

8. To obtain by diligence. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
9. To act or operate on the stomach and bowels; as a cathartic.
10. To labor; to strain; to move heavily; as, a ship *works* in a tempest.
11. To be tossed or agitated.  
Confus'd with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*
12. To enter by working; as, to *work* into the earth.  
To *work* on, to act on; to influence.  
To *work* up, to make way.  
Body shall up to spirit *work.* *Milton.*  
To *work* to windward, among seamen, to sail or ply against the wind; to beat. *Mar. Dict.*
- WÖRK, v. t.** To move; to stir and mix; as, to *work* mortar.
2. To form by labor; to mold, shape or manufacture; as, to *work* wood or iron into a form desired, or into an utensil; to *work* cotton or wool into cloth.
3. To bring into any state by action. A foul stream, or new wine or cider, *works* itself clear.
4. To influence by acting upon; to manage; to lead.  
And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *Philips.*
5. To make by action, labor or violence. A stream *works* a passage or a new channel. Sidelong he *works* his way. *Milton.*
6. To produce by action, labor or exertion. We might *work* any effect—only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*  
Each herb he knew, that *works* or good or ill. *Harte.*
7. To embroider; as, to *work* muslin.
8. To direct the movements of, by adapting the sails to the wind; as, to *work* a ship.
9. To put to labor; to exert.  
*Work* every nerve. *Addison.*
10. To cause to ferment, as liquor.  
To *work* out, to effect by labor and exertion.  
*Work* out your own salvation with fear and trembling. *Phil. ii.*
2. To erase; to efface. [*Not used.*]
3. To solve, as a problem.  
To *work* up, to raise; to excite; as, to *work* up the passions to rage.  
The sun that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,  
*Works* up more fire and color in their cheeks. *Addison.*
2. To expend in any work, as materials. They have *worked* up all the stock.  
To *work* double tides, in the language of seamen, to perform the labor of three days in two; a phrase taken from the practice of working by the night tide as well as by the day.  
To *work* into, to make way, or to insinuate; as, to *work* one's self into favor or confidence.  
To *work* a passage, among seamen, to pay for a passage by doing duty on board of the ship.
- WÖRK, n.** [*Sax. weorc; D. G. werk; Dan. Sw. verk; Gr. εργον.*]
1. Labor; employment; exertion of strength; particularly in man, manual labor.
2. State of labor; as, to be at *work*.
3. Awkward performance. What *work* you make!
4. That which is made or done; as good *work*, or bad *work.* *Milton.*

5. Embroidery; flowers or figures wrought with the needle.
6. Any fabric or manufacture.
7. The matter on which one is at work. In rising she dropped her *work*.
8. Action; deed; feat; achievement; as the *works* of bloody Mars. *Pope.*
9. Operation.  
As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements—*Digby.*
10. Effect; that which proceeds from agency.  
Fancy  
Wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton.*
11. Management; treatment. *Shak.*
12. That which is produced by mental labor; a composition; a book; as the *works* of Addison.
13. *Works*, in the plural, walls, trenches and the like, made for fortifications.
14. In *theology*, moral duties or external performances, as distinct from *grace*.  
To set to *work*, } to employ; to engage in  
To set on *work*, } any business. *Hooker.*
- WÖRKED, pp.** Moved; labored; performed; managed; fermented.
- WÖRKER, n.** One that works; one that performs.
- WÖRK-FELLOW, n.** One engaged in the same work with another. *Rom. xvi.*
- WÖRK-FOLK, n.** Persons that labor. *Obs. Beaum.*
- WÖRKHOUSE, } A house where**  
**WÖRKING-HOUSE, } n. any manufacture**  
is carried on.
2. Generally, a house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor.
- WÖRKING, ppr.** Moving; operating; laboring; fermenting.
- WÖRKING, n.** Motion; the act of laboring. *Shak.*
2. Fermentation. *Bacon.*
3. Movement; operation; as the *workings* of fancy.
- WÖRKING-DAY, n.** [*work and day.*] Any day of the week, except the sabbath.
- WÖRKMAN, n.** [*work and man.*] Any man employed in labor, whether in tillage or manufactures.
2. By way of eminence, a skillful artificer or laborer.
- WÖRKMANLIKE, a.** Skillful; well performed.
- WÖRKMANLY, a.** Skillful; well performed.
- WÖRKMANLY, adv.** In a skillful manner; in a manner becoming a workman. *Tusser.*
- WÖRKMANSHIP, n.** Manufacture; something made, particularly by manual labor. *Ex. xxxi.*
2. That which is effected, made or produced. *Eph. ii.*
3. The skill of a workman; or the execution or manner of making any thing. The *workmanship* of this cloth is admirable.
4. The art of working. *Woodward.*
- WÖRKMASTER, n.** [*work and master.*] The performer of any work. *Spenser.*
- WÖRKSHOP, n.** [*work and shop.*] A shop where any manufacture is carried on.
- WÖRK/WÖMAN, n.** A woman who performs any work; or one skilled in needle work. *Spenser.*

- WÖRLD, n.** [*Sax. weorold, woruld; D. waerld; Sw. verld.* This seems to be a compound word, and probably is named from roundness, the vault; but this is not certain.]
1. The universe; the whole system of created globes or vast bodies of matter.
2. The earth; the terraqueous globe; sometimes called the *lower world*.
3. The heavens; as when we speak of the heavenly *world*, or upper *world*.
4. System of beings; or the orbs which occupy space, and all the beings which inhabit them. *Heb. xi.*  
God—hath in these last days spoken to us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things; by whom also he made the *worlds.* *Heb. i.*  
There may be other *worlds*, where the inhabitants have never violated their allegiance to their Almighty sovereign. *W. B. Sprague.*
5. Present state of existence; as while we are in the *world*.  
Behold, these are the ungodly who prosper in the *world.* *Ps. lxxiii.*
6. A secular life. By the *world* we sometimes understand the things of this world, its pleasures and interests. A great part of mankind are more anxious to enjoy the *world* than to secure divine favor.
7. Public life, or society; as banished from the *world.* *Shak.*
8. Business or trouble of life.  
From this *world*-wearied flesh. *Shak.*
9. A great multitude or quantity; as a *world* of business; a *world* of charms. *Milton.*
10. Mankind; people in general; in an indefinite sense. Let the *world* see your fortitude.  
Whose disposition, all the *world* well knows—*Shak.*
11. Course of life. He begins the *world* with little property, but with many friends.
12. Universal empire.  
This through the east just vengeance hur'd,  
And lost poor Antony the *world.* *Prior.*
13. The customs and manners of men; the practice of life. A knowledge of the *world* is necessary for a man of business; it is essential to politeness.
14. All the world contains.  
Had I a thousand *worlds*, I would give them all for one year more to devote to God. *Lav.*
15. The principal nations or countries of the earth. Alexander conquered the *world*.
16. The Roman empire. *Scripture.*
17. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things.  
I must desery new *worlds.* *Cowley.*
18. The inhabitants of the earth; the whole human race. *John iii.*
19. The carnal state or corruption of the earth; as the present evil *world*; the course of this *world.* *Gal. i. Eph. ii.*
20. The ungodly part of the world.  
I pray not for the *world*, but for them that thou hast given me. *John xvii.*
21. Time; as in the phrase, *world* without end.
22. A collection of wonders. [*Not in use.*]  
In the *world*, in possibility. All the precaution in the *world* would not save him.  
For all the *world*, exactly. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*
2. For any consideration.
- WÖRLDLINESS, n.** [*from world.*] A predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life; covetousness; addictiveness to gain and temporal enjoyments.