

light commodities to market, particularly a very light kind drawn by one horse.

2. A chariot. [*Not in use.*] *Spenscr.*

WAG'ON, *v. t.* To transport in a wagon. Goods are *wagoned* from London to the interior.

WAG'ON, *v. i.* To practice the transportation of goods in a wagon. The man *wagons* between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

WAG'ONAGE, *n.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WAG'ONER, *n.* One who conducts a wagon.

2. A constellation, Charles' wain.

WAG'ONING, *ppr.* Transporting in a wagon.

WAG'ONING, *n.* The business of transporting in a wagon.

WAG'TAIL, *n.* [*wag* and *tail*.] A small bird, a species of Motacilla.

WAID, *a.* Crushed. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WAIF, *n.* [*Norm. wef, weif*; from *waive*.] Goods found, of which the owner is not known. These were originally such goods as a thief, when pursued, threw away to prevent being apprehended. They belong to the king, unless the owner makes fresh suit of the felon, takes him and brings him to justice. *Blackstone.*

WAIL, *v. t.* [*Ice. wala*; *It. guaiolare*; Gaelic, *guilam* or *uail*; *W. gwylaw* and *wylaw*; Arm. *goela*, to howl; Heb. Ar. *נָאָה*.] To lament; to moan; to bewail.

Or if no more her absent lord she *wails*—*Pope.*

WAIL, *v. i.* To weep; to express sorrow audibly.

Therefore I will *wail* and howl. *Mic. i.*

WAIL, *n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation.

WAILFUL, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

WAILING, *ppr.* Lamenting with audible cries.

WAILING, *n.* Loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

There shall be *wailing* and gnashing of teeth. *Matt. xiii.*

WAILMENT, *n.* Lamentation. *Hacket.*

WAIN, *n.* [*Sax. wæn*, *W. gwain*; contracted. See *Wagon*.]

1. A wagon; a carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels.

2. A constellation, Charles' wain.

WAINAGE, *n.* A finding of carriages.

*Ainsworth.*

WAIN-BOTE, *n.* Timber for wagons or carts. *Eng. Lav.*

WAIN-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for wagons and carts. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WAIN-ROPE, *n.* A rope for binding a load on a wagon; a cart-rope. *Shak.*

WAINSCOT, *n.* [*D. wagenschot*.] In building, timber-work serving to line the walls of a room, being made in panels.

WAINSCOT, *v. t.* To line with boards; as, to *wainscot* a hall.

Music sounds better in chambers *wainscoted* than hanged. *Bacon.*

2. To line with different materials.

The other is *wainscoted* with looking-glass. *Addison.*

WAINSCOTED, *pp.* Lined with boards or panels.

WAINSCOTING, *ppr.* Lining with boards.

WAIR, *n.* A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. [*I know not where used.*] *Bailey.*

WAIST, *n.* [*W. gwâsg*, pressure, squeeze, the *waist*, the part where the girdle is tied; allied to *squeeze*.]

1. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; or the small part of the body between the thorax and hips.

2. That part of a ship which is between the quarter deck and forecabin. But in many ships now built, there is no quarter deck, and in such the waist is the middle part of the ship.

WAISTBAND, *n.* The band or upper part of breeches, trowsers or pantaloons, which encompasses the waist.

WAISTCLOTHS, *n.* Coverings of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter deck and forecabin. *Mar. Dict.*

WAISTCOAT, *n.* [*waist* and *coat*.] A short coat or garment for men, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest. This under garment is now generally called in America a *vest*.

WAISTER, *n.* In ships, waiters are men who are stationed in the waist in working the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

WAIT, *v. i.* [*Fr. guetter*; *It. guatare*; *W. gwetlaw*, to wait; *gwaid*, attendance. The sense is to stop, or to continue.]

1. To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary, till the arrival of some person or event. Thus we say, I went to the place of meeting, and there *waited* an hour for the moderator or chairman. I will go to the hotel, and there *wait* till you come. We will *wait* for the mail.

2. To stay proceedings, or suspend any business, in expectation of some person, event, or the arrival of some hour. The court was obliged to *wait* for a witness.

3. To rest in expectation and patience.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait*, till my change come. *Job xiv.*

4. To stay; not to depart.

Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*. *Dryden.*

5. To stay; to continue by reason of hindrance.

6. To lie in ambush, as an enemy.

Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton.*

To *wait on* or *upon*, to attend, as a servant; to perform menial services for; as, to *wait on* a gentleman; to *wait on* the table.

To *wait on*, to attend; to go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony. Tell the gentleman I will *wait on* him at ten o'clock.

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance.

3. To follow, as a consequence; as the ruin that *waits on* such a supine temper. [Instead of this, we use *await*.]

4. To look watchfully.

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

[*Unusual.*]

5. To attend to; to perform.

Aaron and his sons shall *wait on* their priest's office. *Num. iii. viii. Rom. xii.*

6. To be ready to serve; to obey. *Ps. xxv. Prov. xx.*

To *wait at*, to attend in service; to perform service at. *1 Cor. ix.*

To *wait for*, to watch, as an enemy. *Job xv.*

WAIT, *v. t.* To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of.

Aw'd with these words, in camps they still abide.

And *wait* with longing eyes their promis'd guide. *Dryden.*

[Elliptical for *wait for*.]

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*

[*This use is not justifiable, but by poetical license.*]

3. To attend as a consequence of something.

Such doom *waits* luxury—*Philips.*

[*Not in use.* In this sense we use *attend* or *attend on*.]

WAIT, *n.* Ambush. As a noun, this word is used only in certain phrases. To *lie in wait*, is to lie in ambush; to be secreted in order to fall by surprise on an enemy; hence figuratively, to lay snares, or to make insidious attempts, or to watch for the purpose of ensnaring. *Josh. viii.*

In *wait*, is used in a like sense by *Milton*.

To *lay wait*, to set an ambush. *Jer. ix.*

WAITER, *n.* One who waits; an attendant; a servant in attendance.

The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeoman ery, Make room, as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

2. A server; a vessel on which tea furniture, &c. is carried.

WAITING, *ppr.* Staying in expectation.

*Waiting on*, attending; accompanying; serving.

*Waiting for*, staying for the arrival of.

*Waiting at*, staying or attending at in expectation or in service.

In *waiting*, in attendance.

WAITING-MAID, } *n.* An upper ser-

WAITING-WOMAN, } vant who attends a lady. *Waiting-gentlewoman* is sometimes, though less commonly used.

WAITS, *n.* [*Goth. wahts*, watch.] Itinerant nocturnal musicians. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum.*

2. Nocturnal musicians who attended great men. *Cyc.*

WAIVE, *n.* A woman put out of the protection of the law. *Cyc.*

WAIWODE, *n.* In the Turkish empire, the governor of a small province or town; a general. *Cyc.*

WAKE, *v. i.* [*Goth. wakan*; *Sax. wæcan*; *G. wachen*; *D. waaken, wekken*; *Sw. råcka, up-råcka*; *Dan. vækker*; *L. vigil, vigilo*. The root *wak* is allied to *wag*. The primary sense is to stir, to rouse, to excite. The transitive verb in Saxon, is written *wæcan, wecan*; but both are from one root.]

1. To be awake; to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep. *Ps. cxxvii.*

The father *waketh* for the daughter. *Eccles.*

Though wisdom *wakes*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*

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

2. To be excited or roused from sleep; to awake; to be awakened. He *wakes* at the slightest noise.

3. To cease to sleep: to awake.