

With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live. Gen. xxxi.

WHOOBUB, for *hubbub*. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

WHOOOP, *n.* *hoop*. [This is the same as *hoop*, but aspirated; Goth. *woopyan*, to whoop, to call; Sax. *hweopan*, to weep, and to *whip*. The sense is to drive out the voice.]

1. A shout of pursuit. *Addison.*

2. A shout of war; a particular cry of troops when they rush to the attack. The Indians of America are remarkable for their war *whoop*.

3. The bird called *hoopoe* or *upupa*.

WHOOOP, *v. i.* To shout with a particular voice. *Shak.*

WHOOOP, *v. t.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden.*

WHOOT, *v. i.* *hoot*. [See *Hoot*.]

WHOP, *n.* [the vulgar pronunciation of *whap*, or *achap*.]

A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall.

WHORE, *n.* *hore*. [W. *huran*, from *huriau*, to hire; *hur*, that which is fixed or set, *hire*, wages; Sax. *hor-cwen*, hore-woman; Sw. *hara*, *hor-kåna*; Dan. *hore*, *hore-kone*; G. *hure*; D. *hoer*. The correct orthography is *hore*.]

A harlot; a courtesan; a concubine; a prostitute.

WHORE, *v. i.* [supra.] To have unlawful sexual commerce; to practice lewdness.

WHORE, *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [Little used.] *Congreve.*

WHOREDÖM, *n.* *ho'redom*. Lewdness; fornication; practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex. It is applied to either sex, and to any kind of illicit commerce.

2. In *Scripture*, idolatry; the desertion of the worship of the true God, for the worship of idols. *Prophets.*

WHO'REM'ASTER, *n.* [supra.] One who practices lewdness.

WHO'REMÖNGER, *n.* The same as *whoremaster*.

WHO'RESÖN, *n.* A bastard; a word used generally in contempt. *Shak.*

WHO'RISH, *a.* Lewd; unchaste; addicted to unlawful sexual pleasures; incontinent.

WHO'RISILY, *adv.* In a lewd manner.

WHO'RISHNESS, *n.* The practice of lewdness; the character of a lewd woman. *Hale.*

WHÖRL, } [See *Whirl*.]

WHÖRLE, }

WHÖRT, *n.* The fruit of the whortleberry; or the shrub.

WHÖRTLEBERRY, *n.* [Sax. *heort-berg*, hart-berry. The Germans call it *heidel-beere*, heath-berry.]

A plant or shrub and its fruit, of the genus *Vaccinium*.

WHÖSE, *hoöz*. The possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which*; applied to persons or things. We say, the person *whose* merits are known; the garment *whose* color is admired.

WHÖSEOEVE'R, *pron.* [whose and so-ever.] Of any person whatever. John xx.

WHÖ'SO, *pron.* *hooso*. Any person whatever. *Obs.*

WHÖ'SOEVE'R, *pron.* [who, so, and ever.] Any one; any person whatever.

Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely. Rev. xxii.

WHUR, *v. i.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.

WHUR, *n.* The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity. [See *Whir*.]

WHURT, *n.* A whortleberry or bilberry. [See *Whort*.]

WHY, *adv.* [Sax. *hwi*, and for *hwi*, or for *hwig*, for *why*. *Hwi*, *hwig*, coincides in elements with *which*. So *pourquoi* in French, is the same; *pour* and L. *quid*, *quod*; for what. The original phrase is for *what*, for *why*.]

1. For what cause or reason, interrogatively. Turn ye, turn ye, for *why* will ye die? Jer. xxvii.

2. For which reason or cause, relatively. No ground of enmity, *Why* he should mean me ill. *Milton.*

3. For what reason or cause; for which; relatively. Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why* I would not have you speak so tenderly. *Dryden.*

4. It is used sometimes emphatically, or rather as an expletive. If her evil heart I cannot move, *Why*, I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

WI, from the Gothic *weiha*, signifies *holy*. It is found in some names, as in *Wibert*, *holy-bright*, or *bright-holy*, eminent for sanctity; Dan. *vier*, to consecrate, Sw. *viga*.

WIC, **WICK**, a termination, denotes jurisdiction, as in *bailiwick*. Its primary sense is a village or mansion, L. *vicus*, Sax. *wic* or *wyc*; hence it occurs in *Berwick*, *Harwich*, *Norwich*, &c. It signifies also a bay or a castle. *Gibson.*

WICK, *n.* [Sax. *wec*; Sw. *veke*, a wick or match; Ir. *buac*.]

A number of threads of cotton or some similar substance, loosely twisted into a string, round which wax or tallow is applied by means of melting and running in a mold, and thus forming a candle or torch.

WICKED, *a.* [Sw. *wika*, to decline, to err, to deviate, also to fold; Sax. *wican*, to recede, to slide, to fall away; *wicchan*, to vacillate, to stumble. It seems to be connected in origin with *wag*, and Sax. *wicca*, witch. The primary sense is to wind and turn, or to depart, to fall away.]

1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine law; addicted to vice; sinful; immoral. This is a word of comprehensive signification, extending to every thing that is contrary to the moral law, and both to persons and actions. We say, a *wicked* man, a *wicked* deed, *wicked* ways, *wicked* lives, a *wicked* heart, *wicked* designs, *wicked* works.

No man was ever *wicked* without secret discontent. *Rambler.*

2. A word of slight blame; as the *wicked* urchin.

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; as *wicked* words, words pernicious in their effects. *Obs.*

[This last signification may throw some light on the word *witch*.]

The *wicked*, in *Scripture*, persons who live in sin; transgressors of the divine law; all who are unreconciled to God, unsanctified or impenitent.

WICK'EDLY, *adv.* In a manner or with motives and designs contrary to the divine law; viciously; corruptly; immorally.

All that do *wickedly* shall be stubble. Mal. iv. I have sinned, and I have done *wickedly*. 2 Sam. xxiv.

WICK'EDNESS, *n.* Departure from the rules of the divine law; evil disposition or practices; immorality; crime; sin; sinfulness; corrupt manners. *Wickedness* generally signifies evil practices.

What *wickedness* is this that is done among you? Judges xx.

But *wickedness* expresses also the corrupt dispositions of the heart.

Their inward part is very *wickedness*. Ps. v. In heart ye work *wickedness*. Ps. lviii.

WICK'EN, } *n.* The *Sorbus aucu-*
WICK'EN-TREE, } *paria*, mountain ash, or roan-tree. *Lee.*

WICK'ER, *a.* [Dan. *vien*, probably contracted from *viger*. The Eng. *twig*, G. *zweig*, D. *twyg*, are probably formed on the simple word *wig*, from the root of L. *vigco*, to grow. The word signifies a shoot.]

Made of twigs or osiers; as a *wicker* basket; a *wicker* chair. *Spenser.* *Peacham.*

WICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *guichet*; W. *gwiced*, a little door, from *gwig*, a narrow place, a corner.]

A small gate.

The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

WICK'LIFITE, *n.* A follower of Wickliffe, the English reformer.

WIDE, *a.* [Sax. *wid*, *wide*; D. *wyd*; G. *weit*; Sw. Dan. *vid*; Sans. *vidi*, breadth; -

Ar. Δ , *badda*, to separate; allied to *void*, *divide*, *widow*, Ir. *feadh*, &c. See Class Bd. No. 1.]

1. Broad; having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides; opposed to *narrow*; as *wide* cloth; a *wide* table; a *wide* highway; a *wide* bed; a *wide* hall or entry. In this use, *wide* is distinguished from *long*, which refers to the extent or distance between the ends.

2. Broad; having a great extent each way; as a *wide* plain; the *wide* ocean.

3. Remote; distant. This position is very *wide* from the truth. *Hammond.*

4. Broad to a certain degree; as three feet *wide*.

WIDE, *adv.* At a distance; far. His fame was spread *wide*.

2. With great extent; used chiefly in composition; as *wide-skirted* meads; *wide-waving* swords; *wide-wasting* pestilence; *wide-spreading* evil.

WIDELY, *adv.* With great extent each way. The gospel was *widely* disseminated by the apostles.

2. Very much; to a great distance; far. We differ *widely* in opinion.

WIDEN, *v. t.* To make wide or wider; to extend its breadth; as, to *widen* a field; to *widen* a breach.

[NOTE.—In America, females say, to *widen* a stocking.]

WIDEN, *v. i.* To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself.

And arches *widen*, and long aisles extend. *Pope.*