

2. The part of a printing press which sustains the carriage.

WIN'TER, *v. i.* To pass the winter. He wintered in Italy. Cattle winter well on good fodder.

WIN'TER, *v. t.* To feed or manage during the winter. To winter young cattle on straw, is not profitable. Delicate plants must be wintered under cover.

WINTER-APPLE, *n.* [*winter* and *apple*.] An apple that keeps well in winter.

WINTER-BARLEY, *n.* [*winter* and *barley*.] A kind of barley which is sowed in autumn.

WINTER-BEATEN, *a.* [*winter* and *beat*.] Harassed by the severe weather of winter.

WINTER-BERRY, *n.* [*winter* and *berry*.] A plant of the genus *Prinos*.

WINTER-BLOOM, *n.* [*winter* and *bloom*.] A plant of the genus *Azalea*.

WINTER-CHERRY, *n.* [*winter* and *cherry*.] A plant of the genus *Physalis*, and its fruit, which is of the size of a cherry.

WINTER-CITRON, *n.* [*winter* and *citron*.] A sort of pear.

WINTER-CRESS, *n.* [*winter* and *cress*.] A plant of the genus *Erysimum*.

WINTER-CROP, *n.* [*winter* and *crop*.] A crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

WINTER-FALLOW, *n.* [*winter* and *fallow*.] Ground that is fallowed in winter.

WINTER-GARDEN, *n.* [*winter* and *garden*.] An ornamental garden for winter.

WINTER-GREEN, *n.* [*winter* and *green*.] A plant of the genus *Pyrola*, useful as a vulnerary.

WINTER-KILL, *v. t.* [*winter* and *kill*.] To kill by means of the weather in winter; as, to winter-kill wheat or clover.

WINTER-KILL, *v. i.* To be killed by the winter. Wheat is liable to winter-kill in moist land.

WINTER-KILLED, *pp.* Killed by the winter, as grain.

WINTER-KILLING, *ppr.* Killing by the weather in winter.

WINTER-LODGE, *n.* [*winter* and *lodge*.] In

botany, the hybernacle of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injuries during the winter. It is either a bud or a bulb.

WINTER-PEAR, *n.* [*winter* and *pear*.] Any pear that keeps well in winter.

WINTER-QUARTERS, *n.* [*winter* and *quarters*.] The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

WINTER-RIG, *v. t.* [*winter* and *rig*.] To fallow or till in winter.

WINTER-SOLSTICE, *n.* [*winter* and *solstice*.] The solstice of the winter, which takes place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21st.

WINTERED, *pp.* Kept through the winter.

WINTERING, *ppr.* Passing the winter; keeping in winter.

WINTERLY, *a.* Such as is suitable to winter. [Little used.]

WIN'TERY, *a.* Suitable to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold; stormy.

WIN'NY, *a.* [from *wine*.] Having the taste or qualities of wine.

WIPE, *v. t.* [*Sax. wipian*.] To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing; as, to wipe the hands or face with a towel. Luke vii.

2. To strike off gently. Some nat'ral tears they dropp'd, but wip'd them soon.

3. To cleanse from evil practices or abuses; to overturn and destroy what is foul and hateful. I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish.

2 Kings xxi.

4. To cheat; to defraud. To wipe away, to cleanse by rubbing or tension; as, to wipe away a stain or reproach.

To wipe off, to clear away. Wipe off this foul stain; wipe off the dust.

To wipe out, to efface; to obliterate. Wipe out the blot.

WIPE, *n.* The act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning.

2. A blow; a stroke.

3. A gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm.

4. A bird. [Sw. *wipa*, the lapwing.]

WIPE, *pp.* Rubbed for cleaning; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away; effaced.

WIPE, *n.* One who wipes.

2. The instrument used for wiping.

WIPING, *ppr.* Rubbing with a cloth or other soft thing for cleaning; clearing away; effacing.

WIRE, *n.* [Sw. *wir*; Ice *wijr*.] A thread of metal; any metallic substance drawn to an even thread.

WIRE, *v. t.* To bind with wire; to apply wire to, as in bottling liquors.

WIREDRAW, *v. t.* [*wire* and *draw*.] To draw a metal into wire, which is done by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel.

2. To draw into length.

3. To draw by art or violence.

My sense has been wiredrawn into blasphemy.

4. To draw or spin out to great length and tenuity; as, to wiredraw an argument.

WIREDRAWER, *n.* One who draws metal into wire.

WIREDRAWING, *ppr.* Drawing a metal into wire.

2. Drawing to a great length or fineness.

WIREDRAWN, *pp.* Drawn into wire; drawn out to great length or fineness.

WIRE-GRATE, *n.* [*wire* and *grate*.] A grate or contrivance of fine wire work to keep insects out of vineries, hot houses, &c.

WIRE-HEEL, *n.* [*wire* and *heel*.] A defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.

WIRE-WORM, *n.* [*wire* and *worm*.] A mischievous worm that sometimes injures grain.

WIRY, *a.* Made of wire; like wire.

WIS, *v. t.* pret. *wist*. [G. *wissen*; D. *weeten*; Dan. *videt*; Sw. *vetat*. This is the Sax. *witan*, to wit.]

To think; to suppose; to imagine.

WIS'DOM, *n.* s as z. [Sax. *id.*; *wise* and *dom*; G. *weisheit*, [wisheod]; D. *wysheid*;

Sw. *visdom* and *vishet*; Dan. *visdom* or *visdom*. See *Wise*. Wisdom, it seems, is from the Gothic dialect.]

1. The right use or exercise of knowledge; the choice of laudable ends, and of the best means to accomplish them. This is wisdom in act, effect, or practice. If wisdom is to be considered as a faculty of the mind, it is the faculty of discerning or judging what is most just, proper and useful, and if it is to be considered as an acquirement, it is the knowledge and use of what is best, most just, most proper, most conducive to prosperity or happiness.

Wisdom in the first sense, or practical wisdom, is nearly synonymous with discretion. It differs somewhat from prudence, in this respect; prudence is the exercise of sound judgment in avoiding evils; wisdom is the exercise of sound judgment either in avoiding evils or attempting good. Prudence then is a species, of which wisdom is the genus.

Wisdom gained by experience, is of inestimable value.

It is hoped that our rulers will act with dignity and wisdom; that they will yield every thing to reason, and refuse every thing to force.

2. In Scripture, human learning; erudition; knowledge of arts and sciences.

Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. Acts vii.

3. Quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution; as the wisdom of Bezaleel and Aholiab. Ex. xxxi.

4. Natural instinct and sagacity. Job xxxix.

5. In Scripture theology, wisdom is true religion; godliness; piety; the knowledge and fear of God, and sincere and uniform obedience to his commands. This is the wisdom which is from above. Ps. xc. Job xxviii.

6. Profitable words or doctrine. Ps. xxxvii.

The wisdom of this world, mere human erudition; or the carnal policy of men, their craft and artifices in promoting their temporal interests; called also *fleshy wisdom*.

1 Cor. ii. 2 Cor. i.

The wisdom of words, artificial or affected eloquence; or learning displayed in teaching. 1 Cor. i. ii.

WISE, *a.* s as z. [Sax. *wis*, *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *wys*; Sw. *vis*; Dan. *viis*; Sax. *wissan*, G. *wissen*, to know; Sans. *vid*. This in Dutch, is *weeten*, to know, which is the Goth. Sax. *witan*, Eng. to *wit*. So that *wise*, *wit*, *weet*, *wot*, are all from one root, or dialectical forms of the same word; Ir. *fois*, *feas*, knowledge; W. *gwys*, *gwyf*; Sans. *widja*, intelligence. In general, the radical sense of *know* is to reach or to hold, from extension, stretching. In this case, it may be to show, to disclose, from a like sense: for in Sw. *visa*, Dan. *riser*, G. *weisen*, D. *wysen*, is to show. In this case, L. *vidco*, *risum*, which seems to be connected with this word, may coincide in origin with *wise*. *Wistful*, attentive, eager, is from reaching forward.]

1. Properly, having knowledge; hence, having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false; between what is fit and proper, and what is im-

proper.

2. Having knowledge; hence, having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false; between what is fit and proper, and what is im-

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