He will never, I think, in the way of waste, 1. Forbearance of sleep. attempt us again.

8. In law, spoil, destruction or injury done to houses, woods, fences, lands, &c., by a tenant for life or for years, to the preju- 3. Attention; close observation. dice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Waste is voluntary, as by 4. Guard; vigilance for keeping or protectpulling down buildings; or permissive, as by suffering them to fall for want of necessary repairs. Whatever does a lasting 5. A watchman, or watchmen; men set for damage to the freehold, is a waste.

Blackstone.

WASTED, pp. Expended without necessity or use; lest through negligence; squandered.

2. Diminished; dissipated; evaporated; ex-

hausted.

Deselated; ruined; destroyed.

WASTEFUL, a. Lavish; prodigal; expending property, or that which is valua-7. Post or office of a watchman. ble, without necessity or use; applied to

2. Destructive to property; ruinous; as wasteful practices or negligence; wasteful

expenses.

3. Desolate; unoccupied; untilled; uncultivated.

In wilderness and wasteful deserts stray'd.

WASTEFULLY, adv. In a lavish manner; with prodigality; in useless expenses or consumption.

Her lavish hand is wastefully profuse.

WASTEFULNESS, n. Lavishness; prodigality; the act or practice of expending what is valuable without necessity or use. WASTE-GATE, u. A gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted.

WAS'TEL, n. A particular sort of bread; fine bread or cake. Lowth. Cyc. WASTENESS, n. A desolate state; soli-

That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble

and distress, a day of wasteness. Zeph. i. WASTER, n. One who is prodigal; one who squanders property; one who consumes extravagantly or without use.

He also that is slothful in his work, is brother to him who is a great waster. Prov. xviii. Sconees are great wasters of eardles.

Swift. 2. A kind of cudgel.

WASTETHRIFT, n. [waste and thrift.] A spendthrift. Beaum. WASTE-WIER, n. An overfall or wier for 3. To look with expectation.

the superfluous water of a canal. Cyc.

WASTING, ppr. Lavishing prodigally; expending or consuming without use: di-|4. To keep guard; to act as sentinel; te minishing by slow dissipation; desolating; laying waste.

Wasting and relentless war has made ravages, with but few and short intermissions, from 5. the days of the tyrant Nimrod down to the Nimrod of our own age. J. Lyman.

2. a. Diminishing by dissipation or by great destruction; as a wasting disease.

WASTREL, n. A state of waste or com-[Local.]

WASTREL, \{ n. \text{ Waste substances; any } 7. To attend on the sick during the night: as, to watch with a man in a fever. [Local.]

WATCH, n. [Sax. wæcca, from wæcan, wæccan, to wake; Sw. vacht or vakt, watch, guard; vachta, to watch; Dan. vagt. It is from the same root as wake, which see.]

Shak. 2. Attendance without sleep. All the long night their mournful watch they keep. Addison.

watch of the suspicious man.

ing against danger.

He kept both watch and ward. Spenser a guard, either one person or more, set to espy the approach of an enemy or other danger, and to give an alarm or notice of such danger; a sentinel; a guard. He kept a watch at the gate. Bacon.

Ye have a watch; go your way, make it as sure as ye can. Matt. xxvii.

 The place where a guard is kept. He upbraids lago, that he made him Shak

As I did stand my watch upon the hill-

Shak. son or one set of persons stand as sentinels; or the time from one relief of senti-nels to another. This period among the Israelites, seems to have been originally four hours, but was afterwards three hours, and there were four watches during the night. Hence we read in Scripture of the morning watch, and of the second, third and fourth watch; the evening watch commencing at six e'clock, the second at nine, the third at twelve, and the fourth at three in the morning. Ex. xiv. Matt. xiv. Luke xii.

9. A small time piece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket or about the person, in which the machinery is moved by a

10. At sea, the space of time during which one set or division of the crew remain on deck to perform the necessary duties. This 2. Wakefulness; indisposition or inability to is different in different nations. Cuc.

To be on the watch, to be looking steadily for

some event.

WATCH, v. i. [Sax. wacian, wacan; Sw. vácka, upvácka; Dan. vækker; G. wachen; Russ. vetchayu.]

1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep.

I have two nights watch'd with you. Shak. Beaum. 2. To be attentive; to look with attention or steadiness. Watch and see when the man passes.

My soul waitcth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning. Ps. cxxx.

look for danger.

He gave signal to the minister that wotch'd.

To be attentive; to be vigilant in preparation for an event or trial, the time of whose arrival is uncertain.

Watch therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come. Matt. xxiv.

To be insidiously attentive; as, to watch for an opportunity to injure another.

Cyc. To watch over, to be cautiously observant of: to inspect, superintend and guard frem error and danger. It is our duty constantly to watch over our own conduct and that of our children.

WATCH, v. t. To guard; to have in keep-

Flaming ministers wotch and tend their charge. Milton.

Keep 2. To observe in ambush; to lie in wait for. Saul also sent messengers to David's house to watch him, and to slay him. I Sam. xix.

3. To tend; to guard.

Paris watched the flocks in the groves of Ida.

4. To observe in order to detect or prevent, or for some particular purpose; as, to watch a suspected person; to watch the progress of a bill in the legislature.

WATCH'ED, pp. Guarded; observed with

steady vigilance.

WATCH'ER, n. One who sits up or continues awake; particularly, one who attends upon the sick during the night.

2. A diligent observer; as an attentive watcher of the works of nature. [Not in .More.

8. A period of the night, in which one per- WATCH'ET, a. [Sax. waced, weak.] Pale or light blue.

Who stares in Germany at watchet eyes?

[Not in use.] Dryden. WATCH'FUL, a. Vigilant; attentive; careful to observe; observant; cautions. It has of before the thing to be regulated, as to be watchful of one's behavior; and against, before the thing to be avoided, as to be watchful against the growth of vicious habits. Locke. Law.

WATCH/FULLY, adv. Vigilantly; heedfully; with eareful observation of the approach of evil, or attention to duty.

WATCH'FULNESS, n. Vigilance; heedfulness; heed; suspicious attention; careful and diligent observation for the purpose of preventing or escaping danger, or of avoiding mistakes and misconduct.

Watchfulness-often precedes too great sleepiness Arbuthnot.

WATCH-GLASS, n. [watch and glass.] In ships, a half hour glass, used to measure the time of a watch on deck.

2. A concave-convex glass for covering the face or dial of a watch.

WATCH'-HOUSE, n. [watch and house.] A house in which a watch or guard is placed.

WATCH'ING, ppr. Being awake; guarding; attending the sick; carefully observ-

WATCH'ING, n. Wakefulness; inability Hiseman.

WATCH'-LIGHT, n. [watch and light.] A candle with a rush wick. Addison. WATCH'MAKER, n. [watch and maker.] One whose occupation is to make and re-

pair watches. WATCH'MAN, n. [watch and man.] A sen-

tinel; a guard. WATCH'TOWER, n. [watch and tower.] A tower on which a sentinel is placed to

watch for enemies or the approach of dan-

WATCH'WORD, n. [watch and word.] The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch, from one who has not.