

1. Being of the color of pure snow; snowy; not dark; as *white* paper; a *white* skin.
2. Pale; destitute of color in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood color; as *white* with fear.
3. Having the color of purity; pure; clean; free from spot; as *white* robed innocence.
4. Gray; as *white* hair; a venerable man, *white* with age.
5. Pure; unblemished.

No *whiter* page than Addison's remains.

Pope.

6. In a scriptural sense, purified from sin; sanctified. Ps. li.

WHITE-BAIT, *n.* [*white* and *bait*.] A very small delicate fish, of the genus *Clupea*.

WHITE-BEAM, *n.* The white-leaf tree, a species of *Crataegus*.

WHITE-BEAR, *n.* [*white* and *bear*.] The bear that inhabits the polar regions.

WHITE-BRANT, *n.* [*white* and *brant*.] A species of the duck kind, the *Anas hyperborea*.

WHITE-BUG, *n.* [*white* and *bug*.] An insect of the bug kind, which injures vines and some other species of fruit.

WHITE-CAMPION, *n.* [*white* and *campion*.] A pernicious perennial weed, growing in corn land, pastures and hedges.

WHITE-CATERPILLAR, *n.* An insect of a small size, called sometimes the borer, that injures the gooseberry bush.

WHITE-CENTAURY, *n.* An annual weed in woods and other places. It is said to form the basis of the famous Portland powder for the gout.

WHITE-CLOVER, *n.* A small species of perennial clover, bearing white flowers. It furnishes excellent food for cattle and horses, as well as for the honey bee.

WHITE-CROP, *n.* White crops, in agriculture, are such as lose their green color or become white in ripening, as wheat, rye, barley and oats.

WHITE-DARNEL, *n.* A prolific and troublesome weed, growing among corn.

WHITE-EAR, } *n.* A bird, the fallow
WHITE-TAIL, } finch.

WHITE-FACE, } *n.* A white mark in the
WHITE-BLAZE, } forehead of a horse,
descending almost to the nose.

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

WHITE-FOOT, *n.* A white mark on the foot of a horse, between the fetlock and the coffin.

WHITE-HONEY-SUCKLE, *n.* A name sometimes given to the white clover.

WHITE-HORSE-FISH, *n.* In ichthyology, the *Raia aspera nostras* of Willoughby, and the *Raia fullonica* of Linne. It has a rough spiny back, and on the tail are three rows of strong spines. It grows to the size of the skate.

WHITE-LAND, *n.* A name which the English give to a tough clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry, but blackish after rain.

WHITE-LEAD, *n.* A carbonate of lead, much used in painting. It is prepared by exposing sheets of lead to the fumes of an acid, usually vinegar, and suspending them

in the air until the surface becomes incrustated with a white coat, which is the substance in question.

D. Olmsted.

WHITE-LIMED, *a.* Whitewashed, or plastered with lime.

WHITE-LINE, *n.* Among printers, a void space, broader than usual, left between lines.

Cyc.

WHITE-LIVERED, *a.* [*white* and *liver*.]

1. Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly.

2. Envious; malicious.

WHITE-MANGANESE, *n.* An ore of manganese; carbonated oxydized manganese.

WHITE-MEAT, *n.* [*white* and *meat*.] Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs and the like.

Spenser.

WHITE-POPULAR, *n.* A tree of the poplar kind, sometimes called the abele tree.

WHITE-POPPY, *n.* A species of poppy, sometimes cultivated for the opium which is obtained from its juice by evaporation.

WHITE-POT, *n.* [*white* and *pot*.] A kind of food made of milk, cream, eggs, sugar, &c. baked in a pot.

King.

WHITE-PRECIPITATE, *n.* Carbonate of mercury.

WHITE-PYRITE, } *n.* [*white* and *pyrite*;
WHITE-PYRITES, } *n.* *Fr. sulfure blanc*.]

An ore of a tin-white color, passing into a brass-yellow and steel-gray, occurring in octahedral crystals, sometimes stalactical and botryoidal. It contains 46 parts of iron, and 54 of sulphur.

Cyc.

WHITE-RENT, *n.* [*white* and *rent*.] In *Deron* and *Cornwall*, a rent or duty of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner to the duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil.

Cyc.

WHITE-SALT, *n.* Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.

WHITE-TESTER, *n.* A bleacher. [*Local*.]

WHITE-TESTONE, *n.* In geology, the *weiss stein* of Werner, and the *eurite* of some geologists; a species of rocks, composed essentially of feldspar, but containing mica and other minerals.

Cyc.

WHITE-SWELLING, *n.* [*white* and *swelling*.]

A swelling or chronic enlargement of the joints, circumscribed, without any alteration in the color of the skin, sometimes hard, sometimes yielding to pressure, sometimes indolent, but usually painful.

Cyc.

WHITE-TAIL, *n.* A bird, the wheat-ear, a species of *Motacilla*.

WHITE-THORN, *n.* A species of thorn, called also haw-thorn, of the genus *Crataegus*.

WHITE-THROAT, *n.* A small bird that frequents gardens and hedges, the *Motacilla sylvia*.

Linne. Cyc. Ed. Ence.

WHITE-VITRIOL, *n.* In mineralogy, sulphate of zinc, a natural salt.

Cyc.

WHITEWASH, *n.* [*white* and *wash*.] A wash or liquid composition for whitening something; a wash for making the skin fair.

2. A composition of lime and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, &c.

WHITEWASH, *v. t.* To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, &c.

2. To make white; to give a fair external appearance.

WHITEWASHED, *pp.* Covered or overspread with a white liquid composition.

WHITE-WASHER, *n.* One who whitewashes the walls or plastering of apartments.

WHITEWASHING, *ppr.* Overspreading or washing with a white liquid composition.

WHITE-WATER, *n.* A disease of sheep, of the dangerous stomachic kind.

Cyc.

WHITE-WAX, *n.* Bleached wax.

WHITE-WINE, *n.* Any wine of a clear transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, &c.; opposed to wine of a deep red color, as Port and Burgundy.

WHITEWOOD, *n.* A species of timber tree growing in N. America, the *Liriodendron*, or tulip tree.

Mease.

The name of certain species of *Bignonia*.

Lee.

WHITE, *n.* One of the natural colors of bodies, but not strictly a color, for it is said to be a composition of all the colors; destitution of all stain or obscurity on the surface; whiteness. We say, bleached cloth is of a good *white*; attired in a robe of *white*.

2. A white spot or thing; the mark at which an arrow is shot.

Dryden.

White of the eye, that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or colored part. It owes its whiteness to the *tunica albuginea* or *adnata*, a partial covering of the forepart of the eye, formed by the expansion of the tendons of the muscles which move the eye-ball.

Parr.

White of an egg, the albumen, or pellucid viscous fluid, which surrounds the vitellus or yolk.

Parr.

An analogous part, in the seeds of plants, is called the *albumen* or *white*. It is a farinaceous fleshy or horny substance, which makes up the chief bulk of some seeds, as in grasses, corn, palms and lilies, never rising out of the ground nor performing the office of leaves, but destined solely to nourish the germinating embryo, till its roots can perform their office. It is the *perispermum* of Jussieu.

Gartner. Smith.

Spanish white, a substance used in painting, prepared from chalk, by separating from the latter its silicious impurities.

WHITE, *v. t.* To make white; to whiten; to whitewash; as *whitened* sepulchers. Mark ix. Matt. xxiii.

WHITENED, *pp.* Made white; whitened.

WHITELY, *adv.* Coming near to white. [*Not used*.]

Shak.

WHITEN, *v. t. luci'fn.* To make white; to bleach; to blanch; as, to *whiten* cloth.

WHITEN, *v. i.* To grow white; to turn or become white. The hair *whitens* with age; the sea *whitens* with foam; the trees in spring *whiten* with blossoms.

WHITENED, *pp.* Made white; bleached.

WHITENER, *n.* One who bleaches or makes white.

WHITENESS, *n.* The state of being white; white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface.

2. Paleness; want of a sanguineous tinge in the face.

Shak.