

2. To place at a window. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*
 3. To break into openings. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

WIND'OW-BLIND, *n.* [*window and blind.*] A blind to intercept the light of a window. Venetian *window-blinds* are now much used in the United States.

WIND'OW-FRAME, *n.* [*window and frame.*] The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes.

WIND'OW-GLASS, *n.* [*window and glass.*] Panes of glass for windows.

WIND'OW-SASH, *n.* [*window and sash.*] The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.

WIND'OWY, *a.* Having little crossings like the sashes of a window. *Donne.*

WINE, *n.* [*Sax. win; G. wein; D. wyn; Sw. Dan. vin; W. gwin; Russ. vino; L. vinum; It. Sp. vino; Fr. vin; Ir. fion; Gr. oinos; Eolie, Foinos; Eth. 𐤓𐤍 wine; Heb. יין.* This oriental word seems to be connected with יין a fountain, and ינה anah, to thrust, to press, or press out.]

1. The fermented juice of grapes; as the *wine* of the Madeira grape; the *wine* of Burgundy or Oporto.
2. The juice of certain fruits, prepared with sugar, spirits, &c.; as currant *wine*; gooseberry *wine*.
3. Intoxication.
Noah awoke from his *wine*. Gen. ix.
4. Drinking.
They that tarry long at the *wine*. Prov. xxiii.

Corn and wine, in Scripture, are put for all kinds of necessities for subsistence. Ps. *Bread and wine*, in the Lord's supper, are symbols of the body and blood of Christ.

WINE-BIBBER, *n.* One who drinks much wine; a great drinker. Prov. xxiii.

WINE-CASK, *n.* [*wine and cask.*] A cask in which wine is or has been kept.

WINE-FLY, *n.* A small fly found in empty wine casks.

WINE-GLASS, *n.* [*wine and glass.*] A small glass in which wine is drank.

WINELESS, *a.* Destitute of wine; as *wineless* life. *Swift.*

WINE-MEASURE, *n.* [*See Measure.*] The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure.

WINE-MERCHANT, *n.* A merchant who deals in wines.

WINE-PRESS, *n.* [*wine and press.*] A place where grapes are pressed.

WING, *n.* [*Sax. gehwing; Sw. Dan. vinge.* The word signifies the side, end or extremity.]

1. The limb of a fowl by which it flies. In a few species of fowls, the wings do not enable them to fly; as is the case with the dodo, ostrich, great auk, and penguin; but in the two former, the wings assist the fowls in running.
2. The limb of an insect by which it flies.
3. In *botany*, the side petal of a papilionaceous corol; also, an appendage of seeds, by means of which they are wafted in the air and scattered; also, any membranous or leafy dilatation of a footstalk, or of the angles of a stem, branch or flower stalk, or of a calyx. *Martyn. Cyc.*

4. Flight; passage by the wing; as, to be on the *wing*; to take *wing*.

5. Means of flying; acceleration. Fear adds *wings* to flight.

6. Motive or incitement of flight.
Then fiery expedition be my *wing*. *Shak.*

7. The flank or extreme body or part of an army. *Dryden.*

8. Any side-piece. *Mortimer.*

9. In *gardening*, a side-shoot. *Cyc.*

10. In *architecture*, a side-building, less than the main edifice.

11. In *fortification*, the longer sides of horn-works, crown-works, &c. *Cyc.*

12. In a *fleet*, the ships on the extremities, when ranged in a line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle.

13. In a *ship*, the wings are those parts of the hold and orlop deck, which are nearest the sides.

14. In *Scripture*, protection; generally in the plural. Ps. lxxiii. Ex. xix.

On the *wings* of the *wind*, with the utmost velocity. Ps. xviii.

WING, *v. t.* To furnish with wings; to enable to fly or to move with celerity.

Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the storms. *Pope.*

2. To supply with side bodies; as on either side well *winged*. *Shak.*

3. To transport by flight.
I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some wither'd bough. *Shak.*

Edge the keen sword, and *wing* th' unerring ball. *Trumbull.*

To *wing* a *flight*, to exert the power of flying.

WING'ED, *pp.* Furnished with wings; transported by flying.

2. *a.* Having wings; as a *winged* fowl. Gen. i.

3. Swift; rapid; as with *winged* haste. *Shak.*

4. Wounded; hurt.

5. In *botany*, furnished with longitudinal membranous appendages, as a *winged* stalk or stem; or with downy or hairy appendages, as *winged* seeds. *Cyc.*

Winged petiole, having a thin membrane or border on each side, or dilated on the sides. *Martyn.*

Winged leaf, a pennate leaf; a species of compound leaf, wherein a simple leaf has several leaflets fastened to each side of it. *Martyn.*

6. In *heraldry*, represented with wings, or having wings of a different color from the body.

7. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds. *Milton.*

WINGED-PEA, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

WING'-FOOTED, *a.* [*wing and foot.*] Swift; moving with rapidity; fleet. *Drayton.*

WINGLESS, *a.* Having no wings; not able to ascend or fly.

WING-SHELL, *n.* [*wing and shell.*] The shell that covers the wing of insects.

WING'Y, *a.* Having wings; rapid; as *wingy* speed. *Addison.*

WINK, *v. i.* [*Sax. wincian; D. wenken; G. winken; Sw. vinka; Dan. vinker; W. gwing; a wink; Gr. gwingau, to wriggle, to wink, to wince.* *Wink* and *wince* are radically one word.]

1. To shut the eyes; to close the eyelids. They are not blind, but they *wink*. *Tilletson.*

2. To close and open the eyelids.

3. To give a hint by a motion of the eyelids. *Wink* at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

4. To close the eyelids and exclude the light.
Or *wink* as eowards and afraid. *Prior.*

5. To be dim; as a *winking* light. *Dryden.*

To *wink* at, to connive at; to seem not to see; to tolerate; to overlook, as something not perfectly agreeable; as, to *wink* at faults. *Roscommon.*

WINK, *n.* The act of closing the eyelids. I lay awake, and could not sleep a *wink*. I could eclipse and cloud them with a *wink*. *Donne.*

2. A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast. *Swift.*

WINK'ER, *n.* One who winks. *Pope.*

WINK'ING, *ppr.* Shutting the eyes; shutting and opening the eyelids; hinting by closing the eye; conniving at; overlooking.

WINK'INGLY, *adv.* With the eye almost closed. *Peacham.*

WIN'NER, *n.* [*from win.*] One who gains by success in competition or contest.

WIN'NING, *ppr.* [*from win.*] Gaining by success in competition or contest.

2. *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favor; charming; as a *winning* address.

WIN'NING, *n.* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest.

WIN'NOW, *v. t.* [*L. exanno, from vannus, a fan; D. G. wannen; from the root of fan and wind.* The Sax. has *windveian*, to wind.]

1. To separate and drive off the chaff from grain by means of wind. Grain is *winnowed* by a fan, or by a machine, or by pouring it out of a vessel in a current of air.

2. To fan; to beat as with wings. *Milton.*

3. To examine; to sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth.

Winnow well this thought. *Dryden.*

4. To separate, as the bad from the good. *Shak.*

WIN'NOW, *v. i.* To separate chaff from corn. *Winnow* not with every wind. *Ecclus.*

WIN'NOWED, *pp.* Separated from the chaff by wind; sifted; examined.

WIN'NOWER, *n.* One who winnows.

WIN'NOWING, *ppr.* Separating from the chaff by wind; examining.

WIN'TER, *n.* [*Sax. G. D. Sw. Dan.; from wind, or its root; Goth. wintus.*]

1. The cold season of the year. Astronomically considered, winter commences in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ends at the equinox in March; but in ordinary discourse, the three winter months are December, January, and February. Our Saxon ancestors reckoned the years by winters; as ten *winters*; thirty *winters*. In tropical climates, there are two winters annually; but they cannot be said to be cold. In the temperate and frigid climates, there is one winter only in the year.