$\mathbf{V}$ (ve). 1. The twenty-second letter of the English alphabet. It is a labiodental, or lip-teeth, consonant,
the voiced, or sonaut, correlative of $f$. V and U are varieties of the same claracter, $U$ being the cursive form, while $V$ is better adapted for engraving, as in stone. The The letter $v$, a doubled $v$ called "double $u$," is a survival of this use. V does not occur in the oldest English texts, its sound being represented medially by $f$, as in heofon, ofer. The letter was probably introduced by French scribes, as was also $w$, and it occurs in Middle English for $w$, and initially in many words now beginning with $f . \mathrm{V}$ is from the Latin alphabet, where it was used both as a consonant (about like English $w$ ) and as a vowel. The Latin derives it from a fonn $(V)$ of the Greek $Y$ (see $Y$ ), this Greek letter being either from the saine Semitic letter as the
digamma $F($ see $F$ ), or else added by the Greeks to the digamma $F$ (see F), or else added by the Greeks to the
alphabet which they took from the Semitic. See ALPHABET, Illust. Etymologically $v$ is most nearly related to $u, w, f$, $b, p$; as in $r$ ine, wine; awoirdupois, hal $l$ it, h heve ; saje, save;
trover, troubadour receive, recipient. Cf. U, Fa, W. See trover, troubadour; receive, recipient. Cf. U, F, W. See Guide to Pron., $\$ 255 \mathrm{ff}$.
2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a Chem. (1) [cap.] Vanadium. (2) Vicinal. b [cup.] Volume. c Veocity. d Elec. Volt. e Mrth. Vector.
3. As a numeral, V stands for 5 , being the upper hali of the symbol for $10, v i z ., X ; V$ stands for 5,000 .
4. As an albrevialtion. a In the form 4. As an abbreviation: a In the form $\mathbf{V}$. : Various proper names, as
Viscount $;$ Visiontine, $V]$. b In' the form $\nabla$. or $\mathbf{V}$.: valve; ventral ; verb; verse; version; versus; verte, L., or volti, t t., for, turnover (Muversion; versu8; verte, L., or volti, It., for, turn over $(M u-$,
sic) ; very; vicar ; vice-; vide (L., Bee); village; violin,
 (It., voice); in names, von (G., of).
V, orv, n.; pl. V'sor Vs(vēzz). 1 , The letter $V$, v,or its sound. 2. Something shaped like the letter $\mathbf{V}$; specif.: Mach. A rib or guiding strip laving sloping sides like an inverted V ; as, the V 's on the bed of a turning lathe on which 3. a five-dollar bill. Colloq., U.S.

V, a. Having the general sliape of the (capital) letter $\mathbf{V}$; as, $V$ gear or $V$-garar, a herringbone gear; $V$ hook or $V$-hook, ackew, Illust.; V tool or V -tool, a chisel for cutting triangular grooves; $V$ vat
or $V$-vat, a fumnel box; also, having a
groove or grooves of
groove or grooves of
V Tool. triangular section; as, a $\mathbf{V}$ block or $\mathbf{V}$-block. - $\mathbf{V}$ bob, or $\mathbf{V}$ -
bob, Mining, a strong frane sliaped like an isosceles tribob, Mining, a strong frame shaped ke an isosceles triangle, and turning on a pivot at its apex, $u$
crank to change the direction of a maiu rod.
va'can-cy (vā'kan 1. Quality or state of being vacant; specif. : a Emptiness. All dispositions to idleness or vacancy, even be c Emptiness of nind ; vacuity.
2. That which is vacant. Specif. : a Empty space; vacuum. That you do bend your is 't with you, Shat b An open or unoccupied space between bodies or things ; an interruption of continuity; chasm; gap; as, a vacancy between buildillgs ; a vacancy between sentences or thoughts. © An unemployed or unoccupied interval of time; leisure time; vacation. Now Rure or Archaic. d A place or post unfilled; an unoccupied office or positionf as, a vucoucy in the senate, in a business house, etc.
 cans, -antis, p. pr. of vacare to be empty, to be free or unoccupied, to have leisure, also vocare; akin to vactus empty, vanus vain, and prob. to E. void. CC. evacuate,
voin, $a$.] 1. Without contents ; not filled ; empty; devord, a.] 1. Without c
void, as, a vacant room.

Being of those virtues vacant.
2. Unengaged with business or care; characterized by freedon fron occupation; leisure; unemployed; unoccupied ; disengaged; free; as, vacant hours; vacant amuse ments. "Vacant shepherds piping in the dale." Thomson. 3. Not feisure, and vacant trom the or acfirirs of the world. Dr. H. More 3. Not filled or occupied by an incumbent
offlcer ; as, a vacanl throne, parish, oftce
offcer ; as, a vacant throne, parish, offleo,
4. Empty of thought or reflection; thoughtless; hence, Iacking, or characterized by or evidencing the lack of, intelligence ; inane ; vacuous; as, a vacant mind; a vactent stare. 5. Lav. a Not occupied or put to use, as land. b Of an estate or the like, abandoned; having no heir or claimant

## V

v-. For various words begin-


 tive; Vicar Apostic Verb ice Admiral: Victorito and Altert
Order,




as, a vacant estate ; a vacant succession. c Not granted away, as state lands. Local, U. S. dans,
Syn.-Void, devoid, free unemployed, disengaged, unencumbered, uncrowded, idile. See EmpTy.
va'cant-1
inanely.
va'cate (vā/kāt ; 27 ina (-kāt-ing). L. vacare, vacatum, to be empty. See racant. 1. To make vacant; to leave empty; to cease rom filling or occupying as, to vacate a throne or house of no anthority or validity; as, to vuccate a charter.
of no authority or validity; as, to vucate a charter.
3. To render useless, ineffectual, or hollow. Rare
va'cate, $v . i$.
 fr. L. vaculio a being free from a duty, service, etc., fr acare. See vacate. 1 1. Act of vacating; as: a Act o eaving empty or unoccupied, as an office. b Act of mak
ng void or of no force, as a charte
. Intermission of a stated employment, procedure, or the merly, freedom trom occupation; ; leisure.
in his nature - . to take
3. Hence, specif. : a Law. Intermission of judicial proceed ings; the syace of time between the end of one term and n. 7 eging n., 7 . ob The incrmission of the regular stuaies and days; as, the spring vacution $c$ Vacancy of all office, esp of a ; as, the sping gitual dignity. Rave all office, esp. va-ca'tion-ist, $n$. A person taking a vacation, esp. on who is traveling for pleasure. or as a selool vacation
 cinia or vaccination.
Ing ). [See vaccine] To Ing). [See vaccine.] To inoculate witha vaccine, esp. that hence, sometimes, loosely, to inoculate with any virus as preventive measure.
 nating. vaccination is performed hy prickisg or scarifying the skin and apming the lymin the wounded s.rface. rac'el-na'tion-Ist, $n$. Med. One who advocates the prac toc oci-na'tor (vak'š-na/tẽr) $n$. One who vaccinates, or an vacci-na tor (vak'si-1at têr $n$, $n$.
instrument used in vaccinating.

##  cow ; cf. Skr. vac $\bar{a}]$-sen, Of , pertaiuing to or derive from

 cows;-in technical use ; as, zaccine lymph, matter, of virus; the verccine disease.2. Of or pertaining to vacciuia or vaccination
vac'cine, $n$. 1. The virus of cowpox, or vaccinia, used in vaccination. Two varieties are lise vaccine bovine, now obtained from a vaccinated calf, and humanized vaccine, from a vaccimated child. The lymphis collected on bone ivory, or quill points (vaccine points), and dried or taken 2. In general any substance for preventive inoculatiou.
 form of vaccinia
rac-cin'l-a (vak-sin ${ }^{\prime}$ - $-\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL. See vaccine.] Med. Cowpox ; vaccina. See cowrox
Vac-cin' 1 -a'ce-m (-ásèe-e $), n, p l$. [NL.] Bot. A family of plants (order tericales), including the genera Vaccinium, Gutyhussacia, and Oxycoccus, comprising the luuckleberries cranberries, etc. Its distinguished in on Ericaceax chiefly


## ac'cin-lst (vak'si-mist), $n$. A vaccmator

 whortleberry. Bot. A large widely distributed genus of
shrubs, the blueberries, typifying the family Vaccinace: disting by the 4.5 -celled ovary, the baccate fruit, and the urn-shaped or nearly globose corolla. See blueberby, 1.
 va'chette' clasp (va/shet'). [Cf. F. rachette cowhide leather nsed for ligatures. Veler. A piece of strong steel wire with the ends curved and pointed, used on toe or cuar
ter cracks to bind the edges together and prevent motion ter cracks to bind the edges together and prevent motion crack, burned into the wall with a centery iron.
vac'll-lant (vas'íllănt), $a$, [L. vacillans, p. pr. of vacit lare: cf. F.vacillant. See vachlate.] Vaciliating. - vac'-


(-lat/Ing). [L. vacillare, vacillatum; cf. Skr. vañe.] 1. To move one way and the other, as in reeling; to stag ger; waver.
[A sharroid is always Liable to shift and vacillate from one
Paxiey to nother. 2. To tuctuate in mind or opinion ; to waver.

## ac'li-1at/Ing (vas'I-lat'ing), $p$. $a$. Inclined to fluctuate ;

 vavering, Tenysiont vacillat ing-ly, adv. lation.] 1. Act of vacillating; as: a A moving one way and the other ; a wavering; staggering. $b$ Act of waver ing in conduct or purpose.2. Uie 2. Unsteadiness of purpose; clangeableness; irresolntion. wavering; ir iresolute. $\operatorname{vac}^{\prime} \mathbf{u}$-lst (vak' $\mathrm{v}^{\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{ist}),} n$. [Cf. F. vacuiste.] One who holds that there are enpty spaces in nature
 See vacuous.] 1. Emiptiness; vacancy. Now Rare.
Hunger is such a state of caculy as to require a fresh supply
of alininent.
3. Space unfilled or unoccuyicd, or occupied with an in 2. Space unfilled or unoccupicd, or occupied
visible fluid only; emptiness ; void; vacnum.
 4. Emptiness, or lack, of intelligence, intelligent expres sion, or the like; as, the vacuity of lis face, speech.


 a A sinall cavity or space in the tissues of an organism, con a aining air or fluid. $b$ In modern usage, a cavity or vesicle in the protoplasm of a cell, containing a watery fuid The y are especially characteristico of plant cells and of the
protczoans, but occur also in cells of higher animals. II protozoans, but occur also in cells of higher animals. In
plants (where they nay occuy the greater part of the cell they contain the cell sap; in protozoans they may contain excreted, or food in various stages of digestion and assimilation. See contractile vacuole, food vacuole.
 ics. a An instrument for the comparison of barometers
 1. Empty; unfiled : void; vacant.
oundless the dcen, because am who fill
Infinitude; nor racuows the space.
4. Free from occupation; idle ; vacant. 3. Emat the few may lead sel fish and racuous days. J. Morley. sion; stupid, inane ; as, a vacuous stare ; a vacuous play Syn. - See Emptr.
 prop. neut. of vacuus empty. See vacuous.] 1. A space entirely devoid of matter (called specif. absolute vacuum) to a liigh or the highest degree by an air pump or other artificial means (called specif. partiul vacuum)
5. The degree of rarefaction of a partial vacuum, measured vacuum brake. A kind of continuous brake. The air exhumsted froman appliance under each carand the brake Work by atmospleric pressure. Cf. WEsTivghouse brakz
vacuum cleaner. A machine for cleaning carpets, tapes vacuum cleaner. A machine for cleaning carpets, tapes
try, upholstered work, etc., by suction. acuum pan. A kind, of large closed metallic retort for formed in it allows the evaporation and concentration to take place at a lower pressure and temperature, largely vacuum pump. a A pump, in which water is forced up a pine by the difference of pressure between the a tmosphere and a partial vacuum. Cf. atmasyheric engine (under
sTEAM ERINE); PULSOMEEER, 1 . b A pump for creating a partial vacuum in a closed space. Cft AR Pontaining highly
vacuum tube. rarefied air or ot her gas, for exhibition or examination of phenomena of electric discharge between metallic elec-
trodes projecting into the tube from the outside. Cf.
va'de me'cum (vă'de mé'k ūn). [L., Go with me.] A constant companion; hence, a manal, $r$ handbook. $\mathrm{va}^{\prime} \mathrm{di}^{\prime} \mathrm{um}$ (vādy-ŭm), $n$. [LL., fr. L. vus, vadis, bail.] Law. Pledge; security; bail; - used eep. in $\|$ va'di-um
 is granted until a debt is paid out of its proceeds.
va'dose (vā'dōs), $a$. [L. vadum a shallow, ford.] Geol. or or pert. to, or due to, circulation of liquids and solutions in


 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, ete., immediately precede the Vocabulary.
 1. Moving from place to place without a settled habitation; wandering; as, a vagabond peopie; sometimes, strolling and worthless or vicious; as, the vagabond classes.
6. Floating or borne about without any certain direction ;
diviven to and fro. 3. Of, pert fro.
7. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, one wandering with-
out settled liabitation
out settled liabitation, whether worthless or vicious or not; vagrant; as, a vaguban
Syn.-See vagrant.

play the vagabond; to wander like a vagabond; to stroll.
On every part my wayazonding gight
Did cast, anil drown mine eyes in weet delight. Drummond.
vag'a-bond, $n$. One who wanders from place to place, having no fixed dwelling, or, if he has one, not abiding in it; a wanderer; esp., such a person who is lazy and generally
worthless and without means of honest livelihood; vagrant; worthless and without means of honest livelihood; vagrant;
tramp; hence, Colloq., a worthless person; scamp; raseal. In legal usage wagabont was formerly used literally to denote a strolling, idle, worthless person, belonging, as de-
scribed in old English statutes, to "such as wake on the night and sleep on the day, and haunt customable taverns and alehouses, and rout about, and no man wot from has no technical use in the United States, but is retained in various English statutes, as the Vagrancy Act of 1824 (5G, IV.c. Bit, by which the term is applied to certain offenders against pood order specifically mentioned, who are not
necessarily persons leading "a wandering and vagabond
life." It was held in 28 Tex. App. 562 that the term was not equivalent to vigront.
vag'a-bond/age (-bǒn'd ${ }^{\text {h }}$ ) a
in idleness; vagrancy.
चag'a-bon-dis'mus(-bon-dǐz'mŭs;-dĭs'mŭs), $n$. [NL.] Med.
A condition in which the skin becomes discolored following A condition in which the skin becomes discolored following vag'a-bond-ize (-bon-dīz), v.i.;-IzED (-dīzd); -Iz'ING (-diz ${ }^{\prime}-$ Yng). To play the vagabond; to wander in idleness.
va-ga'ri-ous (vá-gár rí-us ; 115), a. Given to, or characterized by, vagaries; capricious; whimsical; crotchety.
va-ga'ry (-ri), $n$.; pl. -RIEs (riz). [Formerly used also as va-ga'ry (-ri), $n$.; pl.-ries (rǐz). [Formerly used also as
a v., to wander, fr. L. ragari to stroll abont ; but perh. due partly to confusion with vagrant. See vague.] 1. A 2. Hence or stroning.
8. Hence, a wandering of the thoughts ; a wild or fanci-
fuil freak; a whim. "The vagaries of a child." Spectator. ful freak; a whim. "
Syn. - See caprice.
Va-gas' (vä-gas'), $n$. [Armenian.] Armenian Ch. A vest-
ment resembling an amice, with a breastplate attached on which are the names or figures of the twelve apostles.
 [L. vagina a scabbard or sheath.] 1. Anat. \& Zoöl. a A
sheath or sheathike part or tube ; a theca. b Specif., in female mammals, a canal which leads from the uterus to extended also to a canal of similar function or location in various other animals. That of mammals, like the uterus, is developed from the terminal part of both or one of the
Müllerian ducts of the embryo. These unite to form a single median caual in all but some of the lowest mammals. In some marsupials the two vaginas are united at their andiverticulum, the median vagina, affords an additional passage (serving in parturition) to the urinogenital sinus. 2. Bot. The expanded or sheathing part of some leaf bases.
9. Arch. The shaft of a terminus, or its upper part, from 3. Arch. The shaft of a terminus, or its upper part, from
 bling, or pert. to, a slteath; thecal; as, a vagthe vaginal branches of the hepatic artery (which ramify in Glisson's capsule).
10. Anat. \& Zoöl. Pertaining to, or supplying, the vagina of the genital canal; as, the vaglaal arter-
fes, branches of the internal iliac artery, or the vaginal plexus of nerves or veins.
vaginal process. Anat. a A projecting lamina of
bone(continuous with the tympanic plate) on the
bone (continuous with the tympanic plate) on the
inferior surface of the petrous portion of the tem-
inferior surface of the petrous portion of the tem-
poral bone. $b$ Either of a pair of projecting lami-
næ on the inferior surface of the sphenoid which
ne on the infertor surface of the sphe
articulate with the ala of the voomer.
vag't-nate (vajrinat), $\alpha$. [See Yagina.]
vested with or as with a sheath, or vagina. $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Vginate } \\ \text { Culm of } \\ \text { Grass. }\end{gathered}$

 + colere to inhabit.] Zoöl. A genus of Infucases in which they dwell.
Vag/i-ndf'er-ous (-nı̆f/ẽr-ŭs), a. [vagina +
 [NL.] Med. A painful spasmodic contracvag ${ }^{1}-\mathrm{ni}^{\prime}$ tis $\left(-\mathrm{ni}^{\prime}\right.$ tIs $), n$. [NL.] Med. Inflammation of the vagina or the genital canal.
vag't-no- (vaj ${ }^{1}-110-$ ), $\quad$ vagin-. Combining form for vagina.
va'gran-cy (vā'grăn-sĭ), $n$. State of being a vagrant (which see); a wandering withva'grant (va'grant), a. [Prob. fr. OF. vaucrant, watrant, p. pr. of waucrer, wacrer,
walcrer to wander, prob. of Teutonic origin (cf. MHG. welkern, v. $i$., to nove, and E. WALK), but influenced by F. vagent, p. pr. (V. crastali of vaguer to stray, L. vagari (ct. vagary).] na). Much en
11. Moving hither and thither without cer1. Moving hither and thither withont cer
 tain object; wandering from place to place without settled habitation; as, a vagrant beggar, breezes, fancies.
12. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, one who 2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, one who roves or
wanders without fixed destination or settled habitation unsettled; vagabond; erratic; as, his caoront nature Syn. - That beauteous Emmana varrouit coursea took. Proor Syn. - Vagrant, vagabond, TRUANT are here compared in their fig. senses. Vagrant is often used of that which
is roving or unsettled; Vagabond heightens the implication of care-free wandering at will ; TRUANT suggests more definitely a wandering or loitering away from where one ought to be; as, "He revolved through the family system like a vagrant comet in its orbit" "(Irving); "curls blown
vagrant in the wind " (Keats); "stray thoughts and ragrant fancies" (Landor) ; "I was overpowered by a host of conquering, vagabond, adventurous aspirations" (Mrs
Humphry Ward); "a truant disposition" (Shak.); to re cal one s truanl thoughts. See WANDER, RANDOM, CAPRICE va'grant, $n$. One who strolls from place to place; an idle
wanderer; specif., one whe has no settled habitation. vagabond. In statutory law, in Great Britain and in various States in the United States, vugrant is arbitrarily defined to include any of various offenders against good order or persons liable to become a menace to the public peace va'grom (vā'grŭm), a corrup
used by Dogberry in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing." Ifumorous. "The vagrom cat." Havper'sMag. vague (vāg), a.; va'GUER (vā'gẽr) ; VA'GUEST (-gest). [F vague, or L. vagus. Cf. vague, v. i.] 1. Vagrant; vagar
bond. Obs. or $R$. "The vague villains." Haywarl. 2. Not clearly defined, grasped, expressed, or the lilse; in The poet not clear ; as, a vague idea, unrest, accusation. The poet turned away, and wave himself up to a sort of rague
Hawthoine.
every, which he called thought.
13. Proceeding from no known authority; unauthenticat
ed; uncertain; as, a vague report.
14. Not thinking, seejing, perceiving, or the like, clearly as, vague minds. "Vague, regardless eyes." Keats.
Syn.- Unsettled, indefinite, unfixed ill-defined, ambiguous, hazy, sladowy, loose, lax, uncertain. See DARK. vague year, a year of 365 days used by the ancient Egyptians, superseded by the Alexandrian year;- so called because
in time any date in it passed through all the seasons. vague, $n$. [Ct. F. vague.] An indefinite expanse. Rare. va'gus (vā'ğ̆us), n., or vagus nerve. [L. vagus wandering.] Anat. \& Zoöl. a The pneumogastric nerve. b In insects, a nerve arising in the head and running back along the upper surface of the alimentary canal, supplying branches to the viscera.
vail (vā), v. $t$. [Aphetic form of avale.] 1. To let fall ;
to allow or cause to sink to allow or cause to sink. Archaic.
He look'd but once
He look'd but once, and wail'd his eyes again. Tennyson. submission, or the like; to doff.
vall, $n$. France must vail her lofty-plumed crest! $\begin{gathered}\text { Shak }\end{gathered}$ return ; proceeds. Obs. "Stolen vails." Chapman. 2. An unexpected gain or advantage; a windfall. Obs. 3. Money given to servants by visitors; a gratuity ; - usu-
ally in the pl. Now Rare. ally in the ph. Now Rave.
vati, 2. . To avail ; profit ; benefit. Archaic or Poetic. vain (vān), $n . ;$ vain'er (ẽ̃r); vain'est. [F. vain, L. vanus $^{\prime}$

empty, void, vain, akin to vacuus empty. Cf. vacant, var ish, vanity, vaunt to boast.] 1. Having no real substance value, or inportance; empty; void; idle ; worthless; un-
satisfying. "Vain pomp and glory." 2. Without force or efficacy; effecting no purpose; fruit less ; ineffectual ; futile; as, vuin toil; a vain attempt. 3. Hence, trifling ; foolish; as, vain pnrsuits; vain fancies 4. Proud of petty things, or of triffing attainments ; hav ing a high opinion of one's own appearance or accomplish ments with slight reason; conceited; as, a vain man.
15. Manifesting, or expressing, undue pride in one'sattain ments, etc.; self-complacent; as, a vain manner.
16. Showy; ostentatious

Syn. Load some vain church with old theatric state. Pope important, trifing.- Valn, FUTLE, NuGATony. That utter ineffectiveness; that which is NUGATORY is trifing or insignificant, or (often) inoperative; as, "that not a moth with rain desire is shriveled in a fruitless fire" (T'enny
son); "vain hopes and idle fancies" (Hazlit); "It was sou); "vain hopes and idle fancies" (Hathitt); "It wa,
equally in vain, and he soon wearied of hisfutile vigilance (Stevenson); "that obstinate silence which makes eloquence futite" (Mary Wilkins); "representing all titles... as
nugutory and superfluous" (Southey): "They hope to nugutory and superfluous" (Soulhey) "They hope to
render their proposition safe, by revdering it nugatory" render their propositions safe, by rendering it nu
(Burke), See iDLE, USELES, EMPTY, PETTY, TRIFLE.
for vain, in vain. Obs. Shak.- in v, to no good purpose
without success. "In rain doth valor bleed." Ailton. vain'glóri-ous (vän'glō'rī-ŭs; 201), a. Feeling or indi cating vanglory; elated by vanity; boastful. "Arro gant and vaingionous exprion. Sir M. Hale. - vain

vain'glo'ry (-ry), n. [rain + glory.] Excessive vanity ove one's own performances, attainments, etc.; undue elation
over anything pertaining to one's self; also, vain show. The man's undone forever for it llector break not his
i' the man sundone torever, for it Hector break not his neek
vair (vâr), n. [F. vair, fr.OF. vair, a., L. varius various, va riegated. See various; cf, miniver.] The skin of a species of squirrel, much used in of kings, nobles, and prelates. It is usually shields placed ciose together, and alter nately argent and azure unless other tinctures are specifically named. See Illust'.
Vaish'na-va (vish'n $\alpha$-v $\bar{\alpha}$ ), $n$. [Skr. vais $h$ -Vaish'na-va(vishina-va), n. Skr. vaish
pava. Hinduism. A worshiper of the


Gaish'na-vism (v̌̌'m) $n$ The worship of
Vaishna-vism (-viz'm), $n$. The worslip of Vishnu,
val'ance (val ${ }^{\text {and }}$ ), $n$. [Perh. fr. OF. avalanl descending langing down, p. pr. of avaler to go down, let down, de lence in France (cf vais ; prob. from the tow-ad-wool damask, used for furniture covering.
2. A curtain or curtains for a bed, window, or the like esp., drapery around a bedstead, from the bed to the floor val'ance, v. t.; - ANCED (-ănst); -ANC-ING (-ăn-sing). To fur nish with a valance ; to decorate with langings or drapery vale (vā), $n$. [ME. val, F. val, L. vallis. Cf. avalanche Yail to lower, yalley.] 1. A tract of low ground, uevally between hills; a valley. Chiefly Poeicic
2. A channel, trough, or the like. Rure.
 tum, to say farewell; vale farewell (imperative of valere to be strong or well) + dicere to say. Se valiant; dic tion.] A farewell; a bidding farewell
ways bealediction, valedictory. Valediction has al become popular, through its use in the sense of valedictory
oration; as, "A Valediction forbidding Mourning "(Donne); oration; as "A Valediction forbidding Mourning" (Donne)
to deliver the valedictory at a college commencement. to deliver the valedictory at a college commencement.
val/e-dic-tori-an (-dik-tō'II-ăn; 201 ), $n$. One who pro nounces a valedictory address ; esp., in American colleges etc., the studen ortion graming ement, usually the stu dent who ranks first in scholarship.
val/e-dic'to-ry (-dǐk'totrĭ), $a$. Bidding farewell ; suitable or designed for an occasion of leave-taking ; as, Washing ton's valedictory address to his ofncers
or ad'e-dic'to-ry, $n$.; $p l$. -Ries (-rǐz). A valedictory oration or address, esp. of a valedictorian, as in a college
Syn. - See yalediction.

 If Forign Word. tobsolete Varlant of. +comblined with. =equals.

Talence（vālèns），$n$ ．［L．valens，entis，p．pr．of valere to
have power，to be strong．See valiant．］1．Chem．The degree of combining power of an element（or radical）as shown by the number of atomic weights of hydrogen，chlo－ rine，sodium，or the like，with which the atomic weight of the element（or the partial molecular weight of the radi－
cal）will combine，or for which it can be substituted，or cal）will combine，or for which it can be substituted，or
with which it can be compared．An element or radical with which it can be compared．An element or radical
having a valence of one is said to be univalent or monova－ having a valence of one is said to be univalent or monova－
lent；of two，bivalent or divalent；of three，trivalent；of lent；of two，bivalent or divalent；of three，trivalent；of
four，quadrivalent or tetravalent，etc．The valence of certain elements varies in difterent compounds；thus， nitrogen is trivalent in ammonia， $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ ，and pentavalent in
ammonium chloride， $\mathrm{N} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ ．Valence in degree may ex－ ammonium chloride， $\mathrm{N}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ ．Valence in degree may ex－
tendas high as seven or eight，as in the cases of iodine and
osmium respectively．The doctrine of valence has been osmium respectively．The doctrine of valence has been ic weignt，and in explaining the chemical structure of compounds．Valence，according to the atomic theory，is a measure of the extent to which an atom is able to com－
bine directly with others．It should not be confused with 2．Biol．Morphological or taxonomic value or rank．Rare． va－Ien＇ci－a（v $\dot{d}$－len＇shî－$\dot{a}$ ），$n$ ．［Perh．fr．Valence in France．］ Va－len＇cla（va－en＇shi－a），n．［Perh．fr．Valence in France．］
a A kind of woven fabric for waistcoats，with weft of wool and warp of silk or cotton． $\mathbf{b}=$ valance， 1.
Va＇len＇clennes＇（va＇lan＇syen＇
 2．Mil．A pyrotechnic mixture used for incendiary pur poses，as of saltpeter，sulphur，antimony，and rosin．
Valenclemnes lace．A rich kind of bobbin lace made
orig．at Valenciennes，France，now mainly in Belgium． Each piece is made throughout by the same person and with the same thread，the pattern being worked in the net． Va＇len－cy（vā’lĕn－sĭ），n．；pl．－cies（－šz）．Chem．a Valence． b A unit of combining power；a bond．See bond，n．， 12.
val＇en－tine（val＇én－tīn），$n$ ．［Cf．OF．valentin，F＇valentine； after St．Valentine．］A sweetheart chosen on St．Valen－ tine＇s Day；also，a letter or missive of a sentimental or，by ally anonymously，on St．Valentine＇s Day． Val／en－tin＇1－an（－tin＇ǐ－an），$a$ ．Of or pertaining to Valen－
tinus，who taught at Alexandria and Rome 140 and 160 a． 1．（see Gnosticism）or the system of Gnosticism（called Valentinian Gnosticlicm）taught by him．He reckoned thirty oons extending from the divine summit of being，which was an Eternal One above and apart from all created be－ ras named the Oniy Berotten．From Nous anil truth came Log－
os and life，and from logos and life came man and the church．
These，with depth and silenee，form the first eight rons，the æon These，with depth and silenee，form the first eight pons，the xon
retaining its Greek sense of eternal and complete（horrowing the retaining its Greek sense of eternal and complete（horrowing the
thought of Aristotle＇s Entelechy）Besides these eight aons tea
more descended from Logos and life，and twelve from man and
 sons there descends the undivine world to save which Nous
and truth cause the emanation of CTirist and the Holy Ghost，
who work the salvation of the inhabitants of the terrestrini
Val＇en－tin＇tian，$n$ ．An adherent of Valentinianism．
Val＇en－tn＇l－an－sm
Val＇en－tin＇L－an－ism（－ǐz＇m），$n$ ．Valentinian Gnosticiem． Val＇er－ate（val＇err－āt），$n$ ．Also va－le＇ri－an－ate（vá－lē＇rí－ va－le＇ri－an（và－1é＇rīlăn），n．［LL．valeriana，
Va－iéri－an（valērli－ăn），$n$ ．［LL．valeriana，perh．from
some person named Vaterius，or fr．L valere to be strong powerful，from its medicinal virtues：cf．F．valériane．］ a Any plant of the genus Faleriana．The common valerian is V．opficinalis．b Pharm．A drug consisting of the dried rootstook and roots of Valeriana offcinalis，used as a mild tonic and stimnlant，esp．in nervous affections．
Va－léri－a＇na $(-\bar{a}$ nd $), n$ ．［LLL，valerian．See valerian．］
Bot．A large genus of peremial herbs，type of the family Bot．A large genus of peremnial lerbs，type of the family
Valerianacea，having lobed or dissected leaves，and cy－ Valerianaces，having lobed or dissected leaves，and cy－
mose white or pink flowers with spurless corolias．The mose whies are widely distributed in temperate regions of both

 opposite leaves and mostly cymose flowers，the corolla achene crowned with the persistent calyx border．There are about 8 genera and 275 species，natives of temperate regions．Most of them possess tonic or stimulant proper－ ties．－va－le＇r1－a－naceous（－shus），a．Bot．An order of
Va－le＇ri－a－na＇les（－lez），n．pl．［NL．］Bot． metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the
two families Valerianaceæ and Dipsacaceæ（which see）． Va－le＇rl－a－nel＇la（－ně＇${ }^{\prime} \dot{a}$ ），$n$ ．［NL．dim．See Valeriana．］
Bot．A large gemus of valerianaceous herbs disting．by the Bot．A large genus of valerianaceous herbs disting．by the are mainly natives of the Old World，some occurring in
the United States．Several are edible．See corN sutad


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

verbenaceous shrubs or herbs with solitary axillary flowers laving two included stamens and two staminodia．
 Ik）．［See valerian．］Chem．Yert．to or designating any of are：（1）Normal valertic acld，or propylacetic acid， $\mathrm{CH}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{3}$ Coy $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{aliquid}$ smelling like butyric acid and prepared arti propylacetic actd，（CH3 ） $\mathrm{CHHCH} \mathrm{CH} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$ ，an oily liquid with an an root，in certain animal oils，in perspiration，etc．，and is also obtained by the oxidation of soamyl alcohol from fu－
sel oil．B．P．， $176.3^{\circ}$ C．（3）An acid，called also methylethyl
 the fruit of Angelica archangelica，in valerian root，etc， （4）An acid，called also trimethylacetic acid， $\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$ （4）An acid，called also trimethylacetic acid， $\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$
prepared artificially．It melts at at 15.5 C ．and boils at
$163.7 \mathrm{C}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ture of（1）with some of the dextro variety of（3）． va－ler＇i－din（v $\dot{a}$－ler ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{I}$－dĭn），$n$ ．Pharm．A white crystalline
substance， $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{19} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{~N}$ ，obtained by heating（iso）valeric substance， $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{1}{ }^{2}{ }_{2} \mathrm{~N}$, obtained by heath para－phenetidine，used as a nervous sedative． yal＇er－0－（vă1／êr－ō－）．Chem．A combining form（also used adjectively）indicating derivo
val＇er－o－lac＇tone（－lak＇ton $n$ ，$n$ ．Org．Chem．A colorless oily iquid， $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ，the lactone of a hudroxy derivative of va eric acid；pentanolide．
val＇et（val＇ět；văl／ OF．vallet，varlet，vaslet．See varlet，vassil．］I．A
manservant；now，one who attends a man，taking care of manservant；now，one who attends a man，taking care of chambre ；a body servant．
2．Man．A kind of goad or stick with a point of iron． （1780），and later orthoèpists，still prevails in the best usage． val＇et，v．$t$ ．\＆i．；vaL＇ET－ED（vallĕt－ěd；val＇âd）；vaL＇ET－ ｜｜va＇let＇de cham＇bre（và ${ }^{\prime} e^{\prime}$ dẽ shän＇br＇）．［F．］A body serv
 valetudinary．］Of infirm health；seeking to recove health；sickly；weakly；infirm．
The virtue which the world want
val＇e－tu＇di－na＇ran Macaulay． stitution；one who is seeking to recover health．
val＇o－tu＇di－na＇ri－an－ism（－Iz＇m），n．The condition of valetucinarian；a state of feeble health；infirmity val＇e－tu＇di－na－ry（－tū＇dY－n⿳亠口冋阝－rı），a．［L．valetudinarius，fr valetudo state of health，health，ill health，valere to be
strong or well ：cf．F．valétudinaire．See valiant．］Infirm strong or well ：cf．$F$ ．valéludinaire．See valiant．Infirm；
sickly；valetudinarian．－val＇e－tu＇di－na－ri－ness（－ri－nês），$n$ ． sickiy；valetudinarian．－Val＇e－tu＇di－na－ri－ness（－ri－nees），$n$
It renders tise hathit of society dangerously valetudinary．Durke val／e－tu＇dl－na－ry，$n$ ．A valetudinarian．
Val－nal＇la（val－hal＇a），n．［Icel．valhöll，lit．，hall of the slain ；valr the slain（akin to AS．væl，OHG．wal battle－ field，wuol defeat，slaughter，AS．wiol pestilence）+ höll a royal hall．See hall ；cf．Walhalla．］1．Norse Myth．The hall of Odin，into which he receives the souls of heroes slain in battle．From its 540 gates each morning the war－ gods，Valkyries being their servitors．See Asgard．
2．A hall or temple adorned with statues or other memo－ rials of a nation＇s heroes；esp．，the Pantheon near Ratisbon， in Bavaria，consecrated to the illustrious dead of Germany． val＇tan－cy（valyăn－š），$n$ ．The quality or state of being val＇lant（val＇yănt）$a$
vallant（vallyant），a．［ME．valiant，F．vaillant，OF vailant，var．of valant，orig．p．pr．of OF．\＆F．valoir to
be worth， L ．valere to be strong．See wield ；cf，avail CONVALESCE，EQUTYALENT，PREVAIL，VALID，VALUE．］1．Vig－
 2．Intrepid in danger；；courageous；brave． 2nd Saul said to David，.. be thou valiant for me，and fight
the Lord＇s hattles． the Lord＇s hattles．
3．Performed with valor or bravery；heroic．＂Thou 4．Brest the highest name farce obs
4．Brave or gay in appearan＇iant－ly，adv．－val＇iant－ness，$n$ ．
val＇id（valrid），a．［F．valide，L．validus strong，fr．valere
to be strong．See vaiant．］ 1 ．Strong ；powerful：eff cient．Obs．or $R$ ．＂Valid arms．＂；powern，Milton 2．Founded on truth or fact；capable of being justified，sup－ ported，or defended；not weak or defective；well－grounded sound；good；as，a valid argument；a valid objection． 3．Specif．：Law．Having legal strength or force；execut－ 3．Specif．：Law．Having legal strength or force，execut－ cious；incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside；as，a valid deed，coventant，title，marriage．
4．Biol．Founded on an adequate basis of classi

having distiuctive characters of recognized importance； Syn．－Efficacious，just，good，weighty，sufficient，sound．
 render valid ；to give legal force to ；to confirm．
Refusing to zalidate nt once the election．London Spectator
val 1 －da＇tion（vă1 1 －da＇shunn），$n$ ．$[$ Cf．F．validation．］Act
 strength．］1．Quality or state of being valid；strength； force ；esp．，power to convince；justness；soundness；as， the validity of an argument，of proof，of an objection． This incommensurability of the necessary and the contingent
the scientific and tlie historical，answers to the difference be
tween ralitity and reality． 2．Lau．Legal strength，force，or authority；that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity legal sufficiency；as，validity of a will，contract，title．
3．Value．Obs．＂Rich validity．＂ 3．Value．Obs．＂Rich validity．＂
va－lise＇（vad－lès＇； 277 ），$n$ ．［ F ．valise， fr ．It．valigiat ；cf
LL．valisia，valesia；of uncert．orig．］ LL．valisia，valesia；of uncert．orig．］1．A case，usuaily of leather and designed to be carried in the hand，for the 2．$M i l$ a rill or case fixed to the saddle of an oti lor 2．an artillery carriage to carry articles of the driver＇ equipment．It is now rarely used． Val＇／ean＇${ }^{\prime}$ Jean（zhän vál／zhän＇）．The hero of Victor Hu－
go＇s novel＂Les Miserables．＂He is an ex－convict of great strength and courage，whose life is ehanged for the better by
the act of a good bishop who gives him jood and lodging，and，
 municinal officer：but，hise former convinet lite having hen dis－
covered by the implacable detcetive Javer，he is bittery per covered by the implacable detcetive Javert，he is bitterij ferse－
cuted and suffers mueh，which he endures with great heroisre Val－kyr＇l－an（văl－kiricticin），of of or pertaining to the Valkyr＇io（val－kir $r^{\prime}$ ；－kírí），Val－kyr＇ia（val－kǐr＇y $i$ ；the Ie elandic form．［see the Etymology］was pron＇d wäl－kür＇yä，
mod．vàl－kǐ＇yã），$n$ ．［Icel．valkyrja（akin to AS worlcyie） ralr the slain $+1-\bar{o} s i$ to choose．See Valhalla；choose Norse Myth．One of the maidens of Odin，awful and beau－ tiful，who hover over the field of battle choosing those to be slain，and conducting the worthy heroes to Valhalla （which see）．Cf．Brunnehilde，Brynhild
val－la＇tion（vă－1a＇shum），$n$ ．［L．vallatio，fr．vallare to sur－ round with a rampart，fr．vallum rampart．See wall，n．］ out or erecting ramparts．
val－lec＇u－la（－lek＇ti－la $), n . ; p l$. －ULAA（－lë）．［NL．，dim．fr． L．vallis，valles，a valley 1．Anat．A groove；a fossa and the epiglottis，the fossa on the under side of the cere bellum which separates the hemispheres containing the in ferior vermiform process at its bottom，or the $\| f$ val－le＇cn－le
 the brain from which the fissure of Sylvius begins．
2．Bot．A groove，channel，or depression，as one of those
on the stem of Equisetum，on the fruit of an umbellif or on the stem of $E q u i s e t u m$ ，on the fruit of an umbellifer，etc．
val－lec＇u－lar（lar），a．Pert．to or designating a vallecula， or groove．－vallecular canal，Bot，one of the large inter－ with the vascular bundles in the stems or Lquisetum． val－lec＇u－late（－lät），$a$ ．Having valleculæ．
val＇ley（va1＇T），$n$ ．［ME．vale，valeie， $\mathrm{OF}^{2}$ ．valée，valede， F ． vallée，LL．vallata，fr．L．vallis，valles．See vale．］1．An elongate depression，usually with an outlet，between bluffs， or between ranges of hills or mountains．A river valley
is the depression made by the stream，and by the various processes which precede and accompany the development of the stream．A structural valley is a relatively long and narrow depression，produced by movements of the surface． ley，while a fet valley is due to down faulting The valle ley．While a rift valley is due to down fauting．The 2．Arch．The place of meeting of two slopes of a roof which form on the plan a reëntrant augle．
Valley of Humillation，in Bunyan＇s＂Pilgrim＇s Progress，＂
the valley in wbich Christian defeated Apollyon．－ $\mathbf{v}$ ． the valley in wbich Christian defeated Apollyon．－V，of the Shadow of Death，in Bunyan＇s＂Pilgrim＇s Progress，＂the
valley through which Clristian was obliged to pass on his
way to the Celestial City．＂Now this valley is a very soli－ way to the Celestial City．＂Now this valley is a very soli－
tary place：the proplet Jeremiah thus describes it：A tary place：the prophet Jeremiah thus describes it：A
wilderness，aland of deserts and of pits，a land of drought，
and of the Shadow of Death a land that no man but a Christian）passeth through，and where no man dwelt．＂＂ Valley roof．Arch．A roof having one or more valleys．
valley train．Phys．Geog．The filing of gravel，sand，etc．
deposited in a valley by drainage from glaciers． deposited in a valley by drainage from glaciers．
Val／is－néri－a（val／s－nérrial）．n．［NL．，after Antonio
Vatisnieri（1661－1730），Italian naturalist．］Bol．A genus of submerged aquatic plants typifying the fanily Vallis


| validate．］To vouch for ；to cor－ rohorate．Obs． | See vallation．］Haviny e fim around a depreasion． |
| :---: | :---: |
| val＇id－ly，adv．of valid． | val＇lat－ed（val＇at－id），a．Pro－ |
| I＇Id－riass，$n$ ．Sec | vi |
| vel＇1－dol（wal＇r－dol | f， |
| Phusm．Menthol valerate， |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{4,} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, a liguid of mild odor |  |
| d cooling taste，used as an |  |
| antiseptic and antihysteric． | Val＇let＇s pllle（ví＇168\％）．［After |
| val＇d－dome．Var．of valitiom． | Dr．Vallet of |
| 1inch（xht Ynch），$n$ ．ICf．F． | containing sulphate o |
| ales to let down，drink up． | carbonate of bodium，mixed |
| Cf．Aldianthed A tabe for |  |
| ng liguors from a cask by | ca |
|  |  |
| Valk．＋WAKE．${ }^{\text {Wat }}$ | the reception of the lead $g$ |
|  | in the valley of fo soof．The |
|  | ley lourd and lead gutte |
| vall，$n$ ．［Cf．T．vallhs valley， | not usual in the T nited state |
|  | val ley．let，u．A |
|  | valley oak．California |
| valance．］A lith－eentury wig． | oak（Quercus lobata），a lofty |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Of or nert．to arampart．Archac． |  |
| － | v |
| ar crown，Rom． | A |
|  |  |
| wed on the soldier who first | val－lic＇u－1a（va |
| rmounted the rampart and |  |
| oke into the enemy＇s camp． | Anot．\＆Bot．Val |
| in |  |
| ，in heraldry．－va | val＇ll－dom（pxll 1 －düm），$n$ ．［Cf． |
| Win．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  | ， |
|  |  |

## VALLISNERIACEOUS

of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs (order Naiadales), distinguished by having towers with the tuve of the perianth in iruit. There are 4 genera and about 40 species, includ-Val'lom-bro'sin (val/ $/ \mathrm{m}$-brō'săn), n. Ecel. Hist. A nember of the Benedictine Congregation of Vallombrosa, Italy,
 bulbous phats A genus of South Africant anarylidaceous perianth tube and the winged seeds. V. purpurea, the only species, is the Scarborough lily of florists.
val'lum (vă' $\check{\text { an }}$.
 [L. See Wall.] Rom. Antiq. A rampart; a wall, as in a
fortified camp; esp., it rampart set with a palisade or stakes
 Va/ lois' (va'twa'), $a$. LF. Of or pertaining to the house
of Valois, I French royal family reigning from $132 s$ to 1589. Valois hexzdress, an arrancement of the hair, for womes, drawn back from the forehend into a roll.
va-lo'ni a (vélolinía), $n$. [It. vallonít, vallonea, fr. NGs.
 acorn, fr. Gr. BáAavos.] 1. The immature dried acorn cups of the valonia vak. They contain from 25 to 40 yer
cent of tamin, and are used in tanning and dyeing, gencent of tamnin, and are used in taming and dyeing, gen-
erally mixed with other substances. When ground they erally mixed with other substances. When gor.
2. [cap.] $[\mathrm{NL} ., \mathrm{fr}$. It. ralonia; perh. from its resemblance to an acorn.] Bot. A genus of marine green alge constituting the family valoniacex. The thallus is a single valonia oak. A tall evergreen oak (Quercus ryilopv) of
southeasteria Europe and Asia Minor. Its prickly acorn southeasteri Europe and asia Minor. Its prickly acorn
cups (valonia) and immature acorns (camata) ure of comval'or, val'our (vă!'ẽr), $n$. [ME. valour, OF. valor, valur, valour, F. valew, LL. ralor, fr . L. valere to be strong, or
worth. See valiant. 1 1. Value; worth. Obs. worth. See valiant.] 1. Value; worth. Obs.
2. Strength of mind or spirit which emables a
2. Strength of mind or spirit which emables a man to en-
counter danger with firmness; personal bravery; courage. 3. A brave contemplation he and valor formed. Milton. 3. A brave man ; a man of valor. Rare. Ld. Lyitton.
Sy n . - Heroism, bravery, gallantry, boldness, intrepidity,

 trary market value or price to acommodity by governmental interference, is by maintaining a purchasing fund, making loans to producers to en ble them to hold their products, etc.; -- tused chiefly of such action by BraziI.
val'or-ous (val'êr-üs), a. [Cf. F. valeureux,
valor-ous vaver-us), a. [Cf. F. veleureux, LL. veloro-
sus.]. Having value or worth. Obs.
2. Possessing, exlibiting, or characteristic of, valor; brave.
 (-vl-ăn), $a$. Of or pertaining to Valsalva, an Italian anatomist of the 17 thi century. - Valsalvan experiment, Mrd., mouth and nostrils, and blowing so as to puff out the
 ured or estimated as to value; appraisable; as, treasures of character not walubble in money.
2. Of financial or market value, esp. in considerable degree; commanding or wortlı a good price; as, a valuable
horse, farm, cargo, franchise. 3. Of consilatrable worth in any respect; worthy; estimable; precious; as, a ralutible friend; raluable counsel. Syn. - Valuable, pneclous. That is valuable which has
either permanent worth or useful qualitics; preciovs implies high value, whether intrinsic or resulting from some
 "precinus friends" (Shah.). See costly, RICH, PRicE. having valie given for a thing purchased, as money, mar-
riage, servicos, etc. It may consist either in some right, interest, profit, or benefit accruing to one party, or some
responsibilicy, forbearance, detriment, or loss, exercised responsbing, forbearance, detriment, or loss, exercised
by, or falling upon, the other party.
val'u-a-ble, $n$. A preeious possession; a thing of valne,

 ing value or worth; act of setting a price; estimation; appraisempnt; as, a raluation of lauds; a raluation of life.
2. Value set upon a thing , estimated value ; as, the goods sold for more than their raluation.
of a Life Insurance. The determination of the present value of a policy as determined by the present value of all the
preminms expected to be received on the policy; - called preminms expected to be received on the policy; - called
gross valuation when based upon the total premiums (net premiums, plus loading, ete.), and net valnation, or usnally value in he latter case being equal to the reserve (which see). The net valuation is the one actually usert.
valuation survey. Foresfry. The measurement or other detailed study of the stand upon an area. Two kinds are measurement of the stand, or a given portion of it, upon prises the moasmrement of the stand, or a given portion of it, upon isolated plots not in the form of strips.
val'u-a'tor (va'd
value on, anything; an appraiser. Strift. value (valu), $n$. $\mathrm{OF}^{2}$. value, fr. valoir, p. p. valu. to be
worth, fr. L. valere to be strong, to be worth. See valiANT. 1 . The property or aggregate properties of a thing by which it is rendered nseful or desirable, or the degree
of such proprrty or sum of properties; worth; excellence; utility ; importance.

Ye are of more walld he get at no value. Chaucer.
Ye are of more value than many sparrows. Afatt. x. 31 ,
2. Specif. : Economics. a Efficiency in exchange ; power

which an object confers upon its possessor, irrespective o political compulsion or personal sentiment, to conmand n the abstract. b Coucrete purchasing power; the specit ic quantity of another object for which a given object can be exchanged; a price which can be actually obtained The value of an article depends, not upon its total utility
but upon its marginal utility (see under vTilriy), diminshing as the supply increases. It will usually be propor tionate to the cost of production; because when the value
of an article is above its cost producers will tend to in of an article is above its cost producers win tend to in crease the supply, whim in its value is below its cost pro
ducers will tend to diminish the supply. Croper price cle is likely to command in the long run, as distinct from
its price in an individual instance; a legitimate price, as its price in an individual instance; a legitimate price, as
distinct from an unfair or extortionate one; - sometimes distinct from an unfair or extortionate one;The commercial or competitive theory bases ralue upon what
the buyer is willing and able to offer for an atticle the focial-
 a The estimate which an individual places upon some of his possessins as compared with others, independentty
of any intent to sell; - sonetimes called subjective value
or, less correctly calue inuse,
as nearly employed in a loose sense as nearly equivalent to ufility
falue m use is utility, and not
my should be called ly that name and eise. and in politicat econ3. Precise signification; import; as, the value of a word 4. Esteem ; regard; also, estimated worth; valuation; as,
one's calue for a friend. Obs, or R. ne's ralue for a friend. Obs. or $R$.
5. Music. The relative length or dura

Dryden.
5. Music. The relative length or duration of a tone or note,
nuswering to quantity in prosody; thus, a quarter note haswering to quantity in prosody
6. a That property of a color by which it is distinguished as bright or dark; luminosity. See colon, $1 ;$ heht, $1 \mathbf{c}$. $b$ Degree of lightness as conditioned by the presence of whit or pale color, or their ophosites. © Hence, in painting
and other graphic arts, the relation of one part or detai a a picture to another with respect to light and shade, esp as affected by considerations of brightness or shadow, of distance, surface texture, and atmospheric plane. Thus a detail is out of value when it is too light or too dark to pre-
serve the relationship of tonc which it should have in the 7. In form valew. Valor. Obs
8. Math. Any particular quantitative determination; as, a function's value for some sperial value of its argument. 9. A valuable consideration, as in value recoived, a phrase
often used, esp. on negotiable paper, to denote that it was often used, esp. on negotiable paper
given for a valuabie consideration.
10. pl. The valuable ingredients to be obtained by treatment from any mass or compound; sperif, the precious carries good values. the galues on the liunging walls. vein Syn. - See Price.
at value, Com., at the value fixed by the ruling, or cnrrent, market price, - a phrase used where goods are sold sub
ject to the price being fixed at some time later than the ject to the price being nixed at some time later than the
 by the route charging it. Such imposition of transportation
charges on this basis is called "charging what the traffic will bear." this received, a phrase usually employed in a bill of exchange or a promissory note, to denote that it was not
given withonta consideration, as if an accommodation note.
 1. To estimete the valne, or worth, of ; to rate at a certain
price or value; to appraise ; also, now rarely, to reckon or price or value; to appraise ; also, now rarely, to reckon or
regard with respect to mumber, power, amount, etc.; to rate; to estimate; as, to mollere a house at $\$ 10,000$.
2. To rate or regard hichly; to have in high esteem; to appreciate; prize; esteem. Which of the dukes he ralucs most. Shah 3. To raise to estimation; to canse to have value, either enl or apparent; to enhance in value. Obs
4. To take note or accomut of; to regard; asp, to regard
4. To take note or accomit of ; to regard;
carefully or as of importance. Nnu Rore.
5. To be worth; to be equal to in value olent bucon

The peace betweent the French and us not calues
The cost that did conclude it.
6. To represent as ricl, trustworthy, or solvent. Obs.

Syn. - Compute, rate, appraise; esteem, respect, regard prize, appreciate. See estimate.
val'ue, v. in In the phrase: to value upon, Com., to draw a bill on or against. Eng.
valued (-ud), pret. \&t p.p. of value; specif.: a. Highly
regarded; esteemed; prized; as, a valued friend. - valned policp, Fire Insurance, a policy in which the value of the
goods, property, or interest insured is specified;-opposed to opeen polacy. - v.-poHcy law, Fire Insurance, a law requir ing insurance companies to pay to the insured, in case of of the actual value of the property at the time of the loss. valv'al (vall văl], valv'ar (văl'var), a. [From valve.]
Biol. Valvular. - valval view, Bot, the view of a diatom in Biol. Valvular. - valval view, Bot, the view of a diatom in
which the surface of one of the valves is next the observer

## 

A genus of fresli-water tenioglossate operculate
gastropods laving the gill attached only by its
base, so that it forms a featherlike process out
siste the shell when extended. If An order of

starfishes having on the dorsal surface plates trivarinata) covered with a inail of minute granules.
valv'ate (val'vāt), $a$. [L. valvatus having folding doors. See valve.] 1. Resembling, or serving as, a valve; con2. Bot. a Meeting at the edges withont overlapping; said of sepals or petals in æstivation, and of leaves in ver
nation. b Opening as if by doors or valves, as most cap nation. b Opening as if
sules, some anthers, etc.

valve (valv), n. [L. valva the leaf, fold, or valve of a
door: cf. F. valve.] 1. A door: esp., one of a pair of folding doors, or one of the leaves of such a door
2. Mech. Any of numerous devices by which the flow of liquid, air or other gas, loose material in bulk, etc., may be started, stopped, or regulated by a movable part which opens, shuts, or partially obstructs one or more ports or passageways; also, the movable part of such a device. Cf. a fitting which lifts or rolls, a plug or any of many variously shaped sliding devices, a rocking or rotating plug on cylinder partly cut away to permi the difterence movable part. by haud, or mectanically. They of ten close by their own weiglit or by a spring. See check valve, EXPANSION VALUE, GAEE GALVE, LIF VALEE, PISTON YALVE, SAFETY VAI
3. Weec. Any device, as a kind of vacuum tube or of elec tion only, , orp for rectifying alteruating cure direc 4. Anct. Any of various structures for temporarily clos ing a passage or orifice or for permitting a movement of fluid in one direction only. It may consist of a splincter muscle or of two, sometimes three, men mranous folds in-
clined in the normal direction of flow. Reversal of this direction causes their free edges to ccme together. Such valves are numerous in the veins and lynip
MITRAL, TRICUSPI
6. Bot. a One of the segments or pieces into which a de hiscing capstle or legume separates. b The lidlike por tion of certain anthers, as of the barberry. © One of the two silicified shells or incasing membranes of a diatom. 6. Zoöl. a One of the distinct pieces, usually novably ar brachiopods, barnacles, and some other shell-bearing animals consists. $b$ One of the pieces forming the sheath of the ovipositor or external genital organs of many insects. 7. Music. A device in instruments of the hom and trumpet class for quickly varying the tube length in order to change the fundamental tone by some definite interval. depressing its key, the valve deflects the air through a supplementary tibe. Three valves are conimonly used lowering the tone respectively by a step, half step, and a
step and a half. By their means the natnral brass instru ments are rendered chromatic, but this and their compar-
ative ease and quickness of manipulation are sonewhat ofiset by the inferiority of tone caused by the angles which valve of Bau'hin' (bt and ${ }^{\prime}$ ) [after G. Banhion, French anato-
 in imperfect valve at the opening of the nasal duct into the inferior meatus of the nose, v. of Vieus'sens' (vy ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}-$
sin') [after R. Veussens (1641-1715), French anatomist] Anot., a thin lamina of white matter extending between t]i superior peduncles of the cerebellum, forming the roof of
the upper or anterior part of the fourth ventricle. - valven of Kerck'ring (kěrk'ring) [after Theodor Kerckring (1640-93), Germant physician], Apat. the valvula connivente
valve chest. $D f(f)$. A cliamber in which a valve works specif, a steam chest.
valved (rălvd), a. Having a valve or valves; valvate. valve gear. Mach. Any of numerous gears by which esp. of a stean engine; specif, such a gear for a steam en gine by which the cut-off may be varied while the engine is running, nnd the eygine started, stopped, or reversed. C portant class of valve gears, and is simplified in the radial gear by repuachin itted limk, by one or moro radius rods, etc Hackworth's valve gear (fig 1 in (lust.) is a typical radia
 thedottedposition. Joys
valve gear (fig. 2) takes
its motion from the connecting rod ( $D$ ), as do B Eccentric some others. Marshall's valve gear (fig. 3) has one eccentric
and no slotted link. Reversing is accomplished by moving oyer the swinging link (not shown) which carries the is a trip gear in which a central wrist plate, moved by an eccentric rod, oporates four rocking valves, one stean valve'less, $a$. Having no valve or valves; specif., $D /$ for $h$ the piston, in coveringe, as a two-cycle engine in whic give uncovering port openings in the valve het, $n$. A little valve; a valvule ; esp., one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.
$\mathrm{val}^{\prime} v \square-1 a\left(\mathrm{val}^{\prime} \mathrm{v} \mathrm{t}-\mathrm{a} \dot{a}\right), n . ; p l$. valvole ( $-\mathrm{l} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$ ). $\quad$ NL, dim val'vala (val'vālaia, n.; pl. valvulet (-lē). [NL., dim.
fr. L. valva valve of a door.] Anal. A litlle valve or fold
 mucous membrane ining the small intestine, which serve and absorption. They bear villi upon their surface. Th two layersare bound together by submucous tissue. They
become few and disanpear in the lower part of the ileum. val'vu-lar (val'vitlär), a. [Cf. F. ralvulaice.] 1. Of or
pert. to a valve or valves; specif., Mecd, of or pert. to the valves of the heart; as, valvular disease.
 mation of the heart or of , -riss. val'yl-ene(valr-len), $n$. [ralerian $+-y l+$-enc. $]$ Chem. An unsaturated hydrocarbon, $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{5}$, related both toethylene and acetylene. It is a volatile liquid with a parlic odor formed
by action of alcoholic potash on valerylene dibromide vam'brace (văm'brās), $n$. [F. arant-bras, lit, fore
avant fore + bras arm. Cf. vantbrace.] In medieval armor, the piece designed to protect the arm from the elbow to the wrist. See nerebrace, Ilust.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| vase motion |  |
| valve ring. |  |
| alve view. |  |
| val-vif'er-ous (vnl-vYf | vam'braced (v |
| alre + ferous.] I |  |
|  | va-mose' ( y |
| form | moose (vá |
|  | ramms let |
|  |  |
|  |  |

 Forelgn Word. + Obsolete Varlant of. + comblned with.
vamp (vamp), n. [ME. vampe, vaumpe, vauntpe, F. avantpied the forefoot, vamp; avant before, fore + pied
foot, L. pes. See adVance, van of an army; foot.] foot, L. pes. See advance, van of an army; foot.]

1. A short hose coming to the calf, formerly sometimes 1. A short hose coming to the calf, formerly
worn over a stocking; a sock. Obs. or Dial.
2. The part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt, and 2. front of the ankle seam; an upper. See shoz, Illust. 3. Any piece added to an old thing to make it look new sisting of a repeated succession of simple chords.
Vamp, v. t.; YAMPED (vampt); VAMP ING. 1. To provide, as a shoe, with new upper leather; hence, to piece, as any old thing, with a new part ; to patch; - often with up. 2. Music. To make a vamp to ; to improvise. 2. Music. To make a vamp to; to in
vamp, v. i. Music. To play a vamp.
 It. vampero, G. vampyr, D. vampir), fr. Slavic; cf. Servian
vampir; perh. ultimately commected with Turk. dial. uber vampir; perh. ultimately competed with Turk. dial. uber a dead person; a soul or reanimated body of a dead person believed to come from the grave and wander about by
night sucking the blood of persons asleep, causing their night sucking the blood of persons asleep, causing their
death. This superstition is now prevalent in parts of eastdeath. This superstition is now prevalent in parts of east-
ern Europe, and wasesp. current in Hungary about 1730 . ern Europe, and wasesp. current in Hungary about 1730 .
The persons who turn pampires are eneneraly wizards, witches,
suicides, and persons who have come to a violent end, or have suicues, and persous who
been cursed by the ir parents or by the church. Ent Ency. Brat.
3. Fig. One who livcs by preying on others; an extortioner; a bloodsucker
4. Also vampire bat. Any of cer-
tain bats so called because they are or were nopularly (but in most cases or were popularly (but in most cases blood of animals; esp.: a The blood of animals; esp. : a
great or false vampire (Vampurus spectrum) and species of the genus
Phyllostoma, which are large but probably entirely harmless South an Central A merican leaf-nosed bats. D Any of those, the true vampires, w imals, including men. They imals, including men. They
belong to the South American Diphylla, of the family Phyllo stomatidie. Their incisor and canine teeth are modified for cutting, the stomach is small


Iead of False Vampire
(Vampyrus spectrum).

very short and net adapted for Skull of True Vampare (Desvery short and not adapted for
any food except blood. The best-
known species (Desmodus rufus) is reddish brown, tailless, and not much over three inches long. Its bite is not dangerous. $c$ Incorrectly, any of various Old World fruit bats.
vam-pir'lc (vam-plr'iks), $a$. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a vampire.
vam'pir-1sm (văm'pir-Yz'm; văm'pI-rIz'm), n. [Cf. F. vampirisme.] 1. Belief in vampires (the glosts).
2. The actions of a vampire; act or practice of bloodsuck. ing; also, fig., the practice of extortion or of preying upon others, esp. secretty.
vam'plate' (văm'plat
plate.] A round plate $n$. [F. avant before, fore +E . tilting spear, to protect the hand
$\operatorname{\nabla an}\left(v \mathrm{a}_{n}\right), n$. [Abbr. fr. vanguard.] The front of an army, Heet, or advancing body composed of indiviluals;
specif., in a military formation, the leading unit. hence, specif., in a military formation, the leading unit hence,
the front or those at the front of any movement; as, a nation in the van of progress.
van, $n$. [F., fr. L. varnuus a van, or fan, for winnowing
grain. or dial. form of E. fan. Cf. FAN, winvow.] 1. A grain: or dial. form of E. fan. Cf. FAN, WinNow.] 1. A
fan or other winnowing device. Obs. or Dial. fan or other winnowing device. Obs. or Dial.
 van, v. t.; vanned (vand) ; van'ving. [Cf. F. vanner to winhow, to fan. See van a fan.] 1. To fan or winnow.
Obs. or Dial. 2. To dress (ore) with a van or vanner. Dial., S. W. Eng.
van, $n$. [Abbr. fr. caravan.] 1. A light wagon, either Van, $n$. [Abor. fr. caravan.] 1. A light wagon, either
covered or open, used by tradesmen and others for the transportation of goods. Eng.
2. A large covered wagon, esp.
otc., or one for conveying wild beasts, etc., for exhibition. 3. A close railway car for baggage. See car, n., 2. Eng. 4. In a lumber camp, a small general store, sometines on wheels, at which clothing, tobacco, and other small articles for the crew are kept for sale

## 

[Cf. F. vancrlate.] Chem. A salt of vanadic acid.
耳a-nad'le (vá-nadirk; -nādik), $a$. Chem. Pert. to or conwhich vanadium has a relatively higher valence than in the vanudious compountls; as, vanadic oxide.
vanadic actd, Chem, any of three oxyacids of vanadium,
analogous to the thiee phosphoric acids and analogous to the thiee phosphoric acids and known re-
pectively as orthoranadic acid $\mathrm{H}_{3}$ VO ${ }_{4}$, Melaranalic arid,
HVO ppectively as orthoranadic acid, $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{VO}_{4}$, meidavanadic acid,
$\mathrm{HVO} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ and pyrovanadic acid, $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{~V}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$; specif. the ortho
acid. Metaynadic acid is known as a golden-yellow crysacid. Metayanadic acid is known as a golden-yellow crys-
talline solid, and is used as a pisment under the name of vanadium bronze or yellow. It lacks permanency.
va-nad'1-nite (-1-mit), n. Min. A mineral occurring in

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

yellowish, brownish, and ruby-red hexagoual crystals. It consists of lead vanadate with a smanl pr
chloride. H., 2.75-3. Sp. gr., $6.66-7.10$.
 ing vanadium ; specif., designating compounds in which vanadious acid, an acid, $\mathrm{HVO}_{2}$, analogous to nitrous acid vanadious acid, an acid, HVO ${ }^{2}$, analogous to
known in the form of its salts, the vanadites.
va-na'di-um (-ŭm), n. [NL., fr. Icel. Vanadīs, a surname
of the Scandintvian goddess Freya.] Chem. An eleof the Scandinivian goddess Ereya.] Chem. An ele-
ment of the plosphorus group, found combined in many ment of the piosphorus group, found combined in many
 Yanadiun was discovered by Del Rio in 1801 in vanadinita. The metal finds use as a constituent of vanadium
steel. Chemically, vanadiun is both basic and acid; its steel. Chemically, vanadiuni is both basic and acid, it
valences are $1,2,3,4$, , nd 5 , the last being the most stable. vanadium steel. Steel alloyed with vanadium (usually and serves to remove oxygen and possibly uitrogeu. The van'a-dyl (van'ä-dYl), $n$. [vanadium + -yl.] Chem. The radical VO, conveniently regarded as present in certain
vanadium compounds.
Van ${ }^{\prime}$.cour
[NL., from Fort Van'cou-ve'rl-a (vău/k $\overline{00}-\mathrm{ve}{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{rI}-\bar{a}$ ), $n$. [NL., from Fort
Vancouver, California.] Bot. A genus of berberidaceous herbs containing two species, of westeru North America. They have dissected basal leaves and mall panicled whit relationship to Epimedium, the plants have been called relationsnip to Epimedum, the plants
Van'da (văn'd $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL., fr. Hind. vandă mistletoe, Skr. vandäa a parasitic plant.] Bot. A genus of epiphytic orchids, distinguished by the loose racemes of large flowers with
spreading periauth, the lip being saccate at the base. Thie spreading perianth, the lip being saccate at the base. Tlie
species are natives of India and the Malayan region; many are in cultivation. Also [l. . 1 l, a plant of this genus.
Van'dal (van'dă 1 ), $n$. [L. Vaidalus, Vandalius; of Teu tonic origin.] 1. One of a Germanic people anciently tonic origin.] 1. One of a Germanic people ancientiy Wweling south of the Baitic between the vistula and the
Oder. In the 4th and 5th centuries they overran Gaul,
Spain, and North Africa, and in 455 entercd Italy and Spain, and North Africa, and in 455 entercd ltaly and
sacked Rome, destroying many monuments of art and
literature. Their final stronghold. the Vandal kingdom of literature. Their final stronghold. the Vandal kingdom o
North Africa, was overthrown by Belisarius in 533 . 2. [often $l$. $c$.] One who willfully destroys or mars a work
of art or literature or wantonly mars anything beautiful.

Van'dal (vand drove those holy Vandals off the rtage. Van-dal'tc (van-dalick) of, the Vandalsor Vandalism; Van'dal-1sm (văn'dă $1-\stackrel{1}{z} z^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ), $n$. The spirit or ${ }^{2}$
the Vandals ; hostility to, or willful destruction or deface ment of, things of beauty, as works of art, literature, etc. - often l. c. in sense corresponding to Vanials, n., 2 .
 [From Van Diemen's Land, after Van Diemen, a Dutch governor of Java.] A white inhabitant of Van Diemen's Land. Obs., exc. specif.: Colloq., Australasia. A convict
transported to Van Diemen's Land. $-a$. Of, pert. to, or ransported to Van Diemen's Land. - $a$. Of, pert. to, or designating, a Vandemonian;
Obs. or Colioq., Australasia.
Van-dyke' (van-dik'), $a$. Of or pertaining to the style of
Van Dyck, or Vandyke, the painter ; used or represented by Van Dyck.
Vandyke beard, a trim, pointed beard, such as those of ten seen in pictures by $V$ an Dycks.-V. Vrown, a deep brown
pigment of uncertain identity, used by the painter Van Digment of uncertain identity, used by the painter van earth resembling umber, a preparation of charred cork, a
mixture of lampblack and Indian red, etc. -V . collar or cape, a broad collar or cape of fine linenand lace with a deep pointed or scalloped edge, worn lying on the shoulders V. edge, an edge having large ornamental triangular points Van-dyko,$n$. 1. A picture by Van Dyck.
2. Ore of several large points forning a border or edge, as on a collar, or on lace; also, a Vandyke beard, collar, cape, or edge.
Van-dyke', v. $t$, ; VAN-DYKBD' (-dikt'): VAN-DYK'ING (-dile' Ing). To fit or furnish with a Vandyke; to form wil points or scallops like a Vandyke
vane (vān), $n$. ME. vone, dial. form of fane weathercock banner, AS. fana a banner, flag; akin to D. vaan, G
fahne, OHG. fano cloth, gundjitno flag, Icel. fäni, Sw fahne, OHG. fano cloth, gundifno flag, inel. fank, Sw
 PANE a compartment, panel.] 1. A flag. Obs.
2. A contrivance attached to some elevated object so as to be moved by the wind, to show which way the wind blows; a weathercock. It is usually a plate or strip of metal, or slip of wood, often cut into some fanciful torm, and placed
upon a perpendicular axis around which it moves freely. on a ship or other vecisel it is usually a small streamer a sleuder cone of cloth, placed at tlie masthead.
3. Any flat extended surface attached to an axis and moved by the wind ; as, the vane of a windmill; hence, a similar fixture of any form moved in or by water, air, or other fluid; as, the vane of a propeller, a fan blower, etc.
4. The web or flat expanded part of a feather, formed of $\mathbf{5}$. Surve a The target of a leveling staff. b One of th 6. Surv. a che target of a leveling
sights of a compass, quadrant, etc.


Vaned (vānd), $a$. Having a vane or vanes
Va-nos'sa (vá-nĕs'á), n. [NL.; orig. uncert.] Zoöl. a A genus of butterties; - properly applied to the genue often called Pyramets) to which a buttertly of the genus beauty, etc., belong. b $($ l. c.] Anessa. - Va-nes'si-an $(-1-a \mathrm{n}), n$.
 to the counterscarp, usually filled with water.
Vang (văng), $n$. [D. vang a catch, vangen to catch, seize. See fang.] Naut. One of two ropes extending from the peak of a gaff to steady it when the sail is not set. van'guard' (văn'gärd'), n. [Fur vantguarch avant-guard, F avant-gurde; avanl before, fore + gatde guard. See avant
avadot, guard ; cf. advance, vamp, van of an army, Ward. ] Mil. The troops who march in front of an army, the
 Van-gue'rl-a (vă1-gwé'rǐ- $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL. fr. Malagasy voa vanytuer.] Bot. A genus of tropical African and Asiatic rubiaceous trees or shrubs, having axillary clusters of small mauayascoricnsis is the voa vanga (which see)

## va-nll’la (vá-nil'a), $n$ [NL., fr. Sp. voinilla, dim. of Sp

 cause its grains, or seeds, are contained in little pods.] 1 [cap.] Bot. A genus of tropical American chinbing orchidacoous plants bearing fleshy, distichous flowers are in axillary racemes; they flowers are in axillary racemes;
have a spreading perinth, with
labellnm united to the column planifolia, the vanilla of commerce,
cursin Florida and throughout trepi
America; it is also widely cultivat America; it is also widely culti
Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.
2. a The long podike capsules nillo planifolit, which when cured constisute an important article of com-
nterce ; also, the nierce; also, the capsules of any spe-
cies similarly used. b A flavoring sively used in confectionery pertum ery, etc. It has a pleasant fragrance and taste. As a medicine, vanilla is
 supposed to possess powers analogous to valerian.
vanila bean. The long capsule of the vanilla plan vanilla plant. a The plant Vanilla planifolia. It the Va-nil'late (v $\left.\dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{nII} \mathrm{I}^{\prime} \dot{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{t}\right), n$. A salt or ester of vanillic acid. vanille (-ik), a. Pert. to, or derived from, vanila o vanilin; resenbling vanillin. - vanillic actd, an odorless
crystalline acid, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ formed by oxidation of vatillin and otherwise-- - alcohol, a crystaline sutstance, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ Va-nililn (-In), n. Also-line (-Yn ; -en $)$. chem. A white crystalline substance, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, the fragrant constituent of vanilla. It is extracted from vanilla pods, and is also $0^{\circ}$ tained by the decomposition of coniferin, by the oxidation
of eugenol, and by other methods. Chernicsily it is the $m$ of eugenol, and by other methods. Chenicale
 tion produced by prolonged exposure to the volatile prin
ciple of vanilla. b Dernatitis from handling vanilla
 Norse Myth. Three deities, Njorth, Frey, and Freya, who forced the fisir to allow them to share their sacrifices They were wealthy gods of trade and conmerce and cane from the south. Sonie mythologists consider that the war with the yanir rests upon some pre-historic inva-
sion of Scandinavia from Germany, the invaders forcing the worship of their gods upon the natives. See ALsir. van'lsh (van'Ish), v. i.; van'lished (-isht) ; vanish-ina.
[ME. vanissen, of, vonir, in OF. enranir, esvanir (cf. $F$. évanouir, OF. esvanuir), fr. L. vamus empty, vain; cf. L vanescere, eranescere, CENT, 2d -ISH. 1 . To pass from a visible to an invisible state; to go out of sight; to disappear; to fade away.
2. To be annihilated or lost; to pass away; as, his hopes of rele se vanished with the defeat of his rescuers.
3. To isurue from the lins, as speech. Nonce Use. Shak 4. Math. To assume the value zero.
van'ish (varu'sh), n. Phon. The brief terminal part of a vowel, usually differingin quality from the main part: as, a
as in ale usually ends with a vanish of $i$ as in $i l l, o$ as in old as in ale usually ends with a ranashor $i$ as in ill, $o$ as in old wan'ish-ing op in in Van'ish-ing, $p$. $p r$. $\alpha$ ro. $n$. of vansh. - vanishing fraction that takes the form 9 for a particular Malh. a fraction that takes the form 0 for a marticular
value of the variable. - $v$. line, Per: $p$. one of the lines converging to a vanishing noint. - v. point. Persp. See per-
 vanite, L. vanitas, fr. vianus empty, vain. See vain.] 1. Quality or state of being vam, or empty; want of substance to satisfy desire; emptiness: falsity.

Vamity of vanities : all is romity, Eccl. 2.
the story of Walsingham
2. An empty pride inspired by an overweening conceit of 2. An empty pride inspired by an overweening conceit of
one's personal appearance, attainments, or characteristics, esp. Whan excessive desire for notice or approval, vain glory; conceit ; also, sometimes, ostentation.
3. That which is vain, empty, visionary, or unsubstantial
fruitless desire or effort; empty pleasure; vam pursuit

|  | $\text { f (vay'gilenc. } n .$ |
| :---: | :---: |


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | van'ish-ment. $n$. A vanishing |
| a-ni'sh (-d). pioh. | van'Isht |
| anilla grast. = holy |  |
| nilla leaf. Any mperies of |  |
|  | governor of Massachts |
| n'll-lin'tc (van/r-irn'rk) |  |
| -nilloes (väntiozton ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Hutchimen |
| inferior kind of vanilia de- | van' $1-\mathrm{ta}^{\prime} \mathrm{ti}-\mathrm{an}-\mathrm{ism}$ |
|  | an |
|  | matters of pereona |
| -1/.] Chem The univalent radi- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | van'1-tied (van' ${ }^{\text {d }}$-tyd), $a$. |
|  |  |


 Full explanations of Abbreviations, signm, etc., immediately precede the voeabulary.
idie show; anything regarded as trifling or frivolous; as, the was too ascetic for jewels, fans, and such vanities.
4. [cap.] a A stock character in old moralities and pup4. cap.] a A stock character in old moralities and pup-, Syn. Egotism, emptiness, self-sufficiency. See PRIDE.
vanity box. A small box, usualiy jeweled or of precious metal and worn on a chain, containing a mirror, powder putf, and other small toilet articles for a woman. Which was held all the year long in the town of Vanity.
"It beareth the name of Vanity Fair because the town
where't is kept is lighter than vanity $[P s$ - lxii. 9 , and also where t is kept is lighter than vanity $[P s$ - lxii. 9 , and also
because all that is there sold, or that cometh thither, is because, all that is there sold, or that comethe the world as a place where vanity and foolish ostentation obtain; the world of fashion. o The
title of a satirical novel by Thackeray. See Sharp, BECKY. van'nar (van'ér), n. [Cf. van

1. A fanner. Dial., S. W. Eng.
2. Mining. One who vans with a shovel or pan; also, a machine for similarly dressing ore by means of a shaking
motion and a current of water motion and a current of water.
Armenian inhabitants of Armenia; as, Foanic monuments. van'quish (văn'kwish), v. $t$. ; van'qushed (-kwisht);
vantouish-ing. [ME. venquishn, venquissen, venkisen, OF. vainquir (cf. venqui, pret. of veintre, F. vaincre), var.
of veintre, F. caincre, fr, L. vincere. See victor.] 1. To conquer, overcome, or subdue in battle, as an enemy, hence, to overpower ; prostrate ; as, love vanquished pride.
3. To defeat in any contest; to get the better of ; hence 2. To defeat in any contest; to get the better of; hence,
to put down ; to refute; confute. to put down; to refute; confute.
to the Bishop of Meaux's treatige. to the Bishop of Meaux streatise.
4. To overeone or min the strength, or properties of. Oby.
Syn. Surmount, overcome, Syn.-Surmount, overcome, confute. See conourr.
van'quish,, A disease in sheep, in which they pine aw Van'quish, $n$. Adisease in sheep, in which they pine away.
van'sire (van'sir), $n .[\mathrm{F} ., \mathrm{fr}$. Malagasy vontsirc $]$ Van'sire (van'sir), $n$. [F., fr. Malagasy vontsirct.] An
ichmeumon or mongoose (Herpestes yalerf) of southern Africa and Madagascar. It is reddish brown or dark

avantage. See advantage.] 1. Adrantage; gain. Obs. or $R$. 2. Superior or more favorable situation or opportunity; advantage; vantage ground; also, formerly, opportunity. 3. Temis. = ADVANTAGE, Sise LAWN TENNIS. She of, or to the, vantage, in addition; to boot. Obs, Shak.
vantage ground. Superiority of state or place; the place
or condition winch gives one an advantage over another. or condition which gives one an advantage over another. van't Hoff's law (vaint hots's). [After J. H. van' Bacon. $H o f$, Dutch physical chemist.] Phys. Chem. The generalizaposed interactions the endothermal is promoted by raising
the temperature, the exothermal by lowering it. It is a the temperature the exothermal by
particular case of Le Chatelier's law.
van'ward (văn'wêrd), $a$. [van + -ward. $]$ Being on, or towards, the van, or front; as, the vomucard troop.
vap'id (văp'Ǐd), a. [L. vapidus having lost its life and spirit, vapid; akin to vuppa vapid wine, rupor vapor. See
vapor.] Having lost its life and spirit; dead; insipid; flatas, vapill beer; a vapuil state of the blood; heuce, dull;
 A cheap. hoodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat
and ropief to their tate.
va'por, va'pour (vā́pêr), n. [ME. vapour, OF. vapour, vapor, vapeur, $\mathfrak{F}$. vapeur, L. vapor; prob. for cvapor, and akin to Gr. кamvos smoke, кamútv to breathe forth, Lith. kvepti to breathe, smell, Russ. kop smoke, kopot' fine soot.
Cf. vapid.] 1. Auy visible diffused substance foating in Cf. vapid.] 1. Auy visible diffused substance floating in the air and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, etc. 2. Physirs. Any substance in the gaseous state, thought of with some reference to the liquid or solid form; a gasified liquid or solid; a gaseous substance which is at a temperature below its critical point and therefore liquefiable by pressure atone. See gas, $n$., 1 , Cit.
mumor density consistent with that condition. Warnd; flatulence. Obs.
Subtle influence. Obs. \& $R$. Chaucer. Something unsubstantial, Heeting, or transitory ; unreal fancy; vain imagination.
For what is your life? It is even a rapor, that appeareth for
a little time, gnd then vanisheth away. 6. pl. a Hypochondria, or melancholy; the blues. Archaic "A fit of rapors." Pope. b Act or process of contradicting rudely or badgering a person to provoke a quarrel. Obs.
5. Phrm. A medicinal agent designed for administration in the form of inhaled vapor.
va'por, va'pour, v. i.; vA ${ }^{\prime}$ PORED, $\mathrm{VA}^{\prime}$ Poured (-pẽrd) ; va' POR-ING, VA'POUR-ING. [From varor, $n .:$ cf. L. vapovare.]
6. To pass off in fumes 1. To pass off in fumes, or as a moist diffused substance 2. To emit vapor or fumes.
7. To talk idly; to boast or vaunt. to brag waters. Bacon.
Poets used to rapor much after this manaer. Milton.
va'por, va'pour (vā'pẽr), v. t. Obs. or Archaic. 1. To send an, out, fluth, ete.) in or as in vapor ; as, to vapor away
a heated Jonson. 2. To affect with vapors, or blues.
vapor, or vapour, bath. A bath in vapor; the application of vapor to the body, or to a part of it, in a close place ; vapor, or vapour, density. The relative weight of a gas lydrogen, but sometimes air.
vapor, or vapour, enging. An engine in which the work ing fluid is a vapor, esp. one other than steam.
va'por-er, va'pour-er (vā'për-ēr), $n$. One who vapors va'por-es'cence
va'por-es'cence (vā'pẽr-̌̌̌'ěns), n. [vapor + -escence. $]$
Formation of vapor. - va'por-es'cent (-ĕnt)
 facere to make.] Producing vapor ; tending to pass to canse to pass, into vapor.
$\mathbf{v a}^{\prime}$ por-1-form ${ }^{\prime}\left(\bar{a}^{\prime}\right.$ pêr-1-form'), $a$. Existing in a vaporous form or state; as, steam is a raporiform substance. va'por-im'e-ter (va'pêr-ĭm'è-tẽr ; vapp'ö-rĭm'-), n. [vapor the tension of a vapor. specif me used ing the volume or va'por-ing, va'pour-ing (vā'pêr-ĭng), p. pr. \&vb. $n$. of ly, va'pour-ing-ly adv. va'por-ish va'pour-ish
8. Affected pour-ish, a. 1. Full of vapors; vaporous hysteria. - va'por-ish-ness, va'pour-ish-ness
 state of being vaporized; artificial formation of vapor; specif., conversion of water into steam, as in a steam boiler. va'por-ize (vā'perr-iz), v.t.; -ized (-izd); -Iz/ing (-iz'ang).
[Cf. F. vapomser.] To convert into vapor, as by the ap[Cf. F. vapomser.] To convert into vapor, as by va'por-lze, $v . i$. To become converted into vapor.
va'por-iz'er ( $-\mathrm{iz} z^{\prime}$ ěr), $n$. One that vaporizes; specif., an apparatus for vaporizing a heavy oil, as petroleum, for the sometimes, a simple form of carburetor. Cf. carburstor va'por-ole (vā'pér-ō), $n$. [vapor + -ole. $]$ Med. A glass It is crushed in the fiugers so as to pernit inltalation. va'por-os'i-ty (-oss 1 Itri), $n$. State of being vaporons. va'por-ous (vā'perr-йs), a. [L. ruporoszs: ef F'. viapo-
reux.] 1. Having the form or nature of vapor. Hobland. 2. Fuil of vapors, or exhalations. Shat Shak. 3. Producing vapors; hence, windy; flatulent. Baeon.
9. Unreal; unsubstantial ; vain; whimsical. 4. Unreal; unsubstantial ; vain; whimsicalible Carlife. - va'por-ous-ly, adt.- va'por-ous-ness, $n$.
vapor, or vapour, plane. Meleor. The level at which convectional clouds begin to form
vapor, or vapour, pressure or tension. Physics. The
pressure or tension of a contined body of vapor. The prespressure or tension of a confined body of vapor. The pres ature only, and may be measured by introducing a small quantity of the substance into a barometer and noting va'por $\mathbf{y}$, va'pour-y (vā'pêr-1), a. 1. Full of, or of the 2. Hypoehondriacal; splenetic; peovish.

II va-que'ro (vä-k $\bar{a} \prime$ rō $), n$.; pl. Ros (-rōz; $S p$. -rōs). [Sp., va'ra (vä'rä), n. [Sp. varu stalf, wand, L. vara forked pole.] A Spanish and Portuguese measure of length and (square vara) of surface. See measune.
var'ec (var'
var'ec (vartele ), $n$. [F.; of Teutonic origin. Cf. Wrack
seaweed, wreck.] The calcined aches seaweed, wreck.] The calcined ashes of any coarse seaweed used for the manufacture of soda and iodine; kelp; var-gue'no (vär-gā'nō), n. [Said to
var-gueno (var-ga, nō), $n$. [Said to be fr. Vargas, name
of a village in Spain,] Ant. A decorative cabinet of a form originating in Spain, the body being rectangular and supported on legs or an ornamental framework and the front opening downwards on linges to serve as a writing desk.

state of being variable; variableness.
2. Biol. The quality or attribute of animals and plants
which causes them to exhilit variation ; ability to vary, which causes them to exhilit variation; ability to vary,
from whatever cause. Cf valation 10 . from whatever canse. Cf. variation, 10.
varictble. 1 . Having the capacity of varying or changing changeable; as, varitoble winds: a var:able quantity. 2. Liable to vary ; too susceptible of change; mutable; tlekle; unsteady; inconstant; as, passions are, variable. 3. Biol. Not true to type; aberrant; inconstant; - said of a species or of a specific character
Syn.- Changeable, mutable, fickle, unsteady, inconstant.
variable gear, Mach., a gear wheel of irregular outline which gears with a corresponding wheel so that the velocity ratio changes one or more times throughout a single

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

change gear. - varlable gtars, Astron., fixed stars which
vary in their apparent magnitude, usually in more or less vary in their apparent magnitude, usually m more or less
uniform periods, regarded as due either to internal changes or to external causes, such as eclipse by a dark companion. va'ri-a-ble (vā'rī $\left.\bar{a}-b^{\prime} 1\right), n$. 1. That which is variable ; that which varies, or is subject to change.
2. Math. a quantity that
2. Math. a A quantity that may increase or decrease contimuonsly or discontinuously; a symbol that admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression; as, in b A symbol standing for any one of a class of things.
3. Naut. a A shiftiug wind, or one that varies in force. b pl. Those parts of the sea where a steady wind is not expected, esp. the parts between the trade-wind belta; sometimes, the doldrums.
4. Astron. A variable star.
vartable of integration. See argumbnt of integration
va'ri-ance (vāri-वMs; 115), $n$. [L. variantia. cf. OF. variance. ] 1. Act of varying, or state of being variant; change of condition; variation; deviation;
2. Yariableness; fickleness. Obs.
3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord; disjute; ; quarrel.
That which is the strength of their anity shall prove the im medjate author or their rurichce 4. Law. A disagreement or difference between two marts of the same legal proceeding, which, to be effectual, ought and the proof Under modern code pleading variauces that do not actually mislead the opposing party to his prejudice in maintaining his action or defense on the merits are generally considered immateritil or anmendabie. at variance, in a state of difference; not in harmony or
agreement; as, his acts are at variance with his words. hence, in a state of dissension or controversy ; at enmity "Atvariance with himself." (Vari-ant (vàrians vitton
 are to charge: cf. Fr the like, from something of the eame general kind; different; diverse; as, a variani spelling.
If is so roriant, he abit [abies] nowhere. chaucer.
[Cf. F. reninute.] I. Something whicl
va'ri-ant, $n$. [Cf. F. rarionte.] I. Something which
differs in form from another thing, though essentially the same; as, a variant of a story, passage, word.
2. Math. A rational function of $n$ linear functions (the determinant of whose $n^{2}$ constant coefficients is not 0 ) of $n$ linearly unconnected particular solutions of a rational 3. Biol. That wilich exsential.
3. Bri-ate ( $\overline{\text { a }}$ t ,
 ING (-at/ing). [L. variatus, p. p. of variare. See valiy.
Toalter; to make or become difierent: to vary; divereify. va'ri-ate (-ith), a. [L. voriatus, p. p.] Varied; diversified va'ri-a'tion (-àshūn), n. [ME. veriacioun, F. variation,
OF. also-cion, L. vuriadio. See vary.] 1. Act of vary. OF. also-cion, L. vuriotio. See vary. 1. Act of vary-
ing; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualling; a partial change in the form, position, state, or quali-
ties of a thing ; modification ; alteration ; mutation ; diversity; deviation; as, a variotion of color, size, language.
The essences of things are conceived not capable of nuy sun
2. Extent to which a thing varies; amount of departure from a position or state; amount or rate of change; as, great variations in temperature, speed, prices, etc
3. Variance : difference; disagreement. Ols.
4. Gypam. Change of form of words; inflection
4. Gvam. Change of form of words; inflertion.
5. Music. Repetition of a theme or melody with embel lishments or modifications, in time, tune, harmony, or key the presentation of a musical thought in new and varied aspects, yet keeping the essential features of the original 6. Alg. a One of the different linear arrangements that can be made of any number of objects taken from a set terms affected by them.
7. A stron. A change in the mean motion, mean orbit, et. of a planet or other heavenly body; as, the variation of the moon depending on its angular distance from the sun.
8. Magnetism. $=$ declination, $n ., 8$
9. Mach. The maximum angular
9. Mach. The maximum angular or phase displacement
of the revolving member or armature of a machine from of the revolving member or armature of a machine from 10. Biol. In ar organism, divergence in chavacters from those typical or visual in the group (esp. the epecies) to which it belongs; also divergence in the characters of the offspring from those of the parents producing it. Also, the concrete result or effect of such divergence; esp., an
organism differing from a type or from its parents. Variorganism differing from a type or from its parents. Vari-
ation is often regarded as opposed to heredity. Variation is practically universal among organisms, and the solution evolution. Simple individual variations, or those arising in certain of the individuals of one parentage, were regarded by Darwin as fortuitous, or due to ehance and subject to the operation of natural selection (which see). Fluctuating, or
continuous, varlations are essentially individual variations which occur with frequency and themselves vary within limits or around a mean. Sudden pronounced variations
are saltatory, or discontinuous, varlations. Determinate, or

 Bapayjos ; of Scand. orip. ; cf.
Icel
日in in the sith centary : alko, one
of the North men composing, at
a later dre, tbe imperial body



Vardel. tofardel. [DEN,
var'
vardo
vare.
vare
 $\Downarrow$ Forelgu Word. $\ddagger$ Obsolete Variant of. +combined with. = equals.
dofnite variation is that supposed to follow certain fixed lines predetermined, according to various theories, by inor by environmental influences (see orThogentsis). Geographte vartation is that in which the individuals of a ;iven possess common characters unlike those of the same stock in adjacent regions (see subspecies).
Syn. - Change, vicissitude, variety, diversity, deviation varlation of a curve, Math., the change of a curve between
two fixed points $A$ and $B$ into another very near-lying curve between $A$ and $B$, effected by changing slightly the parameter 0 on which the coördinates $x$ and $y$ of any point of the curve depend (Lagrange); also, the curve itself
produced by this variation, called also varied curve.-v. of an integrai, Malh., the ditterence in value of the line- in tegral $/ F\left(x, y, y^{\prime}\right) d x$ taken along a curve between two fixe from $A$ to $B$. - $\mathbf{V}$. of constants or parameters, Math., a method for solving a differential eguation by first solving a simpler equation and then generalizing this solution properly so as to include the origimal equation by treating th
trary constants not as constants, but as variables.
rariation compass. A compass of delicate construction for observing the variation of the of delicate construction needle. va'ri-a-tive (vā’ri-b-tyv; 115), (t. Of, pertaining to, or show ang, variationi- $\quad$ Vari-a-tive-ly, adv.
va'ri-a/tor ( $\overline{\mathrm{a}} / \mathrm{t}$ ter $), n$. One that variates; as, a speed varia tor. Specif.: Elec. A kind of joint that compensates for


Var'l-cel'late (-sel'àt), a. [Dim. of varix + -ate.] Zoöl Var'l-cel'loid (-sĕl'oid), $a$. varicella + -oid.] Med. Resembling varicella; as, varicelloded smallpox. Med.
 ceic: cf. F. varicocele.] Med. A varicose enlargement
of the veins of the spermatic cord or of the veins of the of the veins of the spermatic cord or of the veins of the rise to the formation of a soft compressible tumor mass. var'l-cose (-kōs; we -ose), a. [L.varicosus,fr. varix,-icis, a dilated vein; cf. varus a blotch, pimple.] 1. Irregularly swolen or enlarged; affected with, containing, or pert. to, vari2. Med. Intended for the treatment of varicose veins; said of elastic stockings, bandages, and the like.
var'l-co'sis (-kō'sis), $n$, [NL. See varix ; -osis.] Med. The formation of varices; varicosity.
 state of being varicose; also, a varix.
var't-cot'0-my $\left(-\mathrm{k}^{\prime} t^{\prime} \phi-\mathrm{mI}\right)$, $n$. [See varix; -тomy.] Surg.
 Varicosity of the veins of the conjunctiva. Va'rled (vã'rid; 115), p. a. 1. Clanged; altered.
2. Various ; diversified ; diverse; as, a varied experience; varied interests; varied scenery
3. Marked conspicuously or contrastingly with several
colors, as many animals.
varied bunting, a bunting (Passerina versicolor) related to the noupareil, found im eastern Mexico and southern Texas of shades of purplish and redor- $-v$. curvo. Math. See variation of
a curve. - verush, a thrush
Lroreus nxyius) of western (foreus nxerius) of western
North America similar in form ent or orange brown, underneathwith black mark on the breast.

 of variegare to variegate; varius various + root of "gere to move,
make. Spe various; agent. To diversify in external appearance,

esp. with different colors; to dapple; streat
sp. With diferent colors; to dapple; streak.
The shells are flled with a white spar, which variegates and
Woodward adiss to the benuty of the stone. Having marks or patches of
va'ri- - gat'ed (-yat'el $), p$. different colors. - varlegated copper ore, bornite. - v. langar,
$\mathbf{\nabla}$. monkey, the douc. - v. eheldrake, the paradise duck. splder monkey, a black, white, aud yellow South American spider monkey (A'fles waripgatus). Act of variegating, or state of being variegated; diversity of colors or tints. 2. Bot. The presence of two or more colors in leaves, stems, to special pignients or (in the case of yellow or white foliage leaves) to their absence through etiolation
va-ri'e-tal (vá-ri' $\bar{e}-t a b \mathrm{I}$ ), $a$. Of or pert. to, or characterizing, a variety ; constituting a variety, in distinction from an indivi tual or species; subepecific.
va-ri'e-tal-1y, odr. In the manner or with the characters of a variety : suhspecifically.
va-ri'e-ty (-tí), n.; p/.-тies (-tĭz). [L. varietas: cf. F.
variéte. See various.] 1. State or quality of being varivariéte. See various.] 1. State or quality of being varithings or qualities; diversity ; multifariousness.

There is a raminy in the tempers of good men.
Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinte caciety;
tes.bury
Act of varying; variation. Obs
3. That which is various; as: a A number or collection of different things; a varied assortment; as, a variety of silks.
b Something varying or differing from others of the same
 Var'1-ca'tion (-k $\bar{a}$ 'snūin), $r$. The
condition of having varices : var'l-ces (Văt' 1 -sēz), $n$., $p l$. of
 frarix + -ibr,
 AAc申aooveyelid.] Med. A var-
tcone tumor of the eyelid.





Biol. Varicty.
variety hybrid. A cross between
varieties of the same species: a varieties of the same species; a
mongrel.
va'ri-formed (vē'ry-formd; 115),



general kind; one of a number of things that are akin; a sort : as, varieties of wood, land, rocks, etc. c Biol. A
group of animals or plants related by descent but di tinguisled from other similar groups only by character considered too inconstant or too trivial to entitle it to recognition as a species, or whose distinguishing characters are dependent on breediug controlled by man for their perpetuation ; often, any group of lower rank than a species. Cf. geographical variety, Hybrids between varieties of
the same species are generally easily produced and fertile As used by Darwin, Asa Gray, and other naturalists. variety indicated a group or association of individual whose characters were too inconstant or too trivial to
entitie it to specific rank, and which, unlike speeies proentitle it to specific rank, and which, unlike species, pro-
duced fertile offspring when intercrossed. In duced fertile offspring when intercrossed. In modern species (which see), and there is a prevailing tendency to
abandon the word variety on account of its indefiniteness
in meaning. In botany teriety is sometimes used to indiin meaning. In botany treriety is sometimes used to indicate a special differentiation of a species (cf. muTation, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ture jt is still frequently applied to cultivated forms arti-
ficially produced (cultural varieties). Among domestic ficially produced (cultural varieties). Anong domestic
animals variety often designates a subdivision of breed animals variety often designates a subdivision of breed
based on color or some other minor character. ${ }^{2}$ Min. Petrog. One of those forms in which a species or kind may occur, which differ in minor characteristics of structure, color, purity of composition, etc.; as, the sapphire is 4 a blue variety of corundum
production of, or performance in, variety shows production of, or performance in, variety shows. cant. SYn - Variety, Diversity. Varietv suggests the diver-
sified character of the elements involved, rather than their absolute or essential difference; DIversity implies more marked difference or even divergence ; as, "Earth hath this pariety from heaven of pleasure situate in hill and
dale" (Mitun); "when Babel was confounded, and the great confederacy ... was split into diversity of tongues (Couper); "They had brought from their remote old homes allvarielies of hereditary gifts "(W.Paler); "Even between people of the best, taste there are cliversities o
opinion on the same subject "(Courper). See DIFFRENCR,

## mariety , change.

rate performances, usually songs, dances, acrobatic feats short dramatic sketches, exhibitions of trained animals, or any specialties. Often loosely called vaudeville shou. E. form.] Having various forms; also, Obs., ambiguous.


 va'ri-o-la'tion (-lia'shŭn), n. Med. Inoculation with the
 valiola. 1 . A foveola.
2. Petrog. A spherule of a variolite.
va'ri-o-lite (-t-lit), n. [G. variolit, fr. LL. variola small-
pox ; - from its variegated color.] Peirog A kind pox; - from its variegated color.] Petrog. A kind of diabase containing embedded whitish spherules.
va'ri-o-lit'1c ( $-\dot{\delta}-1$ It/rik), $a$. 1. Thickly marked with small round specks; spotted.
a'rl-o-11t1-za'tion (-1t/y to, or resembling, variolite
 olite + -ize + ation. $]$ Co
tion of variolitic structure.
va'rl-o-lold (vā'rI-ò-loid; varri-; 115, 277), a. [variola + -oid.] Med. Resembling smallpox; pertaining to the dis ease called varioloid.
Med. A modified mild. a ring in persons who have been vaccinated.
a-riodious (vá-rī̀ol-lŭs), a. [LL. variolosus, fr. variol
smallpox: cf. F. varialeux.] Med. Of or pert, to smallpox smallpox: ef. F. varioleux.] Med. Of or pert. to smallpox
 vari-om $\theta$-ter

+ E. -meter.] Elec. An instrument for comparing magnetic forces, esp. in the earth's magnetic field.
va'ri-0'rum (vā/rī-ō rŭm ; 115, 201), $a$. [L., abbr. fr. cum notis varionum with notes of various persons.] Containing notes by different persons; - applied to a publication; as, a variorum editinn of Shakespeare's work
$n$. A change; variation ; diversion. Scot. \& Dial.
 1. Different; diverse; several; manifold; as, men various names; various occupations; various colors

2. Changeable ; uncertain; inconstant; variable
3. The names of mixed modes . . are very varions, Locke sided ; diversiform; also, variegated; diversified.


## Syn. - See dipferent

- va'ri-ous-17, adv, $\frac{-}{}$ va'ri-ous-ness, $n$
va-rissé (va-ris), n. [Cf. F. varice varix. Cf. varix.] Far. An imperfection on the hide of the hind leg in often growing to an unsightly size.
 A permanent uneven or tortuous dilatation of a vein due to the walls; a varicose vein. Varices occur mostly in the siperficial veins of the legs, esp. of pregnant women.


2. Zoöl. One of the prominent ridges or ribs across eacb whorl of certain univalves showing a forme var'let (värllet), OF varlel var. vaslet, vallet, servant, young man, young sal; cf. valet.] 1. A knight's page; hence
att attendant; servant; also, bailitf. Obs. 2. A low fellow; scoundrel; knave. Archaic 3. What a brazen-faced varlet art thoul Shat card now called the knave, or juck. Obs. var'nish (var', n. Rabble; crowd; mob. Rare
 -nish-ing. [ME. vernisshen, OF. vemit (cf. Shell of Triton
 $n i x$, prop., a kind of resin, perh. sandarac ; (Lib. fr. the town of Berenice, Gr. Bepevikn, in Cyrenaica (Libya) ; cf. LGr. Bepviкıoy, Bepevikıov, natron. Cf. 1st
veronica.] 1. To lay yarnish ous to cover with a veronica.] 1. To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid
which produces, when dry, a hard glossy surface; as to which produces, when dry, a hard glo
varnish a table; to varnish a painting varnish a table; to vamish a painting.
3. To cover or eonceal with someth
appearance; to gloss over; as, to varnish guilt. "Bives a fair doth varnish age."
 more or less viscid liquid (usually a solution of resinous matter in an oil or a volatile liquid) which, when spizad
upon a surface, dries either by evaporation or action forming a hard lustr by evaporation or chemical ing more or less the action of air and noisture.
4. That which resembles or suggests varnish by its $g$ lose 3. An artificial varnish of the holly and ivy. Macaulay. act or conduct; outside show; gloss. 6. Lithography. Thickened linseed oil, with which pigments are ground to form the ink nsed in printing
var'nished (vär'nYsht), p.a. Covered witl or as if with rarmish, speci., Bot, vermicose.
var'nish-ing, $p, p r . \& v b$. $n$. of varnish, $v$. $t$. Hence: $n$. paintings, a day reserved for the painters to varnish or put on fimish tree Any of various trees yieldiug adt. varnish troe. Any cases varisla or yielding a milky juice Specif,: a The Japanese varnish or laccuer tree, b The
black varnish tree. c. The marking nut. d The ailanthus. e The tree Koelreuteria paniculota. See Koelrevteria. Värn'plig'ti-ge (vârn'plǐk'tǐ-g㐫), n. [Sw.] In the
Swedish army, conscripts drawn by annual levies to serve between the ages of 21 and 40 years, constituting the $B e$ $v \ddot{a} r i n g$ during the first 12 years (during which they are as signed among army and navy divisions for training), and during the last 8 years the Lindston ${ }^{\prime}$, for coast defense.
 varsovien pertaining to Warsaw, fr. Varsovie Warsaw, Pol,
Warszawa.] a A kind of Polish dance. b Music for Warszawa.] a A kind of Polish dance. b Music for
such a dance or having its slow triple time and characsuch a dance or having its slow triple time and charac
teristic strong accent beginning every second measure teristic strong accent beginning
Var'u-na (var'ō-n $\dot{a}$; vŭr'-), $n$. [Skr. Varmua.] Hindu Mylh In the Vedic period, the god of the heavens, creator and rule
of the world and bestower of rewards and punisluments for good and ill. In later myth his sovereignty is restricted to the
waters and the regions of the waters and the regions of the
west. He is represented on a hand a snaky cord or noose with which to bind offenders.
va'rus (várus; 115), $n$. [NL.

fr. L., bent, grown inwards.] Varuna.
Med. A deformity in which the foot is turned inward.
 rious: cf. variate. 1 To fr. varios varm, appearance substance, position, or the like; to make different by a partial change; to modify ; as, to vary the proportions of a thing; to $\begin{gathered}\text { rary a posture ; to nary one's ideas. } \\ \text { Shall we rery our device at will, }\end{gathered}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Shall we rery our deviee at will, } \\
& \text { Even new neceasion appenrs? } \\
& \text { ke of different kinds; to make diffe }
\end{aligned}
$$

2. To make of different kinds; to make different or change Grom one another i as, to rary one's meals. Su $\quad$. Browne.
3. To diversify; variegate so that one part differs from 3. To diversify; variegate so that one part differs from
another or so as to clange from time to time; as, to vary another or
one's diet
4. Music. To embellish; to present under new aspects, as of form, key, measure, etc. See variation, 5
va'ry (vā'rí ; 115), v. $i$. 1. To alter, or be al
va'ry (vā'rí ; 115), v. i. 1. To alter, or be altered, in any
manner; tosuffer a partial change; to become different
to be modified ; as, colors vary in diffcrent lights.
5. To differ, or be different ; to be unlike or div the laws of France vary from those of England.
6. To disagree ; to be at variance or in dissension; as, men vary in opinion. Obs., eyc. as specif. use of 2 . 4. To deviate; depart ; swerve ;-followed by from; as,
to vary from the law, or from reason.
Locke.


 Full explanations of Abbreviatlons, SIgns, etc., Immediately precede the Vacabulary.

5．To aiter or change in succession；to alternate；as，one cal quantity may vary inversely as anothe
White inear and anger，with alternate grace
Pant in her breast，and vary in her tace．
B．Biol．To exhibit or undergo variation．See variation， 10 Syn．－Soe change．
er，esp．Lepus amy of certain hares having white fur in win eastern Noth America，now a rathe or local south of northern New England．L．thoudus is a so mewhat similar Furopean species．In the southern parts of their range individuals vas（văs），$n . ; p l$. vasa（vā＇s $\bar{a})$ ．［L．，a vessel．See vase
 Anat．a A blind tube or canal，occasionally present，lying parallel to the first part of the vas deferens，with which or with the epididymis）it nay communicate．on onder axillary or brachial artery and the radial or other artery of
the forearm．－$v$ ．de＇fer－ens（déf ér－enz）；pl．VASA DEFERENTIA －En＇shif－$\dot{a}$ ）［L．deferens carrying down］，Anaf．\＆Zoill．，the excretory duct of a testicle；a spermatic duct；in man， by the union of the vasa efferentia．It is greatly convo－ globus minor of the epididymis．It runs up in the sper－ natic cord，through the inguinal canal，and descends mer－
 he under surface of the basilar membrane of the cochlea． va＇sa（va＇s $\dot{i}$ ），$n . .,{ }^{\prime \prime l}$ ．of vas．－vasa aberrantia，pl．of vas ABERRANs．－v．bre＇vi－a（brëtvī－$\dot{Q}$ ）［L．brevia，neut．pl．of and vein which run to the greater curvature of the stomach． $-\mathbf{v}$ deferentia，pl．of vas dererbns．－ F ．ef＇fe－ren＇ti－a（ef／＇t－ 12 to 20 in number）which lead from the rete of the testis to the vas deferens．Except near their commencement najor）which is a part of the epididymis．－ v ．in ${ }^{\prime}$ tees－ti＇ni
 of the superior mesenteric artery which supply the ileum
and jejunum．－v．va－so＇rum（va－sórum；201）［L，vasomm of the vessels］，Anat．，small blood vessels which are distrib－ ated to the walls of the larger arterios and veins．They
rise from a branch of the same vessel or from a neigh－
va＇sa par＇rot（vä＇sa；vä́zà）．［Malagasy vìza，lit．，loud－ voiced．Any of sevaral blackish brown M
vas＇cu－lar（văs＇kullar），a．［L．vasculum a small vessel， dim．of vis vessel ：cf．F．vasculaire．See vase；cf．ves－
sEl．$]$ Biol．，Med．，etc．a Of or pert．to a vessel or vessels SBL．Biol．，Med．，etc．a Of or pert．to a vessel or vessels fluid，as blood or lymph，or（in plants）the sap；designat－ ing，or pertaining to，the entire system of vessels having with，or containing，vessels or ducts，esp．blood vessels；as， vescular tunor；the rascular layer of the skin
 plants possessing vascular tissue，as the ferns．－$v$ ．cyltnder vascular tissine，as the seed plants and ferns；－opposed
to cellular plamts．－v．tiesue，Bot．．tissue composed of ves－ vas＇cu－lar＇1－ty（－lar ${ }^{\text {ritiñ }}$ ），n．；pl．－TIEs（－tIz）．Bial．Qual－
 ang（－iz／Iug）．To render or to become vascular．－vas cu－ vas＇cu－11－form ${ }^{\prime}\left(-1 \hat{1}-\mathrm{fo}^{\prime} \mathrm{rm}^{\prime}\right)$ ，a－ ． vasculum + －form．］Shaped vas＇culum（văs＇k 2．a tin box，commoniy cyum，$n$ ．， 1 ．
a cover opening lengthyays，used in collecting and wit vase（vās：vāz；or，esp．in British use，väz；277：seenote be－ low,$n$ ．［F．vuse；cf．Sp．\＆It．waso；fr．L．vas，or vasum． Cf．VASCULAR，YESSEL．］A vebsel，usually rounded and of greater depth than width，commonly decorative and now
used chiefly for ormament or for flowers，though also dapted for varions domestic purposes，and used anciently usacrifices；as，a porcelain vase；a Grecian vase．
 though väz，like phase，phrase，etc．，given by Walker，is used by many；vaz is the best British usage．
vase clock．Art．A clock whose decorative case has the general form of a vase，esp．one in which there is no dial
of the usual form，but in which a part of a vase revolves while a single stationary indicator serves as a hand
vas－ec＇to－my（văs－ěk＇tō－mǐ），$n$ ．［pas＋－ectomy．］Surg．
vas＇$\theta$－line（vå＇ellinn ；－lēn），$n$ ．Also vas＇e－lin．［Said by the manufacturer to be derived from G．wasser water + Gr．EARaov olive oil．］A yellowish，translucent，semisolid lubricant，and in other ways．See petrolatym．
Wer Faseline is a trade－mark name

vas＇l－（văs／f－）．Combining form from Latin vas，meaning マas／l－fac＇tive（văs
 vasi－form（vas／I－form），a．［qusi－＋form．］Biol．Havin
the form of a vessel，or duct．－vasiform tissue，Bol．，vascu the form or a vessel，or duct．－vasiform tisbue，Bol．，vascu vas 0 －（vas o－），vas 1 －（vas 1－）．Combinng forms from Lati sels of an organism；as，vasoformative，vasifactive，etc．
 strictor．］Physiol．Causing constriction of the blood ves sels；as，the vasoconstrictor（also called vasolupertonic）
nerves，stimulation of which causes constriction of the nerves，stimulation of which
blood vessels to which they
bas＇o－den＇tine（－dĕn＇tinn），$n .[$ vaso－＋dentine．$]$ Anat．\＆ Zool．A modified form of dentine，permeated by blood cap Hilaries；vascular dentine，It is common in the teeth of vas＇o－di－la＇tor（－dr－lā＇tẽr；－dī），a．［vaso－＋ailator．$]$ Physiol．Causing dilatation or relaxation of the blood ves sels；as，the rusodilator nerves，stimulation of which cause dilatation of the blood vessels to which they go．These nerves are also called vaso－inhibitory and qusohupotonie nerves，since their stimulation causes relaxation and rest． vas＇o－form＇a－tive（－for＇má－tǐv），a．［vaso－＋formalive． Biol．\＆Physiol．Concerned in the development and for mation of vessels，esp．blood vessels，and
vasifactive；as，the vusojormative cells

## 

 liber of a blood vessel．vas／o－motor（－mo＇tẽr），quso－－L motor that which moves，fr．movere to move．${ }^{-P h y s i o l}$ ．d Anat．Controlling he size of the blood vessels；designatiug those nerve arising from centers the chief of which is in the medulla but others in the spinal cord and sympathetic system） Which are distributed to the muscle frbers in the walls of of these fibers（and hence of the yessels）they control the mount of blood passing to the various parts or organs，and comprise both vasoconstrictor and vasodilator fibers．
vas＇sal（vas＇ă1），n．［F．，fro LL．vassallus，fr．LL．vassus， perl．of Celtic origin；cf．W．\＆Corn．guras a youth，page，
servant，Bret．gucaz a man，a male．Cf．valet，vardet， servant，Bret．gucaz a man，a male．Cf．valet，varlibt， Vavasor．］1．Eurly Lutu．One who has placed himsel under the protection of another as his lord and has vowed homage and fealty；later，a fendal tenant；a feudatory． 2．A smbject；dependent；servant；sometimes，a bond

## ras＇sal，$a$ ．Like a vassal；servile；subservient．

Vas／sal，v．f．；－saled or－salled（－ăld）；－sal－ing or sal
una．To treat as，or reduce to the state of，a vassal；to vassalize；also，rarely，to dominate；rule．
vas＇sal－age（－ 1 j），n．［ME．vassalrge，F．vasselage，LL assallaticum．］1．Prowess；valor；courage．Obs．Chutcer 2．State or status of being a vassal，or feudatory；relation of a vassal to his lo
3．Servitude ；ess．，political dependence；subjection ；slav 3．Servitude；esp．，political dependence；subjection；slav－
ery；as，the Greeks were held in vassalage by the Turk． 4．Vassals，collectively；vassalry．Rare．
4． as－sal＇ic（vã－saľk），$a$ ．Of or pertaining to，or of the nature of，a vassal or vassalism． vas＇sal－ism（ră＇s̆al－1z＇m），$n$ ．
 10 nake a vassal or vassals of，an，to rasmlize a people． vast（vast），ut．vast＇bn（vàs＇tẽr）；vast／est．［L．vastus empty，waste，enonnous，immense；cf．F．vaste，See WASTE ；Cf．DEVASTATE．$]_{\text {The empty }}^{\text {rast，and wandering air．}}$ ，lonely Obs 2．Of great extent；also，huge in bulk；immense；enor－ wous；as，vast mountains；a rast empire．
3．Very great in numbers，quantity，or amount；Milfon army；a vast sum of money．
4．Very great in degree，intensity，range，or the like；as ust labor；a matter of vast importance．＂A vast process Syn．－Huge，immense，mighty．See enormous．
vast，$n$ ．1．A waste；a boundless compass or space；inm mensity．＂The vast of heaven．＂ 2．A great quantity，amount，or number；a vast deal；as a vast of pleasure；a vast of rain，of people．Dial．Eng．
vas＇ti－tude（văs＇ti－tud），$n$ ．［L．vastitudo．］1．Vastness immensity；a vast extent or space：a vast Sy itens aro，dead rostades atar E．Honley． 2．Destruction；vastation．Obs．
vast＇ly（vãat／lı̀），adv．1．To a vast extent or degree；im inensely；Colloq．，very greatly；as，I shall be vastly obliged．
2．As a waste or desert．Obs．d＇$R$ ．
Shifh 2．As a waste or fesert．Obs．đi R．
vas＇tus ex－ter＇nus（vå＇tŭs eks－tir＇nus）．［NL．vastus Sc．muscu ts eriernus great external muscle）．Anat．A
division of the cuadriceps extensor muscle covering the outer anterior aspect of the femur，arising chiefly from that

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

flat tendon which blends with that of the other divisions of the muscle and sends an expansion to the knee capsule．
『as＇tus in－ter＇nus（In－tへr＇nüs）． Vas＇tus in－ter＇nus（In－tir＇nus）．［NL．vastu＂（sc．muscu－ aspect of the femur，arising chiefly froni that bone and the adjacent intermuscular septum，and inserted into the inner border of the patelia and into the tendon of the other divisions of the muscle，sending also a tendinous expansion
to the capsule of the knee joint．it is closely united in the upper part often inseparably ）with the crareus nuscle． vast＇y（vàs＇tř），a．［Fr．vast．］1．Vast；inmense．Archaic． 2．Desolate；empty ；waste．Obs． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shaty } \\ & \text { Dunbar }\end{aligned}$ vat（văt），n．［Dial．for fat，ME．fat，AS．fæt；akin to D．val OS．fat，G．fass，OHG．faz，Icel．\＆Sw．fat，Dan．fad，Lith puitus pot，and prob．to G．assen to seize，contain，OHG．faz tub，esp．one for liquors in an immature state，preparations for dyeing or tanning stock for handmade paper，etc． 2．［Cf．D．vat．］A miensure of capacity，formerly of greatly varying value，as the old Dutch grain vat（about $\frac{3}{3}$ bushel） the old London coal val（9 bu．），or the Amsterdam win rat（ 241.0 wime gallons）；now，in Beigiunt and Holland， hectoliter（ 22.01 imperial，or 26.42 U．S．，gallons）．
3．Mctel．a A wooden tub in which to wash oresand min－ erals．D A square hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace，where tin ore is laid to dry．
4．R．C．Ch．A vessel for holding holy water．
5．Dyeing．A dyeing liquor containing reduced indigo and called，according to the agent used in preparing it，the cop－
peras vat，woad vat，zinc vat，etc．When the dyed mate－ rial is exposed to the air the indigo white is reoxidized forming itsdigo blue．Also，a similar liquor prepared írom some other dyestuff，as alizarin blue．
vat（vat），v．$t$ ．；vat＇TED（vat／ed；－ĭd；151）；vat＇tina． Va－te＇ri－a（vá－térǐ－$\dot{a}), n$ ．［NL．，after Abraliam Vater （1684－1751），Ger．botanist．］Bot．A genus of Asiatic dip white or yellow flowers with abe 15 stamens species yitld oils，resins，and varnishes．V．indica is the piney－varnish tree．
Vath＇ok（vath $\neq k ; F$ va＇te $k^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ．The hero of William Beckford＇s（1759－1844）novel of this name，written in French，of which the anonymous English translation ha superseded the original．He is a haughty efleminate Mo hammedan caliph，influenced by a giaour usd an evil moth allegiance to Eblis，the Mohammedan Satan，in the hope of gaining the throine of the preadamite sultan，s．ln the end he las no desire or capacity to enjoy the things
and is dooned to eternal torment and remorse．
vat＇ic（vat＇sik），vat＇1－cal（ -1 －$-\mathrm{k} a \mathrm{l}$ ），$a$ ．［L．vites a prophet．］ Vat／i－can（－kăng），to［LL．Vaticanus，mons，or collis Vatican the Vatican bill，in Rome，on the western bank of the Tiber cf．F．J＇atican，It．Vaticmo．］1．The Pope＇s palace，an assemblage of buildings at Rone，bexide the Church of St Peter，inchuding museums，art galleries，library，the Sistine Chapel，etc．Here was held the vatican Councl（ $1869-70$ ）， which promulgated the dogma of pal a infaminity
2 Imiptically，the papal authority or govermment
Vatican Codex．＝Codex Vaticanerg．－V．Fragments，Roman Low portions of a compilation of Roman lew discovered appear to be later than the Hermogenian Code． ．Th murcide（－sid），$n$ ．LL．cates a prophet．
 （－nāt／ěd）；VA－Tic＇I－NAT＇INe（－nät／ing）．［L．vaficinctus，$p$ ．
p．of valicinari to proplesy，fr．valicinus prophetical，fr p．of vaticinari to prophesy，fr．ruticima
vates a prophet．］To prophesy ；foret． 17
vates a prophet．］To prophesy；foretrll．
va－tic＇ina＇tion（－näshiun $), n . \quad$［L．vaticinatio．］Prophe－ ying prediction；prophecy
Vau－che＇ri－a（ $\left.\cdot \hat{o}-k \bar{e}^{\prime} 1 I-\dot{a}\right)$ ，$n$ ．［NL．，after Jean Pierre Éti－ of chicropher（1763－1841），Swiss botanist．］Bot．A genu ces．The thallus consists of a single elongated，irregu－ larly brauched cell attached to the substratum by rhizoids Reproduction is both sexual and asexual．The species dive

aude＇ville（rod＇vil；$F$ ．vōd／vè $\downarrow$ ，$n$ ．［F．，fr．Vau－de－Vire lit．，valley of hire（a village in Nomandy），where such
songs were composed．］1．A kind of lively tong，ofter embodying a satire，sung to a faniliar air in couplets with a refrain；a street song ；a topical song．Rare in English． 2．A theatrical piece，usually comic，the dialogue or pan tomime of whicl isintermingled with light or atirical songs，
sometimes set to famiiar airs，with dancing，etc．Now Rave． The early rauderille，which is the forerumner of the opera
bouffe，was light，graceful，and piquant． 3．Loosely，and now commonly，variety（in sense 4）；as，to 3．Loosely，and now commony，variety（in sense 4）；as，to
pay in ramdevile；a vatdevile actor，ahow，etc．
vaude＇vil－list（vód＇yl－Yst），$n$ ．A vaudeville writer，actor，
Vau－dols＇（vō－dwä＇），n．sing．\＆pl．［F．Cf．Waldenses．］ a An inhabitant，or the inhabitants，of the Swiss canton ault（vôlt ：the l，ic later elymological insertion，was al firs

|  | ${ }_{\text {lidel }}^{\text {uid }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | numeral＝．6．b A letter of the |
|  | prinitive Greek alphabet，of |
| ＇l－na | the same value a |
| A prophet． | ma．and kept only |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { tici i-na'tress } \\ & \text { Ropletes. } \\ & \text { Rore } \end{aligned}$ | （ $=1$（b）． |
| tie＇1－na＇trix（－nā | 8 A |
| ＝ソı7M | ${ }_{\text {R1 }}$ |
| vat i－cine（vat Y －srn） |  |
| ］ |  |
|  |  |
| cinator．Obs |  |
| Prin＇t－an（v | of cyinders，and no receiver |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | doctrines or tenets of the |
| at paper．Handmade paper． |  |
| at＇te－lut＇tu（vat＇cloct＇ob）， |  |
|  | vau＇dou＇vau＇doux＇ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

prob. not pronounced; cf. valler, a leap), n. [ME. vavite, var. of vowte, voute, $\mathbf{O F}$. vaute, var. of voute, volte, F . woite, LL. vollo, fr. L. volvere, volutum, to roll, to turn about. See voluble; cf. vavLT a leap, volt a turn, volute. ]

1. An arched structure of masoury, usually forming a ceiling, or roof, but sometimes carrying a separate roof, a floor, staircase, or the like.

 Welsh or Underpitch; ${ }^{4}$ Cloister (Coved) ; ${ }^{5}$ Sex
Quadripartite: $T$ Leerne 2 and 3 are Gooin Vults. 2. A room or space covered by a vault (def. 1), esp. when and A rgound, as a part of a cellar devoted to a special pur-
unse, as the storage of wine or valuables. By extension, pose, as the storage o
Buch a couppartment
 with, a vault ; to give
with, a vault; to give $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vault, } 2 . \\ & \text { the shape or the character of a vault to; to arch; as, to }\end{aligned}$ vault a roof or ceiling.
The shady arch that reaulted the brond green altey Scott. The shadly ared that reulted the brond green alley Scott.
vault (volt; the 1 was formerly often suppressed in pron.;
cf. Ist vault, n.), n. cf. Ist vault, n.), $n$. [F. volte, prop., a turn, It. volta,
the bame word as volta an arch. See vadL an arched the same word as volta an arch. See vaver an arched
structure.J A leap or bound. Specif.: a Mfan. The
bound or Jeap of a horse : a curvet. b A leap over or bound or leap of a horse ; a curvet. $b$ a leap over or upon something, made by aid of the hands, or of a pole.
vailt, $v$. $i$. [Cf. OF. volter, fr. It. voltare to turn. See vaialt, v. i. [Cf. OF. volter, fr. It. volture to turn. See
vaut a spring.] 1. To leap; bound ; spring. spring.] 1. To leap; bound spring.
Leannug on his tance, he veulted on tree.
rautted upon Pegnsus with all the heat and
Lucan caudted upon Pegasus with all the heat and intreyididity. 2. Specif.: To execute a vault (in sense a or b); also, now rarely, to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.
vault, v. $t$. [See vaut, v. $i$.$] To leap over; e$
vault, $\begin{gathered}\text { i. } t \text {. [See vault, } v . i . \text {.] To leap over; esp., to leap } \\ \text { over by aid of the hands or a }\end{gathered}$
 vault'ed, a. I. Built as a vaalt; arched, a as, a vaulted roof; covered with a vault;
2. Having a vault or vailts.
3. Bot. Arched like the roof of the month, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.
vault'Ing, $p . p$ r. $\mathcal{E}$ rbo.n. of 1st vaulr. Hence: $n$. Act, prac-
tice, or art of building vaults; also, vaulted construction. tice, or art of building vaults, ; liso, vaalted construction.
faulting capttal. Arch. The capital of a vaulting shaft.
vaulting cell. Arch. A compartment of a vault, contrived.









## 




## ed lit dr le old

 lections or also, one of these books, or one of the four collections or classes of them, which are : the Rig-Veda, theoldest and most imprortant, comprising more than a thousand
hymme the Yajur-Veda, comprising liturgical and ritualistic formule in verse and prohe, the sama-Veda, hymms, many of which
oocur in the Rig Veda, for whiclo musical notation is added or
indicated occur in the Rig. Veda, for whel musical notation is added or
indicated, and the Atharva-Voda. in verse and prose, compris
ins charms, prayers, carses, spells, etc., as well ar some theo-

 a stage of religion generally conkidered fo b
duism proper and probably to be tlat of the
Aryan invaders of India (sce Ary Ax n., I).
 of the Vedas is usuaily distingaished, as If
dre from the Cossical Sanokrit. See SAN.
skrit: ef. IL
 ae a conned name without significance.] placed. b [l.c.] Any ladybird of th
 above genus.
 guished from $R h u s$ by accrescent petals and valvate sepals. The only species, V. cedrosensis, is the elephant wood. vec'tor (vék'tor), n. [L., a bearer, carrier, fr. vehere, vec-
tum, to carry.] I. = RA DIUS vector. 2. Mrath A directed magnitude as a
or a velocity ; the syinool of a definite transiation from or a velocity; the syinool of a definite transiation from
one point to another in space; the magnitude whose addition to a point in space transposes that point to another definite point. Vectors are said to be equal when their directions are parallel and their lengthsequal. Cf. Scalara.
vector addition. Meth. Geometric addition. vector function. Mat $\dot{b}$. A function like a vector having
both size and direction for every point of a certain region. vec-to'ri-al (vek-tórI- $\check{l} 1 ; 201$ ), a. Math. Of or reiating to a vector or vector quantity. -vec-to'ri-al-ly, adp.
vectorial angle, Math., the angle reckoned from th
vectorial angle. Math. the angle reckoned from the polar
axis to the radius vector, axis to the radius vector.- v. coördinates. See coordinate, $n$.
vector potential. Math. A vector quantity so distributed in space as to represent some natural quantity, when oparated upon by the Hamiltonian operator.
vector quantity. Math. A quantity that has magnitude and direction, $\theta^{\prime} d a$ so may be represented by a vector. da fr ge, fr. vid to know. See wIT.] The most ancient sacred erature of the Hindus, comprising more than one hun-
as in ribbed structure, to allow of the building of an entire part at a time vaulting course. Arch. A course consisting of the spring-
ers of a valt, usually set with horizontal beds, and in ers of a vault, usually set with horizontal beds, and in
projection or corbeled out. prolection shaft. Arch. A slender upright member, as a
vaulting shater or column, from which springs a rib, or group of
pilaster ribs, of a vault. It is commonly one of a cluster, or forms part of a larger pier.
vaulting tile. Arch.
cautaing tode. Afch. A tile for use in vaulting, esp. one of vaunt (vänt ; vôat ; 277), v. i.; vaUNT'ED; VAUNT'ING. [F. vanter, LL, vanitare, fr. L. vonus vain. See vain.] To
make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, or make a vain display of one's own worth, attainn
the like; to talk vaingloriously; to brag; boast. the like; to talk vaingloriously; to brag; boast. does incline him to disvalue what he has. $\begin{gathered}\text { Gove of Tongue. }\end{gathered}$ Syn.- See BOAST.
vaunt, v. $\ell$. To boast of to make a vainglorious display of; to put forward boastfully.
vaunt, $\%$. a vainglorious dis, is not puffed up. 1 Cor. xiii. 4 . vaunt, $n$. A vainglorious display of what one is, or has, or has done; osteltation ; a boast; brag. Milion.
vaunt ${ }^{\prime}$ cour-rler' (vänt/kō-rēr ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. $\quad$ [F. avant-courrier. See avant, van of an army, courier ; cf. avant-courier.] One sent in advance; an avant-courier; a precursor. Obs.
vav'a-sor (vav' $\bar{a}$-s $\delta \mathrm{r}$ ), $n$. [ME. vavasour, OF. vavassor, vavassout, F. vavasseut, perh. fr. LL. vassus vassorum vassal of the vassals. Cf. Vassal. ] 1. Feud. Law. Any of a certain class of feudal lords. What was the rank or dignity of the vavasors is not certainly known. They seem not to
have been tenants of the king. In England they had jurisdichave been tenants of the king. N England they had juriscic-
tion of pleas concerning wernd wite over their own nen and
their own property and sornetimes over trespassers who were their own property and sometimes over trespassers who were
other men's tenants. "A worthy vavusour." 2. A jolly fellow, or a great nan. Derogatory. Obs.
vav'a-so-ry (vav'a-so-ri), $n$. $[\mathrm{F}$, vavessorie.] Feud. vav'a-so-ry (văv'di-so-ril), $n$. [F. vavussorie.] Feud. Law.
The tenure of a fee, or the lands, held by a vavasor The tenure of a fee, or the lands, held by a vavasor.
veal (vēl), $n$. [ME. veel, OF. vecl, F. veau, L. vilellus, dim. of vitulus a calf; akin to E . uctleer. See werthr ; cf. velLum, vituline.] 1. A calf. Obs. or Dial. 2. The flesh of a calf used for food.

Veatch'1-a (vēchrI-a), n. [NL., after J. A. Veatch, who found it at the New Idria mine, Cal.] Boi. A remarkable genus of anacardiaceous trees, of Lower California, distin-

Vodan'ta (vä-dän'táa ; vèdăn'táa 277), n. [Skr. Vēdānta.] of the M. A system of pantheistic philosophy, a branc vestigation of the latter part of the Vedas, afterwards inter preted as embodying the ultimate aim or end of the Vedas. Ve-dan'tic (-tYk) philosophy; also, Of or pertaining to the Vedanta o-dan'tism (-tǐ of or pertaining to the Vedas; Vedic. dan'tist (-tist), $n$. $n$. Ved'dah ized by slender build and mmall staturacter (five feet for adult males), by dark complexion, and profuse wavy hair. Their culture is exceedingly primitive. ex cept where brought under the influence of the singhalese The Australian blacks and the Dravidians of Hindustan
 to see, L. videre.] a Mil. A mounted sentinel, stationed in advance of the pickets, to watch an enemy, stationed notice of danger. ib Nav. A small vessel used to watch an enemy; - usually called vedette boat.
Veddic (vādík; védyk), $a$. Of or pert. to the Vedas, the language in which they are written, or the period and culture which they represent.- Vedic Sankkrit. See Sanskrit.
 ity, antitype of Jupiter as the god of the hevens dhose festival was of fupiter as the god of the heavens, whose identified with Ayollo as a death-dealing god. veer (vēr), v.i.; veerme (vērd); VEER'ING. [F, virer (cf \$p. virar, birar), LL. virare; orig. uncert. Cf. Envinon.] 1. To change direction; to turn; to shift.
2. Specif. : N"int. a To wear ship ; to alter the course by turning away from the direction of the wind. $b$ of the wind, to change direction; to shift, - usually restricted to and opp. to baik. See havi, v. i., 3 .
Syn. - See change.
to veer and haul, Naut., to vary the course or direction; said of the wind, which is said to veer aft and haul forward. veer, v. $t$. To direct to a different course ; to turn; to shift
specif., Naut, to wear ; as to veer, or war a vessel to verr and haul, Naut., to pay out and haul in alternately or simultaneously on different parts.- to v. away or out,
Naut., to let out ; to slacken and let run; to pay out; as, to veer away the cable ; to veer oul a rope.
veer'y (ver $r^{\prime}$ ), n.; pl. verries ( - Iz). [Prob. imitative of one of its notes.] A thrush (Hylocichla fuscescens) com mon in the eastern United States, light tawny brown above pale buft below, rather indistinctly spotted with brown Ve'ga (vé'gá), $n$. [Ar. wāqi', prop., falling: cf. F. Wéga.] A brilliant star of the first magnitude, the brightest in the constellation Lyra. It is a hydrogen star similar to Sirius,
but differs in showing a little helium. Vega is about three
times as remote as Sirius. See sTAR. $\mathrm{v} \theta^{\prime} \mathrm{ga}\left(\mathrm{v} \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{gä}\right), n$. $n$. Sp . See star.
times
$\| \nabla \theta^{\prime} g a\left(v \bar{a}^{\prime} g a ̈\right), ~ n$. [Sp.] An open tract of ground; a
plain, esp. one moist and fertile. $S p$. Amer. © Phil. $\bar{I}$. plain, esp. one moist and fertile. Sp. Amer. \& Phil. I.
veg'e-ta-ble (vej'eta-bl), a. F. vegetable growing, capa reg'e-ta-ble (vej ${ }^{\prime}$ e-ta-b’l), a. F. tegetable growing, capa
ble of growing, formerly also, as a noun, a vegetable, $f$ r L. vegetabilis enlivening, fr. vegetave to enliven, quicken vegetus enlivened, vigorous, vegere to quicken, to be lively, akin to vigere to be lively, to thrive, vigil watchful, awake and prob, to E. wake, v. See viori, wake, $v$.] Of or pertain ing to plants; having the nature of, or produced by, plants as, a vegelrble nature; vegetable growths, juices, etc.; con sisting of plants; as, the vegetable kingdom
vegetable acid, an acid occurring in plants, as oxalic acid Ois. b A vegetable alkaloid.-v. anatomy, plant mor phology. See morpholoay, 1.-v. antimony, the common boneset.- v. black, lampblack, esp. a pure variety.- - .
brimstone, ly yopodium powder.-- vristles, the fibers of brimstone, lycopodium powder.- v. bristles, the fibers of the gonut paim. - v. butter. a Any vegetable oil that
is solid at ordinary temperatures, as cocoa butter, she is sote, at ordinary temperatures, as cocoa butter, shea
butter, b The avocado.- $\mathbf{v}$. calomel, the May apple.casein, legumin.- v. caterpillar, the aweto. - ve arth, vegetable mold. - v. egg. a The eggplant. b The fruit of the by incinerating rock weed, formerly used as a remedy in serofula.-v. fibrin, gluten (sense 2 . . v. flannel, a textil
material, manufactured in Germany from pine wool. - v. material, manufactured in Germany from pine wool. - v.
fountain, the water vine. $-v$. gelatin or gelatine, gliadin. - V. hair. a Pime wool. b A fibrous substance used fo United States from the Iong moss; also, the plant itself. c Vegetable horsehair. - v. horsehair, a fiber derived from
the European dwarf fan palm Chamerops humilis) and used the European d warf fan palm( Chamryops humilis) and used to stuf cushions.- - . dvory. See IVory NuT a.-- j. jelly. See
PECTIN. - v. king dom, the primary division of living thinga

 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

Which includes all plants. See plant, $n ., 3 .-$ vegetsble lamb.
$=$ Scythian lamb. - v. leather. a A shrubby West Indian spurge(Euphortia punceu), with leathery foliage and crimson bracts. $\mathbf{b}$ Animitation of leather made of cotton waste. cubler. Ure.- $\nabla$. marrow. a An egg-shaped yourd, commoner. eight to ten inches a Ang egg-shaped gourd, com- it in noted for the very
monder quality of its flesh, and is a favorite vegetable in
tend tender quality of its flesh, and is a favorite vegetable in avoc:ado. - $\mathbf{v}$, mercury, a Brazilian scrophulariaceous shrub
(Brunfeisict toniflora) said to be used locally as a remedy Brunfeisit wiflota) said to be used locally as a remedy
for syphilis.- v. mold or mould, humus.-v. naphthe, wood
naphtha.-v. orange, the chito melon.- v. oyster, the oyster
 ogy, the science of vegetable diseases. See pathology, 1.TVik rennet. any plant which has the power of coagulating of Arghamstan (1/honia coagulans), whose seeds are used in place of remnet. $-\nabla$. serpent, the snake cucumber. - $\quad$. rial obtained from the coating of the seeds of a Brazilian malvaceous tree (Chorisia sppecioste). It is ussed for stuffing
cushions, etc. Also, the similar product of various related cushions, etc. Also, the similar product of various related
trees. Cf. silk cotton. - v. boul. See animal soul a.$\nabla$. sponge, the towel gourd. -7 . sulphur, ly copodiun pow-
der. - v. tallow, any fatty tallowlike substance obtained fromplants, as from the chinese tallow tree, and used for burning, as a lubricant, in soap manuracture, etc. - v.
towel, the dishcloth gourd. any waxy product secreted by various plants, as palm wax,
Chinese wax, etc. Wax is commonly secreted in thin flakes by the walls of the epidermal cells of leaves, fruits, etc., and sometimes forms a "bloom
Veg'e-ta-ble (vej ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{e}-\mathrm{t} \dot{d}-\mathrm{b}$ ' $)$ ), $n$. A plant ; specif., in common
usage, a plant cultivated for food, as the cabbage, turnip, usage, a plant cultivated for food, as the cabbage, turnip, potato, bean, etc. ; also, the edible part or parts of such
plants, as prepared for market cr table. There is no wellplants, as prepared for market cr table. There is no well2) in the popular sense; but it has been held by the courts celery, lettuce, tomatoes, etc. are eaten (whether cooked or raw) during the principal part of a meal are to be regarded
as vegetables, while those used only for dessert are fruits. as ho horticultural usate a e egetabie is an edible herbaceous plant
or part.. commonly used for cutinary purposes. L. II. Bailey. veg'e-tal (-tă1), a. [F. régétul. See vegreable.] 1. Pertaining to vegetables, or the vegetable kingdoin; of the
nature of a vegetable; vegetable.
Burton. nature of a vegetable
veg'e-ta'ri-an (véj'é-tá'rI-ăn ; 115), $n$. One who holds that plants afford the only proper food for man. Strict vegetarians eat no butter, eggs, or milk.
veg'e-ta'ri-an, $a$. of or pert. to vegetarianisin ; also, convisting wholly of vegetables; as, a vegetarian diet.
veg'o-ta'ri-an-ism ( -Kz 'm $)$, $n$. The theory or practice of
living solely upon vegetables and fruits.
 (-tāt/Ing). [L. vegetatus, p. p. of vegelare to enliven. See vegetable.] 1. To grow after the fashion of plants. ${ }_{\text {Soe }}$
2. Hence, to lead a passive existence without initiative or exertion of body or mind; to do little but eat and grow.
Persons who... would have cegetated stupidly in the places where fortunc had fixed then.
3. Med. To grow exuberantly ; to produce fleshy or warty outgrowths; as, a vegetating papule
veg' $\theta$ ta'tion (-tá'shùn), $n$. [Cf. F.
veg'e-ta'tion (-tā'shün), $n$. [Cf. F. végétution, L. vegetatio
an enlivening. See vegetate.] 1. Act or process of vegetating, or growiug as a plant does; vegetable growth. 2. Hence, inert existence.
3. The sum of vegetable life; vegetables or plants in general ; as, luxuriant vegetation.
4. Med. An exuberant morbid outgrowth upon any part,
esp. upon the valves of the heart.
 Veg'e-ta-tive (véj'e-ta-tiv), a. [Cf. F'. véyétatif.] 1. Grow-
ing, or having the power of growing, as plants; pertaining ing, or having the power of growing, as plants; pertaining otc.) most directly concerned with the maintenance of life; -often, esp. in Bot., in specif. sense opposed to reproductive; as, a vegetative stage in the life history of a plant. 2. Having the power to produce growth in plants ; as, th vegetative properties of soil.
3. Leading a passive existence ; inert. vegetative cone, Bot., the conical protuber-
ance which commonly forms the apex or a growing shoot; the apical point. -
diametrically oppol, the part of an egg
dite to the animal pole (which see). Its protoplasm often con-
taing more yolk, divides more slowly taing more yolk, divides more slowly
and forms larger blastomeres than that and forms larger blastomeres than that Vegetative Cone of about the animal pole, and $g$ ghe
the hypoblast of the embryo

## 

Ve'he-mence (ve'hè-měns or, esp. in British usage, v $\overline{\mathbf{e}}^{\prime}$.--), $n$. [L. rehementia: cf. F. véhémence.] Quality or state
of being vehement; as: a Impetuous force; impetuosity; of being vehement; as: a Impetuous force; impetuosity;
violence; fury; as, the vehemence of the wind to speak violence; fury; as, the vehemence of the wind to speak
with vefomence. b Violent ardor ; fervor, as of passion. "Petitionary vehemence."
ve'he-men-cy (-mën-si), $n$. Vehemence. Rare. Shak.
ve'he-ment (-mĕnt), a. [L. vehemens, prob, fr. vehere to ve'he-ment (-mĕnt), a. $\quad$ LL vehemens, prob. fr . vehere to
carry: cf. F. véhément. Cf. yehicle.] 1. Acting with carry: cf. F. réhement. Cf. vehicle.] 1. Acting with wind; a vehement torrent; a vehement flre or heat.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

2. Very ardent; very eager or urgent ; passionate. "Ve hement instigation." Shak. "Vehement desire." Millon Ve'hi-cle (véthīk ${ }^{\prime} 1$ or, esp). in British usage, vë't-), t. [L. vehiculum, fr. vehere to carry; akin to E. vay, wain. Se Way, $n$. ; cf. in veigh.] 1. That in or on which any person or thing is or may be carried, esp. on land, as
wagon, car, bicycle, etc.; a means of conveyance
3. That which is used as the instrument of conveyance or communication; as, matter is the vehicle of energy. "A simple style forms the best whicle of thought." Wirt. Specif.: a Pharm. A substance in which medicine is taken, usually a sirup to render it more palatable. b
Paint. The liquid medium, as oil, with which a pigment is applied. See fresco, 2 a; thi distemper, etc. o Photog. A liquid used to spread sensilive salts upon glass, paper, etc.
ve-hic'u-lar (véhík'tiar), a.
[L. velicularis.] Of or pertaining to a vehicle; also, serving as a vehicle; as, a vhicular contrivance; velricular travel.
Vehm'ge-richt (fāın'gẽ-rǐkt), $n$.; pl. -GERICHTE (-rǐk'tẽ)
[G. vehm, fehm, criminal tribunal + gericht court [G. vehm, fehm, criminal tribunal + gericht court, judg ment. Cf. Vehmic.] One of certain late medieval tribunal oped into bodies of "free judges," who met in secret and usurped many functions of government, but served to maintain a measure of order and justice in a period of robber barons, petty courts, and weak regular govermment. veh'mic (fátmik, $\mathrm{va}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}-; 277$ ), a. [G. vehm, fehm, jehme,
a secret tribunal of a secret tribunal of punishment, MHG. veime,
F. vehmique.] Of or pert. to the Vehmgericht.
F. vehmique.] Of or pert. to the Vehmgericht.
voil (vāl), $n$. [ME. veile, OF. veile, F. voile, L. vela, pl. of velum a sail, covering, curtain, veil, prob. for veslum, cf. vexilum balmer, flag. Cf. reveal.] 1. A fabric hung
up, or spread out, to intercept the view, and hide an ob ject; a curtain; esp., a piece of stuff, usually diaphanous worn as a screen to hide or protect the face.

The veil of the temple was rent in twain. Matt. xxvii. 51 .
She, as a reil down to the slender waist, 2. Hencr unadorned golden tresses wore.
2. Hence, a cover; disguise; mask; pretense. [I will] pluck
3. Specif. : a Eecl. A covering for a person or thing; as, a nuu's veil ; a paten veil; an altar veril. $\mathbf{b}$ bot. (1) In fungi, the velum. (2) In mosses, the calyptra. c $\dot{\text { O }}$ oöl $l$ A velum. d Singing. A slight obscuration of the voice or the like. A voice characterized by a yeil is called veiled poice, voce velatu, or voix sombrée. e A caul.
within the vell, within the Holy of Holies, concealed by the veil in the temple at Jerusalem. Fig., in heaven; beyond the veil of sense perception.
veil (väl), v. t.; veiled (văd ) ; veil'ina. [ME. veilen, cf. OF. veler ( 3 d sing. pres. veile), F' voiler, L, velare. See
vell, $n$.$] 1. To throw a veil over; to cover with a veil.$
2. To cover; hide; conceal ; cloak; mask. 2. To cover; hide; conceal; cloak; mask.
veiled (vāld), pret. \&p.p. of vril. Hence: a. 1. Covered by or as by a veil, hidden. "A veiled meaning." Earle

 or Ata, surnamed Mokanna, i. e., "the Veiled," the founder
of an Arabian sect in the 8th century. He pretended to be a god, and wore a veil to hide the (alleged) dazzling brightness of his countenance, but in fact to conceal disfigurements received in battle.- $\mathbf{v}$. wool, wool in which the the curves are intermixed and hardly discernible. Act ot voll'ing, p. pr. \& vb. n. of veil. Hence: n. 1. Act ot
2. A veil; a thin covering; also, gauzy material, as for veils vein (vān), $n$. [ME. veine, F. veine, L. venal, as 1. Anat. ar Zöll. One of the system of tubular branching vessels (arising by the union of the capillaries in the various orIu man and the higher animals they resemble the arteries in man and the higher animals they resemble the arteries at intervals to prevent reflux of the blood, which flows in a steady stream and in most veins is impure and darkcolored. Mauy of the arteries in their course are accom
panied by veins, the larger by a single vein, smaller ones panied by veins, the larger by a single vein, smaller ones
oftener by two veins, called the venz comites. In many in vertebrates laving arteries distinct veins are wanting, the blood returning to the heart by cavities or spaces be tween the organs or in the tissues. See circulation, 4 a.
2. Bot. One of the vascular bundles forming the frame2. Bot. One of the vascular bundles forming the frame-
work or fibrous tissue of a leaf ; called also nerve. The veins may represent several separate steles arising from a veins may represent several separate steles arising from a
polystelic stem, or one or more partial steles (meristeles)
from the single stele of the stem. They differ much in arfrow the single stele of the stem. They differ much in ar rangement, mode of branching, etc. See venation 3. Toöl. One of the thickened ribs, nervu
4. Geol. \& Mining. a A crack in rock filled by mineral
matter deposited from solution by underground water. $b$ A comparatively narrow sheet of igneous rock injected into a crevice in rock; - called specif. an eruptive, or intrusive, vein (really a thin dike). It may vary from the size of a thread to a breadth of several yards. When
large, it is usually called a dike. c A lode. See lode, $n$. large, it is usually called a dike. c A lode
4 and Note. $\mathbf{d}$ A bed; as, a rein of coal.
4 and Note. d A bed; as, a prin of coal.
5. A fissure or cavity, as in the earth or other substance.


6. A streak or wave of different color or shade, appearing in wood, and in marble and other stones; variegation. 7. Anything of distinctive character considered as running through something else ; a strain; as, a vein of humor; a
particular disposition or turn of mind, or a peculiar manner particular disposition or turn of mind, or a peculiar mamer of speech or conduct expressive of it ; ass, a satirical vein. Syn. - Strain, touch, tinge, shade, smack, ting. -- Vein streak, spice, dash. Vein and (Colloq.) simeak denote spice aud Dash sugrest a slight admixture or infusion esp. such as qives zest, relishl, or pungency; as, "thy hu imitable tein of irony" (Johenson); "He had always had a vein of childish obstinaey "(Mary Wilhins): a stubborn "treck; "Tlitre was a spice of obstinacy about Miss Dale"
(Trollope): "A king of England should have a spice of the devil iu his composition" (Smollett) "Sévigné. "love speech ", (E. Fit: Gevild); "He is a nan with a dav "h of
genius in him" (M. Arnold); "Godwin . . has a dash geluius in him" (M. Arnold); "Godwill .. has a dash
of affectation" LAImb) ; ef, "an all-pervading drsh of the
coxconnb" (Carlyle). Se BENT, TURN, CoLOR TAsTE veins of Ga'len ( $\left(\underset{a}{ }{ }^{\prime} l\right.$ len) [after Claudius Gaten, Ronan physi-
ciant, Anat, veins in the velum interpositum, discharging by one or two main trunks into the straight sinus.
vein (vān), v. $t$.; veined (vānd); vein'InG. To form or
nark with veins; to fill or cover with veins relned (vānd) $a$, to nil or cover wing veins. Tenn. vari variegated. Specif.: a Bot. Having veins, or vaschlar fibers follies." $r$. Ford.
vein'er (vānfer), n. A kind of small $V$ gouge used in wood carving, etc.; - called also veining tool. vein'ing, $p . p r$. \& vb. $n$. of ve
or pattern of veins; venation.
2. A streak or streaking; as: a Wearing. A stripe due to a lapse in the warp. b A
vein let, $\mu$. A small vein.
Vein quartz. Quartz occurring as gangue in a vein.
Vein'stone
$\left(\right.$ vann $^{\prime}$ stōn $\left.^{\prime}\right), n$. Mining. Valueless material surrounding the ore in a lode; gangue ; lodestuff ; matrix. veln'y (vän'r), a.; VEIN'I-ER (-1-Ẽ); vein'l-est, [From e'la (vētla), n., $\mu l$. of velum. [L.] Specif. [cop.]: Astron. A subdivision of the constellation Argo; thie Sails.
 1. Anat. A membrane; a velum.
2. Bot. The thick whitish or greenish corky epidermis coverng the aerial roots or it is composed are air containing tracheids of which it is composed are
of condensing and absorbing atmospheric moisture
ve'lar (vé'ar), $a$. [See velum.] 1. Of or pert. to a velum esp., of or pert. to the velum of the palate (the soft palate) rowing . Formed with the place of articulation, or nar ate; guttural : back; as of the tongue and the soft pal and bard $g$; the velar, or back, vowels, as $\bar{o}, \overline{o o}$.
velar r. $=$ Uvular r.
ye-la'ri-um(vè-1ā'ri-ŭum; 115), n.; pl.-ria(-d). [L., covering.] 1. Rom. Antiq. An awning over a theater or amphitheater 2. The velum which occurs in certain Scyphozoa (some taining endoderm-lined canals. ve'late (vāt ${ }^{\text {tht }}$ ) [L velalus
ve'late (velat), a. (L. velalus, p. p. of velare to veil. See ve-la'tion (vèlā'shŭn), $n$. [L. velatio a veition
ve-ta'tion (ve-la'shun), $n$. [L. Clatio a veiling. See ve-
eate.] 1. Act or process of veiling, or state of being veiled; hence, concealment; secrecy.
2. The formation of a velum
veldt (fellt; vělt), $n$. Properly, veld. [D. veld. Cf. field n.] In South Africa, a tract of land not forested or thinly forested; grass country i esp. : a In Cape Colony, the plains whon, barcenor the whod and and the Orange River:- called also bush veldt b ln the and the Orange River; - called also bush veldt. b In the which afford pasturage to numerous flocks and herds: called also high $\cdots e l d t$.
veldt sore. Mea., An infective sore, occurring mostly on
the hands and feet, often contracted in walking on the the hands and feet, often contracted in walking on th Velel'la (vet-lel $\left.l^{\prime} \dot{a}\right), ~ n$.
NL. dim. [NL., dim. fr. L. velum genus of floating oceanic Siphonophora widelydis-
tributed in warm tributed in warm seas.
It is closely akin to Porpita, but has an oblique erest which acts as a sail and often causes the animal to be drifted to coasts remote from its natural habitat. The garis) of the Atlantic and Mediterranean is bright blue and grows two
inches long. $b[l c$.$] An$
 animal of this genus.
velle (vē $\left.1 \mathrm{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{k}\right) \quad a . \quad[\mathrm{L}$. Velella (Velefla, or Armenista, mu-
tica).
a Side View; $b$ Dorsal View. relum, sail.] of or pertaining to a ship's sail. - velic point. = CENTER OF EFFORT.

| $\underset{\operatorname{ing}}{\mathbf{a}}$ | (which see). South |
| :---: | :---: |
| vel'a-men'tum (-tün), $n ;$; $L \cdot p$ ! | WieLD ; also, obs.pret. |
| (-tél). [LL, a veil.] $=$ vela- |  |
| MES. | veld'schoen', $n$. |
|  |  |
| lanie $\div$ Mlida | veldt cornet. $=$ Fiexincon |
| ve-la'nt oak (vé-li' $n$ Y). Var. of | veldt'schoen' (feltrsh |
|  | velit - ), M; M. VELDSTSCH |
|  |  |
| velasour Obs. corrupt. of | schoen'. [D. . m/d field + sch |
|  |  |
| \|vela'ta (vã-lï'tii), a. [It.] | shor. 1 A low-cut blucher shoe |
| Simfing. Sce voce velata | cheaply made for farmers' use |
| ve'lat-ed (rē'lăt-èd), $a$. Veiled: | Sonth Africt. [veal; veil.] |
| velate. | vele. $\dagger$ FEEI: fele, man |
|  | vele, $n$. [F. (Rabelais) |
| [1t.] An carly Italian method | velum.] A sail. Obs |
| of glazing a painting by rubbing | velent, velenly + vil |
|  |  |
| velrom. + welcome. | velewet. $\dagger$ velvet. |

vel'l-ger (velr-jẽer), n. [NL.; L. velum a veil + gerere to
bear.] Zöll. A larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the velum. See valum, 2.
vélite (vér 1 it$)$, $n$. [L. veles, velitis.] Rom Antiq. A light-armed foot soldier, one of a skirmishing corps first attached to the legion at the siege of Capua, 211 b L. velle to will, to be willing : cf. F. vellétité.] The lowest degree of desire; imperfect or incomplete volition.
imperfect volition of an an and, without rergard to

 vellicare to twitch, fr. vellere to pluck, pull.] Much
To twitch ; also, to cave to twitch. To twitch; also, to cause to twitch.
velli-cate, $v . i$. To move spasmodic
 vel/li-cate, $v . i$. To move spasmodically; to twitch. Vel-ca'tion ( $-\mathrm{kä}$ 'shŭn), $n$. [L. vellicatio.] Act of twitchor convulsive motion, of a muscular fiber, esp. of the face
 cating, plucking, or twitching; causing vellication. I| vel-lon' (věl-yōnt), $n$. [Sp.] Spanish copper money
 Vel-10'zl-a (vě-lózĬ-á), n. [NL. See Velloziaces.] Bot.
A genus of tropical African and Brazilian arborescent peremnials, typifying the family Yelloziacese. They have branching stems clothed with the bases of the stiff, linear,
pointed leaves. Some species are cultivated for their handsome bell-shaped fowers under the name of tree lity. Vel-lo'zi-a'ce-w (-ä'sè-ē), n. pl. [NL., after José Velloso
Xavier (1742-1811), Brazilian botanist.] Bot. A fannily of Xavier (1742-1811), Brazilian botanist.] Bot. A fannily of
plants (order Liliales), of 2 genera and about 60 species, plants (order Listiales, of a genera and about a species, flowered peduncles, commonly persistent perianth, and more numerous stamens. - vel-lo'zi-a'ceous (-shŭs), a.
vol'lum (vel ${ }^{\prime}$ (hm $), n . \quad$ [ME. velim, OF. veetin, F. vélin, orig. a., fr. OF. veel calf. See veal.] 1. A fine parch-
ment, usually of calfskin, made clear and white, for writment, usually of calfskin, made clear and white, for writ-
ing upon, binding books, etc. ; hence, a vellum manuscript 2. A membrane. Obs. or Diol. Eng.
vellum cloth. A fine kind of cotton fabric, made very
transparent, and used as a tracing cloth. vallum paper ased as a tracing cloth
vellum paper. Parchment paper; papyrin.
ve'lo (ve' $\overline{\text { o }}$ ), $n$. [Abbr. fr. velocity.] Mech. A velocity of one foot per second, a proposed unit of velocity.
|| ve-lo'ce (vā-1 $\left.\bar{o}^{\prime} c h \bar{a}\right)$, ado. [It., swift.] Music. With rapidity
 wachinery or vessels or esp, of projectiles.
ve-loc'1-pede (vè-loss'1-pēd), $n$. $[\mathrm{L}$. velox, -ocis, swift +
pes, pedis, foot: cf. F. vélocipè. pes, pedis, foot:cf. F. vélocipède See velocrry; FOot. ] Any of va
rious relatively light vehicles pro
pelled by the pelled by the rider or riders; cycle and tricycle, and later $t$ DeAISINE. See hand car, illust. swift, quick: cf. $\mathbf{F}$. vélocile.]
 swift, quick: cf. F. vélociléf]. Old Form of Two-w

1. Quickness of motion; swift-
ness ; speed ; celerity; rapidity; - said chiefly of mate things ; as, the velocity of wind, a bullet, light sound 2. Mech. Time rate of motion, esp. in a given direction and sense. Average velocity equals the total distance passed
over, divided by the whole time taken. When the motion is uniform, i.e., when indefinitely small equal distances ar passed over in equal times, this quotient represents the actual velocity at each instant. When the motion is not of the fraction representing the average velocity over a space including the point when the numerator and de
inator of this fraction are taken indefinitely small. Syn. - Speed, rapidity, swiftness, quickness. - Vklocity,
celerity. Velocity (which is here compared in its popular sense only; for its scientific use see defs. is its employed chiefly of the movement of inanimate objects, or of voluntary movements regarded merely as motion; celerity
applies to such movements or (esp.) actions of living be-
ings as suggest promptitude or dispatch; as, the pelocity ings as suggest promptitude or dispatch; as, the pelocity stroke" (Carlyle) ; "They (eaves swallows 1 , dive down-
wards with such velocity" (Richard, Ilferies ; "The dinner ... Was dispatched with uncommon celerity" (T. $L$. time by traveling over a passage with prodigious celerity velocity ratio. Mach. The the velocity of a piece to that of a piece that directly or ve-lours' (vẽ-lör $r^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [F. Cf. vRLuRe.] One of many textile fabrics having a pile like that of velvet.
ve-lou't $\theta^{\prime}$ (vê-lō ${ }^{\prime}$ tãa'), $n$., or sauce velout (sors; $F$.
 sōs). [F. velouté, lit., velvety.] Cookery. A white sauce wataty int

 vellg' er-ous (velly (rr-ǔg), ait
Zool. Having a velum or veil-


 to skirmish, fr. veles, -ifis, light-
armed soldier. I A dippute or

or stock made by bciling down ham, veal, beef, fowl, bouillon, etc., then adding soup stock, seasoning, veget
 veil. See veil.] 1. Anat. \& Z ö̈l. A membrane or membranous partition likened to a veil or curtain ; specif. : a The soft palate. b In hydromedusans and a few other jellyfishes (Cubomeduses), an annular membrane projectmembrane bordering the mouth of some infusorians. 2. Zool. A larval swimming organ especially well devel oped in the hater larval stages of many marine gastropods other mollusks, but not in cephalopods. It it developed from the preoral ciliated ring of the trochosphere stage the ring of cilia becoming raised on a more or less prom inent and contractile collarlike ridge, which in typical
cases is produced intolarge lateral lobesbordered with long cases is produced into large lateral lobes or the vered wation. 3. Bot. a In many agaricaceous fungi, a thin membran which in young sporophores extends from the stipe to the margin of the pileus or which envelops the whole plant The former (ve'lum pariti-a/le [pär/shy-a/le]) is ruptured by the growth of the pileus and remains as a ring of tissue
 ver-sa/le, or vol'va [ $\bar{u} / n \mathrm{n}$-vẽr-säde, v $\left.\delta l^{\prime} v \dot{\alpha}\right]$ ) is also ruptured
by growth, but does not remain as an annulus. See volva. b by growth, but does not remain as an annulus. See volva. b
In Isoetes, the thin membrane which envelops a sporocarp ve'lum in'ter-po'si-tum (In'têr-pठz'İ-tŭm) (NL., membrane longation of the pia mater into the brain through the middie part of the transverse fissure. It separates the unde part of the body and posterior pillars of the fornix from the
third ventricle, of which it forms the roof. Laterally it covers the inner part of the optic thalamus. Its free mar covers the inner part of the optic thalamus. Its free ma
gins form the choroid plexuses of the lateral ventricles those of the third ventricle lie on its under surface.
vel'ure (vel'tr), $n$. [F. velours, OF. velous, fr. L. villosus vel'ure (vel'tir), $n$. [F. Telours, of, velous, fr. L. villosus
hairy. Cf. velvet.] 1. Velvet, or some fabric resembling hairy. Cf. velvet.] 1 . Velve, or some as drapery.
it, esp. one of linen, silk, or jute, used as dren 2. A silk or plush pad used as a brush for sill hats; a lure.
vel'ure, $v$, . ; vEL'URED (-ürd); vEL'UR-INa (-urvel'ure, v. $i$.; vel'ured (-ürd) ; vel'UR-INa (-ur-Ing). To Vel'u-ti'na (věl'tu-tī'nd ), n. [NL. See vpil
A genus of tæniogiossate marine gastropods having a shell with few whorls and a thick periostracum. 2. [l.c.] A member of this genus.
ve-lu'ti-nous (vè-lū'tīnŭs), a. [It. velluto velvet. See velvet.] Covered with a fine
and dense silky pubescence; velvety vel'vor-et' (vĕl'verr-et'), $n$. [From velvet.] A ind of velvet having a cotton back. vel'vet (věl'vět; -vǐt; 151), n. [ME. velou\& \& villutus shaggy, fr. L. villus shaggy hair ; akin to LL . fleece, and E. wool. See wool; cf. villous.] 1. A silk fabric having a short close nap of erect threads forming a thick soft pile. It is called pile valvet when the loops of the pile are uncut, and cut velvet when the loops are cut so that the pile is of single threads. Inferior qu
2. The soft and highly vascular skin which envelops and nourishes the antlers of deer during their rapid growth, but later peels off or is rubbed off by the animal.
to be, play, etce, on volvet, in gambling or speculation, to
have, or operate with, mone previously won. Slang. vel'vet, $a$. Like or suggesting veivet; velvety. vel'vet, a. Like or suggesting veivet; velvety.
velvat ant, any species of solitary fossorial wasp of $M u$ -
illa or an allied genus, constituting the family Mutillidæ, velvet ant, any species of solitary fossorial wasp of Mu-
ilia or an allied genus, constituting the family Mutillide,
in which the female is wingless, thus resembling an ant. They usually have the body covered with fine soft hair, colors. They are able to sting, and,
in many cases at least, are parasitic in in many cases at least, are parasitic in tera and feed while young on the lar-
var of their hosts. - v. bean, a cultivated form (Stizolobium pruriens
utile) of the cowhage, grown for forage and green manure in the southern United States; also, its seed, which See cowhage, - $\nabla$. bur, a tropical
American verbenaceous herb (Priva American verbenaceous herb (Priva
ech besta) the fruiting calyx of which
is with small, hooked brit is beset with small, hooked bristles. esp., more fully tapeatry velvet carpet, a kind of carpet made like tapestry
Brussels, but having the pile longer Brussels, but having the pile Ponger
and cut so that the surface resembles
that of Wilto that of Wilton carpet. - v. cork, the
best kind of cork bark, supple, elastic and not woody or porous. - $\mathbf{\nabla}$. dock,




ralized in the United States, and yields inferior forage. velvet grard, velvet trimming, or one wearing it. Obs. $\nabla$ orler. Sue osirn, 1.-マ. moss, a North European lichen
(Gurophora murina), used in dyeing.- $\mathbf{\nabla}$. plant. a The common mullein, native of Europe, but at one time cultivated in England and called American velvet plant. o a Javanese asteraceous plant (crassocephatum aurantiacum)
with handsome velvety leaves. $-\nabla$. runner, the European water rail. See RALL. Local, Eng.-v. scoter, a large soo-
ter (Oidemia fusca) of northern Europe and Asia, closely a fine soft commercial sponge (Spongia equina, variety meandriniformis) found in Florida and the West Indies. $\nabla$. tamarind, a West African cesalpiniaceous tree (Diainumguineense); also, its velvety black pod, used as food in
Sierra Leone. - $\quad$. violet, the pansy violet. vel'vet-e日n' (věl/vë-tēn'), n. [See velver.] 1. A kind
of cloth, usually of twilled cotton, sometimes ribbed, imitating velvet; cotton velvet
3. A velvety fabric made of mixed silk and cotton.
vel'vet-ing, $n$. The fine shag or nap of velvet; a piece of vel'vot-leaf ${ }^{\prime}$ (vêtvet-leff)
have have soft, velvety leaves, as Cissampelos pareira, the
Indian mallow, fournefortia argentea, the tree mallow, the common mullein, etc

## appearance or to the touch

 ing a contact like that of velvet; as, a velvety touch of a pianoforte player. véna a-scen'dens ( $\dot{a}$-sěn'dĕnz) [L. ascendens ascendingl,
Emuryol., the ductus venosus.-v. a/zy-gos ma'jor andl mi'nor

 veins by which in air-breathing vertebrates the blood is
returned to the right auricle of the heart. They develop in part from, and replace in function, the cardinal veins and venæ cavæ (retuming blood from the head and fore limbs) and one posterior vena cava (returning blood from the posterior parts of the body and the viscera) are present. In man they are called respectively superior and inferior wenæ
cavæ, and but one superior (formed by the junction of the innominate veins) is present. The inferior vena cava is formed by the junction of the common iliac veins opposite the fifth lumbar vertebra, and passes up the front of the
spinal column on tbe right side of the aorta, receiving the spinal column on tbe right side of the aorta, receiving the course. - $\nabla$. co mes ( $\mathrm{k}^{\prime}$ 'mèz), Anat.. sing. of vens comites. See vern, 1. - v. con-trac'ta (kon-trăk'ta) [L. contracta coutracted], Hydrcuul. any of the contracted parts of minimum
size of a jet of fluid discharging from an orifice or aper. size of a jet of fluid discharging from an orifice or aper-
ture;-usually restricted to the one nearest the orificev. por'tz (por'ter ; 201), pl. venes ponte [L., , it., vein of the
entrance), Anat. \& Zool., the portal vein of the liver. See under portal. - v. saliva-tel/1a (sal/v $\dot{\alpha}$-tell'a) [NL. salvatella, dim. of L. salvare to savel, the superficial vein on the
back of the hand, coming from the little finger. The ancients considered bleeding from this vein very efficacious in curing disease.



 L. the outter layer of the choroid coat of the eye.
ve'nal (vérăal), a. [L. venalis, fr. renus, venum, stas, akin to Gr. \&vos price, Skr. vusna: cf. F. vénal.] 1. Capable of being bought or obtained for money or other valable; mercenary; purchasable; as, venal services.
The venal cry and prepared vote of a passive senate. Burke. 2. Originating in, or characterized by, venality.
 Quality or state of being venal, or purchasable; mercenariness; prostitution of talents, offices, or services, for ve-nat'lc (venat' $\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{k}}$ ) ${ }_{l}^{\text {a }}$. [L. venaticus, fr. venatus hun ve-nat' 1 -cal ( $-\stackrel{1}{-\mathrm{k}} \mathrm{a} \mathrm{I})\}_{\text {ing }}$ in. venari, p. p. venatus, to hunt.] Of or pert. to, or used in, hunting; also, fond of, or living by, hunting, - ve-nat/i-cal-ly, adr.
ve-na'tion (vénárshùn), $n$. ve-na'tion (vènātshŭn), n. [L. vena a vein.] The arrangement or system of veins, as in the wing of an insect; veins, collectively. Specif. : Bot. The arrangement and disposition of the veins or vascular bundles in the green tion follows the same, type of development as the leaf; thus a palmate leaf has palmate venation, and a pinnate leaf pinnate venation. In parsilel venation, characteristic of most monocotyledons, several primary veins follow a
nearly parallel course from base to apex; in reticulate vanarib, gives off numerous branches, which in turn subdivide and form a fine anastomosing network. There are numer-
ous modifications of these primary types. ous modifications of these primary types.
ve-na'tion-al (-ăl), a. Of or pertaining to venation.
vend (vend), v. $l$. di $i$.; vend'ed ; vEND'ING. [F. vendre, Vond (vend), v. $t$. \& i. ; VEND'RD; VEND'ING. [F. vendre,
L. vendere, fr. venum dare; venus, venum, sale + dare to

give. See venal; date time.] To transfer to another for a pecuniary equivalent ; to maise an object of trade, esp. by hawking or peddling; to sell ; as, to vend fruit.
vond (věnd), $n$. Act of vending; sale; specif., the total sales of a colliery, esp. as restricted by annual agreement. Eug.
ven'dace (ven'das), $n$. [Cf. F. vVndoise dace, OF, alsove $\mu$ ven'dace (ven'das), $u$. [Cf. F. vundoise dace, OF. alsoven-
doise, vendese.] A whitefisi (Arygrosomus vandesius) native of certain lakes in Scotland and England.
vend-ee ${ }^{\prime}\left(v \ln -\mathrm{d} \bar{e}^{\prime}\right), n$. The person to whom a thing is vended, or sold;-correl. of vendor, and chietly in legal usage.
vend'er (věndẽr), $n$. [From vend : cf. F. vendeur, OF.
 2. A vending machine
ven-det'ta (vern-ď̌t'a), $n$. [It.] A feud for blood revenge; has continued to recent times, the obligation of the nearest relatives of a dead or injured man to take vengeance on the offender, or if he escape, on his nearest relatives, harmonized by mediators and an oath taken to forgo vengeance. Analogous customs exist among the monntaineers of Kentucky and vicinity, in Montenegro, and elsewhere.

ing vendibie.
vend'l-ble (vĕn'dri-b'1), a. [L. vendibilis: cf. of. vendi-
ble, F. vendable.] Capable of being vended; that may be ble, F. vendable.] Capable of being vended; that may be sold; salable. - $n$. A vendible article; - ustually in pl. term; marketable often applies to that which is proper
or fit for market under the laws or cnstoms of a given place. See sell, mercenary, commercial.
-vend'l-ble-ness, $n$. - vend'l-bly, "d
vend'ing, p. pr. \& v. $n$. of VEND. - ver
vend'ing, $p$. pr. \& rb. $n$. of vend. - vending machidg, slot machine for commodities.
ven-d'tion (vén-dysh'tun), $n$. [L. venditio: ef. F. vendition.] Act of vending, or selling ; sale.
vend'or (vĕn'dăr; in contrust with nendee often vĕn-dôr'),
$n$. [See vENDER] A vender ; seller ; - the cor relative of $n$. [See vender.] A vender; sell
vendee, and chieffy in legal usage.
vendee, and chiefy in legal usage. An implied lien (one not
ven'dor's H'en (ven'dora). Lair. An created by mortgage or other express agreement) given in
squity to a vendor of lands for unpaid purchase money.
 e highest bid a pan auction.
ve-neer' (vè-nër'), e. t.; seficen' (-nērd'); -nebr'ing. [G. furnieren, fourniren, fr. F. fournir to furnish. See FURNISH.] To overlay or plate, as a common sort of wood, with a thin layer of finer wood tor outer finish or decoration; as, to veneer furniture with mahogany; hence, to coat or fac
with any material giving a superior surface. Also fig.

As a rogue in grain
with anactimenious
ve-neer', $n$. [Cf. G. furnicr or fournier. See venemer, v. $t$.] 1. A thin leaf or layer of a more valuable or beautiful material for overlaying an inferior one, esp. Euch a thin leaf of wood to be glued to a cheaper wood.
2. Specif.: a A protective or ornamental facing of brick, stone, or the like, for a wall. b Highly glazed colored paper boards, made from thin pulp or fiber, used fo
veneer grafting. Hort. Grafting, by chamfering the sur-
 ation or honor and respect;-generally implying an advanced age; as, a venerabie magistrate, parent. Veneruhte is used in the chureloes of the Anglican Communion as a
title for an archdeacon. In the Roman Catholic Church wer titte for an arch deacon. in the Roman catholic church rener-
able is applied to those who have attained to the lowest of the
three recognized degrecs of anctity. but are not among the beatitied or the canomizerl.
Vorerablemen metcrans of the Revolution]! you have come
D. Webster.
own to us from a former generation. 2. Rendered sacred by religious, historic, or other associations; that should be regarded with awe and treated with reverence; as, the venerable walls of a temple or a church.
3. Claiming veneration or respect throngh age. The sanguine codes of venerable crime.
Syn.-See AUGUST, a. old.
Venerable Doctor IL. Doetor Venerabilis], Gnillaume de
Champeaux (d. 1121), a scholastic philosopher noted as

 wind. An antumnal thunder-
squall on the coast of Maxico
vendaz, $n$. fla wenther fond of

 no
neer
ven
ve-n
ve-n
nep
ven
ren
ing
to ven'di-cate. + vindicate.
ven'di-cate (vin'dy-kat,$~$
 Vendicatife, $\ddagger$ (vininicative.
Ven'di-dad' -dAd'), $n$ I Modern Parsi pro-
nunciation of Pahlavi datem (law) created agninst the
deroms or demons.] See Avesta.
ven' dis (v夭n'drs). Var. of VEN-


 vendonging, $n$. Vendage; ;ale.
[weening.




an advocate of realism. - Venerable Initiator [L. Venerabilis Inceptorl, William Ockham (d. 1343 ?), an English scholas
 ER-AT'ING (-àt ${ }^{\prime}$ Yng). [L. venerutus, p. p. of venerari to venerate; akin to Venus Venus, skr. van to like, to wish and E. winsome. See winsome.] To regard with rever ential respect, or with admiration and dererence as being hallowed or as having nobity, esp. I accompanied with age, to And scemed to venerate the sacred shade. phrylen I do not know a man mor
heart and loftiness of gerinis.

## Syn.-Reverence, revere, adore, respect.

tion.] 1. Act of venerating, or state of being F. vénera the bighest degree of respect and reverence ; respect anin gled with awe, excited by the dignity, wisdom, or superiority of a person, by sacredness of ciaracter, by conse cration to sacred services, or by hallowed associations.
He in a regular and illustrious courbe of virtue. 2. in a regular and illustrious conrbe of virtue.
2. Act of expressing reverent feeling - worship.
3. I'hren. The venerative faculty.
4. An object of veneration (in sense 1). R. Browning

Syn.-Awe, respect. See reverence.
ven'er-a-tive (vèn'êr- $\bar{a}-t \bar{r} v), a$. Of or pert. to veneration
. ve-ne're-al (vènérè ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{a} \mathrm{i}$ ), a. [L. venereus, venerius, fr. Ve nus, Veneris, Venus, the goddess of love. See venerate.]

1. Of or pertaining to venery, or sexnal love; relating to 1. Of or pertaining to venery, or sexna
2. Med. a Of diseases or morbid affections, arising from sexual intercourse with an infected person; as, venereal disease, virus. b Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases; as, venereal medicines.
3. Adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac
4. Consisting of, or pert. to, copper. See Venus, 4. Obs

Voreal wat
Vo-ner i-das (ve-ner 1-de), n. pl. [NL. See Venus; -idet. of the order Eulamellibranchia, mostly having a mellibranchia, shell, short siphons, and a narrow foot. In some forms the shell is foot. In some forms the shell is containing the quahog, or round clam, is the type genus.
ven'er-y (ven'er-i), nus, Veneris, the goddess of love.]
 Sexual intercourse ; coition.
ven'er-y, $n$. [ME. venerie, venerie, fr. OF. rener to hunt, L the Veneridæ
ma gemma).

## ct, or practice of hunting; the spo the chase;

 2. Animals that are hunted; game. Obs. vena vein, gen. venae + sectio a cutting.] Med. Act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; phlebotomy. Ve-ne'tlan (vènèshănn), a. [Cf. F. Vénitien, It. Vene ziano.] Of or pertaining to Venice in Italy.
Venetian ball, a ball of glass made decorative by colored pat
terns or by objects inclosed within its mass, usually a mod ern toy or paper weight. - V., or v., Hind, a blind (capable of being ralsed or lowered, or a shutter, having numerous thin parallel wooden slats, placed horizontally one above auy desired angle to admit varying amounts of light or air auy desired angle to admit varying amounts of light or air, otc. - $\nabla$. carpet, an inexpensive carpet, used for passages
and stairs, having a woolen warp which conceals the weft, and stairs, having a woolen warp which conceals the weft
the pattern being therefore commonly made up of simple the pattern being therefore commonly made up of simple
stripes. -V chalk, a white compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth, etc. - V. cloth. = VENETANA, $n$., 2 e. -
$\nabla$. dentu, Arch, one ot a series of cubical projections alter nating with splayed surfaces, They
may be formed along the edre of a projecting band by cutting b
intervals to produce

ment so produced. - v. door, Areh., One form of Vene a door having loug, narrow windows
or panes of glass on the sides. - $V$. embroddery, a kind of

| -ose), a. [L. vemunosws.] Poi- sonous. Obs. Ven'e-nos'i-ty | venery.] A follower a huntsman. |
| :---: | :---: |
| (-nos'r-ty) $n$. Oh* |  |
| $\mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ e-nous (vern'e-nŭs), a. [See | venerien. |
| vevose.] Poikonous. Rate. | venerious. |
|  |  |
| ve-ne'num in au'so bl'bi-tur rb' I-tili). [li.] Poison isdrunk | -ROS (-rōz; Sp.-rōs). [Sp.] A apring of water. |
| m a golden vessel. |  |
| Som Soneme (Thyestes, 4.33). | OF |
| 11-ty |  |
|  | i. [Se |
| n'er-a-ble-ness, $\%$. See- |  |
| 'er-a-bly. alr. of ven |  |
|  |  |
| n'er-áce-a ( $\mathrm{ven}^{\prime}$ 'ar- $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ | Venet |
| "1. [NL. See पrxrs.] Zoil | V |
| suborder or superfamily |  |
| valve mollusks |  |
| neridx and letricolide |  |
| the ehief framilies. - ven | Bri |
| cean (-shinn), a, \% $n$ - - ven' |  |
|  |  |
| Ve |  |
|  | Soins. A ve |
| ven'er-ant (v | Ve-net'lc (ve-net |
| remerans, -an |  |
|  | nnejent Veneti : |
| en'er-ate (-tt), a a Reve | alphabet of nort |
|  |  |
|  | If veneur' (ve-nor'), $n$ |
| who venerates. [vencrate. Obs. |  |
| $\lceil\mathrm{F}$ - rénérer. $]$ Tol |  |
| ve-ne're-al-ness, $n$. See-ness. | hounds, - an impartent |
|  |  |
| [ME. rencrien F. renerien.] | venew. $\dagger$ YENUE |
| Ohs. a Born under the influence | venewed. + FINE |
|  |  |
| roted to the offices of Very | ve'ne-zo-la'no (và'nt-st- |
| ractiv |  |
| also, attractive : handsome. | to Venezuela. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |
| A libidinous | Ven'e-zue'lan (v |
| gate. Obs. | a. Of or |
| (at), v. \%. To | 8 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | ngeanc |
|  |  |
| jac. Ohs-ve-ne're-ous-ness, | venge (yenj), r. A. \& i. |
| ven'er-er (ven'err-er), n. [See |  |

cut work done on lmen, batiste, or net, with buttonhole
and other lace stitches. - Venetian flat polnt, needle-point
lace which has delicate designs and no prominent raised lace which has delicate designs and no prominent raised
work.- V.glass, a kind of glass made by the Venetians, for work.- V. glass, a kind of glass made by the Venetians, for
decorative purposes, by the combination of pieces of glass ors fused together and wrought into var ous ornamental patterns. - V. mallow, the bladder ketmie. raised point. = RAISED point. .- V. red, an earthy variet of hematite (ferric oxide), used as a red pigment; now
usually, a red pigment artificially prepared by calcinin ocher or copperas or by treating waste iron liquors with
lime and calcining the precipitate. $-v$. rose point $=$ bos ocher or copperas or calcing the precipitate. $-v$. rose point. $=$ nos pond n. - V. sauce, allemande sate favored with tarrago and nutmeg. - V. soap, a kind of soap essentially the same tus cotinus), which yields the yellow dyewood known a
younc fustic (which see). - V. swell, Music, an organ swel with blinds patterned on Venetian blinds closing the swel box.- V. white, a pigment consisting of a mixture of equa consisting of a main window with an arched head, having on each side a long and narrow window with a square head vene'tian (vè-nē'shăn), n. 1. [cap.] A native or inhabi-
2. Any of various things suggesting, or named in allusion
2. to, venice; as : a pl. Galligaskins. Obs. b A Venetian especially masquerade e fine billed woo a coth used for for masquerade. - called also Venetian cloth $f=$ sequin 1 . Obs venge'ance (vĕn'jăns), $n$. [F. vengeance, fr. venger to avenge, $L$. vindicure thim, defend avenge, fr. vinde a claimant, defender, avenger, the first part of which is of uncertain origin, and the last part akin to dicere to say. See diction ; cf. avenoe, revenge, vindicate.] 1. Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an of ense; ret ribution; often, also, passionate or unrestrained revenge.
To me belongeth venyruce and reconpense. Ineut. xxxii. 35 . To me belongeth renge ance and reconpense. Deut. xxxit.
To execute flerce vealfeunce on his foes. Nibon. 2. Harm ; mischief; evil. Obs.
 the vengeance! tould he not speak 'em fair"" shak. with a v. a With great violence, force, or the like; as excessive amount. "Here are ... materials enough with
a vengeance." M. Arnold. venge'ful (venj'f(̈or), a. Revengeful. "Vengeful ire." Milton. - venge'ful-ly, ndv. - venge'ful-ness, $n$.
ve'nl-al (vénT-al), a. [OF. venial, $\mathbf{F}$. véniel, L. ven fr, vevia forliveress, to venerari to venerate. See venernte.] 1. Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable; as, a venial sin
 Syn. - Venial, Pardonable. Venial applies esp. to faults, and is often virtually equivalent to trifling, fllow retains more of its primary significance ; as ; those who imagine that the sins, of which a deep sense was upon his
mind, were merely such little venial trifles as pouring milk mind, were merely such little venial trifles as pouring milk into his tea on Good Friday "(Boswell); "the venialindis
cretions of youth " (Southey); pardonab" pride, a parclon able error. For the theological sense of venial see def. of verial sin. See excuse.
vental sin, $R$. $C$. Theol., a sin which weakens, but does not e-ni're fa'ci-as (vè-n'/ ve-ni're fa'ci-as (vē-ni're fä'shĭ-as), or ve-ni're, $n$. [L.,
make, or cause, to come.] Lall. a A judicial wi it or pre cept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a cer tain uumber of qualified persons to appear in court at a
specified time, to serve as jurors in said court:- called in
 in the on a penal statute to appear. Eng. Lave. - ve-n're fa'cl-as
or venirre, de no $\mathbf{v o s}$ a new writ of venire facias issued to summon a jury anew on some irregularity or defect in the
 $\mathrm{fen}_{\mathrm{T}}$ vison, $\mathbf{F}$. ventison, L. venatio hunting, the chase, game fr. venari, p. p. vematus, to hunt; perh. akin to OHG weidin $\bar{\sigma} n$, weidenen, to pasture, to hunt, G. weide pastur
age, OHG . weitda hunting, AS. wā̄. Cf. GAIN to acquire,

 $\|$ Forelign Word. $\ddagger$ Obsolete Varlant of.
denation.] 1. a The flesh of any edible beast of the chase or
a gane bird. Obs. $b$ The flesh of an animal of the deer kind
2. A beast or ivasts of the chase. Obs.

Vo-ni'te (vèn'te $), n$. [L., come, imperative 2 d person pl.
So called from its opening word in the Latin version] So called from its opening word in the Latin version.] Eccl. The
the public worsinp of many churches. Also, a musical composition adapted to this psaim.
ven'om (vent ${ }^{\text {runı }}$ ), $n$. [ME. venim, OF. venim, venin, F . venin, LL. (assumed) venimen, for L. venenum poison,
perh. orig. a love potion, and fr. Fenus Venus. Cf yenperh. orig. a love potion, and fr. Venues Venus. Cf. ven2. Specif., the poisunovic
uch as serputs of health, and communicate by biting or stinging.
2. That which poisons, embitters, or blights; spite ; mal-
ice ; malignity. "The venom of such looks." $S h t i k$. 3. Dyeing matter; dye. Obs.
en'om-ous ( $-u$ us), $a$. [ME. venimous, F. venimeux. See Venom; cf. venenose.] 1. a Full of venom; noxious to
animal life by means of venom; poisonons; as, a venonous sting. b Virulent; baneful; as, a venomous doctrine. 2. Zoöl. Having a gland or glands for the secretion of 3. Mischievous; malignant; spiteful; as, a venor wound. 3. Mischievous; malignant; spiteful; as, a venonoous writer - ven'om-ous-ly, ud
 ve'nose (vénos; see -ose), a. [See venous.] Venous : spe
cif., Bot., having numerous or conspicuous veins; veiny. ve-nos'i-: $y$ (vè-nos'1-ť̌), $n$. 1. Quality or state of being 2. Med. A condition in which the arterial blood exhibits
 vein.] 1. Of or pertaining to a vein or veins.
2. Physiol. Designating blood which has passed through the capillaries ani given up oxygen for the tissues and become charged with carbon dioxde, and hence must pass tion and oxygenation; - opposed to arterial. Venous blood in the higher animals is daposed to arterial. It enous blood most of the veins contain blood in this condition.
3. Marked with veins; veined. Rerre.
venous hum, Med., a hum, or bruit, heard during ausculta-
tion of the veins of the neck in anæmia.-v. pulse. Med. See 2d pulse, 1 . - v. ginus. Anat. \& Zö̈l. a A large vein or
passage for venous blood, as in the dura mater. $b=$ sINUS venosus a.
vent (vĕnt), $n$. [Sp. ventr sale.] A brand indicating the sale of the animal branded, sometimes a special mark,
sometimes a bar across the selier's brand. Westein vent, v.t. To caucel by a vent (brand). JVestern U.S. vent, $n$. [ML. jente a slit, F. fente a slit, cleft, fissure, fr . vent, $n$.
fende to split, L. findere; prob. confused with F. Fent
wind, L. ventus. See FISSURE; cf. vent to snuff.] 1. A mall aperture ; a hee FISSURE; cf. vent to snuff.] 1. A as of air, a gas, or a fluid: as, the vent of a cask; the vent of a mold; a volcanic rent; the rent of a flute
2. Look, how thy wounds do bleed at nany cents, Shak The opening of the cloaca or of the intestine on the surface b Ordncitce. The opening lower vertebrates, as fishes which fire is connmunicated to the powder. In muzzle loading guns it was a hole from the top of the breech to the ehamber. In modern breech-loading guns it is usually in the axis of the breechblock. See breechblock, Illust. c An opening or slit in a garment. Obss. or $R$. 3. Opportmity of escape or passage; outlet, as from con
finement or privacy; passage ; escape ; hence, utterance inement or privacy; passage; escape; hence, utterance "The exent or publication; as, to give vent to one's wrath

> When Peter's next new boo scharge or emission. Obs.
4. A diacharge or emission. Obs. 6. The place where an otter comes up to breathe. Eng.
vent, v. $t$; vENT ${ }^{\prime}$ RD; vENT'ING. 1. To let out at a vent or small aperture; to give passage or outiet to
2. To let out; to pour forth; to utter; report; publish as, to vent passion ; to vent a grie vance.

The queen of heaven did thus her fury roo
hast franel and nented very curious oration
 3. To furnish with a vent; to make a vent in, as a mold. 4. To relieve hy giving vent; as, to vent one's self in grief vent, $v . i$. [Cf. F.venter to blow, rent wind (sre venti latr) : but prol. influenced by E. vent an opuning.] 1. To snnff; to breathe or puff out; to suort. Ob.:
2. To have draft; to draw ; as, the chimney vents well.
3. To come to the surface to breathe, as the otter. Eng Tent'age (vent ine surface to breathe, as the otter. Eng
 tilate : cf. aventail.] The movable front of a helmet, for the admission of air, sometimes in the visor.

ven'ter (ven'tẽr), n. [L.] 1. Anai. \& Zoöl. a The belly; the abdomen ; specif., in insects, the lower surface of the abdomen; - sometmes applied to any large cavity containing viscera. b A belly, or protuberant part; as, the venter of a muscle. che a broad shallow concavity; as, scapula, the slightly, the inac fossa, arface the the scapul 2. Lau, Womb (of wife or mother) as, A has a son B by one venter, and a daughter C by another venter
3. Bot. In vascular cryptogams, the swollen basal portion of an archegonium, in which the egg is developed
vent'hole ${ }^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{v}_{n} \mathrm{n}^{\prime} / \mathrm{h} \overline{o l}^{\prime}\right), n$. Ordnance. A vent.
ven'ti-duct (vén'ti-dŭkt), n. [L. ventus wind + ductus a leading, conduit, ir. ducere, ductum, to lead.] A passage ven'till (vén'tıll; $G$. vĕn-tēl'), $n$. [ $G$. See ventilate.] ven'til (ven'til; G. ven-tel'), $n$. [G. See ventilate.] ven'ti-la-ble (ven't tril $\left.\dot{i}-b^{\prime} 1\right), a$. Capable of ventilation.
 lat'ing (-lãt/ing). [L. ventilatus, p. p. of ventilare to toss brandish in the air, to fan, to winnow, fr. nentus wind fan: as, to ventilale wheat. Rare.
2. To change or renew (air), as in a room. Obs or $R$. 3. To cause tresh air to circulate through (to replace foul air simultaneously removed), as a room, mine, etc. 4. To purify by subjecting to fresh air; to oxygenate; as, the blood is ventilated by the lungs. Ods. or $R$
5 . To sift and examine; to bring out 6. To sift and examine; to bring out and expose to scrutiny and discussion ; as, to ventilate questions of polic
6. To give vent to ; to utter : to make public. 6. Tugive vent to ; to utter: to wake public.
macaulay took occasion to rentalate one of those not very profound, paradoxes 7. To provide with a vent, or escape, for air, gas, etc. ; as, to ventilate a mold, or a water-wheel bucket.
ven'ti-lat'Ing (-1at'Ing $p$.
ven'ti-lat'lng (-lāt/Ing), p. pr. devb. n. of ventilate ventiating brick, a cored-ont brick providing an air passage
as for ventilation. - v. millatone, a millstoue having a de vice for inducing a strong current of air through its grooves.- v. saw, a saw with a perforated blade or disk.
ven'ti-la'tion (-la'shřn), $u$. [L. ventilatio: cf. F. ventilation.] Act of ventilating, or state of being ventilated; as a Fanning; winnowing. Archaic. b Supplying with freshair. c Oxygenation, as of the blood. Obs. or R. a Free
 tilation; adapted to secure ventilation; ventilating ven't1-la'tor (-lā/tẽr), n. [Cf. F. ventilateur, L. ventilator a winnower.] One that ventilates; esp., a contrivance, as a shutter device forming an adjustable aperture, for the inlet of fresh air, or a machine for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air, or for introducing fresh air.
ven'tral (van'trăl), a. [L. rentralis, fr, venter the belly : perh. akin to G. ucanst: if F. veniral.] 1. Of or pertaining to the belly; abdominal; hence, in Zö̈l. \& Anut., designating, pert. to, or sitinated on or towards, that surface of arthropods, and other elongated animals is normally the arthropods, and other elongated animals is normally the
Iower surface; hæmal: - the opposite of dorsal (which see) 2. Bot. a Pertaining to or designating that surface of a carpel, petal, etc., which faces toward the center of a flower. b Pertaining to the lower side or surface of a dorsiventral organ or thallus ; - opposed to dorsal.
ventral canal cell, Rot., a small cell which is cut off from the central cell of an archegonium just below the neck. - $\mathbf{v}$
fin. Zool. a In fishes, one of that pair of fins which correspond to the hind limbs of quadrupeds; a pelvic flu. In
the less specialized fishes they are situated on the abdomen the less specialized fishes they are situated on the abdomen
some distance behind the pectoral fins, but in many fishes are farther forward, and under the pectoral fins, or even under the throat. See FIN, 1. b An anal fin. Rare.-v ven'tral, $n$. Zoöl. A ventral fin ot a fish.
ven'tri-. Combining form from Latin venter, ventris meaning beliy. CI. Ventro
ven'tri-cle (ven'trĭ-k'l), $n$. [t. ventriculus the stomach, a ventricle, dim. of renter the belly: cf. F. rentricule
See ventral.] 1. Anut. \& Zoïl. A cavity of an organ esp.: a The chamier, or one of the chambers, of the heart it is forced into the arteries. Sce HEABT, is of lathe brain it is forced into the arteries. Se HEABT, 1 . W luthe bram
one of the system of commmicating cavities which are continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord, and like it are derived from the nedullary canal of the en bryo The cavities are lined with epithelium called ependyme. and contain a serous fluid. Tho e of the adult human brain are four (see brain, 1), the so-called fifth ventricle being merely a part of the Jongitudimal fissure which has become closed off. © The fossa or ponch of each side of the larynx between the calse vocal corss ahove and the true voral $y \bar{e}$ ). In some apes they become very large. 2. Ohx. or R. Any cavity of "r
womb. b The stomarh. Ob

 by the crossing of the spicular threads ar perforated. It is the type of a family Ven-tric'u-lit'i-da (-1 $\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{d} \overline{\mathrm{e}})$
ven-trich ven-triču-lus (ven-tryk't
lū), $n$.; $L$ - pl. -vLI (lì). [L
belly, dim. fr. venter beliy.] belly, dim. fr. venter beliy.
Anit. \& Zool. Ant internal cavity; a ventricle; specif., Zoul., in certain animal a division of that organ pos terior to the proventricu-
lus; in birds, the gizzard; in insects, the digeative
ven'tri-lóquil-al (věn'trí
$10 / \mathrm{kwi}-\alpha / 1), \alpha$. Of, pert. to
resembling, or using, ventriloquism. -
qui-al-ly, adv.

von-tril'o-quism (ven-trǐ

on-kwĩ2'm), $n$. [FromL L. ven-
venter the belly + logui tral ; Loquacious.] Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come from some source other than the vocal organs of the speaker. Voice cannot be
produced in the stomach or elsewhere other than in the larynx. produced in the stomach or elsewhere other than in the lurynx.
In ventriloguism the speaker takes a full breath, keepe the mis. cles of the cheat, neck, lower aw, and lips as motionlesa as posis ble,and speaks with the mouth almost closed and the glottis nar:
rowed. not allowing the air to escape through the nose. The
 deen-ven-trif'o-quist (-kwist), $n$. One who practices, or is ven-tril/o-quis/tic (-kwi ventriloquism or ventriloquists.
ven-tril o-quize (-kwiz), v. i.; -quized (-kwizd) ; -qUEZ'INa (-kwiz/rig). To practice ventriloquism.
von-tril'o-quy(-kwI), ic. [Cf.F.ventriloquie.] Ventriloquism. ven'tro- (ven'trò-). [L. venter belly.] Anot. \& Zöll. combining form used to indicate connertion or rela-
 ven'tro-lat'er-al (-lăteerr-al) a [rentro- + laterul] On one side of the ventral region. - ven'tro-Lat'er-al-1y, adn. ven-trot'o-my (veru-trठt'o-mí), $n$. rentro- + -tomy.] Surg. The operation of opening the abdonmal cavity; laparotomy. ven'ture (vê't市r), $n$. [Aphetic form of ME. aventure. See adventure.] 1. An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with certainty; a liazard; risk; specif., a busi2hess speculation, as, a mining renhure.
2. An event that is not, or camnot be, foreseen; also, chance; hap; contingency; luck. Nor Rare
take ; a risk ; esp., some-
thing sent to sea in trade.
My remturs are no
Syn. - See danger. at a ventare (orig. at aronture), at hazard, without seeing ven'ture certain mandrew a bow at ar renture. 1 Kimgs xxii. 34 . [Sfe venture, nen adenture (-turd); ven tur-ing (-tur-Ing). to risk ; hazard; as, to renture one's person in a balloon. 2. To mudertake the risk of; to brave; dare, ns a voyage.
3. To nut or send on a venture or chance as a business 3. To put or send on a venture or chance, as a business spemulation; as, to venture a horse to the West Indies.
4. To confide in; to rely on; to trust 4. To confide in; to rely on ; to trust. Rare. Addison.
6. To advance or put forward, or to expose to criticism or refutation, as an opinion or statement. refutation, as an opinion or statement.
ven'ture, $v . i$. To hazard one's
courage or presumption to do, undertale, to have the conurage or presumption to do, undertake, or say some-
thing : to dire; as, I venture to contradict the statement.


 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Slgns, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulays.

2．To make a venture；to run a risk；to take the chances． to venture at，or to venture on or upon，to dare to engage in； to attempt without anyy certainty of successs；as，it is rash
to venture upon such a project．＂When I venture at the to venture upon such a project．＂When I venture at the
comic style．＂ Ven＇tur er（vĕn＇tur－êr），n．1．One who ventures，or puts
to hazard；an adventurer．
Beau．d $F \ell$ ． （－t̄r－š̆ $m$ ），a．Inclined to venture；ven－ turous；daring；as，a venturesome boy or act．
Syn．－．See Rash
 Ven－tu＇ri mo＇ter（ven－tō＇rē）．IAfter G．B．Venturi（1746－
1822），Italian physicist．］．A water meter in which the fow
is ascertained from the loss of pressure caused by a reduction in the cross－sectional area of the pipe through which the water flows．Cf．PITom－
RTER．Veniuri tube wetc rTER．－Venturi tube，e
ven＇tur－ons（ven＇turn
ven＇tur－ous（ven＇turr－üs），a．［Aphetic form of ME．aven－
turous．See adventurous，venture，n．］Daring ；beld． turous．See adventurous，venture，n．］Daring；bold；
hardy；fearless；ventureaome；adventurous． Syn．－See Rash．
－ven＇tur－ous－ly，alv．－ven＇tur－ous－ness，$n$
ven＇ue（vĕn＇ $\overrightarrow{\text { un }}$ ，$n$ ．
to cone，L．venive．See come ；cf．venkw．］1．A coming ； arrival．Ois．
2．Obs．a A thrust，hit，or lunge，as in fencing．b An encounter，bout，or match，as in fencing or cudgel play． 3．Law．a The place or county in which the alleged events from which an action arises took place；also，the place from which the jury is taken，and where the trial is
held，in the action．In certain cases，to further justice，the court can change the place of obtaining the jury and hold－ ing trial．b The statement in a pleading，usually at the sometimes，the clause in an affidavit indicating the place where it was sworn to．The term venue is omitted from
the codes of procedure of some States，as New York． the codes of procedure of some States，as New York．
ven＇ule（ $-\overline{\mathrm{u}}]$ ），$n$ ．［L．venula，dim．fr．vent vein．］A small vein；a veinlet；specif．，Zoöl．，one of the small branches ven＇u－lose（－$\left.\frac{\mathbf{v}}{1}-\mathrm{lo} s\right)$ ，ven＇u－lous（－lŭs），a．Full of venules Vo＇nus（vē＇nüs），$u$ ．［L．Venus，－eris，the goddess of love，
the planet Venus．Cf．venerate．］Rom．Relig．An ancient Italian goddess of bloom and beauty，protectress of gardens，whose worship was early introduced into Rome． She was later identified with the Greek Aphrodite，whose fa－
mous cult at Eryx，Sicily，was the source of the worship of
 in Rome $217 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C}$ ．lu 114 B，c．，as expiation for loss of chastity
of three vestals，a temple to Ve＇nus Ver＇ti－cor＇di－a（vđr＇ty－
kor $\mathrm{r}^{\prime} d \mathrm{~d}-\dot{a}$ ）was founded on April 1 ，and this day became the kor $\left.r^{\prime} d Y-\dot{a}\right)$ was fonnded on April 1 ，and this day became the
chief festival of Venus，the Ven＇e－ra／li－a（venteralli－i）．The rated by S：illa，who made Ve＇nus Pom ${ }^{\prime}$－iq／na（ponm＇pu－
 Vic＇trix，soddess of victory，was popular in the military
provinces of the empire；but the most important form of provinces of the empire；but the most important form of
the goddess was Ve＇nus Gen＇e－trlx（jen＇e．tryks），to whom，as
mother of Eneas and ancestress of his family，Cassar dedi－ cated a temple 16 B．c．See Des，cf．ADoNs， 1 ．
2．Astron．One of the most important of the planets， 2．Astron．One of the most important of the planets，
moving in an orbit between that of Mercury and that of the earth，at a mean distance from the sun of about $67,000,000$ miles（for other elements see PLANET，Table）．
Venus passes through phases similar to those of the moon and at its brightest is far more brilliant than any fixed star．As morning star，it was called by the ancients Lneri－ fer；as evening star，Hesperus．Venus is surrounded by
an atmosphere，doubtless abounding in clouds．Its period sits of Venus occurred in 1874 and 1882 ；coming transits occur in 2004，2012， 2117 ，and 2125 ．See
3．Sexual intercourse；venery．Obs．
4．Alchem．The metal copper ；－prob．so designated from the ancient use of the metal in making mirrors，a mirror being still the astronomical symbol of the planet Venus．
6．Her．Vert（green）in blazoning by the heavenly bodies． 6．Her．Vert（green），in blazoning by the heavenly bodies．
8．Zö̈l．A genus of marine bivalve mollusks comprising the quahog，or round clam，and numerous related species． prominent concentric ridges，the lunule is well marked， and the interual margins are finely denticulate．
 s＇accroupir to urouch］，a representation of Venus crouch－ ing undraped as if bathing，as in the Hellenistic marble
 and usually accompanied by a dolphin，represented by a famous lost painting of Apelles，and an attempted repro－ Bolle Arti at Florence．V．，Bor－ghe＇se（bor－gā＇sā），a marble
statue by Canova（1805）in the Villa Borghese at Rome， poleon I．），reclining on a chaise longue．－V．Cal $11-\mathrm{py}{ }^{\prime}$ ge，
 a statue of Greco－Roman times in Parian marble，repre－
senting Venus looking toward the left，her hands disposed in affected modesty，found in Hadrian＇s Villa at Tivoli and brought about 1680 to Florence，where it stands in the is considered a modern forgery．－－v．Gene－trix on the beteriks
L．genetrix she that produces］，a representation of Vernus as．the goddess of fecundity，usually holding an apple and
raising the transparent，clinging drapery from her shoul－ von＇tur－ine（ven＇tor－Mn），$n$ ．［See form a receptacle for water，
der，represented by several ancient statues，the finest being in the Louvre．－Venus of Arles（arlz；$F$ ．arit，a Praxitelean now in the Louvre，representing Venus undraped above the thighs，looking toward her extended left hand while the right is raised and drawn aside．-V ．of Cap＇u－a（kxp＇$\overline{\mathrm{u}}-\boldsymbol{a}$ ；$l l$ ． ka pwa），amarble statue found in the 18thcenturyin the am－
phitheater at Capua，now in the Museo Nazionale at Naples， representing Venus undraped above the thighs，wearing a
stephane，and looking down，her left foot on a helmet．
The Greek original was a bronze The Greek original was a bronze，probably of the 4th cen tury b．C．－V．of Cni＇dus（nī＇dŭs），a marble drapery falls from her left hand on a hydria． temple at Cnidus，is reproduced on the coins best is in the Vatican．－ $\bar{V}$ ．of M1 10 （ $\mathrm{m} \overline{\mathbf{e}}^{\prime} 1 \overline{\mathrm{O}}$ ），or Mélos（métlos），a Hellenistic marble statue，
mound on Melos in 1820 and now in the Louvre， tound on Melosin 1820 and now in the Louvre，
representing Venus undraped above the
thighs．Her arms are lost，and the mode of restoration is not agreed upon．
The Venus of Helos，iticul considered by many have to be the most beautiful of all the statues that
from antiquity． rian of the Capitol，a Hellenistic statue of Pa －
V ． seum at Rome，representing Venus nude bending slightly forward and shielding herself
with both hands．－v．U－ra／nt－a（ū－rā＇ni－ $\bar{i})$［Gr． Oipapia，lit．，the heavenly one］，a representa－
tion of Venus as the goddess of heavenly or spiritual love，represented by the lost statue
by Phidias at Elis．－V．Vic＇trix（vik＇triks）［L． by Phidias at Elis．－$V$ ．Vie＇trix（vik＇triks）［L．
victrix victorious），a representation of Venus a
 Vo＇nus－berg（vē＇n $\breve{u}$ s－bârg；$G$ ．vä＇nǖs－běrк）．［G．，Moun－ tain of Venus．］The Hörselberg between Eisenach and Gotha in Germany，in a cave of which，according to medi－ eval legend，Venus held her court，enticing persons into it and by music，revelry，and sensuous pleasures keeping them from ever re－
turning．The name was also given to various other mountains．See Tann－
HÁUSER，and Eckhardt， Ve＇nus＇s－comb＇（vénu us－1z－），n．a Lady＇s－comb．b A species of Murex（M． with a row of long slender spines along both of its borders，and rows of similar spines on the body of the shell．
Ve＇nus＇s－fan＇，n．A reticulated，fan－ shaped gorgonia（Gorgonia flabellumu） When fresh the color is purple or yel－
low，or a mixture of the two． Ve＇nus＇s－flow＇er－bas＇ket

## gant tubular or cornucopia－shaped hex

 actinellid sponge of the genus Euplec tella，native of the East Indies and the eastern coast of Asia．It consists of glassy，transparent siliceous fibers in－ and has long，slender，divergent anchor－ ing fibers at the base，by means of which bottom of the sea．The best－known spe－Venus＇s－Flower Ve＇nus＇s－fly＇trap＇，$n$ ．The insectivo－tella aspergillum）． See Dioneta． which the bir＇dle，$n$ ．A ctenophore of the genus Cestus in

varanda，Pg．varanda，Sp．baranda，Malay baranda． Arch．An open gallery or portico，usually roofed，attached to the exterior of a building， 1 sed for sitting out of doors ve－ra＇tric（vè－rấtrǐk；－rat＇rik），a．［See Ver logria Chem．Designating，or pert．to a white crystalline acid $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ ，in sabadilla seed and also formed by decomposi tion of veratridine and other alksloids．It is the dimethyl ether of protocatechuic acid．
Ve－rat＇ri－dine（vè－rat＇rī̀dǐn；－dēn ；184），n．Also－din sabadilla amorphous alkaloid， $\mathrm{C}_{37} \mathrm{H}_{63} \mathrm{O}_{11} \mathrm{~N}$ ，occurring in －ra＇trine（vè－rä＇trǐn；－trēn ；184，277），$n$ ．Also $\forall \theta-r a \prime$
 ［Cf．F．veralrine．See veainux．］1．P harm．A mix ture of alkaloids obtained as a white or grayish powder from and arthritis．It is an intense local irritant and a power－ ful Chuscle poison． ． An alkaloid， $\mathrm{C}_{37} \mathrm{H}_{53} \mathrm{O}_{11} \mathrm{~N}$ ，of sabadilla seed． b Cevadine
ve－ra＇trize（vè－rā＇trīz），v．$t$ ．；vz－RA＇TRIZED（－trīzd）；vE－RA＇ Triz－ING（－triz－Ing）．To treat or drug with veratrine，a Fe－ra＇trol（vèrātrōl；－trol）$n$ ，［veralric＋－ol．］Chem vera＇trole（vè－rátröl），The dimethyl ether of pyro－ catechin， $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{4}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right)_{2}$ ，obtained by distilling veratric acid with barium oxide．It melts at $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．
Vo－ra＇trum（vè－rī＇trŭm），$n$ ．［L．veratrum hellebore．］Bot A small genus of coarse melanthaceous herbs，the white or
false hellebores．They have short poisonous rootstocks large plicate clasping leaves in thre vertical ranks，and ovary．The rootstocks of the A merican false hellebore，or allum，are used as a cardiac and muscular sedative ；in large doses they are very poisonous．See yeratrine．
verb（virb），$n$ ．［F．verbe，L．verbum a word，verb（cf．Gr คท̄ $\mu$ a word，verb）．See word．］1．A word ；a vocable．Obs 2．Gram．A word which affirms or predicates something the part of speech expressing some kind of action or mode of being．The verb in its various predicating forms is
called finite in distinction from the imfinitive and other verbals，and is distinguished for voice，mood，tense，per－
son，and number．Verbs are commonly classed by their meanings as transilive and intransitive；also as active， neuter，and passive，or simply as active and neuter，some
as auxiliary，reflexive，and reciprocal．By their form
verbs are classed according to conjo ueak，regular and irregular，etc．Deponent verbs are so ver＇bal（vヘ̂r＇ball），a．［F．，fr．L．verdalis．See verb．］1．Of or pert．to words ；consisting in，or having to do with，word only ；esp．，dealing with words rather than with the ideas to be conveyed；as，verbal art：a verbal critic；verbal clange．
Verbal refincments，though hut terbal，hin reward．Mittond of substantial knowled 2．Expressed in words，whether spoken or written，but commonly in spoken words；hence，by confusion，spoken oral ；not written ；as，a verbal contract ；verbal testimony See oral，Syn．
3．Having word answering to wordion？word for Shak 4．Ihysiol．Psychol．Pertaining to the function of speech 5．to the physiological centers concerned with it．
6．Gram．Of or pert．to a verb；as，a verbal group；derived directly from a verb；like a verb in sense andconatructions； as，a verbal noun；used in forming verbs；as，a verbal prefix． Vyn．－See oral．
words the general the differentiæ necessary to true definition．－$v$ ．fallacy See Fallacy，2－$\quad$ ．inspiration．Theol．See inspiration， 2 as an informal reminder of an unanswered question，re
quest，or the like．－v．noon，Gram．，a noun derived di－ rectly from a verb or verb stem；specif．，such a noun par
taking of the sense and constructions of a verb，as the taking of the sense and constructions of a verb，as the act or process of doing something．with related concrete act or process of aing something，with related concrete
senses，as that of the agent or product．See－iNg， $2 .-\nabla$ ． proposition，Logic，an essential proposition．
ver＇bal－1sm（－Yz＇m），n．Verbal expression ：a Something expressed verbaly．$b$（1）An empty form of word
wordy expression of little meaning．（2）Wordiness． ver＇bal－1st，$n$ ．A literal adherent to，or a minute critic of words；a literalist．
ver－bal＇1－ty（vẽr－bx1～－tY），n．1．Quality or state of bein verbal ；mere words；bare literal expression．Rare．
2．Excessive nicety in the making of verbal distinctions．

 verfbal－ize，v．i．To be verbose．
ver－ba＇ri－um（vẽr－bā＇rĭ－̌̌m ；115），n．［NL．，fr．L．verbum word．］A game in which letters on blocks are formed into words，one fro Ver－bas＇cum（vêr
er－bas＇cum（ver－b九s＇küm），n．［L，mullein．］Bot．A ery large genus of coarse scrophulariaceous herbs of wide distribution，the mulleins，having large mostly woolly flowers with a rotate corolla and five perfect stamens．A few species，as $V$ ；phlomoides and V．olympicum，are hand

$$
\begin{array}{|l|l}
\text { gone in cultivation; the majority are of weedy appearance }
\end{array}
$$

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| － |  |
| vera（VY＇r | C |
|  |  |
| i．］A true eause．［cious． |  |
| ra／clous－1y， | trim |
|  |  |
| pot＇sos）．It．dial．（Venic | stock and r |
| ra ferrule，parapet．］One | false hellehore |
| the stone or marble cis |  |
| heads common in Venice． |  |
| verade．＋ferrede，wer |  |
|  |  |
|  | ar＇ |
|  | 硡 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Ver-ba'tim (vẽr-bā'tIm), adv. [LL., fr. L. verbum word.] 1. Word for word; in the same words; verbally ; as, to 2. In speech; verbally; orally. Obs. it. Shak. ver-be'na (-b̄̄'nad), a. [L. See vervain.] 1. [cap.] Bot. A large genus of herbs or subshrubs typifying the fam-
ily Verbenacea, all but two ( $V$. ofticinalis and $V$ supina) ily Verbenaceæ, all but two (V. othicinalis and V. supina)
being American. Tbey have bracted fiowers in heads or being American. Tbey have bracted fiowers in heads or 1-seeded nutlets. eties, with large, often fragrant flowers ranging from white through pink and red to blue and purple, or sometimes variegated. The garden verbena is a hybrid derived from $V$. incisa, V. phlogiflora, V. teucrioides, and V. chamæd
folia. Also, a tlower or thower cluster of this plant.
 family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Polemoniales), chie verbena family, distinguished by the opposite leaves cenera and about 750 species of wide distribution are 1 tropical. Many genera yield species attractive in cultivatropical. as Verbena, Clerodendron, Lantana, Callicarpa; a ew are medicinal, and some, as the teak (Tectona), are valuable timber trees. - ver be-naceous (-shüs), a.
ver'be-nate (vur'bènāt), v. $t$; - NAT ${ }^{\prime}$ ED (-nāt éd); -NAT/ing
 boughs. See verbena.] To crown with verbena, or ver vain, as in certain Roman public rites.
ver'ber-ate (-bẽr-àt), i.t. [L. verberatus, p . p , of verbe-
ver'ber-a'tion (-a'shün), $n$. [L. verberatio: ef. F. verbération.] A verberating; a beating or striking; specif., the Ver'be-si'na (var which causes sound. Rare
Ver'be-si'na (varíbè-sín $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL., fr. OIt. (at Bologna) forbesina, verbesina, perh. fr. L. verbena (see verbena);--
from a resemblance in the leaves of the type species.] Bot. A large genus of American asteraceous herbs and, rarely, shrubs, the crownbeards, having corymbose or solitary heads of both tubular and radiate yellow or white flowers, the rays sometimes wanting
ver'bl-age (var'bI- ajj) n. $n$. [F. verbiage, fr. OF. verbier (assumed), var. of verboier to chatter, talk much, fr. verbe
a word. See verb.] The use of many words without nea word. See verb.] The use of many words without necessity, or with little sense; verbosity; wordiness.


 (-àt/Yng). [L. verbigerare, verbigeratum, to talk, chat2. Med. To repeat a word or sentence, in speaking or
writing, without wishing to do so or in spite of efforts to writing, without wishing to do so or in spite of efforts to cease.- var-blg'er-a'tion ( $-\bar{a} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ shưn $), n$.
ver-bose'
ver-bose' (vẽr-bōs'), a. [L. ver'bosus, fr. verbum a word.
See verb.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary ; tedious by a multiplicity more words than are necessary ; tedious by a multiplicity
of words; prolix ; wordy ; as, a verbose speaker; a verbose or words; prolix ; wordy; as, a verbose speaker; iq verbo
 cf. F. verbosité. Th State or quality of being verbose; use The extreme diffuseness and verbosity of his style. Jeffrey. Syn. - See Redundancy.
Ver'dan-cy(vûr'dăn-s§), $n$. Quality or state of being verdant.
Ver'dant (-dănt), $a$. [Cf, F, verdoyant, p, pr, of verdeyer Ver'dant (-dănt), $a$. [Cf. F. verdoyant, p. pr. of verdeyer
to be verdant, to grow green, OF. verdoier, verdeier, or to be verdunt, to grow green, OF. verdoier, verteier, or
OF. \& F. vertir to grow green; both fr. verd, vert, green, fr. L. viridis green, fr. virere to be green. Cf. FARTHINfr. L. viridis green, fr. virere to be green. Cf. FARTHIN-
GALE, verdure, verjuice, vert.] 1. Covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh; as, verdant fields or grass.
2. Unripe in knowledge or judgment; unsophisticated; raw; green; as, a verlant youth. Colloq.
verd' an tique' (vard' ann-tēk'). IF. vert antique a kind of
marble ; vert, , ert, green + antique ancient : cf. It. verde marble; vert, rert, green + antique ancient: cf. It. verde time, much used for indoor decoration, esp. by the ancient Romans; ophicalcite. b An andesite
porphyry showing crystals of feldspar in a dark green ground mass;-called Oriental verd anlique
ver'der-er (vur'dêr-er), n. [For verder, fr
ver'der-or LL. viridarius, fr. L verder, fr. Fr. verdier, Eng. Forest Law. A judicial offcer having charge of the king's forest, who is sworn to preserve the vert and venison, keep the assizes, and to view, receive, and enroll at-

stant representing specific magnetic rotatory power. It is
the angle (expressed in radians) through which the plane of polarization is rotated by a layer of the given substance
of unit length, under the action of unit magnetic field. It is approximately in the action of unit magnetic field. It length of the light employed.
Ver'det's' law (věr'dĕz $z^{\prime}$ ). Phywics. The principle that in
a given medium the rotation of the plante of a light ray by a magnetic field is proportional to the difference ray by netd ver'dict (vâr'dykt), $n$. [ME. verdit, OF. veirdit, prop
two worda, veir dit, voir dit, a true saying; veir, voir true, L. verus + dii a saying, $\mathbf{L}$. dictum a thing veir, LL, verdictum, cereduitum. See verry jictum.] 1. Law. The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, coumitted to their examination and determination; the finding or decision of a jury on the matter legally submitted to them in the course of the trial of a cause. The ordinary comprehensive verdict in civil actions is "for the plaintiff" or for the defendant," in criminal actions "guilty" or " not
guilty," and these are each called a general verdict. A ver dit of "not guilty" is conclusive at the common law When a jury, whether at the direction of the court or other-
wise, find the facts of the case leavin to the court the ar Wise, find the facts of the case, leaving to the court the ap-
plication of the law to them, it is called a special verdict. plication of the law to them, it is called a special verdict. verdict at the time of their arriving at a conclusion, he proper officer for custody untill they shall be convened in court to announce it. This is called a sealed verdict. The decision of a judge or referee, upon an issue of fact
called a verdict, but a finding, or a finding of fact
2. Decision ; judgment ; opinion pronounced; as, to b condemned by the verdict of the public.
ver'di-gris (var'd1-grës), $n$. [ME. verdegrees, verdegrece, vertegrece, OF. vert de Grice, vert de Grece, lit., green of
Greece, F. vert-de-gris; cf. LL. viritle greeam. 1. a Greece, F. vert-de-gris; cf. LL. viride greeam.] 1. a A
green or greenish blue poisonous pigment and drug, ob green or greenish blue poisonous pigment and drug, ob-
tained by the action of acetic acid on copper, consisting of tained by the action of acetic acid on copper, consisting of
one or more basic copper acetates. The essential constituone or more basic copper acetates. The essential constitu-
ent of blue verdigris has the formula $\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}-$ ${ }_{5} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. Green verdigris consists chiefy of $\left.2 \mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right)_{2-}$ formerly, being liable to fade, blacken, and react with other substances. It is used in dyeing and calico print-
ing and in the preparation of other copper pigments Ing and in the preparation of other conper pigments. ment, but is no longer an offleial remedy. b Normal cop-
per acetate, $\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right)$. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, a dark green salt someper acetate, $\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right)_{2} \cdot \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, a dark green salt some-
times used as a glazing color ; so-called distilled verdigris. times used as a glazing color; so-called distilled verdigris.
2. Basic carbonate of copper, formed as a green or bluish rust on copper, brass, or bronze surfaces. Colloq. Ter'di-ter (vîr'dǐ-têr), $n$. [F. vert-de-terve ]it green earth.] a Verdigris. Obs. b Either of two basic en bonates of copper used as pigments, and prepared either by grinding the mineral azurite (giving blue verditer) and the mineral malachite (giving green vereliter) or artificially bice. Green verditer is fairly permanent in oil, but defi cient in body; blue verditer is inferior to cobalt blue, etc verditer blue. A pale greenish blue color, like that of
ver'dure (vôr'dür), $n$. [F., fr. L. viridis green. See ver DANT.] 1. Greenness; esp, greenness and freshness of vegetation; also, such vegetation itself; a green growth. groves, fertile cornfields. Howed round it like a se
green trees, etc. Obs.
Ver'dur-ous (-d tr - $\breve{u} \mathbf{s}$ ), a. Clothed with the fresh green of vegetation; v
dant; as, verdurous pastures
Ver-enn' ${ }^{\prime}$ (fěr-in'), $n$. [G.] A union or sozations; as, Turnverein. $\quad$. of veretrum the private parts.] Zoöl. a A genus of club-shaped pennatulaceans with zooids distributed irregularly all round the rachis. They occur at moderate depths in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. b [l.c.]
An animal of this genus. An animal of this genus.
verge (v $\widehat{r} j \mathrm{j}, ~ n$. [F. verge, L. virga.] 1. A verge (vヘrij), $n$. . verge, L. virg. carried as an emblem of authority or as a
symbol of office. 2. The
were formerly admitted tenants, they hoIding it and swearing fealty. Such tenants Verutillum ( $v$.
were called tenant.s b!l the verge. Eng. cynomorwit).


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

3. Early Eng. Law. The area or limit within which the peace (which see) of a lord was enforced ; specif., the compass, twelve leagues in circumference, of the court of Mar-號's household had special jurisdiction : - so called from the verge, or staff, which the marshal bore. Cf. hing's peace.
4. A virgate; a yardland. Obs.
5. A virgate; a yardland. Ob
6. A yard measure
7. A yard measure. Obs.
8. The shaft of a column, or a small ornamental shaft.
9. Horol. The spindle of a watch balance, esp. one with pal-
10. An accent mark. Obs.
11. The penis; e8p., $Z 00 \mathrm{l}$. the male intromittent organ of any of various invertebrates.
12. A border, limit, or boundary of a space; an edge,
margin, or brink; as, on the horizon's verge; to be on the verge of tears or laughter; beyond the verge of possibility. 11. A circumference; hence, an inclosing or encircling thing, as a circlet or ring.

> a crrciet or ring. The inelusive verge Of golden metal that must round my brow. 12. Specif.: a The edge of the tiling projecting over the
gable of a rooi. Encyc. Brit. b Hort. (1) The edge or out gable of a rool. Encyc. Brit. b Hort. (1) The edge or out-
side of a bed or border. (2) A slip of grass adjoining gravel walks and dividing them from the borders in a parterre. 13. The space within a boundary ; room ; scope. Now Rare. 14. Print. In a linotype machine, a triggerlike device that permits the release of only one matrix at a time from the magazine. Also called trigger.
Syn.-Edge, rim, brim, margin, brink. See border.
verge (varj), v. i.; verged (varjd); verging (var'jĭng)
$[\mathrm{L}$. vergere to bend, turn, incline; cf. Skr. vyj to turn.] L. vergere to bend, turn, incline; cf. Skr. ${ }^{2} j j$ to turn

1. To be on the verge, or border; as, verging on tears 1. To be on the verge, or border; as, verging on t

I find myself verging to that period of life which is to be labor.
and sorrow,
ver'gen-cy (var'jĕn-ă), $n$. 1. Act of verging, or approaching ; tendency; approach. Rare.
2. Optics. The reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, pencil of rays. Rave. Humphrey Lloyd. Per'ger (vâr'jër), $n$. [F.verger, fr. verge rod. See lst verge.] One who carries a verge, or emblem of office. Specif. : a An
attendant on a bishop, a dean, a justice, etc. Eng. b An offlattendant on a bishop, a dean, a justice, etc. Eng. o An off-

 Vergil; esp., resembling the style of Vergil.
ve-rid'l-cal (vèrid'r-kal), a. [L. veridicus; verus true - chicere to say, tell.] Truth-telling; truthful; veracious. or indicat hang some real event, as when the apparition of An
image of an absent person is coincident witl
 ver ver'l-f1'a-ble (verr 1 -fī ${ }^{\prime}$-b'l), $a$. Capable of being verified; confirmable. - ver'1-11/a-bil'1-ty (-br1/I-tí), $n$.
ver/1-fi-ca'tion (-f1-k $\bar{a}$ 'shŭn), $n$. [Cf. F. vérification.]
Act of verifying, or state of being verified ; confirmation] Act of verifying, or state of being verifed; confirmation;
authentication; specif.: Law, a Confirmation by evidence. b An averment used in conciuding a plea, stating that the pleader is prepared to prove his allegations.
ver'l-fi-ca-tive (ver'f-f1-k $\overline{\mathrm{A}}$-tīv), $a$. Serving to verify; verifying; authenticating; confirming.
 make. See very ; -FY.] 1. To prove to be true; to establish the truth of ; to confirm, as by comparison with
facts; to substantiate, as by reasoning; as, to terify an facts; to substantiate, as by reasoning; as, to verify an
account or a statement; to verify a theory. 2. To conflrm the truth or truthfulness of.

So shalt the truth or fultill, best vertity,
The propheta old wha sing thy
3. To confirm or establish the authenticity reign. Milton. 3. To confirm or establish the authenticity of, as by ex-
amination or competent evidence; to authenticate specif. amination or competent evidence; to authenticate; specif.,
$L a u$, to confirm or substantiate by oath or proof; to add the verification to (a pleading or petition). $b$ To maintain 4. In Obs. senses : a To make appear true. b To ma
affirm. c To support; second; back, as a friend.

Syn.- See confrrm. beyond doubt or question; in fact; certainiy, Bacon.
Truet in the 1 ord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the
$p s$ xxxii. 3
 rmus true, gen. teri-t similis like., See very; similar.] ver'ger-y (-jér-1). $n$. [Sce vER- vertd'le (veryd'rk), $a$, Veridi


Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. "How
 tudo: cf. OF. verisimilitude. See verisimilar.] Quality or state of being verisimilar; appearance of truth; probs-
bility; likelihood; as, his tale has verisimilitude; also, that bility; likelihood; as,
Syn. - See risuma
Fer'1-ta-ble (ver'I-tä-b'l), a. [F. véritable. See verity.] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual ; real ; true ; genu-- ver'the veritable Deity." Sir W. Hamillon. Ver'l-tas (ver ríltas; $F$. vā'ré'tàs'), $n$. verity.] An international institution, in the interest of maritime underwriters, for the survey and rating of ves-sels;-called also Bureau Veritas. Founded in Belgium in 1828 , it was removed to Paris in 1832 , and it is now represented all over the world. Also, any of several similar
institutions; as, the Norske Veritas at Kristiania, Norvay. institutions; as, the Norske Veritas at Kristiania, Norway.
ver'1-ty (verr' -tI ), n. ; pl. -Ties (-tiz). ver'1-ty (verr'Y-tri), n. ; pl. -Ties (-ť̌z). [F. vérité, L. veri-
tas, fr. verus true. See very.] 1. Quality or state of being true, or real; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing, with fa
It is a proposition
$\underset{\substack{\text { govern } \\ \text { South. }}}{\substack{\text { n }}}$
2. That which is true; a truth; a reality.
3. Faitlfulness ; honesty. Obs.

Shak. Syn.-See TRUTH.
Ver'juice' (varfor
 OF, vert jus, lit., green juice, juice of green fruits; vert green + jus juice. See vzrdant; juice.] 1. The sour
juice of crab apples, of green or unripe grapes, apples, etc.; also, an apples, of green or unripe graper made from such juice.
2. Tartness ; sourness, as of disposition.

Fer'mell (var'mĭ), n. [F., vermilion, fr. LL. vermiculus, fr. L. vermatuhus a ittie worm, the cocculus indicus, fr.ver-
mis a worm. See worm; of. vermicule.] 1. Yermilion; mis a worm. See worm; of. vermicule.] 1. Vermilion
also, the color of vermilion, a bright red. Now Poetic.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In her cleeks the vermeil red did show } \\
& \text { L.ike roses in a bed of lilies shed. }
\end{aligned}
$$

In her cheeks the thermeif red did show
I.jke roses in a bed of lilies hed.
silver; also, gilded bronze or copper.
2. Gilded silver; also, gilded bronze or copper.
3. A red varnish applied to a gilded surface to gi
. Gilded silver; also, gided bronze or copper. 4. An orange-red garnet.

Ver'mes (vâr'mezz), n. pl. [L. vermes, pl. of vermis a
worm.] Zoöl. In old classifications, an extensive aud worm.] Zoöl. In old classifications, an extensive and
heterogeneous division (commonly a subkingdom or beterogeneous division (commonly a subkingdom or
phylum) of the animal kingdom, containing the worms and various other groups included chiefly because they clearly various other groups included chiefly because they clearly
did not belong in any of the other recognized divisions. As used by Linneus, all the invertebrates except arthropods were included. As used by later authorities, it has
been variously restricted, especially by the removal of the
mollusks (and with them the brachopods), the radiates, protozoans, etc., becoming in more recent usage approxi-
mately equivalent to tho phyla Platyhelminthes, Nemathelminthes, Annulata, and Trochelminthes taken together. In the most recent and
Ver-me'tus (vẽv-mētuss), n. [NL., fr. L. vermis
worm.] a Zoöl. A genus of marine tenioglosworm. a a
sate gastropods. A genus of marine trenioglosspiral when young, and the animal is
free to creep about free to creep about, but later the shell becomes perinanently attached
to some object, and the whorlo at veloped later in life are separate and often irregularly bent and contorted
like a worm tube. The genus is the type of a small family, Ver-met'i-dax the above genus or family; a worm-

277 ), $n$. [It., pl. of vermicello, lit.,
a little worm, dim. of verme a worm, L. vernis. See worm ; cf. vermictur, Vrrmene.] A paste of a hard smallgrained whinders or pipes till it cylinders or pipes till it takes a slender, wormlike form. same in composition, but ordinarily macaroni is in the
form of a hollow tube, spaghetti is smaller and solid, and vermicelli solid and smaller still.
ver'mi-cide (vor'mI-sid), $n$. [L.vermis worm + E.-cide.] Any of various substances which kill worms; esp., a drug to
kill parasitic intestinal worms.-vor'mi-cid'al (-sid $\left.{ }^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{ll}\right), a$. ver-mic'u-lar (vẽr-mik'viviar), a. [L. vermiculus a little worm, dim, of vermis a worm. See vermicelli.] a Re-
sembling a worm in form ormotion; vermiform. b Vermiculate, or vermiculated.
 to resemble the tracks of worms, p. p. of vermiculari to be full of worms, vermiculus a little worm. See vermicular.]
To form or work, as by inlaying, with irregular lines or im-

|  <br>  i-tur di-na-ry (very <br>  Obs. <br>  Verisimilitude. Obs. [FRESH. verisore. Obs. compar. of ver'i-ta-bl. Veritable. Ref. $S p$. <br>  <br> Truth of cognition; thecon formity of knowledge with reality. II ro'ri-ta, en'tis. Metaphysical truth. See TRUTH, 4 a. <br>  Truth ereates hatred. <br>  <br>  truth of a proposition; logical truth. See TRUTh, 4 a <br> Ilve'ri-tas b1g' in. [L. Truth of a symbol; the truth of an <br>  dici-tur (fyiria d Ya'ret in r). of time. |  language of truth is simple. <br>  <br> sain par'). [F.] 'Truth without fear. <br> ver'1-tist (ver ${ }^{\prime}$ Y-tyst), $n$. [See <br> veritid One who iniste on <br> the truth. - ver'1-tism (-tIz'm), <br> n. Rare. (var'jos $), v, t$. To ver'juice <br> acidity with or as with verjuice. <br> verk. $\dagger$ work. <br> ver'let. tivarlet. <br> verliche. + ferily. <br> veritchede. + Ferlimead. <br> verloffe- trizlover. <br> ver-melled ${ }^{\prime}, a$. See vermiled. <br> vermelet, $a$. [OF. vermeillet.] <br> Red. Ohs. <br> vormen. vermin. <br>  <br> ". LD., a mixing. 1 Dutch Lay", <br> nate the extinction of a debt hy <br> the debtor and creditor becom- <br> ing the asme person, as where <br> the creditor. <br>  <br> n. [L. vermes worms + E E-ogy. 1 |
| :---: | :---: |

pressions resembling tracks of worms, or appearing as if formed by the motion of worms.- vermiculated work, A rch.,
stonework so wrought as to have the appearance of con voluted worms, or of having been

 eaten by, worms.
ver-mid' ${ }^{\prime}$-late (-1at $), a$. . Worm-
like in shape; covered with

wormlike elevations; marked
with irregular fine lines of color, or with irregular wavy im
pressed lines like worm tracks; as, a vermiculate nut
2. Crawling or creeping like a worm ; hence, insinuating;
Bophistical. "Vermuculate logic." Choate 3. Full of worms; wormeaten.
R. Choate ver-mic'u-la'tion (-lă'shorn),
[L. vermiculatio a being worm-eaten.] 1. Act or operation of moving like a peristaltic action, of the intestines (see PERIsTaltic, 1).
2. A narrow aud wavy or tortuous marking, or system of 3. Act or art of vermicular ornamentation.
3. Act or art of vermiculating, or forming or inlaying so 4. to resemble the motion, track, or work of a worm. 7er-mic'u-lite (-lit), $n$. ;L, vermiculus, wim eaten. ver-mic'u-lite (-lit), $n$. [L. vermiculus, dim. of vermis
worm.] Afin. Any of a number of micaceous minerals worm. ] Min. Any of a number of micaceous minerals, rived generally from the alteration of some kind of mica rived generally from the alteration of some kind of mica; - so called because the scales open out
sometimes producing long, wormlike forms.
ver'mi-form (vor'mif-fôrm), a. [L. vermis a worm +E .
-form.] Resembling a worm.
vermiform appendix, Anat., a narrow, blindly ending tube
usually about three or four inches long and of the diameter of a goose quill, which extends from the cecum, or com-
mencement of the large intestine, in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen in a direction which varies in different
individuals. Its walls contain much lymphoid tissue, and its cavity normally communicates with that of the cecum, of which it represents an atrophied terminal part. It has
no useful function. Cf. APPENDICITIS. - v. body, Bot. a scolecite. - v. process. Anat. a The part of the median lobe of the cerebellum which appears on phe upper or low wer surface of the cerebellum. These parts are specifically distinguished as the superior and inferior vermiform processes, the former slightly prominent, the latter sumk in the
Vor-mifu-gal (ver-mif't-gal), a. [L. vermis a worm + +
fugave to drive away, fr. fugere to flee. See worm; fualfugare to drive away, fr. fugere to flee. See worm; fuat-
Tive.] Med. Tending to prevent, destroy, or expel, worms; anthelmintic.
ver'mi-fuge (var'mir-fūj), $n$. [Cf. F. vermifuge. See verMIFUGAL. Mel . A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.
Ver-mil'ion (vẽr-mY̌'yŭn), $n$. [F. vermillon. See vgrmeil.] 1. The cochineal insect; also, the dye from it; vermeil. Obs. 2. A bright red pigment consisting of mercuric sulphide
( HgS ) obtained from the mineral cinnabar or prepared (HgS) obtained from the inineral cinnabar or prepared
in either the wet or the dry way. It varies from crimson when coarse-grained to nearly orange when finely divided
it is highly valued by painters, and is also much used It is highly valued by painters, and is also much used in coloring sealing wax, in printing, etc. Mock vermilion,
American vermilion, and Ausirian vermilion consist of basic
chromate of lead. Sometimes American vermilion is also apchromate of lead. Sometimes american vermilion is also ap-
plied to an eosin vermilionette on red lead. Para vermilion pis an organic red precipitated on an inert base ; radum vermillon is a red lead coated with an organic color; antimony vermillion (which see) is antimony trisulphide
3. Hence, a red color like the pigment; a lively and bril4. Vermilion-colored cloth. Obs.
5. = vermeic, 4.
ver-mil'Ion, $v . t$. , ver-milioned (-y̆und) ; ver-milition-ING.
To color with vermilion, or as if with vermilion; to dye To color with vermilion, or as if with vermilion; to dye red; to cover with a delicate red.
ver-milition, $a$. Of the color vermilion.
vermilion flycatcher,any of sev-
eral American fly catchers of
eral American flycatchers of
the genus Pyrocephalus havscarlet and brownish gray or
black plumage. One of them black plumage. One of them
(P. rubineus mexicanus) is
found as far north as south. (P. rubineus mexicanus) is
found as far north as south.
ern Texas and Arizon.- $\mathbf{V}$. Sea, the Gulf of California,
formerly so called from ith

 ver-milion-ette' $\left(-\mathrm{et}^{\prime}\right), n$. [vermilion + ette.] A substi-
tute for the pigment vermilion, made by precipitating eosin or a similar dye upon a white base, as barium sulplate, or on a mixture of this with orange lead
ver'min (var'min), n, sing. \& pl.; chiefly in pl. [ME. ver mine, F. vermine, fr . L. vermis worm; cf. LLL. vermen worm, L. verminosus full of worms. See vermicular, worm. $]$

1. Any noxious, mischievous, or disgusting animal. Obs. 1. Any noxious, mischievous, or disgusting animal. obs.

2. Specif.: Such an animal,or esp.such anlunals collectively when of small size, of common occurreuce, and difficult to control. Various insects, as filies, lice, bedbugs, theas, etc., various mammals, as rats, mice, weasels, etc. and some-
times such birds as hawks and owls, are classed as vermin. "Cruel hounds or some foul vermin.", classed as vermin. ". Hence, in coutempt, a noxious human being, or such persons collectively. "Base worms martuon vur'mi-nals, a crawling, itching pain. In festation with worms; Med., the diseased state due to this ver'min-ous (var'my-nŭs), a. [L. verminosus, fr. vermit the nature of vermin; noxious; as, a verninous brood. 2. Tending to breed vermin: infested by vermin; as, ver minous garbage; a dirty verminous cellar.
3. Caused by vermin; as, verninous dis.
4. Caused by vermin; as, verninous disease.

- ver'min-ons-ly, adv. ver'min-ous-ness,

E.-vorous.] Feeding on worms.-ver-miv'o-rous-ness, $n$. It muth, ver mouth ( and flavored with wormwood and other substances. ver-nac/u-lar (vẽr-nak'㐫-lar ), a. [L. vernaculus born in one's house, native, fr. verna a slave born in hils master' 1. Belonging to the country of one's birth; one's own by birth or nature; native; indigenons;-now almost solely of language; as, English is our vernacular tongue ; hence of or pert. to one's native speech.

2. Characteristic of a locality; be thus interpreted. Pope nacular construction. "A vernacular' disease." Harvey. vor-nac'u-lar, $n$. The vernacular language; one's mothe tongue; often, the common mode of expression in a par ticular locality, or, by extension, in a particular trade, etc ver-nac'u-lar-ism (-Iz'm), n. 1. A vernacular word or 2. Use of vernacular language.


ver'nal (var'năl), a. [L. vernalis
spring; akin to Gr. éap, Skr. vasantu, vernus vernal, ver to E. Easter, east.] 1. Of or pertaining to the spring; ap pearing or oecurring in the spring; as, vernal bloom; the vernal migration of birds "Vernal flowers." Millon 2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life.

And seems it hard thy vermal y ears
Few rernal joys can bhow?
vernal equinox. Astron. See Equinox, 1.-v. grabs, a slende European grass (Anthoxanthum odoratum) pro-
ducing narrow spikelike panicles in spring. It is often planiked with other in early for the delicate fragrance (due to coumarin)
which it yields when dry. Called also sweet ver-
 . signs, Astron, the signs Aries, Taurus, and
Gemmin, which the sun appears between the vernal equinox and summer solstice. -v . whitiow ver-na'tion (vẽr-nā'shūn), $n$ L. vernatio the sloughing of the skin of snakes.] Bot. The disposition or method of arrangement of foliage leaves within
the bud ; prefoliation. The printhe bud; prefoliation. The principal types of vernation are desig-
nated by the adjectives plicate, ral-
pate, combluplicate. inrolute, erorate, conduplacate, involute, revo-
lute, convolute, reclinate, circinate. See these, and 'ff. EsTryATron
Ver'ner's law (ver'nêrz) Philol.
a statement, propounded by the A statement, propounded by the
Danish philologist Karl Verner in
1875 which 1875, which explains cestain apparent
exceptions to Grimm's law by the original position of the accent.
Primitive fido-European $k, t, p$, be-
came first in Teutonic $h, t h$, and slender appear without furtler change in appear without further change in Vernal Grase.
old Teutonic, if the accent rested on the ble: but these sounds became voiced and proceding sylla larly accent was originally on a different syllable. Simined unchanged, or it became $z$ and later $r$. Example: Skt. saptà (accent on ultima), Gr. © é $\pi \boldsymbol{c}_{\dot{\prime}}$ Gothic sibun (seven). Examples in English are dead by
the side of sleath. to rise and to rear. the side of reaft, to rise and to rear. ver'nl-er (vâthy ${ }^{\prime}$ ẽr), $n$. [After Pierre Vernier, who invented

it in 1631.$]$ A short scale made to slide along the diviit in 1631.$]$ A short scale made to slide along the divi sions of a graduated instrument, as the limb of a sextant, | sions. It is so grad- |
| :--- |
| uted tbat a certain |
| convenisnt number of |
| $1+1$ | its divisions are just

number, either one
less or one mere, of Vernier. A Regular. Scnle; $B$ Vernier
the divisions of the in- Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4 .

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ver'mi-nif er-ous (var my-ny ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ver |
|  |  |
| min-ly, a. Like vermin. Obs. | nacular.] |
|  |  |
| [1. rermisa worm + E. | jesters.] |
|  |  |
| p'a-rous-ness, ${ }^{\prime \prime}$. Obs. or $R$. | ve |
| mis | It. |
|  | ian wine ; vernacci |
| ocess (fit th | ver'na |
| er'mou'lu' | ver'nant (var |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| of Italy, esp. sardinis. | Nant.l 30 becom |
|  | 1 |
|  | In |
|  | D. dial |
| le(var'ni | cheat.] To |
|  |  |
|  | (-erry), ${ }^{n}$ |
|  |  |
| ac'u-lar-ly, ajv. of ver- |  |
|  |  |
| ver-nac $u$-lar-ness. $n$. Sce-NESS. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


strument, so that parts of a division are determined by observing what line on the vernier coincides with a line on
the instrument. ver'niler (vQrínĭ
er'nd-er (var'nǐ-ẽr), a. Having or comprising a vernier; ${ }^{-}$said of various instruments, as a vernier caliper, a caliper having a vernier; vernder compass, vernjer telescope, etc.
vernier chronoscope. A chronoscope consisting esse vernler of two pendulums differing slightly in length. A and that of the second is ndinated by the number of swingeneces-
gary to bring them into
that onentary) unison. The principe is Ver'nile (virturll ; see-ile ), $n$. [L. vernilis servile. See vernacular.] Suiting a slave; servile; obsequious. Rare. -Ver-nilility (vẽr-nill T-ti), n. Rare.
Ver-nomi-a (ver-ho'ni-a), $n$. [NL., after William Vernon, who sent plants to Petiver from Maryland.] Bot. A huge genus of asteraceous herbs or shrubs, the ironweeds, having alternate leaves and terminal cymose heads of perfect tubular Howers, mostly red or purple, the pappus in several
series. The species are widely distributed, chiefly in tropseries. The species are widely distributed, chiefly in trop-ver-no'nl-a'ceous ( $-\bar{a}$ 'shŭs $), a$. Pert. to the genus Verno. || Ver-nunft' (fer-nơouft'), $n$. [G.] Ger. Philos. Reason, conceived as the highest faculty of the mind, dealing with infinite and independent being; -disting. frow Verstand. Ve-ro'na (vèr-rōnd $\dot{a} ; I t$. vā-rō $\bar{n} \dot{n}$ ), $n$. A city of Italy. - Verona brown, a reddish brown pigment made by calcining a found near Verona. - V. serge, a thin twilled cloth of worst-
 pertaining to Verona, in Italy. - $n$. sing. \& pl. A native

Ve-ron'i-ca (ve-rrn 1 l-ki), $n$. [LL.; - from Veronica, in an
old legend the narue of a woman who, as Christ carried the cross, wiped his face witl a cloth which received an imprint cross, wiped his face witl a cloth which received an imprint dial. form (Macedonian) for Gr. $\Phi$ : pevik $\eta$, lit., carrying oft victory, victorious, the same word as the name of the town
Bevenice. Cf. varnish.] A representation of the face of Christ on the alleged handkerchief of Saint Veronica, preserved at Rome; hence, a representation of this portrait, or a similar representation of Christ's face. Cf. Budarium. Ve-ron'1-ca, n. [NL. Veronica, Vetonica; confused with 1st veronica. Cf. betony.] Bot. A large genus of herbs,
and sometimes shrubs or trees, of wide distribution ; the and sometines shrubs or trees, of wide distribution; the speedwells. They have smal pink, white, blue, or purple compressed capsule. Several species, as V. officinalis and $V$. sempylifoolici, are almost cosmopolitan weeds; a few, esp.
certain endemic shrubs of New Zealand, are cultivated. ver-ru'ca (vě-roo $\left.{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{k} \dot{\alpha}\right)$, $n$.; L. pl. -CEE (-sē). [L. Cf. VERRUgas.] a A wart. b Zoöl. A wartlike elevation on a surface. Ver'ru-ca'no (ver' $\overline{o \mathrm{o}}-\mathrm{k} \ddot{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime} \mathbf{n} 0$ ), $n$. [It., fr. Mount Verruca near Pisa, where a similar conglomerate is found.] Geol. The
rock constituting a series of strata in the Alps, the age of rock constituting a series of strata in the Alps, the age of
which is not well defined. The strata are Carboniferous in part, but the series seems to representa peculiar local phase of deposition persisting through more than one period.


ver'ru-cose (věrō-kōs), a. [L. verrucosus, fr. verruca a
wart.] Covered with wartlike elevations; warty; as, a verrucose capsule. - ver'ru-cose'ness ( $-\bar{k} \bar{o} s^{\prime} n e x s$ ), $n$. ver'ru-cos'íty (-kos'I-ť̌), n.; pl. -TLEs (-tǐz). Med. Con-Ver-ru'gas (vĕ́-rō'g $\dot{c} s), n . p l$. [Sp., warts. Cf. ve
Ver-ru'gas (ver-roog gis), n. pl. [Sp., warts. Ct. verruca.]
Med. An endemic disease occurring in the Andes in Peru, characterized by warty tumors which ulcerate and bleed. it is attended with febrile symptoms, is probably due to a special bacillus, and is often fatal. Called also oroya
fever, Perurian riarts. See frambesia. Jever, Perurian "rats. See Frambessia.
ver'sant (vur'sant), $n$. [F.] The slope of a side of a mountain chain; hence, the general slope of a country; aspect. ver'sa-tile (-sád-ťll; -till; see-ile), a. [L. versatilis, fr. ver-
sare to turn around, $\mathbf{v}$. freq. of vevere: cf. F . versatile. See version.] 1 Capable of being turned round. Now Rare. to swing freely; as, a versatile anther. b Zooll. (1) Capable of turning forward or backward; reversible; as, a versatile toe of a bird. (2) Capable of moving lat erally and up and down, as antennio.
3. Liable to be turned in opinion; chang able; variable; unsteady; iuconstant; as, $\Rightarrow d$ a versatile disposition. Now Rare. Versatile An-
4. Turning with ease from one thing to thers of Passion 4. Turning with ease from one thing to thers of
another; having aptitude for new tasks, or Flower
facility in varions subjects: many-sided; as, nersatile genius. The quick and cersctile [Charles] Montagu. Mfacaulay.

- ver'sa-tile-ly, adv. - ver'sa-tle-ness, $n$.

 versatilifé.] Quality or state of being versatile; versatile verse (vürs), n. [ME. vers, fers, AS. fers, combined with F. vers (in OF. also, a division of a poem, a stanza); both fr. L. versus a furrow, a row, a liwe in writing, and, in poetry, a verse, fr. vertere, versum, to turn, to turn round (akin to E. worth to become; see version), or perl. fr.
ververe, versum, to sweep, scrape, drag (cf. war).] 1. Pros a A line consisting of a certain number and disposition of metrical feet (see foot, $n$., 14). A verse is described as hexameter, pentameter, etc., from the number of its feet hexameter, pentameter, etc, rrom the number of its feet
iambic, dachlic, etc. according to the kind of feet; Alcaic,
Archilockian, etc., from the inventor of its particula Archilockian, etc., from the inventor of its particular
form epic, heroic, stanzuic, stichic, ete., from its use; cat alectic, rimed, alliterutive, loguadic, etc., according to it
structure. b Metrical arranement and language that which is composed in metrical form ; versification ; poetry
Flowed from their liph in prompt eloquence
A piece of poetry. "This terse be thine." , c A piece of poetry- "This terse be thine." Pope.

2. A short division of any couposition. Specif.: a A stanza; a stave; as, a hymm of four verses. See Syn. b
Bib. One of the short divisions of the chapters in the old and New Testaments. The author of the division of the ment was first divided into verses by Robert Stephens [or Estienne], a French printer, in an edition printed at Geneva,
in 1051. c Music. Aportion of an anthem or service to be performed by a single voice to each part.
Sym. - VERSE, STANZA. A VERSE is properly a single met-
rical line $a$ STANZA is a combination or arrangement rical line; a sTANzA is a combination or arrangement
(commonly recurrent) of verses. The popular use of verse in the sense of stanza is contrary to the best usage.
verse anthem. Eng. Ch. Music. An anthem for solo voices,
as distinguished from a full anthem, for chorus. Also, an anthem beginning with a verse or a pasage for solo voicea versed (vürst), a. [Cf. F. versé, L. versatus, $p$ p. of ver sari, versare. See versant, a.] Acquainted or familiar
from experience, study from experience, study, practice, etc.; skilled; practiced Syn. - See conversant
versed, a. [L. versus turned, p. p. of vertere. See 1st versed.] Mith. Turned.-versed sine, that part of the diameter of a unit circle beween the foot of the sine and the arc; the remainder on subtracting the cosine of an

esp., a writer of commonplace puetry; a poetaster verses esp., a writer of commouplace poetry; a poetaster.
verse service. Eng. Ch. Afusic. A service sung by solo voices. Cf. VERSE A NTHEM.
vers'et (vひr'set; vẽr-sêt'),
vers'et (vâr'sett; vẽr-sět'), n. [F.] 1. A verse; versicle. Obs. 2. Music. A short compositiou for the organ suited to serve as an interlude or prelude in a church service
ver'si-cle (var'sǐ-k'l), $n$. [L. versiculus, dim. of versus
See VERSE.] A little verse; specif. a Liturgies A short See verse.] A little verse, specif.: a Linurgies. A short
verse or sentence said or sung in public worship by the priest or minister, and followed by public worship by the the people; - indicated by the sign X. b b a line of poetry or a short poem; - usually derogatory.
ver'si-col/or, or col'our (kŭl/ẽr), a. [L. versicolor; ver
sare to change + color color.] 1. Having various colors sare to change + color color.] 1. Having various colors;
variegated ; party-colored; as, versicolor flowers. variegated; party-colored; as, versicolor flowers.
3. Changeable in color; chameleonlike ; iridescent ; as, versicolor silk; antique rersicolor glass.
Ver-sic'u-lar (vẽr-sǐk'ù-lar), $a$. [See versicle.] Of or pert. to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.
ver'si-fi-ca'tion (v0r'si-11-kă'shŭn), n.
[L. ve?sifcatio Ver'si-ti-ca'tion (vir'si-11-kā'shün), $n$. [L. vepsificatio.
cf. F. versification.] Act, art, or practice, of versifying, or making verses; metrical composition; prosody.
ver'sl-fi'er (var'si-fíẽr), n. 1. One who versifies, or makes verses ; as, not every versifier is a poet.
4. One who converts into verse ; esp., one who versifie

 [ME. versifien, F, versifier, L. versificure; versus a verse + -ficare to make. See verse; -ry.] To make verees.
ver'si-fy, v.t. 1. To turn into verse ; to render into metrical form; as, to versify the Psalms. compose in verse. rical form; as, To relate or deseribe in verse ; to compose in verse.
I pll versify the truth, not poetize. ver'sion (vir'shŭn), $n$. [F., fr. L. vertere, versum, to turn, to change, to translate, akin to E. worth to become. See WORTH to become; cf. advertise, averse, controversy ortex.] 1. A change of form, direction, or the like; trans formation; conversion ; turning. Obs. or $R$. 2. Act of translating from one language into another. $R$. 2. Act of translating from one language into another. $R$. language ; specif., a translation or rendering of the Bible or a part of it. The most inportant of modern versions of the
Old and New Testaments are mentioned under bible. Inpor Old nind New Testaments are mentioned under Blble. Inpor-
tant ancient versions are : Alexandrian version, the Septuagint.

| tuft of nearly parallel upright hairs, bristles, or other slender | sa-ble-ness, $n$. Rare. <br> $\\|$ ver sa'crum. [L.] Rom. Relog. |
| :---: | :---: |
| filaments. | A special oflering of the first- |
| verrour. | lings of the spriag, usually |
| Ver'ra-cári-a (ver'oo-kātr-d | to fulfill a vow made in dis- |
| 115), $n$. [NL.., in l.f plant that | tress. It involved the going |
| driveg away warts, fr. -errucer a | forth as colonists (when they |
| wart. $]$ Rot. A genus of chiefly | were grown) of all children horn |
| rock-inhabiting crustaccols | in the sacred sens |
| lichens, typitying the fnmily | ver'sal (var'mil), a, Universal |
|  | versalie. |
| having gmall mmersed glo bular | ver'sant (vor'söd |
| apothecia. |  |
| ver'ru-ca'ri-a ceons ( ${ }^{(-8} \mathrm{h}$ й ${ }^{\text {s }}$ ), | oc |
| Ver'ru-ca ri-ine (-ka'rr-mi ; -rn), | of versare to turn. |
| rru-car |  |
| Pert. to, or characteristic of. | ver-sa'tion (v |
| the genus rerucarict or the | Turning; windin |
|  |  |
| $\nabla^{\text {Ver }}$ 'ru-cous |  |
| ver-ru'cu-lose | verse. + worse. |
| a. [L. vertumia | verse, v. t. s-i. [L. versare.] To |
| ruca wart.] Minutely vercucose | ; revolve ; consider. Oh, |
| verrule + frimbl | rse,v. $t$. To tell in ye |
| Y. |  |
| H |  |
| era. $n$ sing. \& $p$ \%. ISee versf |  |
| A verse or verses. |  |
|  | 'or |
| a. Abhe (without period, |  |
|  | verte'let, $n$. S |
| sa-ble (var'mi-b |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Aramatc versions, including the Targums and others of minor
importance. Armenian version (whole Bible) begun about 400 A. D. The Old Testament based on the Stptuagint, and the New
first made from Syriac and then revised by Greek texts. Coptic first made from Syriac and then revised by Greek texty. Coptic
versions, 1 ucludigg chiefly the Sahidic, Bohatrc aud Niddle Eyyptian versions. Of these the New Testament vernongscem
to be based on some Greek text: the Old Teatanient is basid on the Septuagint. It is thourrht that they date, in part at least,
from the $2 d$ century was transiuted first. A. Ethiopdc. or Geoz, version (whole Eible), based on a Greek original, probably the septuagint tor the old tury. The Ethiopic Old Teatament has from the e. . Ilesest times
been universally used in all branches of the Aby suinian Chureh. been universally used in all branches of the Aby suinian Church.
Georgian version (whole Bible), of the Jth or bith century, made from the Greek. Gothic version (wliole Bible), completed alout
400 A. D., largely made by Hishou I Ifilas. Only frugments are extant. Greek versions, ineluding the Septuagint (see SEP-
Tuacint, below) and others as: apuite's rersiou (old Testa
ment in mes.) itmareek, done in the ed century by one Aquila of Pon-
tus. Symachus rersion (Old Testanent), in Greek, robably done in the 2 d century A. b . Who Symmachus was is uncertain. vised ly derome, and finally superseded by his new translation,
the Vulsnte. It is often ealled tine ( $\cdot$ de Doct. Clinist." 11 15), where he mentions a text or to is not agreed. See Lamingersions, helow. Latutine reierred
cluding nut only the Vulgate, but the previouty cersiong, in cluding not only the Vulgate, but the previnuely cexisting ver-
sions. called ord Latm
 European a later revision or a translation, and the Italian a re Pentateuch, which is ieally the Hobrew text as presirved by the Sentateuch, which is eally the Hebrew text as preserved by the
Santo the Samaritan dialectaritan Targumia a trinslation of this into the Samaritan dialect. 'Thess are said to have their origin
as early as tho e. C. Septuagtnt (Old Tessment), in Greek, begun probably in the sid century e.c., with the various version
that are based upon it. See SEiteacint. Slavonic version (whole Bible), begul about 8if, found in both tie Cyrillic and
the Glagolitic alpuabets. Syriac versions, including tive Peshitta,
or Syriac Vulsate (see Pesult tinn's pharreshe, lit. Gospel of the Separated (ones), a dersiou of the
four Goopelis, probably min as tarly as the 9 century $A$. be and sometinus called the Separated Gospels and Curetonian version.
Its text is that of Curetons Code Its text is that of Cureton's Codex, and accordin to sonle that of
the Codex Sinaiticus. Philoxenian vorsion, or Versio Philoxeni
 about siw, by Philoxenus, bishop of Mablogh, Harc ean ver-
aton, or Versio Harklenisis (New Testament, except Revelation),
 the critical notes with which it is furnikhed." (Euc, ks Libl.)
 ascribed to date not carier than the fith century. The Tar
gums. See That
4. An account or descrintion from a particular point o view, esp. as contrasted with another account ; as, he gave quite a different version of the affair.
6. Med. a A condition of the uterus in which its axis is deflected from its normal position without being bent upon tself. See anteversion, restroversion, 2 . D Act of turn ing the retus in the nterus to aid delivery.
6. Math. Rotation determined in maguitude and direction by a vector function.
ver'sion-al (vâ'shlŭn-ă1), a. Of or pert. to a version (translation)
 a book or a folded sheet of paper ; - opposed to recto. 2. The reverse, as of a coin;-opposed to obvchse ver'sor (var'sor), $n$. [NL., fr. L. vertere, versum, to turn. See version.] Geom. The turning factor of a quaternion - denoted by placed before the quaternion. The change of one vector into another is considered in quaternions as
made up of two operations: lst, the rotation of the first vector

 denoted eronetrically by a line at right nngles to the plane in
whicl the rotation takesplace and propertioned in length to the amount of rotation. That which expresser the seend operation
in a temor Every quaternion, expressing sucf a total oneration is n temor Every quaternion, expressing such a total operation,
is the product of one and only one such tensor by one and only
one such versor
verst (vûrst), $n$. [Russ. versta: cf. F. verste.] A Russian measure of length. See measure.
Ver-stand' (fer-shtänt ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [G.] Ger. Philos. The un deritanding, conceived as dealing with finite relations and dependent being, and giving rise to general notions or con ver'su-al (vor'slow-ă), of or pertaining to or of the ver'su-al (vUr'slı厅- $a l), a$. Of or pertaining
nature of, a verse or verses, esp. of the Bible.
ver'sus (vir's $\breve{u}:$ ), prep. [L., toward, turned in the direc tion of, fr. vertere, versum, to turn. See version.] Aginst - used chiefly in legal or in sportiug lauguage; as, John Doe versus Richard Roe. Abbr., v. or vs
vert (v̂̂rt), $n$. $F$., green, fr. L. viridis.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| rge'wright', n. A ve |  |
|  |  |
| $r^{\prime}$ si-cl. Versicle Ref sp, | paraplirase |
| r'si-cler, $n$. 1 writer of ver- | Ver'si-ophi'lox |
|  |  |
| er'si-cotor-ate, a. Versicolo |  |
|  |  |
| ver'si-col'or-ous, $a$. Yersicol | skin.] A creature capable of |
| ver-sie'ras vęr-syâ'rä), $n$ | changi |
| ra. a erwier |  |
| rr 1 femm. $=\mathrm{w}$ | To |
|  | T |
| versificar | Free verse ; verse w |
| to verse.] To make verses. | 1 nr |
| er'si-fl-ca'tor (var'sy-fy-k | versshe. + verse |
| r), \#[ [I..] A versi | verst. f First, |
| ver-sif' 1 -ca-to-ry ( $\mathrm{ver}^{\text {d-gy }}$ 'r | verst. versed. |
| tit-ry), a. Pert to versifying |  |
| $\mathbf{r}^{\prime} \mathrm{ed}$-fica'trix ( $\mathrm{V} 0 \mathrm{rr}^{\prime} \mathrm{b}$ | ver-sute' |
| triks), 3 . A female versifi |  |
| versifien. |  |
| ver'bi-form (var'si-form | - |
|  |  |
| ied or varying in form. | Speaking craftily. |
|  | ver'su-til 0 -quous ${ }^{\text {Talkinc }}$ |
|  | Tnkking |
| ak. Speaking in verse. Rave. $^{\text {a }}$ | vert (vart), ${ }^{\text {n. }}$ [L. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

vbrd.] 1. Eng. Forest Law. a Everything that grows, and bears a green leaf, within the forest, esp.
great and thick coverts. b The right or privilege of cutting growing wood, or, Over vert is great woods, and nether vert is
the under woods; special vertconsisted of all trees growing in the king's own woods trees that bore fruit on which deer fed.
2. Her. The color green. See tincture, $n$.
 bra, fr. vertere to turn, change. See
version. 1 . version.] 1. Anat
\& $Z$ öl of the bony or or
(in primitive or young animals) tilaginous seg ments composing the spinal colung some of the lower vertebrates each
vertebra consists or several distinct
elementsorpieces which never be-
come united. In the higher verte brates a typical
vertebra has short, more or bolly, or cenlrum,
whose ends articulate by means of elastic flbrous or cartilaginous tis-
sue with the cen-
traof theadi

vertebres. From the dorsal surface of the centrum a bony arch the neursl arch) arises, and forms, when the vertesuperior) and two posterior (inferior in man) articular processen project from the neural arch and articulate with the
articular processes of the adjacent vertebro. A median dorsal spinous process, or neural spine, projects from the
summit of the neurai arch, and a transverse process (or diapophysis) from each side of it. See Transverse frocess. ribs, may be present. Other bony elements (esp. short or rudimentary ribs, or, in the caudal region, hemal arches
or chevron bones) take part in the formation of some of or chevron bones) take partin the formation of some of 2. Zö̈l. One of the series of ossicles, shaped somewhat
like the centrum of a vertebra, which form the axis of an like the centrum of a vertebra, which form the axis of an
arm of an ophiuran, formed by the union of lateral halves, which remain separate in a few deep-sea forms. $\|$ ver'te-bra pro'mil-nens (pron'IT-ne̛nz) [L. prominens jut-
ting out) Anct, , the seventh cervical vertebra; - so called from its long spinous process. vertébral.] Anat. \&e Zoöl.
var'te-bral (-bră1), a.
[Cf. F. ver ver'te-bral (brăl), a. [Cf. F. vertébral.] Anat. \& Zöll.
a Of or pert. toa vertebra, vertebre, or the vertebral col. umn; spinal, b Composed of, or having, vertebræ.
vertebral aponerrosis, Anat., a fascia of the back, separating
the muscles which hold erect the spinal column and head from those which move the arm and shoulders. It extends from the spinous processes to the angles of the ribs. - $v$.
artery, Anat, a large branch of the subclavian which as cends through the foramina in the transverse processes of each of the cervical vertebre (except the last one or two),
and, entering the cranium through the foramen magnum, and, entering the cranium through the foramen magnum,
unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form the ba-
silar artery. - v. canal, Anat. \& Zooll. the spinal canal. silar artery.-v. canal, Anat. \& Zöll., the spinal canal. -
V. column, Anat, \& Zö̈b., the spinal column ; the back bone.
 V. plate. the part of the mesoblast near the notochord. It
brarms the primitive segments. $b$ ooil. A neural plate (of a turtle). - v. ribs, Anat., the floating ribs. - v. veln,
Anat., a tributary of the innominate vein formed by the and form a plexus about the vertebral artery in its passage and form a plexus about the vertebral artery in its passage various branches, the anterior vertebral and ponterior verte
bral, which join it near its termination, being the chief. bral, which join it near its termination, being the chief.
ver'to-brar-te'ri-al (-brär-té ${ }^{\prime}$ - 1 al $)$, Anat. Of or pert to a vertebra or vertebra and an artery; said of the and of the canal which they form for the vertebral vessels. and of the canal which they form for the vertebral vessels.
Vor'te-bra'ta (-brā't $\dot{\alpha})$, n. pl. [NL.] Zoinl. A comprehensive division of animals, containing all those with a
backbone, or segmented spinal colnmn (which is represented in the embryo by a notochord), together with a few obviously related but more primitive forns in which the backbone is represented by a notoclord throughout life. It contains the nammals (including man), birds, reptiles, formerly ranked as a phylum, or even contrasted with all
other animals (Invertebrata) collectively, is now usually made a subphylum of the only slightly more comprehen-
sive phylum Chordata. The body of a typical vertebrate sive phylum Chordata. The body of a typical vertebrate nally, but not with respect to all the internal organs. The organs. The framework of the body and limbs is an internal skeleton which consists of articulated bones and

median dorsal part of the body, forms the main axis. The main nerve cord is peculiar in being tubular. Tt lies dorsal head to form the brain. The body cavity containing most of the viscera is ventrally situated. Respiration in strictly
aquatic forms is by gills in the walls of the pharynx, whieh aquatic iorms is by gins in the wals of the pharynx, which
is sierce by clefts for the circulation of water. Terrestrial
forms breathe by lungs communicating with the pharynx, forms breathe by lungs communicating with the pharynx,
but the embryos of all have vestiges of gill apparatus, indicating descent from aquatic forms. Never more than two
pairs of limbs are present. These are variously developed as legs, wings,or fins, according to the habits of the animal. as the largest animals, and the average size of the members is comparatively large. The group originated very early, its earliest members were doubtless wormlike animals
without hard parts, and are not Iikely to be found fossilized. Also, in a broader sense, equiv. to Chorilala.
ver'te-brate (vir'té-brat), a. [L. vertebratus.] 1. Having a ver'te-brate (vir'tetebrtt), a. [L. vertebratus.] 1. Having a
backbone, or spinal column; also, of or pertaining to the backbone, or
Vertebrata.
2. Bot. Contracted at intervals, so as to resemble the spine in animals. Obs. or $R$.
ver'te-brate, $n$. Zool. One of the Vertebrata
of, or having, vertebrex or a a Vertebrate. b Composed ver'te-bra'tion (-brā'siŭun), $n$. Segmentation into vertebræ or divisions like vertebra.
ver'te-bro- (var'te-brit-). Combining form denoting con-
nection with, or velation to, a vertebra, vertefres, or thevertenection with, or relation to, a vertebra, vertebre, or the vertebral column; as in vertebrocostal.
ver'tex (var'teks), n. ; pl. E. vertexes (-tek-s夭z;-sIz; 151), L. VERTICES (-tI-sēz). [L. vertex, -icis, a whirl, the pole of the heavens, top of the head, top, summit, fr. vertere to
turn. See version; cf. vortex.] 1. The principal or ligh-
est point ; top; summit; crown; apex. est point; top; summit; crown; apex.
2. Anat. \&c Zool. The top of the head.
3. Anat. Craniom. The highest point on the skull.
4. Math. The point in any figure opposite to, and farthest from, the base; the top; the terminating point of some particular line or lines in a figure or a curve, as where the sides of an angle meet, or where a curve (or surface) meets its axis. The principal vertex of a conic section is, in the parabola, the vertex of the axis; in the ellipss, either end of either axis, usually the left-hand vertex of the transverse hand vertex of the transverse axis.
5. Astron. a The zenith. b That point on the linb of a heavenly body farthest from the porizon.

## Syn. - See culmination.

Ver'ti-cal (var'tǐ-kăl), a. [Cf. F. vertical. See vertex.] 1. Of or pertaining to the vertex; situated at the vertex, or highest point ; directly overhead, or in the zenith
2. Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon
plumb; as, a vertical the plane of the horizon; upright; 3. Bot as, a vertical line.
plane of the supporting surface. b at right angles to the axis; lengthwise.
4. Anal. \& $Z o \ddot{l}$. a Pert. to, or on, the vertex of the head. b Directed upwards or downwards at a right angle to the plane of the body or part or the surface of the earth.
Syn.- Vertical, perpendicular, plumb, Verfical and perpenicicular agree in designating that which is situated
at riglit angles to the plane of the horizon. A FERTCAL PENDICULAR line is one which, if produced, passes through the center of the earth: vertical often suggests direction upward, and is the more abstract term ; perpendicular quently to concrete things; but the words are somewhat quently to concrete things; but the words are somewhat
freely interchangeable. Pumbis more familiar or colloq.,
and denotes accordance with the direction of a plumb line. vertical angle. a Math. Either of two angles lying on the op-
posite sides of two intersecting lines or planes posite sides of two intersecting lines or planes. $b$ Astron. angle of elevation, or altitutle, when reckoned from the horizon upward, and of depression when downward below
the horizon. - $\mathrm{\nabla}$ anthers, Bot., anthers which are basifixed the horizon. $-\nabla$ anthers, Bot., anthers which are basifixed
at the apexes of the filaments. $\nabla$. boller. See boiller, $n ., 3$ c. -v. circle. a Astron. Any great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane is perpendicular to that of the horizon-
an azimuth circle. $\mathbf{b}$ Geod. A theodolite having a finely
divided circle on its horizontal axis divided circle on its horizontal axis, for measuring alti-
 - v. englne, an engine in which the piston moves vertically cylinder. - $\nabla$. equation, Math., the equation (of a curve or surface) in which the vertex is the origin and the axis an
axis of coördinates. - $\mathbf{v}$. escapement. Horol. See Escape MENT, 3 - v. fns, Zooll. the median nins of a fish ; the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins. - - . Are, Gun., high-angle fire; erroneously so called. - v. Index, Craniom, the ratio of the
height of the cranium to its length, usually expressed in hundredths of the length.- $\nabla$.-inverted type. = STEAM-HAMMER TYPE. - $\nabla$. Kel. See FLAT KEEL, KEELSON b. - v. leaves,
Bot., leaves which present their edges to the earth and tbe Bot., leaves which present their edges to the earth and tbe
sky, and their faces to the horizon, as those of most Australian eucalypts. -V . Umb, a graduated arc attached to an in-
strument, as as theodolite, for measuring vertical angles. b Conic. a a Dialing. A lime perpendicular to the horizon. b Conic Sections. Aright line drawn on the vertical plane,
through the vertex of the cone. c Surn. The direction of a through the vertex of the cone. c Surn. The direction of a
plumb line; a line normal to the surface of still water.
d plumb line; a line normal to the surface of still water. d
Geom., Drauring eft. A line parallel to the sides of a page
or sheet, in distinction from a horzontal line, parallel to or sheet, in distmction from a horizontal line, parallel to through the axis of a cone. $\mathbf{b}$ Projections. Any plane
that passes through a vertical line. c Perspectine. The plane passing through the point of sight, and perpendicu-










lar to the ground plane and to the picture. - vertical sash, a lar to the ground plane and to the picture. - vertical sash, a
sash siding up and down. Cf. French sash. - v. blur
Music, the arpeggio sign;-loosely so called. - v. structure Music, composition in which the successive chords ar viewed vertically as to their harmonic structure. It is
distinguished from horizontal structure, in which the voice parts are viewed as to their melodic progression.
ver'ti-cal (vâ'tǐ-kăl), $n$. A vertical line, plane, or circle.
 whirl: cf. f. vertietille. See See vertex.] 1. Bot. A circle inflorescences about the same point on the axis; a whorl. f hairs, A cincle or whorl or other
ver'ti-cil-las'ter (-as'tẽr),
 florescence consisting of a pair of much condensed, nearly sessile cynes, disposed around the axis like a true verticil It is found in many mints (Menthacex).

## ver'tl-cil-las'trate (-ăs'trat), a. Bot. Arranged or disposed

 whorl or whorls like the spokes of a wheel. a trans verse leaves; a verticillate shell. - ver-tic'il-late-ly, adv. -

## ver-tic'1l-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), $n$

 tigo a whirling around, giddiness: cf. F. vertigineux. See vertiao.] 1. Turning round ; rotary; revolving.
2. Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy.

They [the angels] grew rertiginous, and fell. Jer. Taylor

- ver-tig'i-nous-ly, adv. - ver-tig'1-nous-ness, $n$. ver'ti-go (var'ti-go i formerly usually and stin by some, as L. -TIGINES (vêr-tyj 1 -nezz). [L., fr. vertere to turn. See version.] 1. Med. Dizziness or swimming of the head; an affection of the head in which objects, though stationary, appear to move in various directions, and the person affected finds it difficult to naintain an erect posture. It results from changes in the blood supply of the brain and
often precedes attacks of epilepsy or cerebral hemorrbage. 2. Veter, = GID

3. [cap.] Lool. A genus of small land snails whose shel res mbles that of the genus Pupa. It is usually included Ver-tum'nus (vêr-tưm'nŭs) or Vor-tum'nus (vðr-), $n$ [L., fr. vertere to turn.] Rom. Relig. A god (probably of Etruscan origin) of change, variously interpreted as god of the changing season, of developing yegetation, of trade,
Ver'u-la'mi-an (verr' $\breve{m}^{\circ}-\mathrm{la}^{\prime}$ mǏ-an), a. 1. Of or pertaining
to Verulamium, an ancient town near the present $\mathbb{S t}$. to Verulamium, an ancient town near the present St
Albans, England; hence, of or pertaining to St. Albans. Albans, England, hence, of or pertaining to
4. Of or pert. to Francis Bacon (1501-1626), Baron Verulain
 montanum. [NL.; veru a spit + montanum, neut. a.,
mountainous. Anat. An elevation in the floor of the promountainous. $]$ Anat. An elevation in the floor of the pro-
 bena, pl. verbenae sacred boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a class of
plants; cf. verbenact vervain. Cf. plants; cf. verbenact vervain. Cf.
verbena.] Any plant of the genus Ver:-
bena, esp. any species with small spibena, esp. any species with small spi-
cate flowers, as $T$. officinali., the common vervain of Europe, or V. hastala, the common American vervain, etc. vervaln humming bird. A very (Mellisuga minima). A European
marvain mallow. (Malva alcea) with rose-colored flowers.
verve(vurv), n. [F.] Vivacity of imag-
 in con, es. such as animates a poet, artist, or musician, in composing or performing; enthusiasm; spirit. (from its gray-green color; cf. F. gris gray, vert green), an earlier name for an African monkey; that one. A South African guenon mat one. (Cercopithecus pygernilhrus) allied to the grivet, but having the chin, hands, feet, etc., black.
 ray, OF, verai, F. vrai, prob. fr. (as
sumed) LL. veragius, veraius, fr. LL.] sumed) LL. veragius, veraius, fr. [L.]
verus true + root of aio I say (cf. AD AGE $)$ L. verus is akin to OHG. \& OS
wär, G.wahr, D.war, OIr. $f \bar{z} r$, Ir. $f \overline{7}-$ or; perh. orig., that is or exists, and
 or; perh. orig., that is or exibes, and Vervet.
akin to E. was. Cf. Aver, v. $t$., veracious, verdict, var2TY. Trut. True. Obs. "The verray god." Wars of Alex.





 recinus of a wether.] of, per
taining to, or resembling, a

5. Actual ; veritable; real. Archaic. "Real and very Bustice."
Whether thou be my very son Esau or not Gen. xuvi. A.
Way not my lord the verier wag of the two:
 6. Peculiar; especial. "His very tree." Hawthorne. 6. The centical ; same.
6. Uied intensively in a sense corresponding to even, even The very rats instinctively have quitit. The rery rats instinctively have q
Yea even cery they that auance themselves authours of of lyke
Robmson (Hone'
coungell. ver'y (verr'su), alv. In a high degree; to no smali extent; exceedingly; extremely; as, a very great mountain; a very Very qualifies adjectives, participles used adjectively, and adverbs, but not verbs directly or past participles used predicatively, although such locutions as "I am very pleased are common, and are su
ity. He had been very exposed
very reverend. See Reverend 1 .
 system of signaling in whicit balls of red and green fire are
fired from a pistol, the arrantement in groups denoting numbers having a code significance.
 $\|$ ve-stca pistcis (pis is is ) [L., fish bladder]. Eccl. Art. An
 vesincal to
taining to a bladder, esp., Anct., the urinary bladder. yesical artertes, arteries derived from the anterior trunk of
the internal iliac artery and distributed to the urinary bladder and adjacent parts. They are distinguished as superior, midule, and inferior. The superior represents a trigone, Anat., the trigone of the bladder.
ves't-cant (-känt), $a . \mathbb{\&} n$, [L. vesica blister: cf. F. vési-


verld-ca'tion (-kā'shăun), $n$. [Cf. F. vésication.] Med. Process of vesicating, as for counterirritation; a blister.
 ves'l-ca-to-ry, $\imath . ;$ pl. -RIES (-riz), Med. A blistering application or plaster ; a vesicant; an epispastic
ves'i-cle (vĕs'i-k'I), $n$. [L. vesicula, dim. of vesica a bladder, blister: cf. F. vésicule.] a bladderlike vessel; a membranous cavity; a cyst; a cell; specif.: a Bot. A
small bladderlike air cavity within the tissues. b Med. A small bladuerlike air cavity within the tissues. b Med . A
small, and more or less circnlar, elevation of the cuticle, containing a clear watery fluid. c Anat. de Zoöl. A cavity
 or sac, esp. one filled with finld.
hollow prominence on the surface of a shell or a coral. $\theta$ produced by the liberation of vapor in the molten mass. ves's-co- (vess/r-kit-). Combining form denoting connection
with, or relation to, the bladder.
ve-sic'u-lar (vèšk' ${ }^{\prime}$-lar), a. I. Of or pert. to a vesicle
or vesicles; specif., Med., of or pert. to the air cells of the lungs; as, vesicular breathing, or normal breathing, in which the air freely enters the air cells of the lungs. 2. Having the form or structure of a vesicle 3. Containing, composed of, or characterized by, vesicies late; as, vesicular lava; a vesicular leaf.

## 

 vestcular column. Anat. = columi of Clarke. - v. emphy-Bema, Mex., emphysenia of the lungs, in which the air vesi-
cles distend and their walls rupture. - v. gland, Bot, a cema, distend and their walls rupture.- v. gland, Bot., a
cles depidermal gland containing essential oil, as those of
subep subepidermal gland containing essential oil, as those of
orange peel, myrtle leaves etc. - v. mole, Veter; a disease
of the mucous membrane of the uterus of animals, the villi becoming hypertrophied, egenerate, and causing formaaudible on auscultation of the chest, made by the air enter-

 delicate tubular cells clustered on slender flexible stems. ve-sic'u-late (vè-sIk'̀े-làt), a. a Containing, or covered
 vesicin-late, $v, i$. To become vesicular
Ve-sic u-late, v. i. To become vesicular,
ve-sic'u-1a'tion (-la'shŭn), $n$. State of having, or process of forming, vesicles; the presence or formation of vesicles.
ve-slc'u-I'tis (-II't1s), n.
[NL. ; vesicula + -itis.] Inflammation of a vesicle.
ve-sic'u-lo-(vè-sǐk'ti-lb-). Combining form for vesicula or Ves'per (vës'pẽr), n. [t., the evening, the evening star, the west ; akin to Gr. eqrepos, $\sigma \pi \pi \rho \rho$, and perh. to E.
west: cf. OF. vespre evening. Cf. Hesperian, vespers.] west: cf. OF. Ve

1. The evening.

2. [cap.] The evening star; Hesper; Venus, as evening star. 3. A vesper prayer, hymn, or service; a vesper bell. Shelley. ves'per (vés'pẽr), a. Of or pertaining to the evening or the service of vespers; as, a vesper hymin; vesper bells. ves'per-al (-ă1), a. Vesper; evening. Rare.
 perae, fr. L. vespera evening. See Vesper, $n$.$] Eccel. a$
The sixth and next to the last of the canonical hours; the The sixth and next to the last of the canonical hours; the office or service for this time, formerly said or sung at 6 F. M. In the Roman Catholic Church the office is daily re-
cited by the clergy, and on Sundays and holy days, now in cited by the clergy, aud on Sundays and holy days, now in the late afternoon or evening, is chanted publicly. It con-
sists chiefly of psalms, the lymm for the day, which varies according to sessonsand solemnity, the Marnificat and the collect for the day. In the Eastern Church vespers consist chiefly of the psalnis, the liymin "Joyful Light," the proseimenon, and the Nunc Dimittis. The evening prayer, or
ke evensong, of the churches of the Anglican Communion, compiled from the ancient offices of vespers aud compline, is sometines called vespers. b In some other churches, a ( eervice, largely musical, on sunday afternoon.
Ves'per-tili-0 (ves'per-till-0), $n$. [L., a bat.] Zoöl. The typical genus of Vespertilionida, formerly comprehensive, $n u s)$ of Europe, or slightly extended to include the serotine and the American brown bats (Splesicus) Ves'per-til'1-o'nes ( $-\bar{o}^{\prime}$ 'nëz), n. pl. [NL.] Zö̈l. A division of ats, variously limited, but nearly equivalent to the family Vespertilionidx.
 + -idæ.] Zöl. A very large fanily of microchiropteran
bats found in most parts of the world and including the majority of the common bats of temperate regions. They have separate ears with well-developed tragal lobes, a sim

 ves'per-tine (věs'pẽr-tinn ; -tīn), a. [L. vespertinus. See
vesper.] 1. Of vesper.] 1. Of or pert. to, or happening or being in, the evening. 2. Bossoming in the evening
3. Bot. Blossoming in the evening.
4. Zö̈l. Active or flying in early evening; crepuscular. 4. Astrol. Pert. to a heavenly body that sets during or just
 Ves'pi-a-ry (ves pi-a-ri, ,n.; pl. -ries (-riz). [L. vespa a
wasp; after E. apiary.] A nest of any of the social wasps, or the colony of wasps inhabiting it.
Ves'pl-dæ (vĕs'pĭ-dē), $n . p /$. [NL.; L. vespa, wasp + - $i d x$.]
$Z o \ddot{l}$. An extensive and widely distributed fanily of wasps Cont. An extensive and widely distributed family of wasps, containing nost of the social wasps (including the hornets)
which live in colonies like bees, and produce workers as well as perfect females and males. Threir food is various, nimal or vegetable, but most of them do not store up sup Their nests generally consist of, or contain, one or more combs of paperlike material, usually horizontally placed, so that the cells are vertical, with the open end down. Ves and Polister (which see) are the most important genera. ves'pid (v̌̌s'pid), a. \& nu. - ves'pl-form (-pī-formi), a ves'sel (v̌̌s'厄̆l), $n$. [OF. vessel, vaissel, F. vaisseau, fr. L
vascellum, dim. of vasculum, dim, of vas a vessel. Cf. vas vascellum, dim. of vasculum, dim, of vas a vessel. Cf. vas-
cular, vase.] 1. A hollow or concave utensil for holding anything; a hollow receptacle of any kind, as a hogshead, 2. Hence: A person regarded as receiving or containing something ; esp., in Scriptural language, one into whom something ; esp., in scriptural language, one into whom
soruething is conceived as poured, or in whom something is stored for use ; as, vessels of wrath or mercy. 3. Vessels collectively; hence, plate. Obs. Chaucer. 4. Any structure, esp. a hollow one, made to float upon tion of the water, often, specif., one larger than a common rowboat; as, a war vessel; a passeuger vessel.
5. Anat. \& $Z$ ooll. A tube or canal in which blood, lymph,
or other fluid is contained and conveyed or or other fluid is contained and conveyed or circulated, as the arteries, veins, Iymphatics, etc.
6. Bot. A continuous tube formed
which have lost tlieir end walls, and are usually marked with dots, pits, rings, or spirals, These tubes (tracheæ) with dots, pits, rings, or spirals. These tubes (t)
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { ves'sic-non (vess/k-uסn) } \\ \text { ves'sig-non (-1g-non;-1-nyon) }\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & n \text {. [F. vessijon, ultimate- } \\ & \text { ly fr. L. vesica bladder, }\end{aligned}$ blister.] Far. A soft swelling on a horse's leg; a windgall vest (vest), $n$. LL. vestis agarment, vesture; akin to Goth.
wasti, and E. wear: cf. F. veste. See WEAR to carry on the person; ef. Divest, invest, travesty.] 1. An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment; a
vestment; dress; robe. Archaic.

In state attended by her maiden train.
2. Any outer covering; array; garb
Not seldom elothed in radi

Not seldom, array; garb.
Deceitfully goes forth rndinnt west morn.
3. A garment for men, varying in style at different times pecif.: a A garment likened to a long cassock worn in specif.: a A garment ikened to a long cassock worn in
the time of Charles II. Obs. or Hist. b A waistcoat, or sleeveless body garment worn under the coat. Collog.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| üs), co. [wsicula |  |
| earing vesicles; |  |
| $\mathrm{m}^{\prime}$ ), $a_{\text {a }}$ [reselula + -form.] | Sorbonists). |
| a veaicle: bladd | vesper mouse. A |
| sic'u-lo-cav'ern-0 | vesper sparrow. |
| (er-n\%8), \%. Med. Both |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  misiculosus: cf. F. vésicu- | ves'per-tif nal (ves'p ves-pil'lo (ves-pyl |
|  |  |
| ve-sic' $\mathbf{n}$-10-tym'pa-nit'lc, $\quad a$. | One wl |
| Both vesicular and tym- | the noor at |
|  | ver'pl-lone' |
|  | pillom. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ A vespi |
|  -1.1 (-11). LL.] A vesicle | Veb-pína (ve <br> [Vespa +2 d |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| vesir. $\uparrow$ vizier. [See |  |
| Vea' pa (yés'pá), n. [L., wasp.] |  |
|  | -nir. 3 Zö̈l. Like, or ne |

4. A garment or part of a garment for women; specif. : a A kind of jacket. b An extra piece of facing or trin, ming front of a man's waistcost. c A garment fashioned after a man's waistcoat. Colloq.
5. A knitted or woven undershirt, esp. one for women. Vest (verst), v. $t$, ; vest'Ed; VEST'ING. [Cf. OF. vestir, F.
vêtir, L. vestive, vestitum. See vEsT, $n$.] 1. To clothe with vêtir, L. vestive, vestitum. See vest, n.] 1. To clothe with or as with a vestment or gariuent,
to surround, or encompass closely.
6. Earl Came vested all in white, pure as her mund. Milton 2. Early Feudal Law. To put (a person) into possession o land by the ceremony of investiture.
7. To clothe (with authority, power
8. To clothe (with authority, power, or the like); to put in possession so as to give an immediate fixed right of - followed by with before the thing conferred, as, to vest a court with power to try cases of life and death.
9. To place or give into the posscesion or discretion of some person or authority ; to commit to another; to give or grant, or cause to pass or take effect, an inmediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment of ; - often with in; as, an estate is vested in possession; power of life and death is vested in the courts.
10. To become vested on vestments or garments. Rare. 2. To become vested; to be fixed; to take effect or pass, ment or a present fixed right of future enjoyment; - often followed by in; as, upon the death of the ancestor, the es tatc, or the right to the estate, vests in the heir at law. Veg'ta (věs'tá), n. [L. Vesta, akin to Gr. 'Eoria Vesta Eovia the hearth of the house, and perh. to Skr. vas to dwell, and E. was.] 1. Rom. Relig. The goddess of the hearth and its fire, hence of the preparation of food. In the most ancient period she was the only goddess ranking
with the foremost gods, and she was one of the few Roman divinities practically unaffected by Greek influence to the end of heathendom. Her temple was the oldest in Rome It symbolized the hearth of the city, conceived as a larger
household, and contained no image of the goddess, but a household, and contained no image of the goddess, but a
firs rekindled on the Roman New Year (March 1) by fric tire rekindled on the Roman New Year Mareh 1) by fric
tion of and in charge of the vestal virgins. Only
these and their represent these and their representative, the Pontifex Maximus, had
access to the temple cxcept at Vesta's chief feast, the Ves
 allowed to enter. In private worship Vesta was included
among the Penates. See ni; cf. Hestia, 1 . 2. Astion. Sce Asteroid, Table
11. [l.c.] A short match with a shank of thin wax taper also, later, a kind of short wooden match.
ves'tal (-tăl), a. [L. Vestalis belonging to Vesta, vestal See Vesta.] 1. Of or pertaining to Vesta.
12. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a vesta virgin or a num
vestal, $n . \quad[1$

Festalis (sc. virgo): cf. F. vestale. See
Ron. Relig. A virgin contecrated to vestal, a.] 1. Ron. Relig. A virgin conbecrated to Vee was to be perpetually kept burning upon her aitar. We Wasta, 1. During the historical period, there were six, Son ceived, as one sacral person, represented by one called the of the Vestails maxima. They prepared from the first fruit of the tharvest in May the sacrificial meal for the Lupercalia, Vestalia, and ldes of September. The restals were ment for faults, and, in case of loss of chastity, burial alive 2. A virgin; a woman pure and claste; also, a inun.
vest'ed (ve̊stẽd), pret. \& p. p. of vest. Hence vest'ed (vés'těd), pret. a p. p. of vest. Hence: a.
l. Clothed; robed monial costume. "The vested priest." Milton 2. Law. That has become a complete and consummate to present or fure enjoyment; as vested interesta, vesied to present or future enjoym
rights, a vested legacy, etc
vested remainder, Lau, an estate settled to remain to a determined person after the particular estate is spent, mainder. - of school, in Ireland, a national school which has been built by the aid of grants from the board of Com-
missioners of National Education and is secured for educa tional purposes by leases to the commissioners themselves, or to the commissioners and the trustees.
 ves-tib'u-lar (ves-tĭ $b^{\prime}$ ti-lar), $a$. Of or pert. to a vestibule, in any sense; resembling, or of the nature of, a vestibule. ves'ti-bule (vês'tif-bül), $n$. [L. vestibulum, of uncertain origin; cf. F. vestivule.] 1. A passage, hall, or clamber porch, or entrance into a house ; a lobby ; hall building; a porch, or entrance into a house; a lobby; hall; narthex. with side doors for ingress to and egress from the train and with a flexible side wall and roof attached to the end of the car. Cars with such vestibules (ventibule cars), when
joined, form a vestibule train, in which there is free and protected passage from one end to the other.
one serving as, or resembling, an entrance to fossæ ; esp., cavity or space; as: a The central cavity of the bony labyrinth of the ear: also, the parts of the membranous labyrintl (the utriculus and sacculus) contained in it. See 1stear, 1. b The space between the labia minora containing the orifice of the urethra. © The part of the left ventricl

immediately below the aortic orifice. d The part of the me larynx above the false vocal and gums. $\theta$ The part of aus, a uore or less tubular depression leading to the
mouth. In Voricella the contractile and digestive vacuoles discharge into it. $g$ In polyzoans, esp. those of the group Endoprocta, the space within the circle of tentacles. $\underset{\text { ves'ti-bule (vesasti-bū }}{\text { Sin. }}$
 TI-bUL/ing ( $-\mathrm{bu} / 1 / \mathrm{ing}$ ). a To furnish with a vestibul
vestibules. b To join (railroad cara) by vestibules. ves'tu-buled (-būld), a. Having a vestibule or vestibules. ves'tl-gate (verstĭ-gat), v. t. [L. vestigatus, p. p. of ves-
tigar. See vestrae.] To investigate. Obs. - ves'tl-
 ves'tige (-tyj), $n$. $\quad$ [F., fr. L. vestigium footprint, trace,
aign ; orig. uncert. Cf. investigate.] 1. a The mark of the foot left ou the earth; a track or footstep. Now Rare. which is lost, or has perished, or is no louger bomething which is lost, or has perished, or is no longer present; re-
mains; as, the vesiges of ancient magnificence in Palmyra. mains; as, the vesiiges of ancient magnificence in Palmyra.
What nectages of Hiberty or property have they left $\%$ Durke 2. Biol. Specif., a small, degenerate, or imperfectly de-
veloped part or organ which has been more fully developed veloped part or organ which has been more fully developed
in an earlierstage of the individual or in a past generation. Syn, See Track.
 There are reasons for believing that a vestigial.
arcly, it ever, present in plants.
N. Int. Encyc.

veating order, Lrw, an order of a court, passing the legal titlo in iteu of a legal conveyance.
Ves'ti-ture(vas'tĭ-tur ), $n$. [See vesture.] 1. Investiture. Obs.
2. The manufacture of cioth or clothing 2. The manufacture of cloth or clothing. Rare.
3. Zoöl. That which covers a surface, as the scales,
etc., of an insect's body or wings.
vest'ment (vest'ment), $n$. [ME. vestement, vestiment, oF. vestine to clothe, fr. vestis a garment, clothing. See vest. ] vestire to clothe, fr. vestis a garment, clothing. See vest.]

1. A covering or garment; esp., a garment or robe of ceremony or office. "Royal vestiment." Chaucer.
2. Specif, : Ecel. Any of the garments worn in addition to 2. Specif, : Eccl. Any of the garments worn in addition to the ordinary dress by the clergy and their assistants, choristers, etc, when performing divine service; esp, any of the and his assistants during the celebration of the Eucharist pecif., the chasuble, as the characteristic Eucharistic robe; The chief Eucharistic vestments are the alb, amice, chasuble, girdle, maniple, and stole worn by the celebrant, and con. Other vestments are the cassock, surplice, biretta, ves'tral (věs'cưal), a. Of or pertaining to a vestry.
Ves'try (ves'tri), $n . ;$ pl. -TRies ( - triz). [ME. vestrye, prob.
for vestery, from (assumed) vester, fr. OF. vestier, fr vesiciarium, in L. a clothespress, wardrobe, prop. neut. of vesliarius belonging to clothes, fr. vestis a garment. See vest, $n$.; cf. vestiany.] 1. A repository for clothes or vestments; a wardrobe. Obs. or $R$. 2 Kings x. 22.
3. Eccl. a $\ln$ liturgical churches, a room within or at2. Eccl. a ln liturgical churches, a room within or at-
tached to a church building in which the vestments of the clergy, the altar linen and hangings, and the sacred vesIn are kept; - now more usually called a sacristy. b building attached to, a church building, used as a chapel, Sund.y-sehool room, prayer-meeting room, etc. copal Church, a body of persons intrusted with the administration of the temporal affairs of a parish; - so called from the former custom of holding parish meetings in the vestry of the church; also, in England, a parish meeting or a meeting of a vestry. In England vestries anciently regutheir duties are only to elect churchwerdens, levy church rates, and receive accounts of church trusteses. Their civil fries are either general or common, composed of all ratepaying parishioners, or select, consisting of a representative ute, chosen by the ratepayors. In the Protestant Episcopal Church the vestry is a body of representatives of the parish elected annually by the parish meeting and constituttemporal affairs of the parish. They represent the parish in law, have care and charge of its property, collect and
disburse its revenues, and when the reatorship is vacant act for the parishioners in taking steps to choose and eall a rector and to provide for his support. The rector is ex if present, at all of its meetings.
Ves'try-man $(-\mathrm{marn}), n . ; p 1$. MRN $\left(-\mathrm{m} \chi_{n}\right)$. One of a vestry.
ves'ture (ves'turr), $n$. [OF. vesture, vesteüre, F. vêturf,


LL. vestitura, fr. L. vestire to clothe, dress. See vzest, v. I. cf. verstiture.] 1. That with which one is clothed; a gar 2. Approach, and kiss her sacred vesture's hem. Milton. 2. That which invests or covers ; a covering; an envelope.
3. O. Eng. Law. a The corn, grass, underwood, stubble 3. O. Eng. Law. a The corn, grass, underwood, stubble, or other growth, except trees, with which land was
as, the vesture of an acre. b Investiture; seizin.
ves'ture (vés'tur), v. $l$. ; VEs'TURED (-tụrd); ves'tur-ing (-tur-Ing). To cover with vesture; to clothe ; envelop;
Ve-su'vi-an (về-sū́vĭ-ăn), a. [Cf. F. Vésuvien, It. Ve
suviano.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Vesuvius, the
volcano near Naples.
ve-su'vi-an, $n$. [G. vesuvian. See Vreuvian, a.] 1. Min.
Vesuvianite
2. [Bee Vesovian, a.] \& kind of match or fusee for light-
ve-su'vi-an-ite (-it), $n$. [See vesuvlan, $n$., Vesuvian, a.] Min. A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals, and also massive, of a brown to green color, rarely sulphur yellow
and blue. It is a basic silicate of aluminium and calcium with some iron and magnesium, and is common at Vesu vius. Also called idocruse. H., b.5. Sp. gr., 3.: $25-3.45$.
vetch (věch), $n$. [Also fitch, ME. ficche, jeche, for veche, fr. OF. veche, var. of vece, F. vesce, fr. L. vicia.] a Any fa-
baceons plant of the genus Vicia, sone suecies of which baceons plant of the genus Vicia, sone species of which are valuable for fodder. The common vetch is V. saliva;
the American vetch is $V$. americana. See Vicia. b Any the American vetch is V. americuna. See Vicia. b Any
of numerous other fabaceous plants of different genera, as the chick ling vetch, horse vetch, kidney vetch, etc. vetch'ling ( -1 Yng ), $n$. $\quad[v e t c h+1$ st -ling. $]$ Any smail fa baceous plant of the genus Lathyrus, esp. L. pratensis,
old; akin to Gr éros year, Skr, valsara. See wether. 1. Grown old in experience; long exercised or practiced in anything, esp. in military life; as, a ceterun officer.
Flattery of veteran diplomatists and courtiers. Mccaulay 2. Of, pertaining to, or cliaracteristic of, a veteran; as veteran skill, steadiness, etc.
[Cf. F.
vet'er-an, $n$. [Cf. F. véérrin. See veteran, a.] 1. One long exercised in any service or art, esp. in war; one who cific service; as, Napoleon's viterins. The term has been used in various, specific and technical senses, as in interpreting provisions of statutes, military orders etc. (where it sometimes designates one who has reënlisted after a full sociations of veterans, so called, etc. The general and pop ular meaning, however, is one who has seen service, as dis.
tinguished from a recruit or a soldier in his first enlistment ; as, a veleran of several batics, of several wars, of a specified war, etc.; a campaign like that of t
2. Foresiry. Any tree over two feet in dianeter, measured

Vet'er-1-na'ri-an (-1-nā'ri-an; 115), $n$. [L. velerinarius.s. See veterinary.] One skilled in, or treating, diseasea and miries of domestic animals, a veterinary surgeon. Veder-i-na-ry (vet'er-i-nă-ri), a. [L.veterinarius of or pert to beasts of burdeu and draft, fr. reterinus, prob. orig., of or pert. to yearlings. ch. F. Telerinaire. See vetrran, NETHER-] Of or pert. t, the art of healing or treating th vet'er-1-na-ry, n.; pl. -RIEs (-rizz). A veterinarian
vet'l-tive (vêtílitiv), a. [L. vetrre, vetitum, to forbid.] Prolibiting h having, c pert. to, the power of vetoing vet'l-ver (-vêr), $n$. [Tamil vetti-rer.] An East Indian grass (Andropogon squarrosus) ; also, its fragrant roots, much used for making mats and screens, and yielding an es sen-
tial oil (vetiver oll). S $\theta$ orn, Tuble I. Called also huskos. véto (vét $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ ), $n$. ; pl. -toes (-tōz). [L. veto I forbid.] 1. An authoritative prohibition or negative ; interdiction.
This contemptuous ceto of her husband's on any intimacy with
her flamily
2. Specif.: A right or power (often called the veto power) possessed by one department or branch of a government out of projects attempted by ancther department; esp., a power vested in the chief executive to prevent permanently or temporarily the enactment of measures passed by the legislature. This executive power is called an absolute veto
when it is conclusive on the legislature, as in case of the When it is conclusive on the legislature, as in case of the
tribune of the plebsin ancient Rome ; a qualifted, or Himited veto, when conclusive except against the vote of an ex traordinary majority of the legislature on a reconsidera-
tion, $n$ in case of the President of the United States; a $u$ tion, as in case of the President of the United States; a a rus-
pensive veto, when the law is merely suspended until reconsidered by the legislature and becomes a law if repassed
by an ordinary majority. (Also sne Pocket vero) The veto by an ordinary majority. (Also sNe PockET VETO) The veto the provision of the Constitution (Art. I., sec. 7, cl. $2 \$ 8$
3), which, however does not use the word reto, and ex tends to all bills and to every order, resolntion, or vote to
which the concurrence of both branches of legislature may
be necessary. The veto power of the British crown is one

| in charge of church ventments. ii ve'te-ra Bta-tu'ta (vet'r-rd |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |


of the residuary powers of the crown, but has not been power of one branch of a legislature to with nold its asent to any part or parts of a bill or measure initiated in the other branch and to assent to any other parts is often deprive a branch of the legisiature of the power to amend 3 noney bills is to deprive it of the veto in detail.
3. The exercise of such authority ; an act of prohibition or prevention; as, a veto is probable if the bill passes; also Chipfly U. S., a document or message (often called veto messags) communicating the reasons of the executive fo not otticially approving a proposed law.
negative; also, to refuse assent to, as a a leg. To prohibit and or cause its reconsideratio
 called opprobriously by the French Revolutionists. The
expression originated in the indignation of the people at expression originated in the indignation of the people at
the veto allowed the king on the resolves of the National
Assembly. The name occurs in the celebrated song "La Assembly.
ve'to-lsm (ve'tor-iz'm), $n$. Use or advocacy of the vet power, esp. for the chief executive.- ve'o-ist, $n$
vex (veks), v. t.; vexed (vêkst) or, Chiefly Rare ex (vêks), v. t.; vexed (věkst) or, Chiefly Rure or Poetic perh. for quegso and akin to E. quake: cf. F. verev ] shake or toss about; to disquiet; disturb; agitate. 2. By extension, to agitate; discuss ; dispute; moot; chiefly in such phrases as, a vexed question, pomt, etc. 3. To annoy or anger, as by petty provecations; to irri tate ; plague; as, vered by ridicule; by extension, to trou ble grievously; to harass; afflict.
Ten thousand torments $x$
Syn. - See harass.
$\mathbf{V} \in \mathbf{X}, \boldsymbol{2}, i$. To be irritated; to fret; worry. $O b s$. or $R$. vex-a'ion (věk-sā'shŭn), $n$. [L. vexalio: cf. F. vexalion.] 1. A rexing; state of being vexed; trouble; irritation.
 Weariness; fatigue. Obs.
A canse of trouble or disquiet; affiction.
 implies displeasure and irritation; chagrin connotes acut appointment: mortification often adds to elagitin the im plication of shame or humiliation; as "A Al is vanity and
veration of spirit" (Eccl. i. 14); "lu disappointments, veration of spirit " eccl. i. 14); "In disappointments,
where the... expectation [have been] saviguine. ; sorrow may degenerate into vexation and chagrin" (Co gan): 1hig myself a fortnight in the coulry, that my
chaghin miglt fume away without observation." (John-
 "He did not wish, as it seemed, to mortify me by an vex-a'tious (-shŭs), a. [See vexation.] 1. Causing vex ation; annoying; also, troubling grievousty; afflictive; as
a vexttious neighbor. "Continual veratious wiss." South. 2. Full of vexation, trouble, or diguiet; disturbed. He leads a vexatious life. Sir K. Dighy
vexatious sult, Law, a suit instituted naliciously and with - vez-a'ticus-ly, adv.- vex-a'tious-ness, $n$.
 pertaining to an ensign or standard.
2. Bot. Pertaining to or designating the vexillum.
vexillary aestivation or estivation, Bot, a mode of astivation
in which cuc large upper petal folds over, other amaller petals, as in most papilion aceous plants.
 vex'll-late (-lat), $a$. Having a vexillum or vexilla.
vex'1l-1a'tion (-1通shün), n. [L. vexillatio.] Ront. Antiq. Aex-11/um of tronps under one vexillum.
uex-1, a flag. 1 1. Rom. Antiq. a a flag or standard. b conpany of troope serving under one standard, esp. a com 2. Eccl privileged veterans connected with a legion. 2. Eccl. a A processional banner aden, a scarf attached bead. Rare. b A processional cross. Rire. 3. Bot. The be, A A processonal cross. Rure
3. Bot. The large upper posterior petalin a parilionaceous fower; - in horticulture called also banner or stanifard
4. The web or vane of a feather. See Feather, $n$., 1 .
4. The web or vape of a feather. See Feathrr, $n$., 1 .
vía (ría $; 277$ ). prep. [L, ablative of vir way. See way.] By the way of; as, to send via Queenstown to London. $\|$ Vi'a, $n . ; p t$ vie $(\overline{-} \overline{)}$. [L See war.] 1. A way. Specif.:
a lioman Lave. The servitude constituted by the rifht to rass over the land of another, including: Iter, or the right to pass on foot; and actas, or the right to drive beast or vehicles across. b Anat. \& Med. A passage; a vessel;

 $\|$ Foreler w.ord. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.
-usually in $p l . ;$ as, vix naturales, the natural pas 2. Any oue of a set of foroign drafts or bills of exchange drawn in duplicate or triplicate; -so called because each is commonly sent via a specified route.


## viable; viableness. vi'a-ble (vī́a-b'i)

viabla (vi'abll) [ F , fr vielife, , vita Capable of living; born alive and with such form and development of orgas as to be normally capable of living; not born dead nur with a necessarily mortal infirmity or malformation; - said of a newborn infant. Unless an inborn, and acyuires no rights, and can have no heirs.
V'a bo lo-ro'sa (dor'o-ro'sa) [L., way of pain.] The road at Jerusalem leading from the Mount of olives to Gol--so called by Christians.
vj'a-duct (-dũkt), $k$. [L. via vi'a-duct (-dukt), $u$. [L. vi
a way + -duet, as in aque duct: cf. F. viaduc. See 2d viA ; AqUEDUCT.] A bridge,
esp. one resting on a series of uarrow masonry arches,
having tigh supporting tow ers or piers, for carrying a
 road or railroad over a yalof short spans carried on high stel steel structure made up Vlal (víal), n. [ME. noic, var. of fiole, F. fiole. See glass bottle, as for medicines or chemicals; a phial.

Take thou this wal, being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off.
Shak.
to perr out the vala of wrath on or upon, to visit vengeance or anger on. "Go your ways, and pour out the vals af the
wrath of tod upon the earth."
Rev. xvi. 1 .
 LING. To put into a vial or vials; to phial.
II V'a me'di-a (médri-à). [L.] A middle way; a mean;
esp, a view of the position of the Anglican Charch as between the Roman Catholic Church and Protestantism.
F'and (vi'and!, $n$. [ F . vionde meat, food; cf. iL. vianda, vivanda, vivenda, but also OIt. bidanda; prob. fr. L. vita
life, fr, vivere to live, akin to vivus living. See vital vivid; life, fr. vivere to live, akin to vivus Iiving. See vital, vivid;
ef. victual.] An article of food; - chiefy in pl., provisions; food; fare
vi-at'Ic (vi-atilk), a. [ L , viaticus, fr . via a way. See
 vi-at'1-cum (vì at'l-kum), n. [L., ir. viaticus, a. Cf. vi-
ATrc.] 1. Rom. Antiq. An allowance, orig. of transporatic. $]$ 1. Rom. Antiq. An allowance, orig. of transpor-
tation and supplies, later of money for traveling expenses, made to those seat on duty into the provinces. 2. Provisions for a journey. Now Rare.
3. Eccl. The Communion, or Eucharist, whengiven to persons supposelly dying. Cf. extreme unction.
vi-a'tor (vi-ā'torr), $u$.; L. pl. viatores (vī́i-tō'rëz; 201). [L., fr. viare to journey, via way.] 1. Traveler; wayfarer. 2. Rom. Anliq. A servant or messenger attendant upon, and executing the orders of, certain Reman vibracula (-1a). [NL., dim. fr. L. vibrare
to vibrate.] Zool. One of the movable, slender, spinelike organs or parts with regarded as specially modified zooids, of nearly the same nature as a vicularia. See
 vibrant: resonance
vi/brant (vìbrănt), a. [L. vibrans, p. pr.: cf. F. vibuant. See vibrate.] Vibrating; thrining; tremulously agitated ; as, viof vibration; lience, resonant; sonorous; resounding; as, a vibrant drum or voice.
 -BRat-ING (-brāting). [L. vibratus, p. p.
of vibrare, v. t. \& $\mathrm{q} . \mathrm{i}$, to shake, brandish, vibrate; akiu to Skr. tip to tremble, Icel.
veifa wave, vibrate. Of. Warve. 1 . To veifa wave, vibrate. Cf. Wave. 1 . To
swing or move to and fro; to brandish; as, swing or move to and fro; to bran
to vibrate a sword. Obs. or $R$.
2. To mark or measure by oscillation, or moving or swinging to and fro; as, a pendulum vibrating seconds.
3. To set in vibration. See vibration, $n$.
vibrate, v.i. 1. To move to and fro, or from side to side, as a penduhm; to swing; oscillate.
2. To be in a state of vibration. See
2. To be in a state of vibration. See vibration, $n, 2$. 2 .
3. Hence: a To thill; throb; as, his heart vibjater to the call. $b$ To waver; fluctuate; as, to vibrote between two opinions. 4. To produce an cscillating or quivering effect of sound;

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Syn.-See ruccouact. } \\
& \text { vitra-tile (víbrádI), }
\end{aligned}
$$

iora-tile (víbráa-tIi), a. [Cf. F. vibratile.] Adapted to, r used im, vibratory motion; vibratory; as, the vilratile organs of insects. - V1/bra-tili-ty (-tivi-tI), $n$.
vi-bra'tion (virbrä'shan), n. [L. vibratio. cf. F. vilration. 1 . Act of vibrating, or state of being vibrated, or
in vibratory motion; oscillation, as of a pendulum. 2. Physics. A periodic motion of the particles of an elastic body or medium in alternately opposite directions from the





position of equilibrium, when that equilibrium has been disturbed, as when a stretched cord or other body produces musical tones, or particles of air transmit sounds to the ear. The path of the particle may be in a straight line, in a cir commonc, or in any curve whatever. scribed by the particie during one period, or until the pe-
riadic motion besins to repeat itself, but sometimes one half of the periodic motion is so called.
Tl-bra'tion-al (vi-brä'shıйun-ăl), $a$. Of or pertaining to vibration; having a periodic or harmonic motion. - vikrationa Vi-bra'to ( v еे-brä'tō), $n$. [it, p. p. of vilurure to vibrate
 playing, made by a rapid alternation of swells and softenngs in the tone. Cf. tremolo a
$\mathbf{1}^{\prime}$ bra-tor (vībrä-tẽr), $n$. One that vibrates, or causes vi bration or oscillation of any kind; specif. : a Elec. (1) A trembler, as of an electric bell. (2) A vibrating reed for transmitting or receiving pulsating currents in a harmonic
telegraph system. (3) A device for vibratiug the pen of a telegraph system. (3) A device for vibrating the pen of a
siphon recorder to diminish frictional resistance on the paper. (4) An oscillator. b An inf-distributing roller in paper. (4) An oschator. b An ink-distributing roher in c Music. A vibrating reed, esp. in a reed organ. d Veaving. Any of varions vibrating devices, as one for slackening the warp as a shed opens. © An attachment, usually pneu matic, in a molding machine to shake the patteru loose.
[Cf. F. vibratoive.] Consisting in, or causing, vibration or oscillation ; vibrating
 f. L. vibre to vibrate, to be in tremulon motion. a Bacteriol. A genus of motile bacteria characterized by short
slightly sinuous filaments and an undulatory motion. b [l.c.] Any individual of the genus Vibrio.
riti-old (-oid), a. Lvorio -oid. Like a vibrio. vibriod body, Bol, one of certain slender cylindrical bod-
ies found a plasm of souse fungi and algæ. They resemble in appear ance and
 the hairs in the nostrils of man, fr. vibrare to vibrate. ] 1 Anat. \& Zoöl. One of the stift hairs which grow about the nostrils, or on other parts of the face, in many animals, as the so-callen, whiskers of the cat, and the hairs of
the nostrils of man. Though not themselves sensitive, they the nostrils of man. Though not themselves sensitive, they
often serve as tactile organs.
3. Zool. One of the bristlelike feathers near the mouth of They occurs chiefly in mouth of rous birds and niay help to prevent the escape of insects. V1/bro-graph (vi'bror-grà), $\%$. [L. vibrare to vibrate +E . qraph.] An instrument to observe and record vilurations.
víbro-scope (víbro-skop), n. [L. virare to vibrate + víbro-scope (vītbro-skōp), n. [L. vibrare to vibrate +
E. -scope. $]$ An instrument for observing or tracing vibraE. -scope. I An instrument for observing or tracing vibra-
tions; also, an instrument resenubiag the phenakistoscope tions; also, an instrument rese
Vi-bur'num (vī-bûr'nŭun), n. [L., the wayfaring tree.] Bot. A large genus of widely distributed caprifoliaceous
shrubs or trees, having simple leaves and white or rarel pink cymose fowers uith a regular 5 -lobed corolla, a 3 pink cymose fowers with a regular 6 -lobed corolla, a $3-1$ seeded drup. There are numerous A merican species, as
the black haw (V. frumifoliym), sheepberry (V. lpm(ago),
 opulus, the cranberry tree, and V. laminntr the wayfaring
tree, certain American species, and V. trmentorum of
China, are cultivated. Also [I. $r$ ], a plant of this gcnus. China, are cultivated. Also [l. $\cdot$.] a plant of this gcnus.
vic'ar (vik'er), $n$. [ME. vicar, viker, vicair, F. victive, fr L. vicarius. See vicarious. I 1. A substitute in office; deputy. Now Rare, exc. specif.:
2. R. $C$. Ch. An ecclesiastic representing the Pope or an ordinary bishop and exercising jurisdiction in his name - used with a qualifying word, as in vicar-general.
3. Eng. Eccl. Law. The incumbent of an impropriated (or formerly appropriated) benefice; the priest of a parish the owner of the tithes of which is a layman (or formerly a spinitual corporation) ; any incumbent of a parish not a receive a salary or, if they have tithes, usually the small receive a siary or, if they have tithes, usua
tithe. Cf. RECTOR, 3 a, PARSON, $1 ;$ curate, 1
man who is the head of a chapel, which is his sole or chief charge. b A clergyman who has charge of a church or mission as the deruty of the bisbop or priest in (harge. vicar apoatolle, or apostolic v. R. C. Ch. a Formerly : (1) A
bisinop or archbishop to whom the Pope delegated a porbisinop or archbishop to whom the Pope delegated a por-
tion of his jurisdiction. (2) Any ecclesiastic, actimg under tion of his jurisdiction. (2) Any ecclesiastic, acting under
a papal brief or instructions from the Sacred Congregation, commissioned to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in a
diocese in which the ordinary was partly incapacitated. Now, an ecclesiastic, usually a titular bishop stationed in a country where there is no episcopal see, or where the
suecession has been interrupted. - v. capitular, $R$. $C$. C ., in England, one who is elected by the chapter, a weck
after a see is vacant, to govern the diocese until the elec tion of a pew bishop. - v. chorad, Ch. of Eng., in a cathe dral, one of a number of minor ciergy or laymen whose duty
is to sing a portion of the music of the seryices. In some of the cathedrals of the Old Foundation they form a corporation often jointly with the priest vicars. They were formerly in some cathedrals in priest's orders. --- $\nabla$. forane
fcf. LL. foranpus situated outside of the episcopal city rural: see Forane, Fored ond, $R$, $C$, Ch., a dignitary or parish priest appointed by a bishop to exercise a lim-
ited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of his
diocese. Cath. Dict. v . of Bray (bra), a vicar of the parish of Bray, Berkshire, England, who is said to hav






been twice a Roman Catholic and twice a Protestant in name is variously given as symonds, Alleyn, or Pendleton is now commonly applied to one who deserts his party - Vlcar of (Jesus) Christ, $R$. $C^{\prime}$. C't/., the Yope;-a a title as-
sumed with reference to his claim to represent Christ a head of the church on earth. - V. of Wake'fild ${ }^{\prime}$, the hero vic'ar-age (vǐk'êr-âj), $n$. 1. The benefice of a vicar. Bril 3. The office or function of a vicar; vicarship. Chiefly Brit vio'ar-gen'er-al, $\boldsymbol{r}$. 1. Eng. Hist. The king's ecclesiastica vicegerent. The only vicar-general was Thomas Cromwell 2. Ch. of Eng. A lay legal officer who acts as deputy o the Archbishop of Canterbury or York in certain matters. In his court the bishops of the province are confirmed He has jurisdiction over marriage licenses and institutions to benefices, etc. The chancellor of a bishop acts as his 3. $R$ virareral and in some doceses bears this title.
3. $R$. C. Ch. The deputy of a bishop in the discharge of his jurisdictional functions. He cannot exercise any func vi-ca'rl-al (vīkāríl-ăl; 115), a. [Cf. F. vicarial.] 1. Of, pert. to, being, or acting as, a vicar; as, vicarial duties. 2. Vicarious; delegated; substitutional; as, vicarial power. vicarial tithes. See tithe, \%., 2.
vi-ca'ri-ate (-at), $n$. [LL . vicuriatus, or F. vicariat.] The office, authority, or jurisdiction of a vicar; vicarship specif., the ofllce or jurisdiction of a vicar afostolic.
vi-ca'ri-ous (-us), a. [L. vicarius, fr. vicis change, alterotler, prob akin to wechsela plange, E. week, and by other ; prob. akin to. uechsel a cl.ange, E. week, and perh
to Gr. cikely to ydild, give, and E. weak. See wEEK; cf to Gr. elkelv to ydid give, and E. weak. See Week ; cf
vice, prep.] 1. Of or pert. to a vicar, substitute, or dep vice, prep.] 1. Of or pert. to a vicar, substitute, or dep2ty; deputed; delegated; as, ecting on behalf of or as representing another; as, 3. Perforned or suffered in the place of another ; substi tuted; substitutional; as, a vicarious sacrifice, punishment.
4. Med. Acting asor being a substitute ; also, occurring in 4. Med. Acting as or being a substitute; also, occurring in an abnormal situation, as, vicarious hemorrhage, a hemor rhage from an unusual part replacing a discharge from a from sone part or organ other than the vagina, with suppression of the menses.
vicarious atonement. See Atonement, 2 a

dut 1 . A moral lault or fail degrading appetites; as, the vice of gluttony
2. State of being given up to evil conduct or habit; depravity; wickedness; corruption.
3. A physical defect, deformity 4. [cap.] The buffoon of old English moralities; -often naned from some particular vice. Called alvo Iniquily. I would not give a rush for a Vice that has not a wo den dakger
to binap at everybodye meete. 5. Error : fault ; mistake ; also, blemish; imperfection defect; as, the vices of a political consitutan or style.
withouten vice of syllable or letter.
6. Viciousness ; harmfulness. Rare letter. Chaucer. 7. In a horse, dog, etc., a failing, bad habit, or trick ; as, Sying is a cice in horse.
Sce $n$ [Se vise] ] fult. See crime.
2 ico, $n$. [See viss.
central sitaft. Ols. 3. A grip, or grasp. Obs.
vice, v. t.; viced (vist); vic'ing (vis'Yng). To hold, force, or squeeze with or as if with a vice. Rare. vi'ce (vísè), prep. [L., abl. of vicis change, turn. See
vicariovs.] In the place of ; in the stead of; as, A. B. was appointed postmaster vice O. D. resigned
V'ce (vi't.e.), n. Place; stead. Rrire.
He held the chureb, not in his own
vice of his employers.
ace (vis) vice (vis), a. [Ci. F. vice. See vice, prep.] Denoting
one who in certain cases may assume the office or duties of a superior whose titie is the same as that qualified by the adjective, or the office of such a one : also, denoting one delegated to act as deputy or substitute for another, or the office of such a one; as, wice queen; vice regency; Such terms are often printed as hyphened words; as, vicequeen, vice-regency, vice-president, etc.
Vice admiral. [Cf. Fivice-amiral.] a See Admiral, 3; shoulder
BTRAP, Ilust. b A civilofficer, in Great Britain its colonies and provinces, exercising admiralty jurisdiction within a particular district.- v.admiralty, the office of a vice admiral. - Vadmiralty court, Eng. Lau, a branch of the High Court on y beyond the seas, in which the governor of the colony,
in his capacity as "vice admiral of the same, "exercises his in his capacity as "vice admiral of the same,"exerciseg his nature. - $\mathbf{v}$. chamberlain, a deputy of a chamberlain : esp.,
the deputy ot the Lord Chamberlain of England, officer of the royal household - $v$. chancellor. a Law. A judge appointed to act for, or as the assistant of, the chancellor;
as: (1) Formerly (prior to the Judicature Act of 1873), one appointed in the Chancery Court in England. (2) One apford, Eng. (3) One in the chancery courts of New. Jersey.
o $R$. C. The cardinal at the head of the Cha that department of the Curia, or papal court, which draft,


 vicariate.
vic aregs, $n$. A female vicar:
ara, vicar's wife

 ar. Ohw.
vice. + vis, vise.
vice. n. Short for vice Ral, Vick Chalrman, etc., ac-
cording to context. Colloq.

 New Foundation, a canon elected annually to act in place of the deaul in his absence. - $\boldsymbol{v}$. governor, a deputy governor. v. iegate. [CCE. F.vice-légat.] See legate. - v. presidency, the
 president in case of that oftherer's absence or disability. The Vice President of the United States (who has no part


 vic-gérrant.] vis-jving or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of one delegating his
power. Milton. - vice-ge'ren-cy (-rěn-sy), $n$.
vice-ge'ront, $n$. An officer deputed by a superior, or by
proper anthority, to exercise the powers of another ; it proper anthority,
lieutenant;
 ni twenty each; akin to vigantitwenty. $]$ a Of or pertaining to twenty; consisting of twenty, b Using 20 as radix vi-cen'ni-al (vī-sen $\uparrow$-all), a. [L. vicennium a period of or comprising twenty years. b Happening once in twenty years; as, a vicennial celebration.
vice'ro'gal (vis' rē'găl), a. [See viceroy; regal.] Of or pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty.
vice'roy (vis'roi), $n$. $[\mathrm{F}$. vice-roi.
(L. vice 1. The governor of a country or province who rules as the representative of his king or sovereign and has power to act generally in the name and behall of his sovereign. crown, and usually holds office for a term of five years. In crown, and Msuangy he $v$ Pulido (5 App. C'as. 102e) it was held
that as governor of a colony (in ordinary cases) cannot be that a governor of a
regarded as a viceroy
2. A handsome Amer pus), closely mimick terfly (Anosia plexippus) in coloration, but of smaller size. The
larvæ feed on willow, larvæ feed on willow,
poplar, and apple trees. poplar, and apple trees.
vice'roy'al-ty
Enity, offlce, or jurisdic


 calcium, and magnesium carbonates, with sodium and
potassium chlorides; also, by extension, any artificial or natural water resembing in composition this Vichy water.
 widely distributed genus of fabaceous, often climbing
herbs, the vetches, having pinnate leaves and blue, purple, herbs, the vetches, having pinnate leaves and blue, purple, style usually beaked or tufted, and the ovary containing
 in the trade for any such kid.
viód-lin (vǐs'i-linn), n. [See Vicia.] Chem. A globulin associated with legumin in the pea, lentil, broad bean, etc.; - so called because first recognized in the broad vic'l-nage (vis'1-nฝj), $n$. [F.voisinage, fr. F
vici-nage (vis'1-naj), n. [F.voisingge, fr. F.voisinneighbor-
ing, a neighbor, OF. also veisin, L. vicinus: cf. OF. visnage See vicinity.] 1. The place or places adjoining or near ; neighborhood; vicinity ; as, a jury must be of the vicinatge. 2. Early Eng. Law. A certain right of common arising to neighboring tenants of the same barony and fee.
víst-nal (-nal), a. [L. ricinalis: cf. F. vicinal.] 1. Neighboring; near-by. Rare.
2. Ong. Chem. Pert. to or designating derivatives of benzene in which three or four substituting groups are adja-
cent, in the positions $1,2,3$, or $1,2,3,4$ - called also adjacent, in the positions $1,2,3$, or $1,2,3,4$; - called also adja3. Min. Designating subordinate forms or faces on a crystal, which sometimes take the place of the fundamental ones, approaching them very closely in angle. They have in general very complex symbols.
vin'nism (-níz'm), $n$. Bot. The
Vio'dnism (-niz'm), $n$. Bot. The tendency toward variation exhibited by a species or variety under the influence
of related forms in the immediate viciuity. De Vries. of related forms in the immediate viciuity $\quad$ De Vries.
Vi-cin'li-ty (vĭ-sini-tī formprly, and still by some, esp. in
British usage, also vī), n. pl.-Ties (-tiz). [L. vicinitas, British usage, also vi-), $n$. ; pl. Ties (-tīz). [L. vicinitas,
fr. vicinus neighboring, near, fr. ricus a row of houses, a village; akin to Gr. oicos a house, Skr. véc a a house, vic vo enter, Goth. weihs town: cf. OF. vicinité. Cf, DIOCESE, state of being near, or not remote; nearness; propinquity; proximity; as, towns in close nicinity.
A vecimty of disposition and relative tempers. Jer. Tanlor 2. A region about, near, or adjacent; adjoining spact
country neighborhood; as, the vicinity of London. country ineighborhood; as, the vicin
Syn. Vicinage. See NELGHBOHHOOD.
 vice, or immorality ; corrupt in principles or conduct; de-
praved ; wicked; as, vicious men or conduct; a vicious act.

## Vtee Adm. Ahbr. Vice Admiral. vice cap. chuck, etc. $=$ vise



2. Characterized by vice, or defect; defective; faulty imperfect; incorrect; as, vicious reasoning, pronuncia tion. "Some vicious mole of nature in them." Shak Though I perchance am vicious in my guess. Shak
3. Impure; foul ; noxious; as, vicious air, water, etc. 3. Impure; foul; noxious; as, vicious air, water, etc.
4. Not well taned or broken; given to bad tricks; un ruly; refractory; as, a vicious horse
5. Spiteful ; nalignant ; as, a vicious slander. Colloq. vicions circle or byllogism, Logic, an argume
See circle, $n$., 9. - v. intromission. See intromission, 2 . - Vi'clous-ly, ade. $\begin{gathered}\text { licious-ness, } n \text {. }\end{gathered}$
vi-cig'si-tude (vi-sis'I-tūd), n. [L. ricissitudo akin to vicissim in turn, vicis change, turn: cf. F. vicissitude. See
vicarious.] 1. Regular change or succession from one vicarious.] 1. Regular change or succession from one
thing to another; alternation; interchange; as, the vicisthing to another; alternation; interchange; as, the vicis
situde of night and day. Obsoles. 2. Irregular change; revolution; mutation.

This man had after manyy recssituife* of fortune, sunk at last
Ducaulay
into abject and hopelews poverty.
into abject and hopeces poverty.
 di-nous (-năs),
guns nanufactnís'ẽz), Orduance. One of a system of Geld, England, now included in of Vickers' Sons, at Shef

| Vick'ers-Max'im automatic | Water jacket | $\xrightarrow{\text { Nozzle }} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| machine gun. An autonatic |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| assisted by the pressure of gase |  |  |
| om the muzzle, which expand | Water jacket |  |
| a gas chamber against |  |  | in a gas chamber against in disk

attached to the end of the barel, thus mo rear with ing creased recoil, and Muehine Gun. Antomatic against the front wall of the gas nal nection of Muzzle. A $A$ chamber, checking the recoil of Disk; $B$ Muzzle of Barrel Vickers-Maxim gun. Orf- for Bullets. Arrows show
nance. One of a system of ord- direction of gas pressure. nance, including machine, quick-fire, coast, and field guns of all calibers, manufactured by the combined firms of elsewhere, England.
vi-con'ti-el (vi-kon'tí-el), a. [Cf. OF. viscontal. See vis count.] Of or pert. to the viscount or, later, the sheriff $; ~$ vicecomital.
vicontiel rents, Farly Eng. Lav, certain royal farm rents paid by the viscount later by the sheriff.-v. writs, Early
Eng. Lau, writs triable in the county court. vic'tim (vĭk'tĭm), n. [L. vicitima, prob. akin to Goth. weihs holy, weihan to consecrate, G. weihen to consecrate, weihnachten Christmas: cf. F. viclime.] 1. A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a re
rite; a creature immolated, or made an offering of Led like a vrctim, to my denth I 'll go.
2. A person or living creature injured, destroyed, or sacrificed, in the pursuit of an object, in the gratification of a passion, at the hands of another person, from disease, accia victim of a defaulter a victim of the pestilence rage a victim of a defaniter; a victim of the pestilence
3. Hence, one who is duped, or cheated; a dupe; a gull as, the victim of a gambler, of a jest. Colloq.
(-iz/Yng). To make a victim of, esp. by deception; to dupe cheat. - vic'tlm-iz'a-ble (-iz' $\left.{ }^{\prime}-b^{\prime} l\right), a$. - vio'tim-1-za'

Vlc'tor (vǐk'tẽr), $n .$. [L. victor, fr. vincere, victum, to van quish; akin to AS. wīg war, battle, wīgend a warrior wigan to fight, OHG. wīgant a warrior, wigan to fight cel. vig battle, Goth. wewan to fight, ofr. No 1 fight fecht a fight. Cf. convince, evict, invincible, vanquish.] 1. The winner in a contest or in any struggle ; esp., one 2. A destroyer. Rare \& Poetic.
3. Vict
Syn.-
of skill

Syn.- VICTOR, CONQUEROR. A VICTOR is a winner in a test
of skill or strength; a conQUEROR has subdued or subjugated whatever lias opposed him ; as " "He] marched aviclor from the verdant field" (Pope); "ever .. victor at the
tilt and tournament " (Tennyson); In all these things we are more than conquevors through him that loved us" blood" (Shelley). See conQUER, victory.
Vic'tor, $a$. Victorious. "The victor Greeks." Pope.
Vic-to'ri-a (vik-tórī̀ $; 201$ ), $n$. [L., prop. victory Vic-to'ri-a (vik-tō'rī̀ $\dot{a} ; 201$ ), $n$. [L., prop., victory. See
victory.] 1. Fem, prop. name. F. Victoire (vēktwär') It. Vitloria (vèt-tô'rê-ä); G. Victoria (vèk-tō'rè-ä). 2. [NL.] Bot. A r
F. regia, $\mathrm{t} \mathbf{h} \mathrm{e}$


Victoria (V.regia)
a rim from 3 to
8 inches high; its immense rose-white flowers (12-18 inches across) open for
several successive
evenings. The
seeds are edible.
seeds are edible
Tbe plant is often
cultivated. Als
[7. c.], a plant of



signed for two passengers, with a raised seat in front for 4. Astron. See asteroid, Table
5. One of an American breed of medium-sized white hoge with a slightly dished face and very erect eals.
Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of, an order instituted by Queen Victoria (1862) in memory of the Prince Consort ber of ladies of the royal family of other European roya families, and of prominent families of the nobility and gen try of England. - $v$. blue. See DYE.
cotton crape.- $\mathbf{V}$ Crosk, a bronze $M$
for remarkable valor to


## cresol and used for coloring butter, Victoria Cross. liqueurs, etc. It is poisonous. - v .

liqueurs,
pigeon, a
See Victo
Vic-tórilan (vĭk-tōrř-ăn ; 201), a. 1. Of or pert. to Vic toria or Victorius ; specif., of or pert. to thie reign of Queen 2 victoria of England (1837-1901) ; as, the vetorain poets. 2. Of or pertaining to Victoria, Australia, named for Queen Victoria (1851). - Victortan bird cherry, the Australian one of the kurrajongs (Sterculia diversifolia) bottle tree spinach, an Australian aizoaceous climbing plant (Tetragonia implexicoma). - V. cabbage tree. = A USTRALIAN CABBAGE TREE. - V. cheesewood, the shrub Pittosporum Licolor. lasianthos). - V. Gothic, Arch., a style of building belong-
ing to the later Gothic Revival of Victoria's reign, specif. that combining French, Italian, and English elements with a free use of party-colored materials.- V. hedge hyn-
sop, any species of Pittosporum. - $\mathbf{V}$. laurel, the shruh sop any species of Pittosporwi.- V. laurel, the shruh
Putiosporum umiulatum. Its fragrait leaves yield an
essential oil, v. Hac, an ever essential oil,- V. Hac, an evergreen fabaceous twining
shrub (Hardenbergia monophy/(a), with racemose blue shrub (Harienbergia monophy/fa), with racemose blue
flowers and an aromatic root used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. - V. parsinip, the apiaceous plant Trachrmene berry, an Australian ericaceous prostrate shrub (Witisteinia
Vlo-to'ri-an, $n$. A person living during the reign of Queen vic-to'ría'tus (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ā'tŭs : 201), n. [L/] Rom. Antiq. 11 c. vic-to'ri-ate ( th)
 1. A woman's fur tippet with long ends. 2. [cap.] Eccl. A regular canon or Benedictine monk of Victor in Paris.

## 3. A kind of peach.

vic-tor ri-ous (vǐk-tō'rī-ŭs; 201), a. [L. victoriosus: cf. F victorieux. See victory.] 1. Having gained victory; being a victor; conquering; as, a victorious general or army.
2. Of, pertaining to, or symbolic of, victory. 2. Of, pertaining to, or symbolic of, victory.

- Vic-to'ri-ous-ly, adu. - vic-to'ri-ous-ness, $n$. A chemical element discovered by Crookes in 1898 , by A chemical element discovered by Crookes in 17 .
vic'to-ry (vik'tō-rĭ), n.; pl.-RIEs (-riz). [ME. victorie, L, victoria: of. OF. victorie, vitoire, F. victoire. See victor.] 1. The overcoming of an enemy in battle, or of an antag onist in any contest ; a gaining of the superiority in any struggle ; conquest; triumph; the opposite of defeat.

Death is swallowed up in vertoryt 1 Cor. xv. 5 .
be honorable to the arms, but shameful to the
Dolingbrohe. 2. [cap.] Rom. Relig. The goddess of victory, the person ified attribute of Jupiter Feretrius. See Jupiter, 1; Nike a Syn.- Victony, conquest, triumph. Victory implies the defeat of one's opponents, conquEsT, their subjugation; TRIUMPH, as here compared, denotes a brilliant or over
whelming victory or success: as, "that dishonest victor Whelming victory or success: as, that dishonest victory
at Cheronea" (Miton); stretch thy conquests over half
the kind " $P$ (Pope), "4 vitory, said Nelson the kind" " (Pope); "Yictor $\psi$, said Nelson, is not a name
strong enough for such a scene;' he called it a cunquest" strong enough for such a scene;' he called it a conques
(Southey); 'His [Wellington's] triumph will be sung.
 pl'tress (-trés), $n$. [victor + -ess. $]$ A female victor. Rare vict'ual (vit'll), $n$. [ME. vitaille, OF. vitaille. F. victuaille pl. victuailles, fr. L. victurlia, neut. pl. of victualis be longing to living or nourishment, fr. victus nourishment fr. vivere, victum, to live; akin to virus living. See vivid. 1. Food; specif, chiefly in pl., food for human beings, esp when prepared for eating; viands;- now chiefly Colloq.
or Dial. "Then had we plenty of vietuals." Jer. xliv. 17 "Lack of victual." 2. Grain of any kind. Scot.

Syn. - See Food.
vict'ual, $p, t$; - valed (-'ld) or -Ualled: - Ual-ING or -dal-
[Cf. OF. vifullier. See vict
LING (vit'pling; vǐt'lyng). [Cf. OF. vitaillier. See vict-
TAL, $n$. To supply with provisions for subsistence; to
ond, $n$.] To supply with provisions for subsistence; to
provide or store with food; as, to victual an army, a ship

| vi'count, vicounte. it vis- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Vict. $A b b r$. Vietoria. | vic'tor-ize |
| victailer. + victualer. | 矿. |
| vic'tim-ate, y . t. [L. victimatus, | victor metal. A no |
| p. p. of rictimare to sacrifice.] | alloy of copper (49, |
| To sacrifice ; immolate. Ohs. |  |
| vic'tim-ate.n. A victim. Obs | minium (0.11), and |
| vic'tim-hood. See-hood. | victoar, victoure. + VICl |
| Vic'tim-iz'er (-iz'er), $n$. One | $\checkmark$ |
| ictimizes, as a swindler. | A vietress. Oh |
| c'tor, $n$. [L. pretor, nitor | vic ${ }^{\text {ctrix (-triks), }}$ |
| hasket maker. Obs. |  |
| tor, $v . i$. Toact as victor $R$. |  |
| चie'tor-are ${ }^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{vyk}^{\prime}\right.$ ter-âr'), n. See | pla'cu-1t, |

vict'ual (vit'l), v. i. Rare, a To eat; feed. b To supply vict'ual-er, vict'ual-Ier(v̌̌t'l-ẽr; v̌t'1ẽr), n. [OF.vitaillier, uals or provisions; specif., oue who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern keeper; innkeeper.
2. A vessel employed to carry provisious, usually for mili3. One who deals in provision ship.
3. One who deals in grain; a corn factor, Scot.
vict'ual-ing, vict'ual-ling(vit'I-Ing; vit'ľng $)$, pr. $\&$ pb . Vict'ual-ing, vict'ual-ling (vit'"l-Ing; vit'lŭng), p. pr.\&evb. to the customs department, of bonded or drawback goods shipped for use as stores on a voyage. Eng. - v. house, an
eating house.- v. note, Now. in the British navy, a paymas-
ter's order authorizing the ship's steward to give a seaman ter's order authorizing the slip's steward to give a seaman
 Vict'uals Breth'ren or Broth ers (vit' ${ }^{\prime}$ iz). Hist. Members of a privateering organization formed under the patrouage
of the Hanseatic League in its war with Waldemar IV, king (13+1-75) of Denmark. When peace was restored, they, thongh soon ceasing to exist as a federation, became
freeboters in the North and Baltic Seas and continued freebootersin the North and Baltic seas and continued
such until suppressed near the end of the 15th century.
 II $\mathbf{v i} /{ }^{\prime} d e$ (vi'dée, inuperative sing. of L. videre, to see; - used to direct attention or refer; as: wi'de an'te, see before;
w/de au'pra, see above; vi'dc in'fra, see below; wide post, see after this ; quod vi'de, which see.
$\|$ vi-del'i-cet ( $\mathrm{vin}^{\prime}$-dèli-sét), adv. [L., contr. fr. videre licet,
lit., it is easy to see, one may or can see.] To wit; namely; Lit., it is easy to see, one may or can see.] To wit; namely;
-often abbreviated to viz.
 Italian amatomist Guidi Guido, Latinized Vidius ( $¢ 1500-69$ ).
Vidian nerve, Anot. a nerve formed by the union of a branch from the geaticulate ganglion of the facial nerve and one
 from the carotid plexus.
with a branch the vidian artery of the internal maxillary
artery, through a canal (the Vidan canal) in the sphenoid artery, through a canal (the Vidan canal) in
bone, and joins the sphenopalatine ganglion.
 vid'u-ate (vid'u-àt), $n$. [L. vidualus widowhood.] Eccl. Office or position of widow ; also, the order of widows. vie (vi), v. i. ; vied (vid) ; vi'INa (vílng). [ME, vien, shortened fr. envien, OF. envier to invite, to challenge, a word used in gambling, L. invitare to invite; orig. uncert.
Cf. Invite, envy to vie.] 1. To stake a sum on a hand of Cf. invite, envy to vie.] 1. To stake a sum on a hand of
cards, as in the old game of gleek. See aevie. Obs. 2. Io strive for superionity; to contend; to
effort, as in a race, contest, or competition. effort, as in a race, contest, or competition.
While Waterloo with Canue's carnage $\qquad$ Byron. Syn.- See emulate.
vie, $v . t$. To stake; wager. Obs. $\quad$ B. Jonsom. vie, v. t. To stake; wager. Obs. B. Jonson.
2. Todo or produce insemulation or competition; to bandy.
Obs. or R. "To tie wisdom with his Parliament." Milton. vie, $n$. A contest for superiority; competition; rivalry; also, a challenge, wager. Obs. or $R$. J. Fletcier.
Vi-nn'na ( ( $\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{e} \mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ ' $i$ ), $n$. A city of Austria-Hungary. Vi-en'na (ve-en'(i), $\%$. A city of Austria-Hungary.
Vienna bread, orij., a kind of light, crusty bread nisually in
the forme of rolls, made in Vienna, with well-seasoned the form of rolls, made in Vienna, with well-seasoned
Hungarian tour and plenty of yeast, baked quickly in a
hot oven containing steam; by extension, bread made elsehot oven containing steam; by extension, bread made else-
where in a sinilar way.-. . canstic, Vienna paste, -V.
 Hime, Vienna white- V. opening. See 1st chess, 1 .-V. Vaste, caustic potash and quicklime;-called also Viemna coustic. V1'en-nese' (vée $\left.\check{e}-n \bar{e} \bar{z}^{\prime} ;-n \bar{e} s^{\prime}\right)$, a. Of or pert. to Vienna or



Vlew (vū), $n$. [OF. veiue, F. vue, fr. OF. veoir to see, p. p. INTERYIEw, p. p. vu, fr. L. videre to see. See vision; cf beholding, inspection by the eye $;$ sight; look; survey.
Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer wew. Miltom 2. Mental survey; intellectual perception or examination as, a just vipw of the anguments or facts in a case.
3. Power of seeing, either physically or mentally ; reach or range of sight; extent of prospect.
4. That which is seen or beheld; sight presented to the natural or intellectual eye ; scene; prospect.
distance lends enchuntment to the? 5. The pictorial representation of a scene : a sketch, either drawn or painted; as, a fine view of Lake George
6. Mode of looking at anything; esp., manner of regarding any subject of thought; conception; opinion ; judgment 7. That which is looked towards, or kentin.
. Th a digh as an ob No man sets himself about anything but up.
8. Appearance; show; aspect. Obs litigated premises or some object, as a corpse, involved iu a litigation in view of, in regard to ; in consideration of.- on $\mathbf{v}$, on ex Emg. Laz. See frankiledoe. behold; esp., to look at with attention, or to examine; to examine with the eye ; to inspect; explore. Shak
2. To survey or examine mentally; to consider; as, to verc the subject in all its aspects.
view, v. $i$. To look; examme. Rare.
view, v. i. To look; examine. Rare.
view er (vurer), $n$. One that views; specif.: a One who an inspector; as: $L a w$, a person appointed to inspect highways, fences, or the like, and to report on the same c The superintendent of a coal mine. Dial. Eng. same view'less, a. Not perceivable by the eje ; invisible; un
seen. "Vipuless winds." Shak. - view'less-ly, adx. view'y (v̄̄ॅí), a. Colloq. 1. Having peculiar riews; fan ciful; vistonary; mipractical; as, a vielly person.
2. Spectacular; pleasing to the eye or the imagination. A government intent on showy absurdities and menc/ enter
prisea rather than solid work.
$L$ omuth S.ectutor vi-ges/i-mal (vi-iěs/i-măl), a. [L. viqesimus twentieth,
vigintitwenty.] 1. Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties or twenty parts; proceeding by twenties. vig'il (vijalin vicenary b.
vig'il (vǐj 11$), n$. [ME. vigile, OF vicpile, vegile, L. vigilia,
fr. vigil awake, watchful r. rigil awake, watchful, akin to tifere to be vigorous, regere to rouse, excite, to be active, and prob. to fer whe.
See wake, v. $i$. ; cf. reveille, surveillance, vegetable, See wake, v.i.; cf. reveille, surveillance, vegetable,
vigor.] 1. Act of keeping awake, or state of being awake, at times when Act on iseping anake, necded; wakefulnese sieeplessness ; as, sick-room vigjus.
2. Hence, a watching; watch ; wakeful attention
3. Devot
. Devotional watching; hence, ph., evening or nocturna 4. Eccl. a Orig., the watch kept on the night before a feast, spent in prayer or other devotions. This exereise having degenerated, the custom was abandoned about the 12 th century (cf. 4th wake, $n, 3$ ). b Later, the eve of a feast; esp., an eve which is a fast. If the eve of a feast is Sunday, the vigil or fast day is kept on the prior Saturday. 5. A religious service on the eve of a feast. Chaucer vig'l-lance (-1-Muns), $n$. [L. vigilautiat: cf. F. vigilance.] 1. Wakefulness ; sleeplessness ; insomnia.
2. Quality or state of being vigilant; watchfulness in respect of danger or hazard; caution; circumspection. 3. A guard; watch. Obs. \& R.
vigilance committee. A volunteer committee of citizens for the oversight and protection of any iiterest, esp. one when the to suppress and punish crime summarily, as vig'i-lant (-lănt), er. [L. vigilons, -antis, p. pr. of vigilare
to watch, fr. vigil awake: cf. F. vigilani. See vigil.] Alertly watchful as one keeping vigil; circumspect; alert attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety• as, a vigilant treasurer; a vigilant sentimel.
Syn. - Wakeful, attentive, observant, circumspect, can
tious, wary. - Vigllant, watchrul, ALERT, agog. WATCH-


Watchfulness; as, "the five ratchful senses" (Millon) watchful to betray" (Dryden); "'Be sober, be tigilant because your adversary the Devil. . . walketh about, seek ing whom he may devour" (1 Pet. v. 8); As through dreans. " some mystic hint accosts the figilant" (Emer
son) ; cf. "Nelson's. . perpetual and all-observing vigi lance" (Southey). Alert implies wide-awake and active watchfulness or attention; AGOG (a familiar and humorous word) suggests eager readiness; as, "not only wotchful in the night, but aler in the drowsy afternoon" (W. Pater) (Scott) "'[Herbert's] poens are... vivid with alertness
of eye " (Atheneuun); "Are you ready?. . More than ready, alert" (Lautor), "all ugog to dash through thick

 Vig'na (vı̆g'ní), $n$. [NL., after Domenico Vigna, Italian botanist.] Bot. A genus of fabaceous vines or erect herbs of warm or tropical regions, laving trifoliolate leaves and yellowish or purplish flowers witil an suricled vexillum. The pod is hette ${ }^{\prime}($ vin-yett $; 977)$. Finenstis is the cowpea. vi-gnette ${ }^{\prime}$ (vin-yět'; 2-7), n. [F. vignette, fr. qighe a vine.
See vine ; cf. vinetre. $]$ 1. orig., a rumming ornament of See vine; cf. vinetre.
vine leaves, tendrils, etc., as urig., in decoration
2. Hence, now : a A relatively small decorative design or illustration of any kind put on or just before the title-page, at the beginning or end of a chapter, etc., of a manuscript or book. D Hence, as such pictures are often without a defi nite bounding line, any picture, as an engri ving, a photorounding ground or the umprinted payer
3. In general, a picture, illustration, or depiction in words, esp. one of a small or dainty kind.
vi-gnetté, v. i.; VI-GNET'TED (-yět'éd) ; vi-GNET'TING (-yetr ling). To finish as a vignette; to make a vignette of.
vi-gnet'ter (vMn-yet'ér), n.
l. A maker of vignettes.
vi-gnet'ter (vin-yet'er), $n$. I. A maker of vignettes.
2. Photoy. A device for vignetting, as a screen with an aperture the edges of which insensibly become opaque. frig'or, vig'our (vǐg'êr), $n$. [ME. vigour, vigor, L. vigor rifupur. See viam.] 1. Active strength or force of body or mind; capacity for exertion, physical, intellectual, or moral ; effective entrgy or power; strength; potency. 2. Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action; as, a plant grows with vigor
vig'or, vig'our, v. $t$. To invigorate. Obs. Feltham vig'or-ite (-it), $n$. †L. vigor strength.] A blasting explo
 ous; energetic , with energy; - used as a direction. F. vigourevt (vighr-us), a. ME. vy/gorows; cf. OF. vigoros, of physical or mental strengti or active foree; strong lusty; robust; as, a viforous youth; a vigorous plant.
2. Exhibiting strength, either of body or nind ; power ful ; strong; forcible ; energetic ; as, vigorous exertions Syn.- Strong, powerful, potent, forcible, effective cacious: zealous, vehement eaper - Vigorous energetic strenuous. Vigonocs implies fullness of active strength or force; ENERGETIC connotes less reser ve force than vigot
ous, and often suggests a somewhat bustling activity ous, and often suggests a somewhat busthing activity
sTrenvous implies zealous, often urgent and pushing, ac tivity; as, "The remainder [of the poem] is rigorous, direct, and enthusiastic" (Landor); "to be counted among love bondage more than liberty - bondage with ease than - vig'or-ous-ly, adv. - vig'or-ous-ness, $n$
vi-ha'ra (vè-härrà), $n$. [Skr. vihära.] In ancient India, a pleasure garden, esp. the precincts and grounds of temples and monasteries devoted to the Buddlist and Jain reli-
 winngr, perf. akin to 1cel. wig a fight, battle, l. vincere to conquer. Cf. Victor. One belonging to the pirate crew from among the Northmen who plundered the coasts of with seaking. "The Heal king was a nian connected with a royal race, either of the small kings of the countrre, or of the Hagra
ger family, and who by
 v/'la-yet' (vè'lä-yět'), n. [Turk. vilāyel, fr. Ar. wilāyat.]

| igilance. Rare. | about $210 \%$ of wool or $w$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $g^{\prime} 1$-1ate, $n$. Vigilance. Obs. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { about 20/ of woolorw } \\ & \text { vi-gone (ve gon'), } \end{aligned}$ |
| gl-la'te et 0-ra |  |
|  |  |
| Hlly.n. [L. vagilia.] Yigil. Obs, |  |
| gln-tiv'l-rate ( $\mathrm{y}^{\prime} \mathrm{j}$ Yn-tI $\mathrm{v}^{\prime}$. |  |
| att, $n$. [L. viguntiviatus, the | Vicuna 1 |
| ice of the vigmivor (fr, wi- |  |
| intitwenty + vir a man).] The |  |
| of | tain salve for treati |
| vermment consisting of twen- | vigore. + Figure. |
| ty men ; their oftice. Obs. or $R$. | vig |
| glat | Vf'or-less. \%. See |
| gne. | V1'go's |
| 'gre-ron | oxide |
| - |  |
| grower | vig |
|  |  |
| g). photog. A gla |  |
| ed in printing vignettes. |  |
| vignetting mask. photog. A |  |
|  |  |
| in printing vig | vikede, vikkid |
| vi-gnet'tist (vyn Yignetter, 2. |  |
| nin (vY¢'nYn). $n$. |  |
| A.] Chem. A glo |  |
| racteristic of the c | practices or cha |
| iuna, syn. Dolichos, simensis) | vikings. |
| gnotble (vt-nyd'h'), n. [F. | ma'dit |
|  |  |
| gnoles' rail | ${ }_{17 \prime}$ |
| ter C. B. Vot | vil. + |
| necr, who introduced it into | vil $A b b r$. Villa |
| Europe.] The T, or flange, rail. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| vignour, $m$. [0F. vign(e)our, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | v1 |
| vinedrebser. Obs. [= vicus̃a. |  |
|  |  |
|  | vilarde, $n$. [F. vieillard.] |

One of the chief administrative divisions or provinces of
 [ME. vil
e.] 1. Of Fi vil, from L. vilis cheap, worthless, vile, bas
small account; low; meau; worthless; base.
The inhabitants account gold but as a vile thing. Abp. Abbot 2. Morally contaminated; befouled by or as if by sin; morally base or impure ; wicked; evil; sinful.
3. Hence, unclean ; filthy; repulsive; odious; -often used interjectionally to ex press abhorrence, disgust, etc. evil or hurtiul meaning. Obs. or Colloq. "Divided the viser with a vile dynt." ${ }^{\circ}$ Destr. of Troy. Syn, See base.
 defaming; abuse.
 vilis vile + E. -fy; cf. L. vilificare to esteem of

1. To make vile; debase ; degrade. Rare.
When themselves they vilified
2. To degrade or ungoverned appetite. to defame; traduce. $\begin{array}{r}\text { Milton. }\end{array}$ Many passions dippose us to depress and vilive the mertio of 3. To treat as vile or despicable; to despise. Obs. Syn. - Traduce, calumniate, upbraid, asperse. Beau. \& Flify, Revile. To vilify is to defame or traduce, to Revile, to reas, "With a malignant insanity, we oppose the measures, object is our own peace and prosperity "(Burke); "They that passed by reviled him, wagging their heade" (Matl. Fliviv, $v, i$. To utter or publish slander.
 value: :cf. F. vilipender. $]$ To hold or express a low opinion of; to depreciate; slight; despise. Longfellow.
vily vil'spend, $v . i$ To be disparaging or depreciatory.
vill (vil), $n$. OF . ville, vile, a village, town, F:ville a town, city. See villa.] A village. Now Chiefly Hist.
vil'la (v1l'áa), n. LL. villa, LL. also village, dim
 viluain.] 1. Early Eng. Hist. A village. vill, village, 2. Orig., a country property; as, Cicero had a villa at Baix; hence, a somewhat pretentious rural or suburban residilage ( $\left.-\frac{1}{a} \mathrm{j}\right)$ placed in extensive grounds.
try house or villa. [F., fr. L. villaticus belonging to a counEng. Hisl. A tract of land with some houses, forming a unit for purposes of national police and taxation. This tract corresponded to the present civil parish (see parish, 1 a). These villages were of two types: the one, now sometimes in the midst of its fields; the other having houses scattered in small clusters, or hamlets. The first type was characteristic of the easterm part of England, and the second of the western part, where celtic arrangements were not ried widely (as in the civil parishes of the i9th century), there being a hundred or more households in some and only a dozen or less in others.
sions is not yet known.
y small aggregation of houses in the country, being in general less in number than in a town or city States, such a collection incorporated as a municipality and governed by a board of three or more trustees and a presi-
dent, locally elected, and having a treasurer, clerk, collecdent, locally elected, and having a treasurer, clerk, collector, and street commissioner. b Any of various territorial
divisions incorporated as "villages" under statutory audivisions incorporated as "villages" under statutory au-
thority, as under various civil codes in the United States, thority, as under various civil codes in the United States,
in the Province of Quebec, etc., or officiaily or conventionin the Province of Que
vlliage community. A primitive organized agricultural community. The term village conmunity varies with the
historical theories of the writers using it. About the middie of the 19th century it was used to designate the free, autonomous, communistic group unit which in the mark
system was considered to be the political unit at the base system was considered to be the political unit at the base
of modern states, and which was believed by the followers
of that theory to be represented in the early self-dependent agricultural communities of England, Germany (the mar(i). India, Russia (the mir), etc. Later writers yary in it altogether, varying in the interpretation of the estabit altogether, varying in the interpretation of the
lished facts. Cf. Theek-FIELD system ; 2 d MARK, 2 .
villag-er (- -a-jẽr), $n$. An inhabitant of a village.

vilein, F. vilain, LL. villanus, fr. villa a village, L. villa a farm, country house. See villa.] 1. Orig., apparently,
any free common villager or village peasant of any of the





classes lower in rank than the thegn, as enumerated in the a free peasant of a closs lower than a sokemaicted sense in rank than the cotters and bordars (and colliberts). These peasant freemen appear to have had a wergild of 200 Saxon shillings (£4) and a manbote of 30 shillings, to have had property rights in both real and personal property, and
not to have been adscript to the soil. Later, by about of unfree peasants, or serfs, who as regards their lord were slaves, but were free in their legal relations with respect
to all others. They appear to have had no rights against the all others. They appear to have had no rights against removed from their lands at will. From this status they gradually improved in condition, becoming the free peasantry of later days, their precarious tenure of land gener-
ally developing into the customary copyhold tenures (see copyнond). It was formerly erroneously supposed that villein regardunt designated a peasant adscript to the soil, and villein in gross an absolute slave (see rezoardant, $a, 1$ )
3. A baseborn or clownish person; a boor. Ols or $R$. Pour the blood of the villain in one basin, and the blood of the
gentleman in another, what difference aliall there be proved?
4. One capable or guilty of great crimes; a deliberate scoundrel ; a knave; rascal;-often used playfully without evil implication; as, the little villain has stolen my hat. villain (vil'in), a. [F. vilain.] Pare. a Of, pert. to, or composed of, villains, or villeins. b Befitting a villain as: (1) Clownish; loutish. (2) Wicked; scoundrelly; das
VIl'lain-ous (-ǔs), a. [Cf. OF. vileneas.] 1. Befitting a villain, or scoundrel ; proceeding from, or revealing, great depravity ; evil ; as, a villainous assault.
5. Mean; bad; wretched; vile; as, villainous weather; a villainous jargon. "Villainous saltpeter."
 nye, vilente, F. vitenie, OF. also vilanie, vileinie. See vil Lain, $n$. 1 . State of being a serf; serfdom. obs.
6. Quality or state of being villainous, or evil ; extreme depravity or wickedness; as, the villainy of a seducer. 3. Abusive, discourteous, or foul speech. obs.
7. Discourteous conduct ; boorishoness. Obs.
8. A villainous ant; a deed of deep depravity; a crime. VIl/lan-ci'co (vel'yän-thé'kō), $n$. [Sp., fr. villano rustic.] the madrigal, popular in Spain in the 15th century. Also a motet, the melodies of such songs often being worked into contrapuatal pieces.
V11/la-nel'la (vil'á-nél $\dot{a})$ ), n.; pl. -NELLE (- $\bar{e})$. [1t., prop. fem. dim. See villain.] Music. a An old rustic dance, accompanied with singing. $b$ An Italian rustic part song,
unaccompanied and in free form, an early type of the unaccompanied and in free form, an early type of the stricter canzonet and madriga.
 in a French verse form, typically of nineteen lines running on but two rimes, and in six stanzas, five of three lines, repeated in alternation as the last line of stanza two to five and as the last two lines of the poem. Cf yas two to vil'lar ( $\mathrm{vI}^{\prime} \dot{d} \mathrm{r}$ ), $a$. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a vill. vil-lat'ic (vǐ-lat'ik), a. [L. villaticus of a country house. See village.] Of or pert. to a farm or a village; rural.
villeln (v1fin), $n$. Eng. Feudal Lau. One of a class of feudal tenants. See villain, 1.
villen-age (vilten-aj), n. [OF. villenage, vilenage. See on the terms by which a villein held of his lord; tenure at the will of the lord by villein services. v1l11-form ( -1 -fôrm), $a$. [villus + form or appearance of villi; like the pile of velvet, eithe hard or soft; as, the teeth of perche are villiform. vil-los'I-ty (vî-los/T-tř), $n$. 1 . State of being villous.
9. Bot. A coating of 2. Bot. A coating of long, slender hairs.
 det.] 1. Covered with fine lairs, or a woolly substance ; shaggy with soft hairs; nappy
with soft and not matted hairs.
10. Annt. Furnished, or clothed, with villi.
villus (-us), n.; pl. villi ( $-\bar{i}$ ). [L., shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.] 1. Anat. \& Embryol. A smali slender vascular process; esp.: a One of the mimnte fingerlike processes which more or less thickly cover and give a velvety appearance to the surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine (including that of the valvula conniventes) and serve in the absorption of nutriment. Each has a central, blindly ending, lacteal surrounded by blood capilaries, and is cov-

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| la-nette' |  |
| m. of rilte.] A | Vl'lodd (vil'oid), a. [rilus + |
| lan- | - |
| er. | of |
|  | vil'lose (vyl'ö |
| ous-ly, etc. Vars. of vilil | vim |
|  |  |
| layet. |  |
| 11-leg'g | a. |
|  |  |
| ilia; |  |
|  |  |
| lei |  |
|  | Vily miry Vilely Ohs. |
|  |  |
| let |  |
| ment held by villein tenure. | Rome. Sces |
| vil'len-ous. $\dagger$ vidiainors. |  |
| vil'li. $n, \ldots$, of of vilues. fac | $\\|$ vin (vax |
| vi1/1-a'co. $\mathrm{Vll}^{\prime \prime 1}-\mathrm{a}$ 'go + y | vin'age (v? |
| $\mathrm{i1} \cdot \mathrm{c}$ | Anfold indirect tax on wine. |
|  |  |
| n. 7 | ${ }^{1}$ v/nai |
|  |  |
| muster or owner of a mand |  |
| 'lir-age. | vi |
| 111-plae'en- |  |
| ën-tă $\mathrm{Y}-\ddot{t}), n, p 7$. [NL.] Zoill. |  |
| of mammals $]$ | [F. rinaige vin |
| us | bling |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | V1-na'li-a ( <br> See JUPITE |

the surface of the chorion of the developing egg or blastodermic vesicle of most mammals. Over parts of the surface these villi become vascular and help to form the placenta
2. pl. Fine straight hairs on plants like the vim (vYm), $n$. [L., accusative of $v i s$ strength.] Euerueti or active power ; iorce ; energy ; spirit; vigor. Collog vi-ma'na (vè-mä́nà), u. [Skr. vimāna.] Indian Arch A pyramidal tower, roofing the central shrine of a Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, or Brahminic temple. Cf. Gopura, sikhra. Vi'men (vi'mén), n.; L. pl. vimina (vimín-ná). [L., a twig.] Bon. A
vim/1-nal (vim/1-năl), a. [L. viminalis pertaining to osiers, fr. vimen a pliant twig, osier.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or producing, twigs.
 a Aus; - trom its slender stalks and leaves.] Bot. A genus
of abaceous plants. The only species, $V$. denu data, is a leatless broomlike shrub haviug small orange
yellow flowers with a broad vexillum and connate keel pet yellow flowers with a broad vexillum and connate keel pet
als; the pod is 1 -seeded. It is known as the savem vi-min'e-ous (vímin't pliant twig.] 1. Of or pertaining to twigs; , woven of pli2. Bot. Of or producing long slender twigs or shoots. Vina (vérnä), $n$. [Hind. \& Skr. vīnā.] Music. An ancient Hindu instrument
 It has a long bam. boo finger board
with movable frets and a gourd reso-
nator at each end, over which are seven metal strings.
Vi-na'ceons (vīnā'shü̆s), $a$. [L. vinaceus. See vine.]

1. Pertaining to 1. Pertaining to, or like, wine or grapes.

1n'a-con'ic (vIn' $\dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{k} \varnothing n^{\prime} \mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{k}}$ ) or red wine
 nylmalonsäure, its older name + itaconをäure, with which it ing to or designating a white crystalline dibasic acid $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{4}\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}\right)_{2}$, derived from trimetliylene and prepared in directly from ethylene bromide and malonic acid. It was formerly regarded as a vinyl derivative.
ln'al-gretté' (vin'à-grět'), $n$. [F., fr. vinaigre vinegar.]

1. Cookery. A sauce, made of vinegar, oil, and other in gredients, used esp. on cold meats.
2. A small box, usually of silver
3. A small box, usually of silver or gold, with inner per-
forated cover, for holding aromatic vinepar in espengren smelling salts, or other pungent smelliug drug a sponge smelling salts, or other pungent smelliug drug.
chair, nade Vi-nasse' (vǐ-näs'), n. [F.] The residual liquid from the distillation of alcoholic liquors; specif., that remaining from the fermentation and distillation of beet-sugar mo lasses, valuable as yielding potassium salts, ammonia, etc.
Vin'ca $\left(\mathrm{VIT}^{\prime} \mathrm{k} \dot{a}\right), n . \quad[\mathrm{NL} .$, fr. L. percinca, vinca pervinca, Vin'ca (v11)ka), n. LNL., fr. L. pervinca, vinea pervinca periwinkle.] Bot. A small genus of apocynaceous plants the periwinkles, natives of the Old World. They are herbs, woody at the base, having solitary axillary tlowers, usually of handsome colors. The stigma is plumose. $V$ major and
$\boldsymbol{V}$ minor are cultivated, and have become naturalized in many parts of the United States. See 2d Periwinkle.
Vin-con'tian (vin-sěn'shan ), $a$. Of or pert. to Vincent de Paul, esp. founded by him, or having him as patron saint. Tin-cen'tlan, n. R. C. Ch. a One of the "Congregation of the Priests of the Mission," founded by St. Vincent d Panl in 1624 and devoted to conducting missions; a Laza rist. b a meniber of a sisterhood, founded by St. Vincent
de Paul in 1634 , for nursing the sick ; a Sister, or Daughter, of Charity; a Sister of St. Vincent. a A meniber of a lay society for poor relief, founded at Paris in 1833 and having Vin'ce-tox'l-cum (vIn'sè-tok's'sI-kum), $n$. [NL.; L. vin cere to conquer + loxicum poison. See тoxic.] 1. Bot. A large genus of chiefly tropical American asclepiadaceous
vines, having cordate leaves and large purple or greenish vines, having cordate leaves and large purple or greenish
cymose flowers, the corolla rotate and 5 -parted, with an cymose flowers, the
entire or lobed crown.
entire or lobed crown.
4. [l. c.] Pharm. The root of swallowwort (Cynanchum fn'cl-blo (v), formerly esteemed as a counterpoison
quish, conquer. See victor.] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable ; as, not vincible in spirit.
vinclble Ignorance, Theol., ignorance within one's control
and for which, the rcfore, one is responsible before God. vin'ci-bil'thy (-brif-tr), vin'ci-ble-ness $n$ god - Vincil-bili-ty (-briľ-tr), vin'ci-blep-ness, $n$.
vin'cu-lum (vin'ku-lŭm), n.; L. pl. -LA ( $(-1 \dot{a})$. [L., in pincire, vinctum, to bind.] 1. A bond of union; a tie. more members of a compound quantity, equiv. to pare theses or brackets about them, as $a-b-c=a-(b-c)$

|  ruk.] of or pert. to wine. Obs. vi-ma'ta (vt-nä́tí), $n$. An Ital- <br>  vanhatico.] The coarse, darkcolored wood of the Eate Indian lauraceons tree Persea indica. vi'na-to'ri-an (vi'n $\dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{t}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ry}-\bar{\alpha} n \mathrm{n}$ ), charge of vines. 1 Pertaining to <br>  plt $\alpha$-k $\dot{a}$, $n$. See Tripitaka. Vin'cent (vin'sint).a. [IL rin- cems, -entis. conquering. Victorious. Obs. <br> Vin'cent (vynfs $\because n t$ ), $n$. [1 vincens,y. Dr of rincre to conquer: cf. F. Vincent, perh. for earlier Vincenz, indicating a L. Vincentius. Cf. victor a conquerprop. name. l. Vincens (vin'- <br>  <br>  Vicrnte (Vた-sén ${ }^{\prime}$ tā); G. Vincenz (vYn'tsěnts). <br>  The Duke of Vienna in Shakeure." He commits his sovereignty to Angelo, under pretext of a distant journey, and, disguised in a monk's hood, observes his | people and his deputy's admin istation. Sce Anielo. <br> Hin'cet $a^{\prime}$ mor pa'tri-a. [LL.] Love of country will preval. <br>  An amorphous elncoside in white swallowwort root (Cy. nanchunt rinceforicum). <br>  (11 1-tzab). [L.] ] ruth conquers all things. <br> vind clit qui pa'ta-tur (pat'Y dures. [L.] lie conquers who en <br> i\| Vin'cit quise rin'cit. [l.] He <br>  rinctura, fr. vincive, rinctum, to bind.] A binding. Ohs. <br>  [are Tinchiotus To bind. Reve. pincu- <br>  bond of marriage. (vanovish Fin'cua (vin kưs). Sect. var. of Vin'cy, Ros'a-mond ( $\mathrm{VIn}^{\prime} \mathrm{BI}^{\prime}$ ). See Lydgate, Doctor. Findage. + YeNDAGR. Vinde. ${ }^{+}$Finn. <br> Vin-dermi-al (YYn-dermy $-a l$ ), $a$. $[$ L. vindemialis, fr. vindemio a vintage. See vintace. of or pertaining to a vintage. Rare. vin-de'mitate $(-\bar{E} t), v . i$. . h . vin |
| :---: | :---: |

3. Anal. A uniting band or bundle of fibers; franum ; 3. Anal. A uniting band or bunde of thers; franum; vin'di-ca-ble (vin' ${ }^{\prime}$ dY-k $\left.\dot{\alpha}-b^{\prime}\right]$ ), $a$. Capable of being vindi-
 CATING (-kāting). [L. vindicatus, p. p. of vindicare to lay claim to, defend, avenge. See venaeance.] 1. To lay claim to ; to assert a right to ; to claim; Rare. Pope.
4. Roman \& Civil Law. To assert one's legal right to (a 2. Roman
thing) ; to recover by legal process
thing) ; to recover by legal process.
5. To defend or secure against assault of any kind; to maintain ; defend. Obs. or $R$.
6. To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; to free from all suspicion of wrong, dishonor, invalidity, or the like; to sustain; jus-
tify; as, to vindicate one's honor ; to vinticate a claim, tify; as, to vindicate one's honor; to vindicate a claim,
right, or title; to vindictete an offial or an ofticial act. 5. To avenge; punish. Obs. $\quad$ Bacon. Syn.-Deferd, maintain, assert, claim; absolve, excuse,
excuipate, exonerate. - VINDICATr, Justiry. To, JUsTiFY,
ashere compared (see Justify) isesp, to maintain the riglit, as here compared (see Justify), isesp. to maintain the riglit,
justice, or propriety of something, and may or may not suggest an attitude of defense or apology ; vindicate commony carries more definitely the mplical on successful defense, as against some charge, denial or censure; as,
"Her thought was trying to justijy her delight in the colors by merging them in her mystic religious joy" (G. Eliot); "So does he vindicate Pompilia's fame" (R, Bounning); ways of God to men" (Millon); "Laugh where we must,
be candid where we can; but vindicate the ways of God to man "(Pope). See assert, Exculpate, ExCUSE.
vin'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭnn), $n$. [LL. vindicatio a laying claim, vindicated, specif., defense ; justification against denial or censure; as, the vindication of one's honor.
 F. vindicatif. Cf. vindicive.] 1. Tending to, or in2. Obs. a Revengeful; vindictive. $b$ Punitive.
7. Obs. a Revengeful; vindictive. b Punitive.

- vin-dic'a-tive-ly, adv.- Vn-dic'a-tive-ness, $n$.

Tin'di-ca-to-ry (vYn'di-k $\dot{a}$-tod-rl), a. 1. Tending or serving
to vindicate; of or pert. to the act of vindicating ; specif., justificatory; ; vindicative.
. Inflicting punishment; avenging; punitive. Obs. or $R$. Vin-dic'tive (vin-drk'tiv), a. [For vindicative, confused with L. vindicta revenge, punishment, fr. vindicare to vin-
dicate. See vindicate; cf. Vindicative.] 1. Disposed to dicate. See vindicate; cf. Vindicative.] 1. Disposed to revenge; prompted or charactcrized by reveng
tory; as, a vindicive spirit, punishment, man.
2. Punitive. Obs. or Archiric.

Syn.-Vindictive, revengerul are often interchangeable;
but Revengepul is cominonly the stronger ter but revengepul is commonly the stronger term, as, "enge came his way, it might as well be good " (Stevenson); You know his nature, that he's revenotefuc, and I know his
sword hath a sharp edge" (Shak.). See anver, REquITAL. vindictive damages. See exemplary damages.
vin-di $\mathbf{c}^{\prime}$ tive-ly, adv.- vin-dio'tive-ness, $n$.
vine (vin), $n$. [F. vigne, L. vinea a vineyard, vine, fr. viVine (vin), $n$. [F. vigne, L. vinea a vineyard, vine, fr. vi-
neus of or belonging to wine, vinum wine, grapes. See WINE ; cf. vignette. I 1. A grapevine.
2. Any plant whose stem requires su
2. Any plant whose stem requires support, and which along the ground; as, a squash vine; a honeysuckle vine. Also, the stem of such plant. Cf. CLimber a.
And one went out into the ficld to gather herbs, and found a
wild vine and gathered thereof wild gourds. 2 Kings iv. 39 .
vine of Sodom, a Wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds. 2 Kings iv. 39.
vine of Sodom, a plant mentioned in the Bible (Deut. xxxii.
32 ), now thourht to be identical with the apple of Sodom. 32), now thought to be identical with the apple of Sodom.
FIne, v. i.; vingd (vind); vin'ing (vinTng). To form a vine; to grow after the manner of a vine.
vine beetle. Any of several beetles injer
Vine beetle. Any of several beetles injurious to the leaves
or branches of the grapevine. Among the more important or branches of the grapevine. Among the more important
are the grapevine fidia (see FidiA), spotted pelidnota, vine
flea beetle Halice chalybea), rose beetle, vine borer, and
 ghypter sesostris, a small reddish
brown weevil (called also vine
brown weevil (called also vine Vine Borer (Sinnorylon hasi-
weevil), which produces knotlike lare). a Larva; $b$ Pupa galls on the branches. $b$ A clear- $c$ Imago.
wing moth (Mfmythrus polistiformis), whose larva bores
in the roots of the grapevine and is often destructive. in the roots of the grapevine and is often destructive.
vine'dress'er (vin'drés'err), $n$. One who cultivates, prune
 sour liquid used as a condiment, or as a preservative, and

obtained by the fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids, as wine, cider, or beer. Vinegar may be made, as cider vine gar usually is, by keeping the liquid in a warm place in The orleans process for wine vinegar is continuous, wine being vadded in installments to vinegar in a large oak cask Tnegar process the liquid, which is allowed to trickle
slowly over shavings or other porous material piaced in slowly over shavings or other porous material piaced in a
tall vat, collects at the bottom as vinegar. This process is usually employed for malt, beer, and spirit vinegar. The which it ordinarily contains three to nine per cent, though the so-called vinegar essence, or double vinegar, made from spirits, contains as high as fourteen per cent. Wine vinehas a highly valued aroma. Cider vinegar is brownish, con tainsmalic acid, and has an odor of apples. Malland beer
vinegars are brown, and contain various dissolved subvinegars are brown, and contain various dissolved sub-
stances. Spirit vinegars, which naturally have little color stances. Spirit vinegars, which naturally have little color
or aroma, are often colored and flavored, and imitation vinegar is made from pyroligneousacid. Vinegar was once opium, etc., but, on account of its tendency to decomposition, it has been replaced by dilute acetic acid. acetic acid, black drop.
(Anegar eel. A minute nematode worm
Angullat aceti), often found in great Anguthutat aceti), often found in great
numbers in vinegar, sour paste, and
other fermenting vegetable substances also, sometimes, one of ot
of the family Anguillulidæ
of the family Anguillulidx.
vinegar fly. Any of several fruit flies,
esp. Drosophile ampelopophala, which vinegar Eel, Feesp. Drospphila ampelopophila, which mile, much en-
breed in imperfectly sealed preserves $\begin{aligned} & \text { harged. m Mouth } \\ & \text { and in pickles. }\end{aligned}$ Eggs; $v$ Genital
and vin' $\theta$-gar-roon' (vintèegà-roon'), $n$. [Cf. Opening; $x$ Anus Sp. vinugre vinegar. Cf. vinaigrier.] A whip scorpion,
esp. a large Mexican species (Thelyphonus giganteus) esp. a large Mexican species (Thelyphonus giganteus)
popularly supposed to be very venomous; - so called from
the odor that it emits when alarmed.
vinegar tree. The staghorn sumac, whose acid berries
have been used to intensify the sourness of vinegar. vin'e-gar-y (vin'è-gẽr-ĭ), $a$. Of the nature of vinegar; hence, sour; unamiable; crabbed. vine hawk moth. Any of several hawk moths whose larva
vine maple. A maple (Acer circinatum) of the northwest-
ern United States whose stems are often prostrate and strike root freely, forming dense thickets.
vin'er (vin'ẽr), $n$. 1. A vinedresser; also, a vineyard. Obs. 2. A member of the Vintners. (See vintiner, n., 2.) Hist 3. A machine in which trest peas are separated from the vin'er- $\mathbf{y}(-\overline{1}), n$.; pl. ERIEs ( -iz ). 1 .
2. A structure, usually inclosed with glass, for rearing and
protecting vines; a grapery.

## 3. A mass or dense growth of vines.

vine sawfly. A small black sawfy (Selandria vitis) wbose larva feeds on the leaves of the grapevine.
vine scale. The scale Pulvinuria innumerabilis.
vine'yard (vin' $\mathbf{y}$ àrd), $n$. [ME. vynjerde, for winyard, AS wingeard; influenced by E.vine, F. vigne. See wins Yard an inclosure; cf. vine.] Lit., an inclosure or yard for grapevines; commonly, a plantation of grape
Fine'yard-ist, $n$. One who cultivates a vineyard.

game at cards, played by two or more persons with the entire pack. The aim of each player is to obtain from the dealer such cards that the sum of their pips, or spots, is
as near as possible to twenty-one, without exceeding it. as near as possible to twenty-one, without exceeding it.
vi'nlc (vínǐk; vin'ik; 277, a. [L. vinum wine.] Of, pertaining to, or occurring in, wine; as, vinic acoliol.
vin'1-cul'ture (vin' E -kuli'tur), n. [L. vinum wine +E . culture.] Cultivation of the vine ; viticulture. - vin'1-cul' tur-al (kŭ1'tūr-ă1), ar - vin'1-cul'tur-ist, $n$.
vi-ndf'er-ous (vi-nifferr-ŭs), a. [L. vinum wine + E. -fer

 saccharine solution into alcolnol by fermentation.


 Quality or state of being vinous.
vi'nous (vínüs), a. ainosus, fr. vinum wine: ef. F vineux. See wine.] 1. Of or pertaining to wine; having 2. Wine-colored; vinaceous; - designatitit
2. Wine-colored; vinaceous;-designating certain birds. 3. Habitually given to wine; also, affected by wine.
vin'tage (vin't.aj), $n$. [Corrupted by influence of min
vintry, fr. ME. vindage, vendage, for vendange, OF. ven denge, F . vendange, fr. L. vindemia; vinum wine, graper


+ demere to take off; de + emere, originally, to take. See wine, redeem ; cf. vindemial.] 1. Act or time of gather2. The produce of the or of making the wine for a season. now usually, in wine; as, the vintage is abundant; the vint age of France; wine of the vintage of 1840.

3. Wine. Rare.
4. Wine. Rare.
vin'tag-er (vĭn'tà-jẽr), n. [From vintage: cf. F. vendangeur.] One who gathers the vintage.
antage wine. A fine wine made from selected grapes of vin'tag-ing (-ta-jing), $n$. Act of gathering the vintage int'ner (VInt'nẽr), n. [ME. vinitener, viniler, OF. viae
ier, vinotier; cf. OF. vinct, vinot, dint, of vin wine, LL vinetarius a vintner; all ultimately fr. L . vinum wine. Se wine.] 1. One who deals in wine; a wine seller, or wine
mierchant, esp. at wholesale.
5. pl. [cap.] One of the great companies of London, Eng-
land, incorporated in 1365 . See company, $n$., 6 .
 Wine;-chiefly used in Pharmaty in the name of solutions of some medicinal substance in wine; as: vins medivin' $\mathbf{Y}$ (vin' 1 ), $a$. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, vines; producing, or abounding in, vines.
finyl (vinhl), $n$. [L. vinum wine + E. - l.] $\quad$ Chem. The unvalent radical $\mathrm{CH}_{2}: \mathrm{CH}$, of which ethylene is the hydride. It is isomeric with ethenyl.
Fi'ol (viryl), $n$. Also voyal, voyol. Naut. A large rope sotten.
vi'ol, $n$. [F. viole, prob. fr, Pr. viola, viula; cf. Sp., Pg. dively (f), of uncert. orig.; perit. fr. a am. of L. vivu lively (cf. vivid), or perh. akin to E. fiddle. Cf. yielle,
1st viola, violin.] Music. A stringed instrument, typi caily made up of a hollow resonance iox, or bodly, with one or two sound holes in its belly, a neck, with finger board terminating in a head which holds pegs by which are con trolled the tension and pitch of the strings, these being stretclied from the bottom of the body over a bridge and along the finger board, and sounded by means of a bow Speeif., a medieval variety of this type, having a flat taper ing back, a broad fretted neck, low-arched bridge, and usually, six strings. It was made in four sizes, treble
alto, bass, and contrabass, the predecessors respectively the modern violin, viola, violoncello, and double-biss viol $\|$ viol da bracelo, viol d'amore, etc. Music. = viola da brac
 A viol instrument, intermediate in size and compass be former thus: c $\mathrm{g}^{\prime} \mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ (see 5th proch, 12). Its strings are rather thick, the lower two being wire-wound, and have a somber elegiac quality of tone. It is a permanent member of the string quartet and the orchestra.
$\|$ vi-o'la bas-tar'da (bäs-tär'dä) [lt., bastard viola], Music,
a viola da gamba or bass viol, provided with strings for sympathetic vibration as in the viola d'amore.- Hv da brac' old form of the viola, having properly six strings vil, an old form of the viola, having properiy six strings. - $\|$ v. da
gam'ba (dä gämbaij Iit., viol for the legl, an old form of the
violoncello, having property six strings violoncello, having properly six strings.- In v. d'a-mo'se (dä-
mō'rā) $[1 \mathrm{It}$, viol of love: cf. F. viole d'amour , a larger form of the viola, common in the 17 th and 18 th centuries, having of the viola, commonin the filh seven gut strings, with seven or more wire strings passing under the finger board and sounding sympathetically as the first were played. Its tone was peculiarly soft
and silvery.- $\|$ v. da spal/la (dă spalliä). $I$ t. viol for the
 Vio-la (vi'o cent, the others the It.), n. [L. viola a violet. See violer.]
6. Fem. prop. name. L. Viola (vi't)-lá); F. Fiolette (vy ${ }^{\prime}$ -
 Viola (a),
7. In Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," a fair and gentle of Duke Orsino, with whom she falls in love. He service her to carry love messages to the Lady Olivia, but finally marries Viola. See OLIVIA, 2 a.
8. (pron. vít-l $\dot{\alpha}$ ). [NL.] I Iot. A very large genus of low herbs or rarely midershrubs, the violets, typifying the family Violaceæ. They are either acaulescent or leafyaxillary purple, yellow, or white flowers, often (as in the pansy) marked or variegated with some other color. The corolla is irregular and often spurred; the sepals are auri cled at the base. The pansy (V. tricolo ) is the most famil
iar cultivated species. V.odortio of Furope is the common sweet violet of the florists. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions; they are extremely variable,
and are probably in an active state of mutation (which see). and are probably in an active state of mutation (which see)
vio-la-ble (vi'ol-la-b' $)$, a. [L. violabilis: cf. F. violable See violate. That may be violated. - vi'o-la-ble-ness

VI'o-la'ce-w (-1ā'sée-e $), n . p l$. [NL. See Viola.] Bot
A family of berbs, shrubs, and trees (order Hyper

 | dormation fr. Fimater. 1 To make |
| :--- | :--- |

 vin

|  | a vintage. vintaine, $"$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | a nctre. A military division |
| [8p. rimo wine.] A |  |
| glor distilled from | vin |
| ented mix | vis |
| and sugar-cane | of |
| 'o-lent (ryn't-ľnt), | v |
| Ir romum win | rinthtier.] |
| : drunk |  |
| ce (-ling), $\quad$ H.- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| vin-om e-ter (vyn->m | Vint ${ }^{\text {ress (vin'tres }}$, nt. A wor |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| rength or purity of wine | Y |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| See -ness. |  |
|  |  |

## VIRGIN

the violet family, having pentamerous mostly irregular flowers and a 1 -celled ovary containing three parietal placenta. There are 15 genera and about 350 species, of wide distribution, Viola belling much the largest genus. vi'o-la'ceous (vi/ $\bar{\delta}-\mathrm{la} / \mathrm{sh} / \mathrm{u} \mathrm{s})$, a. [L. violaceus, fr. viola a violet.] 1. Of the color of violets; bluish purple
2. Bot. Of or pertaining to the family Violace
2. Bot. Of or pertaining to the family Violacea.

- vido-la'ceous-ly, ad
 (-lat'ing). [L. violatus, p. p. of violare to violate, fr. vis
strength, force. See vionent.] 1. To treat roughly or harshly ; to abuse.

2. To do violence to (anything that sithould be held sacred or respected) ; to profane; desecrate.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The temple, oft the law, with foul afronts } \\
& \text { ench or iniriuge on ; to disturb; also, }
\end{aligned}
$$

3. To trench or inlriuge on ; to disturb; also, to break or disregard, as a promise. "To violate sleep." Mitton.
Twixt the souls of friend and friend.
4. To commit rape on, to ravisl; outrage. Syn. - Injure, disturb, interrupt, infringe, transgress,
 Fio-la'tion (-1a'shith $), n$. L. violatio: ef. F. violation.]
Act of violating, or state of being violated : specif. : a Infringement; transgression; nonobservance; as, the ciola-
tion of law, covenants, promises, etc. "The violation of tion of law, covenants, promises, ete. "The violation of
my faith." Shuk. b An act of irreverence or desecration ; proftuation; as, the violation of a church. © Interruption, as of sleep or peace ; disturbance. d Ravishnent; rape.
vi'o-lence (vi'ol-lĕns), $n$. [F., fr. L. violentia. LeNT.] 1. Strength or energy actively displayed or exerted; vehement or forcible action; force; impetuosity; velemence; of persons, vehement or unrestrained eagervehemence; of persons, vehement or unrestrained eager-
ness; highly excited or aninated force or energy ; as, the violence of an attack or storm; to denounce with violence.
5. Injury done to that which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; profanation ; infringement; unjust force; outrage ; assault. "The tyrant's wiolence." Shak. 3. Broadly, exertion of any physical force considered with reference to its effect on another than the agent, as in effecting an entrance into a house in burglary. sine overcoming or prevention of resistance by in law, the overcoming or prevention of resistance 4. Ravishment; rape.

Syn. - Vehemence, outrage, fierceness, eagerness; viola-
tion, infraction, transgression, oppression. See Force. tion, infraction, transgression, oppression. See force.
vio-lent (-lënt), $t$. F., fr. L. violentus, fr. vis strength vi'o-lent (-lěnt), "t. [F., fr. L. violenitus, fr. vis strength,
force; prob. akin to Gr. is a muscle, strength; cf. Skr. vayas strength, youth, L. vir man (cf. virile).] 1. Moving, acting, or characterized, by physical force, esp. by extreme
and sudden or by unjust or improper force; furious; and sudden or by unjust or improper force; furious Some riole $n t$ hands were laid on Humphrey's life. Shemk,
2. Marked by or due to strong mental excitement, vehe2. Marked by, or due to, strong mental excitement; vehement ; passionate; as, violent speech; violent reproaches.
3. Produced or effected by force ; not spontaneous or natural; unatural; abnormal; as, a violent death.

These rolent detights have rolent ends.
No riolent state can be perpetual.
T. Burnet. 4. Acting with or exerting great force on the mind, or as in legal contention, violent presumption.
5. Great; extreme; - used intensively ; as, a violent contrast in colors; violent pain, passion, etc.
Syn. - Fierce, vehenient, outrageous, boisterous, turbulent, impetuous, passionate, severe, extreme.
violent profits, Scots Laue, rents or profits of
violent profits, Scots Law, rents or profits of an estate ob-
tained by a tenant wrongfnlly holding over after warning tained by a tenant wrongfnlly holding over after warning.
They are recoverable in a process of removing. vi'o-les'cent (-lég'ént), $a$. [L. viola a violet + E. escent.] Tending to a violet color.
 violette a violet, dim. of OF. viole a violet, L. viola; akin to Gr. iov. Cf. 1odine.] 1. Any plant or flower of the
genus Viola (whicl see). The common purple, or hooded, genus Viola (whicl see). The common pur
violet of the Eastern U.S. is V. cucullata.
2. The color of violets, or that color found at the higher 2. The color of violets, or that color found at the ligher
end of the visible spectrum, typically at wave length about 420 millimicrons; bluish purple.
3. Any pigment or dye which imparts the above color.
4. Any of numerons small violet-colored butterflies of Cyaniris,Rusticus, and allied genera of
family Lycænidæ. family Lycænidæ.
vi'o-let, $a . \quad[\mathrm{ME}$. vi'o-let, a. [ME. ryo-
lette, fr, the n. i cf. OF
$\$ \mathrm{~F}$, riolet. See vio LET, n.] Of the color LET, $n$.$] Of the color$
violet; bluish purple.
 (iolet Cyanirts ladon). a Male ceive violet tints. - v. cress, an annual brassicaceous cruciferous plant (Tonop.cidium a acaule) native of Spain and
Portugal, having pink or purple flowers. - v . ghell or v Portugal, having pink or purple flowers. - $\quad$. shell or $\mathbf{v}$.
enail, any species of the genus Ianthinc. - $\mathbf{\nabla}$. wood, any of said, any species of the genus lanthinc. - v. wood, any of
several hard purpish or reddish woods, as king wood or
myall wood also, a tree yielding several hard purpish or reddish woods, as
myall wood; also, a tree yielding such wood
vi'o-let-ear', $n$. An
Petasophora, having violet or bluish ple ear tufts Vi'o-let-tip' handsome American butterfly (Polygonia wings are wings are mottled with various shades of red and brown
and have violet tips. T1o-lin' (vi'o-lin $n^{\prime}$ or, esp. in British
[It. violino, dim. of viola. See 2d viou.]

1. Music. The modern treble instru.
 1. Music. The modern treble instruits developed form from the typical viol (which see) by having the back scooped out and slightity rounded like the belly, a low bridge, $f$-shaped sound holes, thick but narrow handle, acute corners,
and four striugs tuned to $\mathrm{g}, \mathrm{d}^{\prime}, \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$, aud and four striugs tuned to $\mathrm{g}, \mathrm{d}^{\prime}, \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$, aud
$\mathrm{e}^{\prime /}$ (see 5 th $\mathbf{~ P I T c h}, 12$ ); - called also colloquially fiddle. It is made of carefully chosen maple and pine, and in snperior
instruments every detail, as of the adand sound holes, and of the model, jointing, and varnish, is studied to bring about the utmost, sonority and re-
finement of tone. Violin making was finement of tone. Violin making was masters of Cremones, in northern Italy,
esp. by Nicola Amati, Stradivari, and Guarneri. The violin is unique for va-
ried, rich, and expressive tone quality red, has the first place in the orchestra.
2. A 2. A violin player; as, the first violin.
vío-lin'lst (-lin'ist), n. [Cf. F. violiniste, violoniste, It. violinista.] A player on the violin.
Vioile's standard

## (vyol), $n$. [Named after Jules Violle, a

 photometric unit, being the light emitphotometric unit, being the light emit-ted by a square centimeter of platinum
at the temperature of solidification at the temperature of solidification
about equal to 18.5 British standard Brdge; llo Tail-
 violoncello - often shortened to cellist.
 pl. Los (-ōz). [It. violoncello, dim. of vio-
lone a bass viol. See violone; cf. cello.] Music. A bass violin, the modern form of the viola da gamba, with its four strings tuned
an octave lower than the modern viola; commonly shortened to cello or cello. In playing, the performer rests it vertically on the floor between his knees. Its tone combines the sonority and expressiveness of the
violin with a deeper, masculine quality. violin with a deeper, masculine quality. vi' o-1on-cel'10 pic'co-lo, a miniature violoncello
of the same shape and tuning, used formerly esp. for solos.
 ment. of viola a viol. See 2d viol.] Music. The contrabass; also, an organ stop of similar tone.
vf'o-lu'ric
turic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline substance, $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{3}$, oba white crystaline substance, $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{3}$, ob-
tained by the action of hydroxylamine on alloxan, and in other ways. It is an isonitroso derivative of barbituric acid, and forms char acteristic yellow, blue, and violet salts.
vi'per (vī'pèr), $n$. [L. vipera; cf. F. vipèe.
 Violin (Stradiva-
rius). 1 Scroll:
S

 ri'per (vī'pert) [L ripera. cf $F$ viple. Violoncello. WERYER.] 1. Any of certain venomous snakes of the Old World, usu-
ally placed ally placed
in the genus Vipera, syn.
Pelias (see below); an adder; esp.,
$V$. berus, a V. berus, a com in g
about two feet long, and

red, brown, Common European Viper.
with dark markings, to black. It is found from England, Where it was formerly abundant, across Europe and Asia to Sakhalin. Its bite is often very severe, but rarely fatal to
man. In southern Europe other closely related species of the same genus occur. Also, any of the snakes of several Old World genera, as Daboia, Biths, and Cerastes, elosely

| \% metal pines, usual | vi |
| :---: | :---: |
| th narrow metal pines, unual- | viper.1 Zorit. |
| ly of octave piteh. and a strin | which the typical |
| like quality of tone. [See clers. | ally paced. See yipe |
| violin clef. $M^{\prime \prime *}$ c Phe 6 clef, | vi per-e8s, $n$. |
| oinn diapason. Music Anor- | Vpergrass. © Vipersigras |
| ing duality of tonc. | p |
| vi'o-Hine (vī'turn; -len; 184), $n$. | N |
|  |  |
| An alkaloid, anid to have been | vi'per-1-form' ( $\mathrm{y}^{\prime}$ 'perr-x-fô |
| xtracted from the ront and |  |
| foliage of the violet ( Fiola). |  |
|  | [ N1..] \%oiol. $=$ |
| m. of riolin.] Music A vio- | H'per-ish, of. Sc |
| 号 |  |
|  | [N1. See vipers -omb.] Zöl. |
| Mmeic. A | A division of errpents equiva- |
| vi'o--1i'no pic'co-lo. [It. picrolo | lent to Viperidx in its |
| small. 1 husic. A amall violin |  |
| having the same proportionsas | viper's bugloss. $=$ bluev |
| the ordinary violin, and usually | vipros tviperous. Ity |
| a third higher. |  |
| plano. A harmonic |  |
|  | [Quichua.] The supreme god |
|  |  |
|  |  |

related to the above, which constitute the family Viperidæ, in the narrow sense of that word. In broader sense, the pit vipers (Crotaline) are also included, the typical VIPER. Loosely or popularly various venomous or supposedly
venomous snakes are called wiers. It is clamed that Coluber (which see) should be retained as the generic nane of the viper
instead of (as usun) for that of certain harnleiss snakes. Ac instead of (as usual) for that of certuin harmless snakes Ac-
cording to this view the tamily name liperita nust be re
placed by Cobrufe, and certain other changes from the nomencording by Cobrutar, and certain other changes from the nomen2. A dangerous, treacherous, or malignant person.
To such a viper his most samered trust
viper fish. A small, slender, phosphorescent deep-sea
fish (Chuiliodus sloanei). It has long ventral and dorsal fiper (Chatiliodus sloanei). It has long ventral and dorsal
fishs, a large mouth, and very long, sliarp teeth. Also, any fins, a iarge mor related fishes.
of various other (víper-in ; -in ; 183), a. [L. viperinus.] Of
vi'per-ine (vín Vi'per-ine (vi'pẽr-ĭn; -in; 183), a. [L. viperinus.] Of or pertaning to a viper or vipers; resembling a viper.
viperine snake. a Any viper or siake of the family Vi(Natrix riperinus) colored much like the viper, found in
southern Europe and Morocco.
vi'per-ous (- $-\boldsymbol{u s}$ ), a. Having the qualities of a viper ; maliguant; venomous; as, a riperous tongue. "This viper
ous slander." Shak. - vi'per-ous-ly, adv. - viper-ous-
ness, $n$.
vi'per's grass (vi'pẽrz). A perennial cichoriaceous herb (Scorzonera hispanica) with narrow, entire leaves, and solitary heads of yellow flowers. The long, white, carrot-Vi-ra'go (vĭ-rā'gō; vī-; $2^{2} \bar{T}$ ), n.; pl. -Gozs (-gōz). [L. vi rago, -inis, fr. vir a man, See virile:] 1. A woman of great stature, strength, and courage ; a woman with mas 2. Hence, a turbulent woman; a termagant ; vixen.
2. Hence, a
vire (vēr), $n$. [OF. vive, fr. virer to turn. Cf. ver, vire ron.] 1. An arrow feathered so as to acquire a rotary motion, formerly used with a crossbow. Obs. or Hist. 2. pl. Her. Concentric annulets, usually three in number vir'e-lay (vir'e-là), $n$. [ME., ir. OF. \& F. virelai, earlie vireli; influenced by lai lay.] a poem in an old French verse form, wholly in two rimes, and coniposed in short lines, with a refrain. Also, one of indeterminate length composed of longer and shorter lines, those of each kind riming together in each stanza, and each succeeding the preceding, while the last stanza took as its new rime the unrepeated one of the first.

birds belonging to a family
 dē). They are plainly but
delicately colored, chiefly in olivaceous and, chiefly shades. In many species
the bill is hooked. They are
sweet singers and usually sweet singers and usually
bnild pensile nests of much beauty. Common species
of the eastern United States
 bling vireo ( $V$ gilra), the

whitary, or blue-headed, vireo (Lrniriveo solitarius), and the
white-oyed vireo (Vireo griseus). They are called also green-
 Vi-res'cence (vī-rěs'ěns), n. Bot. State or condition of becoming green througl the development of chloroplasts in vi-res'cent (-ĕnt) a [L colored, as petals
Vi-res'cent (-ěnt), $a$. [L. virescens, p. pr. of virescere to grow green, verb incho.fr. virere to be green.] Beginning vir'gate (var'gatt), a. [L. virgatus made of twigs, fr. virga a twig, rod. See verge a rod.] Bot. Having the form of a rod; wand-shaped. virgaterrae, aland measure, contains, fr. L. virga a twig rod.] Early Eng. Lau. A measure of land equal to one quarter of an acre or, as more commonly used, one quarter
of a hide : a yard or yardland. As equal to one quarter of of a hide ; a yard or yardland. As equal to one quarter of a hide, a virgate was normally equal to 30 acres, but va-
ried with the variation in the extent of the hide, this sense arising from the fact that in apportioning the hide among the four tenants usually holding it, each tenant was often
 1. Bot. A genus of South African fabaceous trees having pinnate leaves and rose-purple flowers succeeded by aco riaceous 2-valved pod. V. capensis is the only species.
2. [l. $c$.] Any of several trees belonging to allied genera, orig. uncert. : cf vir'gin (vir'jun), $n . \quad$ LL. virgo, inis; orig. uncert.: cf.
OF. virgine, virgene, virge, vierge, F. vierge.] I. A 2. A male who has not had sexual interconrse. Cf maid, 2. Archaic.
3. [cap., usually with the] The Virgin Mary.
4. State of being a virgin ; virginity. Obs
 lating, or tendina to violate.

\& Forelgn Word. + Obsolete Varlant of. + combined with. = equals.

## VIRGIN

6. Any female animal that has not copulated.
7. $Z$ ö̈l. A female which reproduces parthenogenetically. 7. $[$ cap. $]$ Astron. $=$ Vrrao. or befitting, a virgin ; maidenly ; modest ; indicating modesty; as, a virgin blush. "Virgin modesty."
8. Pure; undefiled ; unsullied. "Virgin sno
Pure; undefiled ; unsullied. "Virgin snow." Shak . Undisturbed; fresh ; new; umadulterated; unalloyed; as, virgin soil ; virgin gold. "virgin Dutch," G. W. Cable. been cut.-v. honey, honey that flows freely from the uncapped comb at ordmary temperature.- v. moth. = WHITE
MLLER b. - v. oil, the fine oilgot by the first light pressing MLLLER $b$ - - v. oil, the fine oil got by the first light pressing
of olives or of oil-bearing seeds. - v. parchment, fine parchof olives or of oil-bearing seeds- - . parchment, fine parch-
ment made from the skins of newborn lamb and bids:
V. Queen, the, Elizabeth, queen (1559-1603) of England :popularly so called, perh. from a passage in a speech tation requesting her in then name of the nation to marry. stone should deciare that a queen, having reigned such a stone should deciare that a queen, having reigned such a
time, lived and died a virgin., vor, raan, pale yellow
rosin made from the first turpentine that exudes after rosin made from the first turpentine that exudes after under cultivation.- V . spawn. Agric, mushroom spawn
made by mixing the resh spores directly with the nutrimade by mixing the fresh spores directly wit
 Of, pert. to, or befiting, a virgin; maidenly ; pure. "Honor
virginal." Spenser- - 1 Irginal generation, Biol.
 being used by young girls, or virgins. ] 1. Music. A small rectangular spinet, without legs, ilaving only one
wire to a note. It was popular in the 16th and 17 th centuries. Also pl., and sometimes called a pair of virginals.

fem. of Verginius, sometinnes spelt Virginius. 1 . Fem. jérp. name. Firginia (vēr-gë́nyä)
9. In Roman legend, the innocent daughter of the centurion Lucius Virginius. Her beauty baving excited the lust
of the decemvir Appius Claudius, he instigated one of his of the decemvir Appius Claudins, he instigated one of his clients to seize her and claim her as his slave. When, how-
ever, A ppius was about to give judgment in his chient's ever, Appius was about to give judgment in his chents
favor, virginius, seizing a butcher's knife, slew his daugh-
ter. This so aronsed the city and camp that the decemvirs were deprived of their power. Virginius, being made tribune, put Appits in priso
10. See Paul and Virginia.
11. See Paul and Virginia.
12. One of the United States. Hence: Virginia cowslip,
Mertensia virginica, or Anerican lungwort.-v. creeper, Mertensia virgmbet, or Anerican tul
a common North American vita-
ceous tendril climber (Parthenocisceous tendril climber (Parthenocis-
sus quinquefola), having palmately
5-foliate or tofoliate leaves and bluish 5-foliate or foliate leaves and bluish
black berres. It is widely culti-
vated. Called also woodline and American iry. U. S. - V. date plum,
the persimmon. V. doer, the white-
tailed deer. in a the persimmon. - V. deer, the w
tailed deer; in a more specific
sense, the typical form of it sense, the typical form of it
(Olocoileus virginianus) which
inhabits the eastern United inhabits the eastern United
States north of Florida and Lou-
isiana. - $\mathbf{V}$. fence, a worm fence. isiana.- V. fence, a worm fence.,-
V. goat's-rue, the American goat's-
rue or hoary pea.- $\mathbf{v}$. hemp. = watre rue or hoary pea.-V.herap. $=$ WATER
HEMP a. $-V$. Junjper, the red cedar. wort. - V . mallow, a malvaceons plant (Sido napiean lungof the eastern United States, having white fowers and maplelike leaves. - V. nightingale, the cardinal bird. - V. common poke. b The Indian poke, or false hellebore. - $\mathbf{V}$. (Rallus virginianus), resembling in color the king rail,
but scarcely larger than the sora. - v.rall fence, a worm fence. -V. reel, the common name throughout the United Rogre de Coverley.-V. Resolutions, U. S. Hist, resolulature in 1798, similar to the Kentucky Resolutions (which see). - V. earsaparilla, the wild sarsaparilla.-V. silk. a ploca grecal of the same family. $-\mathbf{V}$. snakeroot, the birth-
wort Aristolochia serpentaria. - V . stock. $=$ MaHon stock. - V. stonecrop, the diteh stonecrop. -V. strawberry, species of strawberry. See sTRAWBERRY b. - V. sumac, the
staghorn sumac. - $V$. thorn, the Washington thorn. -V. thyme, the mountain mint Krellia rirginica. - v. tobacco, a thyme, the mountain nint kella pigginica. - I. tobacco, a
variety of tobacco witi long pointed leaves. It is of light
grade and loses but little in drying, and is esp. adapted for grade and loses but little in drying, and is esp. adapted for
cigarettes. - V. trumpet fower, the trumpet creeper. -

Vir-gin's-an (-an), a. of or pertaining to Virginia. - $n$. A native or citizen of Virginia.
vir-gin'l-ty (-I-tr),
Fir-gin'l-ty (-I-tr), $n$. [ME. virginilee, F. virginité, L. virgi-
nitas.] 1. Quality or state of being a virgin ; maidenhood. nitas.] 1. Quality or state of being a virgin ; maidenhood.
2. The unmarried life; celibacy. Obs. 2. The unmarried life; celibacy. Obs. or the like.
3. State of being virgin, or fresh, new, or
3. State of being virgin, or fresh, new, or the like.
Virgin Mary. The nother of Jesus Christ. According to

## 

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| [ 1.1.$]$ The book | Virginitee |
| of the Virgin Mary. | [1.] See Vira |
|  | virgin knot. |
|  |  |
| cinal/1-ty | liosed at marriace. Ohs |
| $r^{\prime} \sin$-born', $t$, 1. Born of a | vir'gin-1y, $a$. Befi |
|  | maidenly : chaste ; pure. Rave. |
| zoil |  |
|  | vir'gin-ship. $n$. See |
| -ous (-ms), $0_{0}$ (1 | vir'gin's milk Anold |
| us.] Virginah. | consisting either of |
| vit'gin-head, $n$. [riryin + | of benzoin or some halsa |
| -hearf.] Virginity. | of subacetate of lead, |
| $\mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ gin-hood, $\%$ Sce-moen. | tated |
|  | \| $\mathrm{VIF}^{\prime} \mathrm{go}$ Ves-ta 1 lis m |
| 1. |  |
| vir-girni-bus pu | Se |
|  |  |
| and boys - ${ }^{\text {ctitie }}$ of a | Prelem. The a |
|  | v1 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

pioustradition she remained a virigin to her death. Called



vir'gin's-bow'er (vir'jinz-bou'êr), n. Any climbing species of Clematis having small flowers in ample panicles, as C. vitalba in Europe, C. virginiana and related specie in the United States, and C. dioica in the West Indies. Vir'go (vîr'gō), $n . ;$; gen. Viroiniss (-jĭ-nĭs). [L. virgo a
virgin, the constellation Virgo in the zodiac. See virgin.] Astron. a a zodiacal constellation, containing the bright star Spica, situated on the celestial equator, due south of the handle of the Dipper; the Virgin. It is represented pictorially by the figure of a woman holding in her left zodiac. See slen, m., 8 .
 pennatulaceans having a long rodlike rachis inclosing a slender, round or square calcareous axis. The polyps are arranged in transverse esses borne on each side of the rachis for nearly its whole length. It is the type of a family, Vir'-

## 

vir'gule (vôr'gül), n. [F. virgule, fr. L. virgula (the mark of punctuation) orig. 1 L. A comma stroke or mark. Rare.
2. Horol. A form of escap
ment somewhat like the horizontal and the verge. Obs. vir'l-al (VIII'İ-ăl), $n$. [G., fr. L. vis, pI. vires, strength.]
Physics. Half the product of the stress due to the attraction or repulsion between two
particles in space times the particles in space times the
distance between them, or in the case of more that two half the sum of such prod- Virg ucts taken for the entire sys- Lower Part of Stem, nat. tem. The term was introduced
by Clausius in discussing the
 vir'l-des'cent (-des'ynt) descere to grow green.] Sightly green ; greenish. - Vir'i-
 pigment consisting of chromic hydroxide; Veronese green. vi-rld'lity (-tr), n. [L. viriditias, fr. virulis green. See verdant.] Greenness; verdure; the color of grass or foliage; hence, quality of being freshor sound; freshnees.
vir'tle (virnlic ;i'ril ; or, esp. in British usage, vipil ; 277: vir'lle (virinl ; vi'ril ; or, esp. in British usagr, vipril; 277: see-1Le), a. [L. virilis, fr. vir a man ; akin to AS. wer,
and perh. to L. vis strength (cf. volent): cf. F. viril. See werewolf, world ; cf. decemvir, virago, virtue.] 1. Having the nature, properties, or qualities, of an adult man; characteristic of developed manhood; specii., capapuerile; as, virile age; virile power; virile organs.

## Syn. - See male

vi-ril'i-ty (vǐ-rĭlıi-tĭ; vī-), $n$. [L. virilitas: cf. F. virilité.] 1. Quality or state of being virile ; developed manhood; inanliness ; specif., the power of procreation
2. Hence, manly vigor; power; force; as, virility of action or speech. "Virility of visage." Holland. vi-role' (vi-rol), $n$. [F. See ferrule.] A ferrule; specif., Her., a ring surrounding a bugle or hunting horn. Cif. vire.
vi-roled ${ }^{\prime}\left(-\right.$ röld $\left.^{\prime}\right)$, a. Her. Having a virole or viroles of Vi-roled' (-rōd'), a. Feer. Having a
specified tincture ; said of a horn or bugle
specified tincture ; - said of a horn or bugle
virose (viros; vi-ros ; see -ose), a
virus. 1 a Virulent; poisonous. b Malodorons. fetid vir-tu' (vIr-tō' ; var'tō̃ $; 277$ ), $n$. [It. virtù virtid. cellence, fr. L. tirtus. See virtue.] 1. Character of being rare, curious, or beautiful ; artistic quality;- chiefly in article, or piece, of virtu. Also, objects of art collectively; as, a display of virtu.
2. A love of or a
2. A love of, or a taste for, curios or objects of art.
3. Virtue; excellence. Literary.
vir'tu-al (vorit ${ }^{\prime}$ tü-al), a. CCf. F. vit
or relalion (i. See virtur.] 1. Of ing the power of invisible efficacy withont the agency of the material element. Retential. wergizing agency of the material element ; potential ; energizing.
Heat and cold have a cirtual transition, without
tion of suhbtance.
2. Being in essence offet but at in tual presence of a man in his agent or substitute
Suddeniy. . they [the Romans] hecame the actual or mrtual
rulers of the entire circuit of the Mediterranean. J. A. Froude. Syn.- See constructive.
virtual amperes. See under virtual volits, below.-v. axis. Kinematics. = INSTANTANEOUS CENTER. - v. displacement


 184), i. Also din. IL. rimhis
green.j Chem. A grensil yel-
low itrorenous onin in coal tar. $\begin{array}{cc}\text { vir'fl-ness, } n \text {. } & \text { Viridity, } \\ \text { vir'ile-ness, } n \text {. See-xliss, }\end{array}$
 acters more or less like those of
the male, often oherved in
harren or old females. - vitat







Mech., a hypothetical displacement, usually infinitesimal of a point or system of points, such that the equations of placements are assumed in anaiysis to facilitate the invesEqUIVALENT ECCENTRIC.- v. foms. Physics, = Focus, $n$. 2 b - $\boldsymbol{v}$. Mmage. Optics. See maga, $n$., $6 \mathbf{a}-\mathbf{v}$. moment (ot
a force, Mecth, the product of the force times the virnal wort radius, Kinematics the radius from a point to the virtual (instantaneous) center.--v. value (of pressure, or current), Elec., the yirtual volts, or amperes (of an alterna ting current). See below.-v. velocity, Mech, in any sys projection, on the line of any force, of any infinitesima projection, on the line of any force, of any minitesimal as leaves the equilibrium undisturbed, - a conception first used by John Bernoulli. Strictly speaking, it is not a ve
locity, but a length.- v. volts, os vamperes. Elec, the volts, neter or an ammeter, being equal to the rootof the instantaneous values of the volts. or amperes. The virtual value of the current is equal to the value of an ing effect.-v. work. Mech. See virtual moment.
 2. effect, but not in fact.
2. Potentiality; efficacy ; potential existence. Obs.
vir'tue $\left(\mathbf{v} \mathrm{u}^{\prime} \mathrm{t}=\overline{\mathrm{u}}\right), n$. [ME. vertu, F. vertu, L. virtus strength, courage, excellence, virtue, fr. vir a man. See virile; cf 2. Active quality or power, capatyor power adequate to 2. Active quality or power; capacity or power adequate to Jesus, immediately knowing in himself that virtue had gone
out of him, turned hin about. A man was driven to depend for his security against misunder-
standing, upon the pure tithe of his syntax. De Quincey. 3. Excellence of any kind; merit; worth; value; as, to make virtue, or a virtue, of necessity, i. e., to make a merit sing, weave, sew, and dance, with other virtues." Shak 4. Moral practice or action; conformity to the standard of right; moral excellence; integrity of character; uprightness of conduct ; rectitude; morality. Also, a particular moral excellence; as, the virtue of temperance, of charity, etc. virtue with wisdom, which he conceived to be knowledge of the good, holding it to be incredible that any man could know and yet not act in accordance with the good. Plato distinguished four cardinal virtues, wisdom or prudence courage or fortitude, temperance, and justice or righteous-
ness. Aristotle regarded virtue as a habit implying the choice of excellence in conduct, the excellence being real
ized in a mean between excess and defect. He divided the virtues into the moral, having to do with practical life and the intellectud, the virtues of wisdom and insight ; and Augustine conceived charity as the source of all virtue and he distinguished as cardinal virtues (following Plato), prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice. Christian moransts considered these the natural virtues, and furthe christian virtues of faith, hope, and charity, these being in fused by God into human nature. Patience and humility are sometimes added to the cardinal virtues by Christian
writers. According to Mencius (Meng tse) the cardinal writtues comprise wisdom, humanity, justice, propriety. liture is not to be considered in the light of mere innocence,
or alostaining fron harm, but as the exertion of our faculties in 6. Specif. : Chastity ; purity ; esp., the chastity of women 6. A work of great power or efficacy, as a miracle. Obs orders. See angel, 1
ft ; industry. Scot.
In, or by, virtue of through the force of; by authority of. "This they shall attain, partly in virtue of the promise
 2. Quality or state of being a virtuoso; also, great techui cal skill in the practice of the fine arts, esp. in music.
 (-sē). [It. (in sense $2 \& 3$ ). See vintuous.] 1. An ernpiri cist; an experimental philosopier. Obs.
2. One devoted to virtu; one skilled in, or having a taste or, the fine arts, antiquities, curios, and the like ; a co lector or ardent admirer of curios or objects of art
Being in correspondence with most $v a r t m o k i$
of his time
3. One who excels in the technic of an art, esp., Music such a performer, as on the violin or the piano.
 luous, F. vestueur, Li virtuosus. See virtur; cf. virtuoso.]
Having or exhibiting virtue. Sperif.: a Valorous; val iant; brave. Obs. I Efficacious; potent. Obs. Milton c Morally excellent; righteous; as, a virtuors action. d Chaste ; pure; - now applied esp. to women. e Having
worth or value ; precious valuable ; as, virluous stones. Obs f Industrious, thrifty-- vir'tu-ous-ly, adv. - vir'tu-ous-ness, $n$.

 7r'u-len-oy (-len-s1) tia an offensive odor, a
2. Extreme bitterness or malignity of temper ; malignancy.
"Refuted witbout satirical virulency." "Refuted witbout satirical virulency. Vir'u-lent (-lènt), a. [L. virulentus, fr. virus poison; cf F. virulent. See vinus.] 1. Extremely poisonou
omous; noxious; deadly ; as, a virulent disease. omous; noxious; deadly; as, a virulent disease.
2. Bitter in enmity ; malignant; as, a virulent invective. 2. Bitter in enmity ; -vir'u-lent-ly, adv. - vir'u-lent-ness, n. Rare vi'rus (vírüs), $n$. [L, a slimy or poisonous liquid, poison, stench; akn to Gr, tos poison, Skr. visha. Cf. Wizen, v. i.]

1. Med. The poison or contagium of an infectious disease; the specific poison introduced into a human or animal organism with the exciting agent of an infectious disease, and by which the disease is communicated or $t$
as, the virus of smallpox, also, vaccine virus. 2. Hence: a Any morbid corrupting quality in intellectual or moral conditions; something that poisons the mind or
the soul ; as, the virus of licentiousness. b Malignity; malice ; virulence. Now Rare.
II Vis (vĭs), n.; pl. vires (vírē̄z). [L.] Force ; - used esp.
 pl. of visus, p. p. of videre, to see. ] Asa, fem. sing. or neut.
a
 Vig'age (viz'gj), n. [F. visage, fr. vis face, L. visus a seeing,
a look, fr. videre, visum, to see. See vision.] The face, a look, fr. videre, visum, to see. See vision.] The face,
countenance, or look of a person or an animal; - chielly countenance, or look of a person or an animal;-chiefly
applied to the human face; hence, aspect; appearance; applied to the human face; hence,
semblance.

## Syn. - See Face

 Vlg'aged (-बjj), ". Having (such) a visage ; - usually incompositirn. "Grim-nisaged war."
 faces another in dancing.
2. A carriage in which persons sit face to face.
3. A kind of $S$-shaped
. $\| \mathrm{VIs}^{\prime}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{Tl} \mathbf{s}^{\prime}, a d v$. $\mathrm{E}^{2} a$. Face to face; opposite.
 of the native races of the Philippines, occupying the Visaof the native races of the Philippines, occupying the Visalanguage (see Malayo-Polynesian). The Visayans pos-vis-ca'cha, viz-ca'cha (vis-kā́chád; 268), n. [Sp., fr. (Viscarcia chilensis) allied to the chinchillas, but much larger. Its fur is soft and rather long, mottled gray above,
white or yellowish white beneath, with a white band across the muzzle and a dark one on each cheek. It inlabits grassy
 toe, birdlime; - so named from its viscous stem.] Bot. A small genus of boreal or alpine silenaceous herbs, having erect stems, narrow leaves and terminal cymose flowers
with the calyx not inflated and the petals appendaged. $V$. with the calyx not inflated and the
alpina is the red alpine campion.
alpina is the red alpine campion.
vis'cer-a (v̌sfer-a), $n$. pl.; sing. (rarely used) viscos viscer-a (Viser-a, n. ph. sing. (rarely used) viscus
(-kns). Th.] The intercal organs, esp. those of the cavi-
ties of the body or trunk, as the heart, liver, intestines, etc. Vis'cer-al ( $\check{a} 1), a$. [Cf. F. viscéral, LL. visceralis.] Anat.
\& Zoal of or pert. to the viscera; splanchnic ; Rs, the visceral layer of a serous membrane, that part reflected over the organs contained in the cavity it lines. Cf, parirtal, 1. visceral arches. Zoöl. \& Embryol. a In the skeleton of ver-
tebrates, a series of bony or cartilaginous inverted arches developed in the walls of the mouth cavity and pharynx. In typical cases a visceral arch consists of a curved segmented bar or rod on each side, meeting its fellow of the
opposite side (either directly or with the intervention of a
median piece) at the ventral end. The first, anterior, or opposite side aither vectral end. The first, anterior, or
median pecel at the
manlibular arch, is greatly modified, to form or take part manilibular arch, is greatly modified, to form or take part hyoid areh is also modified for particular functions (see
Hyom a, b). The succeeding ones are collectively termed branchial arches, as their chief function is to support the
gills of water-breathing vertebrates, and are best gills of water-breathing vertebrates, and are best developed in fishes, but vestiges of one or more are present evenin all above skeletal elements together with the structures sur-
rounding and supported by each. $-v$. clefts, $Z o \ddot{l} . \mathbb{E} E \mathrm{~m}$ bounding and supported by each, - v. clerts,
through from or clefts (which may or nay not extend
therior to the cavity of the mouth and pharynx) on each side of the neck region between succeshyoid arches is usually entirely closed and obliterated in the adult, though persisting as the spiracle in certain glia which in some cases in lie close to, or are fused with,
the pleural ganglia, in other cases lie much farther back the pleural ganglia, in other cases lie, much farther back, connectives. They are also connected with each other by a
commissure, thus forming with the pleurovisceral connec-
tives a loop, known as the visceralloop. This loop is twisted tives a Ioop, known as the viscerallooop. This loop is twisted
like a figure 8 in the streptoneurousgastropods. It gives like a figure 8 in the streptoneurous gastropods. It gives
off branches to the gill or gills, osphradium, parts of the

mantle, and various viscera. $-\vee$. loop. Zoöl. See visceral | vit'ra-lent-ed, a. Made viru- | $\begin{array}{l}\text { position as for the preceding } \\ \text { vowe. }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lent. Oht. |  |

 -rkrous. Mee Mrle Containing
producing a specific virus

 If vid a fron'te. [I.] A pro-
pelling force from before. Cf.
vis dergo. Yláage (vyz'tj), r. $t$. 1. To
face; confront. obs.
2. To present or treat (a matter) vinder a certain aspect. R. $\quad$.
 sound in Sanskrit, as fre fil $h$ in
manah, uttered with the vocal

oanglia. - Fisearal nerver, $Z$ oöl., nerves anpplying viscer
gpecif., in mollusk, nerves forming the visceral loop.

 Vigoor-i- vis fer
forms for viscera.

## vis'cid (vibId), a

Vis/cia (vis/Id), a. [L. viscidus, fr. viscum the mistletoe, birdime made from the berries of the mistletoe; akin
to Gr. çós.] Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; viscous ; glutinous; sticky; as, tar gums, etc., are more or less viscid
vis-cid/l-ty (vI-sIdII-tI), n. Quality or state of being viscid ; stichiness; also, viscid matter; glutinous concretion.
vis-col'dal (vYs-koi $/ \mathrm{d} a l$ ), $a$. [See viscous ; -old.] Some-vis-col'dal (vYs-koi'dăl), a. ${ }_{\text {what }}$ [Siscous. Cf. mobite, a.,
vis'cose (vYs'kōs), n. [L. viscosus viscous.] A viscid solution of cellulose thiocarbonates made by treating cellulose with caustic alkali, carbon disulphide, and water. By the action used for artificial silk, sizing and glazing, and as a cement.
 ter.] An instrument for measuring the degree of viscosity of liquids, as solutions of gum. - vis'co-si-met'ric (-si-

vis-cos'lity (vYs-k才-'İ-tĭ), $n$. [Cf. F. viscosité, LL. viscositas. 1. Quality or state of being viscous.
2. Physics. a Resistance offered by a fluid to the relative motion of its particles; internal friction. b Capability possessed by a solid of yielding coutinually under stress.
vis'count $^{\prime}(\mathrm{vi} / \mathrm{kount}), n$. [ME. vicounte, OF. visconte, vezconte, F. vicomie, LL. vicecomes; L. vice (see vice, a.) 1 cer who formerly acted in place of the count, or earl. In England his duties were later mostly transferred to the sheriff( (who represented the king); hence, erron., the sheriff. 2. A nobleman next below an earl or count and next above a baron. The title became hereditary, with temure of land,
under the feudalsystem, but now carries simply noblerank under the feudal system, but now carries simply noblerank vis'count'ess (vi'toun'tĕs), n. [Cf. F. vicomtesse, ILL. vice-
comütissa.] 1. A viscount's wite; also, a lady holding corcomitissa.] 1. A viscount's wife;
responding rank ju her own right.
2. A size of slate. Brit. See slate, 3, Table
vis'cous (vis'kŭs), a. [L. viscosus. See viscid.] 1. Adhe
sive or sticky, and having a sive or sticky, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency 2. Physics. Possessing, or characteriz.
2. Physics. Possessing, or characterized by, viscosity. viscous fermentation, fermentation resulting in a viscous or
gummy product. - v. hyteresle, Physics, a slight slow in gummy product. - $v$. hyteresis, Physics, a slight slow in - called also magnetuc creeping. Cf. static hysteresis.

Vis'cum (vis'cous-ly, adr. - Vis'cous-ness, $n$. [L., nistletoe.] 1. Bot. A genus of Old World mistletoes distinguished by the clustered axil lary bracted flowers with adnate anthers. $V$ album is tbe common European nistietoe.
common European nistietoe,
2. [i. $c$.$] Eirdlime, which is often made from the berries of$


## ing work, as in filing. 3. A tool for

 vise, vice, $v$. $t$. : vised or viced (vist); vis'fane or vict vise, vice, $v$. t.; vised or viced (vist); vis'Ing or vic'ing(vis/ng ). To hold, force, or squeeze, with or as if with a $\|$ vise. Ró' (vè-zà ${ }^{\text {and }}$ ), n. [F. visé, p. p. of viser to put a visa to See visa.] 1. An indorsement made on a passport by the
proper authorities, denoting that it has been examined, and proper authorities, denoting that it has b
2. A signature of formal approval by any superior upon a document requiring approval as to form, contents, or the
 and indorse for approval, as a passport. Vish'nu (vIsh'nō), n. [Skr. Vishnu,
fr. rish to pervade.] Hindu. Myth. The second god of the Hindu Trimurti, or trinity, called the preserver, in contrast to Brahma, the creator, and Siva, the navas as the supreme deity. In early
Hinduism he was a sun god. Vishnut has many avatars, or incarnations, the
earliest being as the giant fish which saved from the flood the ancestor of
mankind (Bralma is also creaited with
this act). His most important avatars are as Rama and Krishma, under whi

 bilite. 1. Quality or state of being visible.

| heart and a low er one containing the viscera <br> vis'cer-o- = viscfil- <br>  <br> trr), a. Physiol Carrying mo- <br> tor impuises to a viscus. <br> VIs cer-o-pa-r1'e-tal (-pa-rirt- <br> tral), a. /oin. Designating, or <br> pert. to the viveersl ganglia of lamellitranch mollusks, generally siturted in contuct with the posterior adductor museles. <br> $\nabla 1 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} \mathrm{cer}$-o-per 1 -cs redi-al, $a$. <br> Vis'cer-o-plen'ral (-plāór $a 1$ ), $a$. Zö̈. Pletrovisceral. <br>  <br>  <br> finling 1 Med. Splanchnoptosis <br> $\mathrm{VI}^{\prime}$ 'cer-ous ( $\mathrm{VYs}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{Er}-\mathrm{zis}$ ), a. Viscernl. Ohe. <br>  <br> [riscid + -utous, as in acid- <br> "tons.] slightly viscid. <br> vis'cin ( $\mathrm{VI}^{\prime}$ 'In), $n$. Chem. A | clear, riscous. tanteleas substance from the murilaginous sap of the mistletoe (Viscum alsap of the mistletoe (Viscum at <br>  <br>  ry-kal). = viscosimeter, vis. cometriral. <br> Vis-com'e-try (vYs-kom' $\overline{\text {-try }}$ ). mede vincy -metry.] The measurement of viscosity. चis'cose ( $y$ Ys <br>  <br> vis count ry reask. <br> The dignity or jurisdiction of a <br> viscount <br> vis'count'ship. $n$. See -ship <br> Vla'count'y (vi'koun'tr) $n$. [ $F$. <br> Meomté, OF , risconté.] Rank or office of a viscount. <br> Vis'cu-ous (vis'ktūs), a. Vib- <br>  <br> vise. + VICE, WISE. IVise. Ohs. <br> Fise. r. t. [See Anvise] To ad-] vise. v. i. [F. ariser. Cf. vise |
| :---: | :---: |

Fls'-ble (viz/-b'l), a. [F., fr. L. visibilis, fr. videre, visum
to see. See visron.] Perceivable by the eye; capable of ; perceptible ; as, a visible star; hence, appar ent; discoverable; as, no wisible means of support.
Maker of heaven and earth, and of all thimgs risith and in visible vis vibible church. Theol. = church visible. - - . horizon. apoech, Phon., a system of characters invented by Prof Alexander Melville Bell to represent all sounds that may be of the position of the organs in uttering them.- $v$. bupply,
com., the total of what is known to be available. as of stocks of grain in elevators and shipped for mari eting. Vis'flgo.h (VIz'f-goth), $n$. [I. Visegothae, pl. Cf. West goth'is ( (-goth'rk), a. i'sion (vizh'ŭn), $n$. [ME. visioun, F. vision, fr. L. "isio know, and E. wit. See wit, $v$.; cf. advice. clairvoyant envy, $n$., evident, provide, pevise, survey. view, visage visit.] 1. The seuse by which light and color are apprehended. The organ of vision is constructed as to serve as a can-images upon

thusenabling, perception of
form (see CAM-
ERA, 2), while
gra, action up-
the the retina
ou the retina of light of different
wave lengths gives rise to color dis-
criminations (see color, $n ., 1$ LIGHT;
cf. AFTERIMAGE, COLOR BLINDNESS),
The cerebral center of visual sensa-

tion is in the occipital region of the brain (see under BRAIN, 1), and excitation of this area produces visual sen-
sation even when the eye is not stimulated satin
merly supposed that the eye perceived object. a pencil of rays, visual rays, diverging from the eye so as to
cover the field of vision, and that through these the qualicover the field of vision, and that through these the quali-
ties of the objects were transmitted to the mind. Vision is either monoctlar or bineeular, the latter having a slightly perception of three-dimensional space.
2. Act of seeing external objects; actual sigitt; perception. 3. Act or power of perceiving mental images, as those formed by the imagination; as, a poet's vision.
4. That which is seen; an object of sight; as, she was vision of delight; a hideous vision. 6. Esp., that which is seen otherwise than by the ordinary sight; an imaginary, supernatural, or prophetic sight; an apparition; as, visions of wealth; the virions of lisaiah.
Your young men sliall see rasions.
Joel it.
28. Syn.-See dream.
vísion, $v$. t.; VI'sioned (-ŭnd) ; vi'sion-ing. 1. To see in or as if in a vision; to dream, fancy, imagine, or the like. 2. To manifest to the sight, esp. as if in a visi

So think the anger of God apparently vistoned or shown unto
thee in the knitting of my brows. Vi'sion-al (-ăl), a. Of or pertaining to a vision; hence, unreal : inaginary. - vi'sion-al-ly, adv.
vi'sion-a-ry (-àry vision-a-ry (-ă-rI), a. [Cf. F. visionncire.] $\mathbf{1}$. Of or per able for, visions. "The visionary hour." Thomson. 2. Disposed to see visions; given to reverie, fancy, or the
like; dreamy; imaginative; hence, npt to accept and act on fancles as if realities; impractical.
3. Of the nature of a vision; ; existing in imagination only; fanciful; hence, having no solid foundation; impracticable Syn, - Fanciful, fantastic, unreal, unfounded, vain, wild, cal, utopian, quixotic. Visionary, as here compared, applies to that which is merely fanciful, or which can never be realived in fact; that is chimerical which is wildily or
fantastically visionary or unreal ; as, "Goldsmith had long a rivionary project, that ... he would go to Aleppo in order
to acquire a knowledge. of ally arts peculiar to the East, to acquire a knowledge. . . of any arts peculiar to the East,
and introduce them into Britain (Bosurl); "This was a
 "This is all mere U U topo ject far above his skill "(Svift)
"The chimerical system of
Plato's commonwealth" (Fielding); "They have annexed to every species of knowledge some chmppical character o terror and inhibition" (Johnson). That is UTOPIAN which
is visionary or chimerical in its assumption of anideal perfection; Quixoric implies extravagantly chivalrous devo tion to visunary ideals; as " a danger.. clest...we should
unwarily conclude friendship a false ideal good, a mere unwarily conclude friendship a false ideal good, a mere
utopinn pleasure" (Corper) "to play adrotly ejther on iot): "His moral attitude to his fellow crentrres was that of one who was. .. quizofically high-minded " (J. Af, Rob-
ertson). See FANCIFUL, ENTHUSIAST, IMAGINARY, FABULOUS. vi'sion-a-ry, $n . ; p l$. -ries (-ryz). 1. One who sees visions, or phantoms.
2. One who relies, or tends to rely, on visions, or imprac tical ideas, projects, or the Jike; an impractical person.
vi'sloned (vizh'ünd), a. Having the power of seeing Vl'sloned (vizh' ${ }^{\prime}$ nd), a. Having the power of seeing
visions; inspired; also, seen in visions.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

umbers refer to $\$ \S$ in Guidr.

Tis'lt (viz'It), v. $t$.; vis'IT-ED; vis'IT-ING. [ME. visiten, F . visiter, L visitare, fr. visere to go to see, to visit, fr. videre, visum, to see. See vision.] 1. To go or come to Wee, as for friendship, business, curiosity, ett. ; to mak
visit to; as, to visit Niagara Falls; to visit a friend. visit to; as, to visit Niagara Falls; to visit a friend.
2. Specif. : a To go or come to see in an offlial capacity for examining, wrrecting abuses, etc.; to inspect; as, a
bishop visits his diocese. b To go and see professionally as bighop visits his diocese. b To go and see professi 4. physician ; to attend; as, to visil one's patient.
3. To come to or upon with some special purpose or chion specined or with specif.: a pon with reward or comfort; hence, to benefit ; bless. b To come to or upon with trouble, or affliction; to afflict; as, visited by disease, pestilence, etc. c To come to
or upon with punishment ; to punish; as, visited by a fine. Vis'it, v. $i$. To make a visit or visits; to be a guest ; to call or sojourn as a guest for a short time; as, to visit with one's friends or in a strange city.
vis'it, $n$. [Cf. F. visite. See visit
of visiting a person or thing; a dort. visite.] 1. Act friendship, ceremony, curiosity, or the like, usually longer than a call, sometimes involving brief residence; as, a visit of civility; a visit to a friend, to Alaska.
2. Act of going to view, inspect, or attend ; an official or formal call or inspection; visitation; as, the visit of a trustee or inspector; a visit from a physician.
boarding e neut. The act of a naval oncer of one state in boarding a neutral merchant vessel of another state in the
Syn. - Visit, visitation. Visit is the gene
rTation denotes the act of visiting, or a formal or offial visit, and of ten suggests a special dispensation, esp. of an afflictive character, in the latter sense it frequently has a humorous connotation; ;as, "who gave the ball or paid the
visity last" (Pope); "I
glly every week)" (Taller); "Yegevisit for visit punctuvilly every week", Taller); "Ye Yentle visitations of calm
altought" (Shelley); "They neglected his commandments
. . till at the length he published to hold a visitation, and them cited thithergth he published to hold a visitation, and
ation they shall be cast down ;" "In the time of their visitato see people may have different effects is shown in our
use of the words'visit' and 'vistation.' Whether a visit use of the words 'visit' and 'visitation.' Whether a visit
shall seem like a visitation depends a good deal on the visshall seem like a visitation depends a good deal on the vis-
itor" (S. M. Orolhers). See visrror. viait to the Bleswed sicrament, $R$. C. Ch., a visit to a church
or chapel to pray silently before the Sacrament ; also, the office for this.
dis'It-a-ble ( $\dot{a}-\mathrm{b}$ 'l $), a$. 1. Subject to, or allowing, visita $-~$ tion or inspection; as, visitable institutions in a city. 2. Socially acceptable. "Visilable families." G. Eliot.
VIs'it-ant (-1-tint), $n$. [L. visitans, antis, p. pr. : cf. F. visitant. 1 . One who visits ; a guest; visitor. Scout. 2. [cap.] R. C. Ch. A nun of the Order of the Visitation. season, but which appears there at regular or irregular intervals for a limited period; as, a winter visitant.

## Syn. - Bee visitor. Visfltant, a. Visiting.

 tation, L. visitatio.] 1. Act of visiting, or state of being 2. Specif. : The act of a superior or superintending officer Who offlially visits a corporation, college, church, or the
like, to inspect the manner in which it is conducted, and Who friany
like, to inspect the manner in which it is conducted, and
see that its laws and regulations are observed and executed; as, the visitation of a diocese by a bishop.
3. An official personal inquiry made by a herald at different times to eramine the rights of the people within his heraldic province to bear arms, etc.; also, a document containing a record of such an inquiry. Gr. Brit.
4. Marine Law. $=$ visit, $n$., 3 .
5. The object of a visit. Rare
6. Special dispensation of divine favor and goodness, more usually, of divine wrath ; retributive calamity ; judgmont; hence, any unusual event, either pleasurable or
painful, likened to such a special dispensation. Is. x. 3 . 7. Zoöl. A migration of birds, mammals, or other animals
at an unusual time or in unusual numbers.
8. [cap.] Ecel. A festival in honor of the visit of the
Virgin Mary to Elisabeth, mother of John the Baptist, irgin Mary to Elisabeth, mother of John the Baptist,
celebrated on the $2 d$ of July. celebrated on the 2 d of July
Syn. - See visit.
Syn. - See visis.
Ordor of the Vibitation of our Lady, or of the Bleaged Virgin
Mary, $R$. Ch., a religious order for women founded unMary, $R$. $C$. Ch., a religious order for women founded un-
der the direction of St. Francis de Sales in 1610 , at Annecy, Savoy, for visiting the poor and the sick. It spread in
 Fisit-a-to ri-al (-it-a-tori-al; 201), a. Also visi-to'ri-al
[Cf. LL. visitator a visitor.] Of or pert. to visitation, or a
judicial visitor or superintendent; as, visitatorial power. judicial visitor or superintendent ; as, visitatorial power.
vstiting, $p . p r$. \& vb. $n$. of visir. - veiting book, a book containing a record of visits received, made, and to be
made. - $v$. card, a small card bearing the name, and somevisiting or calling,
vis'l-tor (viz'têr), n. [Cf. F. visiteur.] 1. One who makes a visit; one who comes or goes to see a person or
place, as for friendship, business, curiosity, pleasure, etc.
2. Specif., a superior, or a person lawfully appointed fo the purpose, who makes formal visits of inspection. 3. The king is the $v$.

Syn.-Visitor, visitant, quest. Visitor is the general word a visitant is esp. one who, or that which, visits one tors, a frequent visitor at his friend's house ; a supernatu ral visitant; "At the sound of this the visitant returned and always, Jike a lump of hiving terror, there lay in his and always, like a lump of living terror, there lay in his (Stevenson); "The cottagers. . $\dot{\text {. beheld with wondering }}$
awe their fleeting visitant" (Shelley). As compared with visitor, GuEsT emphasizes the idea of hospitable entertainment; as, "Fornowher father's chimney glows in expec
tation of a guest" (Tennyson). See visrr. Vis ma'jor. [L. major greater.] Law. A superior force
which under certain circumstances is held to exempt from contract obligations; inevitable accident; a a civil-law term used as nearly equivalent to but broader than, the
 siere, ir. OF. vis face. See visagr, vision.] 1. A mask for the face; hence, a digguise or mask, lit. or fig. Obs. or
Archaic. "My very visor began to assume life." Shak. 2. The visage ; face. Obs.
3. The front piece of a helmet, esp. an upper piece, ar-
ranged so as to lift or open, and so show the face. The ranged so as to lift or open, and so show the face.
openings for seeing and breathing are generally in it. 4. The projecting fore piece of a cap, to protect the eyes VI'for-NNG, viz'OR-ING To cover with a visor ; to meat V's'ta (vis't $\dot{\alpha}$ ), $n$. [It, veduto, to see, fr. L. videre, visum. See vizw, vision. 1. A view, or prospect, commonly more or less distant and through or along an avenue, as between rows of trees also, the trees or other objects forming the avenue

The finished garden to the view
Thomson.
Tistas openg.
2. A mental view, or prospect, extending over a series of
events, thoughts, or the like; as, the news opened up a events, thoughts, or the like; as, the news opened up
long vista of hopes; vistas of memory or of future years.
 or pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; as, the virual nerve.
Milton.
2. That can be seen; visible; as, visual objects.

Fisual angle, the angle formed by two rays of light, or two
gtraight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the center of the eye. - v. axis or line. LiNe or vision. - $\begin{aligned} & \text {. cone, Pergp., a cone formed by lines joining the points } \\ & \text { the field of vision with the point of sight, or the eye. }\end{aligned}$ 7 . feld, Optics, that portion of the image thrown on the ret-
ina which falls within the region of distinct vision ; that ina which falls within the region of distinct vision; that plane passing through the point of sight; in binocular viplane passing through the point of sight; in binocular vi-
sion, the plane in which lie the visual axes of the two eyes. - position of the point at which the visual rays unite ; the red pigment contained in the retinal rods of human eyes passing through the colors, red, orange, and yellow, and is also easily destroyed by heat and chemical reagents. Its to the eye or point of sight See vision, $n .1$ - $u$. white to the eye or point of sight. See vision, n, $1 .-v$. White
Physiol., the final product in the action of light on visual
purple. It is reconverted into visual purple by the regenpurple. It is reconverted into visual purple by the regenerating action of the choroidal epithelium. - V. yellow,
Physiol, a product, between visual purple and visual white,
formed in photochemical action of ight on visual purple.

 act or power of forming visual images or mental representations of objects not present to the sense.
2. A mental image or representation formed by visualizing.
3. In literature, the quality of suggesting vivid 3. In literature, the quality of suggesting vivid or distinct

 image of (something not before the eye) ; to image or picture mentally ; as, to visuclize the face of one absent. vis'u-al-ize, v. i. To form a mental image of something not present before the eye at the time.
vis'u-al-iz'er (-iz/ẽr), $n$. One who visualizes or is proficient in visualization; esp., Psychol., one whose mental imagery is prevailingly visualization. Ci. AuDile, Motiles.
Vis Yi'va (Vie vi'va). [L. viva living.] Mech. Living force; the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing
work, in distinction from vis mortua, or dead force; kinetic energy. As formerly used it was equivalent to the product
of the mass into the square of the velocity, that is, double of the mass into the square of the velocity, that is, double
the value now denoted by hinetic energy. The term is not the value now denoted by hinetic energy. The term
usually understood to inelude that part of the kine
ergy of the body due to vibration of its molecules.
Vi-ta'ce-m (vī-tä́sè̄-ē), n. pl. [NL. See Vitis.] Bot. A family of woody or herbaceous vines (order Rlamnales), having simple, palmate, or pinnate leaves, the stems usu-
ally tendril-bearing, and small, greenish, clustered flowers

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (a) |  |
|  |  |
| n |  |
| chiefr.] See Ayesta. | - |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ préser-va'trix ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | Vla-tu'ti-an |
| \% [NL.I P | [From the |
| power or force. | noi.in Peniker s classificat |
| 38. $n$. [See vis a weigh |  |
|  | of the Poles and Kashoubs. |
| в8а | $8{ }^{\text {'u-al-l }}$ |
|  |  |
| 1 E |  |
| To view. Obs. Sc | visualizer. |
|  | V.au'ri-en-cy |
| sill, v. $t .=$ wrix |  |
| change. Obs. Scot. | LL.] Vital fo |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| or forming a vista, Rare |  |
| vin'tan-men'te (vēa'tï-mẽn'tā), | $v$ |
|  |  |
| tescors, [rista + |  |
|  |  |

succeeded by a berrylike, several-seeded fruit. There are succeeded by a
11 genera (including Vitis, the grape, Parthenocissus, the
Virginia creeper and the Japanese ivy, and Cissus) and about 450 species. - $\mathbf{v i}$-ta'ceons (vi-tásh

## to live. cf. F. vital, It. vitale. See vivin; akin to vivere

 to live: cf. F. vital, It. vitale. See vrvio.] 1. Belonging or relating to life, either animal or ver2. Contributing or necessary to life;

- And vital virtue infused, and vital warmth. Mitton 3. Containing life; living. "Spirits that live through-
out, vital in every part." 4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends hence, rarely, fundamentally affecting life; mortal; as, vital wound; the wound was in a vital part.

6. Hence, fundamentally affecting the value, efficiency or the like, of anything; fundamental; as, a vital erro 6. Capable of A competence is vitalito content. viable. Rare. Young vital air, oxygen gas;-so called because essential to ani mal life. Obs. - v. capacity, Physiot., the breathing capac-
ity of the lungs, expressed by the number of cubic inches ity of the lungs expressed by the number of cubic inchea - $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$. force, $P$ hysiol., that form of energy which is manidistinct from other forces of nature (mechanical, chemi cal, etc.). The vital forces, according to Cope, are nerve force (neurism), growth force (bathmism), and thought yital principle. Cf. LIFE, 3.- - functions, Physiol., those functions of the body on which life is directly dependent,
as the circulation of the blood, digestion, etc.- $v$. princtple as the circulation of the blood, digestion, etc.- $v$. principlo
an immaterial force, to which when present in organized
 ascribed.- - . spirit. See spirit,
tistics respecting the duration of life and the circum Phyces affecting its duration in a community. $-v$. tripod
V'tal-ism (vi'tazl-Iz'm), $n$. Biol. The doctrine that the func-
tions of a living organism are due to a vital principle or force tions of a living organism are due to a vital principle or force
 H-tal'l-ty (vi-taly-ty), n. [L. vitalitas: of. F. vitalite.] State or quality of being vital; specif. : a Vital force or
animation ; the principle of life; as, the vitality of egge $b$ Power , the principle of intin, the vilaliy of egge slang. $c$ Quality of being lifelike ; lifelikeness. Rare.
 [Cf. F. vitaliser.] To endow with life, or vitality ; to give life to; to make alive; as, vitalized blood; to vitalize the
patriotism of a people. - vi'tal-1-za'tion (-I-ză'shun ; -i-
 f'tals (vi'tǎlz), n.pl. 1. Organs that are
7. Hence : The parts essential to the life, health, or sound ness of anything; as, the vitals of a state.
to a vitellariun (vitelärri-㐅n; 115), a. Zoöl. Pertaining पit/el-la'rimm
 pirt of the ovary which produces yolk-filled cells serving to nourish the true eggs; - disting. from germarium. vit'ol-1ig'e-nous (-lij'è-n̆̆s), a. ${ }_{\text {Zöl }}$ [vitellus + -genous.] Producing yolk; -designating, specif, vitol-ig'o-nous (-11je-nüs), a. ivitellus + -genous.]
Zö̈l. Producing yolk; designating, specif., certain cella
formed in the ovaries of many insects, and supposed to formed in the ovaries of many insects, and supposed to vi-tel'iln (vY-tel $\mathrm{Tn}_{\mathrm{n}}$; vi-), $n$. [Cf F vitell
Ph-telinn (vi-telinn; vi-), n. [Cf. F. vitelline. See vitellus.] Physiol. Chem. a A protein in the yolk of egg, formerly regarded as a globulin, now as a nucleoalbumin; - called
specif. ovovitellin. As ordinarily prepared it contains lecsithin. b Any of several related substances in the seeds of plants, in the crystalline lens, etc.
vi-tel/line (-Yn), a. [L. vitellus the yolk of an egg.] Em bryol. \& Zoöl. Of or pertaining to the yolk of an egg. -itelline artery, Embryol, in vertebrate embryos, an artery arising from the aorta, or one of the aortic trunks of the yolk sac. There are usually two main vitelline arteries. yolk sac. There are usualy two main viteline arteries.
Cf. VTriline verns. - duct. Embryol, the duct by
which the yolk sac or umbilical vesicle remains connected with the alimentary tract.- $\mathbf{v}$. gland. $Z$ oöl. $=$ vitelea rivm. - $v$. membrane, Embryol., a membrane inclosing the
egg proper and corresponding to the cell wall of an ordiegg proper and corresponding to the cell wall of an ordi-
nary cell; so called because in the hen's egg it is repre-
sented by the membrane inclosing the ball of yolk. In many invertebrates it is not present until the egg is fer preventing other spermatozoa from entering. - vg, velns, preventing other spermatozoa from entering, $\bar{\sim}$. Veins,
Embryol, in vertebrate embryos, the veins which return
the blood from the yolk eac or umbilical vesicle to the the blood from the yolk sac or umbilical vesicle to the
heart, or later to the portal vein, of the embryo. In mammals their function of bringing nutriment to the embryo vi-tel'lus (-uss), n. [L., the yolk of an egg.] Embryol The yolk of an egg. Also, in older usage, when yolk and
protoplasm were not clearly distinguished, the entire cell contents of an egg cell. See roLk
Vi'tex (vi'těks), $n$. [ $\dot{L}$., the chaste tree.] Bot. A large
genus of varbenaceous shrubs and trees having divided genus of verbenaceous shrubs and trees having divided
leaves and forking cymes of small flowers with a short tube and bilabiate limb. The species are widely distributed in warm regions. Several, as $V$. aqnus-castus, the
are cultivated. Many yield valuable timber.
 'tals (vi'talz), n.pl. 1. Organs that are
8. Hence : The parts essential to the life,
ness of anything : as, the vitals of a state. rt of the ovary which produces yolk-flled cells serving ilized, but is then immediately secreted by the egg, thus
ad bilabiate limb. The species are widely distributed in




$\qquad$




|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| age or oll- |  |
| ecelesiastically | healing power of nature. |
| pendent on the parish church | fvis mor'tu-a. [L.] Mech |
| its largest neighbor and via- | Dead force ; force not produc- |
| d by ith minister or priest; a | ing motion. [of rismaga.] |
|  |  |
| itaclonn |  |
|  | ind of cherry |
|  | brandy containing tent w |
| e Order of the $V$ initation of |  |
| ur Lady - the French name. | visné, visen |
| 1-ta-tive (vIz ${ }^{\text {ch-tat-tIy }) \text {, }}$ | ricinatus, fr. L. vicimu |
|  | boring, a neighbor. See vicin |
| ] | TY.I Law. Vicinage: v |
|  | See |
| nite' (ve-zēt'), n. [F. See | Vis'no-my (yyz'nt-my). Obs. or |
| cloak | Scot. \& dial. for PHYsiogn |
| ace formerly worn by |  |
| women in summer. | [F. or NL. vison.] The |
|  |  |
| Frett-ment, $n$. Visitation. Obs. | ${ }^{1}$ |
|  |  |
| 䂙, $n$. Afe | th |
|  |  |
|  | visorna, $n$. [See visor.] A mask; |

## VITIATE

 （－at／Ing）．［L．viliatus，p．p．of vitiare to vitiate，fr．vitium faulty，or defective ；to injure the substance or quality of； to contaminate；spoil ；corrupt ；as，exaggeration vitiates a style of writing；sewer gas vitictes the air．
2．To render ineffective，either wholly or in part ；to de－ stroy the validity or force of，as of an instrument or trans－ action；to invalidate；as，fraud vitiates a contract．
$\nabla 1^{\prime} t i-a t / e d$（ $-a t^{\prime}$＇ed $), p$ ．$a$ ．Made vicious，defective，inef

1＇ti－a＇tion（ $-\bar{a}^{\prime} / \mathrm{sh}^{\prime} \mathrm{u}_{\mathrm{n}}$ ），$n$ ．［L．vitiatio．］Act of vitiating， ar，the vifialion of the blood．＂The vitiation that breeds evil acts．＂G．Eliot．b Invalidation，as of a contract．
vit＇1－cul＇ture（vit＇1－kŭl＇tur），$n$ ．［L．vitis vine + E．cul ture．］The cultivation of the vine ；grape growing．
vit 1 －cul＇tur－al（ $-\mathrm{ku} l^{\prime}$ ter $-\breve{a} 1$ ），a．－vit／i－cul＇tur－ist
 skin disease，most conmon in negroes，consistiug in the de－ velopment on various parts of the body of smooth，milk－
 act of depravity
The perverseness and vatoosty of man＇s will．South．
$\mathbf{V I}$ tis（ $\bar{v}^{\prime}$ tis），$n$ ．［L．，a vine．］Bot．A large genus of climbing shrubs，the grapevines，typifying the family Vi taceæ．They have simple or lobed leaves and small polyg－ amously dioctous fowers，the petais united in a cap that
falls away entire from the hypogynous disk．See Grape， 2 ．
vit＇rage（vit＇raj；$F$ ．vé＇trazh ${ }^{\prime}$ ．$n$ ．F．，prop．，glazing， glass window．］A curtain of light and transiucent mate－ rial intended to be secured directly to the woodwork of a French casement window or a glazed door
Vit＇re－o－den＇tine（vit＇rèt－ dern ＇fin），$n$ ．［L．vitreus of glass
－E．dentine．］Anal．A form of dentine characterized by －E．dentine．］Anal．A form of dentine characterized by its extreme hardness．－vit＇re－o－den＇ti－nal（－tĭ－năl），a． Vit＇re－ous（vittrê－us），a．［L．vitreus，fr．vitrum glass．］
1．Resembling glass；colorless or transparent like glass ； glassy；as，vitveous rocks．
g．Of，pertaining to，or derived from，glass．
vitreous body．Anat．See viTREOUS HUMOR，below－－v．copper， by rubbing glass with silk ；positive electricity．See elec－
TRICITX， 1 ；Positive ELECTRICITY．－v．fusion，gradual fusion not showing a sharp melting point．－V humor or humour， posterior chamber of the eyeball（see exye，1）．It is inclosed by a delicate membrane，the hyuloid membrane．In the adult it is nearly homogeneous，but in the fetus is pervaded V．silver，Min．，argeutite．－－v．sponge，a glass sponge．
vi－tres＇cent（vi－tréstent），a．［See vitreous；－Escent．］ Capable of being formed into glass；tending to become glass．－Vi－treg＇cence（－ĕns），$n$ ．
vi－tres＇cl－ble（－1－b’l），$a$ ．$\quad$ Cf．F．
Fi－tres＇ci－ble（－1－b＇l），$a$ ．［Cf．F．ritrescible．］Capable of becoming glassy，or glass；vitrifiable．
vit＇ric（vit＇rik），a．［L．vitrum glass．］of the nature and quality of glass；glassilike；－disting．from ceramic．
vit＇rics（vit＇riks），$n$ ．［See virric．］1．The art or study of the manufacture and decoration of glassware．
2．pl．Articles of glassware；glassware in general
vit＇ri－fac＇ture（－ry－fak＇tivr），$n$ ．［L．vitrum glass + facere， jactum，to make．Manufacture of glass and glassware．
चit＇ri－fi－ca＇tion（ $-\mathrm{IT}-\mathrm{k} \bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{sh} \overline{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{n}$ ），$n$ ．［Cf．F．vitrification．See Yirrify．］Act，art，or process，of vitrifying；state of be－ ing vitrified．Also，a vitrified body．
Vit＇rl－form（v̌̌t＇ry－fôrm），a．［L．vitrum glass $+\mathbf{E}$. －form．］ Having the form or appearance of glass；glasslike．
 Ing）．［F．virifier；L．vitrum glass＋－ficare to make． ble，glass or a glassy substance，by heat and fusion Vlt＇ri－fy，v．i．To become qlass；to be converted into glass．
Vi－tri＇na（vi－tri＇ná），n．［NL．，fr．L．vitrum glass．］Zoöl． Vi－tri＇na（vi－tri’nd），n．［NL．，fr．L．vitrum gla
A genus of pulmonate land snaile having a
very thin translucent spiral shell with a large a genus thin translucent spiral shell with a large
aperture．－vit＇rl－nold（vit＇ri＇noid），$a$ ． aperture．－Vit＇rl－nold（vit＇rínoid），$a$ ．
vit＇rine（vit＇rin），$n$ ．［F．］A glass show

## for displaying fine wares，specimens，etc．

 vit＇rl－ol（vitt＇ri－ŭl），n．［ME．vitriole，F．vitriol．limpilia）．$\times 2$ c．Pr．vitriol，vetriol，It．vitriuolo；fr．L．vitreolus of glass，
dim．of vitreus vitreous．See virreous．］1．Chem．a A dim．of vitreus vitreous．See virreous．］1．Chem．a A
sulphate of any one of various metals，as copper（blue vit－ sulphate of any one of various metals，as copper（blue vit－
riol），iron（green vitriol），zinc（white vitriol），etc．So called on account of the glassy appearance or luster of many of these salts．b Oil of vitriol．See sulphuric acid b．
2．Hence，anything likened to vitriol as caustic．

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| \％tatief trme |  |
|  | dit |
|  |  |
|  | vit |
| dime of |  |
| Sarmentose．Rar |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| fioigize |  |
| tilis $\mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ mo | 既 |
| without f |  |
| ace |  |
| Tolitigate；to car | dit |
|  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {of etter }}+$ Gre elsos form．］ | Viteremer |
|  |  |
| are |  |
| ． 1 Tom yive |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

 lute sulphuric acid ；to pichle．
$\mathbf{2}=$ vitriolze，v．$t$ ．， 2 ．Collog
 mi－o－LAT＇ing（－iāt／Ing）．Old Chem．a To convert into，or change to，a vitriol；to make into sulphuric acid or a sul－ phate．b To subject to the action of，or impregnate with，

it＇ri－ol＇tc（－ol＇fk），a．［Cf．F．vitriolique．］Of or pertain－ ing to vitriol；derived from，or resembling，vitriol；hence
 Vt＇ri－01－1ze（vit＇ri－ŭl－iz），v．t．；－IZED（－iz
2．To injure（a person）with vitriol，or sulphnric acid，as by throwing it upon the face to disfigure it


glass of trirna vino－de－trena），$n$ ．（1t．vetro di trina glass of lace．］A kind of Venetian glass or glassware in with a lacelike or netlike effect．Cf．millefiori．
Vi－tru＇vl－an（vǐ－trō＇v̌－ăn），a．Of or pert．to Marcus Vi－ truvius Pollio，a Roman architect of the age of Augustus， whose works had great
influence in the Renaig
influence in the Renais－
sance．Cf．Palladian
Vitruvian ecroll，Ahch．
scroll of convolved und
scroll of convolved undu
lations，esp．in friezes of

－1t＇ta（ $\left.\mathrm{vit}^{\prime} a\right), n . ; j l$ ．－т瓜（－ē）．［L．vitta ribbon，fillet．］ 1．Class．Antiq．A headband or fillet．
2．Bot．One of the oil tubes in the fruits of unbellifers They occur commonly in the grooves between the ridges， portant diagnostic characters in this group．
Vit－ta＇ri－a（v1－tā＇rīté；115），$n$ ．［NL．］Bot．A genus of tropical polypodiaceous ferns known as gyass ferns from their narrow grassike fronds．They have the innear nat－ ginal sori in continuous lines．Most of the species ar vit＇tate（vǐt＇āt），a．［L．vittatus bound with a fillet，f vitta fillet．］1．Bot．Bearing or containing vittæ． 2．Bot．\＆Zö̈l．Striped longitudinally．
vit＇u－lar（vit＇t̀－lär）a．［L．vitulus a calf．］Vet．Pertain vtt＇u－la－ry（－$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}-\mathrm{r} Y$ ）$)$ ing to a calf or to calving ；vituline． vitular apoplexy，apoplexy of cows occurring at calving．
it＇u－line（vit＇tin ；－IIn；277），a．［L．vitulinus，fr．vitu vit＇u－line（vitt luts a calf．See veal．］Of，pert．to，or like，a calf or veal．
vi－tu＇per－a－ble（vītü＇pẽr－á－b＇l），a．［L．vituperabilis：cf． F．vitupérable．I Liable to or deserving vituperation
1－tu＇per－ate（vī－tū＇pẽr－āt），v．t．；－AT＇ED（－āt／民d）；－AT＇ING vituperate ；prob．fr．vitiun，a fault＋purare to prepare See vice a fault；Pare，v．i．］To abuse in words；to cen－ sure severely or abusively；to berate．
Vi－tu＇per－a＇tion（ $-\bar{a} \prime$ sh $\left.{ }^{\prime} n\right), n$ ．［L．vituperatio：cf．OF．vi tuperation．See vituperate．］Act of vituperating；wordy abuse ；severe censure；railing．
When
When a man becomes untractable and inaccessible by fierce－
ness and pride，then vituperation comes upon him． Syn．－See abuse．
vi－tu＇per－a－tive（－tū＇pẽr－ $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{br} \mathrm{v}$ ），$a$ ．Uttering censure；con－ taining，or characterized by，wordy abuse；scolding；abu sive：railing．－vi－tu per－a－tive－iy，adv
VI＇va（vē＇vä），interj．［It．］Lit．，（long）live；－an excla－ mation expressing good will，well wishing，etc．$-n$ ．Th word viva as a shout or salute．
vi－va＇ce（vètvä＇chā），a．\＆adv．［It．］Music．Brisk；vi－ Vl－va＇ce（vè－vächā），a．de adv．［It．］Music．Brisk；vi－
vacious；with spirit；used as a direction． 7 －va＇cious（vī－vā＇shŭus；v1－；277），a．［L．vivax，－acis，fr
vivere to live．See vivid．］1．Having vigorous powers of vivere tolive．see vivid．1．Having vigorous powers of
life；tenacious of life；long－lived．Archaic．Fuller． 2．Lively in temper or conduct；sprightly；as，a vivacious poet．－Sprightly，active，animated，sportive，gay，merry jocund，light－hearted．See livgly，
vi－vaci－ty（－vassf－ti），$n$ ．；pl．－TiRs（－tYz）．［L．vivacitas
cf．F．vivacité．］1．Quality or state of being vivacious cf．F．vivacite．］1．Quality or state of being vivacious
specif．：a Vital force；natural vigor ；also，tenacity specif．：a vital force；natura vilor，Fuller．b Animation；sprightliness as，the vivacity of a discourse；a lady of great vivacity． 2．A vivacious act or expression．

 LL．vivanda，vivenda，provisions．Cf．viAnd．］In Con
tinental armies，esp．the French，a sutler．

| vt－trif＇ 1 －ca－ble（VY－tryf＇r－káb＇l）， | $\overline{\mathrm{Vit}}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| trif＇licate（－kāt |  |
|  |  |
| fled（vyt＇ry－fyd），pref．${ }^{\text {d }}$ | vit＇ty（vi |
| V：TRIFY－vitifted | vit |
| or or wall，ancient masinty mains，apparently of defen－ | Mitularz． |
| e works，found esp．in Sc |  |
| nd，Ireiand，France，and Ger－ |  |
| many，the siliceous stones of | One who vituperates |
| hich have heen converted into | Vitupere，$v . t$. |
| rd glassilike material by the | To vitupera |
| action of fire，whether inte | vit |
| tionally or not is uncertain． | Fi＇tu－pe rl －ous |
| rine（vyt＇rrn）${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，$=$ vir | a． |
| Obs． |  |
| r－o－late（－ry－olart），a．Vit－ | V1－tu per－ |
| 1－o－late，n．Old chem．A | Vituperation． |
|  |  |
|  | （Sebastodes oralis）of a red |
| ull－üs；vit ${ }^{\text {c－}}$ | Nebastodes ovalis）of a red |
|  | olivaceous cotor ${ }^{\mathbf{k}}$ |
| 1 c | black spots on the |
| （vit＇rit），$n$ ．［1．ntrum |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| un glass +E ． | $\\|$ vizvant rex et re |
| Porphyritic gl | Long live the king and |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| vittaliar．$\ddagger$ victualer． |  |
| Vittelour．t victuller． | ｜ri＇vat re－gi＇na．［L． 1 Long |
| 1g．＋wit－ | res－pu＇bli－ca |
|  |  |

 vivandier．See vivandier．］Formerly，in Continental armies，esp．in the French army，a woman accompanying fromps，who
In vi／vant＇（vé vän＇），$n$ ．［F．，p．pr．，living．］In nort，bridge，
 $-\mathrm{RIA}(-\dot{a})$ ．［L．，fr．vivarius belonging to living creatures， fr．virus alive，living．See vrvid．］A place arranged for
keeping or raising animals，more usually one for terrestrial keeping or raising animals，more usually one for terrestrial
 Iy；as，viva－voce voting．
Vi－ver＇ra（vī－verr＇a，vī），$n$ ．［L．，a ferret．］Zö̈l．The typical genus of Viverridx，or civets，formerly extensive，
but now restricted to the common African civet（V．civet－ ta）and closely allied species．
Vi－ver＇ridae（－1゙－dē），n．pl．［NL．］Zöll．A large family Africa，including the civets in a broad sense．They are mostly long－bodied and short－legged and provided with
 linsangs，foussa，binturong，palm civets，and mongooses vi－ver＇rine（－in ；－in ；183），a．Of or pert．to the Viverri－ dx，or civet family．$-n$ ．A civet ；one of the Viverridæ．
viverrine cat，the fishing cat．－v．otter，a fish－eating mam－ Paninsulagate bennetl）of vives（vivz），$n$ ．［OF．vives，F．avives（cf．Sp abivas，adi－ vas），fr．Ar．ad－dhâba．Cf．avives，fives vives．］Frrr．Inflam－ matory swelling of the submaxillary glands of a horse．
Viv＇i－an（vir $\left.\mathbf{v}^{\prime} \mathrm{l}-a \mathrm{n}\right)$ ，Viv＇i－en $\left(-\mathrm{En}_{\mathrm{n}}\right)$ ，$n$ ．
［OF．Vivienne，Jivi－ ane；perh．orig．a mistake for Niniane，of Celtic origin．］ 1．Fem．prop．name．F．J＇ivienne（vésyěn＇）；It．Vivia－ na（ve－vyana
2．In Arthurian legend，the mistress of Merlin；－also
called Lady of the Lake（which see called Lady of the Lake（which see，under lady）．Tenny－，
son introduces her into his poem＂Merlin and Vivien，＂ in the＂Idylls of the King＂
viv＇l－an－ite（vǐviran－it），$n$ ．［After the Engligh mineralo－ gist J．G．Vivian．］Min．A hydrous ferrous phosphate， $\mathrm{Fe}_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{2} \cdot 8 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ，colorless when unaltered，or blue to green，growing darker on exposure．It occurs in mono－
clinic crystals，also throus，massive，and earthy． $\mathrm{H} ., 1.5-2$ ．
 vivus living．See quick，a．；cf．Revive，viand，victual，
vital．］1．Having the appearance of vigorous life or freshness；animated；spirited；clear ；fresh；lively；as，a vivid sketch or portrait ；esp．，of colors，brilliant ；intense ； bright；as，a cloak of vivid red；the vivid lightning．
2．Producing，or tending to produce，distinct and lifelike mental images；as，a vivid description or phrase．
3．Acting with distinctness and force ；lively ；active ；－ said esp．of a mental faculty ；as，a vivid imagination．
Syn．Clear，strong，striking，live
 （－kat／ing）．［L．vivificatus，p．p．of vivificare．See vivi－ FY．］1．Togive life to；to animate ；revive；vivify．Rare．
God viviticates and actuates the whole world．Dr．H．Afore． 2．Chen．To bring back to the metallic form，as from an oxide or solution ；to reduce，Obs．
VIV／i－fi－ca＇tion（viv／T－fǐ－kā／shŭn），$n$ ．［L．vivïfcatio：cf． F．vivification． 7 ．Act of vivifying，or state of being viv－ ified；restoration of life；revival．
2．Physiol．One of the changes
2．Physiol．One of the changes of assimilation，in which proteid matter which has been transformed，and made a thus enabled to manifest the phenomena of irritability， contractility，etc．McKendrick． 3．Chem．Act or process of vivificating．Obs．
 ing）．［F．vivifer，L．vivitcare．See vivid，－FY；cf．vivir－ icate．To endue with life；to quicken；animate．
Viv＇i－fy，$v . i$ ．To impart life；to quicken．Rare．
Vi－vip＇a－ra（vī－vip ${ }^{\prime}$－raid），$n$ ．［NL．，fr．L．vivipara，fem． sing．of viriparus viviparous．］Zöll．A widely distributed
genus of fresh－water tænioglossate gastropods having genus of fresh－water tænioglossate gastropods having a
turbinate operculate shell，which is usually green and more turbinate operculate shell，which is usually green and more with a well－developed shell．The genus is the type of a

of being viviparous．
2．Bot．a The development of separable vegetative shoots
upon or among the reproductive organs of a plant，as in


the proliferous flower clusters of some agaves, the growth germination of an embryo before the fall of the seed. Vi-vip'a-rous (vī-vip' $\hat{a}-\mathrm{r} \check{u} s)$ ), a. . tL. viviparus; vivus alive + parere to bear, bring forth.] 1. Producing living young mals, many reptiles, and a few fishes --opposed to oviparous. The distinction is not fundamental, as viviparous animals also produce eggs, but these develop (and, if probody, instead of after being laid. Cf. Ovoviviparous.
2. Bot. a Germinating while still attached to the parent plant, as the seed of the mangrove. of Proliferous. - viparous shell, any snail of the family Viviparidæ. - Vi-vip'a-rous-Iy, adv. - Vi-vip'a-rous-ness, $n$.
viv'i-soct'
 viv/i-sect', v. i. To practice vivisection.
Viv's-sec'tion (-sěk'shŭn), $n$. [L. vivus alive +E. section of, or operation on, a living animal, for physiological or pathological investigation. - Viv/i-sec'tion-al ( $-a l 1), a$. isection ; a vivisect
Fix'on ( $\mathrm{v}^{\prime} \mathrm{h}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$ ), $n$. [Dial. form of fixen, fr. AS. fyxen, fem. of fox. See Fox.] 1. A she-fox.
2. A shrewish ill-tempered
2. A shrewish ill-tempered person; - formerly used of either sex, now only of a woman.
Fis'en-ish, $a$. Of or pertaining to a vixen; resembling a ewish.
Fix'on-ly, $a$. Like a vixen; vixenish,
viz'ard (viz' ${ }^{\prime}$ rd), $n$. [See visor.] Mask; visor. Archaic.
 [Turk. vezīr (fr. Ar.), or Ar. wezīr, wazīr, prop., a bearer of burdens, porter, fr, wazara to bear a burden : cf. F. vizir, visir. Cf. Algoazil. A high executive offlcer of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of the Turkish em
a minister or councilor of state. Cf. GRAND vizier. a miniter or councilor of state. Cf. GRAND VIZIRR.
vi-zier'ate (-st), $n$. Also vi-zir'ate. [Cf, F.vizirat.] The
 Of, pert. to, or issued by, a vizier.
vlel (flä ; fli $), n$. [Prob
vla (frär ; fili, $n$. [Prob. fr. D. vallei valley. See valiex.]
Low-lying land where water collects in the wet season; a marsh; a temporary lake. So. Africa.
Yo'and-zo'ia (vō'znd-zō'y $\dot{a}), n$. [NL., fr. Malagasy voand-
zou.] Bot. A genus of tropical fabaceous planta zou.] Bot. A genus of tropical fabace. only species,
liolate leaves and small axillary flowers of two kinds, the
fertile ones being cleistogamous. The edible 1-seeded pod iorate leave and smailaxilary fowers of two kinds, the
fertile ones being cleistogamous. The edible $1-$-seded pod
ripens beneath the ground like the peanut. It is known ripens beneath the ground like the peanut. It
as the Bambara groundnut or Madagascar peanut
vo'ca-ble (vō'k $\dot{a}$-b'l ; v $\mathrm{rk}^{\prime} \dot{a}$-), $n$. [L. vocabulum an appellation, designation, name, fr. vocare to call, akin to vox, vocis, a voice, a word: cf. F. vocable. See vorce.] A
word; term; name; specif., a word regarded as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning.
 vocabularium, vocabularius: cf. F. vocabulaire. See vocable. $]$ A list or collection of words, usually alphabeti-
cally arranged and explained or defined; a dictionary or cally arranged and explained or defined; a dictionary or lexicon, either of a whole language, a single work
thor, a branch of science, or the like; a word book.
2. A sum or stock of words employed by a languag people, class, individual, or the like ; scope of language. His bocabulary seems to have been no larger than was neces-
Mary for the transaction of business. Syn. - See DICTION
vo-cab'u-list (-IIst), $n$. [Cf. F. vocabuliste.] 1. The writer or maker of a vocabulary;
2. A lexicon ; vocabulary. Obs.
V0'cal (v $\bar{o}^{\prime} k \breve{a}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{L}$ ), $a$. [L. vocalis, fr. vox, vocis, voice: cf. F. vocal. See voice; cf. vowel.] 1. Of or pertaining to the full of voice spe ; having voice, endowe wh utterance full of voice, or voices; as, vocal expression.

Made vocul by my bong.
Made vocal by my song.
2. Uttered or modulated by the voice ; oral; voiced; ;as,
vocal melody; vocal prayer. "Vocal worship." Milton. vocal melody ; vocal prayer. "Vocal worship." Milton.
3. Phon. a Consisting of, or characterized by, voice, or tone produced in the larynx; voiced; sonant; intonated. Cf. vonced, 2 . b Of or pertaining to a vowel; having the
character of a vowel; vowel. vocal bands, vocal cords. - v. chink, the glottis. - v. cords,
Anat., either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane which project into the cavity of the larynx. Their free edges are toward the middle line and extend dorsoventrally. The upper pair (superior, or false, vocal cordy) are
thick and are not directly concenned in the production of voice. They inclose the superior thyro-arytenoid liga-
ments. The lower pair (inferior, or true, vocal cords) inclose the inferior thyro-arytenoid ligaments, and extend
from the inside surface of the thyroid cartilage near the median line to the vocal processes (or angles of the base) of
the arytenoid cartilages. The passage of the breathbetween

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

the edges of these folds when drawn tense and approxi-29.- vocal fremitus, Med., the perceptible vibration of the
chest wall produced by transmission of the sonorous vi chest wall producce by transmission of the sonorous vi-
brations in vocalization.-v. ups, vocal cords. - v. masic brations in vocalization. - v. Ups, vocal cords. - v. mpsic,
music made by, or prepared for, the human voice, with or music made by, or prepared for, the human voice, with or
without accompaniment;-disting. from instrumental mu-sic.- v. resonance, Med. the sound transmitted to the ear when auscultation is made while the patient is speaking. vocal (voral), n. Cf. F. vocal, L. vocalis. See Vocal,
a.] Phon. A vocal sound; specif.: a An element of a.] Phon. A vocal sound; specif. : a An element of
speech, consisting of pure vocal tone; a vowel or diphhoech, consisting of a tonic ; disting. from subvocal and nonvocal o A liquid or vown as $l$ or $n$
taining to, of the nature of, or containing, vowel sounds
be Gaelic language being uncommonly vocalic. S. Seott.
vo'cal-ism ( $\boldsymbol{v o}^{\prime} k \mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{l}-1 z^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ), $n$. 1. Exercise of the vocal or-
gans in song or speech; vocahization.
2. Phon. a A vocalic sound. b A system of vowels.

The subject of my book is the vocalisim and consonantiam of
Old Engish or Anglo-suon.
$0^{\prime}$ cal-ist, $n$. L. Ifayhew.
[Ci. F. vocaliste.] A singer, or vocal mu
scalisal, $n$. in distinction from instrumentalist.
vo-calilty (vō-kal'1-t1), $n$. [Cf. L. vocalitas euphony.]
Quality or state of being vocal as, the voculity of a sound
 vocalizing, or state of being vocalized.
vócal-tze (vókă $1-1 z)$
Vocal-ize (vōkăl-iz), v. t.; -IzRD (-izd); -1z/ing (-iz/Yng).
[Cf. F. vocaliser.] 1. To form into voice; to make vocal or sonant; to give intonation or resonance to
or sonant; to give intonation or resonance to
2. To change into, or use as, a vowel ; as, to vocalize $w$.
3. To furnish with vowels or vowel points, as in Arabic. vo'cal-tze, v. i. To utter vocal sounds, as in singing.
vo-ca'tion ( $\bar{\nabla} \overline{-}-\mathrm{k} \bar{a} / \mathrm{sh} \breve{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{n}$ ), $n$. [L. vocatio a bidding, a calling, invitation, fr, vocare to call, akin to vox, vocis, voice: cf. F. vocation. See vocal.] 1. A calling; a summons; a call ; specif.: a Convocation, as of an assembly. Obs.
A calling to a particular state, business, or profession.
Not having the vocation of poverty to scribble. Dryden. c Theol. A call or invitation given by God to the Christian an ecclesiastic or religious.
2. Regular or appropriate employment; calling; occupation ; profession; as, to change one's vocation. Syn. - Yocation, avocation, hobby. Vocation denotes one's regular calling or profession; an avocation is some-
thing which calls one away from one's ordinary pursuits; thing which calls one away from one's ordinary pursuits;
the word commonly suggests a subsidiary or minor occupation and its employment in the sense of vocation is conown vocations" (Hooker); "as if his whole vocation were ondess imitation ( ordsuorth); ine season of the year i have wittle or no leisure for the quill "(coucper); "interrupted eternally with these petty avocations" (Scott); "A comparatively small part of the book has to do with the
work for which the writer will be remembered. Much of Work for which the writer will be remembered. Much of
it is a record rather of his avocations and secondary encation; the word often connotes a mobBy is a favorite avo tude towards what is regarded as extreme or disproportionate ; as, "Yet John was not without his hobby. The hobby too hard. See occupation.
vo-ca'tion-al (al), a. Of or pert. to vocation. - voca tional school, a school the main purpose of which is to pro-
yide training for the occupations, or vocations, whether yide training for the occupations, or vocations, whether
in the professions, commerce, or trades; a trade school. in the professions, commerce, or trades; a trade school.
voća-tive $\left(v \mathrm{v}^{\prime} \dot{\operatorname{c}} \mathrm{t} \mathrm{tIv}\right)$, ad.
[L. vocativus, fr. vocare to call.] Of or pertaining to calling ; used in calling; specif., Gram., designating, or pertaining to, the case denoting that which is addressed ; as, Domine, o Lord.
voc'a-tive, n. [L. vocativus (sc. casus): cf. F. vocatif.] Gram. The vocative case, or a word in that case. Also, the relation of object of address denoted by that case.
vo'ce (vō'chà $), n$. [It.] Voice.- vo ${ }^{\prime}$ de di pet'to (dē pét'to ), chest voice. v. di tes'ta (tes s'tai), head voice. - v. mi'sta

 cies. Bot. A genus of South American trees and shrubs
typifying the family Vochyaceæ. They have handsome fragrant flowers with a single stamen; the wood is valu
 of South American trees and shrubs (order Geraniales), having large irregular flowers, often with a single petal or
stamen, and a 3 -angled capsular fruit. Many species are stamen, and a 3-angled capsular fruit. Many species are
resinous. There are 7 genera and about 130 species. -
 used in, voice training
vo-cif'er-ant (vō-sĭfrér-ănt), a. [L. vociferans, p. pr.] Crying outnoisily; clamorous. - vo-clf'er-ance (-äns), $n$.


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| viem (vlem). Dial Eng.ver. of | $\begin{aligned} & \text { of Madayasear (Vangueria } \\ & \text { madafacariensis) aloo, its edi- } \end{aligned}$ |
| vleoten. † Fleet. |  |
| s. |  |
| vleze. + Flax. [Africa.] | vocab. Abbr. Voc |
| Fley. Var. of VLEI. So.l | vo-cab'r-la'tion |
|  |  |
| $A b b r$ |  |
| , Australia |  |
| d. vlode. + FLo | cordion. $]$ Music. A |
| Onke + + Whonh | kind of harmoninm, |
|  |  |
| -Let, |  |
| creek. New York state. | ${ }^{\prime}$ |
|  |  |
| un- For forms beginning | vocertiv. vocative. Ref. |
| ming | Vo |
| M. D. Abbr. Veterinarix | $\left.\mathrm{kYsh}^{\prime} \mathrm{I} \cdot \dot{\theta} ; \mathrm{kYs}^{\prime} \mathrm{Y}-\dot{u}\right)$. [NL. See |
| dicine Doctor (L., Doctor | Vochy.] Bot. Syne of Vochy. |
| ry M | O-x |
|  |  |
| - |  |
| substitute). | chif $1-\mathrm{a}$ 'ceons, vo-chys'-8'ceons |
|  |  |
| roaman. +FOE |  |
| - |  |
| ing (of the y |  |

voice + a derivative of jerre to bear. See voice ; bear to carry. To cry out loudly or violently; to bawl ; clamor
vo-clier-ate (vo-sifrer-at), v.t. To utter with a loud voice ; to shout out. vo-cif'er-a'tion (- ${ }^{\prime} / \mathrm{sh} \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{n}$ ), $n$. [L. vociferatio: cf. F. vocife Vation. Act of vociferating; outcry; clamor
Viont gesture and vocyeration naturally shake the hearts of the ignorant.
vo-clffer-ous (vб-sif/êr-ŭs), a. [Cf. F. vocifère.] Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as, vociferous heralds OUS, CLAMOROUS, OBSTREPEROUS, BLATANT. VOCIFEROUS im plies a loud outcry; clamorous suggests urgent or per sistent vociferousness; obstreperous commonly adds the implication of turbulence or unruliness; that is BLATANT fishwomen, oysterwomen, and ... all the vociferous inclam rous than a parr" (Fielding); "I will be . . more mingled roar of obstveperous merriment" (Johnson), "this were heretics of the blatant bell" (Hawthorne); "They low-minded" (Expositor). See talkative.
vo-cif'er-ous-1y, adv. - vo-cif'er-ous-ness, $n$.
vod'ka (vod $k \dot{a}$ ), $n$. [Russ., lit., little water.] A Russian distilled alcoholic liquor commonly made from rye, some times from potatoes, and rarely from barley. in Russia, any kind of whisky, brandy, etc.
vogue (vōg), $n$. [F. vogue a rowing, vogue, fashion, It.
voga, fr. vogare to row, to sail ; cf. Pr, vogar. perh. fr. voga, fr. vogare to row, to sail ; cf. Pr. vogar ; perh. fr
OHG. wagōn to move, and akin to E. woy. Cf. WAY. 1. The way or fashion of people at any period; temporary mode, custom, or practice ; style ; mode ; as, a word now in vopue. "Another kind of vogue.", " Hawthorne.
2. Popular repute or acceptation for a time; as, a custom 2. Popular repute or acceptation for a time; as, a custom that had a great vogue.

## 3. Common report; rumor. Rare.

Syn. - See fabhion.
volce (vois), n. [ME. voice, vois, voys, OF. vois, voiz, F voix, L. vox, vocis, akin to vocare to call, Gr. emos a word tion. Cf. adVocate, adVowson, AYodch, oonvoke, epic vocal, vodch, vowel.] 1. Sound uttered by the mouth of living beings, esp. that uttered by human beings in speech or song, crying, shouting, etc.; sound thus uttered con sidered as possessing some special quality or character as, the human voice; a pleasant voice; a manly voice Specif., vocal sound of the kind or quality heard in the
vowels and in such consonants as $b, v, d$ atc. sonant intonated utterance; tone;-distinguished from mere whisper. See breath, 10 ; whisper. Voice, in this latter sense, is produced by action of the vocal cords, not like branous lips which, being continually forced apart by the expired breath, and continually brought together again by their own elasticity and muscular tension, break the rapid to cau pulses, and this is determined by the pressure of the expired air, together with the resistance on the part of the within a given time, that is, on the rapidity of their successin. Cf. 5 tli Plich , 112; and see Guide to Pron., § 29 . Male
voices are divided into tenor, barytone, bass; female voice voices are divided into tenor, barytone, bass; femaie voice voices differ chiefly in pitch, the lowest female tone being an octave or more higher than the lowest male voice, and
the highest female tone about an octave above that of the male ; but they are also distinguished by their quality, the emale voice being softer. The compass of the human voice is, in general, about three octaves, reaching from the D of dividual voice rarely has a compasper for singing, of more than two octaves. Voice forms thebasis of articulate speech, being rendered articulate by action of the vocal organs above the glottis. It is possessed by all animals in which the is disting. from mechanical noises, as stridulation, etc.,
sometimes called voice. Fishes are dumb, as far as tree sometimes called voice. Fishes are dumb, as far as trte
vocal utterance is concerned, though they sometimes emit vocal utterance is concerned, though they sometimes emit and such cries are given many distinctive names, according to their quality; as, bark, bleat, bray, gobb/e, squeal, trumpet, ete. In animals other than man, the voice reaches its the parrot, raven, etc. See tenor, 5 a; 3d bass, 2; barytone,
1; contralto; soprano; mezzo-soprano ; 2d kegtster, 7 a.

Gentle, and low ; an excelient thing in woman. Shak 2. The fact
3. Any sound regarded as, or likened to, vocal utterance
The foods have lifted their voice.
$P_{s}$. xciii. 3 4. Anything likened to human speech as an instrument or medium of expression; also, signification of feeling or opinan, the voice of the people; the voice of nature. "My as, the voice of the people; the voice of nature. "My
voice is in my sword,"
I, now the voice of the recorded law,

I, now the voice of the recorded law,
Pronounce a sentence on your brother's life. Shak.

6. Wish, choice, or opinion more or lees formally expressed; as, his voice was for war; also, the right to express a wish, choice, or opinion; sultirage; vote; as, to
lave no voice in the matter. 6. Unverified report; rumor; also, fame; reputation. Dbs. "Wbereof the common voice arose." Gower. 8. Gram. Distinction of form in a verb, or a particular
system of verbal inflections, to indicate the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses; also, the relation so iedicated. The Latin has different inflections for two woices, the active and the passive; the
Greek has three voices, two lat ter having identical forms in some tenses. English verbs are inflected only for the active, the passive being wholly made up of verbal for the actives with an auxiliary. in voice, having the voice in good condition, as for singing. - with one v., unanimously. (vois), v. t.; voiced (voist); vorc'ing (vois'ing) Voice

1. To give utterance or expression to; to utter ; also, to 1. To give utterance or expression to ; to utter; also, to
amone; divulge; rumor; as, to voice the sentiments of the nation.
It was roiced that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet
2. Phon. To utter with sonant or vocal tone ; to pronounce with voice. To utter with sona
with voice. See vorce, $n$, 1 .
3. Music. a To fit for producing the proper sounds; to egulate the tone of; as, to voice the pipes of an organ. b To write the voice parts of.
4. To appoint by or as by voting ; to elect. Obs. Shak. volce, ". i. To speak; esp., to give one's opinion or vote. $R$.
volced (voist), $a$. 1. a Furnished with a voice; - usually in comb.; as, sweet-voiced. D Expressed by the voice.
5. Phon. Uttered with voice, Or 2. Phon. Uttered with voice, or vocal tone; sonant;
vocal; - said esp. of certain consonauts, as $b, d, g, m$ etc vocal; - said esp. of certain consonants, as $b, d, g, m$, etc., out voice or vocal tone, as $p, t, k$, etc. See Guide lo out voice
Pron., $\S 99$.
volce'ful (voisfforl), a. Having a voice or vocal quality;

## having a loud voice or many voices; vocal; sounding

Behelut the Iliad and the Ody ssecy,
Rise to the swelling of the roweful sea.
volcelless, a. 1. Having no voice, utterance, or vote; silent; mute; dumb. "A most voiceless thought," Byron. nant, a voiceless glide; surd. Cf. voiced, a., 2.
Foice'less-ly, adv. - Voice'less-ness, $n$.
volce part. Music. A melodic part for one voice or instruvolo'ing (vois/1ng), $n$. Act of one that voices; specif. : a Phon. Act of making vocal or giving voice to. b Regulation of the tone of organ pipes to secure proper power, pitch, and quality; also, the resultant tone of such regulation.
vold (void), a. [ME. voide, OF. voit, voide, dial. form of vold (void), a. [ME. voide, OF voit, voide, dial. form of
vrit, vuide, F. vide, fr. (assumed) LL. vocilus, fr. L. vocare, an old form of vacare to be empty, or a kindred word. Cf. VACANT, Avold.] 1. Containing nothing; empty; vacant. 2. Having no incumbent, tenant, holder, or the like; unoccupied; vacant; - said of offices and the like.
3. Uuoccupied with business, work, or the like; unemployed; idle; leisure ; as, void hours. Obs.
4. Of a person, empty-headed ; foolish.
4. Of a person, empty-headed; foolish. Obs. Whe is coide and withoute kunnynge. Wychffe
H. Being without destitute; wanting; devoid; - usually 6. Being without ; destitute ; wanting; devoid With of; as, void of learning, or of common sense.
A conscience roud of offense toward God. Acts xiv 16 .
6. Not producing any effect; ineffectual ; vain ; useless. 6. Not producing any effect; ineffectual; vain; useless. 7. Law. a Properly, of no legal force or effect (and hence erly, voidable. Cf. voidable, 2 .
ery, voidable. Cf.
Syn, See Drvoid.
void ond, Bouls an end
void ond, Bouls, an end in which neither side scores a cast. - $\nabla$. of course, Astrol., separated from, and not forming any aspect with, other planets; - said of the moon or a planet vold, $n$. 1 . That which is vo
space; an opening; a vacuum

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defense,
And fills up all the mighty coid of sense.
A dish or course eaten just before leaving the table. Obs.
$S k a t$. A card having no counting value. The 3. Skat. A card having no counting value. The sevens, vold, v.t.; vord'ED; voId' [OF. voidier, veidier, F . or empty; to clear ; aiso, to vacate; leave; as, to void a or empty; to clear ; aiso, to vacate; leave; as, to void a
table. "Void anon her place."
2. To throw or send out ; to evacuate; to emit; to dis2. To throw or send out; to evacuate; to emit; to dis3. To send, drive, or chase away; to dismise ; to get rid of ; to do away with; to remove ; scatter ; destroy. Obs.
To moid the nightes sorrow.

To woid the nightes sorrow.
Her helm was roided from her head. $\begin{array}{r}\text { Lydgate. } \\ \text { Lydyate }\end{array}$
er void; to make to be of no validity or effect; 4. To render void; to make to be of no validity or effect; to vacate; annul; nullify. "After they had voided the
obligation of the oath."
6. To avoid; shun. Obs. or Archaic.
6. The vengeance of this victor to void. Wars of Alexander.
vold, $v . i$. To go away or out; to depart. Obs. or Archaic.
volce box. Phon. The larynx
volce'ful-ness. $n$. See NESS



2. To have an evacuation; also, to be evacuated. Rare. 3. To become void or vacant. Obs
2. Specif.: Law. Capable of being avoided, judged void, invalid, and of no force; capable of being either avoided or confirmed. A voidable contract may be rati fied and confirmed; to render it null, it must be avoiled vold'ance (-ăns), $n$. [Cf. OF. voidance, vuidance, separa tion, departure, emptying.] 1. Act of voiding, or of emptying, ejecting, evacuating, casting away, or removing. 2. Eecl. An ejection from a benefice.
3. State of being void; vacancy, as of a benefice.
4. a Deliverance. obs. b Evasion; subterfuge. Obs.
vold'od, a. Having a void or opening; specif., Her.,
having the inner part cut away, or left having the inner part cut away, or left sides, the tincture of the field being seen vold'er (-er), $n$. [Cf. OF. voideor, vuideor.] 1. One that voids, or empties, vacates, or annuls.
2. Ubs. or Dial. Eng. a A tray or basket
for that which is voided, or cleared away,
 esp. one for receiving or carrying off the Cross $V_{\text {oided. }}$ remains of a meal ; sometimes, a basket for household ar ticles, as clothes, etc. D A servalit whose business is to void,
or clear away, a table after a meal. e A dispeller. Obs. 3. That by which something is avoided; hence. 3. That by which something is avoided; hence: a A
screen or arbor. Obs. b Medieval Armor. A contrivance commonly of chain mail, for covering any part of the body not protected by the plate armor.
4. Her. One of the subordinaries, much like the flanch, but less rounded and therefore smaller.
volle (vwal ; voil), $n$. [F., a veil.] A
to etamine.
Vodr dre (vwär dēr). JOF., to say the truth, fr. L. verus
true + dicere to say. di. verDict.] Lat. An oath administered to a witness, usually before being sworn in ministered to a witness, usually before being sworn in
chief, requiring him to spenk the truth, or make true
answers, in reference to matters inquired of to ascertain answers, in reference to matters inquired of to ascertain
whether he is rendered incompetent to give evidence by whether he is rendered incompetent to
reason of having an interest in the cause.
vol'vode (voi'vōd), n. Also voi'vod. [Russ. voevoda, or Pol. woiewoda; properiy, a leader of an army, a leader in Slavonic countries; later, the title of governors of town or provinces. It was assumed for a time by the rulers or princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, later called hospodars, and has been given to some inferior Turkish administrative officers. - vol'vode-ship, voi'vod-ship, $n$
vo'lant (vóldant), a. [L. volans, -antis, p. pr. of volare to
fly: cf. F. volant.] 1. Passing through the air upen fly: cf. F. volant.] 1. Passing through the air upon
wings, or as if upon wings; fying; hence, Obs., passing rom place to place; current. "Gold volant.", Fuller 3. Capable, of flying quick. volitant.
4. Her. Represented as if flying, as a bird.
volant piece, in medieval armor, an adjustable piece for volant piece, in medieval armor, an the throat, etc., in a just.
il vo-lan'te (vt-län'tā), n. [Sp., prop., flying.] A twowheeled carriage formerly much used in Cuba. The body is in front of the axle, and the driver rides on the horse. Vola-puiz' (vōla-puik'), h. Literally, world's speech; a language, intended to be universal, invented by Johann Martin Schleyer, of Konstanz, Baden, about
universal language. - Vo'la-pük'ist (-1st), $n$.
vol'a-tile ( $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{X}} / \dot{a}$ - tyl ; see -ILE), $a$. [ F . volatil, L. volatilis, fr. volare to fly. Cf. volley.] 1 . Passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere 2. Easily wasting away by evaporation; readily vaporiz able ; as, volatile oils or liquids; -often disting. from fixed 3. Light-hearted ; airy ; lively; hence, changeable ; fickle.
Swifl. 4. Transitory; fleeting. Obs, or $R$.
volatile alkali, old Chem. ammonia.- v. Hniment, a lini-
ment composed of sweetoil and ammonia; so called from the readiness with which the latter evaporates.-v. oth, an oil that is volatile; specif., \&n essential oil. See under
ESSENTIAL.- v. salt. $\xlongequal{=}$ sAL volatile. vol'a-tile, $n$. [OF. volatille, F. volatile.] 1. A winged animal ; a bird; a wild fowl. Obs.
 Syn. - See lightabss.
vol'a-tul-i-za'tion (-tǐl-i-zā'shŭn; -i-zã'shŭn), n. [Cf. F. volatilisation.] Act or process of volatilizing, or state of vol'a-til-ize (vol'á-tyl-iz), v. $t$. \& i.; -IZeD (-izd); -1Z'ING (-iz/Yng) [Cf. F. volatiliser.] To render or become volatile ; to exhale or evaporate; to canse to pass of in vapor

 ing, with a ragout of meat, fowl, garne, fish, or the like.


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |

vol-can'ic (vol-kan'ik), a. [Cf. F. volcanique, It. vulcar nico.] 1. Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a volcano 2. Prodnced, influenced, or changed by a volcano or by volcanic agencies; made of materials fron volcanoes. volcanic ash, or ashes. See Ashes, $3 .-\mathrm{v}$. bomb. = BOMb, $n .$, ,
$5 .-\mathrm{v}$. cone, a conical hill built up of cinders, tufa, or lava, by volcanic eruptions.- $\nabla$. foci, the subterranean centers causes producing volcanic phenomena are most active. causes produciag volcanic phenomena are most active. -
lava too rapidly to permit of crystallization. See obsidian lava too rapidly to permit of crystalization. See obsidian, with water of volcanic ashes or dinntegrated volcanic rocks. - V. nock, Geol., a column of igneous rock formed by
congelation of lava in the conduit of a volcano and later exposed by the removal of surrounding rocks. - v. rocke, Geol., igneous rocks solidified on or near the surface, as
basait and obsidian. See IGNBous Rocks. - wind, Mileorol., a wind associated with a volcanic outburst and due to the eruption or to convection currents over hot lava.
 Quality or state of being volcanic; volcanism.
Vol'can-lsm (v夭l’ $k \breve{a} n-1 z^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ), $n$. Volcanic power or action volcanicity. As used in physical geography and geology,
the tern ordinarily includes all natural processes resulting the ternn ordinarily includes all natural processes resulting
in forming volcanoes, lava fields, laccoliths, stocks, dikes,etc. vol'can-lst, $n$. [Cf. F. volcaniste, vulcaniste.] One versed in the study of volcanic phenomena ; also, a Plutonist. vol'can-ize (vol'kăn-iz), w, $t . ;-1 \mathrm{ZED}(-\mathrm{izd}) ;-1 Z^{\prime} \mathrm{ING}(-\mathrm{iz} / \mathrm{Ing})$. [See volcanic; cf. vulcanize.] To subject to, or cause
to undergo and be affected by, volcanic heat. - Vol'can-1to undergo and be affected by, volcanic heat. - Vol'can-1-

 See Vulcan.] A vent in the earth's crust from which hot wholly or in part of the ejected material. Such a mountain is more or less conical in form, and often has a depres sion or crater at its top. A volcano is called active while it is in eruption, dormant during a long cessation of activity, and extinct after eruptions have altogether ceased,
Most volcanoes are in the sea or near it, and many are in Most volcanoes are in the sea or near it, and many are in
groups or linear series. Volcanoes include many of the groups or linear series yolcanoes include many of the most conspicuous and lofty mountain peaks of the earth,
as Vesuvius in Italy ( $4,267 \mathrm{ft}$ ), Mauna Loa in Hawaii ( 13,671
 of volcanic ere etions varies from the quiet out character
finid lava, as in Hawait, to violent explosions like that of Krakatao in 1883.
vol'can-ol/o-gy (vरl/kăn-бlot-jr), n. [volcano + -logy.]
 role (vōl), $n$. [From dial, volemouse; cf. Norw, dial. voll field. Cf. woLD. $]$ Any of numerous mouselike or rathike field. Ci. Wold. Any of numerous mouselike or rathike typical of the subfamily Microtinæ of the family Muridæ, and various allied genera, as Evotomys and Synaptomys (see lemming mouse). The typical voles (genus Microtus), the smaller kinds of which are called also meadow mice and field mice, have a stout body, rather blunt nose, short tail, aud short ears. They inhabit both moist meadows known Britich apion the $M$ crops. Well frequenting wet places, and the field vole, or common field mouse (M. agrestis), a small species common
in grainfields, etc. In eastern North America M. pennsyla
with many subsvecies, with many subspecies,
is the common mead-
 mbewin
[F.] Card
Playing a F .] Com American Vole, or Meadow Mouse. e range or gamut. Who is he? - why, he has gone the role - has been soldier,
ballud singer, traveling tinker, and is now a beggar.
 (cf. voliere a large bird cage), fr. voler to fly, L . volare. See volatile.] 1. A large bird cage; an aviary.
2. A flight or flock of birds. Rare, Locke. 3. A place adapted to the requirements of aemial craft, for
launching, repairs, etc.
 worn by women in the Middle Ages.
2. (pron. $\mathbf{v}^{\prime} / \mathbf{l e}^{\prime}$.) [F.] Paint. Either of the folding side compartments or wings of a triptych.
VOl/1-pres'ence (vठI'T-prĕz'łns), $n$. [See volimion; pres-
ENCE.] Theol. The potential presence of the human nature of Christ in the eucharistic elements.
vol'l-tant (vol'Y-tănt), a. [L. volitans,-antis, p. pr, of roli-
lare to flit] Flying: tare to fit.] Flying; able to fly ; volant.
vol' 1 -ta'tion ( $-\mathrm{ta}{ }^{\prime}$ shün n , $n$. [L. qolitare
to and fro, $v$. freq. fr. volare to fly. $]$ Act or power of fly-

vo-1'tiont (vó-1Yab/̌̌nt), a. [See vourtion.] Exercising the will; acting from choice; willing, or having power to
 vo-11'tion (-ŭn), n. [F., fr. L. volo I will, velle to will, be act of forming a purpose; exercise of the will. act of forming a purpose; exercise of the will.
Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting
 2. The termination of an act or exercise of ehoosing or willing ; a state of decision or choice. This is the exact sense of voirion, as distinguished from will
3. The power of willing or determining; will.
Syn.-Choice, preference, determination. See
vo-11'tion-al ( $-a l$ ), a. of or pertaining to volition.
rolltional tramor, Med., a trembling of the entire body dur-
ing voluntary effort, ocuring esp in multinle cle erois ing voluntary effort, occurring esp. in multiple sclerosis.
voll-tive (volitiv), a. [See volition.] 1. Of or pert. to volidtive (volr-tiv), $a$. [Se vollition.] 1. Of or pert. to
the will; originating in the will ; having the power to will. .


voiloy (vyliri), n.; pl. -LERs (-iz). [F. volée a flight, a
volley, or discharge of several guns, fr. voler to fly, $\mathbf{L}$. volare. See volatile. 1 . A fight of missiles, as arrows, neous, discharge of a number of missile weapons 8. Hence: A burst or emission of many things at once ; 3. Sports. a Tennis © Lawn Tennis. The flight of the ball, or its course before striking the ground ; hence, a A full pitch. c Rugby \& Association Football. A kick A full pitch. $c$ Rugby
of the ball before it rebounds.
of the or on the, voiley at rat random; in passing. obs. "What
we spake on the volley begins to works.
 charge in or as in a volley.
2. Sports. a Tennis
2. Sports. a Tennis \& Lawn Tennis. To return (the ball)
while on the volley. while on the volley. \$ Crieke. To bowl (a ball) straight
at the wicket without hitting the ground. c Rughy de at the wicket without hitting the ground. ic Rugby \& volloy, v. $i$. 1 . To be disclarged in. a volley, or as if in a volley; also, to make a volley or volleys.
2. To make a loud simultaneous sound or
loudly and continuously or repeatedly, as thunder sound 3. Tennis \& Lawn Tennis. To return the ball while on the volley to make a volley
ball with the hands over a net $7 \mathrm{ft}, 6 \mathrm{in}$. high. volost (vōldst), n. [Russ. volost. . In the greater part
of Russia, a division for local government consisting of a of Rusia, a division for local government consis.
 tweritory became part of the Roman repubic about 450 B. $\mathbf{c}$. Vol'sclan (vobl'sh $\alpha \mathrm{An}$ ), a. [ LL . Volsci the Volscians.] of or pert. to the Volsci or their language. $-n$. One of the
Volscians; also, their language, closely akin to Umbrian.
 A king of the Huns, great-grandson of Odin; also, any of Volsunga sa'ga (volsōñ-gă sägai). (Icel. Tölsunga saga. An Icelandic saga, probably of Norwegian origin,
which preserves in a variant form the legend embodied in
the Nibelungenlied. See Brymild : Sturd. the Nibelungenied. See BRyNHID : SiguRD.
volt (vōt), $n$. [F. volle, fr. It. volta a turn.
volt (völt), n. [F. volle, fr. It. volta a turn. See vault a
spring.] 1. Man. a A tread or gait in which a horse spring.] 1. Man. a A tread or gait in which a horse
going sideways makes a turn round a center. b A circle traced by a horse in this movement. c The ground marked for the flirst turn, or volt.
2. Fencing. A leaping movement to avoid a thrust.
volt, $n$. [Aiter Aleasandro Volta, the Italian electrician.] International Electrical Congress in 1893 and by United States statute as: that electromotive force which steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is oue ohm will produce a current of one ampere. It is practically equiv.
to $10^{8} \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{G}$. S. electromagnetic units. Cf. STANDARD CELL.
 Bion, by the International Conference on Electrical Units and Standards, 1908 .
 time. See vout tread.] 1. An old dance, the lavolta. 2. Mustc. A turning; a tima; - chiefly used in phrases
signifying that the part is to be repeated a as, una volta, signifying that the part is to be repeated; as, una volta,
once. Seconda volta, second time, points to certain modiflcations in the close of a repeated strain.
3. Man. $=1$ st volt, 1 .
 servable between two metals joined on an open circuit.
Volt'age (volttajj), $n$. Elec. Electric potential or potential

 first devised apparatus for chemically devoloping electric currents, and established this branch of electric science. 2. Of or pertaining to voltaism, or voltaic ele
vanic; as, vollaic induction; the voltaic arc.







or that of the former Orange e tempt by the Reformers. Obs.
tection of a metal from corrosion by associating it with a
 Vol-tair' $\theta$-an (-è-ăn) pert. to, like, or characterisor practices. - Vol-tarr'i-an-limm (- $\left.-\mathrm{Iz}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}\right)$, $n$
vol'ta-lsm (vol'tio-iz'm), n. [Cf. F. voltaitsme. See 2d volt.] Voltaic or current electricity ; also, the brancl of electrical science dealing with this. See
 + meter.]
measuring the quasictity in instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity
passed througha conductor by the amount passed througha conductor by the amount
of electrolysis produced, as by meanuring
the gases generated from acidulated water, or by weirbhing the copper depos-
ited from a solution of co per sulphate.
 volt-am'me'tor (volt-ăm ${ }^{\prime} \overline{e x}^{\prime}$ tẽr), $n$. [2d volt + ammetter. $]$ Physics. A wattineter.
volt ampere
A unit of electric measurement equale. to the product of a voit and an ampervi. For
direct current it is a measure of power direct current it is a measure of power
and it the same as a watt; for alternating current it isa meassure of apparent power.
Voltaas law (vol'tiz). Elec. The law that
when When a number of metals are in contact in
series, the total electromotive force of the extremes of the series is equal to the alge-
braic sum of the electromotive forces at the several junctions.

 a tread. $]$ Music. Turn, that is, tura over the leaf; as
vol'ta
 It. volteggiare.] 1. A tumbler ; a leaper or vaulter.
2. Mil. A member of any of various Freach organizations of light infantry, often sharpshooters. Obs. or Hist. volt'me'ter (voit'me'tzr), n. [2d voll + -meter.] Elec. Any instrument for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit. Voltmeters are always connected in parallel with the cir-
cuit the voltage of which is to be measured cuit the voltage of which is to be measured. The com
type is a galvanometer having a high-resistance coil. voltz'ite (voltosit) $n$. Also voltz'Ine (-in), [After Volu French engineer. 1 Min. An oxysulplide of zinc, $\mathrm{Zn}_{5} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{O}$, occurring in implanted spherical globules of a yellowish or reddish color. H., 4-4.5. Sp. gr., 3.66-3.80.
 volubilité. ${ }^{\text {V }}$ Quality or state of being voluble.
Vol'u-ble (v81'ti-bll), a. [L. volubilis, fr. voivere, volutum,

 WALLT an arch, volume, volute.] 1. Easily roling or turning ; easily set in motion; apt to roll ; rotating ; revolving; as, voluble particles of matter.
ready or rapid apeech; glib; as, a voluble tongue;--formerly used without any derogatory suggestion.
3. Changeable grve ande fr. Hacket.
3. Changeable ; unstable ; fickle. Ob
4. Bot. Having the power or habit of twining.
vol'u-ble-ness, n.- volíu-bly, adv.
vol'u crine (vol't-krin; -krIn), a. [L. volucris a bird.]
Pertaining to birds.
vol'ume (vঠl'tm), $n$. [F., fr. L. volumen a roll of writing, a book, volume, fr. volvere, volutum, to roll. See voL-
UBLE.] 1. A roll; a scroll; a written document rolled up for keeping or use, in the manner of the ancients. Obs. gether papyrus, and atterward the parchment. Was joined toa etaff into a voiume (rolounen).
2. Hence, a collection of printed sheets bound together,
Ene 2. Hence, a collection of printed sheets bound together,
whether a single work, a part of a work, or more than one work; a book; tome ; esp., that part of an extended work bound up together in one cover. "An odd volume of a Volume, a book distinguished from other books or other vol umes of the eme work by having ith own tite, pather val
register This is he bibligraphic uge of the word, sanctioned by

 eraile orlumes.
3. Anything of a rounded or swelling form suggesting a roll, or scroll; a turn; convolution : coil. Now Rare. 4. Space occupied, as measured by cubic units, i. e., cubic inches, feet, etc. ; compass ; hence, loo uf a maf bulk as, the volume of an elephant's body; a
Syn,- See b BLK.
VOInme, $v . i$
vol'ume, $v$. $t$. To collect or gather in or as in a volume. vol'umed (vdi'umd), a. 1. Having the form of a volume, or roll ; in rounded masses; as, volumed mist.
2. Having volume, or bulk; massive ; great
2. Having volume, or bulk; massive;
3. Having (such or so many) volumes.
 volume + E. - -meter.] Physics. An instrument for measur-
ing the volume (and hence, indirectly, the specific gravity) ing the volume (and hence, indirectly, the specific gravity)
of a body, especially a solid, by means of the difference in




 rol't
intr
cirre
or

eloc'tromet'ric, a.
voltage coll. $=$ Port

tension caused by its presence and absence in a closed air
 sontialy of a glas tube provided with a graduated scale, for exhlo gixtur eye the changes of volume of a gas or gae
resulting from chemical action, and the like.
volin'me-ter (vot-lu'mèt-êr), n. [Cf. F. volumètre. See volumetric.] Physics. a An instrument for measuring volumes, as of gases or liquids directly, or of solids by
 vol'a-met'ri-cal (-ri-k $a l$ ) or pertaining to the meas urement of volume. - vola-metri-cal-ly, $\alpha d v$
volumetric analysis, Chem., quantitative analysis by the use
of definite volumes of standardized solutions of reagents;
 of being voluminous.
 folds.]. Of or pertaining to volume or volumes. Specif. a Consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions.

Yolumnenous and vast Milton
b Of great volume, or bulk ; large ; swelling. B. Jonson. c Consisting of many volumes or books; as, voluminous collections. d Having written much, or produced many nous-ly, adv.- vo-1u' mi-nous-ness,
olund (vulơnd), n. [leel. Völundr. See Waylavd.] Norse Myth. A king of the elves and a wonderful smith in Ting Nithothr, who had been robbed of his treasures, cut the simews of $V$ ölund's knees and conflined him in a tore on an is
 vol'un-ta-rism (volitu-tab-riz'm), n. Philos. Any theory which conceives will to be the dominant factor in experience or in the constitution of the world;-contrasted with in iellectualism Schopenhauer and Fichte are typical exponent
of the two types of metaphy ical voluntrism, Schopenhauer
 nitiy of the ego is the fundarnental fact of reality.
 hauer's, hecause the ideating will of Wundt's philooophy is not deating will, according to Wundt's phenomenelism, is aupposed to extend through the world of organiems, the whole inorganic
world remains a mere object of unitary ex vol'on-ta-rist (-rist), $n$. An adherent of voluntarism. voi, un-ta-ris tic (-ris'trk), a. Of or pert. to voluntarism will, choice, ir. the root of velle to will, p. pr, volens; akin to E. will. See will, $v . l^{\prime} . ;$ cf. benspolisnt, volition or by an adt of choice; as, voluntary action
2. Unconstrained by interference; unimpelled by an other's influence ; spontaneous; acting of one's self o itself; free.
3. Done by design or or intention servich intequires. Miltom; 4. Of or pertaining to the wili ; subject to or regulated by, the will; as, the voluntary motions or muscles.
5. Able to will, free; as, man is a voluntary agent.
6. Law. Acting, or done, of one's own free will without valuable consideration; acting, or done, without any pres ent legal obligation to do the thing done, or any ruch obligation that can accrue from the existing state of affairs. 7. urch in distinction from an established or state church Syn. - Volu NTART, INTENTION pared in their ordinary uses. Voluntary (for legal uses se defs.) emphasizes the Idea of freedom from constraint, and is often opposed to accidental; INTENTIONAL heightens the mprisedly or after consideration ase whan is don sion or manslaughter, an intentional insult, a deliberat falsehood. See WHL, INTENTION, SPONT ANEOUS
voluntary afidayit or oath, Law, an affidavit or oath made


 oath. See Voluntary Apridavir, above- - v. nchool, id
England and Wales, one of a class of elementary schools supported by voluntary subscription and ustally carried
vol'an-ta-ry, n.; pl. -rirs (-ryz). 1. One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer. Rare. Shak 2. One who advocates voluntaryism.
3. Something done voluntarily; a voluntary action or

## iece of work:

4. Music. A piece, esp. an organ prelude, played oftem extemporarily, according to the musician's fancy; specif. an organ solo played before, during, or after divine service.
vol'un-ta-ry-ism $(-i z ' m)$, $n$. Voluntary principle; the system of supporting or doing anything by voluntary action; specin. : a in education, the system of voluntary b Eccl. The principle of supporting a religious system and its institutions by voluntary asociation and effort, rathe than by atate aid or patronage. - vol'un-ta-ry-1st, $n$

 Full explenations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., Immediately precede the Vocabulary.

Vol'un-teer' (vठl'ŭn-tēr'), $n$. [F. volontaire, orig. a., $\mathrm{OF}^{2}$. also voluntaive, L. voluntarius. See voluntari, $a$.] of his own free will
2. Mil. One who enters into service voluntarily, but who is then subject to discipline and regutations like other soldiers;-opposed to conscripi. Specif., in the United States, a member of the national guard as distinguished from the standing army, or one who enlists in troops specially raised by the government in time of war or emergency ; in Great Britain, a member of an enrolled organiza-
tion for home defense who is called upon for only occa-
sional drill and military exercises;-- since $1907-1908$ a memer of the lerritorial army.
3. Law. a A voluntary actor, performer, or agent in any transaction (see voluntary, $a ., 6$ ). b The grantee in a voluntary conveyance ; one to $w$
4. Short for volunteer plant, tree, etc.

Folunters of Amerlica, a religious and philanthropic organi-
zation, similar to ihe Salvation Army, founded in 1896 by zation, similar to the Salvation Army, fo
val'un-teer', a. Of or pertaining to a volunteer or volunteers; consisting of volunteers; voluntary; as, volunteer companies; *olunteer advice. - volanteer crop, plant, etc.,
Agric., one that has come from self-sown seed.
 ing. To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without
or compulsion ; as, to volunteer one's services. or compulsion ; as, to volunteer one's services.
vol'nn-teer', $v i$. To enter into, or offer one's self for, any service of one's own free will, without solicitation or compulsion; as, he volunteered in that undertaking.
volunteer navy. A navy of vessels fitted out and manned by volunteers who sail under the flag of the regular navy
and subject to naval discipline. Prussia in 1870, in the Franco-German war, organized such a navy, which was commanded by merchant seamen with temporary commis-

 luptuous person; one who makes luxury and the gratification of sensual appetites his chief care; a sensualist. A good-humored, but hard-hearted, volhptuary. Scott.
vo-lup'tu-a-ry, a. Voluptuous; luxurious. Nove Rare.
 voluptuostus, fr. voluptas pleasure, volup agreeably, delightto L. velle to wish. See voluntary.] 1. Full of delight or pleasure, esp. that of the senses ; ministering to peror pleasure, esp. that of the senses; ministering to, per-
taining to inclining to, or arising from, sensuous or sensual gratification; luxurious; sensuous.
 2. Given to, or spent in, enjoyments of luxury, pleasure, or sensual gratifications. "Voluptuous livers." Atterbury.
Softencd with pleasure and voluptuous life. Aiton.
 voluty (vot-lut'), n. [F. volute (cf. It. voluta), L. voluta, ir. voitere, volutum, to roll. See voluble.] 1. Arch. A
spiral scroll-shaped ornament, esp. tbat which forms the spiral scroll-shaped ornament, esp. tbat which forms the
chief feature of the Ionic capital, and which, on a much smaller scale, is a feature in the Corinthian and Composite capitals. See capiral and order, Illusts 3. Any of numerous marine rachiglossate gastropods of Voluta and allied genera of the family Vo-
untide. Their shell is usually rather thick, has a short spire, wide aperture, conspicuous columellar folds; and commonly is inbut esp. in the Indian and South Pacific
Oceans. Many of the species are ornamented with plaits, spines species are ornaare handsomely colored. Cf. music shell.
vo-Inte ${ }^{\prime}, a$. [L. volutus, p. p. See volute, vo-1nté as. LL. volutus,
n.] Rolled up; voluted. wolute compass. See compass, n., 8.- $-\mathbf{v}$
spring, a spring formed of a spiral coil of plate, rod, or wirme extended or exten-
sible in the direction of the axis of the sible in the direction of the axis of the volute, 3 (Voln-
coil, in which direction its elastic force is ta mperialis). exerted. See spring, lllust.
volut'ed (volūt'ed), a. Having a volute, or spiral scroll. vo-ln'tion (voblū'shüm), $n$.' [Cf. LL. volutio an arch, vault. See volute.] 1. A rolling; revolving; a twist; a spiral curn or wreath; a convolution.
2.
$\nabla$ ol'va (v̋l'vá), n. [L. volva, vulva, covering.] A memmanous sacinclosing the young sporophore of many agariing pileus and remains usually as a cup at the base of the stipe. Its presence or absence is, often an important distin-
guishing character. Of. VELUM, 3 a $;$ see DEATH CUP, Illust.



Vol'va ( $\mathbf{v} \not \mathrm{ll}^{\prime} \mathrm{v} \dot{a}$ ), Vठ1'va (val'wä), n.; Icel. pl. Völur (vuloor) [Icel. in magic and soothbaying or having prophetic or clairvoyant
pol'vate
olvate (vol'vat), a. Bot. Provided with, or character-
vol-velle' (vŏl-věl'), $n$. Also vol-vell'. [Perh. fr. L. volvere to roll (cf. Revolve), through OF., or assumed LL volvella or volvellum.] a An old contrivance for ascertainIng the time of the rising and setting of the moon and sun, the time of high and low tide, etc.; - called also luncry, It consists of oue or more movable circles with pointers and
figures of the moon and sun, etc., which are placed upon several graduated and figured circles drawn on the leaf of book. D Any similar contrivance for showing variations. $\nabla^{\prime} \mathbf{l}^{\prime} \mathbf{v o x}$ (vol'voks), $n$. [NL., fr. L. volvere to roll.] Bol. A genus of nimute, pale green, glovular organisms, about one fiftieth of au inch in diameter, found rolling though water, the motion being produced by minute colorless longing to the fiagellate Infusoria, but is generally considered a vegetable, and each globule a colony of many individuals The commonest species is 「'olvox alobator often called globe animalcule.
 $\mathrm{Fol}^{\prime}$ จu-lus (-vū-lŭs), $n$. [NL., fr. L. vol

Volvox (V. glovere to turn about, to roll.] Med. a Spasmodic contraction of the intestines causing colic. b Any twisting or displacement of the intestines causing obstruction; lleus. See ileves vo'mer (vö'mêr), n. [L, a plowshare.] Anat. \& Zö̈l. 1. A bone of the skull of most vertebrates, situated below which remain separate in some animals. In man it formes vertical plate pointed in front and expanding at the upper back part into lateral alæ, or wings, whence the name plowshare bone. It forms part of the nasal septum. The vomer of teleost fishes forms the front part of the roof
of the mouth and often bears teeth. 2. The pygostyle.
 vom'L-ca (vômr-k $\dot{a}$ ), n. [L., an abscess, perh. fr. vomere to discharge, vomit.] Med. a An abscess cavity in the lungs. b An abscess in any other parenchymatous organ vom'it (-It), n. [L. vomitus, fr. vomere, vomitum, to vomit akin to Gr. $\ddagger \mu e \downarrow \nu$, Skr. vam, Lith. vemti. Cf. emetic, vomito.] 1. That which is vomited; esp., matter ejected from the stomach through the mouth
2. That which excites vomiting; an emetic

Shak. which the liquid for up by the steam from the cen by Which the liquid forced up by the steam from the centra
 mitum, and $\mathbf{v}$. freq. vomitare. See vomit, $n$.] 1. To evect the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to puke ; spew. 2. To be ejected or emitted ; to come forth violently. rom'dt, v. $t$. 1. To throw up; to eject from the stomach through the mouth; to spew; -often with up or out.
The fish . . vomated out Jonah. Jonah ii. 10 2. Hence, to eject violently from any hollow place; to belch forth; as, volcanoes vomit lava
vom'it-ing, $n$. Spasmodic ejection of matter from the stom ach through the mouth; also, matter vomited; vomit.
vom'tive (vom'Y-tYv), a. \& $n$. [Cf. F, vomitif] Fmetic - vom'l-tive-ness, $n$.
 vomitus. See vomit, $n$.] Med. The yellow fever in its worst form, usually attended with black vomit (which see).
vom'1-to-ry (vom'1-tor-r) a. $[\mathrm{L}$.
vomitorius.] Causing vomiting ; emetic ; vomitive.
vom'i-to-ry, $n . ; p l$. -RIEs (-riz). 1. An emetic.
vom'i-to-ry, n. ; pl. -Riss (-rĭz). 1. An emetic.
2. [L. vomitorium.] Rom. Arch. A principal entrance of a theater or amphitheater.
vom'1-tu-rl'tion (-tù-rǐsh'ŭn), $n$. [Cf. F. vomiturition.] vom'du-rition (-turisish'un), n. [Cf. F. vomiturition.]
Med. a Repeated ineffectual attempts at vomiting ; retchMed . a Repeated ineffectual attempts at vomiting; retch-
ing. b The vomiting of but little matter; also, tliat voming. b The vomiting of but little matte
iting which is effected with little effort.
von Baer's law (fonn bârz). [After K. E. von Baer, Ger manembryologist. Biol. The principle that the develop-
ment of an organism is a progress from the general to the special, and that the embryos belonging to various classes

 Ashanti obosōnt tutelary spirit, fetish, or a dial form (at Whydah, according to Sir Richard Burton) vodun a fetish or perh. fr. F. Vaudois Waldensian, because the Waldenses were accused of sorcery.] 1. = vooDooism.
2. One who practices voodooism; a negro sorcerer
2. One who practices voodooism; a negro sorcerer.
voo'doo, $a$. Of or pertaining to voodooism or a voodoo.

|  |
| :---: |
| vom'sr-o-na'sal (yom'ar-t-nā' nasal region; desirnating, or pert. to. Jacobson'e organ. <br> vom'i-cine ( $\mathrm{v} \mathrm{rm}^{\prime} \mathrm{Y}-8 \mathrm{In}$ ), n. Also <br> -cia. From nux comica.] Chem. Brucine. <br>  mi, r $\quad$ mimuce $]=$ Nux yomica vom'it-er. ". 1. Emetic. Obs. vom'it-ling-ly, adv. of vomiteng, p. pr. <br> vo-mifion(vt-mysh'ün), n. [1.. romitio. 1 Act or power of vomiting <br> vomit nut. Nux vomica. <br>  um: 201), n.; pl. -RIA ( $-\dot{d}$ ). [L.] Aom'it wort (vxm'r <br> vom it-wort (vom Yt-w (art'), $n$. vomman. + womax. <br> von. Obs. pl. of FOE <br> von Behr trout (fton bâr'). <br> The European broan trout (Salmofrerio). <br> vond. + wound <br> vond. + founcl, pret. \& p. p. of FiND. <br> vonden, vondi. + FAND, $v$. <br> vond-aifra (vond-BI'rá), $n .=$ <br> Varsite <br> vone. t WONE. <br> vonge t gang. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

 VOO DOO-ING. To affect by voodoo sorcery; to bewitch.
VOO'doo-ism (-iz'm), $n$. [Ser voodoo.] A degraded form of superstition and sorcery, said to include human sacrifices and cannibalism in some rites. It is prevalent among the negroes of Haiti, and to some extent in the United States, and is regarded as a relic of African barbarism.
 devour ; akin to Gr. $\beta$ opa meat, food, $\beta \ell \beta \rho \dot{\sigma} \sigma \kappa \epsilon \iota$ to devour,
Skr. gar. Cf. Devour.] Greedy in eating; very hungry; Skr. gar. Cf. Devour.] Greedy in eating; very hungry; raverous, gluttonous, rapacious as, a appetite; a voracious gulf or whirlpool. Dampier

- Vo-ra'clous-ly,


## vo-rac'1-ty (vot-ras'I-tI), $n$. [L, voracitas; cf, F

Quacity of (vo-ras 1-tI), $n$. [L. voracilas: cf. F. voracite.]
 an abyss, fr. vorare to swallow up.] Pertaining to a gulf;
full of gulfs; hence, devouring. Rare. vo'rant (vō'rănt; 201), a. [L. vorans, -antis, p. pr.] Her Depicted as if swallowing its prey whole
vo-raz' (vót-räs'; 268), n. [Sp., voracious.] A West Indian snapper (Aprion niacrophthalmus) liaving the body vorous. [L, vorus (as in carnivo
vorous. L, vorus (as in carnivorus carnivorous), fr. vorare to devour. A combining form signifying eating, fee
ing on, consuming; as in herbirorous. Cf. -pHagovs. vor'tex (vôt'teks), n.; pl. E. -TEXEs (-tek-séz), L. vortices (-tĭ-sēz). [L. vorlex, var. of vertex, ieis, fr, vortere, vertere, to turn. See vertex.] 1. A mass of fluid, esp. of a
liquid, having a whirling or circular motion tending to liquid, having a whirling or circular motion tending to form a cavity or vacuum in the center of the circle, and to
draw towards this bodies subject to its action ; the form draw towards this bodies subject to its action; the form
assumed by a fluid in such motion; a whirlpool; eddy. assumed by a fluid in such motion; a whirlpool; eddy. 2. A supposed collection of particles of very subtile matter, was also the axis of a sun or a planet. Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe, and the movements of the bodies composing it, by a theory of vortexes. 3. [cap.] Zoöl. A genus of small rhabdocoelous Turbellaria. They have the mouth ventral and near the anterior end of the body, the pharynx cask-shaped, and the generative opening single.
4 Naut whirwind. Rave
vortex of the heart, Anat., the spiral arrangement of the
muscular fibers at the apex of the heart vortex filament. A vortex tube of infinitesimal cross sec-
vortex fringe. The region immediately surrounding a
disk inoving flat wise through air; - so called because the dirk has acyclic motion as in a vortex ring.
vorause the at every point is the instantaneous axis of rotation at that
point of the fluid.
vortex plate. A thin plate of metal or otber elastic mate-
rial for the illustration of the modes of vibration of sounding bodies, as in sonorous figures (which see. id which, by virtue of its motion of rotation around an axis disposed in circular form, attains a more or less dis-
tinct separation from the surrounding medium and has from the surroun vortex sheet. An imaginary surface or layer within a
rotating flid, made by drawing the vortex Ilines through
every point of any every point of any given line within tbe fluid.
Vortax theory Chem, \& Physics. The theory, advanced by Thomson (Lord kelvin) on the basis of investigations shaped masses (or uasses of other forms having a similar internal motion) of a homogeneous, incompressible, fric-
tionless fluid. Various properties of such atoms (vortex atoms) can be mathematically deduced.
vortex tube. Physics. An imaginary tube within a rotat-
ing fuid, formed by drawing the vortex lines through all points of a closed curve.
vor'ti-cal (vô'tinaly), Of or pertaining to a vortex or vortexes; resenbling a vortex in form or motion; whirling,
vortical motion. - vor'ti-cal-1y, adv.
vortical motion, motion of a fluid in whit vortical motion, motion of a fluid in which
infinitesimal rectilinear elements rotate about an axis, or in which the velocity
curl does not equal 0 . Vor'ti-cel'la (-sel' $\dot{a}$ ) L. vonter. See vortex.] 1. Zö̈l Aim. fr of Infusoria having a more or less bellshaped body with a circle of vibrating cilia around the oral disk, supported on a slender, contractile stem. They occur both
in salt and fresh water, usually in colo-
nies and many closely allied genera consti-



 The half curl of a vector; - so called because in a fluid rotating rigidly round an axis the angular velocity equals half the curl of the velocity vector.
(L. vorticosus.] Vortical; whirl
 ing rapidly round a center; vortical. Rare. Cowper vo'ta-ress (vō'tad-rës), n. [See votary.] A woman votary
Milton vo'ta-rist ( - rist), $n$. A votary.
votta-ry (-rI), a. [From L. votum a vow. See vote, vow. Consecrated by a vow or promise ; consequent on a vow
70 ta-ry, $n$.; pl. -ries (-rizz). One devoted, consecrated or engaged, by a vow or promise; hence, esp., one devoted
given, or addicted, to some particular service, worship gtudy, or state of life; as, a votary of science.
vote (vōt), $n$. [L. votum a vow, wish, will.
vote (vot), n. [L. votum a vow, wish, will. See vow,

1. An ardent wish or desire; a vow; a prayer. Obs. 2. A wish, choice, or opinion, of a person or a body of mons, expressed in some received and authorized way, as by a ballot or viva voce; the formal expression of a wish, desire, will, preference, or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, esp. where the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a person to offce or in passing laws, rules, regulations, etc.; a suffrage; 3. That by means of which will or expression of will. in elections, or in deciding propositions, as the voice, a ball a ballot, a ticket, a voting paper; as, a written vote. 4. Expression of judgment or will by a majority; legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number; as, the vote was unanimous; a vote of confidence.
 Ing). To express or signify the mind, will, or preference either viva voce or by ballot, etc., as a means of deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with to vote plamp, to vote a st might
to vote plamp, to vote a st might ticket. Obs. U. S.
vote, v.. . To enact, establish, grant, determine, bring about, effect, etc., by a formal vote; as, the legislature voted the resolution; to vote a candidate into office. Parliament voted them one hinndred thousand pounds. Swift by a vote; as, he pras voted a bore. Colloq
co vote down, to put down or defeat by voting; to give a by voting; to elect.
vot'er (vot'or $), n$. One who votes; one who has a legal right to vote, or give his suffrage; an elector; a suffragist vo'tive (vō'tiv), a. [L. votivus, fr. votum a vow : cf. F.
votif. See vow.] 1. Given by vow, or in fulfillment of a See vow. 1 . Given by vow, or in fulfillment of a
Emberated by a vow; devoted ; as, votive offerings. . Done or observed in fullilment of a vow. Rare. votive mass, $R$. C. Ch. a special mass in honor of a saint
said on days besides that on which the feast is celebrated also, a mass for a particular intention, different from that prescribed for the day, which may be said on certain occa-
ions, when the rubrics permit. - v. medal, a medal struck sions, when the rubrics permit. - $v$. medal, a medal strucs
in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event. $v$.
offering an offering in fulfillment of a religious vow; speoffering, an offering in fulfillment of a religious vow ; spe-
cif., Jew. Antiq., a peace offering in fulfillment of a yow.

To-tom'e-ter (vot-tom'é-tẽr), $n$. [vote + -meter.] An ap-
paratus for recording and counting votes or ballots. paratus for recording and counting votes or ballots.
Vou'a-ca-pou'a (v $\overline{0}{ }^{\prime} \dot{a}-\mathrm{k} \dot{\alpha}$-p $\overline{o ̄} \dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL., fr. Carib vuakapu.] Bot. A genus of tropical American fabaceous trees having odd-pinnate leaves, showy lilac flowers, and 1 -seedvouoh (vouch), v. $t$.; vouched (voucht); vouch'ing. [ME. wuchen, OF . vochier to call, fr. L. vocare to call, akin to vox, vocis, voice. The E. word is in part a shortening of avouch. See vorce; cf. avouch.] 1. To call; summon; esp., to call to witness. Obs. or Archaic. "Vouch the
Dilent stars." 2. To vow. Ob

To warrant; to maintain by affirmation; to answer for ;
to attest ; to bear witness to ; to affirm ; avouch ; as, to quen the truth of a tale.
4. To back; support, confirm; ; second. Rare.
Such bold words vouched with a deed so bold. Milton.

| hich yortex is the type. <br> or-tile'n-lar (-tik'ti-lär), a. orticose. | votomerer. - v. trust, a trust created by a transter of shares in a corporation by shareholders |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Constans (a mythical | ti |
|  |  |
| led by his subjects thro | vo'tist (vótyst), $n$. One who |
| rtigern's contrivance | m |
| the J |  |
| tain to aid him against | $\\|$ Vótum |
| ts and to have married |  |
| t's daughter | Vo'tyak (vo'tyak), $n$. A mem- |
| -r-tam'nus (vor-t | be |
| ertumius. | ing between the Vetluga and |
| rty. + Forty. | Kama, tributaries of the Volga, |
| rverde, pret. of | Russia ; also. |
|  | v- |
| , |  |
| vorwe. † FURROW. | vonbet. + woorut. |
|  | us, |
|  | voach'ment, $n$. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| forms in F |  |
|  | von'doo vou'dou (v $\overline{0}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{d} \overline{00}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Vou, voulhede, |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | voander. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Earl of Meath. | Eng. of FOUR |
| vote, v. t. To d | vour, v. t. [Cf. OF. vore |
| Vo'to ( $\mathrm{v}^{\prime}$ 'ta ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ), $n$. A Finnic dia- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | \\|f vous l'a'ves' vor'lu' |

6. Law. a To call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery. Obs. b To support or maintain, as a claim, by producing witnesses or vouchers.
as a clain, by vouchers.
Syn. - Vovch, ATTRST are often used with little distins, tion, But in ordinary usage to vouch (often for) is esp. to guarantee or stand surety for; to ATTEsT is to a aftirm or
certify to ; an, "I . . Will vouch the truth of it " (Shak.); to vouch for one's honesty; "The pleader. . had witness
ready to attest. . that every article was true (Swill); ready to attest. . that every article was true" (Swifl);
My diligene and accuracy were attesied by my own con-
science (vouch), v.i. 1. To make invocations; to pray. Obs.
vouch
7. To make a vow; to resolve. Obs. 2. To make a vow; to resolve. Obs.
8. To bear witness ; to give testimony or full attestation fe will not believe her until the elector of
fr the truth of what she lias. . atfirmed.
9. To make assertion ; to affirm
10. To make assertion ; to affirm.
vouch, $n$. Warrant; attestation. Obs. or Archak. vouch-e日' (- $\left.\vec{e}^{\prime}\right), n$. Early Law. The person vonched into court, as in a fine and recovery.
Earh er (vouch Law. Act of vouching a person call, inf. as n.]
Law Early Law. Act of vouching a person to make good his vouch'er, of 1. One who vouches, or give attestation, to anything, or acts as a surety.
The great' writers of that age stand up together as vouchers for
11. A book, paper, or other thing which serves to vouch 2. A book, paper, or other thing which serves to vouch any kind; specif any receint or the like showing payment of a debt; as, paid clecks are his vouchers. 3. [Cf. AF. wocheur.] Early Law. One who vouches an other to establish his warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery; the tenant in a writ of right.
 Vouch-safing (-saffing). [rouch + saje, that is, to vouch or answer for as bafe ; orig. two words.] 1. To guarantee 2. To condescend to grant to conc.
12. To condescend to grant; to concede; bestow.

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two? Shak 3. To receive or accept in condescension. Obs. Shak.
rouch-safe', v. i. To condescend ; to deign; yield. Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin.
Bk. of Com. Prayer
Syn.-See condescenn.
rouch-safo'ment (-ment); $n$. Act of voucheafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension.
vouge $)(v \overline{o c} z h), n$. $[\mathrm{F}$. vouge, 0 OF voouge $]$ $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { vouge } \\ \text { voulge }\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}(v \overline{00} z h), n . \quad \text { [F. vouge, OF. voouge.] A long-han- } \\ \text { dled halberdlike weapon of the later Middle }\end{gathered}$ Ages, having both a point and a cutting edge.
vous'soir' (vō'swär'), n. [F., akin to voûte an arch, a vault.] Arch. Any of the tapering or wedge-shaped pieces
of which an arch or vault is composed. The middle one is of which an arch or vault is composed. The middle one is usually specifically called the keystone. See Arch, Illust. (3).
Fow (vou), $n$. [ME. vou, OF. vou, veu, F. vou, fr. L. vo Vow (vou), n. [ME. vou, OF. vou, veu, F. veu, fr. L. vo-
tum, orig. p. p. neut. of vovere, votum, to vow. Cf. Avow, tum, orig. p. p. neut. of vovere, votum, to vow. Cf. Avow,
Devout, Yote.] 1. A solemn promise, esp. one made to DEVOUT, YOTR.] 1. A solemn promise, esp. one made to
God or to some deity; an act by which one consecrates God or to some deity; an act by which one consecrates
or devotes himself, absolutely or conditionally, wholly or or devotes himself, absolutely or conditionally, wholly or or part, for a longer or shorter time, to some act, service, as, a baptismal vow; a vow of poverty. The canon law in the R.C.Ch. recongizes solemn vows and simple vows, a solemn vow
being one which makes an absolute and irrevocable surrender and has been accepted by law ful authority, all other vowr being
simple vows. Under the canon law a simple pow of religious life makes marriage unlaw ful and deprives the person who has made it of the right to use his property; a solemn rou; of such life make
marriage invalid and takes away all dominion over property. 2. A promise of fidelity or constancy; a pledge of love or 2. A promise of fidelity or const
affection; as, the marriage vov.
3. A solemn assertion; an asseveration. Obs
4. A votive offering. Obs
vow (vou), v. t. vowed (voud); vow'INa. [ME. vouen,
OF. vouer, voer, F. vouer, LL. votare. See vow, n.] 1. To bind one's self to do, give, or the like, by a solemn promis to God or to some deity; to promise solennly; to devote. 2. To assert solemnly; to asseverate; swear.

Better is it that thou shouldest not vouc, than that thou should-
Ecel. v. 5
est vow and not pay.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

vow'el (vou'tl), n. [OF, vouel, F. voyelle, L. vocalis (sc. littera), from vocalis sounding, from vox, vocis, a voice, sound.
See vocal.] Phon. A voiced, or sometimes a whispered, See vocal.] Phon. A voiced, or sometimes a whispered, sage, not sufficient to cause the audible friction or stoppage characteristic of a consonant, each separate or defnite nant. Cf. consonant, n. Also, a letter or character which represents such a sound. In English, the written vowel: are $a, e, i, o, u$, and sometimes w and $y$. The spoken vowels
are far more numerous. See Guide to Pron. $\$ 49-70$ are far more numerous. See Guide to Pron., $\$ \S$ 49-70.
vow'el, $a$. Of or pertaining to a vowel ; vocal.
vow'el, v. $t$. To furnish with vowels. Dryden. Vowel flame. A sensitive gas flame, which falls and rises in pitch; - so called by Tyndall, who devised it. the Ural. Altaic languages, in accordance with which the vowel of the suffix is made to belong to the same class of vowels as
that of the root, the vowels being divided into two classes (heavy" or "strong" (as $a, o, u$ ) and "light"' or " weak"
(as $e, i, u$ ), or guttural (back) and palatal (front). VOW'el-1ze (-iz), v. t.; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz/ing). To $\mathrm{vow}^{\prime} \mathrm{el}-1 \mathrm{lke} \mathrm{e}^{\prime}$, a. Phon. Partaking of the nature of a vowel ; capable of forming a syllable; - said of certain consonants, as $\tau, n,-n$. A vowel-like consonant. $H$. Sweet. vowel point. In Hebrew, and certain other Eastern languages, a mark placed above or below a consonant, or attached to it as in Ethiopic, representing the vowel sound
which precedes or follows the consonant sound. The form of punctuation in which the vowel points are placed above of punctuation in which the vowel points are placed above
the consonants is called supralinear, or Babylonian, punctusvowol system. The system of vowels or vowel sounds of
 WGO For phrases beginning with vox see the Vocabulary.
 Music. An organ stop of delicate stringlike quality, having
for each finger key a pair of pipes, of which one is tuned for each finger key a pair of pipes, of which one is tuned Von' hu-ma'na (hitmadnaj). L., human voice. I Music.
An organ reed stop made to give a sound imitative of the voy'age (voi'aj; obs. or dial. vi'aj), n. [ME. veage, viage fr. L. viaticum traveling money, provision for a journey, fr. viaticus banging to money, provision for a journey, akin to E. way. See way, $n$.; cf. CONYEY, DEYIATE, DEvious, envot, trivial, viaduct, viaticum.] 1. Formerly, a passage either by sea or land; a journey, in general; now, only, a passing or journey by sea or water from one place, port, or country, to another ; esp., a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country. The time of beginning and end of a voyage vary legally according to the
circumstances or purposes contemplated: thus it may, as in casa of a voyage poricy, be held to inelude the time of preparation at a home port, or it may be held to begin with the time of sailing: the terminating may be at the time of anchoring safely in
the port of destination or may be at the time of completing the discharge of cargo.
2. The act or practice of traveling. Obs. Bacon.
 voy'age, v. i.; -AGED (- - jjd); -AG-1NG (-ぇ-jing). [Cf. F. voy-
ager.] To take, make, or traverse by, a voyage ; to travel. Voyaging through strange seas of thought alone. Wordsworth.
voy'ag-er (voi/̀-jẽr), $n$.
[Ef. F. royager traveling.] One. who vorer (voi'a-jẽr), $n$. [Cf. F. royager traveling.] One
 -zhir'). [F., fr. voyager to travel. See voyage.] A trav-
eler; in Canada, specif., a man employed by the fur comeler; in Canada, specif., a man employed by the fur com-
panies in transporting goods and mer by the streams and panies in transporting goods and men by the streams and across the land between streams, to and fom the remote stations in the tho and trapper of those regions.
ance of truth: verisimilitude ans'), n. [F.] The appear $\mathrm{V}^{\prime}$-shaped' ( $\mathrm{v}^{\prime} \overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} \mathrm{sha} \overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ ), $a$. Having the general shape of the letter $V$ or resembling a $V$ in cross section.
vug, vugg, vugh (vŭg; voog), $n$. [Cf. Corn. vooga a cavrock, usually lined with a crystalline in a lode or in the Bometimes written voog. - vug'gy (-i), a.

| Queen Victoria). <br> pr. For various worde |
| :---: |
| Vr.. For various worde begin- |
| rack (viak). Scot. var. of |
| wrack, of the sea. |
| $\\|$ vral (vre), a. [F.] |
| ral' re'seau' ( $\mathrm{ra}^{\prime} \mathbf{z} \delta^{\prime}$ ). [F.] |
| Lace Making. True network |
| ground, that is, ground made |
|  |
| vram. $\ddagger$ From. |
|  |
| vrech. + Freck. |
| vreche. $\dagger$ wreak. |
| vrechid, vrechit. + wretched. |
| vreck (vrek). Scot. var. of |
| rack, of the |
| vrenne. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Frayne |
| eit. + writ. |
| vreith. $\ddagger$ wratis, |
| eke. + Wres |
| vremvol. + FREM |
| end. + Friend. |
| didede. $\dagger$ friendrede. |
| B8. |
| eo + free. |
| c. |
|  |
| stract nouns.] Nobleness. Obs. |
| vreomede. fremd. |
| vreomien. 4 Freme |
| vreond. 4 Fribnd. [ality. |
| vreoschipe + FREESHIP, liber- |
| rete: 4 FRET. |
| ethie. + Frit |
| V. R. et I., or V R.I. Abbr. Vic- |
| Regina et Imperatrix (L.., |
| Victoria Queen and |
| V. Rev. Abhr. Very Reverend. |
| + free. [whight.] |
| (vrikt) scot var. of |
|  |
| ddhi increase.] Skr. Gram. |
| engthening of the guna forms |
| $a$, é (earlier ai), $\bar{o}$ (earlier au), $a r$ to $\bar{a}, \bar{a} \hat{z}, \bar{a} u, \bar{a} r$, by prefixing an a element. See gund, n., 1 . |

Vul’can (vŭ1 ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{k}$ ăn), $n$. LL. F̌ulcanus, I'olcouns, cf. Skr. ulkā firebrand, meteor. Cf. volcano.] 1. Rom. Relig. The god of the fiery element, esp. in its fearful aspects, whose cult, according to tradition, was brought to Rome by the Sabine
king Titus Tatius. Later he was identified with the Greek king Titus Tatius. Later he was identified with the Greek Hephastus and was hence represented as consort of Venus and god of metal working. His earlier consort was Maja feast of Vulcan was the Volcanalla, Aug. on, celebrated in
2. A stron. A hypothetical intramercurial planet the existence of which has not yet been established by observation. 3. [l. c. A volcano obs
pertaining to, or made by, Vulcan ; hence, of or pertaining to works in iron or other metals.
3. [l. e.] Volcanic.
3. Of or pertaining to Plutonism; Plutonic.

Vul'can-ite (vŭ $l^{\prime} k \bar{a} n$-īt), $n$. Hard rubber produced by vul Hand rubber, nutcanitc, or wing See ebonire.
Hard rubber, $v$ utcanite, or ebonite, is usually made from the
cheaper gradee of rubber, especially that from Borneo and Javu cheaper grades of rubber, especially that from Borneo and Javu,
and contans a iarge amount of filling material. From 25
 can. 1 . Act or process of imparting to caoutchouc, guttapercha, or the he, greater elasichy, durabily, or hard soaking the material in a solution of sulphur chloride. In the latter case the action is superficial only.
2. Act or process of heating timber under pressure to in-
crease its toughness, hardness, and durability. Products are formed which fill up the pores of the wood.
vul'can-1ze (vŭi/kăn-iz), v. t.; -IzEd (-izd); -iz/ing (-iz'Yng). 1. To subject to the process of vulcanization
2. Hence, to treat in various other ways, as for hardening ; as, to vulcanize paper by immersing in a strong solution of zinc chloride.
Vulcan powder. A dynamite composed of nitroglycerin
(30 parts), sodium nitrate (52.5), charcoal ( 10.5 ), and sulphur (7), used in mining and blasting.
vul'gar (val'gair), a. [L. vulgaris, fr. vulgus the multitude, the common people ; ef. Skr. varga group, body of men, OIr. folc abundance, W. gwala suffiency, Bret. gwalc' $h$ satiety : cf. F. vulgaire. Cf. pryvias.] 1. Of or pertaining to the common people, or general public; common;
general; ordinary; public ; hence, vernacular.
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air.
It might be more useful to the English reader... to write in
Bn ur mugar language. 2. Belonging or relating to the common people as distinguished from the cultivated or educated: pertaining to common life ; plebeian. "Like the vulgar sort of market 3. Hence, lacking cultivation or refinement; unre
boorish; also, offensive to good taste or refined feelings; low ; coarse ; as, vulgar language ; vulgar ostentation.
Be thou faniliar, but by no means vulgar. Shak. Syn. - See common, coarse.
Vulgar Era, the Christian Era, See era, Table. Obsoles. -
v. eptablishment. See estabi mhment, 5. v. traction. $=$ co Mon fraction. - ve purgation. See purgation, 2. - v. enbetimon Fraction.- - purgation. gee purgation, 2 .
tution. Romar Lauc. See substitution, 3 a (i).
vul'gar, n. 1. One of the vulgar, or common, people. Obs. 2. The vernacular, or common language. Archaic.
the valgar, the common people as a body or class.
refined person; esp., a rich or pretentious person of kn gar ideas and standards.

## vul'gar-Ism 1. Grossness ; rudeness; vulgarity <br> Cf. F. vulgarisme.]

2. A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in col-
loquial, or, esp., in unrefined or low, speech.
Syn.-Vulgarism, vulaarity. A volgarism (see canti) is
a phrase or expression which is in common, but not in
good, use ; the word does not necessarily comnote coarse in manners or 'n manners or speech; as, "The use of 'aggravating fo has crept into ... many books" (J.S. Mill); "Vulqurisms are often only poetry in the egg" (Lowell); "that artles simplicity, which once obtained the name of coarseness and
vuldarity $\left(V . K_{n o x}\right.$ : "the reprobate vulgarity of the fre vulgarity" (V. Knox) : "the reprobate vulgarity of the fre vul-gar'l-ty (vŭl-gar'I-tǐ), n.; pl. -Ties (-tĭz). [Cf. F. vulgavilé, L. vulgaritas the multitude.] 1. Quality or state of being vulgar; ruean condition of life; the state of the 1ower classes of society; commonness. Sir T. Browne.
3. Grossness or clownishness of manners or language ; ab-
4. Tee of refmement, coarseness; also, an instance of this 3. The common people ; the vulgar. Obs.

Syn. - See vulgahism
 garizing, or making vulgar; specif. : a A making commonly or widely known or familiar ; popularization. Now Rare.
 vul'aAR-IZ'ING (-iZ'Tug). [Cf. F. vulgariset, LL. vulgarizare.] To make vulgar (in any sense).
vul'gar-ize, v. i. 1. To produce vulgarity.
2. To act vulgarly. Ob

Vul'gate (-găt), n. [LL. vulgata editio, fr. L. vulgatus
usual, common, p. p. of vulgare to make usual, comnon, $\mathbf{p}$. $\mathbf{p}$. of vulgare to make general, or com
mon, to publish, fr. vulous the multitude mon, to publish, fr. vulgus the multitude. cf. F. vulgate. by Jerome at the close of the 4 th century - - so called from its common use in the Latin Clurch. The Old Testament was translated mostly from the Hebrew and Aramaic, with con fransity to the Septuagint, and the New Testament revised from older Latin versions with the aid of Greek manu gcripts. Jerome's Latin is nearest to that of the Italian
family of Old Latin versions, which is a revision of the European fanily, which in turn is an independent version
from, or an early revision of, the African family, believed by many to include the oldest Latin versions. See version.
This is the only Latin version which the Roman Catholic This is the only Latio version which the Roman Catholic
2. [l. c.] Any vulgate text, as of the writings of Fischylus. He worked upon a verlgate, or textus receptus [of Homer],
which nearly all our Miss. reprecent. 3. [l.c.] The vulgar tongue; unrefined speech. Rare. val'gate, a. 1. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate or the old Latin version of the Scriptures.
2. Commonly accepted; ordinary; as, a vulgate text.
val'gus (valigũis), $n$, pl. E. vurauses ( - ez $;-12 ; 151$ )
[L.] 1. The common people; the vulgar. Obs.
3. 1 1. The common people; the vulgar. Obs.
a composition of a minimum number of lines in Latin o
Greek verse on a given subject.
vul'ner-a-bil'l-ty (val'nẽr- $\dot{-}$-bIl/I-tI), $n$. Quality or state
of being vulnerable; vulnerableness. vulnerabilis wound-
val'ner-a-ble (vưl'nör- $\dot{a}-\mathrm{b}$ 'l), $a$. [L. viner ng, injurious, fr. vulnerare to wound, vulnus a wound prob. akin to Gr. où $\eta$ \&car: cf. F. vulnerable.] 1. Wound ng ; capable of inflicting wounds. Obs. \& $R$.
the vulnerable heel of Achilles
3. Liable to injury ; subject to be affected injuriously assailable; as, a vulnerable reputation. Macaulay. vul'ner-a-bly, adv. - vulner-a-ble-ness, $n$.
vul'nor-a-ry (-a-rr), a. [L. vulnerarius: cf. F. vulnéraive.]

1. Wound-inflicting; productive of a wound. Obs. \& $R$. 2. Used for or useful in healing wounds; as, vulnerary
plants, remedies.
Vul'ner-a-ry, n. [Cf. F. vulnéraire.] A vulnerary remedy
Val-pec'u-la (vŭi-pés'tu-1ä), n. [LL, dim. of vulpes fox.]
Ahe Little Fox: - called also Vulpecula cum Ansere (the Little Fox with the Goose).

Ful-pec'u-lar (v̌̆l-pĕk/t-lar), af or pertaining tu a Vul-pec'u-lid (-īd), Oul-pec u-ild (-ird, n. [ ulpecula + 1st -id. ] Astrom. to the 7th of July, radiating from a point in Vulpecula to the Vul'pes (vŭl'pēz), $n$. [L., a fox.] Zoöl. The genus in-
cluding the common red fox and closely allied spec:es cluding the common red fox and closely allied spec es
(see fox, 1 ; cf. fennec, Gray fox), typical of a subfamily, Vul-pl'næ(vŭl-pi'nē), including the foxes generally.
 Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a yellow crystalline acid, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{O}_{5}$, occurring in the lichen Cetraria vulpina, and yielding pulvic acid on decomposition. vul'pi-cide (vŭl'pr-sid), $n$. [L. vulpes a fox $+\mathbf{E}$. -cide.] In England, one who kills a fox, except in hunting ; also, the act of so killing a fox.
vul'pine (vul pin: -pin; 183, 277), a. [L. vulpinus, fr. vulpes a fox.] Of or pertaining to a fox; resembling, or
characteristic of, a fox ; foxy; cunning ; crafty; artful. vulpine opossum, phalanger, phalangist, an Australian somevuppine opossum, phalanger, phalangist, an Australian some-
what foxike phalanger (Tichosurus vulpecula). It is gray with yellowish under parts and a blackish prehensile tail. vul'pin-ism (vŭl'piriniz'm), n. Quality of being cumning
like the fox ; craft ; artfuluess. Rare.
vul'pl-nite (-pY-nitt), n. [From Vulpino, in Italy.] Min. A scaly granular grayish white variety of anhydrite.
vul'ture (vul' ${ }^{\prime}$ tir), $n$. [ME. voutur, vultur, OF, voltor, vou-
teur, F . vautour, L. vulturius, fr. vultur; cf. vellere to tear, teur, F. vautour, L. vulturius, fr. vuitur; cf. vellere to tear, to pluck.] Any of certain large raptorial birds of temperate and tropical regions, allied to the hawks, eagles, and fal. They subsist chiefly or entirely on carrion. They const tute two families, the Vulturidæ, or ord orld vultures Which are only slightly distinguished from the hawks, and largest birds of flight, and nearly all are very graceful on the wing. See black volure, condor, EqYptiAn vuliture, KING VULTURE, LAMMBRGEIER, TURKEY BUZZARD.
Fulture hocl In fancy poultry, acluster of stiff feathers
growing on the thighs and projecting backward, considered growing on the thighs and projecting backward, considered

 rankedidæ. See vulture. Fal'tur ine (vilptorin.
val tur-ine (val'tior-in; -In; 183), a. [L. ve
Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a vulture
The rulturine nose, which smeils nothing but corruption, is no
C. Kingsley.
credit to its possessor. volturine eagle, a South African eagle (Aquila verreauxi), plumage black. - v. guinee fowi, a large long-tailed East Africang guinea fowl ( Acryllium vuliurinum) having a naked head and lanceolate blue, black, and white feathers on the neck, breast, and shoulders. The back is mostly black,
spotted with white, the abdomen bluish, becoming purple spotted with white, the abdomen bluish, becoming purple (Gypohierax angoleusis) with a bare space round the eyes,
and plumage mostly white except black wings and tail. and plumage mostly white except black wings and tail.
vul'tur-ous $(-\breve{u} s), a$. Characteristic of a vulture; rapacion
 a Anat. The external parts of the female genital to roll.] a Anat. The external parts of the emale genital organs; external organs, b Zoöl. The orifice of the oviduct of an insect or other invertebrate. vul'var (-vär), a. Med. \& Anat. Of or pert. to the vulva.
vul-vi'tis (vưl-vi'tiss), $n$. [NL. Seevulva; -ITis.] Mfed. Inflammation of the vulva.
จul'vo- (vŭ ${ }^{\prime}$ vot-), vulv-. Combining form for vulva.
vulvo-u'ter-ine (-ūtêr-1n; -in), an Anat. Pertaining to the vulva and the uterus.
 vul'vo-vag'l-ni'tla (-vaj $\left.1 \mathrm{~T}-\mathrm{ni}^{\prime} \mathrm{t} \mathrm{Y} \mathrm{s}\right)$, $n$. [NL.] Mei. In-
flammation of the vulva and vagina.

W
(düb'l- $\overline{\text { a }}$ ). 1. The twenty-third letter of the Euglish voiced bilabial fricative formed by raising the back of the tongue as for oo while rounding the lips so much as to cause a slight friction of the breath. If the rounding is insufficient to cause this consonantal friction the resulting sound is the yowel or vowel glide forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in few, how, to which its use as a vowel is limited in English. The form of the letter (see



ALPHABET, Illust.) dates back to the time when $U$ and $V$ had not been fully differentiated (see U, V). The form becoming in Englisin as early as the Ety centogically W is most closely related to $V$ and $U$. See $V$, and $U$. See Guide to Pron., § 256.
2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate : a [cap.] Chem. Wolfram (tungsten). b Elec. Watt 3. As an abbreviation: a In the form W.: Various proper

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| flicting wounds: wounding, |  |
|  |  |
|  | vulture raven. Fit |
| 1 pi-na-ry | large African ravens |
| atty. Obs.- ou | , |
| \%nes | teemmen of the thick arch |
| 1-sel 1 la (val-sel | val'tur-ish |
| la, vulsella |  |
|  | val'tur-ism (-yz'm), $n$. Quali |
| l-mel 1 lum ( - urm), n. | or state of being |
| A k |  |
| eps with berrated, claw |  |
| hooked blades: also, a hoo | Yulture. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ The |
|  |  |
| 'sion (vril'shŭn), $n$. [I. vul- | vul-tur ${ }^{\text {nus }}$ |
| sin a plucking.] A pulling or | [L. Vultur |
| inging. O | from Jultur, a |
| t. n. [L. rultus: cf. OF. | Apulia. 1 A southen |
| ut, rolt, cult.] Aspect ; coun- | 1 val 保 |
| nance; mien; expression. Obs. | (An'r-mi) [ $[1$.$] The face$ |
| vul'tern. | index of |
| 'tu-ose' | vulv. See vut |
|  | vul'vate, $n$. Vulva |
| vul'tu-o'sous. a. [L. rultuosus | vul |
| pressive cou |  |
| ing. $]$ Of a gra |  |
|  |  |
| (1) ${ }_{\text {turir) }} n$. LNL. See |  |
|  |  |

names, as Walter, Wilhelmina, William, etc.; Wales; Warden; Warehousing; Washington; Wednesday; Welsh Wigwagging, word. b In the form w. or W. : wanting week or weeks; in the log book, wet or heavy dew (Naut.); wicket or wickets (Cricket); wife; with
$\mathbf{W}$, or $\mathbf{w}, n . ; p 1$. W's or $\mathbf{W s}\left(\mathrm{d}^{\prime} \mathrm{b}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{l}-\overline{\mathbf{n}} \mathrm{z}\right)$
$\mathbf{W}$, or $\mathbf{w}, n . ; p 1$. W's or $\mathbf{W s}\left(\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{b}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{l}-\overline{\mathbf{u}} z\right)$. The letter $\mathbf{W}, \mathbf{w}$,
or its sound; also, something shaped like the leter W or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter $W$.
$\mathbf{W}, a$. Having the general shape of the (capital) letter


 | vag |
| :--- |
| van |
| En | Eng. of Fusti, ; vos 1 ). Dial.

vo. Abbr. Verses; first and sec.
ond violins $M$ Music).

 Yibity.
$+{ }_{\text {FIILET }}$
FERLLE ivise, a screw. $\xrightarrow{\text { witch. }}+$

## W



