lower part rusticated, and the roof balustraded. The other churches do not deserve particular notice. Besides these, there are places of worship for the Roman Catholics, the Quakers, and several other denominations of protestant dissenters.

The country around Worcester is highly fertile, and the supply of every kind of provisions is abundant in the mar­kets, which are held every Wednesday, Friday, and Satur­day. The river Severn affords an abundant supply of sal­mon and lampreys, and other fresh-water fish. Among other articles of cultivation, hops are the most extensive ; and this city is the largest depot for that article after Maid­stone and Canterbury. Coals are supplied by the Severn at a cheap rate ; and, under all circumstances, few places are better adapted for the residence of families who wish to unite economy with comfort.

The city gives the title of marquis to the eldest son of the duke of Beaufort. It returns two members to the House of Commons ; and by the late law it is divided into six wards, and is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-five councillors, with justices of the peace ap­pointed by the crown. The population amounted in 1821 to 17,849, and in 1831 to 18,610. Worcester is 111 miles from London, fifty-five from Oxford, and twenty-two from Birmingham, with excellent roads in every direction around it.

WORCESTER, Edward Somerset, Marquis of, was a distinguished political character in the time of Charles I., by whom he was created earl of Glamorgan, while heir apparent to the marquis of Worcester. This nobleman flourished chiefly in the reign of Charles I., and seems to have been a most zealous adherent to the cause of that un­fortunate monarch, on whose account it is said that he and his father wasted an immense sum. Of this the king was so sensible, that he granted to the earl a most extraordi­nary patent, the chief powers of which were, to make him generalissimo of three armies, and admiral with nomination of his officers ; to enable him to raise money by selling his majesty’s woods, wardships, customs, and prerogatives ; and to create by blank patents, to be filled up at Glamorgan's pleasure, from the rank of marquis to that of baronet. If any thing, says Lord Orford, could justify the delegation of such authority, besides his majesty having lost all autho­rity when he conferred it, it was the promise with which the king concluded, of bestowing the princess Elizabeth on Glamorgan’s son. This patent was given up by the mar­quis to the House of Peers after the restoration. He died in 1667, after he had published his celebrated work en­titled “ A Century of the Names and Scantlings of such Inventions as at present I can call to mind to have tried and perfected, which (my former notes being lost) I have, at the instance of a powerful friend, endeavoured now, in the year 1655, to set these down in such a way as may sufficiently instruct me to put any of them in practice.” Some of the inventions referred to in this work are the following. A ship-destroying engine, a coach-stopping engine, a balance water-work, a bucket fountain, an eb­bing and flowing castle-clock, a tinder-box pistol, a pocket ladder, a most admirable way to raise weights, a stupen­dous water-work. For the last contrivance the marquis procured an act of parliament in 1663, for the sole benefit arising from it, one tenth of it being appropriated to Charles **II.** and his successors.

Various and very opposite opinions have been held with regard to the title of this nobleman to be considered as a mechanical genius. Lord Orford has pronounced his **work** an amazing piece of folly ; and Mr Hume, speaking of his political conduct, says, “ that the king judged aright **of** this nobleman’s character, appears from his Century of **Arts,** or Scantling of Inventions, which is a ridiculous com­**pound** of lies, chimeras, and impossibilities, and shows what might be expected from such a man.” It may be fairly presumed, that neither Lord Orford nor Mr Hume was qualified to judge of the marquis’s work, otherwise a more temperate or more modified opinion would have been given. By others, its author has been regarded as one of the great­est mechanical geniuses ; and he is considered as the in­ventor of the steam-engine, which he denominates a stu­pendous water-work. See Steam-Engine.

WORGAUM, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Aurungabad, situated twenty miles west of Poonah.

WORK, in the manege. To work a horse, is to exercise him at pace, trot, or gallop, and ride him at the manege. To work a horse upon volts, or head and haunches in or between two heels, is to passage him, or make him go side­ways upon parallel lines.

To Wore, in sea-language, is to direct the movements of a ship, by adapting the sails to the force and direction of the wind.

WORK-HOUSE, a place where indigent, vagrant, and idle people are set to work, and supplied with food and cloth­ing. Work-houses are of two kinds, or at least are employed for two different purposes. Some are used as prisons for va­grants or sturdy beggars, who are there confined and com­pelled to labour for the benefit of the society which main­tains them ; whilst others, sometimes called *poor-houses,* are charitable asylums for such indigent persons as through age or infirmity are unable to support themselves by their own labour. See Poor-Laws.

WORKINGTON, a market-town of the county of Cum­berland, in the ward of Allerdale, 311 miles from London. It stands on the sea-shore, where the rivers Derwent and Cocker enter the ocean. The coal-mines near it are the chief source of the trade, as they supply annual loading to hundreds of ships. There are also a considerable salmon fish­ery, and some works for refining salt. The population of the town amounted in 1821 to 6439, and in 1831 to 6415; but the parish contains other four townships, and the collective number of inhabitants at the census of 1831 was 7196.

WORKSOP, a market-town in the county of Notting­ham and hundred of Bassetlaw, 143 miles from London. It stands in a pleasant valley near the source of the river Ry­ton. Here was formerly an Augustinian monastery, the chapel of which, in the cathedral form, is used as the pa­rish church. Adjoining to the town there was formerly a magnificent seat belonging to the duke of Norfolk. There is a market on Wednesday. The population amounted in 1821 to 4567, and in 1831 to 5566.

WORM, Olaf, or *Olaus Wormius,* a learned Danish physician, was born on the 13th of May 1588, at Arhusen in Jutland. After beginning his studies at home, he resided in several foreign universities, and travelled to various parts of Europe for improvement. After having taken the de­gree of M. D. at Basel, he returned to his native country in 1613, and was made professor of polite literature in the university of Copenhagen. In 1615, he was translated to the chair of the Greek professor ; and in 1624 to the professorship of physic, which he held till his death. These occupations did not hinder him from practising in his pro­fession, and from being the fashionable physician : the king and court of Denmark always employed him ; and Christian IV., as a recompense for his services, conferred on him a canonry of Lund. He published some pieces on subjects relating to his profession ; several works in defence of Aris­totle’s philosophy ; and several concerning the antiquities of Denmark and Norway ; for which latter he is principally regarded, as they are very learned, and contain many curi­ous particulars. He died on the 7th of September 1654.

Worm, in *Gunnery,* a screw of iron, to be fixed on the end of a rammer, to pull out the wad of a firelock, carabine, or pistol, being the same with the wad hook, only the one is more proper for small arms, and the other for cannon.