

1. To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; to undulate.

His purple robes *wav'd* careless to the wind.
Trumbull.

2. To be moved, as a signal. *B. Jonson.*
3. To fluctuate; to waver; to be in an unsettled state. *Obs.*

WAVE, *v. t.* [See *Waver*.] To raise into inequalities of surface. *Shak.*

2. To move one way and the other; to brandish; as, to *wave* the hand; to *wave* a sword. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating. *Brown.*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or waving motion. *Shak.*

WAVE, *v. t.* [Norm. *weyver*, to *wave* or *waive*; *waifnez*, waived; *wefs*, *weifs*, waifs.]

1. To put off; to cast off; to cast away; to reject; as, to *wave* goods stolen; usually written *waive*.

2. To quit; to depart from.
He resolved not to *wave* his way. *Wotton.*

3. To put off; to put aside for the present, or to omit to pursue; as, to *wave* a motion. He offered to *wave* the subject. [This is the usual sense.]

WAVED, *pp.* Moved one way and the other; brandished.

2. Put off; omitted.

3. *a.* In *heraldry*, indented.

4. Variegated in luster; as *waved* silk.

5. In *botany*, undate; rising and falling in waves on the margin, as a leaf. *Lee.*

WAVELESS, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated; as the *waveless* sea.

WAVELLITE, *n.* [from *Wavel*, the discoverer.]

A mineral, a phosphate or sub-phosphate of alumin; commonly found in crystals, which usually adhere and radiate, forming hemispherical or globular concretions, from a very small size to an inch in diameter. The form of the crystal is usually that of a rhombic prism with dihedral terminations. *Phillips.*

WAVE-LOAF, *n.* [*wave* and *loaf*.] A loaf for a wave-offering.

WAVE-OFFERING, *n.* An offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points. Num. xviii.

WAVER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wafian*; Dan. *svæver*, from *væver*, to weave, that is, to move one way and the other.]

1. To play or move to and fro; to move one way and the other. *Boyle.*

2. To fluctuate; to be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined; as, to *waver* in opinion; to *waver* in faith.

Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without *wavering*. Heb. x.

3. To totter; to reel; to be in danger of falling. *Holyday.*

WAVER, *n.* A name given to a sapling or young timber tree in England. [Local.]

WAVERER, *n.* One who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith or opinion.

WAVERING, *ppr.* or *a.* Fluctuating; being in doubt; undetermined.

WAVERINGNESS, *n.* State or quality of being wavering. *Mountague.*

WAVE-SUBJECTED, *a.* Subject to be overflowed. *Goldsmith.*

WAVE-WORN, *a.* [*wave* and *worn*.] Worn by the waves.

The shore that o'er his *wave-worn* basis bow'd. *Shak.*

WAVING, *ppr.* Moving as a wave; playing to and fro; brandishing.

WAVY, *a.* [from *wave*.] Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves; as the *wavy* sea. *Chapman.*

2. Playing to and fro; undulating.
Let her glad valleys smile with *wavy* corn. *Prior.*

3. Undulating on the border or on the surface; a botanical use.

Waves or *waes*, for *waves*. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

WAX, *n.* [Sax. *wax*, *wex*; G. *wachs*; D. *wasch*; Sw. *var*; Russ. *waksa*; L. *viscus*, *viscum*.]

1. A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, collected by bees, or excreted from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells; usually called *bees' wax*. Its native color is yellow, but it is bleached for candles, &c.

2. A thick tenacious substance excreted in the ear.

3. A substance secreted by certain plants, forming a silvery powder on the leaves and fruit, as in the wax-palm and wax-myrtle. *Cyc.*

4. A substance found on the hinder legs of bees, which is supposed to be their food.

5. A substance used in sealing letters; called sealing-wax, or Spanish wax. This is a composition of gum-lacca and resin, colored with some pigment. *Cyc.*

6. A thick substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

WAX, *v. t.* To smear or rub with wax; as, to *wax* a thread or a table.

WAX, *v. i.* *pret. waxed*; *pp. waxed* or *waxen*. [Sax. *wearan*; G. *wachsen*; Sw. *våxa*; allied probably to L. *augeo*, *auro*, Gr. *αἰσσω* and *αἰξω*.]

1. To increase in size; to grow; to become larger; as the *waxing* and the waning moon. *Hakewill.*

2. To pass from one state to another; to become; as, to *wax* strong; to *wax* warm or cold; to *wax* feeble; to *wax* hot; to *wax* old; to *wax* worse and worse. *Scripture.*

WAX'-BILL, *n.* A bird, a species of *Loxia*.

WAX'-CANDLE, *n.* [*wax* and *candle*.] A candle made of wax.

WAX'-CHANDLER, *n.* [*wax* and *chandler*.] A maker of wax candles.

WAX'ED, *pp.* Smearcd or rubbed with wax.

WAX'EN, *a.* Made of wax; as *waxen* cells. *Milton.*

WAX'ING, *ppr.* Growing; increasing; becoming; smearing with wax.

WAX'ING, *a.* In *chemistry*, the preparation of any matter to render it fit for melting; also, the process of stopping out colors in calico-printing. *Cyc.*

WAX-MYRTLE, *n.* The bayberry, or *Myrica cerifera*, a shrub of N. America, the berries of which are covered with a greenish wax, called myrtle wax, or bayberry tallow. *Bigelow.*

WAX-PALM, *n.* A species of palm, the *Ceroxylon andicola*, a native of the Andes,

the stem of which is covered with a secretion, consisting of two thirds resin and one third wax. *Cyc.*

WAX-WORK, *n.* Figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings.

WAX'Y, *a.* Soft like wax; resembling wax; viscid; adhesive.

WAY, *n.* [Sax. *wæg*, *weg*; G. D. *weg*; Dan. *væg*; Sw. *våg*; L. *it. via*; Fr. *voie*; coinciding in origin with *wag*, *weigh*, *wagon*, *rogue*, &c.]

1. Literally, a passing; hence, a passage; the place of passing; hence, a road of any kind; a highway; a private road; a lane; a street; any place for the passing of men, cattle or other animals; a word of very comprehensive signification.

2. Length of space; as a great *way*; a little *way*.

3. Course; direction of motion or travel. What *way* did he take? Which *way* shall I go? Keep in the *way* of truth and knowledge.

Mark what *way* I make. *Shak.*

4. Passage; room for passing. Make *way* for the jury.

5. Course, or regular course.
And let eternal justice take the *way*. *Dryden.*

6. Tendency to any meaning or act.
There is nothing in the words that sounds that *way*. *Atterbury.*

7. Sphere of observation.
The general officers and the public ministers that fell in my *way*— *Temple.*

8. Manner of doing any thing; method; means of doing. Seek the best *way* of learning, and pursue it.
By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare. *Dryden.*

9. Method; scheme of management.
What impious *ways* my wishes took. *Prior.*

10. Manner of thinking or behavior; particular turn of opinion; determination or humor. Let him have his *way*, when that will not injure him, or any other person. But multitudes of children are ruined by being permitted to have their *way*.

11. Manner; mode. In no *way* does this matter belong to me. We admire a person's *way* of expressing his ideas.

12. Method; manner of practice. Find, if you can, the easiest *way* to live.

13. Method or plan of life and conduct. Instruct your children in the right *way*.
Her *ways* are *ways* of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. Prov. iii.

14. Course; process of things, good or bad. Things are in a prosperous *way*.

15. Right method to act or know.
We are quite out of the *way*. *Locke.*

16. General scheme of acting.
Men who go out of the *way* to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity or rudeness. *Clarissa.*

17. *Ways*, plu. the timbers on which a ship is lanchled.

- To make *way*, to give room for passing; or to make a vacancy.

- To give *way*, to recede; to make room; or to yield; to concede the place or opinion to another.

- To make one's *way*, to advance in life by efforts; to advance successfully.