

WOOL/ER, *n.* [from *woo.*] One who courts, or solicits in love. *Bacon.*

WOOF, *n.* [Sax. *wēft*, from *wefan*, to weave; Sw. *våf*; Gr. *ϕῆρ*.]

1. The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft. *Bacon.*

2. Texture; cloth; as a pall of softest woof. *Pope.*

WOOL/ING, *ppr.* [from *woo.*] Courting; soliciting in love.

WOOL/INGLY, *adv.* Enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay. *Shak.*

WOOL, *n.* [Sax. *wul*; G. *wolle*; D. *wol*; Sw. *ull*; Dan. *uld*; Russ. *volna*; Basque, *ulca*. Qu. Gr. *ovlos*, soft; *ovlos*, down; or L. *vellus*, from *vello*, to pull off.]

1. That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals, which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur. The word generally signifies the fleecy coat of the sheep, which constitutes a most essential material of clothing in all cold and temperate climates.

2. Short thick hair.

3. In *botany*, a sort of pubescence, or a clothing of dense curling hairs on the surface of certain plants. *Martyn.*

WOOL/-BALL, *n.* A ball or mass of wool found in the stomach of sheep. *Cyc.*

WOOL/-COMBER, *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.

WOOLD, *v. t.* [D. *woelen*, *bewoelen*; G. *wählen*.]

To wind, particularly to wind a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for confining and supporting them. *Mar. Dict.*

WOOLD/ED, *pp.* Bound fast with ropes; wound round.

WOOLD/ER, *n.* A stick used in woolding. *Mar. Dict.*

WOOLD/ING, *ppr.* Binding fast with ropes; winding round.

WOOLD/ING, *n.* The act of winding, as a rope round a mast.

2. The rope used for binding masts and spars.

WOOL/-DRIVER, *n.* [wool and driver.] One who buys wool and carries it to market.

WOOL/EN, *a.* Made of wool; consisting of wool; as *woolen* cloth.

2. Pertaining to wool; as *woolen* manufactures.

WOOL/EN, *n.* Cloth made of wool. *Pope.*

WOOL/EN-DRAP/ER, *n.* One who deals in woolen goods.

WOOL/FEL, *n.* [wool and *fel*, L. *pellis*.] A skin with the wool; a skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled. *Davies.*

WOOL/INESS, *n.* [from *woolly*.] The state of being woolly.

WOOL/LY, *a.* Consisting of wool; as a *woolly* covering; a *woolly* fleece. *Dryden.*

2. Resembling wool; as *woolly* hair. *Shak.*

3. Clothed with wool; as *woolly* breeders. *Shak.*

4. In *botany*, clothed with a pubescence resembling wool. *Martyn.*

WOOLLY-PASTINUM, *n.* A name given in the East Indies to a species of red opopneunt or arsenic. *Cyc.*

WOOL/PACK, *n.* [wool and pack.] A pack or bag of wool.

2. Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleaveland.*

WOOL/SACK, *n.* [wool and sack.] A sack or bag of wool.

2. The seat of the lord chancellor and of the judges in the house of lords. *Eng.*

WOOL/-STAPLE, *n.* [wool and staple.] A city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.

WOOL-STAPLER, *n.* One who deals in wool.

WOOL/-TRADE, *n.* [wool and trade.] The trade in wool.

WOOL/WARD, *adv.* In wool. [Not in use.]

WOOL/-WINDER, *n.* [wool and wind.] A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale. *Cyc.*

WOOP, *n.* A bird. [L. *rubicilla*.]

WOOS, *n.* A plant; sea weed.

WOOTS, *n.* Indian steel, a metallic substance imported from the East Indies; valued as the material of edge-tools. It has in combination a minute portion of alumin and silica. *Webster's Manual.*

WORD, *n.* [Sax. *word* or *wyrd*; G. *wort*; D. *woord*; Dan. Sw. *ord*; Sans. *wartha*.]

This word is probably the participle of a root in *Br*, and radically the same as L. *verbum*; Ir. *abairim*, to speak. A word is that which is uttered or thrown out.]

1. An articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a single component part of human speech or language. Thus *a* in English is a word; but few words consist of one letter only. Most words consist of two or more letters, as *go*, *do*, *shall*, called monosyllables, or of two or more syllables, as *honor*, *goodness*, *amiable*.

2. The letter or letters, written or printed, which represent a sound or combination of sounds.

3. A short discourse.

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two? *Shak.*

4. Talk; discourse.

Why should calamity be full of words? *Shak.*

Be thy words severe. *Dryden.*

5. Dispute; verbal contention; as, some words grew between us.

6. Language; living speech; oral expression. The message was delivered by word of mouth.

7. Promise. He gave me his word he would pay me.

Obey thy parents; keep thy word justly. *Shak.*

8. Signal; order; command.

Give the word through. *Shak.*

9. Account; tidings; message. Bring me word what is the issue of the contest.

10. Declaration; purpose expressed. I know you brave, and take you at your word. *Dryden.*

11. Declaration; affirmation. I desire not the reader should take my word. *Dryden.*

12. The Scripture; divine revelation, or any

part of it. This is called the word of God.

13. Christ. John i.

14. A motto; a short sentence; a proverb. *Spenser.*

A good word, commendation; favorable account.

And gave the harmless fellow a good word. *Pope.*

In word, in declaration only.

Let us not love in word only, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth. 1 John iii.

WORD, *v. i.* To dispute. [Little used.] *L'Estrange.*

WORD, *v. t.* To express in words. Take care to word ideas with propriety.

The apology for the king is the same, but worded with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

WORD-CATCHER, *n.* One who cavils at words. *Pope.*

WORDED, *pp.* Expressed in words.

WORDER, *n.* A speaker. [Not in use.] *Whitlock.*

WORDINESS, *n.* [from *wordy*.] The state or quality of abounding with words. *Ash.*

WORDING, *ppr.* Expressing in words.

WORDING, *n.* The act of expressing in words.

2. The manner of expressing in words. The wording of the ideas is very judicious.

WORDISH, *a.* Respecting words. [Not used.] *Sidney.*

WORDISHNESS, *n.* Manner of wording. [Not used.]

WORDLESS, *a.* Not using words; not speaking; silent. *Shak.*

WORDY, *a.* Using many words; verbose; as a wordy speaker; a wordy orator. *Spectator.*

2. Containing many words; full of words. We need not lavish hours in wordy periods. *Philips.*

WORE, *pret.* of wear. He wore gloves.

WORE, *pret.* of ware. They wore ship.

WORK, *v. i.* pret. and pp. worked or wrought. [Sax. *weorcan*, *wircan*, *wyrcan*; Goth. *weaurkjan*; D. *werken*; G. *wirken*; Sw. *verka*, *verka*; Dan. *virke*; Gr. *εργάζομαι*.]

1. In a general sense, to move, or to move one way and the other; to perform; as in popular language it is said, a mill or machine works well.

2. To labor; to be occupied in performing manual labor, whether severe or moderate. One man works better than another; one man works hard; another works lazily.

3. To be in action or motion; as the working of the heart. *Shak.*

4. To act; to carry on operations. Our better part remains

To work in close design. *Milton.*

5. To operate; to carry on business; to be customarily engaged or employed in. Some work in the mines, others in the loom, others at the anvil.

They that work in fine flax. Is. xix.

6. To ferment; as, unfermented liquors work violently in hot weather.

7. To operate; to produce effects by action or influence.

All things work together for good to them that love God. Rom. viii.

This so wrought upon the child, that afterwards he desired to be taught. *Locke.*