

WORTHY, n. A man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a man of valor; *a word much used in the plural*; as the *worthies* of the church; political *worthies*; military *worthies*. *Holyday. Milton.*

WORTHY, v. t. To render worthy; to exalt. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WOT, v. i. [originally *wat*; the preterite of Sax. *witan*, to know; formerly used also in the present tense.] *Spenser.*

WOULD, WUD, pret. of *will*, G. *wollen*, L. *volō*.

Would is used as an auxiliary verb in conditional forms of speech. "I *would* go, if I could." This form of expression denotes *will* or *resolution*, under a condition or supposition.

You *would* go, } denote simply an *event*,
He *would* go, } under a condition or supposition.

The condition implied in *would* is not always expressed. "By pleasure and pain, I *would* be understood to mean what delights or molests us—"; that is, *if it should be asked* what I mean by pleasure and pain, I *would* thus explain what I wish to have understood. In this form of expression, which is very common, there seems to be an implied allusion to an inquiry, or to the supposition of something not expressed.

Would has the sense of *wish* or *pray*, particularly in the phrases, "*would* to God," "*would* God we had died in Egypt," "I *would* that ye knew what conflict I have;" that is, I could *wish* such a thing, *if* the wish could avail. Here also there is an implied condition.

Would is used also for *wish to do*, or *to have*. What *wouldst* thou? What *would* he?

WOULD'ING, n. Motion of desire. [*Not in use.*] *Hammond.*

WOUND, n. [Sax. *wund*; D. *wound*; G. *wunde*; W. *gwannu*, to thrust, to stab.]

1. A breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants, caused by violence or external force. The self-healing power of living beings, animal or vegetable, by which the parts separated in *wounds*, tend to unite and become sound, is a remarkable proof of divine benevolence and wisdom.

2. Injury; hurt; as a *wound* given to credit or reputation.

WOUND, v. t. To hurt by violence; as, to *wound* the head or the arm; to *wound* a tree.

He was *wounded* for our transgressions. Is. liii.

WOUND, pret. and *pp.* of *wind*.

WOUND'ED, pp. Hurt; injured.

WOUND'ER, n. One that wounds.

WOUND'ING, ppr. Hurting; injuring.

WOUND'ING, n. Hurt; injury. Gen. iv.

WOUND'LESS, a. Free from hurt or injury.

WOUND'WORT, n. The name of several plants; one, a species of *Achillea*; another, a species of *Stachys*; another, a species of *Lasertitum*; another, a species of *Solidago*; and another a species of *Senecio*.

WOUND'Y, a. Excessive. [*Not English.*] *Cyc.*

WOVE, pret. of *weave*, sometimes the participle.

WOX, WOXEN, for waxed. [*Not in use.*] *Nore. W* before *r* is always silent.

WRACK, { n. [See Wreck.] A name given

WRECK, { n. to a marine plant which is of great utility as a manure. It is called sometimes sea-wrack or sea-wreck, and sea-oak and sea-tangle. It is the Fucus vesiculosus of Linne, a plant found on rocks left dry at low water. The stalk runs along the middle of the leaf, and is terminated by watery bladders. Cyc.

The grass *wrack* is of the genus *Zostera*. *Cyc.*

Wrack, and *to wrack.* [See *Wreck.*] *Lee.*

WRAIN BOLT. [See *Wring-bolt.*]

WRAN'GLE, v. i. [from the root of *wring*, Sw. *wrānga*; that is, to wring, to twist, to struggle, to contend; or it is from the root of *ring*, to sound.]

To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercation.

For a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle*. *Shak.*

He did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison.*

WRANGLE, v. t. To involve in contention. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*

WRAN'GLE, n. An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel. *Swift.*

WRAN'GLER, n. An angry disputant; one who disputes with heat or peevishness; as a noisy contentious *wrangler*. *Watts.*

Senior wrangler, in the university of Cambridge, the student who passes the best examination in the senate house. Then follow the second, third, &c. *wranglers*.

WRAN'GLESOME, a. Contentious; quarrelsome. *Moor.*

WRAN'GLING, ppr. Disputing or contending angrily.

WRAN'GLING, n. The act of disputing angrily.

WRAP, v. t. pret. and *pp.* *wrapped* or *wrapt*.

1. To wind or fold together. John xx.

2. To involve; to cover by winding something round; often with *up*; as, to *wrap up* a child in its blanket; *wrap* the body well with flannel in winter.

I, *wrapt* in mist
Of midnight vapor, glide obscure. *Milton.*

3. To involve; to hide; as truth *wrapt* in tales.

4. To comprise; to contain.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapped up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*

5. To involve totally.

Things reflected on in gross and transiently, are thought to be *wrapped* in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke.*

6. To inclose.

7. To snatch up; to transport. This is an error. It ought to be *rapt*. [See *Rap* and *Rapt*.]

WRAP'PED, { Wound; folded; inclos-

WRAP'T, { pp. ed.

WRAP'PER, n. One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed.

WRAP'PING, ppr. Winding; folding; involving; inclosing.

2. a. Used or designed for wrapping or covering; as *wrapping* paper.

WRAP'-RASCAL, n. An upper coat.

Jamieson.

WRASSE, { n. A fish, the Labrus tinca of

WRASSE, { n. Linne, called by authors, turdus vulgaris, or linca marina, the sea-

tench, and sometimes old-wife. It resembles the carp in figure, and is covered with large scales. The name is also applied to other species of the genus Labrus. Cyc. Ed. Encyc.

WRATH, n. [Sax. *wrath, wrath*; Sw. *D. vrede*; W. *irad*, of which L. *ira* is a con-

traction; Ar. *ث* to provoke. Class Rd. No. 36.]

1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; as the *wrath* of Achilles.

When the *wrath* of king Alasuerus was appeased— *Esth. ii.*

O Lord—in *wrath* remember mercy. *Hab. iii.*

2. The effects of anger. *Prov. xxvii.*

3. The just punishment of an offense or crime. *Rom. xiii.*

God's *wrath*, in Scripture, is his holy and just indignation against sin. *Rom. i.*

WRATHFUL, a. Very angry; greatly incensed. The king was very *wrathful*.

2. Springing from *wrath*, or expressing it; as *wrathful* passions; a *wrathful* countenance.

WRATHFULLY, adv. With violent anger. *Shak.*

WRATHFULNESS, n. Vehement anger.

WRATHLESS, a. Free from anger. *Wallcr.*

WRATHY, a. Very angry; a colloquial word.

WRAWL, v. i. [Sw. *wrāla*, to bawl.] To cry, as a cat. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WREAK, v. t. [Sax. *wræcan, wræcan*; D. *wreken*; G. *rächen*; perhaps allied to *break*. The sense is to drive or throw, to

dash with violence. See Ar. *حرج*. Class Rg. No. 32. and No. 48.]

1. To execute; to inflict; to hurl or drive; as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.

On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*

2. To revenge.

Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax.*

Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself. *Spenser.*

[This latter sense is nearly or quite obsolete.]

WREAK, for reck, to care, is a mistake. Shak.

WREAK, n. Revenge; vengeance; furious passion. *Obs. Shak. Spenser.*

WRE'AKFUL, a. Revengeful; angry. *Shak.*

WRE'AKLESS, a. Unrevengeful; weak. *Shak.*

WREATH, n. [Sax. *wrath, wreoth*. See *Writhe*.]

1. Something twisted or curled; as a *wreath* of flowers. Hence,

2. A garland; a chaplet.

Nor wear his brows victorious *wreaths*.

WREATH, v. t. pret. *wreathed*; *pp.* *wreathed, wreathen*.

1. To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another; as, to *wreath* a garland of flowers.

2. To interweave; to entwine; as chains of *wreathed* work.