected by water; a bog, a marsh, a fen, a quagmire; a medical or cosmetic lotion; a superficial stain or colour; the feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes; the act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

WASHBALL, wóshbáll, *s.* Ball made of soap.

WASHER, wóshúr, *s.* 98. One who washes.

WASHY, wóshé, *a.* Watery, damp; weak, not solid.

WASP, wósp, *s.* 85. A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

Mr Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to rhyme with *hasp, clasp, &c.* This sound is so perfectly new to me, that I should have supposed it to have been an error of the press, if Mr Scott and Dr Kenrick had not marked it in the same manner: Mr Smith and Mr Perry approach somewhat nearer to the true sound of *a*, by giving it the same sound as in *father*; but Mr Nares and W. Johnston give it the sound of short *o*, like the *a* in *war, wash, &c.*: and that this is the true sound, see Principles, No. 85.

WASPISH, wóspísh, *a.* Peevish, malignant, irritable.

WASPISHLY, wóspísh-lé, *ad.* Peevishly.

WASPISHNESS, wóspísh-nés, *s.* Peevishness, irritability.

WASSAIL, wósáll, *s.* 208. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good-fellows; a drunken bout.

WASSAILER, wósáll-úr, *s.* A toper, a drunkard.

WAST, wóst. The second person of *Was*, from *To Be*.

To WASTE, wáste, *v. a.* 71. To diminish; to

destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to *destroy, to desolate; to wear out; to spend, to consume.*

To WASTE, wáste, *v. n.* To dwindle, to be in a state of consumption.

WASTE, wáste, *a.* Destroyed, ruined; desolate, uncultivated; superfluous, exuberant, lost for want of occupiers; worthless, that of which none but vile uses can be made; that of which no account is taken or value found.

WASTE, wáste, *s.* Wanton or luxurious destruction, consumption, loss; useless expense; desolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or space unoccupied; region ruined and deserted; mischief, destruction.

WASTEFUL, wástefél, *a.* Destructive, ruinous; wantonly or dissolutely consumptive; lavish, prodigal, luxuriantly liberal.

WASTEFULLY, wástefél-é, *ad.* With vain and dissolute consumption.

WASTEFULNESS, wástefél-nés, *s.* Prodigality.

WASTER, wástúr, *s.* 98. One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly, a squanderer, vain consumer.

WATCH, wótsch, *s.* 85. Forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep; attention, close observation; guard, vigilant keep; watchmen, men set to guard; place where a guard is set; a period of the night; a pocket clock, a small clock moved by a spring.

To WATCH, wótsch, *v. n.* Not to sleep, to wake; to keep guard; to look with expectation; to be attentive; to be vigilant; to be cautiously observant; to be insidiously attentive.

To WATCH, wótsch, *v. a.* To guard, to have in keep; to observe in ambush; to tend; to observe in order to detect or prevent.

WATCHER, wótschúr, *s.* 98. One who watches; diligent overlooker or observer.

WATCHET, wótschét, *a.* 99. Pale blue.

WATCHFUL, wótschfél, *a.* Vigilant, attentive, cautious, nicely observant.

WATCHFULLY, wótschfél-é, *ad.* Vigilantly, cautiously, attentively, with cautious observation.

WATCHFULNESS, wótschfél-nés, *s.* Vigilance, heed, suspicious attention, cautious regard; inability to sleep.

WATCHHOUSE, wótschhóuse, *s.* Place where the watch is set.

WATCHING, wótsching, *s.* 410. Inability to sleep.

WATCHMAKER, wótschmá-kár, *s.* One whose trade it is to make watches, or pocket clocks.

WATCHMAN, wótschmán, *s.* 88. Guard, sentinel, one set to keep ward.

WATCHTOWER, wótschtól-úr, *s.* Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

WATCHWORD, wótschwúrd, *s.* The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.

WATER, wátúr, *s.* 38. 85. 76. 86. One of the four elements; the sea; urine; to hold Water, to be sound, to be tight: it is used for the lustre of a diamond.

To WATER, wátúr, *v. a.* 64. To irrigate, to supply with moisture; to supply with water for drink; to fertilize or accommodate with streams; to diversify, as with waves.

To WATER, wátúr, *v. n.* 98. To shed moisture; to get or take in water, to be used in supplying water: the mouth Waters, the man lungs.

WATERCOLOURS, wátúrkól-úr, *s.* Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water, those they call Water-colours.

WATERCRESSSES, wátúrkres-síz, *s.* 99. A plant. There are five species.

WATERER, wátúr-úr, *s.* 555. One who waters.

WATERFALL, wátúrfáll, *s.* Cataract, cascade.

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

WATERGRUEL, wátúrgróð-il, *s.* Food made with oatmeal and water.

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

WATERINESS, wâ'tûr-ê-nês, *s.* Humidity, moisture.

WATERISH, wâ'tûr-ish, *a.* Resembling water; moist, insipid.

WATERISHNESS, wâ'tûr-ish-nês, *s.* Thinness, resemblance of water.

WATERLEAF, wâ'tûr-lêfe, } *s.* Plants.

WATERLILY, wâ'tûr-ll-lê, }

WATERMAN, wâ'tûr-mân, *s.* 88. A ferryman, a boatman.

WATERMARK, wâ'tûr-mârk, *s.* The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

WATERMELON, wâ'tûr-mêl'ûn, *s.* A plant.

WATERMILL, wâ'tûr-mil, *s.* Mill turned by water.

WATERMINT, wâ'tûr-mînt, *s.* A plant.

WATER-ORDEAL, wâ'tûr-ôr-dê'âl, *s.* An old mode of trial by water.

☞ *Water-ordeal* was performed, either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow in boiling water, and escaping unharmed thereby; or by casting the suspected person into a river or pond; and if he floated therein without swimming, it was deemed an evidence of his guilt.

WATERRADISH, wâ'tûr-râd-ish, *s.* A species of watercress, which see.

WATER RAT, wâ'tûr-rât, *s.* A rat that makes holes in banks.

WATERROCKET, wâ'tûr-rôk-ît, *s.* A species of watercress.

WATERVIOLET, wâ'tûr-vî-ô-lê't, *s.* A plant.

WATERSAPPHIRE, wâ'tûr-sâf-îr, *s.* A sort of stone. The occidental sapphire is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental.

WATERWITH, wâ'tûr-wîth, *s.* A plant of Jamaica growing on dry hills 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, plentifully, water or sap to the thirsty traveller.

WATERWORK, wâ'tûr-wûrk, *s.* Play of fountains, any hydraulic performance.

WATERY, wâ'tûr-ê, *a.* Thin, liquid, like water; tasteless, insipid, rapid, spiritless; wet, abounding with water; relating to the water; consisting of water.

WATTLE, wât'ûl, *s.* 405. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill; a hurdle.

To WATTLE, wât'ûl, *v. a.* To bind with twigs, to form, by plaiting twigs.

WAVE, wâve, *s.* Water raised above the level of the surface, billow; unevenness, inequality.

To WAVE, wâve, *v. n.* To play loosely, to float; to be moved as a signal.

To WAVE, wâve, *v. a.* To raise into inequalities of surface; to move loosely; to waft, to remove any thing floating; to beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing; to put off; to put aside for the present.

To WAVER, wâ'vûr, *v. n.* 98. To play to and fro, to move loosely; to be unsettled, to be uncertain or inconstant, to fluctuate, not to be determined.

WAVERER, wâ'vûr-ûr, *s.* One unsettled and irresolute.

WAVY, wâ'vê, *a.* Rising in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations.

To WAWL, wâwl, *v. n.* To cry, to howl.

WAX, wâks, *s.* The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees; any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters; the substance that exudes from the ear.

☞ *The a in this word* being followed by *r*, which is no more than *kr*, the preceding *v* loses its deepening power, and the word comes under the rule in the Principles, No. 85.

To WAX, wâks, *v. a.* To smear, to join with wax.

To WAX, wâks, *v. n.* Pret. *Waxed*. Part. pass. *Waxed*. *Waxes*. To grow, to increase, to become, to pass into any state, to become, to grow.

WAXEN, wâks'n, *a.* 103. Made of wax.

WAY, wâ, *s.* 220. The road in which one travels; a length of journey; course, direction of motion; ad-

vance in life; passage, power of progression made or given; local tendency; course, regular progression; situation where a thing may probably be found; a situation or course obstructed or hindered; tendency to any meaning or act; access, means of admittance, sphere of observation; means, mediate instrument, intermediate step; method, means of management; private determination; manner, mode; method or plan of life, conduct, or action; right method to act or know; general scheme of acting; by the Way, without any necessary connexion with the main design; to go or come one's Way or Ways, to come along, or depart.

WAYFARER, wâ'fâ-rûr, *s.* 98. Passenger, traveller.

WAYFARING, wâ'fâ-ring, *a.* 410. Travelling, passing, being on a journey.

To WAYLAY, wâ'wâ, *v. a.* To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush.

WAYLAYER, wâ'wâ-ûr, *s.* 98. One who waits in ambush for another.

WAYLESS, wâ'lês, *a.* Pathless, untracked.

WAYMARK, wâ'mârk, *s.* Mark to guide in travelling.

WAYWARD, wâ'wûrd, *a.* 88. Froward, peevish, morose, vexatious.

WAYWARDLY, wâ'wûrd-lê, *ad.* Frowardly, perversely.

WAYWARDNESS, wâ'wûrd-nês, *s.* Frowardness, perverseness.

We, wê, *pron.* 96. 246. The plural of *I*.—See *I*.

WEAK, wêke, *a.* 227. Feeble, not strong; infirm, not healthy; soft, pliant, not stiff; low of sound; feeble of mind; wanting spirit; not much impregnated with any ingredient; not powerful; not potent; not well supported by argument; unfortified.

To WEAKEN, wê'kn, *v. a.* 103. To debilitate, to enfeeble.

WEAKLING, wêke'ling, *s.* 410. A feeble creature.

WEAKLY, wêke'lê, *ad.* Feebly, with want of strength.

WEAKLY, wêke'lê, *a.* Not strong, not healthy.

WEAKNESS, wêke'nês, *s.* Want of strength, want of force, feebleness; infirmity, unhealthiness; want of cogency; want of judgment, want of resolution, foolishness of mind; defect, failing.

WEAKSIDE, wêke-slîde', *s.* Foible, deficiency, infirmity.

WEAL, wêle, *s.* 227. Happiness, prosperity, flourishing state; republic, state, public interest.

WEALD, wêlde, *s.* A wood, a grove. Old Saxon.

WEALTH, wêlth, *s.* 234. 515. Riches, money, or precious goods.

WEALTHILY, wêlth'ê-lê, *ad.* Richly.

WEALTHINESS, wêlth'ê-nês, *s.* Richness.

WEALTHY, wêlth'ê, *a.* Rich, opulent.

To WEAN, wêne, *v. a.* 227. To put from the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

WEANLING, wêne'ling, *s.* 410. An animal newly weaned; a child newly weaned.

WEAPON, wêp'pn, *s.* 234. Instrument of offence.

☞ This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the *ea* long, as in *heap*, *veap*; but Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, Mr Nares, and Mr Perry, pronounce it with the diphthong short; Mr Barclay gives it both ways, and the long sound first; but W. Johnston marks it with the short sound only.

WEAPONED, wêp'pnd, *a.* 359. Armed for defence, furnished with arms.

WEAPONLESS, wêp'pn-lês, *a.* Having no weapon, unarmed.

To WEAR, wâre, *v. a.* 240. To waste with use or time; to consume tediously; to carry appendant to the body, to use as clothes; to exhibit in appearance; to effect by degrees; to Wear out, to harass; to waste or destroy by use.

To WEAR, wâre, *v. n.* To be wasted with use or time; to be tediously spent; to pass by degrees.

WEAR, wâre, *s.* The act of wearing; the thing

nôr 167, nôl 163—tâbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pôund 313—thin 466, this 469.

- worn; a dam to shut up and raise the water; often written *Weir* or *Wier*.
- WEARER**, wê'rûr, s. 98. One who has any thing appendant to his person.
- WEARING**, wê'ring, s. 410. Clothes.
- WEARINESS**, wê're-nês, s. Lassitude, state of being spent with labour; fatigue, cause of lassitude; impatience of any thing; tediousness.
- WEARISOME**, wê're-sûm, a. 165. Troublesome, tedious, causing weariness.
- WEARISOMELY**, wê're-sûm-lê, ad. Tediously, so as to cause weariness.
- WEARISOMENESS**, wê're-sûm-nês, s. The quality of tiring, the state of being easily tired.
- To WEARY**, wê're, v. a. To tire, to fatigue, to harass, to subdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance; to subdue or harass by any thing irksome.
- WEARY**, wê're, a. 227. Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of any thing painful; desirous to discontinue; causing weariness, tiresome.
- WEASEL**, wê'zl, s. 102. 227. A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.
- WEASAND**, wê'zn, s. 227. The windpipe, the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.
- WEATHER**, wêth'ûr, s. 234. State of the air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness; the change of the state of the air; tempest, storm.
- To WEATHER**, wêth'ûr, v. a. To expose to the air; to pass with difficulty; to Weather a point, to gain a point against the wind; to Weather out, to endure. 469.
- WEATHERBEATEN**, wêth'ûr-bê-tûn, a. Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.
- WEATHERCOCK**, wêth'ûr-kôk, s. An artificial cock set on the top of the spire, which by turning shows the point from which the wind blows; any thing fickle and inconstant.
- WEATHERDRIVEN**, wêth'ûr-drîv-vn, part. Forced by storms.
- WEATHERGAGE**, wêth'ûr-gâdjê, s. Any thing that shows the weather.
- WEATHERGLASS**, wêth'ûr-glâs, s. A barometer.
- WEATHERSPY**, wêth'ûr-spi, s. A stargazer, an astrologer.
- WEATHERWISE**, wêth'ûr-wîzê, a. Skillful in foretelling the weather.
- To WEAVE**, wê've, v. a. Pret. *Wove*, *Weaved*. Part. pass. *Woven*, *Weaved*. To form by texture; to unite by intermixture; to interpose, to insert.
- To WEAVE**, wê've, v. n. 227. To work with a loom.
- WEAVER**, wê'vûr, s. 98. One who makes threads into cloth.
- WEB**, wêb, s. Texture, any thing woven; a kind of dusky film that hinders the sight.
- WEBBED**, wê'bd, a. 359. Joined by a film.
- WEBFOOTED**, wê'b'fât-êd, a. Having films between the toes.
- To WED**, wêd, v. a. To marry, to take for husband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite for ever; to take for ever; to unite by love or fondness.
- To WED**, wêd, v. n. To contract matrimony.
- WEDDING**, wêd'ding, s. 410. Marriage, nuptials, the nuptial ceremony.
- WEDGE**, wêd'jê, s. A body, which having a sharp edge continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; a mass of metal; any thing in the form of a wedge.
- To WEDGE**, wêd'jê, v. a. To fasten with wedges, to straiten with wedges, to cleave with wedges.
- WEDLOCK**, wêd'lôk, s. Marriage.
- WEDNESDAY**, wênz'dê, s. 223. The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin*.
- WEE**, wê, a. Little, small.
- WEECHELM**, wêétsh'êlm, s. A species of elm often written *Witchelm*.
- WEED**, wêéd, s. An herb, noxious or useless, a garment, clothes, habit.
- To WEED**, wêéd, v. a. 246. To rid of noxious plants; to take away noxious plants; to free from any thing hurtful; to root out vice.
- WEEDEE**, wêéd'ûr, s. 98. One who takes away any thing noxious.
- WEEDHOOK**, wêéd'hôök, s. A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.
- WEEDLESS**, wêéd'lês, a. Free from weeds, free from any thing useless or noxious.
- WEEDY**, wêéd'ê, a. Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds.
- WEEK**, wêék, s. 246. The space of seven days.
- WEEKDAY**, wêék'dâ, s. Any day except Sunday.
- WEEKLY**, wêék'lê, a. Happening, produced, or done once a week, hebdomadary.
- WEEKLY**, wêék'lê, ad. Once a week, by hebdomadal periods.
- To WEEN**, wêén, v. n. 246. To imagine, to form a notion, to fancy.
- To WEEP**, wêép, v. n. Pret. and part. pass. *Wept*, *Weeped*. To show sorrow by tears; to shed tears from any passion; to lament, to complain.
- To WEEP**, wêép, v. a. 246. To lament with tears, to bewail, to bemoan; to shed moisture; to abound with wet.
- WEEPER**, wêép'ûr, s. 98. One who sheds tears; a mourner; a white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.
- To WEET**, wêét, v. n. Pret. *Wot*, or *Wote*. To know, to be informed, to have knowledge.
- WEELESS**, wêét'lês, a. 246. Unknowing.
- WEEVIL**, wê'vî, s. 159. A grub.
- WEEZEL**, wê'zl, s.—See *Weasel*.
- WEFT**, wêft, s. The woof of cloth.
- WEFTAGE**, wêft'âdjê, s. 90. Texture.
- To WEIGH**, wâ, v. a. 249. 290. To examine by the balance; to be equivalent to in weight; to pay, allot, or take by weight; to raise, or take up the anchor; to examine, to balance in the mind; to weigh down, to overbalance; to overburden, to oppress with weight.
- To WEIGH**, wâ, v. n. To have weight; to be considered as important; to raise the anchor; to bear heavily, to press hard.
- WEIGHED**, wâ'dê, a. 359. Experienced.
- WEIGHER**, wâ'ûr, s. One who weighs.
- WEIGHT**, wâ'tê, s. Quantity measured by the balance; a mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined; ponderous mass; gravity, heaviness, tendency to the centre; pressure, burden, overwhelming power; importance, power, influence, efficacy.—See *Eight*.
- WEIGHTILY**, wâ'tê-lê, ad. Heavily, ponderously; solidly, importantly.
- WEIGHTINESS**, wâ'tê-nês, s. Ponderosity, gravity, heaviness; solidity, force; importance.
- WEIGHTLESS**, wâ'tê-lês, a. Light, having no gravity.
- WEIGHTY**, wâ'tê, a. 249. Heavy, ponderous; important, momentous, efficacious; rigorous, severe.
- WELCOME**, wêl'kûm, a. 165. Received with gladness, admitted willingly, grateful, pleasing; to bid Welcome, to receive with professions of kindness.
- WELCOME**, wêl'kûm, interj. A form of salutation used to a new comer.
- WELCOME**, wêl'kûm, s. Salutation of a new comer; kind reception of a new comer.
- To WELCOME**, wêl'kûm, v. a. To salute a new comer with kindness.
- WELCOMENESS**, wêl'kûm-nês, s. Gratefulness.
- WELCOMER**, wêl'kûm-ûr, s. 98. The salt tax or receiver of a new comer.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fat 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nô 162, mðve i 64,

WELD, wêld, *s.* Yellow weed, or dyer's weed.

WELFARE, wêlfåre, *s.* Happiness, success, prosperity.

WELK, wêlk, *s.* A wrinkle.

WELKED, wêlkt, *a.* 359. Wrinkled, wreathed.

WELKIN, wêlkin, *s.* The visible regions of the air.

WELL, wêll, *s.* A spring, a fountain, a source; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which stairs are placed.

To WELL, wêll, *v. n.* To spring, to issue as from a spring.

WELL, wêll, *a.* Not sick, not unhappy; convenient; happy; being in favour; recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

WELL, wêll, *ad.* Not ill, not unhappily; not ill, not wickedly; skilfully, properly; not amiss, not unsuccessfully; with praise, favourably: as Well as, together with, not less than: Well is him, he is happy: Well nigh, nearly, almost: It is used much in Composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

WELLADAY, wêllådå, *interj.* Alas!

WELLBEING, wêll-bêing, *s.* 410. Happiness, prosperity.

WELLBORN, wêll-bôrn', *a.* Not meanly descended.

WELLBRED, wêll-brêd', *a.* Elegant of manners, polite.

WELLNATURED, wêll-nåtsbûrd, *a.* Good-natured, kind.

WELLDONE, wêlldån, *interj.* A word of praise.

WELLFAVoured, wêll-fåvård, *a.* Beautiful, pleasing to the eye.

WELLMET, wêll-mêt', *interj.* A term of salutation.

WELLNIGH, wêll-nî', *ad.* Almost.

WELLSPENT, wêll-spênt, *a.* Passed with virtue.

WELLSPRING, wêll-sprîng, *s.* Fountain, source.

WELLWILLER, wêll-wîllûr, *s.* One who means kindly.

WELLWISH, wêll-wîsh', *s.* A wish of happiness.

WELLWISHER, wêll-wîshûr, *s.* One who wishes the good of another.

WELT, wêlt, *s.* A border, a guard, an edging.

To WELTER, wêltûr, *v. n.* 98. To roll in water or mire; to roll voluntarily, to wallow.

WEN, wên, *s.* A fleshy or callous excrescence.

WENCH, wênsh, *a.* A young woman; a young woman in contempt; a strumpet.

WENCHER, wênshûr, *s.* 98. A fornicator.

To WEND, wênd, *v. n.* Obsolete. To go, to pass to or from; to turn round.

WENNY, wên'né, *a.* Having the nature of a wen.

WENT, wênt. Pret. of the obsolete verb *Wend*, to go.

WEPT, wêpt. Pret. and part. of *Weep*.

WERE, wêr, 94. The plural of the imperfect indicative of the verb *To Be*, which see; see likewise the participle *Been*.

WERT, wêrt. The second person singular of the imperfect subjunctive of *To Be*.

WEST, wêst, *s.* The region where the sun sets below the horizon at the equinoxes.

WEST, wêst, *a.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.

WEST, wêst, *ad.* To the west of any place.

WESTERING, wêstûr-ing, *a.* 410. Passing to the west.

WESTERLY, wêstûr-lê, *a.* Tending or being towards the west.

WESTERN, wêstûrn, *a.* Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

WESTWARD, wêstwård, *ad.* 88. Towards the west.

WESTWARDLY, wêstwård-lê, *ad.* With tendency to the west.

WET, wêt, *a.* Humid, having some moisture adhering; rainy, watery.

WET, wêt, *s.* Water, humidity, moisture.

To WET, wêt, *v. a.* To moisten; to drench with drink.

WETHER, wêthûr, *s.* 98. 469. A ram castrated.

WETNESS, wêtnêss, *s.* The state of being wet, moisture.

To WEX, wêks, *v. n.* To grow, to increase.

This word, says Johnson, was corrupted from *weax* by Spenser, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden: and I make no doubt that many of our corruptions in pronunciation are owing to the same cause.

WEZAND, wê'zn, *s.* The windpipe.

WHALE, hwåle, *s.* 397. The largest of fish, the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.

WHALY, hwå'lê, *a.* Marked in streaks.

WHARF, hwårf, *s.* A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels.

WHARFAGE, hwårfådje, *s.* 90. Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHARFINGER, hwårfin-jûr, *s.* One who attends a wharf.

WHAT, hwõt, *pron.* 397. That which; which part; something that is in one's mind indefinitely; which of several; an interjection by way of surprise or question; What though, What imports it though? notwithstanding; What time, What day, at the time when, on the day when; which of many? interrogatively; to how great a degree; it is used adverbially for partly, in part; What ho! an interjection of calling.

WHATEVER, hwõt-êvûr, 98. } *pron.*

Having one nature or another, being one or another either generically, specifically, or numerically; any thing, be it what it will; the same, be it this or that; all that, the whole that, all particulars that.

WHEAL, hwêle, *s.* 227. A pustule, a small swelling filled with matter.

WHEAT, hwête, *s.* 227. The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

WHEATEN, hwêtn, *a.* 103. Made of wheat.

WHEATEAR, hwêtyêre, *s.* A small bird very delicate.

To WHEEDLE, hwêdêl, *v. a.* 405. To entice by soft words, to flatter, to persuade by kind words.

WHEEL, hwêel, *s.* 397. A circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body, a carriage that runs upon wheels; an instrument on which criminals are tortured; the instrument of spinning; rotation, revolution; a compass about, a track approaching to circularity.

To WHEEL, hwêel, *v. n.* To move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to revolve, to have a rotatory motion; to turn, to have vicissitudes; to fetch a compass; to roll forward.

To WHEEL, hwêel, *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion, to make to whirl round.

WHEELBARROW, hwêelbår-rôd, *s.* A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

WHEELER, hwêelûr, *s.* A maker of wheels.

WHEELWRIGHT, hwêelrite, *s.* A maker of wheel carriages.

WHEELY, hwêelê, *a.* Circular, suitable to rotation.

To WHEEZE, hwêêze, *v. n.* To breath with noise.

WHELK, hwêlk, *s.* An inequality, a protuberance; a pustule.—See *Wêlk*.

To WHELM, hwêlm, *v. a.* To cover with something not to be thrown off, to bury; to throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.

WHELP, whêlp, *s.* The young of a dog, a puppy; the young of any beast of prey; a son; a young man.

To WHELP, whêlp, *v. n.* To bring young.

WHEN, hwên, *ad.* 397. At the time that; at what time; what time; at which time; after the time

nór 167, nót 163—túbe 171, túb 172, púll 173—óll 299—púnd 313—óin 466, tús 459.

that; at what particular time; When as, at the time when, what time.

WHENCE, hwénse, *ad.* From what place; from what person; from what premises; from which place or person; for which cause; from what source; from Whence, a vicious mode of speech; of Wheuce, another barbarism.

WHENCESOEVER, hwénse-sò-é'v'úr, *ad.* From what place soever.

WHENEVER, hwén-é'v'úr, } *ad.*

WHENSOEVER, hwén-sò-é'v'úr, } *ad.*
At whatsoever time.

WHERE, hwáre, *ad.* 73. 94. At which place or places; at what place; at the place in which; any Where, at any place; Where, like Here, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification.

WHEREABOUT, hwáre-á-bóút, *ad.* Near what place; near which place; concerning which.

WHEREAS, hwáre-á'z, *ad.* When on the contrary; at which place; the thing being so that.

WHEREAT, hwáre-át, *ad.* At which.

WHEREBY, hwáre-bí, *ad.* By which.

WHEREVER, hwáre-é'v'úr, *ad.* At whatsoever place.

WHEREFORE, hwáre'fóre, *ad.* For which reason; for what reason.

WHEREIN, hwáre-in', *ad.* In which.

WHEREINTO, hwáre-in-tó'ó, *ad.* Into which.

WHERENESS, hwáre'nés, *s.* Ubiquity.

WHEREOF, hwáre-ó'f, *ad.* Of which—See *Fortwith*.

WHEREON, hwáre-ón', *ad.* On which.

WHERESO, hwáre'sò, } *ad.*

WHERESOEVER, hwáre-sò-é'v'úr, } *ad.*
In what place soever.

WHERETO, hwáre-tó'ó, } *ad.* To which.

WHEREUNTO, hwáre-ún-tó'ó, } *ad.* To which.

WHEREUPON, hwáre-úp-ón', *ad.* Upon which.

WHEREWITH, hwáre-wít', } *ad.* 435.

WHEREWITHAL, hwáre-wít'-áll, } *ad.* 435.
With which.

↳ For the different sounds of *th* in these words, see *Fortwith*.

To WHERRET, hwér'rit, *v. a.* 99. To hurry, to trouble, to tease; to give a box on the ear.

WHERRY, hwér're, *s.* A light boat used on rivers.

To WHET, hwét, *v. a.* To sharpen by attrition, to edge, to make angry or acrimonious, to give appetite.

WHET, hwét, *s.* The act of sharpening; any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

WHETHER, hwéth'úr, *ad.* 469. A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other.

WHETHER, whéth'úr, *pron.* Which of two.

WHETSTONE, hwét'stóné, *s.* Stone on which any thing is whetted or rubbed to make it sharp.

WHETTER, hwét'úr, *s.* 98. One who whets or sharpens.

WHEY, hwá, *s.* 269. The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated; it is used of any thing white and thin.

WHEYEY, hwá'é, } *a.*

WHEYISH, hwá'ish, } *a.*
Partaking of whey, resembling whey.

WHICH, hwítsh. The pronoun relative, relating to things; it formerly was used for Who, and related likewise to persons, as in the first words of the Lord's prayer.

WHICHSOEVER, hwítsh-sò-é'v'úr, *pron.* Whether one or the other.

WHIFF, hwíf, *s.* A blast, a puff of wind.

To WHIFFLE, hwíf'fl, *v. n.* 405. To move incessantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

WHIFFLER, hwíf'fl-úr, *s.* 98. One that blows

strongly; one of no consequence, one moved with a whiff or puff.

WHIG, hwíg, *s.* Whey; the name of a party in politics.

WHIGGISH, hwíg'g'ish, *a.* 382. Relating to the Whigs.

WHIGGISM, hwíg'g'izm, *s.* The notions of a Whig.

WHILE, hwíle, *s.* Time, space of time.

WHILE, hwíle, } *ad.*

WHILST, hwílst, } *ad.*
During the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

To WHILE, hwíle, *v. n.* To loiter.

WHILOM, hwí'lam, *ad.* 166. Formerly, once, of old.

WHIM, hwím, *s.* A freak, an odd fancy, a caprice.

To WHIMPER, hwím'p'úr, *v. n.* To cry without any loud noise.

WHIMPLED, hwím'pl'd, *a.* 359. This word seems to mean distorted with crying.

WHIMSEY, hwím'zé, *s.* 438. A freak, a caprice, an odd fancy.

WHIMSICAL, hwím'zé-kál, *a.* Freakish, capricious, oddly fanciful.

WHIN, hwín, *s.* Gorse, furze.

To WHINE, hwíne, *v. n.* To lament in low murmurs, to make a plaintive noise, to moan meanly and feminately.

WHINE, hwíne, *s.* Plaintive noise, mean or affected complaint.

To WHINNY, hwín'né, *v. n.* To make a noise like a horse or colt.

WHINYARD, hwín'yúrd, *s.* 88. A sword, a contempt.

To WHIP, hwíp, *v. a.* To strike with any thing tough and flexible; to sew slightly; to drive with lashes; to correct with lashes; to lash with sarcasm; to inwrap; to take any thing nimbly.

To WHIP, hwíp, *v. n.* To move nimbly.

WHIP, hwíp, *s.* An instrument of correction tough and pliant.

WHIPCORD, hwíp'kórd, *s.* Cord of which lashes are made.

WHIPCORDING, hwíp'gráf-ting, *s.* The method of grafting in which the graft is bound on to the stock.

WHIPHAND, hwíp'hánd, *s.* Advantage over.

WHIPLASH, hwíp'plásh, *s.* The lash or small end of a whip.

WHIPPER, hwíp'p'úr, *s.* 98. One who punishes with whipping.

WHIPPINGPOST, hwíp'p'ing-póst, *s.* A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

WHIPSAW, hwíp'sáw, *s.* The whipsaw is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff as the hand-saw will not easily reach through.

WHIPSTAFF, hwíp'stáf, *s.* A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship.

WHIPSTER, hwíp'stúr, *s.* 98. A nimble fellow in contempt.

WHIPT, hwípt, *a.* 359. For *Whipped*.

To WHIRL, hwérl, *v. a.* To turn round rapidly.

To WHIRL, hwérl, *v. n.* To turn round rapidly.

WHIRL, hwérl, *s.* 108. Gyration, quick rotatices, circular motion, rapid circumvolution; any thing moved with rapid rotation.

↳ There appears to me to be a delicate difference, by far too nice for foreigners to perceive, between the sound of *i* in this word and the short sound of *u*, as if it were written *whuri*, which is the pronunciation Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, and W. Johnston, have adopted. I have rather adhered, with Mr Sheridan, to the genuine sound of *i* in *virgin*, *virtue*, &c. though I would recommend the other sound to foreigners and provincials as the most easily conceived, and sufficiently near the truth.

WHIRLEAT, hwérl'bát, *s.* Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow.

559. Flåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93,

WHIRLIGG, hwêrlê-gg, *s.* A toy which children spin round.

WHIRLPIT, hwêrl'pît, } *s.*

WHIRLPOOL, hwêrl'pôöl, }
A place where the water moves circularly and draws whatever comes within its circle towards its centre, a vortex.

WHIRLWIND, hwêrl'wind, *s.* A stormy wind moving circularly.

WHIRRING, hwêr'ring, *a.* A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it, as, the Whirring pheasant.

WHISK, hwîsk, *s.* A small besom, or brush.

To WHISK, hwîsk, *v. a.* To sweep with a small besom; to move nimbly, as when one sweeps.

WHISKER, hwîsk'kûr, *s.* 98. The hair growing on the upper lip unshaven, the mustacho.

To WHISPER, hwîsk'pûr, *v. n.* To speak with a low voice.

To WHISPER, hwîsk'pûr, *v. a.* To address in a low voice; to utter in a low voice; to prompt secretly.

WHISPER, hwîsk'pûr, *s.* 98. A low soft voice.

WHISPERER, hwîsk'pûr-ûr, *s.* One who speaks low; a private talker.

WHIST, hwîst, *a.* A verb, an adjective, and an interjection. Are silent; still, silent; be still.

WHIST, hwîst, *s.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence; vulgarly pronounced *Whisk*.

To WHISTLE, hwîst'sl, *v. n.* 472. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill.

To WHISTLE, hwîst'sl, *v. a.* To call by a whistle.

WHISTLE, hwîst'sl, *s.* 405. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth; a sound made by a small wind instrument; the mouth, the organ of waisting; a small wind instrument; the noise of winds; a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

WHISTLER, hwîst'sl-ûr, 98. 397. One who whistles.

WHIT, hwît, *s.* 397. A point, a jot.

WHITE, hwîte, *a.* 397. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours, snowy; having the colour of fear, pale; having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence; grey with age; pure, unblemished.

WHITE, hwîte, *s.* Whiteness, any thing white, white colour; the mark at which an arrow is shot; the albugineous part of eggs; the white part of the eye.

To WHITE, hwîte, *v. a.* To make white.

WHITELEAD, hwîte-lêd', *s.* The ceruse, a kind of substance much used in house-painting.

WHITELY, hwîte'lê, *a.* Coming near to white.

WHITEMEAT, hwîte'mête, *s.* Food made of milk; the flesh of chickens, veal, rabbits, &c.

To WHITEN, hwîtn, *v. a.* 103. To make white.

To WHITEN, hwîtn, *v. n.* To grow white.

WHITENER, hwîtn-ûr, *s.* 98. One who makes any thing white.

WHITENESS, hwîte'nês, *s.* The state of being white, freedom from colour; paleness; purity, cleanness.

WHITENOT, hwîte'pôt, *s.* A kind of custard.

WHITETHORN, hwîte'thörn, *s.* A species of thorn.

WHITEWASH, hwîte'wôsh, *s.* A wash to make the skin seem fair; the wash put on walls to whiten them.

To WHITEWASH, hwîte'wôsh, *v. a.* To make white by applying a wash to the surface; to give a fair representation of a bad character.

WHITWINE, hwîte'wîne, *s.* A species of wine produced from the white grapes.

WHITHER, hwîth-ûr, *ad.* 469. To what place, interrogatively; to what place, absolutely; to which place, relatively; to what degree.

mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nô 162, môte 164,

WHITHERSOEVER, hwîth-ûr-sô-êv'ûr, *ad.* To whatsoever place.

WHITING, hwîtding, *s.* 410. A small sea fish; a soft chalk.

WHITISH, hwîtdîsh, *a.* Somewhat white,

WHITISHNESS, hwîtdîsh-nês, *s.* The quality being somewhat white.

WHITELATHER, hwîtlêth-ûr, *s.* 515. Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.

WHITLOW, hwîtlô, *s.* A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

WHITSTER, hwîst'ûr, *s.* 515. A whitener.

WHITSUNTIDE, hwîtsûn-tîde, *s.* So called because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white; the feast, of Pentecost.

WHITTLE, hwîtl, *s.* 515. A white dress for a woman; a knife.

To WHITTLE, hwîtl, *v. a.* 405. To make white by cutting; as boys are said to whittle a stick when they cut off the bark and make it white.

To WHIZ, hwîz, *v. n.* To make a loud hissing noise.

WHO, hõ, *pron.* 474. A pronoun relative applied to persons; as, Who should say, elliptically for as one who should say.

WHOEVER, hõ-êv'ûr, *pron.* Any one, without limitation, or exception.

WHOLE, hõle, *a.* 474. All, total, containing all; uninjured, unimpaired; well of any hurt or sickness.

WHOLE, hõle, *s.* The totality, no part omitted.

WHOLESALE, hõle'sâle, *s.* Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.

WHOLESOME, hõle'sûm, *a.* 165. Sound, contributing to health; preserving, salutary; kindly, pleasing.

WHOLESOMELY, hõle'sûm-lê, *ad.* Salubriously, salutiferously.

WHOLESOMENESS, hõle'sûm-nês, *s.* Quality of conducting to health, salubrity; salutariness, condiciveness to good.

WHOLLY, hõlê, *ad.* 474. Completely, perfectly; totally, in all the parts or kinds.

W From an ill-judged omission of the silent *e* in this word, its sound has been corrupted as if written *holy*; but it ought undoubtedly to be written *whalely*, and pronounced like the adjective *holy*, and so as to correspond and rhyme with *solely*.

WHOM, hõm, *pron.* The accusative of *Who*, singular and plural.

WHOMSOEVER, hõm-sô-êv'ûr, *pron.* Any without exception.

WHOBBLE, hûb'bûb, *s.* Hubbub.

WHOOPE, hõöp, *s.* A shout of pursuit; a bird.

To WHOOP, hõöp, *v. n.* To shout with scorn; to shout insultingly; to shout in the chase.

WHORE, hõör, or hõre, *s.* A woman who converses unlawfully with men, a fornicatress, an adulteress, a strumpet; a prostitute, a woman who receives men for money.

W If there can be a polite pronunciation of this vulgar word, it is the first of these, rhyming with *poor*. The Stage has followed this pronunciation; Mr Sheridan has adopted it; but Dr Kenrick and Mr Scott give the preference to the last; and W. Johnston, Mr Elphinston, Mr Perry, and Barclay, adopt only the last, rhyming with *more*. This, it must be confessed, is the most analogical; but as it is used by the vulgar, the polite world think they depart a little from the vulgarity of the word, by departing from its genuine pronunciation.

To WHORE, hõör, *v. n.* To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

To WHORE, hõör, *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

WHOREDOM, hõördôm, *s.* Fornication.

WHOREMASTER, hõör'mâs-tûr, } *s.*

WHOREMONGER, hõör'mông-gûr, }
One who keeps whores, or converses with fornicatress.

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tób 172, bûl 173—ðil 299—pöund 313—ðin 466, THIS 460.

WHORESON, hððr'sûn, *s.* A bastard.
WHOISH, hððr'ish, *a.* Unchaste, incontinent.
WHORTLEBERRY, hwûrt'l-bêr-rê, *s.* Bilberry.
WHOSE, hððz. Genitive of *Who*; genitive of *Which*.
WHOSO, hðð'sô, }
WHOSOEVER, hðð-sð-êv'ûr, } *pron.*
 Any, without restriction.
WHURT, hwûrt, *s.* A whortleberry, a bilberry.
WHY, hwî, *ad.* 397. 475. For what reason? interrogatively; for which reason, relatively; for what reason, relatively; it is sometimes used emphatically.
WHYNOT, hwî'nôt, *s.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.
WICK, wîk, *s.* The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.
WICKED, wîk'îd, *a.* 99. Given to vice, flagitious, morally bad; it is a word of ludicrous or slight blame; cursed, baneful, pernicious, bad in effect.
WICKEDLY, wîk'îd-lê, *ad.* Criminally, corruptly.
WICKEDNESS, wîk'îd-nês, *s.* Corruption of manners, guît, moral ill.
WICKER, wîk'ûr, *a.* 98. Made of small sticks.
WICKET, wîk'ît, *s.* 99. A small gate.
WIDE, wîde, *a.* Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as, three inches Wide; deviating, remote.
WIDE, wîde, *ad.* At a distance; with great extent.
WIDELY, wîde'lê, *ad.* With great extent each way; remotely, far.
TO WIDEN, wî'dn, *v. a.* 103. To make wide, to extend.
TO WIDEN, wî'dn, *v. n.* To grow wide, to extend itself.
WIDENESS, wîde'nês, *s.* Breadth, large extent each way; comparative breadth.
WIDGEON, wîd'jîn, *s.* 259. A water fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.
WIDOW, wîd'ô, *s.* 327. A woman whose husband is dead.
TO WIDOW, wîd'ô, *v. a.* To deprive of a husband; to endow with a widow-right; to strip of any thing good.
WIDOWER, wîd'ô-ûr, *s.* 98. One who has lost his wife.
WIDOWHOOD, wîd'ô-hûd, *s.* The state of a widow; estate settled on a widow.
WIDOWHUNTER, wîd'ô-hûnt-ûr, *s.* One who courts widows for a jointure.
WIDOWMAKER, wîd'ô-mâ-kûr, *s.* One who deprives women of their husbands.
WIDTH, wîdth, *s.* Breadth, wideness.
TO WIELD, wêld, *v. a.* 275. To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy.
WIELDY, wêld'ê, *a.* Manageable.
WIERY, wîrê, *a.*
 ☞ When this word signifies made of *wire*, or drawn into *wire*, Dr Johnson says it were better written *wiery*; but ought not *fiery*, for the same reason, to be written *fiery*. When it signifies *weil*, *wearish*, or *moist*, perhaps it should be pronounced like *wiery*, fatigued.
WIFE, wîfe, *s.* Plural *Wives*. A woman that has a husband; it is used for a woman of low employment.
WIG, wîg, *s.* False hair worn on the head; a sort of cake.
WIGHT, wîte, *s.* 393. A person, a being, now used only in irony or contempt.
WILD, wîld, *a.* Not tame, not domestick; propagated by nature, not cultivated; desert, uninhabited; savage, uncivilized; turbulent, tempestuous, irregular; licentious, ungoverned; inconstant, mutable, fickle; inordinate, loose; uncouth, strange; done or made without any consistent order or plan; merely imaginary.
WILD, wîld, *s.* A desert, a tract uncultivated and unhabited.

TO WILDER, wîl'dûr, *v. a.* 515. To *ose* or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.
WILDERNESS, wîl'dûr-nês, *s.* A desert, a tract of solitude and savageness; the state of being wild or disorderly.
WILDFIRE, wîld'fîre, *s.* A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.
WILDGOOSECHASE, wîld-gòðs'tshâse, *s.* A pursuit of something unlikely to be caught.
WILDING, wîld'îng, *s.* 410. A wild sour apple.
WILDLY, wîld'lê, *ad.* Without cultivation; with disorder, with perturbation or distraction; without attention, without judgment; irregularly.
WILDNESS, wîld'nês, *s.* Rudeness, disorder like that of uncultivated ground; inordinate vivacity, irregularity of manners; savageness, brutality; uncultivated state; deviation from a settled course, irregularity; alienation of mind.
WILDSERVICE, wîld-sêr'vîs, *s.* A plant.
WILE, wîle, *s.* A deceit, a fraud, a trick, a stratagem, a practice artful and sly.
WILFUL, wîl'fûl, *a.* Stubborn, contumacious, perverse, inflexible; done or suffered by design.
WILFULLY, wîl'fûl-lê, *ad.* Obstinate, stubbornly; by design, on purpose.
WILFULNESS, wîl'fûl-nês, *s.* Obstinacy, stubbornness, perverseness.
WILLY, wîl'lê, *ad.* By stratagem, fraudulently.
WILINESS, wîl'ê-nês, *s.* Cunning, guile.
WILL, wîll, *s.* Choice, arbitrary determination; discretion; command, direction; disposition, inclination, desire; power, government; divine determination; testament, disposition of a dying man's effects; Good-Will, favour, kindness; right intention; ill-Will, malice, malignity.
TO WILL, wîll, *v. a.* To desire that any thing should be, or be done; to be inclined or resolved to have; to command, to direct.
WILLING, wîll'îng, *a.* 410. Inclination to any thing; pleased, desirous; favourable, well disposed to any thing; ready, complying; spontaneous; consenting.
WILLINGLY, wîll'îng-lê, *ad.* With one's own consent, without dislike, without reluctance; by one's own desire.
WILLINGNESS, wîll'îng-nês, *s.* Consent, freedom from reluctance, ready compliance.
WILLOW, wîll'ô, *s.* 327. A tree worn by forlorn lovers.
WILLOWISH, wîll'ô-ish, *a.* Resembling the colour of willow.
WILLOWWORT, wîll'ô-wûrt, *s.* A plant.
WILY, wîl'lê, *a.* Cunning, sly, full of stratagem.
WIMBLE, wîm'bl, *s.* 405. An instrument with which holes are bored.
WIMPLE, wîm'pl, *s.* 405. A hood, a veil.
TO WIN, wîn, *v. a.* Pret *Wan* or *Won*. Part. *Won*. To gain by conquest; to gain the victory in a contest; to gain something withheld; to obtain; to gain by play; to gain by persuasion; to gain by courtship.
TO WIN, wîn, *v. n.* To gain the victory; to gain influence or favour; to gain ground; to be conqueror or gainer at play.
TO WINCE, wînse, *v. a.* To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.
TO WINCH, wînsh, *v. a.* 352. To kick with impatience, to shrink from any uneasiness.
WIND, wînd, or *wînd*, *s.* A strong motion of the air; direction of the blast from a particular point; breath, power or act of respiration; breath modulated by an instrument; air impregnated with scent; flatulence, windiness; any thing insignificant or light, as wind; down the Wind, to decay; to take or have the Wind, to have the upper hand.—See *Gold*.
 ☞ These two modes of pronunciation have been long contending for superiority, till at last the former seems to have gained a complete victory, except in the ter-

559. Flute 73, far 77, fall 83, fat 81—md 93,

met, 95—pne 105 pin 107—no 162, move 164

ories of rhyme. Here the poets claim a privilege, and readers seem willing to grant it them, by pronouncing this word, when it ends a verse, so as to rhyme with the word it is coupled with:

* For as in bodies, thus in soul we find,
What wants in blood and spirits, fill'd with wind."

But in prose this regular and analogical pronunciation borders on the antiquated and pedantic.

What could have been the cause of this deviation from the general rule in this word and *gold*, it is not easy to guess; they were both bound to their true sound in the feters of rhyme; but these fetters, which are supposed to alter the pronunciation of some words by linking dissimilar sounds, have not been strong enough to restrain them from a capricious irregularity. It is not improbable that the first deviation began in the compounds, such as *goldsmith*, *goldfinch*, *windmill*, *windward*, &c. (as it is a prevailing idiom of pronunciation to shorten simples in their compounds, see Principles, No. 515, and the word *Knowledge*), and these at last corrupted the simples. But whatever may have been the cause, the effect is now become so general, that reducing them to their true sound seems almost impracticable. Mr Sheridan tells us, that Swift used to jeer those who pronounced *wind* with the *i* short, by saying, "I have a great mind to find why you pronounce it *wind*." A very illiberal critic retorted this upon Mr Sheridan, by saying, "If I may be so bold, I should be glad to be told why you pronounce it *gold*." The truth is, every child knows how these words ought to be pronounced according to analogy; but it requires some judgment, and an extensive acquaintance with polite and literary circles, to know which is the most current pronunciation. Where analogy is not so evident, and yet as real as in these words, it is some credit to a speaker to depart a little from custom in favour of analogy; but where every one knows as well as ourselves what ought to be the pronunciation, and yet where every one pronounces in opposition to it, we shall get nothing but contempt by departing from the general voice. With respect to the words in question, my observation fails me, if *wind*, as a single word, is not more fixed in the sound of short *i*, than *gold* in the sound of *oo*; the true sound of this last word seems not quite irrevocable, except in the compound *goldsmith*; but the compounds of *wind*, such as *windy*, *windmill*, *windward*, &c. must, in my opinion, be given up; nor till some superior spirit, uniting the politeness of a Chesterfield with the genius of a Swift, descends to vindicate the rights of an injured word, do I think that *wind* will, in prose and familiar language, ever be a fashionable pronunciation. The language of Scripture seems to have native dignity and solemnity sufficient to authorize the long sound, but no other. Mr Sheridan and Mr Scott give the same preference to the first sound of this word that I have done. Dr Kenrick and Mr Barclay give only the short sound. Mr Perry joins them in this sound; but says, in dramatic scenes it has the long one. Mr Nares says, it has certainly the short sound in common usage, but that all our best poets rhyme it with *mind*, *kind*, &c.; and Mr Smith observes, that it is now the polite pronunciation, though against analogy.

To WIND, *wind*, *v. a.* To blow, to sound by inflation; to turn round, to twist; to regulate in action; to nose, to follow by scent.

To WIND, *wind*, *v. a.* To turn by shifts or expedients; to introduce by insinuation; to change; to untwist, to unfold, to encircle; to Wind out, to extricate; to Wind up, to bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread; to convolve the springs; to raise by degrees; to straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune.

To WIND, *wind*, *v. n.* To turn, to change; to turn, to be convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures; to be extricated, to be disentangled.

WINDBOUND, *wind'bóund*, *a.* Confined by contrary winds.

WINDER, *wind'úr*, *s.* 98. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round; a plant that twists itself round others.

WINDFALL, *wind'fáll*, *s.* Fruit blown down from the tree.

WINDFLOWER, *wind'flóu-úr*, *s.* The anemone, a flower.

WINDGALL, *wind'gáll*, *s.* Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints,

and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt.

WINDGUN, *wind'gún*, *s.* A gun which discharges a bullet by means of wind compressed.

WINDINESS, *wind'è-nès*, *s.* Fulness of wind, flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour, puffiness.

WINDING, *wind'ing*, *s.* 410. Flexure, meander

WINDINGSHEET, *wind'ing-shèét*, *s.* A sheet in which the dead are wrapped.

WINDLASS, *wind'làs*, *s.* 515. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped round a cylinder; a handle by which any thing is turned.

WINDMILL, *wind'mill*, *s.* A mill turned by the wind.

WINDOW, *wind'ò*, *s.* 327. An aperture in a building by which air and light are introritted; the frame of glass, or any other material that covers the aperture; lines crossing each other; an aperture resembling a window.

To WINDOW, *wind'ò*, *v. a.* To furnish with windows; to place at a window; to break into openings.

WINDPIPE, *wind'pipe*, or *wind'plpe*, *s.* The passage for the breath.

WINDWARD, *wind'wárd*, *a.* 88. On the weather side, on the side from which the wind blows, the reverse of leeward.

WINDY, *wind'è*, *a.* Consisting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy; tempestuous, molested with wind; puffy, flatulent.

WINE wine, *s.* The fermented juice of the grape preparation, of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of Wines.

WING, *wing*, *s.* 410. The limb of a bird by which it flies; a fan to winnow; flight, passage by the wing; the side bodies of an army; any side piece.

To WING, *wing*, *v. a.* To furnish with wings; to enable to fly, to maim a bird by hitting the wing; to supply with side bodies.

To WING, *wing*, *v. n.* To pass by flight.

WINGED, *wing'èd*, *a.* 362. Furnished with wings, flying; swift, rapid; hurt in the wing.

WINGEDPEA, *wing'èd-pè*, *s.* A plant.

WINGSHELL, *wing'shél*, *s.* The shell that covers the wings of insects.

WINGY, *wing'è*, *a.* Having wings.

To WINK, *wink*, *v. n.* 408. To shut the eyes; to hint, to direct by the motion of the eyelids; to close and exclude the light; to connive, to seem not to see to tolerate; to be dim.

WINK, *wink*, *s.* Act of closing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.

WINKER, *wink'úr*, *s.* One who winks.

WINKINGLY, *wink'ing-lè*, *ad.* With the eye almost closed.

WINNER, *win'núr*, *s.* 98. One who wins.

WINNING, *win'ning*, *part. a.* 410. Attractive, charming.

WINNING, *win'ning*, *s.* The sum won.

To WINNOW, *win'nò*, *v. a.* 327. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff; to fan, to beat as with wings; to sift, to examine; to separate, to part.

To WINNOW, *win'nò*, *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

WINNOWER, *win'nò-úr*, *s.* 98. He who winnows.

WINTER, *win'túr*, *s.* 98. The cold season of the year.

To WINTER, *win'túr*, *v. n.* To pass the winter.

WINTERBEATEN, *win'túr-bè-tò*, *a.* Harassed by severe weather.

WINTERCHERRY, *win'túr-tshèr-rè*, *s.* A plant.

WINTERCITRON, *win'túr-cit-túr*, *s.* 417. A sort of pear.

WINTERGREEN, *win'túr-grèèn*, *s.* A plant.

nôr 167, nôtt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pönd 313—thin 406, thia 469.

WINTERLY, win'tûr-lê, *a.* Such as is suitable to winter, of a wintry kind.

WINTRY, win'trê, *a.* Belonging to winter, properly *Wintry*.

WINY, win'ê, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

To WIPE, wipe, *v. a.* To cleanse by rubbing with something soft; to take away by tension; to strike off gently; to clear away; to wipe out, to efface.

WIPE, wipe, *s.* An act of cleansing; a blow, a stroke, a jeer, a gibe, a sarcasm; a bird.

WIPER, wî'pûr, *s.* 98. An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

WIRE, wî'ûr, *s.* Metal drawn into slender threads.

To WIREDRAW, wî'ûr-drâw, *v. a.* To spin into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence.

WIREDRAWER, wî'ûr-drâw-ûr, *s.* One who spins wire.

To WIS, wîs, *v. a.* Pret. and part pass. of *Wist*. To know.

WISDOM, wîz'dûm, *s.* 166. 515. Sapience, the power of judging rightly.

WISE, wîze, *a.* Sapient, judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge; skilful, dexterous; skilled in hidden arts; grave, becoming a wise man.

WISE, wîze, *s.* Manner, way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *Ways*.

WISEACRE, wîze'â-kûr, *s.* 417. A wise or sententious man. Obsolete. A fool, a dunce.

WISELY, wîze'fê, *ad.* Judiciously, prudently.

WISENESS, wîze'nêss, *s.* Wisdom.

To WISH, wîsh, *v. n.* To have strong desire, to long; to be disposed, or inclined.

To WISH, wîsh, *v. a.* To desire, to long for; to recommend by wishing; to imprecate; to ask.

WISH, wîsh, *s.* Longing desire; thing desired; desire expressed.

WISHER, wîsh'ûr, *s.* 98. One who longs; one who expresses wishes.

WISHFUL, wîsh'fûl, *a.* Longing, showing desire.

WISHFULLY, wîsh'fûl-lê, *ad.* Earnestly, with longing.

WISP, wîsp, *s.* A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

☞ This word is sometimes written and pronounced improperly *Whisp*.

WIST, wîst, Pret. and part. of *Wis*.

WISTFUL, wîst'fûl, *a.* Attentive, earnest, full of thought.

WISTFULLY, wîst'fûl-lê, } *ad.*

WISTLY, wîst'lê, }
Attentively, earnestly.

WIT, wît, *s.* The powers of the mind, the mental faculties, the intellect; imagination, quickness of fancy; sentiments produced by quickness of fancy; a man of fancy; a man of genius; sense, judgment; in the plural, sound mind; contrivance, stratagem, power of expedients.

WITCH, wîts, *s.* A name given to unlawful arts.

To WITCH, wîts, *v. a.* To bewitch, to enchant.

WITCHCRAFT, wîts'hkrâft, *s.* The practices of witches.

WITCHERY, wîts'hûr-ê, *s.* Enchantment.

WITCRAFT, wît'krâft, *s.* Contrivance, invention.

WITCRACKER, wît'krâk-ûr, *s.* A joker, one who breaks a jest.

WITH, wîth and *wîth*, *prep.* 467. By, noting the cause; with the means; noting the instrument or on the side of, for; in opposition to, in competition or contest; noting comparison; in society; in company of; in appendage, noting consequence, or concomitance; in mutual dealing, noting connection; immediately after; amongst; upon; in concert.—See *Forth-with*.

WITHAL, wîth-âll, *ad.* 406. Along with the rest,

likewise at the same time; it is sometimes used by writers where we now use *With*.

To WITHDRAW, wîth-drâw', *v. a.* To take back, to deprive of; to call away, to make to retire.

To WITHDRAW, wîth-drâw', *v. n.* To retreat.

WITHDRAWINGROOM, wîth-drâw'îng-rôóm, *s.* Room behind another room for retirement.

WITHE, wîth, *s.* A willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs.

☞ Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Smith, and W. Johnston, give the sharp sound of *th* in this word, as heard in *frith*; but Dr Kenrick and Mr Perry the flat one, heard in *bathe*: The same distinction is observed in *wîthy* by those who have the word, as this must depend entirely on its simple.

To WITHER, wîth'ûr, *v. n.* To fade, to grow sapless, to dry up; to waste, to pine away; to lose or want animal moisture.

To WITHER, wîth'ûr, *v. a.* To make to fade; to make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle.

WITHEREDNESS, wîth'ûr-nêss, *s.* The state of being withered, marcidly.

WITHERS, wîth'ûrs, *s.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.

WITHERWRUNG, wîth'ûr-rûng, *s.* An injury caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide.

To WITHHOLD, wîth-hôld', *v. a.* Pret. and part. *Withheld* or *Withholden*. To restrain, to keep from action, to hold back; to keep back, to refuse.

WITHHOLDEN, wîth-hôld'n. Part. pass. of *Withhold*.

WITHHOLDER, wîth-hôld'ûr, *s.* He who withholds.

WITHIN, wîth-în', *prep.* In the inner part of; in the compass of; not beyond, used both of place and time; *not* longer ago than; *into* the reach of; *in* the reach of; *into* the heart or confidence of; *not* exceeding; *in* the enclosure of.

WITHIN, wîth-în', *ad.* In the upper parts, inwardly, internally; in the mind.

WITHINSIDE, wîth-în'sîde, *ad.* In the interior parts.

WITHOUT, wîth-ôut', *prep.* Not with; in a state of absence from; in the state of not having; beyond, not within the compass of; in the negation, or omission of; not by, not by the use of, not by the help of; on the outside of; not within; with exemption from.

WITHOUT, wîth-ôut', *ad.* Not in the inside; out of doors; externally, not in the mind.

WITHOUT, wîth-ôut', *conj.* Unless, if not, except.

To WITHSTAND, wîth-stând', *v. a.* To gainstand, to oppose, to resist.

WITHSTANDER, wîth-stând'ûr, *s.* An opponent resisting power.

WITLY, wîtlê, *s.* Willow.—See *Withe*.

WITLESS, wîtlêss, *a.* Wanting understanding.

WITLING, wît'lîng, *s.* 410. A pretender to wit, a man of petty smartness.

WITNESS, wîtnêss, *s.* Testimony, attestation; one who gives testimony; with a Witness, effectually, *u* a great degree.

To WITNESS, wîtnêss, *v. a.* To attest.

To WITNESS, wîtnêss, *v. n.* To bear testimony.

WITNESS, wîtnêss, *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.

WITSNAPER, wîts'nâp-pûr, *s.* One who affects repartee.

WITTED, wît'têd, *a.* Having wit, as, a quick *Witted* boy.

WITTICISM, wît'tê-sîzm, *s.* A mean attempt at wit.

WITTIPLY, wît'tê-lê, *ad.* Ingeniously, cunningly, artfully; with flight of imagination.

WITTISSNESS, wît'tê-nêss, *s.* The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, wît'tîng-lê, *ad.* 410. Knowingly, not ignorantly, with knowledge, by design

359. Flåte 73, får 77, fáll 83, fát 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nô 162, mðve 164,

WITTOLO, wít'tól, *s.* 166. A man who knows the falsehoods of his wife, and seems contented.

WITTOLLY, wít'tól-ê, *a.* Cuckoldly.

WITTY, wít'tê, *a.* Judicious, ingenious; full of imagination; sarcastick, full of taunts.

WITWORM, wít'wûrm, *s.* One that feeds on wit.

To WIVE, wive, *v. n.* To marry, to take a wife.

To WIVE, wive, *v. a.* To match to a wife; to take for a wife.

WIVELY, wive'lê, *a.* Belonging to a wife.

WIVES, wíwz, *s.* The plural of *Wife*.

WIZARD, wiz'ûrd, *s.* 88. A conjurer, an enchanter.

Wo, wô, s. Grief, sorrow, misery, calamity; a denunciation of calamity; a curse; *Wo* is used for a stop or cessation.

WOAD, wôde, *s.* A plant cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for laying the foundation of many colours.

WOBEGONE, wôbê-gôn, *ad.* Lost in wo.

WOFUL, wô'fûl, *a.* Sorrowful, afflicted, mourning; calamitous, afflictive; wretched, paltry, sorry.

WOFULLY, wô'fûl-ê, *ad.* Sorrowfully, mournfully, wretchedly, in a sense of contempt.

WOLD, wôld, *s.* Wold, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country.

WOLF, wôlf, *s.* 169. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep; an eating ulcer.

WOLFDOG, wôlf'dôg, *s.* A dog of a very large breed, kept to guard sheep; a dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLFISH, wôlf'ish, *a.* Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

WOLFSPANE, wôlf's'bâne, *s.* A poisonous plant, aconite.

WOLFSMILK, wôlf's'milk, *s.* An herb.

WOLVISH, wôlv'ish, *a.* Like a wolf.

WOMAN, wûm'ûn, *s.* 88. 169. The female of the human race; a female attendant on a person of rank.

WOMANED, wûm'ûnd, *a.* 359. Accompanied or united with a woman.

WOMANHATER, wûm'ûn-hâ-tûr, *s.* One who has an aversion for the female sex.

WOMANHOOD, wûm'ûn-hûd, *s.* The character and collective qualities of a woman.

WOMANISH, wûm'ûn-ish, *a.* Suitable to a woman.

To WOMANISE, wûm'ûn-ize, *v. a.* To emasculate, to effeminate, to soften. Proper, but not used.

WOMANKIND, wûm'ûn-kynd, *s.* The female sex, the race of women.

WOMANLY, wûm'ûn-lê, *a.* Becoming a woman, suiting a woman, feminine; not childish, not girlish.

WOMB, wô'm, *s.* 164. 347. The place of the fetus in the mother; the place whence any thing is produced.

To WOMB, wô'm, *v. a.* To enclose, to breed in secret.

WOMBY, wô'm'ê, *a.* Capacious.

WOMEN, wûm'ûn, *s.* Plural of *Woman*.

WON, wûn. The pret. and part. pass. of *Win*.

To WON, wûn, *v. n.* To dwell, to live, to have abode.

To WONDER, wûn'dûr, *v. n.* 98. To be struck with admiration, to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished.

WONDER, wûn'dûr, *s.* 98. Admiration, astonishment, amazement; cause of wonder, a strange thing; any thing mentioned with wonder.

WONDERFUL, wûn'dûr-fûl, *a.* Admirable, strange, astonishing.

WONDERFULLY, wûn'dûr-fûl-ê, *ad.* In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree.

WONDERSTRUCK, wûn'dûr-strûk, *a.* Amazed.

WONDEROUS, wûn'drûs, *a.* 314. (Contracted and,

I think, improperly, from wonderful.) Admirable, marvellous, strange, surprising.

WONDEROUSLY, wûn'drûs-lê, *ad.* To a strange degree.

To WONT, } wûnt, *v. n.*

To be WONT, }
- Pret. and part. *Wont*. To be accustomed, to use, to be used.

WONT, wûnt, *s.* Custom, habit, use.

WONT, wûnt. A contraction of *Will Not*.

WONTED, wûnt'êd, *part. a.* Accustomed, used, usual.

WONTEDNESS, wûnt'êd-nês, *s.* State of being accustomed to.

To WOO, wôo, *v. a.* 10. To court, to sue to for love; to court solicitously, to invite with importunity.

To WOO, wôo, *v. n.* To court, to make love.

WOOD, wûd, *s.* 307. A large and thick plantation of trees; the substance of trees, timber.

WOODBINE, wûd'bline, *s.* Honeysuckle.

WOODCOCK, wûd'kôk, *s.* A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known.

WOODED, wûd'êd, *a.* Supplied with wood.

WOODDRINK, wûd'drink, *s.* Decoction or infusion of medical woods, as saffras.

WOODEN, wûd'dn, *a.* 103. Ligneous, full of wood, timber; clumsy, awkward.

WOODHOLE, wûd'hôle, *s.* Place where wood is laid up.

WOODLAND, wûd'lând, *s.* Woods, grounds covered with wood.

WOODLARK, wûd'lârk, *a.* A melodious sort of wild lark.

WOODLOUSE, wûd'lôuse, *s.* The name of an insect, the millepe.

WOODMAN, wûd'mân, *s.* 88. A sportsman, a hunter.

WOODMONGER, wûd'mûng-gûr, *s.* A woodseller.

WOODNOTE, wûd'nôte, *s.* Wild music.

WOODNYMPH, wûd'nîmf, *s.* A dryad.

WOODOFFERING, wûd'ôf-fûr-îng, *s.* Wood burnt on the altar.

WOODPECKER, wûd'pêk-kûr, *s.* A bird.

WOODPIGEON, wûd'pid-jîn, *s.* A wild pigeon.

WOODROSE, wûd'rôf, *s.* An herb.

WOODSORREL, wûd'sôr-ril, *s.* A plant.

WOODWARD, wûd'wârd, *s.* A forester.

WOODY, wûd'ê, *a.* Abounding with wood; ligneous, consisting of wood; relating to woods.

WOER, wô'ûr, *s.* 98. One who courts a woman.

WOOF, wô'f, *s.* The set of threads that crosses the warp, the weft; texture, cloth.

WOOLINGLY, wô'îng-lê, *ad.* 410. Pleasingly, so as to invite stay.

WOOL, wûl, *s.* 307. The fleece of sheep, that which is woven into cloth; any short thick hair.

WOOLLEN, wûl'în, *a.* 99. 102. Made of wool.

WOOLPACK, wûl'pâk, } *s.*

WOOLSACK, wûl'sâk, }
A bag of wool, a bundle of wool; the seat of the Judges in the House of Lords; any thing bulky without weight.

WOOLSTAPLER, wûl'stâ-plûr, *s.* One who deals largely in wool; one who buys wool, and sorts it, and then sells it to the clothiers.

By I have inserted this word, though not in Johnson, at the instance of a worthy friend of the society called Quakers, (to whom I am under great obligations for many valuable remarks,) who observes of the *Woolstaplers*, "I suppose, if they were asked, would think themselves as deserving of a place in the Dictionary as the *Molecatchers*."

WOOLLY, wûl'lê, *a.* Consisting of wool; clothed with wool; resembling wool.

WORD, wûrd, *s.* A single part of speech; a short discourse; talk, discourse; dispute, verbal conten-

tion; promæ; signal, token; account, tidings, message; declaration; affirmation; scripture; word of God; the second person of the ever-adorable Trinity. A scripture term.

To WORD, wûrd, v. a. To express in proper words.

WORDY, wûrd'ê, a. Verbose, full of words.

WORE, wôre. The Pret. of *Wear*.

To WORK, wûrk, v. n. Pret. *Worked*, or *Wrought*. To labour, to travail, to toil; to be in action, to be in motion; to act, to carry on operations; to act as a manufacturer; to ferment; to operate, to have effect; to obtain by diligence; to act internally, to operate as a purge or other physick; to act as an object; to make way.

To WORK, wûrk, v. a. To make by degrees; to labour, to manufacture; to bring by action into any state; to influence by successive impulses; to produce, to effect; to manage; to put to labour, to exert; to embroider with a needle: to Work out, to effect by toil; to erase, to efface: to Work up, to raise.

WORK, wûrk, s. Toil, labour, employment; a state of labour; bungling attempt; flowers or embroidery of the needle; any fabric or compages of art; action, feat, deed; any thing made; management, treatment, to set on Work, to employ, to engage.

WORKER, wûrk'ûr, s. One that works.

WORKFELLOW, wûrk'fêl-lô, s. One engaged in the same work with another.

WORKHOUSE, wûrk'hôuse,

WORKINGHOUSE, wûrk'ing-hôuse, } s.

A place in which any manufacture is carried on; a place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

WORKINGDAY, wûrk'ing-dâ, s. Day on which labour is permitted, not the sabbath.

WORKMAN, wûrk'mân, s. 88. An artificer, a maker of any thing.

WORKMANLIKE, wûrk'mân-like, a. Well performed, like a good workman.

WORKMANLY, wûrk'mân-lê, a. Skilful, well performed, workmanlike.

WORKMANSHIP, wûrk'mân-shîp, s. Manufacture, something made by any one; the skill of a worker; the art of working.

WORKMASTER, wûrk'mâ-stûr, s. The performer of any work.

WORKWOMAN, wûrk'wôm-ûn, s. A woman skilled in needle-work; a woman that works for hire.

WORKYDAY, wûrk'ê-dâ, s. A day not the sabbath.

☞ This is a gross corruption of *Workingday*, and so gross that the use of it is a sure mark of vulgarity.

WORLD, wûrld, s. 165. World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever; system of beings; the earth, the terraqueous globe; present state of existence; a secular life; public life; great multitude; mankind, an hyperbolic expression for many; course of life; the manners of men; in the world, in possibility; for all the World, exactly.

WORLTLINESS, wûrld'lê-nês, s. Covetousness, addictedness to gain.

WORLDLING, wûrld'ling, s. 410. A mortal set upon profit.

WORLDLY, wûrld'lê, a. Secular, relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come; bent upon this world, not attentive to a future state; human, common, belonging to the world.

WORLDLY, wûrld'lê, ad. With relation to the present life.

WORM, wûrm, s. 165. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth; a poisonous serpent; animal bred in the body; the animal that spins silk; grubs that gnaw wood and furniture; something brimting; any thing vermiculated or turned round, any thing spiral.

To WORM, wûrm, v. n. To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

To WORM, wûrm, v. a. To work by slow and secret means.

WORMEATEN, wûrm'ê-tûn, a. Gnawed by worms, old, worthless.

WORMWOOD, wûrm'wûd, s. A plant.

WORMY, wûrm'ê, a. Full of worms.

WORN, wûrn. Part. pass. of *Wear*.

To WORRY, wûrrê, v. a. 165. To tear or mangle as a beast tears its prey; to harass, or persecute brutally.

WORSE, wûrse, a. 165. The comparative of *Bad*; more bad, more ill.

WORSE, wûrse, ad. In a manner more bad.

The WORSE, wûrse, s. The loss, not the advantage, not the better; something less good.

To WORSE, wûrse, v. a. To put to disadvantage. Not in use.

WORSHIP, wûr'shîp, s. 165. Dignity, eminence, excellence, a character of honour; a term of ironical respect; adoration, religious act of reverence; honour, respect, civil deference; idolatry of lovers.

To WORSHIP, wûr'shîp, v. a. To adore, to honour or venerate with religious rites; to respect, to honour, to treat with civil reverence.

To WORSHIP, wûr'shîp, v. n. To perform acts of adoration.

WORSHIPFUL, wûr'shîp-fûl, a. Claiming respect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical respect.

WORSHIPFULLY, wûr'shîp-fûl-ê, ad. Respectfully.

WORSHIPPER, wûr'shîp-pûr, s. Adorer, one who worships.

WORST, wûrst, a. 165. The superlative of *Bad*; most bad, most ill.

WORST, wûrst, s. The most calamitous or wicked state.

To WORST, wûrst, v. a. To defeat, to overthrow.

WORSTED, wûrs'tid, s. 99. 169. Woollen yarn, wool spun.

WORT, wûrt, s. 165. Originally a general name for an herb; a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

WORTH, wûrth, s. 165. 467. Price, value; excellence, virtue; importance, valuable quality.

WORTH, wûrth, a. Equal in price to, equal in value to; deserving of; equal in possessions to.

WORTHILY, wûrth'ê-lê, ad. Suitably, not below the rate of; deservedly; justly, not without cause.

WORTHINESS, wûrth'ê-nês, s. Desert, excellence, dignity, virtue; state of being worthy, quality of deserving.

WORTHLESS, wûrth'lês, a. Having no virtue, dignity, or excellence; having no value.

WORTHLESSNESS, wûrth'lês-nês, s. Want or excellence, want of dignity, want of value.

WORTHY, wûrth'ê, a. Deserving, such as merits; valuable, noble, illustrious; having worth, having virtue; suitable for any quality good or bad, equal in value; suitable to any thing bad; deserving of ill.

WORTHY, wûrth'ê, s. A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

To WOT, wôt, v. n. To know, to be aware.

☞ Mr Elphinston is singular in pronouncing this word so as to rhyme it with *hut*; Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, and Mr Smith, rhyme it with *not*.

WOVE, wôve. Pret. and part. pass. of *Weave*.

WOVEN, wô'vûn, 103. The part. pass. of *Weave*.

WOULD, wûd, 320. The pret. of *Will*; it is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood; was or am resolved, wish or wished to: it is a familiar term for wish to do, or to have.—See *Been*.

WOULD-BE, wûd'ê, a. Foolishly pretended to be.

WOUND, wôund, or wôund, z. 315. A hurt given by violence.

☞ The first pronunciation of this word, though generally received among the polite world, is certainly a capricious novelty; a novelty either generated by false criticism to distinguish it from the preterit of the verb *wind*, of which there was not the least danger of interference, see *Boat*; or more probably from an affectation of the French sound of this diphthong, which, as in *power*, and some other words, we find of late to have prevailed. The stage is in possession of this sound, and what Swift

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, möve 161,

o'serves of newspapers with respect to the introduction of new and fantastical words, may be applied to the Stage, with respect to new and fantastical modes of pronunciation, see *Sigh*. That the other pronunciation was the established sound of this word, appears from the poets, who rhyme it with *bound*, *found*, *ground*, and *around*, and is still so among the great bulk of speakers, who learn this sound at school, and are obliged to unlearn it again when they come into the conversation of the polite world. Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Mr Elphinstone, adopt the first sound of this word; but Dr Kenrick and W. Johnstone the second: Mr Perry gives both, but prefers the first; and though Mr Smith, in his Vocabulary, has classed it with *sound* and *found*, he says *second* is the common pronunciation. I am, however, of Mr Nares' opinion, who says this pronunciation ought to be entirely banished. But where is the man bold enough to risk the imputation of vulgarity by such an expulsion? **To WOUND, wôund, or wôund, v. a.** To hurt by violence.

WOUND, wôund. The pret. and part. pass. of *To Wind*.

WOUNDLESS, wôundlës, a. Exempt from wounds.

WOUNDWORT, wôundwûrt, s. A plant.

WRACK, räk, s. Properly *Wreck*. Destruction of a ship; ruin, destruction.—See *Shipwreck*.

To WRACK, räk, v. a. 474. To destroy in the water, to wreck; it seems in Milton to mean, to rock, to shake; to torture, to torment.

To WRANGLE, ränggl, v. n. 405. To dispute peevishly, to quarrel perversely.

WRANGLE, ränggl, s. A quarrel, a perverse dispute.

WRANGLER, rängglûr, s. A perverse, peevish, disputative man.

To WRAP, râp, v. a. 474. To roll together, to complicate; to involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round; to comprise, to contain; to Wrap up, to involve totally; to transport, to put in ecstasy.

♯ This word is often pronounced *rop*, rhyming with *top*, even by speakers much above the vulgar. They have a confused idea, that a preceding *w* makes the *a* broad, and do not attend to the intervening *r*, which bears the power of the *w*, and necessarily preserves the *a* in its short Italian sound. Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Dr Kenrick, Mr Perry, and Mr Smith, pronounce it as I have done.

WRAPPER, râpûr, s. 98. One who raps, that in which any thing is wrapped.

WRATH, rôth, or râth, s. 474. Anger, fury, rage.

♯ The first pronunciation of this word is by far the more usual, but the last is more analogical. The *w* has no power over the *a* for the same reason as in the preceding word. A want of attending to this, and, perhaps, confounding this word with the obsolete adjective *wroth*, are the reasons of the present currency of this erroneous pronunciation. Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Dr Kenrick, Mr Nares, and Mr Smith, adopt the first sound; and Mr Perry alone the last; but in a case where analogy is so clear, his authority ought, in my opinion, to outweigh them all.

WRATHFUL, rôthfûl, or râthfûl, a. Angry, furious, raging.

WRATHFULLY, rôthfûl-ê, or râthfûl-ê, ad. Furiously, passionately.

WRATHLESS, rôthlës, or râthlës, a. Free from anger.

To WREAK, rêke, v. a. Old pret. and part. pass. *Wroke*. To revenge; to execute any violent design.

♯ The diphthong in this word has the sound I have given it, in Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Dr Kenrick, Perry, Smith, and Barclay.

WREAK, rêke, s. 474. Revenge, vengeance, passion, furious fit.

WREAKFUL, rêkefûl, a. Revengeful, angry.

WREATH, rêth, or rêthe, s. 467. Any thing curled or twisted; a garland, a chaplet.

♯ I have placed what I think the best usual mode of pronouncing this word first, because I think it so much more agreeable to analogy than the second. Nouns and verbs spelled alike, and ending with a hissing consonant, seem throughout the whole language to be dis-

tinguished from each other by the former giving the sharp, and the latter the flat sound to the consonant. See Principles, No. 437. 467. 469.

To WREATH, rêthe, v. a. Pret. Wreathed. Part. pass. *Wreathed, Wreathen*. To curl, to twist, to convolve; to interweave, to entwine one in another, to encircle as a garland; to encircle as with a garland.

WREATHY, rêthê, a. Spiral, curled, twisted.

WRECK, rêk, s. 474. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; dissolution by violence, ruin, destruction.—See *Shipwreck*.

♯ Mr Sheridan alone has given the sound of *a* to the *e* in this word; Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Dr Kenrick, Mr Perry, and Mr Smith, pronounce it as I have done.

To WRECK, rêk, v. a. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to ruin.

To WRECK, rêk, v. n. To suffer wreck.

WREN, rên, s. 474. A small bird.

To WRENCH, rênsh, v. a. To pull by violence; to wrest, to force; to sprain, to distort.

WRENCH, rênsh, s. 474. A violent pull or twist; a sprain.

To WREST, rêst, v. a. To twist by violence, to extort by writhing or force; to distort, to writhe, to force.

WREST, rêst, s. 474. Distortion, violence.

WRESTER, rêstûr, s. He who wrests.

To WRESTLE, rês'sl, v. n. 472. To contend who shall throw the other down; to struggle, to contend.

WRESTLER, rês'lûr, s. 98. One who wrestles, one who professes the athletic art; one who contends in wrestling.

WRETCH, rêtsh, s. A miserable mortal; a worthless sorry creature; it is used by way of slight ironical pity or contempt.

WRETCHED, rêtsh'êd, a. 366. Miserable, unhappy; calamitous, afflictive; sorry, pitiful, paltry, worthless; despicable, hatefully contemptible.

WRETCHEDLY, rêtsh'êd-lê, ad. Miserably, unhappily; meanly, despicably.

WRETCHEDNESS, rêtsh'êd-nês, s. Misery, unhappiness, afflicted state; pitifulness, despicableness.

To WRIGGLE, riggl, v. n. 405. To move to and fro with short motions.

To WRIGGLE, riggl, v. a. 474. To put in a quick reciprocating motion.

WRIGHT, rite, s. 293. 474. A workman, an artificer, a maker, a manufacturer.

To WRING, ring, v. a. Pret. and part. pass. Wringed and Wring. To twist, to turn round by violence; to force out of any body by contortion; to squeeze, to press; to writhe, to pinch; to force by violence, to extort; to harass, to distress, to torture; to distort, to turn to a wrong purpose; to persecute with extortion.

To WRING, ring, v. n. 474. To writhe with anguish.

WRINGER, ringûr, s. 98. One who squeezes the water out of clothes.

WRINKLE, ringk'kl, s. 405. Corrugation or furrow of the skin in the face; any roughness.

To WRINKLE, ringk'kl, v. a. To corrugate, to contract into furrows; to make rough or uneven.

WRIST, rist, s. 474. The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

WRISTBAND, ristbând, s. The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT, rit, s. 474. Any thing written, Scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the bible. A judicial process; a legal instrument.

WRIT, rit. The pret. of *Write*.

To WRITE, rite, v. a. Pret. Write or Wrote. Part. pass. *Written, Writ, or Wrote*. To express by means of letters; to engrave, to impress; to produce as an author; to tell by letter.

To WRITE, rite, v. n. 474. To perform the act of writing; to play the author; to tell in books; to

n̄r 167, n̄t 163—t̄b̄e 171, t̄b̄ 172, b̄ll 173—đ̄l 299—p̄đ̄nd 313—t̄h̄n 466, t̄h̄s 469.

send letters; to call one's self, to be entitled, to use the style of; to compose, to form compositions.

WRITER, r̄i't̄ur, s. 98. One who practises the art of writing; an author.

To WRITHE, r̄i't̄h̄e, v. a. 467. To distort, to deform with distortion; to twist with violence; to wrest, to force by violence; to twist.

To WRITHE, r̄i't̄h̄e, v. n. To be convolved with agony or torture.

WRITING, r̄i't̄ing, s. 410. A legal instrument; a composure, a book; a written paper of any kind.

WRITINGMASTER, r̄i't̄ing-m̄as't̄ur, s. One who teaches to write.

WRITTEN, r̄i't̄'n, a. 103. The part. pass. of *Write*.

WRONG, r̄ong, s. An injury, a designed or known detriment; error, not right.

WRONG, r̄ong, s. 474. Not morally right, not agreeable to propriety or truth; not physically right, unfit, unsuitable.

WRONG, r̄ong, ad. Not rightly, amiss.

To WRONG, r̄ong, v. a. To injure, to use unjustly.

WRONGDOER, r̄ong'd̄ō-đ̄r, s. An injurious person.

WRONGER, r̄ong'đ̄r, s. 98. 409. He that injures, he that does wrong.

WRONGFUL, r̄ong'f̄ul, a. Injurious, unjust.

WRONGFULLY, r̄ong'f̄ul-ê, ad. Unjustly.

WRONGHEAD, r̄ong'h̄êd, } a.

WRONGHEADED, r̄ong'h̄êd'êd, } a.

Having a perverse understanding.

WRONGLY, r̄ong'l̄ê, ad. Unjustly, amiss.

WRONGELSSLY, r̄ong'l̄ês-l̄ê, ad. Without injury to any.

WROTE, r̄ôte. Pret. and part. of *Write*.

WROTH, r̄ôth, a. Angry. Out of use.—See *Wrath*.

WROUGHT, r̄awt, 319. 393. The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *Work*. Effected, performed; influenced, prevailed on; produced, caused; worked, laboured; gained, attained; operated; worked; actuated; manufactured; formed; excited by degrees; guided, managed; agitated, disturbed.

WRUNG, r̄ung. The pret. and part. pass. of *Wring*.

WRY, r̄i, a. 474. Crooked, deviating from the right direction; distorted; wrung, perverted, wrested.

To WRY, r̄i, v. n. To be contorted and writhed, to deviate from the right direction.

X

X, says Johnson, is a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

It may be observed, that in words from the Greek, where it is initial, it is always pronounced like *Z*. For the true pronunciation of this letter, when medial or final in English words, See *Principles*, No. 467.

XEROCOLLYRIUM, z̄ê-r̄ô-k̄ôl-l̄i-r̄ê-um, s. A dry plaster for sore eyes.

XERODES, z̄ê-r̄ô-d̄êz, s. Any tumour attended with dryness.

XEROMIRUM, z̄ê-r̄ô-m̄i-r̄um, s. 503. A drying ointment.

XEROPHAGY, z̄ê-r̄ô-ph̄â-j̄ê, s. 518. The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHALMY, z̄ê-r̄ô-ph̄t̄h̄âl-m̄ê, s. A dry red soreness or itching in the eyes, without any dropping or swelling.

XEROTES, z̄ê-r̄ô-t̄êz, s. 503. A dry habit or disposition of body.

XIPHIAS, z̄i-ph̄-âs, s. The sword fish; also a comet shaped like a sword.

XIPHOIDES, z̄ê-ph̄ô-d̄êz, s. The pointed sword-like cartilage or gristle of the breast bone.

XYLOBALEAMUM, z̄i-lô-bâl-sâ-n̄um, s. The wood of the balsam tree.

XYSTER, z̄is't̄ur, s. A surgeon's instrument to scrape and shave bones with.

Y

YACHT, yô't, s. 356. A small ship for carrying passengers.

This word is pronounced as I have marked it, by Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, Mr Nares, and Mr Smith; Dr Kenrick pronounces it *yot*, rhyming it with *hat*; and Mr Barclay *yaut*, rhyming with *nought*.

YAM, yâm, s. A root that grows in America and the South-Sea Islands.

YARD, s. 78. Enclosed ground adjoining to a house; a measure of three feet; the supports of the sails of a ship.

YARE, yâre, a. Ready, dexterous, eager.

YARELY, yâre'l̄ê, ad. Dexterously, skillfully.

YARN, yâr'n, s. 78. Spun wool, woollen thread.

YARROW, yâr'rô, s. 81. A plant which grows wild on dry banks, and is used in medicine.

YAWL, yâwl, s. 219. A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

To YAWN, yâwn, v. n. 219. To gape, to have the mouth opened involuntarily; to open wide; to express desire by yawning.

YAWN, yâwn, s. Oscitation; gape, hiatus.

YAWNING, yâwn'ing, a. 410. Sleeping, slumbering.

YCLAD, ê-klâd'. Part for *Clad*. Clothed.

YCLEPED, ê-klêpt'. Called, termed, named.

YE, yê. The solemn nominative plural of *Thou*.

YEA, yê, ad. 227. Yes.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Mr Smith, and Mr Fry, pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *may*, *pay*, &c. But Steele or Brightland, Dr Jones who wrote *The New Art of Spelling* in Queen Anne's time, Dr Kenrick and Mr Perry, pronounce it like the pronoun *ye*. Though so many are against me, I do not hesitate to pronounce the latter mode the best; first, as it is more agreeable to the general sound of the diphthong; next, as it is more related to its familiar substitute *yes*; and lastly, unless my memory greatly fails me, because it is always so pronounced when contrasted with *may*; as in that precept of the Gospel, "Let your communication be *yea*, *yea*, and *may*, *may*."

To YEAN, yê'n, v. n. 227. To bring young. Used of sheep.

YEANLING, yê'n'ing, s. 410. The young of sheep.

YEAR, yêre, s. 227. Twelve months; it is often used plurally, without a plural termination; in the plural, old age.

YEARLING, yê're'ing, a. 410. Being a year old.

YEARLY, yê're'l̄ê, a. Annual, happening every year, lasting a year.

YEARLY, yê're'l̄ê, ad. Annually.

To YEARN, yêrn, v. n. 234. To feel great internal uneasiness.

To YEARN, yêrn, v. a. To grieve, to vex.

YELK, yêlk, s. (*Gealke*, yehow, *Saxon*.) The yellow part of the egg.

It is commonly pronounced, says Johnson, and often written *Yolk*. To which we may add, that when

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fällt 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nò 162, mòve 164,

the word is so written, the *l* is silent, and the word pronounced *yoke*. But Johnson seems justly to have preferred the former mode of writing and pronouncing this word, as more agreeable both to etymology and the best usage.

To **YELL**, yèll, *v. n.* To cry out with horrour and agony.

YELL, yèll, *s.* A cry of horrour.

YELLOW, yèllò, *a.* Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Dr Jones, and Mr Fry, pronounce this word as if written *yellow*, rhyming with *tallow*. But Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr Smith, and Mr Perry, preserve the *e* in its usual sound, and rhyme the word with *mellow*. The latter mode is, in my opinion, clearly the best, both as more agreeable to analogy, and the best usage; for I am much deceived if the former pronunciation do not border closely on the vulgar.

YELLOWBOY, yèllò-bòé, *s.* A gold coin. A very low word.

YELLOWHAMMER, yèllò-hâm-mûr, *s.* A bird.

YELLOWISH, yèllò-ish, *a.* Approaching to yellow.

YELLOWISHNESS, yèllò-ish-nés, *s.* The quality of approaching to yellow.

YELLOWNESS, yèllò-nés, *s.* The quality of being yellow: it is used in Shakspeare for jealousy.

YELLOWS, yèllòze, *s.* A disease in horses.

To **YELP**, yèlp, *v. n.* To bark as a beagle hound after his prey.

YEOMAN, yóimán, *s.* 260. A man of a small estate in land, a farmer, a gentleman farmer; it seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers, whence we have Yeomen of the guard; it was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

Junius gives us a great variety of derivations of this word, but seems most to approve of that from *gæmnan* in the old Frisick, signifying a countryman or villager; and this word is derived farther by Junius from the Greek γαίης, γαίης, γαί, which he tells us does not only signify the earth in general, but any great portion of land. Skinner says it may be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *gemæne*, or the Teutonic *gemain*, a common man, or one of the commonalty; or from *cove-man*, a shepherd; or from *goodman*, an appellation given to inferior people; or from *gepæna*, a companion; or from *geongman*, a young man; or from *feman*, an ordinary man, or any body, like the Spanish *hidalgo*; but he prefers its derivation from the Anglo-Saxon *guma*, a painful or laborious man.

But however widely etymologists are divided in the derivation of this word, orthoepists are not less different in their pronunciation of it. Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Coote, (author of the Elements of Grammar, Steele's Grammar, (published in Queen Anne's time), Mr Barclay, Mr Smith, and Buchanan, pronounce it with the diphthong short, as if written *yelman*; Dr Kenrick pronounces it as if written *yelman*; Mr Elphinston, (who quotes Langham, the famous reformer of orthography in Queen Elizabeth's time, for the same pronunciation,) sounds the *o* like *ee*; and Dr Jones, the author of the *New Art of Spelling* in Queen Anne's time, pronounces it in the same manner. To which we may add Ben Jonson, who says, that *yeoman*, *peuple*, and *jeopardy*, were truer written *yeman*, *peuple*, *jeopardy*. But W. Johnston, Mr Perry, Entick, and Fry, pronounce the *o* like long open *o*, as if written *yeman*; and this last appears to me to be the most received pronunciation. It is that which we constantly hear applied to the King's body guard, and it is that which has always been the pronunciation on the Stage; an authority which, in this case, may not, perhaps, improperly be called the best echo of the public voice. I well remember hearing Mr Garrick pronounce the word in this manner, in a speech in King Lear: "Tell me, fellow, is a madman a gentleman, or a yeman?"

YEOMANRY, yóimán-ré, *s.* 260. The collective body of yeomen.

To **YERK**, yèrk, *v. a.* To throw out or move with a spring.

YERK, yèrk, *s.* A quick motion.

To **YEARN**, yèrn, *v. a.*—See *Yearn*.

YES, yis, *ad.* 101. A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *No*.

This word is worn into a somewhat slenderer sound than what is authorised by the orthography; but *e* and *i* are frequently interchangeable, and few changes can be better established than this. W. Johnston and Mr Perry are the only orthoepists who give the sound of the vowels, that do not mark this change; but Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, Mr Nares, Mr Smith, and Dr Jones, in his *New Art of Spelling*, confirm this change, and rhyme it with *hiss*, *miss*, *bliss*, &c.—See *Been* and *Despatch*.

YEST, yèst, *s.* The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation, barm; the spume on a troubled sea.

Dr Johnson has very properly spelled this word *yeast*, from the Saxon *gest*, and not *yeast* as we sometimes see it; and this spelling decides its pronunciation. Dr Jones spells it *yeast*, and gives the diphthong its long sound; Mr Nares pronounces the word in the same manner, but spells it *yeast*; Dr Kenrick spells it *yeast*, but rhymes it with *mist*; Mr Barclay pronounces it *yeast*; Mr Perry writes it *yeast* and *yeast*; but Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Mr Smith, write it as I have done; and I think not only more agreeable to analogy, which forbids us to pronounce *e* long, when followed by *t* in the same syllable, see *Leat*, but, if I mistake not, more consonant to polite usage. The vulgar do not only pronounce the diphthong long, but sink the *y*, and reduce the word to *east*.

YESTY, yès'té, *a.* Frothy, spumy.

YESTER, yès'túr, *a.* Being next before the present day.

YESTERDAY, yès'túr-dá, *s.* The day last past, the next day before to-day.

Though *yes*, from its continual use, is allowably worn into the somewhat easier sound of *yis*, there is no reason that *yesterday* should adopt the same change; and though I cannot pronounce this change vulgar, since Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Nares, and Mr Scott, have adopted it, I do not hesitate to pronounce the regular sound given by W. Johnston as the more correct, and agreeable to the best usage.

YESTER-NIGHT, yès'túr-nite, *s.* The night before this night.

YET, yè't, *conj.* Nevertheless, notwithstanding, however.

The *e* in this word is frequently changed by incorrect speakers into *i*; but though this change is agreeable to the best and most established usage in the word *yes*; in *yet* it is the mark of incorrectness, and vulgarity. Dr Kenrick is the only orthoepist who gives any countenance to this incorrectness, by admitting it as a second pronunciation; but Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, and Mr Smith, give the regular sound only.

YET, yè't, *ad.* Beside, over and above; still, the state still remaining the same; once again; at this time, so soon, hitherto, with a negative before it; at least; it notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to which it is joined; still, in a new degree; even, after all; hitherto.

YEW, yòò, *s.* A tree of tough wood.

To **YIELD**, yèèld, *v. a.* 275. To produce, to give in return for cultivation or labour; to produce in general; to afford, to exhibit; to give as claimed of right; to allow, to concede; to emit, to expire; to resign, to give up, to surrender.

To **YIELD**, yèèld, *v. n.* To give up the contest, to submit; to comply with any person; to comply with things; to concede, to admit, to allow, not to deny; to give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.

YIELDER, yèèldür, *s.* One who yields.

YOKE, yòke, *s.* The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen; a mark of servitude, slavery; a chain, a link, a bond; a couple, two, a pair.

To **YOKE**, yòke, *v. a.* To bind by a yoke or carriage; to join or couple with another; to enslave, to subdue; to restrain, to confine.

YOKE-ELM, yòke'èlm, *s.* A tree.

YOKEFELLOW, yòke'fèllò, *s.*

YOKEMATE, yòke'máte, *s.*

Companion in labour; mate, fellow.

359. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93, mét 95—pline 105, plin 107—nó 162, möve 164,

the word is so written, the *l* is silent, and the word pronounced *yake*. But Johnson seems justly to have preferred the former mode of writing and pronouncing this word, as more agreeable both to etymology and the best usage.

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Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Dr Jones, and Mr Fry, pronounce this word as if written *yellow*, rhyming with *tailow*. But Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr Smith, and Mr Perry, preserve the *e* in its pure sound, and rhyme the word with *mellow*. The latter mode is, in my opinion, clearly the best, both as more agreeable to analogy, and the best usage; for I am much deceived if the former pronunciation do not border closely on the vulgar.

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YEST, *yèst*, *s.* The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; the spume on a troubled sea.

Dr Kenrick has spelled this word *yest*, from *ye* and *st*, as we sometimes pronounce it. Dr Johnson, though his long *e* is in the same sense as *yest*, but he has spelled it *yest*; Mr Sheridan, on his part, has spelled it *yest*, and has pronounced it *yest*, as we sometimes pronounce it. Dr Johnson, though his long *e* is in the same sense as *yest*, but he has spelled it *yest*; Mr Sheridan, on his part, has spelled it *yest*, and has pronounced it *yest*, as we sometimes pronounce it. Dr Johnson, though his long *e* is in the same sense as *yest*, but he has spelled it *yest*; Mr Sheridan, on his part, has spelled it *yest*, and has pronounced it *yest*, as we sometimes pronounce it.

YESTERDAY, *yèst-é*, *s.* The day before the present.

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YESTERDAY, *yèst-é*, *s.* The day before the present.

nor 167, nôt 163—tâbe 171, tób 172, báll 173—5il 299—pöand 313—thin 466, thís 469.

YOLK, yòke, s. The yellow part of an egg.—See *Yolk*.

**YON, yòn, }
YONDER, yòn'dâr, 98. } a**

Being at a distance within view.
There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in London, as if written *yander*. This cannot be too carefully avoided.

YORE, yóre, ad. Long; of old time, long ago.
YOU, yòd, pron. S. 315. The oblique case of *Ye*; if it is used in the nominative, it is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.

A very common error in reading and speaking, arises from pronouncing the personal pronoun *you* in the same manner, whether it is in the nominative or in an oblique case. It is certain that *you* and *my* when they are contradistinguished from other pronouns, and consequently emphatical, are always pronounced with their full open sound, rhyming with *view* and *high*; but it is as certain, if we observe correct pronunciation, that when they are not emphatical by being opposed to other words, and do not take the lead in a sentence, they are sounded like *ye* and *me*; rhyming with *sea*. Thus, for example, "You told him all the truth." Here the word *you* is a nominative case, that is, it goes before the word denoting action, and must therefore be pronounced full and open so as to rhyme with *view*. In this sentence also, "He told you before he told any one else." The word *you* is in the oblique case, or comes after the word denoting action; but as it is emphatical by being contradistinguished from any one else, it preserves its full open sound as before. But in the sentence, "Though he told you, he had no right to tell you." Here the pronoun *you* is in the oblique case, or follows the word denoting action, and having no distinctive emphasis invariably falls into the sound of the antiquated form of this pronoun, *ye*, and as if written, "Though he told ye, he had no right to tell ye."—See the word *My*.

Perhaps it was this pronunciation of the pronoun *you* when in an oblique case, which induced Shakespeare and Milton, sometimes to write it *ye*, though, as Dr Lowth observes, very ungrammatically:

"The more shams for ye, holy men I thought ye."

"His wrath, which one day will destroy ye both."
Henry VIII.
Milton's Par. Lost, II. v. 74.

YOUNG, yûng, a. Being in the first part of life, not old; ignorant, weak; it is sometimes applied to vegetable life.

YOUNG, yûng, s. 314. The offspring of animals collectively.

YOUNGISH, yûng'ish, a. 381. Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING, yûng'ling, s. 410. Any creature in the first part of life.

YOUNGLY, yûng'lé, ad. 381. Early in life; ignorantly, weakly.

**YOUNGSTER, yûng'stôr, } s.
YOUNKER, yûng'kôr, 98. }**

Ludicrously, a young person.

YOUR, yòr, pron. Belonging to you. Yours is used when the substantive goes before or is understood, as, this is *Your* book, this book is *Yours*.

This word is nearly under the same predicament as the pronoun *my*. When the emphasis is upon this word, it is always pronounced full and open, like the noun *ever*; as, "The moment I had read *Your* letter I sat down to write *mine*," but when it is not emphatical, it generally sinks into *your*, exactly like the last syllable of *law-ger*; as, "I had just answered *your* first letter as *your* last arrived."

Here, if we were to say, "I had just answered *your* first letter as *your* last arrived," with *your* sounded full and open like *ever*, as in the former sentence, every delicate ear would be offended. This obscure sound of the possessive pronoun *your* always takes place when it is used to signify any species of persons or things in an indeterminate sense. Thus Addison speaking of those metaphors which professional men most commonly fall into, says, "Your men of business usually have recourse to such instances as are too mean and familiar." *Spectator*, No. 421.

YOURSELF, yûr-sèlf, s. You, even you; ye, not others.

The pronunciation of *your* in this word is a confirmation of the observations on the foregoing word.

YOUTH, yòth, s. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; a young man; young men.

YOUTHFUL, yòth'fûl, a. Young; suitable to the first part of life; vigorous as in youth.

YOUTHFULLY, yòth'fûl-é, ad. In a youthful manner.

YOUTHY, yòth'è, a. 381. Young, youthful.

Z

For the true Name of this Letter, see Principles, No.

ZANY, zâné, s. One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches, a merry-andrew a buffoon.

ZEAL, zèle, s. Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

ZEALOT, zè'lôt, or zè'lût, s. 235. One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.

There are few words better confirmed by authority in their departure from the sound of their simple than this and the following word. Dr Ash and Bailey are the only lexicographers who (if we may judge by the position of the accent) give the long sound to this word, as in *zeal*; and even these give the short sound to *zealous*. Dr Kenrick gives both sounds to both words, but prefers the short sound by placing it first: but Mr Elphinston, Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Mr Nares, Mr Smith, Mr Perry, Barclay, and Entick, give both these words the short sound. As the word *zealous* may either come from the Latin *zelus*, (or rather *zelanus*), or be a formative of our own from *zeal*, as *villanous*, *libellous*, &c. from *villain*, *libel*, &c. analogy might very allowably be pleaded for the long sound of the diphthong; and if custom were less decided, I should certainly give my vote for it; but as propriety of pronunciation may be called a compound ratio of usage and analogy, the short sound must in this case be called the proper one.—See *Knowledge*, and Principles, No. 515.

ZEALOUS, zè'lôs, or zè'lôs, a. Ardently passionate in any cause.

ZEALOUSLY, zè'lôs-lé, or zè'lôs-lé, ad. With passionate ardour.

ZEALOUSNESS, zè'lôs-nès, or zè'lôs-nès, s. The quality of being zealous.

ZECIN, zè'h-kèdn', s. A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, zèd, or iz'zûrd, s. The name of the letter Z the last of the English alphabet.

For the proper name of this letter, see Principles, No. 483.

ZENITH, zè'nith, s. The point overhead opposite to the nadir.

I never once called in doubt the pronunciation of this word, till I was told that mathematicians generally made the first syllable short. Upon consulting our orthoepists, I find all who have the word, and who give the quantity of the vowels, make the *e* long, except Entick. Thus Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Perry, pronounce it long; and if this majority were not so great and so respectable, the analogy of words of this form ought to decide. See Principles, No. 514. See *Clef* and *Construc.*

**ZEPHYR, zè'fèr, 543. } s.
ZEPHYRUS, zè'fèr-ûs, }**

The west wind, and poetically any calm soft wind.

ZEST, zèst, s. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine; a relish, a taste added.

To ZEST, zèst, v. a. To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETETICK, zè-tè'tîk, a. 509. Proceeding by inquiry.

ZEUGMA, zè'g'mâ, s. 92. A figure in grammar when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adject

539. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mé 93, mét 95—pline 105, plin 107—nó 162, möve 164.

tive with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement, as, Lust overcame shame, Boldness fear, and Madness reason.

ZIGZAG, zig'zåg, *s.* Any thing composed of short turns.

This is a word of ludicrous formation, but, like others of the same kind, very expressive, and frequently used by the best authors. Pope has very happily exemplified the use of it in his *Dunciad*, where he says:

"Round him much embryo, much abortion lay,

"Much future sole and abdicated play;

"Nonsense precipitate like running lead,

"That slipped through cracks and zig-zags of the head."

Dunciad, l. v. 121.

ZIGZAG, zig'zåg, *a.* Having many short turnings; turning this way and that.

ZINC, zing'k, *s.* 408. A semi-metal of a brilliant white colour approaching to blue.

ZODIACK, zó'dé-ák, or zó'jé-ák, *s.* 293, 294.

376. The track of the sun through the twelve signs, a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

ZONE, zóne, *s.* A girdle; a division of the earth.

ZOOGRAPHER, zó-dg'grá-fúr, *s.* One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, zó-dg'grá-fé, *s.* 518. A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

ZOOLOGY, zó-dl'ó-jé, *s.* 518. A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHYTE, zó'ó-fíte, *s.* 156. Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOPHORICK, zó-ó-fór'ík, *a.* 509. In Architecture, having the figure of some animal.

ZOOPHOROUS, zó-ó-fó'ó-rús, *s.* 557. The member between the architrave and the cornice, so called because it had sometimes the figures of animals carved on it.

ZOOTOMIST, zó-ó-t'ó-míst, *s.* A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOOTOMY, zó-ó-t'ó-mé, *s.* 518. Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

APPENDIX.

The Appendix in the fourth Edition being incorporated into the present, no place could be found for the following class of words of the termination in *ose*, which are so variously accented by our Lexicographers; but which, from their form and derivation, ought certainly to be pronounced alike. This will evidently appear from the following sketch:

Ash.	Johnson.	Sheridan.	Katick.	Kearick.	Perry.	Nares.	Scott.	Buchanan.
<i>Achelo'se,</i>	<i>Achelo'se,</i>	<i>Achelo'se.</i>						
<i>Silic'ulose,</i>	<i>Silic'ulose,</i>							
<i>Calc'ulose,</i>	<i>Calc'ulose,</i>	<i>Calculo'se.</i>						
<i>Tu'mulose,</i>	<i>Tumulo'se,</i>		.....	<i>Tu'mulose,</i>	<i>Tu'mulose.</i>			
<i>Ani'mose,</i>	<i>Animo'se,</i>	<i>Animo'se.</i>						
<i>Fen'e'sose,</i>	<i>Feneno'se,</i>		<i>Fen'e'sose,</i>	.....	.....	<i>Feneno'se.</i>		
<i>Are'ose,</i>	<i>Areuo'se,</i>		<i>Are'ose,</i>	.....	.....	<i>Areuo'se.</i>		
<i>Silig'icose,</i>	<i>Silig'icose,</i>							
<i>Op'ose,</i>	<i>Op'ose,</i>		<i>Op'ose,</i>					
<i>Op'ose,</i>	<i>Op'ose,</i>	<i>Op'ose'se.</i>	<i>Op'ose,</i>	<i>Op'ose'se.</i>	.....	<i>Op'ose'se,</i>	<i>Op'ose'se,</i>	<i>Op'ose'se.</i>
<i>Mor'ose,</i>	<i>Mor'ose,</i>	<i>Mor'ose'se.</i>	<i>Mor'ose,</i>	<i>Mor'ose'se.</i>	<i>Mor'ose'se.</i>	.....	<i>Mor'ose'se,</i>	<i>Mor'ose'se.</i>
<i>Edem'atose,</i>	<i>Edemate'se,</i>		<i>Edem'atose,</i>	<i>Edem'atose.</i>				
<i>Com'atose,</i>	<i>Comate'se,</i>		<i>Com'atose,</i>	<i>Comate'se.</i>				
<i>Aqu'ose,</i>	<i>Aquo'se,</i>		<i>Aqu'ose,</i>	<i>Aquo'se.</i>				
<i>Aqu'ose,</i>	<i>Aquo'se,</i>		<i>Aqu'ose,</i>	<i>Aquo'se.</i>				
<i>Sil'iquose,</i>	<i>Sil'iquose,</i>		<i>Sil'iquose,</i>	<i>Sil'iquose.</i>				
<i>Act'ose,</i>	<i>Acto'se,</i>		<i>Act'ose,</i>	<i>Acto'se.</i>				
<i>Act'ose,</i>	<i>Acto'se,</i>		<i>Act'ose,</i>	<i>Acto'se.</i>				
<i>Pol'icose,</i>	<i>Pol'icose,</i>	<i>Pol'icose'se.</i>						

The variety of accentuation which this sketch exhibits, sufficiently shows show uncertain are our Dictionaries where usage is obscure. From the decided prevalence of the accent on the last syllable of these words, we may easily guess at the analogy of pronunciation, and, with very little hesitation, determine that the accent ought to be placed on the last syllable of them all.



