

3. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish. *Dryden.*

WHITES, *n.* The fluor albus, a disease of females.

WHITHER, *adv.* [*Sax. hwyder.*] To what place, interrogatively. *Whither* goest thou? *Whither* away so fast? *Shak.*

2. To what place, absolutely.

I stray'd, I knew not *whither*. *Milton.*

3. To which place, relatively.

Whither when as they came, they fell at words. *Spenser.*

4. To what point or degree.

5. Whithersoever.

WHITHERSOEVER, *adv.* [*whither* and *soever*.]

To whatever place. I will go *whithersoever* you lead.

WHITING, *n.* [from *white*.] A small sea fish, the *Asellus mollis* or *albus*, a species of *Gadus*. *Cyc.*

2. The same as Spanish white, which see.

WHITISH, *a.* [from *white*.] Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree. *Boyle.*

WHITISHNESS, *n.* [*supra.*] The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHIT/LEATHER, *n.* [*white* and *leather*.]

WHIT/LEATHER, *n.* Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for its toughness. *Chapman.*

In common use, the ligaments of animals, when in food.

WHIT/LÖW, *n.* [*Sax. hwit*, white, and *low*, a flame. *Qu.*]

1. In surgery, paronychia, a swelling or inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers, or affecting one or more of the phalanges of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess. There are four or five varieties of this swelling. 1. The *cutaneous paronychia*, which raises the cuticle, forming a kind of vesicle filled with a limpid serum, or bloody fluid. 2. The *subcutaneous paronychia*, a tumor attended with acute pain. It is seated in the cellular membrane under the skin. 3. The *subungual paronychia*, which occurs under the nail. It commences with inflammatory symptoms, but is less painful than the former. 4. There is also the *paronychia of the periosteum*, and the *paronychia of the tendons* or *theca*. *Cyc.*

2. In sheep, the whitlow is a disease of the feet, of an inflammatory kind. It occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected, which ought to be discharged. *Cyc.*

WHIT/LÖW-GRASS, *n.* Mountain knot-grass, a species of *Ilceebrium*, (*I. paronychia*.) *Cyc.*

2. A name given to certain species of *Draba*. *Cyc.*

The *rust-leaved willow-grass* is a species of *Saxifraga*. *Lee.*

WHIT/SOUR, *n.* A sort of apple.

WHIT/STER, *n.* A whitener; a bleacher. *Obs.* *Shak.*

WHIT/SUL, *n.* A provincial name of milk, sour milk, cheese curds and butter. *Carcw.*

WHIT/SUNTIDE, *n.* [*white*, *Sunday*, and *tide*.]

The feast or season of Pentecost; so called it is said, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized ap-

peared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments. *Johnson.*

WHITTEN-TREE, *n.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHIT/TLE, *n.* [*Sax. hwitel*, *hvitte*.] A small pocket knife. [*In this sense, I believe the word is not used in America.*]

2. A white dress for a woman; a double blanket worn by west country women in England, over the shoulders, like a cloak. [*Not used in the U. States.*] *Diet.*

WHIT/TLE, *v. t.* To pare or cut off the surface of a thing with a small knife. Some persons have a habit of *whittling*, and are rarely seen without a penknife in their hands for that purpose. [*This is, I believe, the only use of this word in New England.*]

2. To edge; to sharpen. [*Not in use.*] *Hakewill.*

WHITTY-BROWN, *a.* Of a color between white and brown. [*Local in England.*] *Pegge.*

WHIZ, *v. t.* [It seems to be allied to *hiss*.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.

It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

WHIZ, *n.* A hissing sound.

WHIZ/ZING, *ppr.* Making a humming or hissing sound.

WHO, *pron. relative.* *pron. hoo.* [*Sax. hwa*; *D. wie*; *L. qui*; *Fr. que*; *It. chi*; *Sp. quien*; *Ir. cia*; *Russ. koi*; *Pers. ki*. *Who* is undoubtedly a contracted word in English as in Latin. See *What* and *Right*.]

1. *Who* is a pronoun relative, always referring to persons. It forms *whose* in the genitive or possessive case, answering to the *L. cujus*, and *whom* in the objective or accusative case. *Who*, *whose* and *whom*, are in both numbers. Thus we say, the man or woman *who* was with us; the men or women *who* were with us; the men or women *whom* we saw.

2. Which of many. Are you satisfied *who* did the mischief?

3. It is much used in asking questions; as, *who* am I? *Who* art thou? *Who* is this? *Who* are these? In this case, the purpose is to obtain the name or designation of the person or character.

4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense. There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire; *Who* fall, *who* rise, *who* triumph, *who* do moan. *Daniel.*

5. *Whose* is of all genders. *Whose* book is this? The question *whose* solution I require— *Dryden.*

As *who* should say, elliptically for *as one who should say*. *Collier.*

WHOEVE/ER, *pron.* [*who* and *ever*.] Any one without exception; any person whatever. The person who trespasses shall be punished, *whoever* he may be.

WHOLE, *a. hole.* [*In Sax. walga, onwalg*, is whole, sound, entire. In *D. heel*, *geheel*, has a like sense, from the root of *heal*; *G. heil*; *Sw. hel*; *Dan. heel*; *W. oll* or *holl*; *Gr. olos*; *Ir. uile*. This seems to be connected with *heal*, *hale*. Of this, the derivative *wholesome*, is evidenee. See Class G1. No. 19. 31. 35.]

1. All; total; containing the total amount or number, or the entire thing; as the *whole* earth; the *whole* world; the *whole* solar system; the *whole* army; the *whole* nation.

2. Complete; entire; not defective or imperfect; as a *whole* orange; the egg is *whole*; the vessel is *whole*.

3. Unimpaired; unbroken; uninjured. My life is yet *whole* in me. 2 Sam. i.

4. Sound; not hurt or sick. They that are *whole* need not a physician. *Matt. ix.*

5. Restored to health and soundness; sound; well. Thy faith hath made thee *whole*. *Mark v.*

His hand was restored *whole*. *Mark iii.*

WHOLE, *n.* The entire thing; the entire or total assemblage of parts. The *whole* of religion is contained in the short precept, "Love God with all your heart, and your neighbor as yourself."

Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* duty of man. *Eccles. xii.*

2. A system; a regular combination of parts. *Pope.*

WHO/LESALE, *n.* [*whole* and *sale*.] Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity; as distinguished from *retail*. Some traders sell either by *wholesale* or *retail*.

2. The whole mass. Some from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*. *Watts.*

WHO/LESALE, *a.* [*supra.*] Buying and selling by the piece or quantity; as a *wholesale* merchant or dealer.

2. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity; as the *wholesale* price.

WHO/LESÖME, *a.* [*whole* and *some*; *G. heilsam*.]

1. Tending to promote health; favoring health; salubrious; as *wholesome* air or diet; a *wholesome* climate.

2. Sound; contributing to the health of the mind; favorable to morals, religion or prosperity; as *wholesome* advice; *wholesome* doctrines; *wholesome* truths.

3. Useful; salutary; conducive to public happiness, virtue or peace; as a *wholesome* law.

4. That utters sound words. A *wholesome* tongue is a tree of life. *Prov. xv.*

5. Kindly; pleasing; as a *wholesome* answer. *Shak.*

Wholesome ship, a ship that will try, hull and ride well. *Diet.*

WHO/LESÖMELY, *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; salubriously.

WHO/LESÖMENESS, *n.* The quality of contributing to health; salubrity; as the *wholesomeness* of air or diet.

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to the health of the mind or of the body politic; as the *wholesomeness* of doctrines or laws.

WHOLLY, *adv.* Entirely; completely; perfectly. Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. They employed themselves *wholly* in domestic life. *Addison.*

WHÖM, *pron. hoom.* The objective of *who*, coinciding with the *L. quem* and *quam*. *Whom* have I in heaven but thee? *Ps. lxxiii.*

WHÖMSOE/VER, *pron.* [*whom* and *soever*.] Any person without exception.