V (v5). 1. The twenty-second letter of the English al-phabet. It is a labiodental, or lip-teeth, consonant, the voiced, or sonant, correlative of f. V and U are varieties of the same character, U being the cursive form, while V is better adapted for engraving, as in stone. The two letters were formerly used indiscriminately (see U). The letter w, 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 *hecofon*, ofer. The letter was probably introduced by French scribes, as was also w, and it occurs in Middle English for w, and hi-tially in many words now beginning with f. V is from the Latin alphabet, where it was used both as a consonant (about like English w) and as a vowel. The Letter define the form form (V) of the Greek Y (see Y), this Greek letter being either from the same Semitic letter as the alphabet which they took from the Semitic. See ALPHAEET, Illust. Etymologically v is most nearly related to u, w, f, b, p; as in eine, wine; avoirdupois, habit, have; safe, sare; trover, troubadour; receive, recipient. Cf. U, F, W. See Guidt to Pron., § 255 ff. **2.** As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: **a** Chem. (1) (ap.] Vanadium. (2) Vicinni. b [cap.] Volume. C Ve-bocity. C Elec. Volt. **e** Math. Vector. **3.** As a numeral, V stands for 5, being the upper half of the symbol for 10, viz., X; Y stands for 5, 000. **4.** As an abbreviation: **a** In the form **V**.: Various proper manes, as Valentine, Victor, Victoria, etc.; Venerable; Viscount; Vision; Volunteers; Vorhand [without period, V]. **b** In the form **V**. or V:: valve; ventral; verb; verse; versio; very; vicar; vice-; vide (L., see); village; violin, or violino (1t., violin): vocative; volume or volumes; voce (1t., voice); in names, von (6, of). **7.**, or **v**, ..., pl. V's or Vs(Vž2). **1**. The letter V, vor its sound. **3.** Something shaped like the letter V, specif.: Mach. A rib or guiding strip having slopping sides like an inverted V; as, the V's on the bed

rib or guiding strip having sloping sides like an inverted V; as, the V's on the bed of a turning lathe on which the carriage slides.
3. A five-dollar bill. Collog., U.S.
Y, a. Having the general shape of the (capital) letter V; as, Vgear or V-gear, a herringbone gear; V hook or V-hook, a kind of gab for steam engines; V thread or V-thread, see scnew, Illust.; V tool or V-tool, a chisel for cutting triangular grooves; V vat of the vector of the ve

That you do bend your eye on vacancy? Shak: **b** An open or unoccupied space between bodies or things; an interruption of continuity; chasm; gap; as, avacancy between buildings; a vacancy between sentences or thoughts. **c** An unemployed or unoccupied interval of time; leisure time; vacation. Now Rare or Archaic. **f** A place or post unfilled; an unoccupied office or posi-tion; as, a vacancy in the senate, in a business house, etc. **vacant**, **f** (*x*) (*x*)

v

as, a vacani estate; a vacani succession. **c** Not granted away, as State lands. Local, U. S. **d** Insurance. Not lived in, or occupied by, the owner or a tenant. Syn. - Void, devoid, free, unemployed, disengaged, unen-cumbered, uncrowded, idle. See EMPTY. **va(cant.ly**(vakdmt-li), adv. In a vacant manner; idly; inanely.

inanely. **va'cate** (vā'kāt; 277), v. t.; va'cat-ed (-kāt-ěd); va'cat-

Maledy.
<

Imery, freedom from occupation; leisure.
It was not in his nature ... to take any vacation from contro-Pathrey.
B. Hence, specif.: a Law. Intermission of judicial proceed-ings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; nonterm; recess. See TERM, n., 7. b The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of an educational institution between terms; holi-days; as, the spring vacation. C vacancy of an office, esp. of a see, or other spiritual dignity. Rare.
Vacation school. A school held during a season, as the summer months, commonly observed as a school vacation.
vac'ci-nal (väk'si-näi), a. Med. Of or pertaining to vac-cinia or vaccination.
Vac'ci-nal (väk'si-näi), a. Med. Of or pertaining to vac-cinia or vaccinatio.
Vac'ci-nal (väk'si-näi), t. j.-NAT'ED (-nät'd); -NAT'ING (-nät'-Ing). [See vaccine.] To inoculate with a vaccine, esp. that of cowpox, to prevent or mitigate an attack of smallpox; hence, sometimes, loosely, to inoculate with any virus as a

hence, sometimes, loosely, to inoculate with any virus as a preventive measure.

preventive messare. vac'di-na'tion (-nā'shān), n. Act, art, or practice of vacci-nating. Vaccination is performed by pricking or scarifying the skin and applying the lymph to the wounded surface. vac'ci-na'tion-ist, n. Med. One who advocates the prac-

tice of vaccination. vac'ci-na/tor (văk'sĭ-nā/tẽr), n. One who vaccinates, or an

vac'ci-na'tor (väk'si-nä/těr), n. One who vaccinates, or an instrument used in vaccinating.
vac'cine (väk'sin-sēu; 277), a. [L. vaccinus, fr. vacca a cow; cf. Skr. vaçā.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, cows; — in technical use; as, vaccine lymph, matter, or virus; the vaccine disease.
2. Of or pertaining to vaccination or vaccination.
vac'ine, n. 1. The virus of cowpox, or vaccina, used in vaccination. Two varieties are used: vacche bovine, now obtained from a vaccinated calf, and humanized vaccine, from a vaccinated child. The lymph is collected on bone, ivory, or quill points (vacche points), and dried or taken up into capillary tubes, which are then hermetically sealed.
2. In general, any substance for preventive inoculation.
vac'cinel'la (väk'si-nöl'dà), n. [NL.] Med. A spurious form of vaccina.

2. In general, any substance for preventive inoculation.
vaccinal (väk/si-nči/a), n. [NL.] Med. A spurious form of vaccina.
vaccin/a (väk/si-nči/a), n. [NL.] Med. A spurious form of vaccina.
vaccin/a (väk-sin/ī-d), n. [NL.] Bot. A spurious form of vaccina.
vac-cin/a (väk-sin/ī-d), n. [NL.] Bot. A family of plants (order Ericales), including the genera Vaccinium, Gaylusscafa, and Oxycoccus, comprising the luckleberries, cranberries, etc. It is distinguished from Ericaceæ chiefly by the inferior ovary, which forms in fruit a many-seeded berry or drupe. - vac-cin/i-a'ceous (-shūs), a.
vac'cin-ist (väk/sin/ī-čm), n. [L., the blueberry, or whorleberry.] Bot. A large widely distributed genus of shrubs, the blueberries, typifying the family Vacciniacex, disting. by the 4-5-celled ovary, the baccate fruit, and the urn-shaped or nearly globose corolla. See BUEDEERK, 1.
vac'cin-iza'tion (väk/sin/ī-žā/Jūn: -ni-zā/slūn), n.
Med. Vaccination by repeated inoculation with the virus.
vac'hette' olasp (va'shēt'). [Cf. F. rachette cowhide vir with the ends curred and pointed, used on toe or quarter cracks to bind the edges together and prevent motion. It is clasped into two notches, one on each side of the crack, burned into the wall with a cautery iron.
vac'lil-larce (-lān), ... -wac'li-larcey (-lān's), n. All Rare.
vac'lil-larce (-lāns), ..., -wac'li-larcey (-lān's), ..., [Rare.
vac'lil-larce (-lān's), ..., [RISTER, I.] (vac-cin'i-s), n. All Rare.
vacili-barister.
(RISTER, I.] (vac-cin'i-s), Med.

i puito disc, as indit. U poi ait di having no heir or claimant ;
val/ite (-it). n. [From Vaal River, South Africa] Min. A kind of vermiculite.
Vaal/pen (väl/põn). n. [Frop. - vaalpensefr. D. vaad pale colored + µens belly : - so called from their dirty bodies.] A half-breed Bantu Bushman of Kalahari.
Vac (väch), n. [SKr. Väc.]
Hindu Muth. A goddess personi-fying speech. or the Word, celebrated in one Vedie hyrm and celebrated in one Vedie hyrm and the vacabude. † vAcANOND.
vacachou. † VACATION. vacaclou. † Vacaclou.

(-lāt/ĭng). 1. To -). [L. vacillare, vacillatum ; cf. Skr. vañc.] ove one way and the other, as in reeling; to stag-1. 10 move one way and the other, as in reeling; to stag-ger; waver. [A spheroid] is always liable to shift and racillate from one axis to another. Paley.

To fluctuate in mind or opinion ; to waver.

To thictuate in mind or opinion; to waver.
 Syn. - See FLUCTUATE.
 vac'li-lat'ing (väs'i-lät'ing), p. a. Inclined to fluctuate; wavering. Transson. - vac'li-lat'ing-ly, adv.
 vac'li-lat'ing (lat'shin), n. [L. vaciliatio: cf. F. vacil-lation.]
 Act of vacillating; as: a A moving one way and the other; a wavering; staggering. b Act of waver-ing in conduct or purpose. His vacillations, always exhibited most pitiably in emergen-cies.

cies. 2. Unsteadiness of purpose; changeableness; irresolution. vac/il-la-to-ry (všs'i-la-to-rI), a. Inclined to vacillate; wavering; irresolute. vac/u-ist (všk'i-lat), n. [Cf. F. vacuiste.] One who holds

 vac u-isi (vacu-isi), n. [U1. F. vacuiste.] One who holds that there are empty spaces in nature.
 Vac u'l'iy (vackū'l-ti), n. ; pl. -ties (-tiz). [L. vacuitas. See vacuous.]
 1. Emptiness; vacancy. Now Rave. Hunger is such a state of vacuity as to require a free supply of aliment. Arbuthmot. unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an in-

va.cu/Liy (vi.kü⁷-t¹), n. ; pl. -russ (-ti2). [L. vaculat. See vacuos.] 1. Emptiness; vacancy. Now Rave. Hunger is such a state of vacuity as to require a fresh supply of aliment.
 Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an in-visible fluid only; emptiness; void; vacuum. God ... alone can ... fill every raculy of our soul. Rogers.
 Want of reality; nihility. Rave. Glanvill.
 Emptiness, or lack, of intelligence, intelligent expres-sion, or the like; as, the vacuity of his face, speech.
 Freedom from occupation; vacancy; idleness. Archaic. vacuos. – vacuo-la'diton (18'81kin), n.
 vacu-ole(-50), n. [L. vacuus empty: cf. F. vacuole.] Biol. A a sual cavity or space in the tissues of an organism, con-taining air or fluid. b In modern usage, a cavity or vesicle in the protoplasm of a cell, containing a watery fluid. They are especially characteristic of plant cells and of the protozoans, but occur also in cells of higher animals. In plants (where they may occupy the greater part of the cell) they contain the cell sap; in protozoans they may contain secretions of the protoplasm of substances about to be exoreted, or food in various stages of digestion and assim-lation. See cowractitue vacuole, Food vacuolz.
 vacu-om/e-ter (-5m²-te²), n. [vacuum + -meter.] Dhys-ics. An instrument for the comparison of barometers.
 b An apparatus for the measurement of low pressures.
 Vacu-out (väkt³, ä), a. [L. vacuus. See vacant.]
 Empty ; unfilled; void; vacant. That the few may lead selfish and racuous days. J. Morley.
 Empty of, or lacking, intelligence or intelligent expres-sion; stupid; inane; as, avacuous stare; a vacuous play.
 Syn. - See EMTY.
 Vacu-uum (-tam), n. ; pl. E. -ums (-tam2), L. -A (-d). [L., prop. neut. of vacuus empty. See vacuous.] 1. A space entirely devid of matter (called specif. *Davidu vacuum*).
 The degree of arrefactio

b) per tot, of une to, circulation of hybrids and solutions in the earth's cruts as far down as the level of ground water. **vac'u-al(vik'fi-dl), a.** Of. pert. **vac'u-al(vik'fi-dl), a.** Of. pert. **vac'u-al(vik'fi-dl), a.** Of. pert. **vac'u-al(vik'fi-dl), a.** Of an, etc., so as to cause a par- *vacuum* sell. A still operated fr. nacuus empty. See VacAsT. **vacuum sull.** A still operated fr. nacuus empty. - vac' **vacuum sull.** A still operated fr. vacuus unoccupied. **Vacu'n a.** (*i* A.', *vacuum sull.* A still operated fr. nacuus empty. - vac' **vacuum sull.** A still operated fr. vacuus unoccupied. **Vacu'n a.** (*i* A.', *vacuum sull.* (*i* A. *vacuum sull.* (*i* A. *vacuum sull.* (*i* A. *vacuum sull.*), a. [Cf. **vac'u-alte** (*v* & *k'* A.0-1*a'r), a. vac'u-alte* (*v* & *k'* A.0-1*a'r), a. vacuum sull.* (*vacuum sull.*), a. [*vac'u-alte.* (*vacuum sull.*), a. [*vac'u-alte.* (*vacuum sull.*), a. (*vacuu*

V v. For values words begin-ning b., followed by a vowel, see the forms in F., or w-va. + 50, w. H.] Music. Lit., (a on a set of the second second second to a second second second second second to a data a second second second second to a second second second second second second to a second second second second second second to a second second second second second second second to a second second second second second second second second to a second se food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); box; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Gumm. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

Vag'a-bond (väg'à-bönd), a. [F., fr. L. vagabundus, fr. vagari to stroll about, fr. vagus strolling. See vAGUR.]
Moving from place to place without a settled habitation; wandering; as, a vagabond peopie; sometimes, strolling and worthless or vicious; as, the vagabond classes.
Floating or borne about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.
Or, pert. to, or characteristic of, one wandering without settled habitation, whether worthless or vicious or not; Vagrant ; as, a vagabond life. "Vagabond exile." Shak. Syn. - See VAGRANT.
Vag'a-bond, v. i. VAG'A-BOND'ED ; VAG'A-BOND'NG. To play the vagabond; to wander like a vagabond; to stroll. On every part my vagabonding sight Did east, and drown mine eyes in sweet delight. Drammond.
Vag'a-bond, ... 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; tramp; hence, Collog., a worthless person; scamp; rascal. worthless and without means of honest livelihood; vagrant; tramp; hence, Colloq., a worthless person; scamp; rascal. In legal usage wandbowd was formerly used literally to de-note 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 alchouses, and rout about; and no man wot from whence they came, nor whither they go." Now the term has no technical use in the United States, but is retained in various English statutes, as the Vagrancy Act of 1824 (6 [, V. c. 83), by which the term is applied to certain offenders against good 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 wayrent. A fugitive and a wand shalt thou be. Gen. iv. 12. **Ya(3-Don(Age** (-bön(-dāi)), n. [Cf F, vagabondned]. The

vag'a-**bond**'age $(-b\delta m'di)$, m. [Cf F. vagabond ge.] The condition of a vagabond; state or habit of wandering about

conducon of a vagavora, in idleness; vagrancy. **Yag'a-bon-dis'mus**(-bon-diz'măs;-dis'măs), n. [NL.] *Med*

Vag'a bond'age (-bon'dal), m. [CI. r. vaguoondinge.] ine condition of a vagabond; state or habit of wandering about in idleness; vagrancy.
Vag'a bond dis/mus(-bon-diz/mxs;-dis/mxs), m.[NL.] Med. A condition in which the skin becomes discolored following long exposure to weather, irritation, and nucleanliness.
Vag'a bond-ize (-bon'dz), v. i. j. vzzo (-dia); -tz/w6 (-diz/-Ing). To play the vagabond; to wander in idleness.
Vag'a formol-ize (-bon'dz), v. i. j. vzzo (-dia); -tz/w6 (-diz/-Ing). To play the vagabond; to wander in idleness.
Vaga'ry (-ri), n.; pl. -RES (-riz). [Formerly used also as a v., to wander, rir. L. vagarit to stroll about; but perh. due partly to confusion with vagrant. See vAgue.] 1. A wandering or strolling. Obs.
Hence, a wandering of the thoughts; a wild or fanciful frak; a whin. "The vaguries of a child." Spectator.
Syn, - See cARICE.
Vagis' (Nagis'), n. [Armenian.] Armenian Ch. A vestment resembling an amice, will a breastplat statched on which are the names or figures of the twelve apostles.
Va-gis' (vägis'), n.; pl. -NE (-nG), E. NAS (-náz). [L. vagima a scabbard or sheath.] 1. Anat. & Zoùl. a A sheath or sheathlike part or tube; a theca. B Specif., In female mammals, a canal of similar function or location in various other animals. That of mammals, like the uterus to the external orifice of the genital canal, or to the cloac; - 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 some leaf bases.
Arci. The shard for a the point an additional pase set wing in parturition) to the urinogenital sinus.
Bot. The expanded or sheathing part of some leaf bases.
Arch. The shard for a thermins, or its upper part, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise.
Yaf'1-ndl (xåj'1-ndl; x∂j'1), al. Resembling, or pert. to, a sheath or parte ordina the twore and a single median c

mogastric. vagamund, n. A vagabond. Obs. va gan.cy (va gan.s),n. [From L. vagans, p. pr. See VAGANT.] Wandering; pl., extravagances. Ubs.

Vag'i-nic'o-la (všj/Y-n'k'ō-la), n. [NL.; L. vagina sheath + colere to inhabit.] Zööl. A genus of Infu-soria which form minute vaselike or tubular cases in which they dwell. Vag'i-nif'er-vus (-nif'êr-xus), a. [vagina + -ferous.] Zööl. Having a sheath or theca.

vag'i-nis'mus (-nĭz'nŭs; -uĭs'mŭs), n. [NL.] Med. A painful spasmodic contrac-

[NL.] Med. A painful spasmodic contrac-tion of the vagina.
vag'i-ni/tis (-ni/tis), n. [NL.] Med. Inflam-mation of the vagina or the genital canal.
vag'i-no (väj'i-no-), vagin-. Combining

bio of the vagina.
vag't-ni'tis (-ni'tis).n. [NL] Med. Infammation of the vagina or the genital canal.
vag'tan-cy (väyrän-si), n. State of being a vagrant (which see); a wandering without a settied home; vagalondage.
Va'gran (väyrän-si), n. State of being a vagrant (which see); a wandering without a settied home; vagalondage.
Va'gran (väyrän-si), n. State of being a vagrant (which see); a wandering without a settied home; vagalondage.
Va'gran vagrant, p. pr. of wauerer, waver, waterer to wander, prob. of Teutonic origin (cf. MHG. welkern, v. i., to nove, and E. V. state of being of vaguer to stray, L. vagari (cf. vasar).
Novim bither and thither without cert tain object; wandering from place to place without settled habitation : sa a vagrant begar, breezes, facics.
O, opertaining to, or characteristic of, one who roves or wanders without faved destination or settled habitation; insettled; vagabond; erratic; as, his ragrant norves to bar for their fig. senses. Vacanari soften used of that which is roving or unsettled; vasabono, truvar are here compared in their fig. senses. Vacanari soften used of that which is roving or unsettled; vasabono, heiphens the implication of cert-free wandering at will; TEUAT suggests more definitely a wandering or loitering away from where one ought to be; as, "He revolved through the family system like a *agrant* comet in its orbit " (*frving*]; "curls blown vagrand in the wind " (Kacis); et a substant) of the strates throughts. See wantes, aknow, cArnicz.
Wagtant, n. One who strolls from place to place; an tild wanders: specif. one who has os settled habitation; a vagabond. In statutory law, in Great Britan and in varous sheat hub chreates wanter, stroker, warder, stroker (Kriggin), a. A corruption of vacansy: "Arous strates whore, achieves (Kriggin), who he called though."
Mot clearly defined, grasped; expressed; or the like; (learly s, wheth he called though. The season. The prover signed. T

anty in the pi. Now kittle. Dryadte. Dryadt.
vall, e.i. To avail; profit; benefit. Archaic or Poetic.
van (vän), a.; vanNER(-ër); vanNEST. [F. vain, L. vanus
Zoil. Scereting and inhabiting ic convallariaceous plants, the false Solomon's seals, having the value of the search of the value.
Vag'inden' of the search of the

or address, esp. of a valedict. Syn. - See vALEDICTION. Yailant. † VALIANT. Valle. † VALLANT. Valle. † VALLANT. Valle. † VALLANT. Valle. † One who salutes or gives place. Obs. Vallyeand. vally vally vally. vally vally vally vallyeand. vally vally vally vallyeand. vally vally vally vallyeand. vally vally vally vallyeand. vally vally vally vally vallyeand. vally vally vally vally vallyeand. vally va

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Valez'a tha (và jčz'à thả; và và ka², va kaas' (và jčz'à thả; va ka², va kaas' (và käs').
 Vara of va a. Son.
 Vara of a. Son.
 Vara of the line of a Hindu caste, of the higher Sudra rank, unmerons in Matras.
 Val. of val. Abbr.
 Val. of val.
 Vara d. Abbr.
 Val. of val.
 Vara d. Abbr.
 Val. of val.
 Vara d. Abbr.
 Val. of val.
 Val.</li

mogastric. wagamund, n. A vagabond. Obs. wagamund, n. A vagabond. Obs. wagans, var. Lu vagans, p. pr. See vAGAST. Vag'l-Dat'ed (-nät'kd), a. Vagi-lu vagans, var. vag's net vose (-nüt'võs :-nër-vos 's see -05E), a. [L. vagus var. vag's see -05E), a. [L. vagus var. var äle, senäte, cåre, äm, äccount, ärm, åsk, sofå ; eve, event. end, recent, maker ; ice, ill ; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect ; üse, ünite, firn, üp, circus, menü ; || Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = eouals

 PARENCE

 Sequence Sequence Sequence

Val'en-tin'i-an, *n*. An adherent of Valentinianism. **Val'en-tin'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n*. Valentinian Gnosticism

word work the salvation of the inhabitants of the terrestrial world. W. T. Harris.
Val'entin'i-an.im. (Jzm), n. Valentinian Gnosticism.
Val'entin'-an.im. (Jzm), n. Valentinian Gnosticism.
val'er-ate (val'er-āt), n. Also va-le'ri-an-ate (va'le'ri-ăt). Chem. A salt or ester of valeric acid.
va-le'ri-an (va'le'ri-ān), n. Ll. valeric to be strong, powerful, from its medicinal virtues: cf. F. vuleriane.
a Any plant of the genus Valeriana officinalis, used as a mild tonic and stimulant, esp. in nervous affections.
Va-le'ri-an (a-āt), n. [L. valerian. See VALERIAN.] Hol. A large genus of perennial herbs, type of the family Valeriancee, having lobed or dissected leaves, and cymose white or pink flowers with spurless corollas. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions of both hemispheres. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.
Va-le'ri-ana'ce-æ (-à-nā'sê-ê), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of herbs typifying the order Valerianles. The phave appose flowers, the corollas achene crowned with the persistent calyx border. There are about 8 genera and 275 species, natives of temperate regions. Most of them posses tonic or stimulant properties. -wale'ri-ana'ceo (a-ba's, a.)
Va-le'ri-ana'ce's, n. pl. [NL.] Bot. An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the two families Valerinnacee and Dipsacaees (with see).
Va-le'ri-ana'ce's (-ba'd's, n. [NL.] Bot. An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the two families Valerinnacee and Dipsacaees (with see).
Va-le'ri-anel's (-ba'd's, [NL.] Bot. An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the two families (-ba'd'a, [NL.] Bot. A corder of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the two families valerinnacee and Dipsacaees (with see).
Va-le'ri-anel's (-ba'd's, [NL.] Bot. A norder of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the two families valerinacee and Dipsacaees (with see).

Valeria - no'des (-nö'dēz). [NL., prob. Valeriana + Gr. edos form (see 1st -onz)]. Bot. A genus of mostly tropical valence for (1st 'do'len'sh'). A do'no' manne of ''Valentine and hiet tube : sampling tube .0%. O'ron." first printed in 14%. He is carried off by bis uncle. King ''Alen' (-ia, rai'sins diped, before drying, in a mixture of bot by ''Alentine at 'Alenca, before drying, in a mixture of bot by ''Alen' (-ia, rai'sins diped, before drying, in a mixture of bot by ''Alentine (val'A'n'). a. [L. con-''Alentine (val'A'n'). A ('L. con-''Alentine (val'A'n'). A ('L'alentine ''Alentin' ('Alentine'). ''Alentine' ''Alentin' (''Alentin'). ''Alentine'). '''Alen $\begin{bmatrix} NL, \text{ prob. } Valeriana + \text{Gr}, \\ \text{aside}; \text{ as, } waidid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Bot. A genue of mostly tropical } \\ \text{Sol. A genue of mostly tropical } \\ \text{Sol. A genue of mostly tropical } \\ \text{Sol. A formula CullsCONL}, \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, valid (ead, covennut, title, marriage. \\ \text{Valeria is a valid (ead, covennut, ead, covenut, valid (ead, covennut, ead, covenut, valid (ead, covenut, ead,$

verbenaceous shrubs or herbs with solitary axillary flowers having two included stamens and two staminoida. V. jamaicense occurs as a weed in South Florida.
valeric(vdiEyTk;.ieTrk), n. Also valeri-farMc(-ErrAm'c, Tam'c, Ta

val'et, v. l. & i.; vAL'ET-ED (văl'ět-ěd; văl'åd); VAL'ET-val/et, v. l. & i.; val/er.en (väl/št-čd; väl/äd); val/er. Ing. To serve as a valet. Beacomsfield.
 val/et/de cham/bre (vål/šť dě shän/br). [F.] A body serv-ant, or personal attendant.
 val/e-tu/di-na'ti-an (väl/š-tū'di-nā'ti-ăn; 115), a. [See vaLETUDINARY.] Of infirm. health; seeking to recover health: sickly; weakly; infirm. The virtue which the world wants is a healthful virtue, not a valetmingran virtue. Macaulay.

VALETUDINARY.] Of infim health; seeking to recover health; sickly, weakly; infim. The virtue which the world wants is a healthful virtue, not a valendinarian virtue. Maraday.
 Val'e tu'di-na'ri-an, n. A person of a weak or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.
 Val'e tu'di-na'ri-an, n. A person of a weak or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.
 Val'e tu'di-na'ri-an; (h'2''m), n. The condition of a valendinarian; a state of feeble health; infirmity.
 Val'e tu'di-na'ri. (h'd' infir, n. [. culendinarius, fr. valendinarian. - Val'e tu'di-na'ri.a. [I. valendinarius, fr. valendinarian. - Val'e tu'di-na'ri.e. See vALIANT.] Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian. - Val'e tu'di-na'ri.e. See valiANT.] Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian. - Val'e tu'di-na'ri.e. See valiANT.] Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian. - Val'e tu'di-na'ri.e. See valiANT.] Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian.
 Val-hal'da (val-hä'a), n. [Icel wulhöld, lit., hall of the slain; ra'l the slain (akin to AS. vræl, OHG. wad battlefield, wwod defeat, slaughter, AS. wöl pestilence) + höll a royal hall. See HALL; cf. WALHALLA.] I. Norse Myth. The hall of Odin, into which he receives the souls of hercees slain in battle. From its 540 gates each morning the wariors go to fight, and at night they return to feast with the gods, Valkyries being their servitors. See Asoan.
 A hall or temple adorned with statues or other memorials of a nation's herces; esp., the Pantheon near Ratisbon, in Bavaria, consecrated to the illustrious dead of Germany.
 Val'an-oy (väl'yän-si), n. The quality or state of being valiant; bravery; valor.
 Val'ant, var. of valant, orig. p. pr. of OF. & F. valior to be worth. L. walere to be strong. See wELD; cf. AvaL, AvaL, And Saui said to David, ... be thou valiant forme, and fight. CoNYALENCE, Bauti the lord's hattles.
 Stat. And Saui said to David, ... be thou valiant forme, and fight.
 Sp

Val-la'tion (và-la'shān), n. [L. vallatio, fr. vallare to surround with a rampart, fr. vallum rampart. See wALL, n.] A rampart or intrendement; also, the act or art of laying out or erecting ramparts.
Val-leç'u-la (-ik't'-id), n.; pl. -ULE (-Ič). [NL, dim. fr. L. vallis, valles, a valley.] 1. Anat. A groove; a fossa, as one of the depressions between the base of the corebellum which separates the hemispheres containing the infero verniform process at its bottom, or the "val-le'cu-le Syl'4-1 (và-lk't-là sil'y'1-i), the depression at the base of the the separates the hemispheres containing the infero verniform process at its bottom, or the "val-le'cu-le Syl'4-1 (và-lk't-là sil'y'1-i), the depression, as one of those on the stem of Equisetum, on the fruit of an umbellifer, etc. Val-le'u-late (-iat), a. Harting vallecula, or groove. -- vallecular canal, Bot., one of the large inter-cellular passages of the cortical parenchyma, alternating with the vascular bundles in the stems of Equisetum.
Val-le'u-late (-iat), a. Harting vallecule.
Val-le'u-late (-iat), a. Harting vallecule.
Valley (väl'), n. [ME. valt, valle's. See vAE.] 1. An elongate depression, usually with an outlet, between bluffs, or between ranges of hills or mountains. A river valley is the depression, produced by movements of the surface. Thus a down fold or a down warp produces a synchial valley, while a rift valley is a the depression default and fordering a stream's channel.
2. Arch. The place of meeting of two slopes of a roof the shadow of Death, in Bunyan's " Pilgrim's Progress." the valley in which Christian was oblieged to pass on is way to the Celestial City. "Now this valley is a very solitary place: the prohet Jeremiah thus describes it. 'A wildermess, aland of deserts and of pits, aland of drought, and that no man (burt, and that no man (burt, and that no man (burt, and the shadow of Death, a land where no man dwelt." "Valley roof. Arch. A roof having the fanily Vallis-neriacese. Of the t

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guinz. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

VALLISNERIACEOUS
of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs (order Naiadales), distinguished by having flowers with the tuce of the periant more of tess adnate to the overly, and the carpels united in fruit. There are 4 genera and about 40 species, including several water weeds. - vallis.ne/rl.acoeous (val/sn.ef.1.aying), and (val/on-br78/m), n. Eccl. Hist. A member of the Benedictine Congregation of Valionbrosa, Italy, founded in the 11th century and suppressed in 1866.
Val/on br09 and (val/on-br78/m), n. Eccl. Hist. A member of the Benedictine Congregation of Valionbrosa, Italy, founded in the 11th century and suppressed in 1866.
Val/on br09 and (val/on-br78/m), n. Eccl. Hist. A member of the Benedictine Congregation of Valionbrosa, Italy, founded in the 11th century and suppressed in 1866.
Val/on Law (val/wid), n. [NL, atter Autoine Valid, French boulants] Bod. A genus of South African anarylidaceous bulous plants distinguished by the long funnel-shaped perianti tube and the winged seeds. V. purpurea, the only species, is the Scarborough Iliy of florists.
Val/ons (val/wid), n.; pl. L. valLA (vd.); K. valLous (Janz).
I. See wALL.] Rom. Antig. A rampart; a wall, as in a fortified camp; ega, ramparts et with a palisade or stakes.
Valois headress, an arrangement of the hair, for women, drawn back from the forelead into a roll.
Parona (val-on-4), n. [IL. vallonia, rallonea, fr. NGr. acorn, f. Gr. Saixov, f. Act. They contain from 25 to 40 general the so-called valoria flore. C. C. AMAT.
Parona G. K. J. K. I. valoria, perin from seemblance to an acorn.] Bot. A genus of matine green algae cousting the family valoniacea. The thallus is a singoval or cylindrici multinucleate cell, often an include.
Parona G. A. Lall evergreen oak (Guercus agilops) of worth. See vallar, [1. Value; worth. Often. The valor, drawn, for worth, for mating grean down of the rallow, of the rallow, see the family valoniacea. The thallus is a singoval or

tray market value or price to acommodity by governmental interference, is by maintaining a purchasing fund, making loans to producers to en uble them to hold their products, etc.; -- used chieffy of such action by Brazil.
valor. (val/ar. so), a. [C. F. valeurez, LL. valorosits] 1. Having value or worth. Obs.
2. Possessing, exhibiting, or characteristic of, valor; brave. -- val/or-ous.ly, adr. -- val/or-ous.g. analytic.
val-gal/van (val-sil/vin), or, incorrectly, Val-sal/vl-an (v-1-an), a. Of or pertaining to Valsalva, an Italian anatomist of the 17th century. -- Valsalvan experiment, Med., the process of inflating the middle car by closing the mouth and nostrils, and blowing so as to puff out the checks. -- v. sinuesc. =- situess of Valsalva.
val'u-a-ble (val/t-a-b'i), a. 1. Susceptible of being measured or estimated as to value; appraisable; as, valuable horse, farm, cargo, franchise.
3. Of consil-rable worth in any respect; worthy; estimable; precious; as, a raluable friend; raluable coursel.
Syn. - VALVALE, FRECOUS. That is vALVALE which has either permanent worth or useful qualities; PRECOUS in Jule site in the some precious frame or some sociation; as, a raluable property, a raluable grow, row space, as more, may interest profit, or benefit accruing to one party, or some responsibility, forbearance, detriment, or loss, exercised by or failing upon, the other party.
val'u-a-ble, n. A precious possession; a thing of valne, esp. a small thing, as a jewel; -- used mostly in pl. value action, is, a sitendar value is, as the most in grained or detimation; as a perimentation; as a preliming, or destimation; appraisement; as, a raluable price; estimation; appraisement is a site of a value on; to value. Rare.
valuable consideration. Law, an equivalent or compensation having value given for a bing purchased, as money marriage, services, etc. It may consist either in some right, interest profit, or benefit accruing to one party, or some

sold for more than their *initiation*.
3. Life Insurance. The determination of the present value of a policy as determined by the present value of all the premiums expected to be received on the policy; — called gross valuation when based upon the total premiums (net premiums, plus loading, etc.), and net valuation, or usually simply valuation, when based upon the net premiums, the value in the latter case being equal to the reserve (which see). The net valuation is the one actually used.
value in the latter case being equal to the reserve (which see). The net valuation is the one actually used.
valuation survey. For every. The measurement or other detailed study of the stand upon an area. Two kinds are using insolated plots not in the form of strips.
val'uta'tor (va'ti-a'ter), n. One who assesses, or sets a value on, anything; an appraise.
value (val'ti), n. [OF. value, fr. valor, p. p. valu, to be worth, fr. L. valere to be string, to worth, etc. Valuation and the value fully a sclue properties of a thing by which it is rendered useful or desirable, or the degree of such property or sum of properties; worth; excellence; utility; importance. That all the word he set at no ralue. Chaucer. Ye are of more value than many sparrows. Matt. x.31.
2. Specif.: Economics. A Efficiency in exchange; power

2. Spech.: *Decombiness*. **a** Enciency in exchange ; power vallo'ne oak (vä.lo'ně). Var. Valume. + FALLOW. Val'pā.ral'so oak (väl'pā.ral'so oak (väl'pā.ral'so val'pa.ral'so oak (väl'pā.ral'so oak (väl'pā.ral'so val'pa.ral'so oak (väl'pā.ral'so oak (väl'so oak (väl'soak (väl'so oak (väl'so oak (väl'so oak (

which an object confers upon its possessor, irrespective of political compulsion or personal sentiment, to command the commodities and services of others; purchasing power in the abstract. **b** Coucrete purchasing power; the specif-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 UTILITY), dimin-ishing 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-crease the supply, while if its value is below its cost pro-ducers will tend to diminish the supply. **c** Proper price; the quantity of money, goods, or services which an arti-cle is likely to command in the long run, as distinct from its price in an individual instance; a legitimate price, as distinct from an unfair or extortionate one; — sometimes the comment value, in contrast to market value.

The commercial or competitive theory bases realize upon what the buyer is willing and able to offer for an article : the social-istic theory bases it upon what the article has cost the seller in the way of toil and sacrifice. A. T. Hudley.

the buyer is willing and able to offer for an article', the social-istic theory bases it upon what the article has dot the seller in the way of toil and sacrifice. A. T. Hadley, A. T. Hadley, a. T. Hadley, a. T. buyer of the seller in the way of toil and sacrifice. A. T. Hadley, of any intent to sell; -sometimes called subjective ralue, or, less correctly, ralue in mar, and employed in a loose sense as nearly equivalent to willing, and nothing else, and in political econ-omy should be called by that name and no other. F. A. Walker, B. Precise signification; import; as, the value of a word. E. Brece signification; import; as, the value of a word. E. Brece signification; import; as, the value of a word. E. Brece signification; import; as, the value of a word. E. Beteen; regard; also, estimated worth; valuation; as, one's radue for a friend. Obs. or R. Dryden. E. Music. The relative length or duration of a tone or note, naswering to quantify in prosody; thus, a quarter note has the value of two eighth notes. E. a That property of a color by which it is distinguished as bright or dark; tunninosity. See coton, 1; LIGHT, i.C. b De-gree of lightness as conditioned by the presence of white or pale color, or their opposites. C. Hence, in painting and other graphic arts, the relation of one part or detail in 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 tone which it should have in the given surroundings, distance, etc. T. In form walew. Valor. Obs. Spenser. Math. Any particular quantitative determination; as, a function's value for some special value of its argument. 9. A valuable consideration, as in value received, a phrase often used, esp. on negotiable paper, to denote that it was often on a valuable consideration.

a function's value for some special value of its argument.
9. A valuable consideration, as in value received, a phrase often used, esp. on negotiable paper, to denote that it was given for a valuable consideration.
10. pl. The valuable ingredients to be obtained by treatment from any mass or compound; specif., the precious metals contained in rock, gravel, or the like; as the vein carries good values; the values on the hanging walls.
Syn. - See PRICE.
at value, Com., at the value fixed by the ruling, or current, market price; - a phrase used where goods are sold subject to the price beirg fixed at some time later than the sale, as when shipment is male, -w. of service, *Kailroud Transportation*. This is called " charging what the traffic will bear." - v. received, a phrase usually employed in a bill of exchange or a promissory note, to denote that it was not given without a consideration, as if an accommodation note. The queue is radued a house at \$10,000. The queue is radued hity thouse at \$10,000. The queue is radued thity thousen strong. Shak.
3. To rate or regard highly; to have in high esteem; to appraise; also, now rarely, to recknor regard with respect to number, power, amount, etc.; to rate; to estimate; as, to ralue a house at \$10,000. The queue is radued thity thousen altrong. Shak.
3. To rate or regard highly; to have in high esteem; to apprecise; prize; esteem.
3. To rate the stimution; to cause to have value, either real or apparent; to enhance in value. Obs. Some ralue themselves to their country by jealousies of the rown.
4. To take note or account of; to regard; esp., to regard; sep., to regard; sep

4. To take note or account of ; to regard ; esp., to regard

Some radue themselves to their courty by jealousies of the crown.
 4. To take note or account of; to regard; esp., to regard carefully or as of importance. Name Rare.
 In sickness... the mind doth radue very moment. Bucon.
 5. To be worth; to be equal to in value. Obs.
 The peace between the French and us not radues The peace between the French and us not radues.
 5. To be worth; to be equal to in value. Obs.
 5. To represent as rich, trustworthy, or solvent. Obs.
 5. To represent as rich, trustworthy, or solvent. Obs.
 5. To represent as rich, trustworthy, or solvent. Obs.
 5. To represent as rich, trustworthy, or solvent. Obs.
 5. To represent as rich, trustworthy, or solvent. Obs.
 5. To represent as rich, appraise; esteem, respect, regard, prize, appreciate. Eag.
 val'ued. (-ud), pret. & p. p. of value; specif. : a. Highly regarded: esteemed; prized, as a radued friend. - valued poley. Fire Insurance, a policy in which the value of the goods, property, or interest insured is specified; - opposed to one a value the full amount of the insurance, regardless of the actual value of the property at the time of the loss.
 val'val (val'väl), valv'ar (väl'vär), a. [From valve.]
 Biol. Valvular, - valval view. Bot, the view of a diatom in which the surface of one of the valves is next the observer; - called also side wier. Opposed to zonal view.
 Val'val'a (väl-väl', n. [L. See valvare.] Zoil. a A genus of fresh-water tenioglossate operculate gastropods having the gill atched only by its base, so that it forms a featherlike process out.
 val'val'e (väl'väl), n. [L. valvatsh aving folding doors. See valve.] 1. Resembling, or serving as, a valve; consisting of, or opening by a valve or valves; valvalar.
 Bod. a Meeting at the edges without overlapping; - said of sepals or petals in æstivation, and of leave

val'u.a.ble.ness, n. See -NESS. val'u.a.bly, *utr.* of VALUABLE. val'u.a.bly, *utr.* of VALUABLE. val'u.a'tion.al (-ā'shŭn-dl), a. Of or pertaining to valuation. val'uelers, n. See -LESS. val'u-less.ness, n. See -NESS. val'u-ler (väl' fl-ër), n. One who value. valv. Valve. Ref. Sp. valva (välvå), n.; pl. VALVÆ (-vē). [l.] Anat. A valve. valva-sor (välvå-sör). Var. of VAVASOR. = VALVE CHEST. valve casing. = VALVE CHEST. valve casing. = VALVE CHEST. valve.or valved.compling. A pipe coupling containing a valve. valve face. Mach. The part of the surface of a valve which comes values. valure. † VALOR. valure, n. Value; worth. Obs. valurous. † VALOROUS.

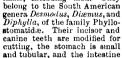
valve (välv), n. [L. entwa the leaf, fold, or valve of a door; cf. F. valve.] 1. A door; cs., one of a pair of folding doors, or one of the leaves of such a door.
2. Mech. Any of numerous devices by which the flow of liquid, air or other gas, lose material in bulk, etc., may be started, stopped, or regulated by a novable part which passageways: also, the novable part to such a door. Cf. the core, f. The movable part may be a hinged lid or disk, a bull which litts or role, a plug or disk with beeled edge fitting in a correspondingly shaped seat, a swiveling plate, a bull which litts or role, a plug or disk with beeled edge fitting in a correspondingly shaped seat, a swiveling plate, by hand, or mechanically. They often close by their own weight or by a spring. See clust VANS, a server VALVS, since YALVS, role or by a spring. See clust VANS, a server VALVS, since YALVS, role or by a spring. See clust VANS, a server VALVS, since YALVS, role or for permitting a novement of find in one direction only. It may consist of a splincter clime ain the normal direction of the weins and hymphatics. See also mittat, thuces their free edges to crue together. Such valves are unmerous in the veins and hymphatics. See also mittat, thuces their free edges to crue together. Such valves are unmerous in the veins and hymphatics. See also mate, a do the distinct pieces, usually movably articulated, of which the sell of 1 numbibilibranch mollaws, brachiopods, barnacles, and some other shell-bearing animals consist. Do noe of the gisting the bio in order to the origin of the distingt pieces into which a depution of the distingt pieces into which a depution of events and the sell of 1 numbibilibranch mollaws, brachiopods, barnacles, and some other shell-bearing animals consist. Do noe of the geset of ming the sheat of the correshift a splin derived the wollaws and the sell of 1 numbibilibranch mollaws, brachiopods, barnacles, and some other shell-bearing animals consist. Do noe of the gesting the tow resere the sheat of

in contact with the valve seat. valve motion. = valve gear. valve ring. = RELIEF FRAME. valve view. = valvat view. valvi Gerons (valvt Tervis), a. [rathe + -ferons.] Having a valve or valves.

The contact with the value seat. If the structure. **value motion**. = VALUE GEAR. **value**. A value of VALL. [Dulcin.] **value view**. = VALUE GEAR. **value**. A value. A value. (Value of Value.) **value view**. = VALUE (VEAR. **value**. A value. (Value of Value.) [value one (value of Vear.) value of values. (Value of Value.) (value of values.) **value view**. = VALUAL VIEW. **value**. (Value of Value.) [value of values.] Having a **value of value**. (value of value.) **value of value**. (value of value.)

āle, senāte, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sofa; ēve, event, end, recent, makēr; īce, ill; öld, obey, ôrb, odd, soft, connect; ūse, inite, ûrn, ŭp, circas, menii; + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. Foreign Word. = equals.

VAMP **Set Set ADVANCE, VAMPE, VAUMPE, VAUMPE, F.** avandpied the forefoot, vamp ; avand before, fore + pied foot, L. pes. See ADVANCE, VAN of an army ; roor.] **1.** A short hose coming to the calf, formerly sometimes worn over a stocking ; a sock. Obs. or Dial. **2.** The part of a loot or shoe above the sole and welt, and in front of the ankle seam ; an upper. See store, *Hust.* **3.** Any piece added to an old thing to make it look new. **4.** Music. An accompaniment, generally improvised, con-sisting of a repeated succession of simple chords. **3.** Any piece added to an old thing to make it look new. **4.** Music. An accompaniment, generally improvised, con-sisting of a repeated succession of simple chords. **3.** Music. An accompaniment, generally improvised, con-sisting of a repeated succession of simple chords. **3.** Music. An accompaniment, generally improvised, con-sisting of a repeated succession of simple chords. **3.** Music. To make a vamp to; to improvise. **3.** Music. To make a vamp to; to improvise. **3.** Music, To make a vamp to; to improvise. **3.** Music, To make a vamp to; to improvise. **3.** Music, Co mappy, D. vampir), fr. Slavic; cf. Servian work, person; a soul or reanimated body of a dead per-son believed to come from the grave and wander about by ight sucking the blood of persons asleep, causing their cut. This superstition is now prevalent in parts of the sace.
There one who lives by repring on others ; an extor. **3.** Fig. One who lives by repring on others ; an extor. **3.** No **3.** Magic is the souch the souch the source is a violet for the same source of animals; esp: . a fig. **3.** Any proved to suck the proposed to farmalis; esp: . a fig. **3.** Fig. One who lives by repring on others ; an extor. **3.** Fig. One who lives by repring on others ; an extor. **3.** Fig. One who lives by repring on others ; an extor. **3.** Fig. One who lives by repring the



probably entirely harmless south and Central American leaf-nosed bats, **b** Head of False Vampire (Vampyrus spectrum). Any of those, the true vampires, which actually suck the blood of an-imals, including men. They belong to the South American genera Desmadus, Dizmus, and Diphylla, of the family Phyllo-stomatide. Their incisor and canine teeth are modified for cutting, the stomach is snall and tubular, and the intestine very short and not adapted for Skull of True Vampire (Des-may food except blood. The best-known species (Desmodus rufus) is reddish brown, tailless, and not much over three inches long. Its bite is not dan-gerous. C Incorrectly, any of various Old World fruit bats. Vam-pir'ls (vam-pir'lk), a. Of, pertaining to, or resem-bling, a vampire.

gerous. c Incorrectly, any of various Old World fruit bats.
yam.pir/ic (văm.pir/lk), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a vampire.
yam'pir.ism (văm'pir.iz'm; văm'pi-riz'm), n. [Cf. F. vampirisme.] 1. Belief in vampires (the ghosts).
2. The actions of a vampire; act or practice of bloodsucking; also, fig., the practice of extortion or of preying upon others, esp. secretly.
vam'plate' (văm'plāt'), n. [F. avant before, fore + E. plate:] A round plate of iron on the shalt of a lance or tilting spear, to protect the hand.
vam, view, n. (Abb. f. v. canguard.] The front of an army, fleet, or advancing body composed of individuals; 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, or. H., vannus a van, or fan, for winnowing grain; or dial. form of E. fan. Cf. FAN, WINNOW.] 1. A fan or dher winnowing device. Obs. or Dial.
A wing. Archaic. "Phumy vans." Millon.
van, or bial.
To dress (ore) with a van or vanner. Dial., S. W. Eng.

Van, et al., 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.
Yan, n. [Abbr. 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. one for moving furniture, etc., 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, sometimes on wheels, at which clothing, tobacco, and other small articles for the crew are kept for sale. Local, U. S. and Canada. Van, n. (To carry in a van.
Yan'a.date (vAn'a'.dat), n. Also Ya-na'dl-ate (vá-nā'dI-āt). [Cf. F. ramadar.] Chem. A salt of yanadic acid.
Ya-nad'is (vá-nā'dīk; -nā'dīk), a. Chem. Pert. to or containing vanadium; specif., designating those compounds in the vanadious conductions compounds; a subording the oxide oxide. Ha'VO3, and pyroramadic acid. Ha'VO3, and pyroramadic acid is known as a golden-yellow crystalline solid, and is used as a pigment under the name of vanadium thorize or yellow. It lacks permanency.
Yand'I-inite (-1-ii), n. Min. A mineral occurring in Yamp, n. A volunteer fireman. NAMPHER. 3.

Tanadanian Jones of generation of the sense of t

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 Vellowish, brownish, and ruby-red hexagonal crystals. It consists of lead vanadate with a small proportion of lead chioride. H., 2.76-3. Sp. gr., 6.06-7.10.

 Sanad'ous (và.nd'd'.kb), a. Chem. Pert. to or containing vanadium has a lower valence than in cranadic compounds. Nandium has a lower valence than in cranadic compounds. Schown Setd, an acid. HVO, analogous to introus acid. How in the form of its salts. the vanadis a surmame of the Schown Setd, an acid. HVO, analogous to introus acid. How in the form of its salts. the vanadis compounds wand in the form of its salts. the vanadis compounds wand in the form of its salts. The wanadis of the Scandin vian goddess Freya.] Chem. An element of the phosphorus group, found combined in many nirerais, usually in small quantities, and isolated as a siverwhite metal anditing at about 17800 C. (1800 F.) and having a sp. gr. of 6.03. Symbol, V (rarely Vd); at w.t. 51.0. Yanadium was discovered by Pel Rio in 1601 in varaditif. The metal finds use as a constituent of vanadium usually about 0.10 to 0.1960, an element which strengthena the stead and excess to remove oxygen and possibly nitrogen.

 Wardouw Stole Schow Vele Rio in 1601 in varaditif. The metal finds use as a constituent of vanadium (usually about 0.10 to 0.1960), an element which strengthemat the stead and sever to remove oxygen and possibly nitrogen.

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Van Dyck, or Vandyke, the painter; used or represented by Van Dyck.
Van Dyck.
Van dyke beard, a trim, pointed beard, such as those often seen in pictures by Van Dyck. ----V. brown, a deep brown pigment of uncertain identity, used by the painter Van Dyck; hence, any of various brown pigments, as a natural earth resembling umber, a preparation of charred cork, a mixture of lampblack and Iudian red, etc. --V. collar or cape, a broad collar or cape of fine linen and lace with a deep pointed or scalloped edge, worn lying on the shoulders; ---- we called from its appearance in pictures by Van Dyck.
Van dyke', n. 1. A picture by Van Dyck.
One of several large points forming a border or edge, as on a collar, or on lace; also, a Vandyke beard, collar, cape, or edge.

a) a collar, or on lace; also, a Vandy ke beard, collar, cape, or edge.
Vandyke', v. t.; VAN-DYRED' (-dikt'); VAN-DYK'ING (-dikt') ing). To fit or furnish with a Vandyke; to form with points or scallops like a Vandyke.
vane (vān), n. [ME. vane, dial. form of fane weathercock, banner, AS. fana a banner, fiag; akin to D. vaan, G fahne, OHG. fana cloth, gund/ano flag, Icel. fani, Sw. fana, Dan. fane, Goth. fana cloth. L. punnus, and perh. to Gr. m'poes a web, mywov a bobbin, spool. Cf. FANON, PARE a compartment, panel.] 1. A flag. Obs.
2. A contrivance attached to some flave dobject 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 a slender come of cloth, glaced at the masthead. Aye undiscret. and changing as a rane.
3. Any flat extended surface attached to an axis and moved by the wind; as, the vane of a windmill; hence, a similaf fixture of an y form moved in or by water, sir, or other fluid; as, the vane of a propeller, a fan blower, etc.
4. The web or fint expanded part of a facher, formed of the barbs and their appendages. See FEATHER, n., 1.
5. Surv. a The target of a leveling staff. D One of the sights of a compass, quadrant, etc.

nt, etc. vaneist. Obs. p. p. of VANISH. vaneies. a. Sec. LES. Vaneiles. a. Sec. LES. Vaneilo.] Zoid. The genus of birds including the lapwings. or It. romeilo.] Zoid. The genus of birds including the lapwings. Van.es'ss. (vän.'s' a). n. [Van. in Vanhomrigh + Essa dim. of Esther.] A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Esther Van-homrigh, a young lady who pro-posed maringe to him. How her deela ntion was received is told in Swift's poem of " Cade-mis and Vanessa." [FANO.] vang (väng). Dial. Eng var. of vang (väng). Dial. Eng var. of vang (väng). J Sid. Leng var. of vang (väng). Sid. Leng var. of vang (väng). J Sid. Leng var. of vang (väng). J Sid. Leng var. of var. Sid. Sid. Sid. J Sid. Sid. J Sid. Sid. J Sid. Sid. J Sid. J Sid. J Sid. Sid. J Sid. J Sid. J Sid. Sid. J Sid O^{ist} . **van'gee** (văn'jē), *n. Nau!*. A barrel fitted with cranks, used in pumping a vessel. *Obs. or R.*

<text>



autoweed to possess powers analogous to valerian.
 vamilla bean. The long capsule of the vanilla plant.
 vamilla bean. The long capsule of the vanilla plant.
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glory; conceit; also, sometimes, ostentation. 3. That which is vain, empty, visionary, or unsubstantial; fruitless desire or effort; empty pleasure; vain pursuit.

fruitless desire or effort; empty pleasure; van pursuit ; vangelie. vangeli + EVANGEL. van glo. van gloe (vän glo), n. van gloe van g

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guma Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vo

idle show; anything regarded as trifling or frivolous; as, she was too ascetic for jewels, fans, and such vanities.
(cap.] a A stock character in old moralities and puppet shows. b A town in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." Syn. -- Egotism, emptiness, self-sufficiency. See PRIDE.
Yanity Pox. A small box, usually jewelded or of precious metal and worn on a chain, containing a mirror, powder puf, and other small toile atricles for a woman.
Yanity Fair. a In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a fair 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 [Ps. lit.] 9], and also because all that is there sold, or that cometh thither, is vanity." Hence, the world as a place where vanity and foolish ostentation obtain; the world of fashion. B The title of a satirical novel by Thackeray. See SHARF, BECKY.
Yan'ngr (van'fr, n. [Cf. van to winnow, van a fan.]
A fanner. Dial, S. W. Eng.
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.
Yan'nic (ván'fk), a. Of or pertaining to the Vans, pre-Armenian inhabitants of Armenia; as, Vannic mounments, van'quish-10, (cf. venqui, pret. of ventre, F. vaincre), var. of *reintre*, F. vaincre, fr. L. vincere. See vicrons.] I. To conquer, overcome, or subdue in battle, as an enemy, hence, to overpower; prostrate; as, love vanquished pride.
To defeat in any contest; to get the better of; hence, to put down; to refute; confute.

To'defeat in any contest; to'get the better of; hence, to put down; to refute; confute. This hold assortion has been fully compushed in a late reply to the Bishop of Meaux's treatise.
 To evercome or ruin the strength or properties of. Obs. Syn. -- Surmount, overcome, confute. See conquer. van'quish, n. A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.
 van'gish, n. A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.
 van'sire (văn'sir), n. [F., fr. Malagasy vontsira.] An ichneumon or mongoose (Herpestes galera) of southerm Africa and Madagascar. It is reddish browu or dark brown, grizzled with white.

Africa and Madagascar. It is reddish brown or dark brown, grizzled with white.
Yan'tage (ván'tái), a. [Aphetic for ME. avantage, fr. F. avantage, See ADVANTAGE.] 1. Advantage; gain. Obs. or R.
2. Superior or more favorable situation or opportunity; advantage; vantage ground; also, formerly, opportunity. I am unarm'd: forego this scantage. Greek. Stak.
3. Tennis. = ADVANTAGE. See LAWN TENNS.
of, or to the, vantage, in addition; to boot. Obs. Shak.
vanitis. = ADVANTAGE. See LAWN TENNS.
of, or to the, vantage, in addition; to boot. Obs. Shak.
vanity ground of truth." Bacon.
van't Hoff's law (vänt höfs). [After J. H. van't Hoff, Dutch physical chemist.] Phys. Chem. The generalization that: when a system is in equilibrium, of the two opposed interactions the endothermal is promoted by raising the temperature, the exothermal by lowering it. It is a particultar case of Le Chatelier's law.
van'ward (vän'wërd), a. [van + -wand.] Being on, or towards, the van, or front; as, the vanicrd troop.
vapid beer; a vapid state of the blood; hence, duil; spiritless; unanimated; as a vapid speech. - vapidi: fat; as, vapid beer; a vapid state of the blood; hence, duil; spiritless; unanimated; as, a vapid speech. - vapidi-ty (vd-pidi-ty), n. - vap'td-19, adv. - vapid. pager fat.

(vapid'i ti), n. - vap'id-ly, dut. - vap'id-ness, n. A cheap. bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and raput to their taste. Burke.
Syn. - See INSIED.
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 3. To talk idly; to boast or vaunt; to brag. Ports used to rapor much after this manner. Millon.
 van-ja'ra (vin'jä'rä), n. = |var.of FONT.
 van'son', n. Vingt et un.|van'tage (vin'thi), r. f. [See van'son', n. Vingt et un.|van'tage (vin'thi), r. f. [See van'son', n. Vingt et un.|van'tage son', l'o advantage van'son', l'o hard with vanlays. Obs van'son', l'o hard with vanlays. Obs van'nost (vin'nakt), a. In the vane + va.v.r.v. the van'son', the left house. In hard ing vans. (in' the four of raw.). van'son', the son', the van'son', the van'son', the shirt. Obs. van'son', the four stork. van'son', the van'son'. the van'son', the van'son'. the van'son', the van'son'. the van'son'. van'son', the van'son'. the van'son'. the van'son'. van'son'. the van'son'. the van'son'. van'son'. the van'son'. [The game next after a set is at deuce variage less, a. See -LESS, variage loaf. The loaf in a baker's dozen. Obs. or R vantage opint. A point giving advantage: vantage pround. vantage opint. A vantage point. vantage (vari/bris), vant/ brass (bris), + vANURACE. vant/brase (vari/bris), vant/ brass (bris), + vANURACE. vant/comise', n [Se avANT; CHEMISE.] A fore shirt. Obs. vant/concriet', vant/concrett'. + vANCORMER. Vanteriet, [F.] Boasting. Obs. vantewarde, vart/guard'. + VANCIAND. [VANTAURE]

Va'por, va'pour (vā'põr), v. t. Obs. or Archaic. 1. To send (off, out, forth, etc.) in or as in vapor; as, to vapor away a heated fluid. "Vapor forth his soul." B. Jonson.
2. To affect with vapors, or blues.
3. To badger; bully.

2. To affect with vapors, or onces.
3. To badger; bully.
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; also, the bathing place itself.
vapor, or vapour, density. The relative weight of a gas or vapor as compared with some specific standard, usually hydrogen, but sometimes air.
vapor, or vapour, engine. An engine in which the working fluid is a vapor, esp. one other than steam.
va'por-er, va'pour-er (va'per-e'r), n. One who vapors; esp., a braggart.
va'por-fi'le (va'per-e'svas), n. [vapor + -escence.] Formation of vapor. - va'por-eg/cent (-ent), a.
vapor-fi'le (va'per-fi'lk; vap'er-), a. [L. wapor vapor + facere to make.] Producing vapor.

Varjorter, Varjourter (värjör-šeyms), n. [vapor + escence.] Formation of vapor. - varjore-decent (ent.), a.
 Varjortific (värjör-fyrk; värjör-r), a. [L. vapor vapor + facers to make.] Producing vapor; tending to pass, or to canse to pass, into vapor.
 Varjortific (värjör-fyrk; värjör-firk), a. [xapor + facers to make.] Producing vapor; tending to pass, or to canse to pass, into vapor.
 Varjortific (värjör-firk), a. Existing in a vaporus form or state; as, steam is a *taporiform* substance.
 Varjorting, Varjouring (värjör-firk), a. [xapor]
 + *meter.*] An instrument for measuring the volume or the tension of a vapor : specif., one used in alcoholometry.
 Varjorting, Varjouring (arjör-firg), p. pr. d. vb. n. of varon. Hence: p. a.
 Fugloring, Varjouring, L. Full of vapors : vaporus.
 2. Affected by the vapors; given to fits of depression or inysteria. - varjoorisheness, varjourish. Teess, n.
 Varjorizz (värjör-iz), n. f. : Juzzo (Jul); -Jz/100 (Jul); Jul, Varjourisheness, l.
 Varjorizz (värjör-iz), n. f. : Juzzo (Jul); -Jz/100 (Jul); Jul, varjourishenes, l.
 Varjorizz (värjör-iz), n. f. : Juzzo (Jul); -Jz/100 (Jul); Jul, varjorizz (värjör-iz), n. [unor hust vaporizz; specif., an apparatus for vaporizing a heavy oil, as petroleum, for the explosive clarge of an internal-combustion engine. Also, sometimes, a simple form of carburetor. C1 c.Amer.Barro.
 Varjorizz (värjör-iz), n. [tapor -Jole] Jul, d. A glass capsule which is easily triable, containing a volatile drug. It is crusised in the fingers so as to perut in hulation.
 Varjorosfity (ösf-tí), n. State of being vaporous.
 Varjorously, adu, m. Vargorous. Superishte form.
 Vargor, varpour, plane. Medeor. The level at which con-vectional olonds begin to form.
 Vargor, varpour, plane. Medeor. The level at which con-vectional olonds begin to form.
 Va

ity ratio changes one or more times throughout a single revolution. Hence, v. gearing. -v.-speed gear. Mach. = van/ward ('wh'wôd'), n. = 'wa'portf'er-ous ('wE'pEr-M'er-van/ward ('bh. 'wa'portf'er-ous ('wE'pEr-M'er-'wa'portf'er-ous ('wE'pEr-M'er-'wa'portf'er-ous ('wE'pEr-M'er-'wa'portf'er-ous ensatures, 'wa'portf'er-ous ensatures, 'wa'portset-bel ('wE'pEr-A'er-ouse), 'wa'portset-bel ('wE'pE'bel ('wE'bel ('wE'bel ('bel ('bel

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2. Extent to which a thing varies ; amount of departure

The essences of things are conceived not capable of any such variation. Locke. 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. Obs. 4. Gram. Change of form of words; inflection. 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. Aly. a One of the different linear arrangements that can be made of any number of objects taken from a set. b The sequence + - or - + in a row of such signs or of terms affected by them. 7. Astron. A change in the mean motion, mean orbit, etc., of a planet or other heavenly body; as, the variation of the moon depending on its angular distance from the sun. 8. Magnetism. = DECLINATION, m., 8. 9. Mach. The maximum angular or phase displacement of the revolving member or armature of a machine from the position of uniform rotation. Cf. PULSATION, 5. 10. Biol. In an organism, divergence in characters of the differing from those of the parents producing it. Also, the cortismous; essale relations is the chief row the south is practically universal among organism, and the solution is practically universal among organism, and the solution of this causal relations, or due to chance and subject to the operation of uniformis are essentially individual variations which is being are sequenced as opposed to hereitly. Variation is practically universal among organisms, and the solution of the individuals of one parentage, were regarded by Darwin as fortuitous, or due to chance and subject to the operation of natural selection (which see). The theotating, or continuous, variations are essentially individual variations which occur with frequency and themselves vary within limits to around a mean. Sulden prouounced variations are saltato

linits or around a mean. Sudden pronounced variations are saltatory, or discontinuous, variations. Determinate, or variant carbon determinate, or staff; a wand. Obs.
 varan'gi (v dr à n'j h, n, pl variations. Determinate, or line variant carbon determinate, or staff; a wand. Obs.
 varan'gi (v dr à n'j h, n, pl vare, head'ed, n. Ha ving a Bépayyos; of Scand.orig. tef. ware'-head'ed, n. Ha ving a Bépayyos; of Scand.orig. tef. ware'-head'ed, n. Ha ving a Bépayyos; of Scand.orig. tef. ware'-head'ed, n. Ha ving a Bépayyos; of Scand.orig. tef. ware'-head'ed, n. Ha ving a Bépayyos; of Scand.orig. tef. ware'-head'ed, n. Ha ving a Bépayyos; of Scand.orig. tef. ware'-head'ed, n. Ha ving a Widgeon. Scandinavian, prop., a conted. Loud. Loud. Sure 'A carbon de a dynasyi in Rus. Loud. Loud. Sure 'A carbon de a dynasyi in Rus. Loud. Loud. Sure 'A carbon de a dynasyi in Rus. Loud. Loud. Sure 'A carbon de a dynasyi in Rus. Loud. Loud. Sure 'A carbon de a dynasyi in Rus. Loud. Loud. Sure 'A carbon de a dynasyi in Rus. 'A carbon's carbon de a dynasyi in Rus. 'A carbon's carbon's a later date, the imperial body 'A carbon's carbon's carbon's a later date, the imperial body 'A carbon's carbon's

ale, senāte, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sola; eve, event, end, recent, maker; ice, ill; old, obey, ôrb, odd, solt, connect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, up, circus, menu; || Foreign Word, + Obsolete Variant of, + combined with. = ecuals.

definite variation is that supposed to follow certain fixed lines predetermined, according to various theories, by in-herent tendencies, by accumulated hereditary impulses, or by environmental influences (see ORTHOGENESS). Geo-graphic variation is that in which the individuals of a given region possess common characters unlike those of the same stock in adjacent regions (see supsections). Syn, -- Change, vicissitude, variety, diversity, deviation. variation 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 coordinates 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 integral, Math., the difference in value of the line in-tegral/R(x, y, y)/dz taken along a curve between two fixed points A and B and taken along au value of the line in-tegral/R(x, y, y)/dz taken along au value of the line in-pler equation and then generalizing this solution properly so as to include the original equation by first solving a sim-pler solution and as constants, but as variables. Variation compass. A compass of delicate construction for observing the variation of the magnetic needle. Variation. - variation of the magnetic needle. Variation. - variation of the magnetic needle. Variation (SVP). One that variates; as, a speed varia-tor. Speeif.: Elec. A kind of joint that compensates for variations in length due to temperature changes. Vari-cella (vari-sõi/a), n. [NL. Cf. variota.] Med. Chicken pox.

articolla (dar'I-söl'a), n. [NL. Cf. VARIOLA.] Med.
Chicken pox.
vari-cel'la (dar'I-söl'a), n. [NL. Cf. VARIOLA.] Med.
Chicken pox.
vari-cel'lato (-söl'āt), a. [Dim. of varix + -ate.] Zoöl.
Having small or indistinct varices; - said of certain shells.
vari-cel'lato (-söl'āt), a. [varicella + -oid.] Med.
Resembling varicella; as, varicelloid smallpox.
vari-cel-celle (Xar'I-Kö-Söl'). n. [varix a dilated vein + -ceie: cf. F. varicocèle.] Med. A varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord or of the veins of the spermatic cord or of the veins of the serotum. It is more common on the left side, and gives rise to the formation of a soft compressible tumor mass.
vari-coel (Kös: xe- osc).a. [Lurricosus.fr. variz,-cis, adilated vein; cf. varus a blotch, pimple.] 1. Irregularly swollen or enlarged; affected with, containing, or pert. to, varices or varicosities; as, a varicose nerve fiber, vein, ulcers.
Med. Intended for the treatment of varicose veins; - maid of lastic stockings, bandages, and the like.
vari-cogil.ty (-kös'i-si), n. [NL. See vARIX; -osis.] Med. The formation of varicosity.
varicosity of the veins of the conjunctiva.
varicosity of the veins of the conjunctiva.
variced (varit (1; 15), p. a. 1. Changed; altered.
varied us: diversited; diverse; as a varied experience; varied interests; varied scenery.
Marked conspicuously or contrastingly with several colors, as many animals.
varied busting. bunting (Passerina versicolor) related to the nonpareil, found in eastern Mexico and southern Texas. The male is handsomely colored, with the plumage largely of shades of purplish and red. varicos and southern Texas. The male is handsomely colored, with the plumage largely of shades of purplish and red. varicos and southern Texas. The male is handsomely colored, with the plumage largely of shades of purplish and red. varicos and southern Texas. The m

and size to the robin, but rules-cent or range brown underneath, with black mark on the breast. **Wa'f1-0** galo ($x^{1/4} < galt; 115$), v, t; - oAr'ED (galV&d); - oAr'INO(galVhg). [L. variegatus, p. p. of variegare to variegate; varius various + root of agere to move, make. See VARIOUS; AGENT.] TO diversify in external appearance, with different colors; to dapple; streak. The shells are filled with a white spar, which rartegates and adds to the beauty of the store. **Warld-Ggal'Ed**(galV&d), p. a. Having marks or patches of different colors. - variegated copper ore, bornite. - v. laggr, v monkey, the douc. - v. shelfarke, the paralise duck. - v. spider monkey, a black, white, and yellow South American spider monkey (a being variegated; diversity of colors or tints. **2**. Bot. The presence of two or more colors in leaves, stems, etc., often in irregular patches or markings, whether due to special pignents or (in the case of yellow or white foliage leaves) to their absence through etiolation. **Varl'e-tal.**] (y_{a} . Ti'etal), a. Of or pert. to, or character-izing, a variety; constituting a variety, in distinction from an indivi-lual or species; subspecific. **Varl'e-tal.**], adv. In the manner or with the characters of a variety; - unstituting a variety, in distinction from an indivi-(-Site runicall-v. **Varl'e-tal.**], adv. In the manner or with the character-izing, a variety; constituting a variety, in distinction from an indivi-(-Site - Site - Site) (L. varielas; cf. F. variété. See VARIOS.] 1. State or quality of being vari-ous or varied; intermixture or succession of different things or qualities; diversity; multifariousness. There is a variety in the tempers of good men. Atterbury. Has if or variet ther, nor oution state

timings or qualities; diversity; multilationsness.
There is a rarrey in the tempers of good mon. Atterbury. Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale Her infinite rarriety.
Act of varying; variation. Obs.
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

b Something varying or differing from others of the same variation.
 variatio

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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 distinguished from other similar groups only by characters considered too inconstant or too trivial to entitle it to recognition as a species, or whose distinguishing characters considered too inconstant or too trivial to entitle it to recognition as a species, or whose distinguishing characters (f. excontence) values, and there is an income of the same species are generally easily produced and fertile. As used by Darwin, Asa Gray, and other naturalists, a variety indicated a group or association of individuals whose characters were too inconstant or too trivial to entitle it to specific rank, and which, unlike species, produced fertile offspring when intercrossed. In modern sugge the category next below a species is termed a sub-species (which see), and there is a prevailing tendency to abandon the word variety is sometimes used to individuals whose characters were too inclusted (c. MUTATON, 6) correlated with environmental conditions. In horticulture it is still frequently applied to cultivated forms artificially produced (cultural varieties). Among domestigning ward cour, which differ in minor characteristics of strue, abue on color or some other minor characters is of strue, but we off, or orgonostion, etc.; as, the sappline is a but way occur, which differ in minor characteristics of strue, abue variety of corundum.
4. Such entertainment as is given in variety shows; the production of, or performance in, variety shows. Cant. Syn. - VARENT, DURENTT. VARENT suggests the diversity of consection, etc.; as, the sappline is able warked difference or even divergence; as, "Earth hat his rariety of the elements involved, rather than their abue the restruction of the rest was confounded, and the great confederacy... was split into diversity of tomes, the restricty form beever of the elements involved, rather than their bashof the

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Detween property of the subject" (Courper). See Differences, MANIFOLD, CHANGE. Variety show. A stage entertainment of successive sepa-rate performances, usually songs, dances, acrobatic feats, short dramatic sketches, exhibitions of trained animals, or any specialties. Often lossely called *vaudeville show*. **va'rl-form** (va'rl-form; 115), a. [L. varius various + E. -form.] Having various forms; also, Obs., ambiguous. - va'rl-form'd'ty (-for'ml-t1), n. Varl'o-late (va'rl'-d'a), n. [L., fr. L. varius various. See various.] Med. The sinalipox. **va'rl-o-late** (va'rl'-d-lat), v. t.; -LAT'ED (-lat'Ed); -LAT'ING (-lat'Ing). [See varioL.] Med. To inoculate with the virus of smallpox. (-lat/Ing). [See virus of smallpox

va/ri-o-la/tion (-la'shun), n. Med. Inoculation with the

Varit-ola'dion (-la'shān), n. Med. Inoculation with the virus of smallpox.
Va'ti-loi (vä'rī-či; 115), n. [Cf. F. variole smallpox. See vanota.] 1. A foveola.
2. Petrog. A spherule of a variolit.
va'rī-olite (-ô-līt), n. [G. variolit, fr. LL. variola smallpox; - from its variegated color.] Petrog. A kind of diabase containing embedded whitish spherules.
va'rī-olit'(ic (-ô-līt')R. [G. variolit, fr. LL. variola smallpox; - from its variegated color.] Petrog. A kind of diabase containing embedded whitish spherules.
va'rī-olit'(ic (-ô-līt')R.) a. 1. Thickly marked with small round specks; spotted.
2. Petrog. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, variolite.
va'rī-olit' za'tion (-līt') zā'shān; -i-zā'shān, n. [variolite + -ize + -ation.] Conversion into variolite; production of varioliti structure.
va'rī-olid (vā'rī-loid; vā'rī-; 115, 277), a. [variola + -oid.] Med. Resembling smallpox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.
va'rī-olid, n. [Cf. F. variolöide. See vanototo, a.] Med. A modified mild form of smallpox, or variola, occurring in persons who have been vaccinated.

ease called various.
wario-loid, n. [Cf. F. varioloide. See VARIOLOID, a.] Med. A modified mild form of smallpox, or variola, occurring in persons who have been vaccinated.
vario-lous (vd-ri/ô-läs), a. [LL. variolosus, fr. variola smallpox; cf. F. varialeuz.] Med. Of or pert. to smallpox; having pits, or sunken impressions, like those of smallpox.
vario-ter (vä/ri/ô-läs), a. [LL. variolosus, fr. varios various pits, or sunken impressions, like those of smallpox; having pits, or sunken impressions, like those of smallpox; various peter.
vario-ter (vä/ri/ôrim; 115, 201), a. [L. varius various peter (vä/ri/ôrim; 115, 201), a. [L. varius various and star variour with notes of various persons.] Containing notes by different persons; - applied to a publication; as, a variour difficient of Shakespeare's works. - n. A change; variation; diversion. Scot. & Dial.
various names; variation; diversion. Scot. & Dial.
various names; various occupations; various colors. So many and so various laws are given. Millon.
Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable. The names of nired modes . . are very various. Locke.
Having or manifesting varied characteristics; many-sided; diversiforn; also, variegated; diversiford. A man so various view. Millon.
Syn. - See DIFFERENT. - vari. Consense.n. - warl. Consense.n. - A vari. Far. An imperfection on the inside of the hind leg in horses, different from a curb, but at the same height, and often growing to a unsightly sizo.
varitx (värls, n.; pl. vances (värl-52). [L.] 1. Med. A permanent uneven or tortous dilatation of a veri due to local retardation of the venous circulation or relaxation of the works is varies occur mostly in the superficial veins of the legs, esp. of pregnant women.

VARY



Zoöl. One of the prominent ridges or ribs across each whorl of certain univalves showing a former position of the outer lip of the aperture.
 VarIet (viri'ki), n. [OF. varlet, van of vaslet, vallet, servant, young man, young noble, a dim. fr. source of vassal. See vassat.
 A how fellow; secondrei; knawe. Archaic. What a brazen-faced varlet at thou! Shak:
 A how fellow; secondrei; knawe. Archaic. What a brazen-faced varlet at thou! Shak:
 In a pack of playing cards, the court card now called the kname, or jack. Oks.
 YarInst, Wath, J. L., Switzen (Janki), Shak:
 Man brazen-faced varlet at thou! Shak:
 In a pack of playing cards, the court card now called the kname, or jack. Oks.
 YarIet-ry (-ri), n. Rabble; crowd; mob. Rare.
 YarInst, Noo. [M.E. vernisken, OF. vernir (cf. twincier), fr. the u., OF. vernir (cf. twincier), fr. the u., OF. vernir, core, nic Verenics, prob. fr. the vernice, G.T. Beevicow, nictors, when dry, a hard glossy surface; set, vernisk a table; to varnisk a painting.
 To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid which produces, when dry, a hard glossy surface; set, with varnisk at atable; to varnisk a painting.
 Cover or ocnecel with something that gives a fair appearance; to gloss over; as, to varnisk guit. "Beaty of the varnisk age." Shak.
 Miton.
 A cambition. varnisked o'er with zeal. Miton.
 Yarish, n. [M.E. rernice, See varnish, v.]. A men of neas vised louid (louid linually a solution of resinous)

varnish a table; to varnish a painting.
2. To cover or conceal with something that gives a fair appearance; to gloss over; as, to varnish guit. "Beauty doth varnish age." Shak. Close ambition. varnished o'er with zeal. Millon.
varnish, n. [ME. restriked. See vARNISH, v.] 1. A more or less viacil liquid (usually a solution of resinous matter in an oil or a volatile liquid) which, when spread upon a surface, drive either by evaporation or chemical action, forming a hard lustrous coating capable of resisting more or less the action of air and moisture.
2. That which resembles or suggests varnish by its gloss. The ranish of the holly and 'y. Macaulay.
3. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss. Shak.
4. The glaze on pottery or porcelain.
5. Lithography. Thickened linseed oil, with which pigments are ground to form the ink naed in printing.
varnish-ing, p. pr. & va. Covered with or as if with varnish, specif., Bot., vernicose.
varnish-ing, p. pr. & dv b. n. G vARNISH, v. f. Hence: n. Materials for varnish. - varnishing day, at an exhibition of paintings, a day reserved for the painters to varnish or put on finishing touches. Critics are often admitted.
varnish tree. C The marking nut. d The allanthus. The Kolling an ilky juice from which in some cases varnish or lacquer tree. b The black varnish tree. C The marking nut. d The allanthus. The vertice or painting of varis with or yeas (during which they are assigned among army and navy divisions for training), and during the last 5 years (during which they are assigned among army and navy divisions for training, and during the last 5 years (during which they are assigned among army and navy divisions for training), and during the last 5 years (during which they are assigned among army and navy divisions for training), and during the last 5 years of the warker. Marker Mill. In later myth his sovereignty is restricted to the word a

Med. 'A deformity in which the foot is turned inward. See TALIPES. Vary (vart; 115), v. t.; VA'RIED (-rId); VA'RY-ING. [ME. varien, F. varier, L. variare, fr. varius various. See VA-RIOUS; cf. VARIATE.] L. To alter in form, appearance, substance, position, or the like; to make different by a partial change; to modify; as, to vary on the proportions of a thing; to vary a posture; to vary one's ideas. Shall we vary our device at will, Even as new occasion appears? Spenser, To make of different kinds; to make different or change from one another : as, to vary one's meals.

To induce or interest interest of any one's meals.
 God hath rarred their inclinations. Sir T. Browne,
 God hath rarred their inclinations. Sir the or interest of the original differs from another or so as to change from time to time; as, to vary

another or so as to change from time to time; as, to vary one's diet.
4. Music. To embellish; to present under new aspects, as of form, key, measure, etc. See vaniarion, 5.
vary (vär'(1; 115), v. i. 1. To alter, or be altered, in any manner; to suffer a partial change; to become different; to be modified; as, colors vary in different lights.
2. To differ, or be different; to be unlike or diverse; as, the laws of France vary from those of England.
3. To disgree; to be at variance or in dissension; as, men vary in opinion. Obs., erc. as specif use of 2.
4. To deviate; depart; swerve; - followed by from; as, to vary from the law, or from reason. Locke.

The down from the law, or from reason. Locke. vario, variot. + varLet. vary + warELY. varge + wareLY. v

superficial veins of the legs, esp. of pregnant women. al deposits whereby local phases || va/tio/rum no/ts (vä/tio/ of deposition and erosion alter-nate upstream. Rare. Vari/ac (va/ti/ac), n. A poet-ien name given by Swift to a LL. Variscie the Voigtland (in Miss Warring, for whom in early Germany, fr. L. Variscie or life he professed an attachment. Paristi, var of Auristi, Brom ien name given by Swift to a LL. Variscie the Voigtland (in Miss Warris, for whom in early Germany, fr. L. Variscie or life he professed an attachment. Paristi, var of Auristi, Brom variscie varisti, Warloune y varisoune. Varisolite (va/ti/al.in), a. varisoune. Varisolite (va/ti/al.in), a. Med.] reaching, pits like those of || warliam et m.ta/bile sem/-sembling, mallox. varisolite. J. J. A fickle and varisolite. J. L. J. Karisolite. provide + Jorm.] Med. Re-an. Varise the warks of auristic letting ever (is) wom-varisolite. Jorn. Med. reaching wallox. varisolite. Jorn. J. Marken. varisolite. Jorn. J. Karisolite. varisolite. Jorn. J. A fickle and varisolite. Jorn. J. Marken. varisolite. Jorn. J. A fickle and varisolite. Jorn. warken. varisolite. Jorn. warken. varisolite. Jorn. warken. varisolite. varisolite

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Goma Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the V ecabulary.



YAS
5. To alter or change in succession ; to alternate ; as, one in the characterized quantity may vary inversely as another. While fear and anger, with alternate grace. Part in her breast, and vary in her face. Addison.
6. While fear and anger, with alternate grace. Part in her breast, and vary in her face. Addison.
7. Wryfe hare, any of certain hares having white fur in winter, esp. Lepus americanus, a rather large species of north-eastern North America, now rare or local south of northern species. In the southern parts of their range individuals of varieties may remain brown or partly so in winter.
8. Was (väs), n. ; pl. VASA (vä/så). [L., a vessel. See VASE. And. A vessel; a duct. - was abfer-rans (&b'e'-Au2); pl. VASA ABERRANTA (Ån'shi-d). [L. aberrans deviating from And. A vessel; a duct. - was abfer-rans (&b'e'-Au2); pl. VASA ABERRANTA (Ån'shi-d). [L. aberrans deviating from And. A blind tube or canaj, occasionally present, lying arallel to the first part of the vas deferens, with which for varieties, only occasionally present, connecting the forearm. - w. defer-ens. (df'e'-duc); pl. VASA DEFERENTA (&b'e'-duc); pl. VASA DEFERE

uted to the walls of the larger arteries and verns. They arise from a branch of the same vessel or from a neigh-boring vessel. **va'sa pat'rot** (vä'sa'; vā'za'). [Malagasy *rhza*, lit., loud-voiced.] Any of several black(ish brown Madagascan par-rots of the genus Corneopsis, esp. C. vasa. **vas'cu-lar** (väs'kü-lär), a. [L. vasculum a small vessel, dim. of vas vessel: ci. F. vasculaire. See vase; ci. vas-sst.] *Biolo*, *Med.*, *etc.* a Of or port. to a vessel or vessels for the conveyance of a fluid, esp. (in animals) a nutritive fluid, as blood or lymph, or (in plants) the sap; designat-ing, or pertaining to, the entire system of vessels having this function. Cf. watER-vascuLan systEm. b Supplied with, or containing, vessels or ducts, esp. blood vessels; as, a vascular tumor; the vascular layer of the skin. **vascular tumor**; the saccular layer of the skin. **vascular tumor**; the saccular systEms. — v. bundle. *Bol.* See BUNDLE, *n.*, 4. — v. cryptogamous forms, — opposed to acclluiter plants, *mot.*, *tisue*, *Stot*, tisue composed in part of vascular tissue, as the seed plants and ferns, — opposed to *celluiter plants*, *mot.*, *tisue*, *Stot*, *tisue*, *tisue*, sels or ducts. See TRACHAL TISUE, SIEVE TISUE. **Vas'cu-lar'ity** (-lär'1-ti), *n.*; *pl.*-TIES (-tiz). *Biol.* Qual-ity or state of being vascular; also, a vascular growth. **vas'cu-lar'ity** (-lär'1-ti), *n.*; *pl.*. *t.* & ci. *J.*. *J.*. *JED* (-iz'10); 12'-TING (*iz*'101 (-*I*-*G*'sibin'), *d.*. *vascular*. — **vas'Cu-lar-ize** (*v*'& *k*'k':*l*-*i*Tin), *n.*; *pl.*-LA (-*la*). [L., a small like a flowerpot.

Iar. 22 (100) (-1-23 Shuft); -1-23 Shuft); h.
Yas'cul. 11(50rm', (-11/50rm'), a. [vasculum + -form.] Shaped like a flowerpot.
Yas'cul. 1m (väs'kü-lüm), n.; pl. -1A. (-lå). [L., a small vessel.] 1. Bot. = ASCIDIUM, n., 1.
2. A tin box, commonly cylindrical or flattened and with a cover opening lengthways, used in collecting plants.
Yas@ (vās: vāz; or, esp. in Britlish use, väz; 271: see nole below), n. [F. vuse; of S. S. & L. vaso; or vasum. Cf. vasculum, vassel.] A vessel, usually rounded and of greater depth than width, commonly decorative and now used chiefly for ornament or for flowers, though also adapted for various domestic purposes, and used anciently in sacrifices; as, a porcelain vase; a Grecian vase.
The pron. väs, like case, base, etc., given by most orthoöpists before Walker (c. 1800), prevails in America, though väz, like phase, etc., given by Walker, is used by many; väz is the best British usage.
Yase 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 white a single stationary indicator serves as a hand.
Yase-c'to-my (väs-čk'tő-mi), n. [vas+-eccomy.] Surg. Resection or excision of the vas deferens.
Yas'e-line (väs'č-lin; -län), n. Also vas'e-lin. [Said by

Vasele to my (vasele to mit) n. [vas + etchody.] Bary. Resection or excision of the vas deferens.
 vas/o-line (vas/et-lin: -lēn), n. Also vas/o-lin. [Said by the manufacturer to be derived from G. waszer water + Gr. éA.uov olive oil.] A yellowish, translucent, semisolid petroleum product, used in ointments and pomades, as a lubricant, and in other ways. See PETROLATUM.
 Vaseline is a trade-mark name.

vas'l- (văs'l-). Combining form from Latin vas, meaning

Vas'l. (väs'l-). Combining form from Latin vas, meaning vessel. See vaso..
Vas'l-fac'tive (väs'l-fäk'tiv), a. [vasi-+ L. facere, factum, to make.] Producing new blood vessels.
Vas'l-fac'tive (väs'l-fäk'tiv), a. [vasi-+ L. facere, factum, to make.] Producing new blood vessels.
Vas'l-fac'tive (väs'l-(väs'l-) Combining forms from Latin vas, used in physiology, anatomy, etc., to signify the vessels of an orgunism; as avasoformative, vasifactive, etc.
Vas'o-(väs'l-) Vas'l-(väs'l-) Combining forms from Latin vas, used in physiology, anatomy, etc., to signify the vessels is as, the vasoconstrictor (also called vasohypertonic) nerves, stimulation of which causes constriction of the blood vessels to which they go.
Vas'o-den'tine (-děn'tin), n. [vaso-+ dentine.] Anat. & Zoöd. A modified form of dentine, permeated by blood capillaries; vascular dentine. It is common in the teeth of the lower vertebrates. - vas'o-den'ti-nal (-děn'ti-nd), a.
Vas'o-den'tine (-děn'tin), ro, [vaso-+ dentine]. Physiol. Causing dilatation or relaxation of which causes dilatation. J'hysiol. Causing dilatation or relaxation and rest.
Vas'o-form'a-tive (-förmå-tiv), a. [vaso-+ dormalive].
Biol. & Physiol. Concerned in the development and formation of vessels, esp. blood vessels, and blood corpuscles; vasifactive; as, the vasof/matire cells.
Vas'o-form'a-tive (-förmå-tiv), a. [vaso-+ motion.] Physiol. A change in the caliber of a blood vessel.
Vas'o-form'a-tive (-förmå-tiv), a. [vaso-+ motion.] Physiol. A change in the caliber of a blood vessel.
Vas'o-form'a-tive (-förmå-tiv), a. [vaso-+ motion.] Physiol. A change in the caliber of a blood vessel.
Vas'o-form'a-tive (-förmå-tiv), a. [vaso-+ motion.] Physiol. A change in the caliber of a blood vessel.
Vas'o-for (-môt'é), a. [raso-+ t. motor that which moves, fr. movere to move.] Physiol. Canati, fr. L. rassalla, fr. Bolod vessels. By inducing contraction or dilatation of these

of a vassal to his lord, or the homage, fealty, or services due from the vassal.
3. Servitude; esp., political dependence; subjection; slavery; as, the Greeks were held in vassalage by the Turk.
4. Vassals, collectively; vassalry. Rare. Shak.
5. A territory held in vassalage.
vas-sal'lc (väs/äl-lz'm), n. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a vassal or vassalism.
vas'sal-lism (väs/äl-lz'm), n. The practice, theories, or usages of the vassal system.
vas'sal-lism (väs/äl-lz'm), n. The practice, theories, or usages of the vassal system.
vas'sal-lise (väs/äl-lz), v. t.; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iZ'Ing). To make a vassal or vassalis of; as, to vassalize a people.
vaste; d. azvira (väs/čt); virtic; vastas empty, waste, enormous, immense; cf. F. vaste. See waste; cf. progent extent; also, huge in bulk; immense; enormous; as, wast moontains; a rast empire. Through the rast and houndles deep. Milton.
3. Very great in numbers, quantity, or amount; as, a vast avast army; a vast sum of money.

army; a vast sum of money. **4.** Very great in degree, intensity, range, or the like; as, vast labor; a matter of vast importance. "A vast process of evolution." James Ward.

russ labor ; a matter of vast importance. "A russ process of evolution." James Ward.
Syn. - Huge, immense, mighty. See ENORMOUS.
vast, n. 1. A waste ; a boundless compass or space; immensity. "The vast of heaven." Millon. The dead russ and middle of the night. Shak.
A. great quantity, amount, or number; a vast deal; as, a vast of pleasure; a vast of rain, of people. Dial. Eng.
vas'tl-tude (väs't1-tūd), n. [L. vastiludos ja. Vastess; jimmensity; a vast extent or space; a vast. Systems ago, dead rustudos sfar. W E. Henley.
2. Destruction; vastation. Obs. d: R. Shak.
2. As a waste or desert. Obs. d: R. Shak.
vas'tly (våst'll), udv. 1. To a vast extent or degree; immensely; Colloq, very greatly; as, I shall be vastly obliged.
2. As a waste or desert. Obs. d: R. Shak.
(se.musculus) externus great external (muscle).] And. A division of the quadrieps extensor muscle covering the outer anterior aspect of the femure, arising chiefly from that bone and inserted into the outer border of the patella by a
vassalage. Obs. or R. - vas'sal. vastid'ity (vist'd'it), n.

The second second method in the outer border of the patella by a vasening chiefty from that be one and inserted into the outer border of the patella by a vasening chiefty from that by a vasening chiefty from the vasening chie astator. Obs. vaste. + FAST. vas'tel. + WASTEL, bread.

Var Abbr. Vatices. Obs.
Vat Abbr. Vatices. Obs.
Vat Diker. Vatices.
Vat Diker. Dycing. Indigo blue.
See Var. n. 5.
Vate. + warr.
I Var'ter-recht' (la'tEr-wart'). n.
(j.) See VATRIANCHY.2.
Vafter's confusionation of the second sec

fat tendon which blends with that of the other divisions of the muscle and sends an expansion to the knee capsule. **Pasytus in terrarus** (In-tûr'nûs). [NL. vastus (sc. muscu-lus) interraus great internal (muscle)] Avail. A division of the quadriceps extensor muscle covering the inner anterior aspect of the femur, arising chieff y from that bone and the adjacent internuscular septum, and inserted into the inner border of the patella 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 crureus nuscle. **Vast'y** (vás'ti), a. [Fr. VAST.] 1. Vast; immense. Archaic. I can call apirits from the rasty deep. Shak. 2. Desolate; empty; waste. Obs. Dunbar. Vat (vát), n. [Dial. for fat, ME. fat, AS, fæt; akin to D. vat, OS, fat, G. fass, OHG. faz, Icel. & Sw. fat, Dan. fad, Lith. philus pot, and prob. to G. fasser to seize, contain, OHG. faz-zön, D. vattera. Cf. FAT a vat.] 1. A large vessel, cistern, or tub, esp. one for liquors in an immature state, preparations for dyeing or (anning, stock ior handmade paper, etc.

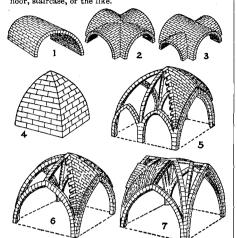
Vat (vat), n. [Dial. for Joi, ME. Jai, AS. Jat', Akin to D. vati, OS. Jati, G. Joss, OHG. Jaz, Icel. & Sw. Joi, Dan. Joi, Lith. päädas pot, and prob. to G. Jossen to seize, contain, OHG. Jaz-Zón, D. vatten. Cf. Par a vat. J. A large vessel, cistern, or tub, esp. one for liquors in an immature state, preparations for dyeing or taming, stock for handmade paper, etc.
2. [Cf. D. vat.] A measure of capacity, formerly of greatly varying value, as the old Dutch grain rat (about \$ bushel), the old London coal vat (9 bu.), or the Amsterdam wine vat (241. G wine gallous); now, in Belgium and Holland, a hectoliter (22.01 imperial, or 26.42 U. S., gallons).
3. Metal. A A vooden tub in which to wash oresand minerals. D A square hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin ore is halt 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 copperax vat, woad vat, zine vat, etc. When the dyed material is exposed to the agent used in preparing the copperative of yestuff, as alizarin bile.
yat (vat), v. . , vArTED (vatVéd); Jdi, 151); vArTINO. To put into, or treat in, a vat.
yate'rta (vat'Evif-d), n. [NL, after Abraham Vater (168+175), Ger. botanist.] Bot. A genus of Asiatic dipterocarpaceous trees having entire coriaceous leaves and white or yellow flowers with about 15 stanes. Many species yield olls, resins, and varnishes. V. indica is the piney-varnish tree.
yath'ck (vath'kk; F. vat'kk'), n. The hero of William Feckford's (1750-1844) noved of this name, written in French, of which the anonymous English translation has superseded the original. He is a langthy effeminate Mohammedan Caliph, influenced by a giaour ard an evil mother to commit all sorts of crines, abjure his faith, and offer allegiance to Eblis, the Mohammedan Satan, in the hope of gaining the throne of the preadamite sutfors. In the oread of a doomed to ternal torm

Vaude VII-1181 (vol'(11-181), n. A vaudeville writer, actor, singer, or performer. **Vau-dols**' (vô-dwä'), n. sing. & pl. [F. Cf. WALDENSES.] a An inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of the Swiss canton of Vaud: also the dialect spoken there. b The Waldenses. **vault** (vôlt : the l, a later etymological insertion, was at first

Value (vol: the t, the dury eigenological unsertion, was all pray **value** ('nois' the ', the ',

 Vaseline is a trade-mark name.
 Vaselis a trade-mark name.
 Vaseline is a ale, senate, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sofa ; eve, event, end, recent, maker ; ice, Ill ; old, obey, ôrb, odd, sôft, connect ; use, unite, urn, up, circus, menui ; + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals. Foreign Word.

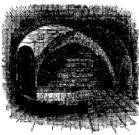
prob. not pronounced; cf. VAULT, a leap), n. [ME. vaste, var. of vowle, voule, OF. vaule, var. of voule, volte, F. voûte, LL. volta, fr. L. volvere, volutum, to roll, to turn about. See voluEL; cf. VAULT a leap, volt a turn, volurE.] 1. An arched structure of masonry, usually forming a ceiling, or roof, but sometimes carrying a separate roof, a floor, staircase, or the like.



Vaults, 1. 1 Barrel; 2 Cylindrical Intersecting, or Cross; 3 Welsh or Underpitch; 4 Cloister (Coved); 5 Sexpartite; 6 Quadripartite; 7 Lierne 2 and 3 are Groin Vaults.

2. A room or space covered by a vault (def. 1), esp. when underground, as a part of a cellar devoted to a special pur-pose, as the storage of wine or valuables. By extension,

pose, as the storage o such a compartment even when not cov-ered by a vault, as below the street pave-ment in front of a building; also, a room for the safe keeping of valuables, and com-monly built of steel.



of valuables, and com-monly built of steel. **3.** Fig. : The canopy of heaven; the sky. **valut** (vôl t), v. t. ; **valut** (vol t), t. t. ; v. ; **valut** (vol t), t. ; the l was formerly often suppressed in pron. ; cf. Jd valut, n.), n. [F. volte, prop., a turn, lt. volta, the same word as volta an arch. See vAULT an arched 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. **valut** a spring.] **1.** To leap; bound; spring. Leaning on his lance, he woult do na tree. Lucean raulted upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrejidity of youth. **2.** Specif.: To execute a vault (in sense **a** or **b**); also, now

Lucan ratiled upon regause with at the new set Addition. 2. Specif.: To execute a vault (in sense a or b); also, now rarely, to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping. **vault**, w. t. [See vaur., v. i.] To leap over; esp., to leap over by aid of the hands or a pole; as, to vault a fence. I will rout credit, and affect high pleasures. Webster (1623). **vault'ed**, a. 1. Built as a vault; arched; as, a vaulted roof; covered with a vault; as, a vaulted passage.

roof; covered with a vault; as, a vaulted passage.
2. Having a vault or vaults.
3. Bot. Arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper

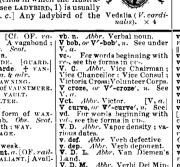
3. Bol. Arched like the root of the month, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers. **vault'ing**, p. pr.& rb.n. of 1st vAULT. Hence: n. Act, prac-tice, or art of building vaults; also, vaulted construction. **vaulting capital**. Arch. The capital of a vaulting shaft. **vaulting cell**. Arch. A compartment of a vault, contrived,

as in ribbed structure, to allow of the building of an entire

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 vault, usually set with horizontal beds, and in projection or corbeled out. **vaulting shaft**. Arch. A slender upright member, as a pllaster or column, from which springs a rib, or group of ribs, of a vault. It is commonly one of a cluster, or forms part of a larger pier. **vaulting tile**. Arch. A tile for use in vaulting, esp. one of certain modern forms for light cheap masonry roofs. **Vaunt** (vänt; vönt; 277), v. i.; vAUNT'ED; vAUNT'ING. [F. wanter, LL, vanitare, fr. L. veraus vain. See vain.] To make a vain display of one's cwn worth, attainments, or the like; to talk vaingloriously; to brag; boast. Pride, which prompts a man to romot and overvalue what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. Gov. of Tongue. Syn. - See Boast.

Pride, when promptes man 1.
Gov. of zongae.
Syn. - See boast.
Yaunt, v. 4. To boast of; to make a vainglorious display
of; to put forward boastfully. Charity reamtch not itself, is not puffed up. 1 Cor. xiii.4.
Yaunt, n. A vainglorious display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation; a boast; brag.
Milton.
Yaunt, v. And the second s Vassali of the vassals. Ci. VasaL. J. *reva. Law.* Any or a certain leass of feuddal lords. What was the rank or dig-nity of the vavasors is not certainly known. They seem not to have been tenants of the king. In England they had jurisdic-tion of pleas concerning wer and wite over their own men and their own property and sonctimes over these seers who were other men's tenants. "A worthy vavasor." Chaucer.

nity of the vavaors is not certainly known. They seem not to have been tenants of the king. In England they had jurisdi-tion of pleas concerning wer and wite over their own men and their own property and sometimes over their own men and their own property and sometimes over the respassers who were other men's tenants. "A worthy vavasour." Chaucer. 2. A joily fellow, or a great man. Derogatory. Obs. **vav'a.so.ry** (våv'a-sö-ri), n. [F. vavnssorie.] Feud. Law. The tenure of a fee, or the lands, held by a vavasor. **veal** (vël), n. [ME. veel, OF. veel, F. veau, L. witelius, dim. of *ritulus* a calf; akin to E. welker. See wETHER; cf. VEL-LUM, VITCIME] 1. A calf. Obs. or Dial. 2. The flesh of a calf used for food. **VeatCh'1**a (vëch'1-å), n. [NL, after J. A. Veatch, who found it at the New Idria mine, Cal.] Bot. A remarkable genus of anacardiaceous trees, of Lower California, distin-guished from *Rhus* by accrescent petals and valvate sepals. The only species, V. cedrosensis, is the elephant wood. **vec'tor** (väkt'dör), n. [L., a bearer, carrier, fr. vehere, vec-tum, to carry.] 1. = wADIUS VECTOR. 2. Math. A directed magnitude, as a line segment, a force, or a velocity; the symbol of a definite transition from one point to another in space; the magnitude whose ad-dition to a point in space transposes that point to another definite point. Vectors are said to be equal when their di-rections are parallel and their lengths equal. Cf. SciALAR a. **vector function**. Math. Geometric addition. **vector function**. Math. A function like a vector having both size and direction for every point of a certain region. **vector function**. Math. A vector quantity, who operated upon by the Hamiltonian operator. **vector quantity**. Math. A vector quantity, who operated upon by the Hamiltonian operator. **vector quantity**. Math. A vector quantity, who operated upon by the Hamiltonian operator. **vector dive** (divel; 277), n. [Skr. väda, properly, knowl-edge, fr. vid to know. See wrr.] The most ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, comp



and opp. to *hark*. See HAUL, v. i., 3. Syn. - Bee GRANGE. to yeer and haul, *Naul.*, to vary the course or direction; --said of the wind, which is said to veer aft and *haui* forward. **veer**, v. t. To direct to a different course; to turn; to shift; specif., *Naul.*, to war, as, to veer, or wear, a vessel. to veer and haul, *Naul.*, to pay out and haul in alternately, or simultaneously on different parts. - to v. away or out, *Naul.*, to let out; to slacken and let run; to pay out; as, *to veer away* the cable; *to veer out* a rope. Veer'y (ver'f'), n., *pl.* veenses (12). [Prob. imitative of one of its notes.] A thrush (*Hylocicilla fuscescens*) com-mon in the eastern United States, light tawny brown above, pale buff below, rather indistinctly spotted with brown, and grayish white on the sides, --called also *Wilson's'thrush*. **Ve'ga** (vs'g'a), n. [Ar. wa'a', 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. **Ve'ga** (vs'g'a), n. [Sp.] An open tract of ground; **a** plain, esp. one moist and fertile. *Sp. Amer.* & *Phil. I.* **veg'table** (vs'j'd-tâ-b'l), a. [F. végétable growing, capa-ble of growing, formerly also, as a noun, a vegetable, fr. L. vegetabil's enlivening, fr. vegetave to enliven, quicken, *vegetable* anature; *vegetable* growths, juices, etc.; con-sisting of plants; having the nature of, or produced by, plants; as, a *vegetable* nature; *vegetable* growths, juices, etc.; con-sisting of plants; as, the*Vvegetable* growths, juices, etc.; con-sisting of plants; as, the*Vvegetable* to Havany, plant mor-phology. See morphotocy, 1. – v. antimony, the common boneset. - v. black, lampblack, esp. a pure variety, - v. brimstone, lycopodium powder. - v. bristles, the fibers of the gomuti palm. - v. caterpillar, the aveto. - v. serth, vege-table mold. - v. egg. a The eggpla Line Buropean awari lan paim (Chamaerops Rumaers) and used to stuff cushions. - v. kvory. See river X ura .- v, eligit. See PECTIN. - v. kingdom, the primary division of living things Press (a, Vigeta divide). Theos. Sensation or reveal of the second divide the second divi Vegp. ADM. VED REPORT.
V. D. L. Abbr. Van Diemen's land.
V. D. M. Abbr. Verbi Dei Minister (1., Minister of the Word of God).
Ve. 1. Menister of the Word of God).
Ve. 1. Minister of the Word (1., Minister of the Minister of the Word (1., Minister of the Minister of the Word (1., Minis

The second seco placed. b [l. c.] Any tadyodabove genus.
vavengeour, n. [Cf. OF. pro-g(n)enr roving.] A vagabond; I a straggier. Obs. Scot.
vavor. + WAVER.
vavor. + WAVER.
vavor. + WAVER.
vawer. + WAVER.
vawer. + WAVER.
vawer. + WAVER.
vawer. + VAULT.
vayer. + VAULT.
vayage. + VAULT.
vayage. + WANN.
vayage. + PAR.
vayage. + PAR.
vayage. + PAR.
vayael. + VANN.
vayael. + VANN.
vayael. + PAR.
vayael. + PAR. vear. + FEAR. veare. + VER. vearye. + VERV. [of FEEZE.] vease (vez; vaz). Dial. Eng.] food, foot; out, oil; chair; go, sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); box; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guma Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

al'y (sting ves r. + F

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Tersons who: ... would have regetated schuldy in the Defines.
Med. To grow exuberantly; to produce fleshy or warty outgrowths; as, a vegetating papile.
Yeg'e-ta'tion (-tā'shān), n. [Cf. F. régétation, L. vegetatio an enlivening. See vsogrars.] 1. Act or process of vegetating, or growing as a plant does; vegetable growth.
Hence, inert existence.
The sum of vegetable life; vegetables or plants in general; as, luxuriant regetation.
Med. An exuberant morbid outgrowth upon any part, esp. upon the valves of the heart.
vegetating of alts. Old Chem., arborescent crystallization.
Veg'otative (véj'é-tâ-tiv), a. [Cf. F. végétatif.] 1. Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants; pertaining togrowth; designating functions (as metabolism, nutrition, etc.) most directly concerned with the maintenance of life; often, esp. in Boit, in specif. sense opposed to reproductive; as, a vegetative stage in the life history of a plant.
Having the power to produce growth in plants; as, the vegetative growthes of soil.
Leading a passive existence; inert.
vegtative cone. Bot, the conical point-ance which commonly forms the apex of a grown globe, and gives rise to taina more yolk, divides more slowty, and forms larger blastomeres than that about the animal pole, and gives rise to the hypoblast of the embryo.
veg'etatively, adv. — veg'eta: France Cell to a tive ness. n.

-veg'o-ta-tivo-ly, adv. - veg'o-ta- Apical Cell, h, b five-ness, n. Leaf Primordia. ve'ho-mence (vë'hë-měns or, esp. in British usuge, vě't-), n. [L. vehementia : cf. F. véhémence.] Quality or state of being vehement: as: a Impetaous force; impetuosity; violence; fury; as, the vehemence of the wind; to speak with rehemence. De Violent ardor; fervor, as of passion. "Petitionary wehemence." Shak. ve'ho-mency (mën-s]), n. Vehemence. Rare. Shak. ve'ho-ment (-mënt), a. [L. vehemens, prob. fr. vehere to carry: cf. F. réhément. Cf. VEHICE.] 1. Acting with great force; furions; violent; impetnous; as, a vehement wind; a vehement torrent; a vehement fire or heat.

wind; a vehement torrent; a vehement fire or heat. **reg** tal (vš)/*tal), n. [F. vehic'n-lary (vč-hik'A-lärt), regdtal) A vegetable. Rare, **veg** tal'1-ty (tal't-t), n. vehic'n-late(-lät), n. t. š. To Quality of being vegetal. Rare. **veg'etal':** ty (tal't-t), n. vehic'n-late(-lät), n. t. š. To veg'etal': ty (vč]'t') a. [J. vec setive: sprithy. Obs. or R. veg'etive (vč]'č't'), a. § n. Neg'etive (vč]'č't'), a. § n. veg'etive (vč]'č't', n. se venertate. I. veget veg'etive (vč]'č't', n. veg'to (tal', tal', l. veget veg'to (tal', tal', l. veget veg'to (tal', tal', l. veget veg'to (tal', to', n. vejte (tal', vto, n. v

veild veil' veilf veilf veill wate wate veil' || vei A sh veill vein vein

vein venc vein vein vein vein

Very ardent; very eager or urgent; passionate. "Vehenent instigation." Shak. "Vehenent desire." Millon Syn. - See INFETTOUS.
 Pethoda (vělní, *ť) or, esp. in Filish usage, věl'.) n. [L. vehiculam, fr. ceher to carry; a kin to L. way, wain. See wax, n.; cf. isvasn.]
 That which is used a carried, esp. on land, as a coach, wagon, car, bicycle, etc.; a means of conveyance.
 That which is used as the instrument of conveyance.
 That which is used as the instrument of conveyance.
 That which is used as the instrument of conveyance.
 That which is used as the instrument of conveyance.
 That which a picture of the instrument of conveyance.
 That which a picture of the instrument of conveyance.
 That which a picture of the instrument of conveyance of complexity is a picture of the pi

Let the glass of the prisms be free from veins. Sir I. Newton.		
Let the glass of the priority of dar, $+$ well-DER. for. n. One that yells. fars. $+$ well. anc. $+$ vill.AIN. anc. $+$ vill.AIN. anc. $+$ vill.AIN. anc. $+$ vill.AIN. anc. $+$ vill.AIN. less. n. See -LESS. House' ($\sqrt{2}\sqrt{12}\sqrt{1}$, n. [F.] adden hight hamp. fair. $+$ well-MARE. + FAIN. n. 4 duft. VAIN. 'age ($\sqrt{2}\pi/1/2$), n. [F.] adden hight hamp. fair. $+$ well-MARE. + FAIN. n. 4 duft. VAIN. 'age ($\sqrt{2}\pi/1/2$), n. Pert. to velos. "A l (-21), n. Pert. to velos. -4 HAN. n. $+$ YAIN. 'these ($\sqrt{2}\pi/1/2$). N. See S.	vein'ling, n. A small vein. vein'ous (vän'ns), a. [See vEIN; cf. VENOUS.] Veiny or veined. Also, venous. vein'stuff, Mining, a The ma- terial in a vein; ore with its gangue. b Veinstone Dim. of vein' vile (vän'll), n. [Dim. of vein veinlet. B Veinstone J. A small vein; a veinlet. veir. + FAIR, a. & n.; VAIR, fur; VER; WEAR; WEIRD; were, form of nE. veirs. + VERS. veirs. + VERS. veise. + FAIR, a. & n.; VAIR, veize. + FEEZE. veise. + VERS. veise. + VERS. veise. + VERS.	taining a. a Pe bling a v vel'a-me ue'na-vel'and velane. velane. velanie. velate. velate. velate. velanie. velate. velate. velate. velate. velate. velate. velate. velate. velate. velate. velate. velate. velate. velate. velate. velos.
Tess, a. See -LESS.	vel/a-men'tous (včl/a-měn'tůs),	veld (f

6. A streak or wave of different color or shade, appearing

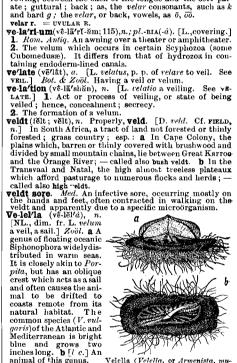
6. A streak or wave of different color or shade, appearing in wood, and in marble and other stones; variegation.
7. Anything of distinctive character considered as running through something else; a strain ; as, a verin of humor; a particular disposition or turn of mind, or a peculiar manner of speech or conduct expressive of it; as, a satirical vein. He can open a vein of through smaller in the strain is an averin of humor; a particular disposition or turn of mind, or a peculiar manner of speech or conduct expressive of it; as, a satirical vein. He can open a vein of through smaller in the strain is an averin of through smaller in the strain is an averin of through the strain, tourn, or cast (esp.) of mind or disposition; spice and bash suggest a slight admixture or in fusion, esp. such as gives zest, relish, or pungency; as, "thy humorous reim" (Prior); "In Swith the discovered an inmittable vein of irony" (Johnson); "He had always had a vein of childish obstinacy" (Mary Williws); a stubborn streak; "There was a spice of obstinacy about Miss Dale" (Trollope); "A king of England should have a spice of the devil in his composition "(Smollell); "Sevigne ... lover of Montaigne, and with a spice of his free thought and speech" (E. FitzGerall); "He is a man with a dash of affectation" (Londb); cf. "an all-pervading dash of the coxcom' (Carlyle). See newr, TURN, coxe, TAFT.
veins of Ga'len (ga'lén) [after Claudius Galen, Roman physical), And., veins in the velum interpositin, discharging by one or two main trunks into the straight sinus.
veind (vand), a. Full of veins; showing venation; streaked; variegated. Specif: a Bot. Having veins, or vascular fibers.
b Ingrained; running in the bolou. R. "Thy reined follies." Ford.

This gate of the set of the set

blue and grows two incheslong. **b** [*l* c.] An animal of this genus. **verlic** (verlik). a. [L. *relum* sail.] Of or per-taining to a ship's sail.

ertaining to or resem-velamen. b Like a sail. en'tum (-tüm), n.; L. pl.). [L., a veil.] = VELA-

velany. † VILLAINY. † VILLAINY. t oak (vé-lä'ny). Var. of A OAK. + VILENS, villainous. (vē/lάr-I), α. Velic. r Obs. corrupt. of



Velella (Velella, or Armenista, mu-tica). a Side View; b Dorsal View. velic point. = CENTER OF EFFORT.

 blic point. = CENTER OF EFFORT.
 (which see). South Africa.
 velde. + FIELD.; FELT, n.;
 welLD: also, obs.pret. & p. p. of
 FEEL, FILL.
 veld'scheen', n. = VELD T-SCHOEN. [South Africa.]
 veld'scheen', (Filt'A h Go n';
 veld'scheen';
 velen';
 <li

ale, senåte, cåre, äm, äccount, ärm, åsk, sofa; öve, övent, önd, recent, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, ôrb, ödd, söft, cønnect; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circäs, menü; || Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with.

VELTFIC
vel/iger (věl/ijîr), n. [NL; L. velum a vell + gerer to bear] Zoöt. A lavar mollusk in the stage when it has developed the velum. See velum, 2.
velite (vä/iti), n. [L. veles, velitis.] Rom.
Antig. A lightarmed foot soldier, one of a skirnishing corps first attached to the legion at the siege of Capua, 211 e.
vel.le/14' (věléři-tí), n. [L. veleins, fr. L. velet to will, to be willing: cf. F. veleitis, fr. D. velet evolution of an end, without regard to imperfect or incomplete volition of an end, without regard to the velum. (käVng), [L. velleatus, fr. J. velet (Vř.kãt), v. l.; cArYB (käVdd); Gestro pod cAring (käVng), [L. velleatus, p. p. of Vernet evolition of an end, without regard to velticate, p. v. l.; carYB (käVdd); Gestro pod cAring (käVng), [L. velleatus, p. p. of Vernet evolution, tr. alos, to cause to twitch.] At ot twitch, fr. vellere to pluck, pull.] Wellcate, p. v. l.
vellcate, v. i. To move spasmodically; to twitch.
vell-cation (käVng), n. [L. velleatus, p. p. of the face.
vell-cation (käVng), n. [Sp.] Spanish copper more; n. alos of velleatus, p. p. of the face.
vellom (vělyön'), n. [Sp.] Spanish copper provention of a muscular fiber, esp. of the face.
vellom (vělyön'), n. [Sp.] Spanish copper provention; alos, twitch, alos, the English word stering in the phrase read de vello. See 2d acaz.
Vellón (vělyön'), n. [Sp.] Spanish copper more; the phrase read de vello. See 2d acaz.
Vellon (vělyön'), n. [Sp.] Spanish copper more; the phrase read de vello. See 2d acaz.
Vellon (vělyön'), n. [K. See Vance.
Vellon (vělyön'), n. [M. See 2d acaz.
Vellon (vělyön'), n. [K. See 2d acaz.
Vellon (vělyön'), n. [K. See Vance.
Vellon (vělyön'), n. [K. See Vance.
Vellon (vělyön'), n. [K. See Vance.
Vellon (vělyön'), n. [M. See Vance.
Vellon (vělyön')

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.
vellum paper. Farchment paper; papyrin.
vello (vē'lö), n. [Abbr. fr. velocity.] Mech. A velocity of one foot per second, a proposed unit of velocity.
welo'ce (vā.lö?chā), adv. [It., swift.] Music. With rapidity and dash.
vel'o-cim'e-ter (vē'ló-šīm'ê-têr), n. [L. velox, -ocis, rapid + E. -meter.] An apparatus for measuring speed, as of machinery or vessels, or esp. of projectiles.
veloc'i.pede (vē.lõs'i.pëd), n. [L. velox, -ocis, swift + pes, pedis, foot: cf. F. vélocipéde.
See velocity: foot.] Any of various relatively light vehicles propelled by the rider or riders; - applied esp. to early forms of bicycle and tricycle, and later of. Velocipede.
veloc'i.ty (-fti), n.; pl. -triss, swift, quick: cf. F. vélocivé.] Oil Form of Two-wheeled
Quickness of motion; swift- Velocipede.
Meuse of motion; swift- veloc, or esp. in a given direction and sense. Average velocity of wind, a bullet, light, sound. sense. Average velocity of wind, a bullet, light, sound sense. Average velocity acuals the total distance pased over in equal times, this quotient represents the actual velocity at a ach instant. When the motion is uniform, i.e., when indefinitely small equal distances are space including the point when the limiting value of the fraction representing the average velocity over a space including the point when the numerator and denominator of this fraction are taken indefinitely small.
Syn. - Speed, rapidity, wiftness, quickness. - Velocity of veloriged: a sense only ; for its scientific use see defs.) is employed hiefly of the unovements or (esp.) actions of living beings as suggest promptitude or dispatch ; as, the velocity of instance on solitors of voluntary movements regarded merely as motion; clearariy apules to such

or stock made by beiling down ham, veal, beef, fowl,

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vertual of the product of the product of the provided of the product of

2. The solve the anile in the provide solution of the solution of the

Weilou'té' (veilou'ta'), n., or Bauce veloute (sos; p. .
 European grass (Holcus landtus) with Velvet Grass.
 I. relifer relauna sail + ferre vel. (veilou'ta'), n. (I. relifer is the sail of the body, as a cock.
 Weilog'and eaves. It is nature velvety stem and leaves. It is nature velvety velvety stem and leaves. It is nature velves is nature velves. It is nature velves is nathor nature velves is nature velves. It is nature velves is n

Nelvety (vělvětí), a. 1. Velvetike; soft and smooth in appearance or to the touch.
2. Mild ; smooth to the taste; as, velvely rum; hence, giving a contact like that of velvet; as, a relvely touch of a pianoforte player.
IVerna (vělná), n.; L. pl. VENÆ (-nê). [L.] And. A vein. verna scendena (a scendens ascending). Embryol., the ductus venosus. -v. avy gos major and minor (äzl-göd). See Azrous VENS. -v. evéra (kärvá), pl. VENS (avg.) (J. vense (returning blood from the head and fore limbs) and one posterior vena cava (returning blood from the puster) (returned by the junction of the common line vens contracts (returning blood from the posterior vena cava (returning blood from the puster) (returned blood from the puster) (returned blood from the vena cava (returning the poster) (returned blood from the vena cava (returning the poster) (returned blood from the vena cava (returning the poster) (returned blood from the vena cava (returned blood from the vena cava) (returned blood from the vena cava) (returned blood from the vena cava) (ret

Vend (vënd), v. 1. dë i.; VEND'ED; VEND'ING. [F. vendre, L. vendere, fr. venug, dare; venus, venum, sale + dare to
vel'vetdesed, a. Covered with vel-vet; rendered velvetlike. vel venares, encours, venus, venum, sale + dare to
vel'vetike, a. Covered with vel-vet, rendered velvetlike. vel'vet.seed', m. A small rubia-coust tree (*locatarda elliphica*)
of the West Indies and Florida. INL., fr. L. renars, hunting, velvet tips. Sprouting horms; *Location of vennet*. vel'vet.wed', m. The Indian mallow, or velvetleaf.
vel'vet.wed', m. The Indian mallow, or velvetleaf.
vel'vet.wed', n. The Indian mallow, or velvetleaf.
vel'vet.wed', n. The Indian mallow, or velvetleaf.
vel'vet.wed', is the Indian malus, to hunti.] Venatic. Obs.
mollow, or velvetleaf.
vene', evenar' (vel'vet.wark'), m. Enbrondery on or with velvet.
venar of the West, spot.
veme. + Foram. veme. + Foram. vene. + Foram. vene (ven). Obs. or dial. Eng. venardor a deer, stag.] The puda. venardor i. L. L A hunteman. venardor a deer, stag.] The puda.
vencouse, tractic. Fuender, p. a. L. a tory (ve'n'd-to'rta). (a. L). vencouse, tract.
vend. tract.
vend



give. See VENAL; DATE time.] To transfer to another for a pecuniary equivalent; to make an object of trade, esp. by hawking or peddling; to sell; as, to *vend* fruit. Syn.—See SELL.

a peculial y character, to sume segment, the synchronized probability, to sell; as, to rend fruit.
Syn. — See SELL.
yend (weld), n. Actof vending; sale; specif., the total sales of a colliery, esp. as restricted by annual agreement. Eng. vendiase, (vendisc, vendese.] A whitefish (Arygrosonus vandesins) native of certain lakes in Scotland and England.
yend (ace (vendisc), n. [Cf. F. vendoiss dace, OF. Also vendesis, native of certain lakes in Scotland and England.
yend (cyelder), n. The person to whom a thing is vended, or sold; --correl. of vendor, and chiefly in legal usage.
yend (vender), n. [From VEND : cf. Vendeur, OF. rendeor. Cf. VENDOR.] 1. One who vends; a seller; vendor.
2. A vending machine.
yend eft (vender), n. [It.] A feud for blood revenge; a blood feud. In Corsica, where this ancient custom 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, is regarded as especially sacred, but soutetimes the feud is harmonized by mediators and an oath taken to forgo vengeance. Analogous customs exist among the monntaineers of Kentucky and vicinity, in Montenegro, and elsewhere.
yend'1.bll/1.ty (ven/di-bll/1-ti), n. Quality or state of bevend'i-bil'i-ty (věn'dĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), n. Quality or state of be

faces of scion and stock and applying the one to the other. **ven'er.a-ble** (věn'ér.a-b'l), a. [L. venerabilis: cf. F. vé-mérable.] **1.** Capable of being venerated ; worthy of vener-ation or honor and respect; — generally implying an ad-vanced age; as, a venerable magistrate, parent. Vener-able is used in the churches of the Anglican Communion as a title for an archdeacon. In the Roman Catholic Church rener-able is applied to those who have attained to the lowest of the three recognized degrees of sanctity, but are not among the brati-field or the cummized. Venerable men [veterans of the Revolution]! you have come down to us from a former generation. D. Webster, **2.** Rendered sarced by religious, historic, or other associa-

down to us from a former generation. D. Webster,
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 through age.
Syn. - See AUOUST, a. O.D.
Syn. - See AUOUST, a. O.D.
Venerable Doctor [L. Doctor Venerabilis], Gnillaume de Champeaux (d. 1121), a scholastic philosopher noted as

Syn. - See ATOUST, a. OLD. Venerabel Doctor II. Dootor Venerabilis], Gnillaume de Champeaux (d. 1121), a scholastic philosopher noted as vendar.a. Vintage. Obs. vendar.a. Vintage. Obs. vendar.a. Vintage. Obs. vendar.a. Lu. vendar fond of arguall on the coast of Mexico. vendar.a. Lu. vendar fond of or pert to Vende, France. - n. One of the people of Vende. Vend dimine (väx Märuyrr). N. IF. fr. L. vindemar vintage. See REVOLUTIONARY CALEN. The routicer for numicare. See REVOLUTIONARY CALEN. vend claste. + VINDICATE. Vend dicate. + VENDICATE. Vend dicate. + VENDICATE

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an advocate of realism. - Venerable Initiator [L. Venerabilis Inceptor], William Ockham (d. 1349?), an English scholastic philosopher.
ven'er-ate (vén'êr-āt), v. l.; ven'er-Ar'ED (-ā'véd); ven't to venerate; akin to Venus Venus, Skr. van to like, to wish, and E. winsome. See WINSOME.] To regard with reverential respect, or with admiration and deference as being hallowed or as having nobility, esp. if accompanied with age; to reverence; revere; as, we renerate noble parents. And scemed to venerate the sacred shade. Dryden. I do not know a man more to be cencrated for uprightness of heart and lottiness of genus.
Syn. - Reverence, revere, adore, respect.
ven'era'tion (-ā'shān), n. [L. veneratio: cf. F. rénération.] 1. Act of venerate of the dignity, wisdom, or superiority of a person, by sacredness of character, by consectation to sacred services, or by hallowed associations.
We find a sceret awe and reneration for one who moves about as in a regular and illustrous cornes of virtue. Addison.
Act of expressing reverent feeling; worship.
Phren. The venerative faculty.
An object of veneration (in sense 1). R. Browning. Syn. - Awe, respect. Sce REVERENCE.
venerat. (vé-dif-ā-tiv), a. Of or pert. to veneration; reverent; as, a venerative sentiline ti, a venerative man.
venerat. (vé-dif-ā-tiv), a. Of or pert. to veneration; reverent; as, a venerative sentilinent; a venerative man.

Nus, Veneris, Venus, the goddess of love. See VENERATE.
 Of or pertaining to venery, or sexual love; relating to sexual intercourse; as, venereal desire.
 Med. a Of diseases or morbid affections, arising from sexual intercourse with an infected person; as, venereal diseases; b Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases;

disease, virus. D 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. venereal wart. = pig wART.
Venereilwart. = pig wART.
Vener'l-da (vé-něr'l-dě), n. pl. [NL. See VENUS; -IDÆ.]
Zoöl. A family of bivalve mollueks of the order Eulamellibranchia, mostly, having a solid, aouinalya

Ve-ner'i-dæ (vé-něr'i-dë), n. pl. [NL. See VERUS; -IDÆ.] Zoöl. A family of bivalve mollukas of the order Eulamellibranchia, mostly having a solid equivalve shell, short siplons, and a narrow foot. In some forms the shell is handsomely sculptured. Vernas, containing the qualog, or round clam, is the type genus.
ven'er-y (věn'ér-ti), n. [L. Ve-nus, Ve-neris, the goddess of love.] Sexual intercourse; cotion.
ven'er-y (věn'ér-ti), n. [L. Ve-vénerie, fr. OF. rener to hunt, L. mageuma).
act, or practice of hunting; the sports of the chase; hunting. A. Animals that are hunted; game. Obs.
ve'no-sec'tion (vě'ně-sěk'sliňn), n. [NL venaesectio; L. vena vein, gen. venae + sectio a cutting.] Med. Acto operation of opening a vein for letting blod; philebotomy.
Ve-no'tlan (vě-ně'shňn), a. [Cf. F. Vénitien, It. Vene-ziano.] Of or pertaining to Venice in Italy.
venstian ball, a ball of glass made decorative by colored pat-terns oy op paper weight. - V. or v. hlind, a blind (capable of being raised or lowered), or a shutter, having numerous thin parallel wooden slats placed horizontally one above another which are capable of being set simultaneously at auy desired angle to admit varying amounts of light or air, or of being made to overlag on eanother to exclude light, etc. - V. captet, an inexpensive carpter, used for passages and tatirs, having a woolen warp which conceas the weft, the pattern being therefore commonly made up of simple stripes. - V. captet, an inexpensive carpter, used for passages and tatirs, having a woolen warp which conceas the weft, the pattern being therefore commonly made up of simple stripes. - V. captet, an inexpensive carpter, used for passages and tatirs, having a woolen warp which conceas the weft, the pattern being therefore commonly made up of simple stripes. - V. captet, an inexpensive carpter, used for passages and tatirs, borg, nortow winchows or panes of glass on the sides. - V. embroidery, a kind of orese, a. L. reencomos.] Po

ment so produced. - V. door. Arch. One form of vene-tian Dorn having long, narrow windows
 fin Dentil.
 or panes of glass on the sides. - V. embrodery, a kind of
 -ose), a. [L. remensus.] Poi-sonous. Obs. - ven'enco'ty' VENERY.] Afollower of venery; a houtsman.
 vene's construction of venery: a houtsman.
 vene's construction of venery.
 vene's construction.
 vene's construction.

with olinds patterned venetalit olinds closing the sweil parts of white lead and barite. -V. window. Arch., a window consisting of a main window with an arched head, having on each side a long and narrow window with a square head.
weneftan (vê.nčšhůn), n. I. [cap.] A native or inhabitant of Venice:
2. Any of various things suggesting, or named in allusion to, Venice; as: a pl. Galligaskins. Obs. b A Venetian blinds. Collog. c pl. A heavy kind of tape or braid used especially on Venetian blinds. d A domino, or robe for masquerade. e A fine twilled woolen cloth used for suitaing; - called also Venetian cloth. f = SEQUIN. 1. Obs.
wenge L. windicare to claim, defend, avenge, fr. vindex a claiman, defender, avenger, the first part of which is of uncertain origin, and the last part akin to dicere to asy. See Dictrons ; cf. Avenes, resPuese, VINDICATE.] 1. Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offense; retribution; often, also, passionate or unrestrained revenge. To the belongeth rengemence and recompense. Deut. axxii. 35. To exceute firee tr-aquence on his foos. Millon.
Harm ; mischief; evil. Obs. Shak.
Syn. - See BEQUITAL.
what a (or the) vengeance, what 1 - emphatically. Obs. or R. "But ukida vengeance, what 1 - emphatically. Obs. or excessive amount. "Here are ... materials enough with a vengeance. Martoll.
vengeftil (věnjířoči), a. Revengeful. "Vengeful ire." Millon. - vengeftilly, adr. - wengeftil-ness. n.
vfil al (věniříči), a. [OF. venial, F. véniel, L. venialis, fr. venia forgiveness, pardon, grace, favor, kindness; akin to venerari to venerate. See VENERATE.] 1. Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable; as, a venial sin. So they do nothing, 'Is a renaid sin.
Syn. - VENIA, PARONARE. VENLA applies esp. to faults, and is often virtually equivalent to briding. clowe and the vengeance. Martoll.
vengeftil (věníříči), a. [OF. venial, F. véniel, L. venialis, fr. venia forgiveness, andron, grace, f

If. Verham, p. p. P. Vehatus, to hunt; perh. akin to OHG. weiden, weidermen, to pasture, to hunt, G. weide pasturage, OHG. weiden hunting, AS. wäð. Cf. GAIN to acquire, according to the Adriatic, a province and formerly a republe. A she or apt to take vengement: a some indicative and the adriatic, a province and formerly a republe. A she or apt to take vengement: a some indicative and the adriatic, a some indicative and the adriative adriative

äle, senäte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, åsk, sofá; ēve, ëvent, ënd, recent, makër; īce, 111; öld, öbey, ôrb, ödd, söft, cönnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circăs, menü; || Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.



VENISON

cut work done on lmen, batiste, or net, with buttonhole and other lace stitches. — Venetian fat point, ueedle-point lace which has delicate designs and no prominent raised work.— V. glass, a kind of glass made by the Venetians, for decorative purposes, by the combination of pieces of glass of different colors fused together and wrought into vari-ous ornamental patterns. — V. mallow, the bladder ketmie. — V. pearl, an imitation pearl made of solid glass. — V. raised point. — RAISED POINT. — V. red, an earthy variety of hematile (ferric oxide), used as a red pigment; now, usually, a red pigment artificially prepared by calcining ocher or copperas or by treating wate iron liquors with lime and calcining the precipitet. — V. rose point. — ROSE POINT. — V. sauce, allemande sauce flavored with tarragon and nutmeg. — V. saunac, the European smoke tree (Coti-nus cotinus), which yields the yellow dyewood known as young fusic (which see). — V. swell, Music, an organ swell box. — V. white, a pigment consisting of a mixture of equal parts of white lead and barite. — V. window, Arch., a window consisting of a main window with a such a window consisting of a main window with a such a daw indow consisting view. [A suce and narrow window with a square head. **ve.ne'tian** (view.] * [A suce and narrow window with a square head.

(ENATION.] 1. a The flesh of any edible beast of the chase or a game bird. Obs. b The flesh of an animal of the deer kind.

a game bird. Obs. b The flesh of an animal of the deer kind.
2. A beast or beasts of the chase. Obs.
(Veni'te (vě.ni'té), n. [L., come, imperative 2d person pl. So called from its opening word in the Latin version.] Eccl. The 95th Psalm, which is said or sung regularly in the public worship of many clurches. Also, a musical composition adapted to this psalm.
ven'on (věn'du), n. [ME. venim, OF. venim, venin, F. venim, LL (assumed) venimen, for L. venenum poison, perh. orig. a love potion, and fr. Venus Venus. Cf. vENENATE, VENENATE.]
2. Specif., the poisonous matter that or injurious to life; poison in general. Archaic.
3. Specif., the poisonous matter which certain animals, such as serpents, scorpions, bees, etc., secrete in a state

2. Specif., the poisonous matter which certain animals, such as serpents, scorpions, bees, etc., secrete in a state of health, and communicate by biting or stinging.
2. That which poisons, embitters, or blights; spite; malice; malignity. "The venom of such looks." Shuk.
3. Dyeing matter; dye. Obs.
Syn. - Virus, bane, poison.
VenOM: (d. VENENOSE.] 1. a Full of venom; noxious to animal life by means of venom; poisononus; (as, y. eromous sting. b Virulent; baneful; as, a venomous state. Zook. Having a gland or glands for the secretion of venom; able to inflit a poisoned bite, sting, or wound.
3. Mischievous; malignant; spiteful; as, a venomous writer. Syn. - See rotsovous.
- Ven'om-ous-ly, addr. - Ven'om-ous-ness, n.
Venos'-i, Bov. St. U., n. 1. Quality or state of being venous or venos.

enous or venose.

venous lum, sec., a futur. Or orbit. Heard diring anschization of the veins of the neck in anzemia.-v. puise. Med. See 2d PULSE, I. - v. sinsu. Anal. & Zool. a A large vein or passage for venous blood, as in the dura mater. D = sinve VENOUS a.
vent (veit), n. [Sp. venta sale.] A brand indicating the sale of the animal branded, sometimes a special mark, sometimes a bar across the seller's brand. Western U.S.
vent, v. 1. To cancel by a vent (brand). Western U.S.
vent, v. 1. To cancel by a vent (brand). Western U.S.
vent, v. 1. To cancel by a vent (brand). Western U.S.
vent, v. 1. To cancel by a vent (brand). Western U.S.
vent, v. 1. To cancel by a vent (brand). Western U.S.
vent, n. [ME. Jente a slit, F. Jente a slit, clett, fissure, fr. Jendre to split, L. findere; prob. confused with F. rent
wind, L. ventus. See rissure; cf. vent to snuff.] 1. A small aperture; i hole or opening for passage or escape, as of air, a gas, or a fluid; as, the vent of a cask; the vent of a molt; a voleanic rent; the rent of a flute. Look, how thy wounds do heed at many cents. Shat
Specif.; a (1) The anus. Obs. exc in Zool. (2) Zool.
The opening of the cloaca or of the intestine on the surface of the boly, esp. cliat of the lower vertebrates, as fishes.
Dordnance. The opening at the prevent of a gun through which fire is communicated to the powder. In muzzle-loading guns it was a hole from the top of the breech to the chamber. In modern breech-loading guns it is usually in the aris of the breechblock. See BEECHEDECK, Illust.
C An opening or slit in a garment. Obs. or R.
Opportunity of escape or passage ; outlet, as from confinement or privacy; passage; escape; hence, utterance, expression, or publication ; as, to give vent to one's wrath. "The rent of words." Miton.
When Peter's next new book found rent. Shelley
A discharge or emission. Ob.
The place where an otter comes up to breath

That: cf. AVENTALL J The movable front of a helmed.
 C. Oka or K. Any carvity of organic function; as: a The courage of presumption to do, undertake, or say something; to dure; as: a The thing; the dure; addres; addres; addres; addres; addres; addres; addres; addres; addres; add

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vent'ter (věnt'ěr), n. [L.] 1. Anal. & Zoil. a The belly; the abdomen : specif., in insects, the lower surface of the abdomen : specif., in insects, the lower surface of the scheme, a bable or protuberant part; as, the venter of a muscle. C A broad shallow concavity; as, the venter of a muscle. C A broad shallow concavity; as, the venter of a muscle. C A broad shallow concavity; as, the venter of a muscle. C A broad shallow concavity; as, the venter of a muscle. C A broad shallow concavity; as, the venter of a muscle. C A broad shallow concavity; as, the venter, and a daughter C by another venter.
Bot. In vascular cryptogam, the swellen basal portion of an archegonium, in which the egg is developed.
vent'hole' (věnt'hěl'), n. (G. See venter, T. vent'hole' (věnt'hěl'), n. [G. See venter, T. vent'll (věnt'li, G. věn-těl'), n. [G. See venter, T. vent'll (vént'li, G. věn-těl'), n. [G. See venter, T. vent'll (vént'li, G. věn-těl'), n. [G. See ventes wind; akin to E. wind. See wind prusing air.] 1. To winnow; fan: as to ventidate wheat. Rare:
To change or reuew (air), as in a room. Obs. or R.
To change or reuew (air), as in a room. Obs. or R.
To change or reuew (air), as in a room. Obs. or R.
To see vent da: to itrel to the make public.
Macai bo wentidate wheat. Rare:
To provide with a vent, or escape, for air, gas, etc.; as, to blod is ventidate due to nod it. C & Satory.
To grovide with a vent, or escape, for air, gas, etc.; as, to workidate a mold, or a water-wheel bucket.
vent'li at'ing (-lät'ing), p. pr. & th. no. (WentThare. Ventidate) and spose as serting a divention wentidate.
To provide with a vent, or escape, for air, gas, etc.; as, to workidate a mold, or a water-wheel bucket.
vent'li at'ing (-lät'ing), p. pr. & th. no. (VentThare, through it strong the strong our provide and an passes as on the venter of a in through it strong went indice in a diventing. Second it went indice a strong our a

(-110'1-de). ven-tric'u-lus (věn-trľk'ů- A von tric'u-lus (vön trik'ta-lüs), n.: L. pl. -ULI (li). [L., belly, dim. fr. venter belly.] Anat. & Zoöl. An internal cavity; a ventricle: specif., Zoöl., in certain animals with a compound stomach, a division of that organ pos-terior to the proventricu-lus; in birds, the digestive stomach. B

a division of that organ posterior to the proventriculus; in birds, the gizzard; in insects, the digestive stomach.
ventril-lo/qui-al (vén'tri-lo/qui-al (vén'tri-lo-qui-al (vén'tri-lo-qui-al (vén'tri-lo-q

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Gunna Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

VENTURE



My rentunces are not in one bottom trusted Shak. Syn. -- See DANGER. at a venture (orig. at arcalune), at hazard, without seeing the end or mark: without foreseeing the issue; at random. A certain man drew a how at a venture. I Kinga xxii. 34. Ven'lure, v. l.; VEN'TURENO (-tGrd); VEN'TUR-ING (-tGr-Ing). (See VENTURE, n., ANDENTURE, v.]. I. To expose to hazard; to risk; hazard; as, to renture one's person in a balloon. 2. To undertake the risk of; to brave; dare, as a voyage. 3. To put or send on a venture on chance, as a businese speculation; as, to renture a horse to the West Indies. 4. To confide in; to rely on; to trust. Rare. Addison. 5. To advance or put forward, or to expose to criticism or refutation, as an opinion or statement. Venture, v. i. I. To hazard one's self; to have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say some-thing; to dare; as, I venture to contradict the statement. Toward the ventral ide: venture to contradict the statement.

To make a venture; to run a risk; to take the chances. Who freights a ship to venture on the seas. J. Dryden, Jr. to venture at, or to venture on or upon, to dare to engage in to attempt without any certainty of success; as, it is rash to venture upon such a project. "When I venture at the comic style." Waller.

comic style." Waller. von'tur-or (věn'tůr-êr), n. 1. One who ventures, or puts to hazard; an adventurer. Beau. & Fl. 2. A strumpet; a prostitute. Obs. J. Webster. von'ture-some (-tůr-sům), a. Inclined to venture; ven-turous; daring; as, a venturesome boy or act. Syn. -See RASH.

Syn. - See EASH. - ven'ture-some-ly, adv. - ven'ture-some-ness, n. - ven'ture-some-ly, adv. - ven'ture-some-ness, n. Ven-turi, mo'ter (ven-töör'a) is azertained from the increase in velocity and consequent loss of pressure caused by a reduction in the cross-sectional area of the pipe through which the water flows. Cf. PITOM-RTER. - Venturi tube, etc. ven'tur-ous (ven'tŵr-ŵ), a. [Aphetic form of ME. aven-turous. See ADVENTUROUS, VENTURE, n.] Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; venturesome; adventurous. Millon. Syn. - See RASH.

Syn n. - See RASH. von'tur-ous-ly, adv. - von'tur-ous-ness, n.

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elongated in a sagittal plane so that it is ribbonlike, with the mouth at the middle of one border. The best-known species is *C. veneris* of the Mediterranean and Atlantic. Vernus's-gold'en-ay'ple, n. An East Indian rutaceous shrub or tree (*Atalantia monophylla*) having a golden yel-low fruit similar to a lime; also, the fruit itself. Vernus's-hair, n. A delicate undienhair forn (*Adiantum* envilue argentia) having a gloedae block evid a binier string convilue and the set of t

capillus-veneris) having a slender black and shining stipe

and branches -hair'stone', n. Min. Quartz penetrated by

Vernus's-hair'stone', n. Min. Quartz penetrated by acicular crystals of rulie.
Vernus's-look'ing-glass', n. Any companulaceous plant of the genus Specularia, esp. E. speculum.
Vernus's-na'vel-wort', n. Any boraginaceous herb of the genus Omphalodes. CI. NAVELWORT.
ve-ra'clous (vē-rā'shās), a. [L. verax, -acis, fr. verus true. See VEXY.] 1. Observant of truth; habitually speaking truth; truthful; as, a veracious historian.
2. Characterized by truth; truthful; as, a veracious story.
ve-rac'.ty (-răs'-ti), n. [Cf. F. véracité, LL. veracitas.]
1. Quality or state of being veracious, or true; specif.; a Habitual observance of truth; truthfulness. b Power of conveying truth; correctness; as, veracity of ajudgment.
2. That which is true; a struth; the truth.

is considered a modern forgery. — V. Gen'e-trIk (jču'ê-trIks) [L. genetriz she that produces], a representation of Venus as the goddess of fecundity, usually holding an apple and raising the transparent, clinging drapery from her shoul-	 Syn See TROTH. ve-ran'da, ve-ran'dah (vê-răn'dà), n. [A word brought by the English from India; of uncertain origin; cf. Skr. 	
ventuser, n. [Cf. OF, ventuse, ventuse, i V exrouse, ventuse, i V exrouse, ventuse, i V exrouse, ventuser, n. [Cf. OF, ventuse, scor.] = curvers, 2. Obs. vent wire, Founding, A pointed wire for making vents in molds. ventuser, [L. See vertuse.] A small vein. [VENOMOUS, ventumider, ventumider,] To wenny, determined at the ventus sufferential teasel Dissaces sufferential. The lady set vertus, ventumider, ventumider, 1 to wentuser, n. = ScarBAR, ventuser, vertuse, vertuse, ventus, ventuser, vertuse, ventuser, vertuse, vertuse, ventus, ventuser, vertuse, ventus, ventuse, vertuse, ventus, ventuse, vertuse, ventus, ventuser, vertuse, ventus, ventuse, vertuse, ventus, ventuse, vertuse, ventus, ventuse, vertuse, ventus, ventuse, vertuse, ventus, vertuser, vertuse, ventus, vertuse, vertus, ventus, vertuser, vertus, ventus, ventuse, vertuse, ventus, ventuse, vertuse, ventus, ventuse, vertuser, ventus, ventuse, vertuse, ventus, ventuse, vertus, vertus, ventus, ventuse, vertus, vertus, ventus, ventuse, vertus, vertus, ventus, ventuse, vertus, vertus, ventus, ventuser, vertus, vertus, vertus, ventus, ventuse, vertus, vertus	$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	ierra ferrule, parapet.] One of false hellehore. See VERATRUM. heads common in Venice. verad. + FERREDE, WERED. verai. + VERY. verbas (fr/c+ra/1/a). [L] Lau. Gen- eral words or terms. verbal (fr/c-ra/1/a). [L] Lau. Gen- eral words or terms. verbas (fr/c-ra/1/a). [Josely, a participle. (fr/c-ra/1/a). [Josely, a participle. Very (A.L., 140). verbas (verbas. rate. verbas (verbas. rate.) [] the mullein.
Ele. senāte, care, am, account, arm, ask, sola ; eve	, évent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr: īce, Ill; öld, öbey, ôrb, ŏd	id, soft, connect ; use, unite, urn, up, circus, menu ;

t stamens. A um, are hand-y appearance.

ale, senate, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sofa ; eve, event, end, recent, maker ; īce, ill ; old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect ; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, up, circus, menii ; | Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = eousls

varanda, Pg. varanda, Sp. baranda, Malay baranda.] Arch. An open gallery or portico, usually roofed, attached to the axterior of a building, used for sitting out of doors; —in the United States often called a piazza. See LOGGIA.
verat'ric (vě-rä'trik; -rät'rik), a. [See VERATEUM.] Chem. Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid, C,B₁₀O₄, in sabadilla seed and also formed by decomposi-tion of veratridine and other alkaloids. It is the dimethyl ether of protocatechuic acid.
ve-rat'ri-dine (vê-rät'rI-d'In; -dēn; 184), n. Also -din. Chem. An amorphous alkaloid, C₃₇H₁₅O₁₁N, occurring in sabadilla seed; — called also amorphous veratrine.
ve-rat'rine (vê-rät'rI'n; -trēn; 184, 277), n. Also ve-rat' rin, vor?atrine. See VERATEUM.] L. Pharm. A mix-ure of alkaloids obtimed as a white or grayish powder from sod attheses and used mover from the set on very the set.

abiailita sedi : - called answin, Sprage Pier, Octaining in Yor Arting (x-Tartin, tergen, 194, 277), n. Allo verations of the set of the set

ver-ba'tim (ver-ba'tim), adv. [LL., fr. L. verbum word.]
1. Word for word; in the same words; verbally; as, to tell a story verbatim as another has related it.
2. In speech; verbally; orally. Obs. Shak.
ver-be'na (-be'na), a. [L. See VERVAIN.]
1. [cap.] Bol. A large genus of herbs or subshrubs typifying the family Verbanceee, all but two (V. adjicinadiis and V. supina) being American. They have bracted flowers in heads or spikes, a regular corolla with a 5-lobed limb, and 4-linear 1-seeded nutlets.
2. A garden plant of the genus Verbag. of numerous variance.

Verberäckörnö, a. [L. Seevervan,]. 1. [cap.] Bol. A large genus of herbs or subbrubs typifying the family Verbenaceee, all but two (V. oficinalis and Y. supina) being American. They have bracked flowers in heads or spikes, a regniar corolla with a 5-lobed limb, and 4-linear 1-seeded nullets.
2. A gardien plant of the genus Verbena, of numerous varieties, with large, often fragrant flowers ranging from with the varies and that are often verbena is a hybrid derived from V. incisa, V. philogiflora, V. teurvioides, and V. chamedrifolia. Also, a flower or flower cluster of this plant.
Verbena'oe.e (utrbé-nűvé-ő), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of herbs, shrunds, and trees (order Polenoniales), the verbena family, distinguished by the opposite leaves, chiefly irregular flowers, and entire ovary. There are 67 genera and about 750 species of wide distribution, largely tropical. Many genera yield species attractive in cultivation, as Verbeua, Clerodeudron, Lantana, Callicarpa; a few are medicinal, and some, as the teak (Teciona), are valuable timber trees. - verbena'ceous (shris), a.
Ver'be-affec (verbé-ñús, n. f. [L. ereberatios, p. p. of verberato: to beat.] To beat; strike. Rare.
Ver'be-affa (várbé-ñ'ná), n. [NL. predratio: cf. F. verbération.] A verberating; a beating or striking; specif., the impulse of a body which causes sound. Rare.
Ver'be-affa (várbé-ñ'ná), n. [NL. predratio: cf. F. verbératios.], a verbara (main cause and, rarey, shrubs, the crownheard, having corynhose or solitary heads of both tubular and radiate yellow or white flowers, between, between, and, rarey, shrubs, the cownheare, having corynhose or solitary heads of both tubular end radiate yellow or white flowers.
Ver'be-aff(verbé-fife-ât), n. [. verbarge, fr. OF. verbier (assumed), var. of verboier to chatter, talk much, fr. verbe a word. See verns.] The use of many words without necessity or with little serse; verbologe or solitary heads of both tubular enders and verbige at the string

Verder 3: von'stant (věr'dšť). [After Marcel Emile Verdet (1324-66), French mathematician.] Physics. A converse of the second second

<page-header>2275

vortifier nite: A pair greenish bite coor, nite that of blue verditer.
ver'dure (vfr'dgr), n. [F., fr. L. viridis green. See ver bart.]
I. Greennees; csp., greenness and freshness of vegetation; also, such vegetation itself; a green growth. A wide expanse of living reruine, cultivated gardens, shady groves, fertile confields, flowed round it like a sea. Motley.
2. Tapestry representing chiefly foliage, green trees, etc.
3. Taint; mold. Obs.

were called tenants by the ver verdjuice. † VERUICE. verdour. † VERUICE. verdour. † VERUIRE. verdoy. (vür'doi), a. [F. ver-dome'to hecome green, p. p. ver-dome'to hecome green, p. ver-dome'to hecome green, p. ver-verdugal. n. [F. perdugale. verdugal. n. [F. perdugale. verdugal. [SD.] A hengtnan. verdugal. (SD.] (SD.] (SD.] (SD.] verdugal. (SD.] (SD.] (SD.] verdugal. (SD.] (SD.] (SD.] (SD.] verdugal. (SD.] ver autor questions kap, val. of a r dur trad (v far d) a. Covered with verdure. ver dure less, a. See e. Less ver dure less, a. See e. Less ver dure. (-d]n-2r) Var. of ver dy ne lufr dy. Her. Var. of ver dy (v) (h' d). Her. Var. of vere. 4 FERE, FIRE, VEER, VEER, VER. ver dy (vir'd1). Her. var. of VERDOX. vere. † FERE, FIRE, VEER, VEER, vere.r. t. To lift; turn. Obs. || ve're a-dep'tus. [LL.] A true adept. Obs. or R ver e-cund (v&r'2-künd), ver'e-cund dus (dws), a. [L. rerecun-dus.] Hashful; modest. - ver'-e-cund dus (d-dt), n. - ver'e-cund falss. n. All Obs. ver'e-cund di-usa(ktm/dt-wa), a. [L. rerecundia modesty.] Vere-cund. Obs.

. Such tenants Verwillum (V. erge. Eng. cynomorum). verejr. + VERIFI. verejouse. + VERIFI. verej. verele. + FERULE. verej. verelle. + FERULE. verej. + VERIFI. verement. + VERIFI. fut. pass. p. of reren to fear. respect Privacies. Obs. Nool. fit. corondum] terrihle. Obs. Nool. scifze. [1.] fok know tuly is to know through causes. verg + VERV. verg a. Vergency. Obs. verge. A. To border. Rare. verge board. n. [rerge + board. Cf. VERE, z., 10.] = EARGE. Nord. K. Coning to penury. Vergent wergent. Science. Are. vergent. a. Enge. Nook Law. Coning to penury. Vergent. Wirficht, a. [L.] Nook. Care. verge paper. Philatch, Laid human in obliquide watermark verge paper. Philatch, Laid human to obligute watermark verger (vir för, z. [F.] Agar-den or orderad. paper in when the watermark lines run obliquely. ver'ger (vhr'jer), n. [F.] A gar-den or orchard. Ohs. ver'ger-ship, n. See-SHIP.

VERISIMILAR

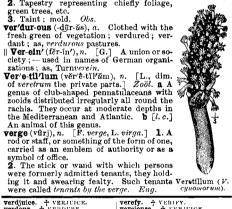
VERISIMILAR
8. Early Eng. Law. The area or limit within which the peace (which see) of a lord was enforced ; specif., the compass, twelve leagues in circumference, of the court of Marshalsea and the Palace court, within which the lord steward and the marshal of the king's household had special jurisdiction ; — so called from the verge, or staff, which the marshal bore. Cf. Kino's FRACE.
4. A virgate; a yardland. Obs.
5. A yard measure. Obs.
6. The sphitdle of a watch balance, esp. one with palets, as in the old vertical escapement. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
8. An accent mark. Obs.
9. The penis; esp., Zool, the male intromittent organ of any of various invertebrates.
10. A border, limit, or boundary of a space; an edge, margin, or brink; as, on the horizon's rerge ; 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 circle to ring. The inclusive rerge Of golden metal that must round my frow. Stak.
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 mazine. Also called trigger.
14. Print. In a linotype machine, at triggerlike device that permits the release of only one matrix at a time from the mazine. Also called trigger.
15. To be on the verge, or border is a, parterse.
16. The one devendent risk, verying on tears.
17. To be on the verge, or border is a space of the time from the mazine. Also called trigger.
18. The space within a boundary; room; scope. Now Rare.
19. To be on the verge, or border is a, verging on tears.
20. To be on the verge, or border is a spring on tears.
21. To be on the verge, or border is a spring on tears.
22. To tend; incline; as, a hill verges to the north. If any spring to that period of life which is to be

1. To be on the verge, or border; as, berging on tears.
2. To tend; incline; as, a hill verges to the north.

If and myself verging to that period of life which is to be labor and sorrow.
Netly, Net

ver/1-stim't-lar (-sTm'T-iar), a. [L. rerrisimilis, reri similis; rerus true, gen. reri + similis like, See vers; similar,]
 ver/set. (-jer.). a. [See vers. verid'(-cal.ses. a. (-cal.j. (-cal.j

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guna. ull explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.



Having the appearance of truth ; probable; likely. "How versismilar it looks." Carlyte. — ver'1-sim'1-lar-ly, adv. ver'1-si-mil'1-tude (vör'1-s1-m1'1-tud), n. [L. versismil't tudo: ct. OF. versismilitude. See vERISMILAR.] Quality or state of being versismilar; appearance of truth; proba-bility; likelihood; as, bis tale has versismilitude; also, that which is versismilar.

Svn. - See TRUTH.

Syn. - See TRUTH.
Yerl'ta-ble (vfr'I-tā-b'l), a. [F. véritable. See YERIT.] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real; true; genu-ine. "The vcritable Deity." Sir W. Hamilton. - verl'ta-ble-ness, n. - verl'ta-bly, adv.
Verl'ta: vistor (vfr'I-tās', F. vā/vf'tās/), n. [F. véritas. See VERITY.] An international institution, in the interest of maritime underwriters, for the survey and rating of ves-els; - called also *Bureau Veritas*. Founded in Belgium in 1828, it was removed to Paris in 1832, and it is now rep-resented all over the world. Also, any of several similar institutions; as, the Norske Veritas at Kristiania, Norway.
verl'ty (vér'I-1), n.; pl.-TIES (-tīz). [F. vérité, L. veri das, fr. verus true. See VERT.] 1. Quality or state of be-ing true, or real; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing, with fact; truth; reality. [I, is, a proposition of cternal verus, that none can govern

It is a proposition of eternal verity, that none can govern hile he is despised.

2. That which is true; a truth; a reality. 3. Faithfulness; honesty. Obs. Syn. - See TRUTH. Shak.

Syn. - See TRUTH.
Yerfulce' (vftr/jo56'; 243), n. [ME. vergeous, F. verjus, OF. vert jus, lit., green juice, juice of green fruits; vert green + jus juice. See VERDANT; JUCE.] 1. The sour juice of crab apples, of green or unripe grapes, apples, etc.; also, an acid liquor made from such juice.
Tartness; sourness, as of disposition.
Yerfmell (vftr/m11), n. [F., vermilion, fr. LL. vermiculus, fr. zermis a worm. See worm; cf. VERMICULE.] 1. Vermilion; also, the color of vermilion, a bright red. Now Poetic. In her cheeks the verme ir red dishow

In her cheeks the *vermeil* red did show Like roses in a bed of lilies shed.

mis a worm. See work : cf. VERMICULE.] 1. Vermilion : also, the color of vermilion, a bright red. Now Poelic. In her checks the vermetil red did show Spenser.
Gilded silver : also, gilded bronze or copper.
A red varnish applied to a gilded surface to give luster.
A red varnish applied to a gilded surface to give luster.
Yor'mes (vfir'mēz), n. pl. [L. vermes, pl. of vermis a worm.] Zoöl. In old classifications, an extensive and heterogeneous division (commonly a subkingdom or phylum) of the animal kingdom, containing the worms and various other groups included chiefly because they clearly did not belong in any of the other recognized divisions. As used by Linneux, 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 brachiopods), the radiates, protozons, etc., becoming in more recent usage approximately equivalent to the pluyla Platyhelminthes, Nemathelminkes, Annulata, and Trochelminthes taken together. In the most recent and critical classifications it has been abandoned as unnatural.
Vermetus (vērmētixs), n. [NL, fr.L. vermis worm.] a Zoöl. A genus of marine temiogios sate gastropods. Their shells are regularly spiral when young, and the animal is free to creep about, but later the shel becomes permanently attached like a worm tube. The genus is the type of a small family. Vormet'ides (vermicel/i (vür'mē.self'; .chöl';).
Vermetus.] A paste of a hard small- with the animal is grained wheat forced through small Operulum. cylinders or pipes till it takes a sleuder, wormlike form. Macaroni and spaghetti (which see) and vermicelli are the same in composition, but ordinarily macaroni is in the form of a holow vube, spaghetti is seeller and solid, and vermicelli solid and smaller still.
vermiculate (vēr-mīk'ū-iār), a. [L. vermis worm + E. -cide.] Any of various substances which kill worms ; esp., a drug to incluate, or

wer-mic'ular, or vermiculated. **ver-mic'ul-late** (-lāt'Ang). [L. vermic'u-LAT'ED (-lāt'Ad); ver-mic'u-LAT'ING (-lāt'Ing). [L. vermic'ulatus inlaid so as 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 bu inlaving with irregular lines or im-To form or work, as by inlaying, with irregular lines or im-

verialm'i-la-ry (-sim'i-la-ri), ti-o est (věr'i-tä'is). [1.] The a., veris'i-mile, a., ver'i-si-mil'-lan'dina-ry (věr'i-si-mil'-la-ni). [i'u'dina-ry, ver'i-si-mil'-ta-[i'u'dina-ry, ver'i-si-mil'-ta-[i'u'd'na-ri, a., ver'isimilar. All (sim'i-las, a. Verisimilar. All obs. ver'i-si-mil'i-ty, a. [See ver'i-si-mil'i-ty (-st-mil'-ty), a. verity one who insists on

ultimizerily d., ver is im it of as (serm / liss), a. Verisimiar. All i Obs. Verisimilitude. Obs. (FRESH.) verisimilitude. Obs. (FRESH.) verisimilitude. Obs. (FRESH.) verisitabl. Veritable. Ref. 32. verisitabl. Veritable. Ref. 32. i verisa cognitid-of nis. I verisitable. I verisitable. Ref. 32. i verisitable. Veritable. Ref. 32. i verisitable. Network verisitable. Verisitable. Ref. 32. i verisitable. I verisitable. I i truth of the second verisitable. Truth creates hatred. Truth creates hatred. Truth creates hatred. Truth of a proposition : logical truth. See FRUTH. 43. veristas ster 0 poris ft'lis. df'eitne (11/1. d 18'14t I). [L.] Truth scalled the daughter of time. Almonia Lay (a. Verhammin, An lear, and lear, and lear, and lear, and lear, and lear, and lear learning lea

Yermic'u-late (vēr-mkt'ū-lāt),
Yermic'u-late (vēr),
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late (vēr),
Yermic'u-late (vēr),
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late (vēr),
Yermic'u-late (vēr),
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late (vēr),
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late,
Yermic'u-late (vēr)

sometimes producing long, worming torms. wer/mi.form (vdfr-mi.form), a. [L. vermis a worm + E. -form.] Resembling a worm. wermiform appendix, Anal., a narrow, blindly ending tube usually about three or four inches long and of the diameter of a goose quill, which extends from the cæcum, 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 cæcum, of which it represents an atrophied terminal part. It has no useful function. Cf. APRENDICITS. - v. body. Bod., a scole-cite. - v. process. And. a The part of the median lobe of the cerebellum which appears on the upper or lower surface of the cerebellum. These parts are specifically distin-guished as the superior and inferior vermiform processes, the former slightly prominent, the latter sunk in the val-lecula. D The median lobe or part of the cerebellum. **ver.mif'u.gal** (vër-mif'fugäl), a. [L. vermis a worm + fugare to drive away, fr. fugere to flee. See wors, i rusi-Tivz.] Med. Tending to prevent, destroy, or expel, worms; anthelmintic. **ver.mifu.gu**(vfur/mif-fūj), n. [Cf. F. vermifuge. See vers.

TIVE.] Med. Tending to prevent, destroy, or expel, worms; anthelmintic.
yet/mi-fuge (vfrmi-fūj), n. [Cf. F. vermifuge. See VER. MIFUGAL.] Med. A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.
vor-mil/ion (vēr-mil/yūn), n. [F. rermillon. See VERMEIL.]
I. The cochineal insect; also, the dye from it; vermeil. Obs.
A bright red pigment consisting of mercuric sulphide (HgS) obtained from the mineral cinnabar or prepared in either the wet or the dry way. It varies from erimson when coarse-grained to nearly orange when finely divided. It is highly valued by painters, and is also much used in coloring scaling wax, in printing, etc. Mock vermillon, American vermillon, and American vermillon is a some the set of lead. Sometimes American vermillon is a red lead coated with an organic color; antimoxy vermilion is a red lead coor bis antimoxy trisulphide.
Hence, ared color like the pigment; a lively and brilliant red; as, checks of vermilion.
Yernilion.colored cloth. Obs.
= VERMELL, 4.
vermilion, v. t.; VEN-MIL/IONED (-yūnd); VER-MIL/ION-ING.

L. verminsous full of worms. See VERMICULAR, WORM.] 1. Any noxious, mischievous, or disgusting animal. Obs. vermed. A vermiching measurement of Z7.4 verminsous mischievous, or disgusting animal. Obs. verminsous mischievous, or disgusting animal. Obs. verminsous vermace verminsous verminsous vermas vermace verminsous verminsous verminsous verminsous vermace vermas verminsous vermace verminsous vermin

VERNIER
2. Specif.: Such an animal, or esp. such anhmals collectively, when of small size, of common occurrence, and difficult to control. Various insects, as files, lice, bedbugs, fleas, etc., and control. Various insects, as files, lice, bedbugs, fleas, etc., and some full vermin?. Challen bunds or some foul vermin?. Challen and the second seco

Which in our vernacular idiom may be thus interpreted. Pope. 2. Characteristic of a locality; local; as, a house of vernacular construction. "A vernacular disease." Harvey, **vernac'u-lar**, n. The vernacular language; one's mother 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 idiam

tongue: often, the common mode of expression in a particular locality, or, by extension, in a particular trade, etc.
vernac/ularism (-12'm), n. 1. A vernacular word or idiom.
2. Use of vernacular language.
ver.nac/ularism (-12'm), n. 1. A vernacular word or idiom.
2. Use of vernacular language.
ver.nac/ularism (-12'm), n. 1. A vernacular word or idiom.
2. Use of vernacular language.
ver.nac/ularism (-12'm), n. 1. A vernacular word or idiom.
2. Use of vernacular language.
ver.nac/ularism (-12'm), n. 1. vernacular word or idiom.
vernacid (vur/ndl), a. [L. vernacular. - ver-mac'ulari-iza'thin (-1-zz'shiŭn), n.
vernal igration of birds. " Vernal flowers." Millon.
2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life.
And seems it hard thy vernal years read bloom; the vernal ingration of birds. " Vernal flowers." Millon.
2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life.
Yernal equinox. Astron. See Equinox (1. - v. grass, a slender European grass (Andhoxanthum odoratum) producing narrow spikelike paulicles in early spring. It is often platted with other grasses for the dehcate fragrance (due to coumarin) which it yields when dry. Called also succet vernal quinox and summer solstice. - v. whitlow grass. - w. point. See Equinocriate contrast. Bot. The disposition or method of arrangement of foliage leaves within the bud ; prefoliation. The principal types of vernation are design and produced y. d. b. if the socent rested on the preecing syllable. Similarly settions to Grinm's law by the orginal position of the accent. The minor birds (refrain sparent syllabile). Similarly setther remained unchanged, or the became z and later r. Example: Skt. sagtă (accent on ultima), Gr. errai, sorta a certain apparent is sithen setter. For indicating parts of divisions of a graduated instrument, as the limb of a sextant, or the scale of a barometer, for indicating parts of divisions of a craduated instrument, as





ale, senäte, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sofa ; eve, event, end, recent, maker ; ice, ill ; old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect ; üse, ünite, ûrn, up, circus, menu ; | Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

liant red : as, checks of vermilion.
4. Vermilion-colored cloth. Obs.
5. = VERMEL, 4.
vermilion of the color vermilion.
vermilion or with vermilion, or as if with vermilion; to dye red; to cover with a delicate red.
vermilion flycatcher, any of severeral A merican flycatchers of the genus Pyrocephalus having in the adult male bright scarlet and brownish gray or black plumage. One of them (P. rubineus mexicanus) is found as far north as southered the Gulf or California, formerly so called from its vermilion flycatcher. (4)
vermilion-ette' (-&t'), n. [vermilion +-ette.] A substitute for the pigment vermilion, made by precipitating cosin or a similar dye upon a white base, as barium sulphate, or on a mixture of this with orange lead.
vermine, F. vermine, fr. L. vermis worm; cf. LL. vermen worm, L. verminosus ful of worns. See vermiculan, worm.
L. Any noxious, mischierous, or disgusting animal. Obs.
vermer of version. Rare. vermison remine presented by the second of the second second presented by the second p

strument, so that parts of a division are determined by ob-serving what line on the vernier coincides with a line on serving what line on the vernier coincides with a line on the instrument. **ver'ni-er** (vûr'ni-êr), a. Having or comprising a vernier;

strument, so that parts of a division are determined by observing what line on the vernier coincides with a line on the instrument.
ver/ini-or (vur/ui-čr), a. Having or comprising a vernier; — said of various instruments, as a vernier calper, a caliper having a vernier; erenier compass, vernier caler, a caliper having a vernier; erenier compass, vernier calese, a caliper the composed of the consisting essential of the second is indicated by the number of swings necessary to bring them into (momentary) unison. The principle is that of the second is indicated by the number of swings necessary to bring them into (momentary) unison. The principle is that of the vernier, applied to time. See cHRONSOCOPE, Mlast Ver/III(v(4r/ui); see -1E), n. [L. vernii/serviie]. See vERNACULAR.] Suiting a slave; servile; obsequious. Rare. – ver-mil/14 (vér-n01-d), n. [L. vernii/serviie]. See verni/verni. a (vér-n01-d). [L. vernii/serviie]. Bod. A huge genus of asteraceous herbs or shrubs, the ifroweeds, having alternate leaves and terminal cymose heads of perfect tubular flowers, mostly red or purple, the pappus in several series. The species are widely distributed, chiefly in tropical regions, esp. in South America and Africa.
ver-nni/14 (comotif). [C.] Ger. Philos. Keason, conceived as the highest faculty of the mind, dealing with infinite and independent being; — disting. from Verstand.] Veround: (vér-70.11, U. % ariety of patent yellow.
Ver-Omseg (vér/5-nē2/; .nēs/), a. [It. Veronica, in an old legend the name of a woma who, as Christ carring to Verona. – V. serse, a thin twilled clott of worset and very solvers. J. Veronica, in an old legend the name of a woma who, as Christ carring the cross, wiped his face with a cloth which received an imprint of his countenance; Veronica, is. f. Gr. Beorks, Beoexer, dial. form (Macedonian) for Gr. *Pervica*, lit., carrying of victory, victorious, the same word as the name of the town service the veronica, in tally. – for onformation of the secort, begeove

which is not well defined. The strata are Carboniferous in part, but the series seems to represent a peculiar local phase of deposition persisting through more than one period.
ver-ru/cl-form (vě-roö'sl-fôrm), a. [L. verruca wart + E. -form.] Shaped like a wart or warts.
ver/ru-cose (vér'co-kčs), a. [L. verrucosus, fr. verruca a wart.] Covered with wartike elevations; warty; as, a vernucose capsule. - ver'ru-cose'ness (·kös/ns), n.
ver'ru-cose'(-ty (·kös/1-ti), n.; pl. -russ (·tiz). Med. Condition of being covered with warts; also, a wart.
ver-ru/gas (vě-roö'gás), n. pl. [Pp., warts. Cf. verkuca.] 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 croya fever, Peruvian wards. See rRAMBOSLA.
Ver'sant (vGr'>ö'l, 11; see -us), a. [L. versatilis, fr. versare to turn around, v. freq. of vertere: cf. F. versatile. See versous.] I Capable of being turned round. Now Rare.
Specif: a Bool. Attached at or uear the middle, so as to swing freely; as, a versatile anther.
D Zoöl. (1) Capable of turning forward or backward; reversible ; as, a versatile to e of a bird. (2) Capable of unoving laterally and up and down, as antennee.
Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unstady inconstant; as, a versatile disposition. Now Rare.
Turning with ease from one thing to another; having aptitude for new tasks, or facility in various subjects; many-sided; as, *eresatile* genins. The quick and eresstile (Charles) Montagu. Macaulay.
versite-ty, adv. - ver'satile-neess, n.

The quick and rersatile [Charles] Montagu. Mačaulay. - vor'ga.tlle-ly, adv. - ver'sa.tlle-ness, n. Ternier gange or gage. = ver. NIKR CALIPER. Spring does not always flourish. ver Doug (vdr'nŭs), a [L. ver-nas.] Vernol (vdr'nŭs), a [L. ver-log (vdr'nŭs), a [L. ver-nas.] Vernol (vdr'nŭs), a [L. ver-log (vdr'nŭs), a [L. ver-verdisch verdisch (vdr'nŭs), a [L. ver-nas.] Vernol (vdr'nŭs), a [Veronal (vdr'nŭs), a [L. ver-verdisch verdisch (vdr'nŭs), a [Veronal (vdr'nŭs), a [L. ver-nas.] Vernol (vdr'nŭs), a [Veronal (vdr'nŭs), a [L. ver-verdisch (vdr'nŭs), a [Veronal (vdr'onšsed)], a [L. ver-veronal (vdr'onšsed), a [NL, veroses of veronal (vdr'onšsed), a [NL, veroses of the davin fanily in prance under Louis XV, ; also, tance covering the skin of the newborn child Verronol (vdr'nd. a laty sub-erononi (vdr'nd. a laty sub-erononi (vdr'nd. a laty, sub-verder (a late (vdr'd)], terest, verest, verest, terest, verest, terest, verest, terest, verest, terest, verest, terest, te

Ver'sa-til'1-ty (vîr'sà-tǐl'1-tǐ), n.; pl. -TIES (-tǐz). [Cf. F. versatilité.] Quality or state of being versatile; versatile; satilité.]

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Verse (vûrs), n. [ME. vers, fers, AS. fers, combined with Volue (volue), n. Life. vers, Jers, AS. Jers, combined with F. vers (in OF, also, a division of a poem, a stanza); both fr. L. versus a furrow, a row, a line 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. verrere, versum, to sweep, scrape, drag (cf. wAE).] . Pros. **a** A line consisting of a certain number and disposition of matrical foot (see foor n = 14). A vacue is described as a A line consisting of a certain number and disposition of metrical feet (see Foor, n., 14). A verse is described as hexameter, pentameter, etc., from the number of its feet; iambic, diadylic, etc., according to the kind of feet; Alcale, drechilochian, etc., from the inventor of its particular form; epic, heroic, stanzaic, stichic, etc., from its use; callectic, rimed, allierative, stopadic, etc., according to its structure. b Metrical arrangement and language; that which is composed in metrical form; versification; poetry. Such prompt cloquence
 Flowed from their lips in prose or numerous rerse. Millon.
 c A short division of any composition. Specifi; a A stan-

decile, timed, alliferative, logandie, etc., according to its structure. b Metrical arrangement and language; that which is composed in metrical form, versification; poetry. Such prompt cloquence. Plowed from their lips in prose or numerous rerse. Milton. A piece of poetry. "This rerse be thine." Pope.
 A short division of any composition. Specif.: a A stanza; a stave; as, a hymn of four verses. See Syn. b Bib. One of the short divisions of the chapters in the Old Testament into verses is not known. The New Testament was first divided into verses by Robert Steplens for Estiennel, aFrench printer, in an edition printed at Geneva, in 153. C Music. A portion of an anthem or service to be performed by a single voice to each part.
 Syn. - VERES, sTANZA. A VERES is properly a single metrical line; a STANZA is a combination or arrangement (commonly requrrent) 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 Juli anthem, for chorus. Also, an anthem beginning with a verse or a passage for solo voices.
 versed (vfirst). a. [Cf. F. ver.6, L. versatus, p p. of versary, versare. See Versas turned, p. p. of verters. See 1st versat. J. a. [L. versas turned, p. p. of verters. See 1st versas.] Muth. Turned. - versed also, 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 angle from J. See Tonoxymera. For version, Verses verses.
 verse Service. Eng. C. Music. A service sung by solo voices. C. Music. A short composition for verses.
 verse of court (vdf shuffy ger), n. [L. versicular, dim. of versas. See Verse.] A little verse; specif.: a Liturgies. A short verse or sentence asid or sung in public worship by the priest or minister, and followed by c. a response from the specifier. See destruct. A stort poet of the sine of poetry or a short poenr; [

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VERT

b. *valule*. Nuclear infined in magnitude and direction by a vector function.
Syn. - See PARAPHRASE.
Yefr'sion-al (vür'shön-äl), a. Of or pert. to a version (translation).
Yof'80 (vür'sbö), n. [L., abl. of versus, p. p. of vertere to turn : cf. F. verso.] 1. The reverse, or left-hand, page of a book or a folded sheet of paper ; - opposed to *obverse*.
Yef'sion (vür'sbö), n. [NL., tr. L. vertere, versum, to turn. See vERSION.] Geom. The turning factor of a quaternion. See vERSION.] Geom. The turning factor of a quaternion, - denoted by U 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 trat vector so that the first vector shall equal the second 1 that which expresses in amount of rotation. That which expresses the second operation is a *verso*, and is a versor. Ever quaternion to solve and up oportioned in length to the mount of rotation. That which expressing the at total operation, is the product of one and only one such a total operation is a versor. Ever quaternion verso. See QUATEINTON.5.
Yerst (vürst), n. [Russ. verson; cf. F. verste.] A Russian measure of length. See MEASURE.
Yer'sus (vürsb), nerp. [L., toward, turned in the direction of the sell of operating is to general notions or concept of experience (G. Begriffe); -- disting. from Vernant.
Yer'sus (vürsb), nerp. [L., toward, turned in the direction of the nature of, a verse or verses, esp. of the Bible.
Yer'sus (vürsb), n. [F., green, fr. L. viridis. See version 1, daginst; -- used chiefly in legal or in sporting language; as, John Doe versus Richard Roe. A Abb.7, vor vs.
Yerstt' (vürt), n. [F., green, fr. L. viridis. See version 1 a translator.

Doe versus Richard Roe. Abbr., v. or vs. **vert** (vûrt), n. [F., green, fr. L. viridis. See VERDANT; cf. **verset** (vûrteët'). Var. of verseverlet', var. a Versiel', verse din depreciation. Rave. versieler, n. A versifer; versieler, n. A writer of ver-versieler, n. A versieler, n. A versieler, n. A creature capable of the versieler, n. A versieler, n. A versieler, n. A creature capable of the versieler, the n. A consume the particu-no versieler, the versieler, n. A versieler, n. Versieler, the noregu-into verse.] To make versee, the versieler, the noregu-into verse.] To make versee, the versieler, verse with no regu-into verse.] To make versee, the versieler, the noregu-into verse the norm to put versiel or varying in form. versieler (versier), n. L. verset the noregu-versieler (versier), n. L. verset the noregu-verse the versee the norm to the verse verse the norm to verse the order of the the norm the point to hinke frists). See verse thore verse the order to sign denderse th

tood, toot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K=ch in G. ich, ach (144); box; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Gunn.

 Old and New Testaments are mentioned under nutle. Impor-tant ancient versions are : Alexandrian version, the Septuagint.

 uff of nearly parallel upricht hairs, bristles, or other slender filaments.

 versions are : Alexandrian version, the Septuagint.

 international internation of the instruction of the instruc-filaments.

 versions are : Alexandrian version, the Septuagint.

 international internation of the instruction of the instruction

VERD.] 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, Rare, of pasturing animals in a forest. Over vert is great woods, and nether vert is the under woods; special vert consisted of all trees growing in the king's own woods within the forest, and in other woods all trees that bore fruit on which deer fed.
2. Her. The color green. See TINCTURE.n.,2. Vert, 2. Vert, 2. Vert/e-Dra (virtle-brd), n.; L. pl. -BRE (-brē). [L. vertebra, fr. vertere to turn, change. See VERSION 11. And.

Pe c

2. Her. I me course for the consecutive of the secutive or the secutive of the secutive of the secutive or young animals) more or less car-

(in primitive or you ug animals) more or less carsing the spinal column or most the lower book consists of several distinct.
(in primitive or consists of several distinct or the se

The set of the spinal column, or backbones, in the carfillages, of which the spinal column, or backbones, in the frag. $-\infty$, i. To be or become vertebre and base of the skull, a vertebre collor, the spinal column, or backbones, in the frag. $-\infty$, i. To be or become vertebre and base of the skull. The spinal column or backbone is the set of the set o

median dorsal part of the body, forms the main axis. The main nerve cord is peculiar in being tubular. It lies dorsal to the axis of the spinal column and is enlarged within the head to form the brain. The body cavity containing most of the viscerais ventrally situated. Respiration in strictly aquatic forms is by gills in the walls of the pharynx, which is pierced by clefts for the circulation of water. Terrestrial forms breathe by lungs communicating with the pharynx, but the embryos of all have vestiges of gill apparatus, indi-cating 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 members is comparatively large. The group originated very early, and was already well differentiated in the Ordovician, but its earliest members were doubtless wormlike animal. without hard parts, and are not likely to be found fossil-ized. Also, in a broader sense, equiv. to *Chordata*. **verfte-brate** (*ufr*t4-bråt), *a*. [L. vertebratus.] 1. Having a backbone, or spinal column; also, of or pertaining to the Vertebrata.

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Vertebrata

Bot. Contracted at intervals, so as to resemble the

ized. Also, in a broader sense, equity, to *Chardeda*.
wertebrata. *Bol.* Contracted at intervals, so as to resemble the spine in animals. *Obs. or R.*wertebrate, *Z. Zoil.* One of the Vertebrate.
wertebrate, *Z. Zoil.* One of the Vertebrate.
wertebrate, *Z. Zoil.* One of the Vertebrate.
wertebrate, *T. Zoil.* One of the Vertebrate.
wertebrate.
<l

blace passes informing the point of sight, and perpendicu-plane passes ing through the point of sight, and perpendicu-vertical ness, n. See NESS. vertical ness, n. See NESS. vertical ness, n. See NESS. vertical content of the problem of t

arlier tasking of the spin of the

lar to the ground plane and to the picture. - vertical sash, a sash sliding up and down. Cf. FRENCH SASH. - v. slur, *Music*, the arpeggio sign; - loosely so called. - v. structure, *Music*, composition in which the successive chords are viewed vertically as to their harmonic structure. It is distinguished from *Invizontal structure*, in which the voice parts are viewed as to their melodic progression. year's are viewed as to their melodic progression. **ver'ti-cal** (vur'tǐ-kǎl), n. A vertical line, plane, or circle **ver'ti-cal'i-ty** (-kǎl/ï-tǐ), n. Quality or state of being ver tical or circle.

vertical. verticallus, dim. of vertez whirl: cf. r. verticulte. See vertrex.] 1. Bot. A circle of foliar organs, flowers, or inflorescences about the same point on the axis; a whorl. 2. Zoöl. A circle or whorl of hairs, spines, or other parts. Rare. Verticall.last'her ('as'těr) a Variabel a Vertical



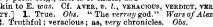
parts. Rare. Ver'ti-cil-las'ter (-ăs'têr), a. Verticils.1. a Verticiliste Leaves [NL. ; L. verticillus a whir] of Woodruff. (4) b Verticiliste + 2d -aster.] Bot. An in- Flowers of Black Horehound. florescence consisting of a pair of much condensed, nearly sessile cymes, disposed around the axis like a true verticil. It is found in many mints (Menthaceæ). Ver'ti-cil-las'trate (-ăs'trât), a. Bot. Arranged or disposed in verticilisters.

ticillaster

ver'ti-cil. las'trate (-äs'trät), a. Bol. Arranged or disposed in verticillasters.
ver-tic'il-late (vër-tis't-lät; 277), a. [See VERTICH.] Bol. & Zool. Disposed in verticils; arranged in a transverse whorl or whorls like the spokes of a wheel; as, perticillate shell. — ver-tic'il-late-ly, adv. — ver-tic'il-lation (-läshiùn), n.
ver-tic'il-la'tion (-läshiùn), n.
ver-tic'il-la'tion (-läshiùn), n.
ver-tic'il-la'ton (-läshiùn), n.
ver-tic'il-la'ton (-läshiùn), n.
ver-tic'il-la'ton (-läshiùn), n.
ver-tic'il-la'ton (-ver-tic'il-late-ly, adv. — ver-tic'il-late-ly, adv. — ver-tic'il-late-ly, adv. — ver-tic'il-la'ton (-ver-tig'inous, shirl of fortune. De Quincey.
Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy.
They fthe angels] grew vertiginous, and fell. Jer. Taylor.
Causing, or tending to cause, dizziness. ..
ver-tig'i nous-ly, adv. — ver-tig'i nous-ness, n.
vertig'i nous-ly, adv. — ver-tig i nous-ness, n.
vertig'i nous-ly, adv. — ver-tig i nous-ness, n.
vertig a hard bill by some, as tad., ver-tig'i nous-ness (-ver-tig'i nous-ly, adv. — ver-tig i nous-ly, adv. — ver-tig i nous-ness, n.
vertig a nous-ly, adv. — ver-tig i nous-ness, n.
vertig a nous-ly, adv. — ver-tig i nous-ness, n.
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vertig a nous-ly, adv. — vertig i nous-ness, n.
vertig a nous-ly, adv. — vertig i nous-ness, n.
vertig a nous-ly, adv. — vertig i nous-ness, n.
vertig

often precedes attacks of epilepsy or cerebral hemorrhage. 2. Veter. = GID 3. [cap.] Zoöl. A genus of small land snails whose shell resembles that of the genus Pupa. It is usually included in the family Pupide. Ver-tum'nus (ver-tüm'nüs) or Vor-tum'nus (ver), n. [L., fr. vertere to turn.] Rom. Retig. A god (probably of Etruscan origin) of change, variously interpreted as god of the changing season, of developing vegetation, of trade, as the god capable of self-transformation, etc.

the changing season, of developing vegetation, of trade, as the god capable of self-transformation, etc. **Veru-la'mi-an** (věr'čo-lä'mī-žn), a. 1. Of or pertaining to Verulamium, an ancient town near the present St. Albans, England; hence, of or pertaining to St. Albans. 2. Of or pert. to Francis Bacon (1561-1626), Baron Verulam. **ver'u-monta'num** (věr'čo-nör-tä'nžm), n. Also VCTI **montanum**. [NL.; veru a spit + montanum, neut. a., mountainous.] Anat. An elevation in the floor of the pro-static portion of the urethra where the seminal ducts enter. Ver'vain (vîr'văn), n. [ME. vervegne, F. verveine, fr. L. ver-bena, pl. verbenae sacred boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a class of plants; cf. verbenae sacred boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a class of plants; cf. verbenae sacred boughs of navel, esp. any species with small spi-cate flowers, as F. officinali's, the com-mon vervain of Europe, or V. hastata, the common American vervain, etc. Vervein humming bird. A very exacult izmaviene burght of break bought of the pro-



fused with L. ver spring.] Of (velle.] A ring, usually one of or pert, to the spring. Obs. vertum nais (-ndl2), n.pl. [L Vertumnais, n.pl. [L Vertumnais, vertus, vertus, vertvel, or securing the latter to its vertuons, vertus, vertus, the foot; - snd of a hawk ou verty, a. Prudent. Cf. Avergry.] verty, a T VIETTOIS. [08.] [the foot; - said of a hawk or verty: a. Prudent Cf. AvtErry.] falcon. [See verty: a. Prudent Cf. AvtErry.] falcon. [See verty: a. Prudent Cf. AvtErry.] falcon. Vervalia'me-an (věr'döla'me-an). Var. of V ERULAMIAN. vervalnage. = WILD SAGE a. Any of several plants of the vervecine. a. Also vervecen. JE: (Rabeliais) vervecine. L. ver-vervans of a wether.] Of, per-vervine. A viervolic. L. ver-vervine. + viervan. L. ver-vervine. + viervan. L. ver-vervine. + viervan. sheep or a sheepskin. Obs. vervel (vúr'vel), n. [F. ver-vervine. + viervan.] + far.Forts.

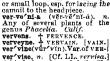
ale, senāte, cāre, am, āccount, arm, ask, sofā ; ēve, švent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr ; īce, Ill ; öld, öbey, ôrb, ödd, söft, cönnect ; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circas, menu ; Foreign Word, + Obsolete Variant of, + combined with, = eo vala





the common American vervain, etc. vervain humming bird. A very small Jamaican humming bird (Mellisuga minima). verve(vfurv),n. [F.] Vivacity of imag-ination, esp. such as animates a poet, artist, or musician, in composing or performing; enthusiasm; spirit. vervet (vfurvět), n. [F. vervet, fr. vert green + grivet (from its gray-green color; cf. F. gris gray, vert green), an earlier name for an African monkey; - because it has more green than







Actual; veritable; real. Archaic. "Real and very

Actuar, vertaano, tom find the very son Esau or not. Gen. xxvii. 21. Washot in yord the verier wag of the two? Shak. As very a Sir Oracle . . . as ever 1 saw. Mary Johnston.
 Absolute; utter. "For very spite." Millon. Turned into very beasts. Davies.
 Peculiar; especial. "His very tree." Hawthorne. The very casence of truth is plainness and brightness. Millon.
 Identical: same.

The repy essence of truth is planness and originatess. International is same. 1. Identical is same. That is the very thing that I was saying. Shelley, 7. Used intensively in a sense corresponding to even, even the. Piers Plowman. The repy rats instinctively have quitit. Shak. Love's very pain is sweet. Shelley, Yea even very they that suance thenselves authours of 1 yke counsell. Robinson (More's Ulopia). The a bigh deres : to no small extent;

The event of they that balance the interverse and other of typing. Roomsell, Roomsen (More's Otoping). Yer'y (Yer') (Yer') (Network), a very great mountain ; a very bright sun; a very cold day; very rapidly; very much hurt. 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 supported by some author-ity. "He had been very exposed to weather." Southey. Very reverend. See REVEREND. 1.

adverbs, but not verbs directly or past participles used predicatively, although such locutions as "I am very pleased" are common, and are supported by some authority. "He had been very exposed to weather." Southey, very reverend. See REVEREND.1.
Very's, so. Very', might signals (vörTz; vörT). [After Lieut Samuel W. Very, who invented it in 1871.] Naut. A system of signaling in which balls of red and green fire are first form a pistol, the arrangement in groups denoting numbers having a code significance.
Vesi'Ca (vēsi'ků), n.; pl. c.E. (sē). [L.] Bladder.
[vesi'Ca (vēsi'ků), a. [L. vesica bladder]. *Gocl. Arl.* An arreole of pointed oval shape, typically of two arcs of circles and surrounding a sacred personage. See cloav, Illust.
vesi'(ca (vēsi'ků), a. [L. vesica bladder]. Of or pertaining to a bladder, esp., Anat., the urinary bladder.
vesi'(ca (vési'ků), a. [L. vesica bladder]. Vesica bladder.] Viela end adjacent parts. They are distinguished as superior, middle, and inferior. The superior represents a part of the hypogastric artery of the fetus. – v. triangle or trigone, Anat., the trigone of the bladder.
vesi'cant (-kän'), a. a. [L. vesica bladder]. Of or pertised circle (-kät/sin), a. c. m. [L. vesical bladder].
vesi'cante (-kän'), v. t.; vesi'ccar'En (-kät'čd); ves'r-car'. Twa (-kät'fing). [See vesucars.] Med. To raise little bladders or blisters upon; to blister.
ves'cca'tory (vés'i-ka'c5-ri, formerly, and slitby, some, vésik'a't5-ri), a. [Ci. F. vésication;] Med. Process of vesicating, as for counterirritation; a blister.
ves'cca'tory, n.; Pl. -RIS (-riz). Med. A blistering application or plaster; a vesicant; an eyispastic.
ves'cca'tory, n.; Pl. -RIS (-riz). Med. A blistering application or plaster; a vesicant; an eyispastic.
ves'cca'tory, n.; Pl. -RIS (-riz). Med. A blistering application or plaster; a vesicant; an eyispastic.
ves'cca'tory, n.; Pl. -RIS (-riz). Med. A blistering appli

2. Having the form or structure of a vesicle.
3. Containing, composed of, or characterized by, vesicles or vesicleile structures; covered with vesicles; vesiculate; as vesicular lava; a resicular leaf.

or vesiclelike structures; covered with vesicles; vesicu-late; as, vesicular lawa; a resicular leaf. vesicular column. Anut. = COLUMN OF CLARKE. - v. emphy-sema, Meu, emphysema of the lungs, in which the air vesi-cles distend and their walls rupture. -v. gland, Bot, a subepidermal gland containing essential oil, as those of orange peel, myrtle leaves, etc. -v. mole, Veler., a disease of the mucous membrane of the uterus of animals, the villi becoming hypertrophied, degenerate, and causing forma-tion of cysts containing fluid. -v. marmar, Med., the sound, and ble on auscultation of the chest, made by the air enter-ing and leaving the air vesicles of the lungs in respiration. Vesicu-laftia (-lafti-a, 155), n. [NL. See vessce]. Zoôl. A genus of marine ctenostomatous Polyzoa having delicate tubular cells clustered on slender flexible stems. Vesicu-late (-laft), v. l.; -LAT'ED (-laft/éd); -LAT'ING (-laft/-Ing). To form vesicles in, as lava. Vesicu-late, v. i. To become vesicular. Vesicu-late, v. i. Jo become vesicular. Vesicu-late, v. i. Combining form for vesicels. In fammation of a vesicle. Vesicu-late (-laft)-5, n. [NL.; vesicula + -itis.] In fammation of a vesicle.

vesiculus ves/cuus. $\gamma es/per$ (vēs/pēr), n. [L., the evening, the evening star, the west; akin to Gr. $\epsilon\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\sigmas$, $\epsilon\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\sigmaa$, and perh. to E. west: cf. OF. vespre evening. Cf. HESPERIAN, VESPERS.] The avenue

1. The evening.

 a. The evening.
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 Using the evening.

 i. The evening.
 Winder and the evening.
 Winder and the evening.

 verye.
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 Versed core off

22.19
2. [cap.] The evening star; Hesper; Venus, as evening star. (3. A vesper prayer, hym, or service; a vesper bell. In vesper low or joyous orison. Skelley. Ves/per(věs/pēr), a. Of or pertaining to the evening or the service of vespers; as, a vesper hymn; vesper bells. Ves/peral (-āl), a. Vesper; evening. Rare. Ves/peral (-āl), a. Vesper; evening. Rare. Ves/peral (-āl), a. D' [OF. vespres, F. vépres, LL. ves-perae, fr. L. vespera evening. See VESPER, n.] Eccl. a 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 dily re-cited by the clergy, and on Sundays and holy days, now in the late alternoon or evening, is chanted publicly. It con-sists chiefly of the palms, the hymn for the day, which varies according to season and solemnity, the Magnificat, and the collect for the day. In the Eastern Church vespers con-sist chiefly of the palms, the hymn for the day, which varies according to season and solemnity. The mergers con-sist chiefly of the palms, the hymn for the carve, which varies according to season and solemnity. The mergers con-sist chiefly of the palms, the hymn for the sevening prayer, or evensong, of the churches of the Anglican Communion, compiled from the ancient offices of vespers and compline, is some ther churches, a service, largely musical, on Sunday atternoon. Ves/pertill'0 (vés/pěrtil'/10, n. pl. [NL] Zoöl. A they typical genus of Vespertilionidæ, formerly comprehensive, but now restricted to a single bicolored species (V. muri-nus) of Europe, or slightly extended to include the serotine and the American brown bats (*Eptesicus*). Ves/pertill'10-0'1dæ (-on'1-dē), n. pl. [NL] Zoöl. A divi-sion of 'ats, variously limited, but nearly equivalent to the family vespertill'10-0'1dæ (-on'1-dē), n. pl. [NL] Zoöl. A divi-sion of the interfemoral membrane. The typical sub-family is Ves/pertil'10-0'1'æ (-on'1-dē), -uys/pertil'1

family is Vesyper-till'.onl'ne (-5.nl'nē). - vesyper-tile (-i'onine (-i'l')-5.nl', = nl'), a. [L. respertinus. See vesyer.]
 l. Of or pert. to, or happening or being in, the evening.
 Bot. Biossoning in the evening.
 Zoöl. Active or flying in early evening; crepuscular.
 Astrol. Pert. to a heavenly body that sets during or just after the evening twilight.
 ves'pi-ary (vés'pi-ā-ri), n.; pl. -ntes (-riz). [L. vespa a wasp; after E. apiary.] A nest of any of the social wasps, or the colony of wasps inhabiting it.
 Ves'pi-dæ (vés'pi-de), n. pl. [NL.; L. respa wasp + -idæ.]
 Zoöl. An extensive and widely distributed family of wasps, containing most of the social wasps (including the hornets) which live in colony is destroyed by the cold esason. Their nests generally consist of, or contain, one or more coms of paperlike material, usually horizontally placed, so that the cells are vertical, with the open end down. Ves pa, containing the vellow jackets and hornets (see HonNET), and Polistes (which see) are the most important genera. - ves'pi (vés's), n. [OF vessel, vaissel, F. vaisseau, fr. L. vascellum, dim. of vasculum, dim. of vas vessel. Cf. Ascular, vase.] 1. A hollow or concave utensil for holding anything; a hollow receptacle of any kind, as a hogsleed, barrel firkin, bottle, kettle, cup, boul, etc. Chaucer.
 Hence: A person regarded as receiving or containing is stored for use; as, vessel; or in whom something is conceived as poured, or in whom something is conceived as poured, or in whom something is the arteries, veins, specif, one larger than a common rowboat; as, a war vessel; a passenger vessel.
 Anst et zoöl. A tube or canal in which blood, lymph, or other fluid is contained and conveyed or circulated, as the arteries, veins, jurghating, and conveyed or dirculard, as the arteries, veins i, runybin) J 19 fr. L vessica bidder, bister i end walls, and are usually marked with dota, pits, ri

chief of Charles II. Oos of Hist. D A walk could, of sleeveless body garment worn under the coat. Collog.
résacule.] A vesiele.
Of or pertaining to evening or the evening tar.
Frais, a. [Donoula + [form], the pertaining to evening exercises of disputations (among the form), a. [reservita + form].
Shaped like a vesicle: bladdery.
vespor mose. A white-footed vesper mose. A white-footed vesper mose. A white-footed vesper and cavernous: - said of a respiratory sound.
vesiculated and cavernous: - said vesper mose. A white-footed vesper and cavernous: - said vesper mose. A white-footed vesper and cavernous: - said vesper mose. A white-footed vesper and cavernous: - said of a respiratory sound.
vesiculated and cavernous: - said vesper mose. A white-footed vesper and cavernous: - said of a respiratory sound.
vesiculated and cavernous: - said vesper mose. A clobe (vesper H'nal (vésper H'nal), n; pl. 1-058 (-32), [L]. [Rom. Antig, One who carried out corpues of the vesper holes. Diplonter, m. [Cf. OF vesper vesper holes. Scot.
vesiculate. [Vesiculate...]
vesiculate. [See VESPID.e.]
vesper hin. - [Gf. OF. wiscor one who looks at.] Examiner: surveyor. Obs. Scot.
vesper hin. = CRASS FINCH a. -oid.] Zoid. [Diplonter.]
vesper hind. = ORASS FINCH a. -oid.] Zoid. Like or pert. to, the vesper hind. [Cf. OF] wasper (specif., the Vespoide.)
vesper hind. = ORASS FINCH a. -oid.] Zoid. Like or pert. to, the vesper hind. = ORASS FINCH a. -oid.] Zoid. Like or pert. to, the vesper hind. = Vesper. (a Cl. Qaverno.)

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See VESTA.] 1. Of or pertaining to Vesta. 2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a vestal virgin or a num. Vestalia. a. [L. Vestalis (sc. virgo): cf. F. restale. See VESTAL, a.] 1. Rom. Relig. A virgin consecrated to Ves-ta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar. See VESTA, 1. During the historical period, there were six, con-ceived as one sacral person, represented by one called the virgo Vestalis maxima. They prepared from the first fruits of the harvest in May the sacrificial meal for the Luper-calia, Vestalia, and Ides of September. The vestals were subjected to rigid discipline, including bodily chastise-ment for faults, and, in case of loss of clastity, burial alive. 2. A virgin ; a woman pure and chaste; also, a num. Vest'ed (véstéd), pref. & p. p. of VEST. Hence: a. 1. Clothed; robed; esp., wearing vestments or some cere-monial costume. "The vested priest." Millon. 2. Law. That has become a complete and consummated right; it has has then effect as an immediate fixed right to present or future enjoyment; as, vested interests, vested rights, a vested legacy, etc.

Indiv, other of durine enfort as an infinited neer like (Fight to present or future enformer; as, vested interests, vested rights, a vested legacy, etc.
vested remainder, Law, an estate settled to remain to a determined person after the particular estate is spent, importing a present title in the remainderman to the remainder. - v. school, in Ireland, a national school which has been built by the aid of grants from the board of Commissioners of National Education and is secured for educational purposes by leases to the commissioners themselves, or to the commissioners and the trustees.
Ves't1.a-ry (v&'t1.a-r1), a. Pert. to clothes, or vestments.
Ves't1.a-ry (v&'t1.a'r1), a. Of or pert. to a vestibule, in any sense; resembling, or of the nature of, a vestibule.
Ves't1.bule (v&'t1.a'r1), n. [L. vestibulum, of uncertain origin; cf. F. vestibule.] 1. A passage, hall, or chamber between the outer door and the interior of a building; a proch, or entrance into a house; a lobby; hall; narther.
Specif., the inclosed entrance to a passenger car, fitted 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 (vestibule cars), when joined, form a vestibule train, in which there is free and protected passage from one end to the other.
Anat. & Zool. Any of various cavities or fossæ; esp., one serving as, or resembling, an entrance to some other cavity or space; as: a The central cavity of the bony labyrinth of the ear; also, the parts of the membranous labyrinth (the urriculus and sacculus) contained in it. See Jate A. J. D'mespace between the labia minora containing the orifice of the urethra. **c** The part of the left ventricle

The oriflot of the urethra. **C** The part of the left ventricle **Ves** ppi'de-a (vispipi'di-d), n. vester the structure of NLJ 2601. A quiperfamily the Diplopira together with vester the Diplopira together with the Diplopira together with the Pomphide, Mutillids, and other families. **vessels**, vessall. + vESSEL vess'sel, n. t. To put into a ressche. + vercu. vess'sel. vess'elled (vés'éld), a. Provided with vessels. **vess'el-fai**.n. See -PTL. **vess'el-fai**.ed. (vess'faile, A). **vestib**.n. Avestihule. Obs. **vestib**.n. Avestihule. And. A **vestib**.n. Company. Can., Brit. **vestib**.n. Avestihule. Obs. **vestib**.n. Avestihule. Obs. **vestib**.n. Avesthole. Avestihule. **vestib**.n. Avesthole. (a). a. anat.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guma. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vo cabulary.

LL. vestitura, fr. L. vestire to clothe, dress. See VEST, v. t.; cf. VESTITURE.] 1. That with which one is clothed; a gar-ment or garments; a robe; dress; apparel; vestment. Approach, and kiss her sacred vesture's hem. Milton.

Approach, and kiss her suparts; vestiment: Approach, and kiss her superior vestiment. Millon.
2. That which invests or covers; a covering; an envelope.
3. O. Eng. Law. a The corn, grass, underwood, stubble, or other growth, except trees, with which land was covered; as, the vesture of an acce. b Investiture; seizin.
Ves'ture (vés'tůr), v. l.; ves'runen (-tůrd); ves'runenna (-tůring). To cover with vesture; to clothe; envelop; --usualy in p. p.
Vesu'vl-an (vé-sū'vi-ăn), a. [Cf. F. Vésuvien, It. Vesuviano.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Vesuvius, the volcano near Naples.
Vesu'uine.] 1. Min.

Vesuvianite. 2. [See VESUVIAN, a.] A kind of match or fusee for light-

Vesnvianite.
2. [See VESOVIAN, a.] A kind of match or fusee for lighting claras, etc.
vesu'vi-an-ife (-it), n. [See VESOVIAN, n., VESOVIAN, n.] *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 maguesium, and is common at Vesovius. Also called *idocrase*. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3:25-3:45.
vetch (Věch), n. [Also jitch, ME. *ficche*, *fache*, for *veche*; fr. OF. *veche*, var. of *vece*, F. *vesce*, fr. L. *vicia.*] a Any fabacous plant of the genus Vicia, some species of which are valuable for fodder. The common vetch is V. *sulva*; the American vetch is V. *anericana*. See VICIA. D Any of numerous other fabaceous plants of different genera, as the chickling vetch, horse vetch, kidney vetch, etc.
vetor/ling (-Ung), a. [*velch*+1st -*ling*.] Any small fabaceous plant of the genus *Lathyrus*, esp. L. *pratensis*, old ; akin to Gr. *éro*, year, SKr. *vatsura*. See wEFFER.]
l. Grown old in experience; long exercised or practiced in anything, esp. in military life : as, a *veleran* officer. Flattery of *relevan* diplomatists and courtiers. *Macaulay*.
vet'or-an, n. [Cf. F. *velevan*. See vETERAN, a.] 1. One long exercised in any service or art, esp. in war; one who has had much experience in service or who has seen specific service; as Napoleon's *veternas*. The term has been resting provisions of statutes, military oniers, elimet far full the service or solider in the Widerness statutes, and the Widerness turned boy recruits into *veterans* in buttles, of several and popular meaning, however, is one who has seen service, as disting elimits of several war; of a specified war, etc.; a campaign like that of the Widerness turned boy recruits into *veterans* in week.
2. *Forestry*. Any tree over two feet in dianeter, measured breast-high.

Forestry. Any tree over two feet in diameter, measured breast-high.
 Vet'er-i-ma'ri-an (-Y-mā'ri-ăn; 115), n. [L. veterinarius. See VETERINARY.] One skilled in, or treating, diseases and injuries of domestic animals; a veterinary surgeon.
 Vet'er-i-ma-ry (vet'êr-i-mā-ri),a. [L. veterinary surgeon.
 Vet'er-i-ma-ry, n.; pl. anis (-ri, reterinarius, prob. orig., of or pert. to yeavings: cf. F. rétérinaire. See VETERAN, WETHER.] Of or pert. t. the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals us oxen, horses, sheep, etc.
 Vet'er-i-ma-ry, n.; pl. aniss (-riz). A veterinarian.
 Vet'1-ver (-vêr), n. [Tamil vetli-rer.] An East Indian grass (-dutopogon squarrosus); also, its fragrant roots, much used for making mats and screens, and yielding an essential oil (vetiver oth). Se out, Tuble I. Called also kuskos.
 Vet'o (vét'o), n.; pl. -rose (-töz), [L. veto I forbid.] 1. An authoritative prohibition or negative; interdiction.
 This contemptuous reto of her husband's on any intimacy with her family
 Se pecif.; A right or power (often called the veto power)

This contemptuous reto of her husband's on any intimery with her family *G*. Elioi. **2.** Specif.: A right or power (often called the veto power) possessed by one department or branch of a government to forbid or prohibit finally or provisionally the carrying out of projects attempted by another 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 tribune of the plebs in ancient Rome; a qualified, or limited, veto, when conclusive except ragainst the vote of an ex-traordinary majority of the legislature on a reconsidera-tion, as in case of the President of the United States; a sup- **pensive veto**, when the law is merely suspended until recon-sidered by the legislature and becomes a law if repassed by an ordinary majority. (Also see rooker vero) The veto power of the President of the United States arises from the provision of the Constitution (Art. 1, sec. 7, cl. 2 & 3), which, however, does not use the word *relo*, and ex-tends to all bills and to every order, resolution, or vote to when the concurrence of both branches of legislature may be necessary. The veto power of the British crown is one TURE.] Obs. or *R. Eccl.* a One jortoberome, a vetron [Collog]

Yes/tiry-man (-mān), m. [Df. westure, vesture, v

of the residuary powers of the crown, but has not been exercised since 1708, and is now practically nominal. The power of one branch of a legislature to withhold its assent to any part or parts of a bill or measure initiated in the other branch and to assent to any other parts is often called the veto in detail or power of veto in detail; thus, to deprive a branch of the legislature of the power to amend noney bills is to deprive if 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, *Chicity U. S.*, a document or message (often called veto message) communicating the reasons of the executive for not officially approving a proposed law. Veto (N et 0), v. i, vet rose (tod); vet roo.ns. To prohibit; negative; also, to refuse assent to, as a legislative bill, so as to prevent its enactment or cause its reconsideration. Veto, M. et Mme. (mé syft, or m'.syft, a ma'dam' vatb'). [F.] Louis XVI, and his queen, Marie Antoinette; -so called opprobriously by the French Revolutionists. The 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 Carmagnole." Veto is (veto is produced to the solves of the veto power, sen, for the objet sourced in the veto

Assembly. The name occurs in the celebrated song "La Carnagrole." Ve'to-Ism (vě'tō-Iz'm), n. Use or advocacy of the veto power, esp. for the chief executive... Ve'to-Ist, n. VeX (věks), v. t.; VEXED (věkst) or, Chiefly Rare or Poetie, veXT; VEX'ING. [L. vezare, veratum, to vex. orig., to shnke; perh. for guegos and akin to E. quake: cf. vezer.] 1. To slake or toss about; to disquiet; disturb; agitate. White curl the waves, and the rezed ocean roars. Pope. 2. By extension, to agitate; discurs; dispute; moot; --chiefly in such phrases as, a vezed question, point, etc. 3. To annoy or anger, as by petty provecations; to irri-tate; plague; as, vezed by ridicule; by extension, to trou-ble grievously; to harass; afflict. Ten thousand tormetts vez my heart. Prior. Syn. -, See MARAS.

Ten thousand women as Syn. - See HARASS. Syn. - See HARASS. V(\mathbf{x}, r, i . To be irritated; to fret; worry. Obs. or \mathbf{R} . (\mathbf{x}, r, i . To be irritated; to fret; worry. Obs. or \mathbf{R} . (\mathbf{x}, r, i . To be irritated; to fret; worry. Obs. or \mathbf{R} .

V(X, r. i. To be irritated; to irev; woiry.
VeX-a'.lon (včk-sā'shān), n. [L. rezatio : cf. F. rezation.]
I. A vexing; state of being vexed; trouble; irritation. Passions too violent... afford us nothing but rezation and Sir W. Temple.

A testing ; state of being versed; trouble; ifritation. Pasions too violent ... afford us nothing hit reaction and Bit W. Temple.
 Specif., act of harassing, or vexing, by process of law.
 Weariness; fatigue. Obs.
 A cause of trouble or disquiet; affliction. Your children were veration to your youth. Shak.
 Syn. - VEXATION, CHAGER, MORTIFICATION. VEXATION implies displeasure and irritation : CHAGERN connotes acute annoyance, coupled with a sense of dissatisfaction or dis- appcintment; MORTIFICATION offen adds to chagrin the im- plication of spirit" (Eccl. 14): "In disappointments, where the ... expectations (have been jsauguine ... sor- row may degenerate into veration and chagram" (Co- gam): "I hid myself a fortnight in the country, that my chagrin, "If ere was ... some reason for your previous van- iv, as well as your present morification" (Sterenson); cf. "He did not wish, as it seemed, to morify me by an abso- the did not wish, as it seemed, to morify an abso- the did not wish, as it seemed, to morify an abso- the reations, and verations wars." South.
 Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet ; disturbed. He leads a vcarious wars." South.
 Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet ; disturbed. He leads averations wars." North- Heads weations the ... Souther seemed.

He leads a veration's life. Sir K. Dipby. vexations suit. Lare, a suit instituted maliciously and with-out probable cause. — Vez.a'ticus-1y, adv. — Vez.a'tious-ness, n. Vez'll-lar (\ckr/si-ldr) a. [Cf. F. verillaire, L. verilla-Vez'll-lar (\ckr/si-ldr) a. [Cf. F. verillaire, L. verillar vez'll-lar (verillar bar) a. [Cf. F. verillar bar) a. [Cf. F. verillar vez'll-lar verillar bar) a. [Cf. F. veri

pertaining to an ensign or standard.
Bot. Pertaining to or designating the vexillum.
vexillary zestivation or estivation, Bot., a mode of zestivation in which one large upper petal folds over, and covers, the other smaller petals, as in most paphilon zerous plants.
vexillare: [A standard bener. Tennyson.
vexillare: [A standard bener. Tennyson.
vexill-lat(int), a. Having a vexillum or vexilla.
vexill-lat(int), a. Having a vexillarius: cf. F. realization (-lat/shift), n. [L. vexillarius: cf. F. realization (-lat/shift), n. [L. vexillarius: cf. F. realization (-lat/shift), n. [L. vexillarius.
vex'll-lat(int) (-lat/shift), n. [L. vexillarius.
vex'll-lat(int), a. Having a vexillation.] Rom. Antiq. A company of troops under one vexillum.
vex'll-lat(int), com. Antiq. A flag or standard. b A company of troops serving under one standard, esp. a company of troops serving under one standard, esp. a company of privileged veterans connected with a legton.
Eccl. a A processional benner alre, a start attached to a crozier or pastoral staff immediately lelow the crook head. Rare. b A processional cross. Rare.
Bot. The large upper posterior petal in a parilionaceous flower : - in horticulture called also bamer or standard.
4. The web or vane of a feather. See FEATHER, n., 1.
vla (viá; 277). prep. [L., ablative of via way. See wAX.]
By the way of ; as, to send via Queenstown to London.
wl'a, n.; pt vize(-6). [L. See wax.] 1. A way. Specif.; a Koman Laux. The servitude constituted by the right to pass on foot; and actus, or the right to drive beats or vehicles across. B Anat. & Med. A passage; a vessel;

to pass on root; and actas, or the right to drive beasts or vehicles across. b Arad. & Med. A passage; a vessel; | vesturra (viktoo'fi), n.; pl. | LLUM.] Bot. A vessilium. -rtrue (viktoo'fi), n.; pl. | LLUM.] Bot. A vessilium. -rtrue (viktoo'fi), n.; pl. | LLUM.] Bot. A vessilium. -rtrue (viktoo'fi), n.; pl. | LLUM.] Bot. A vessilium. -rtrue (viktoo'fi), n.; pl. | LLUM.] Bot. A vessilium. -rtrue (viktoo'fi), n.; pl. | LLUM.] Bot. A vessilium. -rtrue (viktoo'fi), n.; pl. | LLUM.] Bot. A vessilium. -rtrue (viktoo'fi), n.; pl. | LLUM.] Bot. A vessilium. -rtrue (viktoo'fi), n.; pl. | LLUM.] Bot. A vessilium. -rtrue (viktoo'fi), n.; pl. | LLUM.] Bot. A vessilium. -rtrue (viktoo'fi), n.; pl. | LLUM.] Bot. A vessilium. -vesting is a vessiling in (viktoo'fi), vesting is a vessiling is a vessiling is a vessiling at a vessiling

ale, senate, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sofa ; eve, event, end, recent, maker ; ice, Ill ; old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect ; use, unite, urn, up, circus, menti ; || Foreigr Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

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and executing the orders of, certain Roman magistrates. **2.** Rom. Anliq. A servant or messenger attendant upon, and executing the orders of, certain Roman magistrates. **vibrac'u-lum** (vi-bräk/d-lum), n.; pl.
vibrac'u-lum (vi-bräk/d-lum), n.; pl.
vibractain polyzoans are furnished, regarded as specially modified zooids, of nearly the same nature as avicularia. See Polyzoa, 1. - vibrac'u-lar (-lár), a. **vibran-cy** (vibrăn-si), n. State of being vibrant; resonance.

POLYZOA, I. - VI-bTaC/U-IAT (-lar), a.
Vi'Drancy (vi'brăn-si), n. State of being vibrant; resonance.
Vi'Drant (vi'brănt), a. [L. vibrans, p. pr.; cf. F. vibrant. See vIRATE.] Vibrating; thrilling; trenulously agitated; as, vi-brant feelings; esp., sounding as a result of vibration; hence, resonant; sounorous; resounding; as, a vibrant drum or voice.
vi'Drate(vi'brănt), r. :- RRATED (-brāt-čd); -RRATENG (-brāt-KB); [L. vibrantas, p. p. of vibrate, v. t. & v. i., to shake, brandish, vibrate ; akin to Skr. vip to tremble, Icel.
veiſa wave, vibrate. Cf. wAIVE.] 1. To v vr Vibraeula of swing or move to and fro; to brandish; as, to vibrate a sword. Obs. or R.
2. To mark or measure by oscillation, or moving or swinging to and fro; as, a pen-ulum vibrating seconds.
3. To set in vibration. See VIRATION, n., 2.
4. To be in a state of vibration. Ne ev VIRATION, n., 2.
3. Hence: a To thrill; throb; as, his heart vibrates to the call.
b To waver; finctuate; as, to vibrate between two opinions.

b Towaver; fluctuate; as, to vibrate between two opinions

b Towaver; fluctuate: as, to vibrate between two opinions.
4. To produce an oscillating or quivering effect of sound; as, a whisper vibrates on the ear. Pope.
Syn. - See FLUCTUATE.
VI'bratille (vi'bratil), a. [C. F. vibratile.] Adapted to, or used in, vibratory motion; vibratory; as, the vibratile organs of insects. - vibratil'ty (-til'1-ti), n.
Vibration (vi-brätshän), n. [L. vibratio: cf. F. vibration].
1. Act of vibrating, or state of being vibrated, or in vibratory notion; 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

body or medium in alternately opposite directions from the
served (ver a), nutrief (11, 1 way)parish of Bray, Berkshire, England, who is said to haveway (ver a), nutrief (11, 1 way)way (

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been twice a Roman Catholic and twice a Protestant, in four successive English reigns, between 1500 and 1560. His name is avoided to a Symonds, Alevy, or Peneleton, and some place him at a later period. The designation is a work of the sum of which reference to his claim to represent Christ as successful (Sens) Christ, R. C. Ch. the Propert, a thick be here of Goldamith's novel of this name. See Philasons. "Vicing QC (Vi & Gr-4), n. The benness." Chicking QC (Vi & Gr-4), n. The bennesses. The four of Goldamith's novel of this name. See Philasons. "Vicing QC (Vi & Gr-4), n. The bennesses." Chicking QC (Vi & Gr-4), n. The bennesses. The four of Goldamith's novel of the province are confirmed. He has jurisdiction over marringe licenses and institutions to benefice, etc. The chancellor of a bislop acta as his vica-general and in some diocesses beara this title.
R. C. Ch. The deputy of a bislop in the discharge of his jurisdiction over marringe licenses and institutions to benefice, etc. The chancellor of a vicar, vicardial provides of the provide are confirmed. He has jurisdiction out which we have the substrate of the prisocal order. "I carfield (Ath. 116), a. [Cl. F. vicardial, 11. Cl. Vicardiator, as, reteorid lices. The configuration of a vicar, vicardial provides of the provide of a configuration of a vicar, vicardial titles. See TITHE, n., 2.
Wicarfield (Ath, n. [L. vicardiator, of F. vicardial, The office, authority, or jurisdiction of a vicar, vicardial titles. See TITHE, n., 2.
Wicarfield (Ath, n. [L. vicardiator, so, reteored and period or suffered o

and expedites the papal bulls and briefs. There is no off-viera' tion less, a. See -LESS, viera' tion less, a. See -LESS, vierates, a. See -L

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); box; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Gona.

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

cial called chancellor in this department. — vice consul. See over the deau in his absence. — v. governor, a deputy governor. — v. King, one who actis in hep place of a king; a vicerory. — vice of vice president. — v. president [cf. F. vice-president of the benarity of the deau in his absence. — v. governor, a deputy governor. — v. King, one who actis in the place of a king; a vicerory. — vice define a set in mark below a president, acting as president in case of that officer's absence or disability. The vice President of the United States (who has no part in the executive function, but acts as president of the Benarity is detected at the same time and in the same way as the president of the series of the officer's absence or disability. The vice president of the United States (who has no part in the security of a sovereign. DA vice of vice, a - y cered. cf. F. vice-privation or in the place of one delegating his power. Milton. — vice go'ren-Gy (-rith-si), n. "tice go'rant.] Having or exercising delegatei power, acting by substitution, on the place of one delegating his power. Milton. — vice go'ren-Gy (-rith-si), n. "tice-nairy (visife'nik-ri; 277), a. [L. vicenarius, fr. vice-ni twenty each; ak in to viginititwenty.] A 0 for pertaining to twenty; to exercise the powers of another; a Hietonant; vicar. — the vice vice of vice or y vice or y the vice of twenty y consisting of twenty. B 10 do pertaining to twenty; consisting of twenty. B 10 do pertaining to twenty; to signification or y vice or y the vice of twenty y cars: size in the place of twenty y cars. B Happening once in twenty years: a vice nitid celebration. — the place of the soft of twenty years: size in the place of the soft of the soft



to enter, Goth. weißs town: cf. OF. vicinilé. Cf. DIOCESE, ECONOMY, PARISH, VICINAOE, WICK a village.] 1. Quality or state of being near, or not remote; nearness; propinquity; proximity as, towns in close vicinity. A vicinity of disposition and relative tempers. Jer. Taylor. 2. A region about, near, or adjacent; adjoining space or country: neighborhood; as, the vicinity of London. Syn. - Vicinage. See NEIGHBORHOOD. VI/clous (vish/is), a. [OF. vicious, F. vicieuz, fr. L. vi-tiosus, fr. vitium vice. See vice a fault.] 1. Addicted to vice, or immorality; corrupt in principles or conduct; de-praved; wicked; as, vicious men or conduct; a vicious act.

praved; wicked; as, vicious men or conduct; a vicious act. Vice Adm. Abbr. Vice Admiral. extra converse of the wife extra converse of the w

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 an vicious in my guess. Shak.
 Impure; foul; noxious; as, vicious sin, water, etc.
 Not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks; un-ruly; refractory; as, a vicious lorse.
 Spitchul; malignant; as, a vicious slander. Colloq. Syn. - Corrupt, faulty, wicked, depraved.
 vicious circle or sylogism. Logic, an argument in a circle. See CIRCLE, n., 9. -v. intromission. See INTROMISSION, 2. - Vicious-ly, adv. - V/cious-ness, n.
 vicis'si-tude (vi-sīs'ī-tūd), n. [L. vicissitudo akin to vi-cisism in turn, vicis change or succession from one thing to another; alternation; interchange; as, the vicis-situde of night and day. Obsoles. Mitton.
 Tregular change ; revolution; nutation. This man had, after many recosstuties of fortune, sunk at last into abject and hopeles poverty. Macadagy. Syn. - See CHANGE.
 Vicis'si-tu'(i-na-ry(.tū'dǐ-nā-rǐ), a. --vicis'si-tu'-di-nous(-nǎs), a.

dinous (niks), a. Vick/ers' gun (vik/ērz). Ordnance. One of a system of guns manufactured by the firm of Vickers' Sons, at Shef-field, England, now included in the Vickers-Maxim gans.

guns inantifactured by the firm of Vicker's Sons, at Shef-field, England, now included in the Vicker's Maxim guns. Vicker's-Maxim automatic machine gun in which the mech-anism is worked by the recoil, assisted by the pressure of gase from the muzzle, which expand in a gas chamber against a disk attached to the end of the barrel, thus moving the latter to the Vickers-Maxim Antomatic rear with increased recoil, and Machine Gun. Longitudi-nal Section of Muzzle of Barrel; the entire system. Vickers-Maxim gun. Ord-tiretion of gas pressure. Mater is a substantia for the latter to the section of Muzzle of Barrel; Vickers-Maxim gun. Ord-tiretion of gas pressure. Mater is sons of Shefield and Maxim of Birmingham and elsewhere, England. viceon'tel (vickon'tl-E), a. [Cf. OF. viscontal. See vis-couvr.] Of or pert. to the viscount or, later, the sheriff; viceontial. Farly Eng. Larc, certain royal farm rents

viconi'ii-ei (vi-kön'li-ei), a. [Cf. OF. visconial. See Visconat.] Of or pert to the visconi't, later, the sheriff; vicecomital.
vicontial rents, Farly Eng. Lave, certain royal farm rents paid by the visconit, later by the sheriff. -v. writs, Early Eng. Lave, writs triable in the county court.
vic'tim (vik't'Im), n. [L. victima, prob. akin to Goth. weihas holy, weihan to consecrate, G. weihen to consecrate, weihanchen Christmas: cf. F. victime.] 1. A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a creature immolated, or made an offering of.
a. Led like a victim, to my death I'll go. Dryden.
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, accident, or the like; as, avictim of a motion or jealous rag; a victim of a defaulter; a victim of the pestilence.
Hence, one who is duped, or cheated; a dupe; a gull; as, the wicitm of, a gambler, of a jest. Collog.
vic'tim.ize(-ip), v. t.; vic'rm-izen (-izd); vic'rim-izza' tion (-1-za'shin), n. [L. vicior, tr. vincere, victum, to vanquish; akin to AS. wig war, battle, wigend a warrior, wig to fight, OHC. wignar to fight, OHC. wignar to fight, OHC. wignar to fight, OHC. wignar to fight, OHC. wignar, battle, vanquish; jecht a fight. Cf. covvince, Evici, NVINCHEL, VANQUSH.]
The winner in a contest or in any struggle; esp., one who defeats an eneny in battle; a vanquisher; conqueror.
A destroyer. Rare & Poetic. Pope.
Victor, Obs. Scot.

1. The winner in a contest or in any struggle ; esp., one who defeats an enemy in battle; a vanquisher ; conqueror.
2. A destroyer. *Rare & Poetic*. *Pope*.
3. Victory. *Obs. Sect.*5. Syn. - Vicron, conqueror. A vicron is a winner in a test of skill or strength ; a coxqueron thas subdued or subjugated windever has opposed him ; as. '[He] marched a wichter in the verdant field "(*Pope*); "ever. . wic/or at the tilt and tournament." (*Pongyon*): "In all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us.' (*Rom. viii, Siriley)*. See coxqueror stained in kindred blood "(*Shriley)*. See coxqueror stained in kindred us.' (*Rom. viii, Siriley)*. See coxquer, vicronr.
7. The victoria (vict.vicr.i. (Victoria (vict.vicr.i.)). *Comp. victory*. See vicronx.]
2. [NL.] *Bot.* A remarkable genus of nymphæaceous plants. *V. regia*, the only species, is a native of feet in diameter, with a rim from 3 to sinches high; its immense rose-white flowers (12-18 inches across) open for several successive events is flowers. (12-18 inches across) open for several successive events.'' Victoria (vict.vicr.'', and the state operation of this genus-called also dictoria. A kind of low four-wheeled pleasure carriage, with a calash top, devents.'' victoria (vict.vicr.'').

low four-wheeled pleasure carriage, with a calash top, devices the vector of the veter of the vector of the vector dress fabric, generally violation the vector of the ve



Indueurs, etc. If is poisonous. - v. Ficture closs.
 pigeon, a crowned pigeon (Goura victoria). - v. regis. Bot. See Victorial, 2.
 Victoria, an (vik-törf-žn; 201), a. 1. Of or pert. to Victoria or Victorius; specif., of or pert. to the reign of Queen Victoria of England (1837-1901); as, the Victorian poets.
 2. Of or pertaining to Victoria, Australia, named for Queen Victoria (1851). - Victorian bird cherry, the Australian thymelizaceous shutb Pimeleu drupacea. - V. bottle tree, one of the kurrajongs (Sterculia diversifolia). - V. bower spinach, an Australian aizoaceous slimbing plant (Tetragonia implexicoma). - V. cabbage tree. = AusTRALIAN CAB-BACE TREE. - V. cheesewood, the shrub Pittosporum bicolor. - V. dogwood, a shrubby menthaceous plant (Prostanthera dasianthos). - W. Gottle, Arch., a style of building belonging 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 hyperborum undulatum. Its fragrant leaves yield an Pitosporum indulatum. Its fragrant leaves bile fowers and an aromatic root used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. - V. parsnip, the apiaceous plant Trachymene saverialis. - V. parsnip, the apiaceous plant Yrachymene Justanian ericaceous plant frachymene divaccinia. - V. parsnip, the apiaceous plant (Wittsteinia vacciniacea).

Victoria, esp. an author. Victoria, esp. an author. Victoria, esp. an author.

provide or store with food ; as, to victual an army, a ship. vicount, vicounte. + vis-cours. [conquered Obs.] victor rial (vikto?ir.41), a. Of victa. & m. [L. wictus.] (One) victor rial. A noncorrosive p. p. of rictimare to sacrifice.] victor metal. A noncorrosive p. p. of rictimare to sacrifice.] victor metal. A noncorrosive p. p. of rictimare to sacrifice.] victor metal. A noncorrosive p. p. of rictimare to sacrifice.] victor metal. A noncorrosive p. p. of rictimare to sacrifice.] victor metal. A noncorrosive p. p. of rictimare to sacrifice.] victor metal. A noncorrosive with victim-lace, as a swindler. victor. n. [L. wietor, wind]. victor. n. f. To cat as victor. R. [wietres. Area. victor. n. f. To cat as victor. Area. victor. n. f. To cat as victor. Area. victor. n. f. To cat as victor. victor. n. f. To cat as

ale, senate, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sofa ; eve, event, end, recent, maker ; ice, ill ; old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect ; use, unite, urn, up, circus, menu ; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = eousls

signed for two passengers, with a raised seat in front for the driver.
4. Astron. See ASTEROID, Table.
5. One of an American breed of medium-sized white hogs with a slightly dished face and very erect ears.
Ylstoria and Albert, Royal Order of, an order instituted by Queen Victoria (1862) in memory of the Prince Consort. The membership comprises the queen, and a limited number of ladles of the royal family, of other European royal families, and of prominent families of the nobility and gentry of England. - V. blue. See DYE. -V. Crape, a kind of cotton crape. -V. Oross, a bronze Maltese cross, awarded for remarkable valor to members of the British army or navy. The color of its ribbon is crimison for the family, and the close of the Bory War of 1899-1901 had been awarded about in 1857, at the close of the Crimean War. -V. Day. See HolLDAY. 3. -V. green. See DVE. -V. Lawn. = BISTOFS LAWN. -V. Hily, the plant Victoria (repid. -V. orange, V. yalow, an artificial orange or yellow dyestuff consisting of nitro derivatives of cresol and used for coloring butter, juquerys etc. It is poisonous. -V.
Pigeon, a crowned pigeon (Goura victoria). -v. regta. Bot. See Victoria. 2.
Victoria (Vicktörl-čn; 201), a. 1. Of or pert, to Victoria (Victoria).

A silver coin normally worth three fourths of a demartus, issued from about 268 to 211 B. c. — **vic-to'ri-ate** (-at), a. **vic'to'rine** (vik'tô-rên'), a. [Cf. F. Jictorine, fem. name.]
A woman's fur tippet with long ends.
[cap.] Eccl. A regular canon or Benedictine monk of an order whose chief house was the former Abbey of St. Victor in Paris.
A kind of neach

vict'ual (vIt''), v. i. Rare. a To eat; feed. b To supply or take in stores of provisions.
vict'ual-er,vict'ual-ler(vIt')-är; vIt'lär), n. [OF. vitaillier, or vitailleur.]
i. One who furnishes vict uals or provisions; specif., oue who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern keeper; innkeeper.
A vessel employed to carry provisions, susually for military or naval use; a provision ship.
One who deals in grain; a corn factor. Scol.
vict'ual-ling(vIt')-ling; vIt'ling), p. pr.d. vib.
No victual-ling, victualing, or victualing, bill, a list, given natural or intellectual persented to the matural or intellectual persented prospect.

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Syn. -- See ENULATE. vie. n: I. To stake ; wager. Obs. B. Jonson. 2. To do or produce in emulation or competition ; to bandy. Obs. or R. "To vie wisdom with his Parliament." Millon. Vie. n: A contest for superiority; competition ; tivalry; also, a challenge ; wager. Obs. or R. J. Fletcher. Viena bread, orig., a kind of light, crusty bread, usually in the form of rolls, made in Vienna, with well-seasoned Hungarian flour and plenty of yeast, baked quickly in a hot oven containing steam; by extension, bread made else-where in a similar way. -V. caustic, Vienna paste. -V. furniture. See EENT.woon, a. -V. green. = PARIS GREEN. -V. take, a crimson lake prepared from Brazilwood. - V. Huno, Vienna white. -V. opening. See lst cress, l. -V. paste, Pharm., a caustic application made up of equal parts of caustic potash and quicklime; - called also Vienna caussic. -V. roll, a roll of Vienna bread. -V. white, purified chalk, or calcium carbonate, used as a white pigment. Vienna, sing. & pl. An inhabitant of Vienna. cause piensed the gods, but the || wide(vēd).a. [F.1.Music.Onen.

natural or intellectual eye; scene; prospect. 'T is distance lends enchantment to the view.

b) Tortel of sight; extent of prospect. Popel Still out of reach but never out of rices. Popel Still out of reach but never out of rices. Popel Still out of reach but never out of rices. Popel Still out of reach but never out of rices. Compbell.
That which is seen or beliefd; sight presented to the natural or intellectual eye; scene; prospect. Compbell. So the pole of holding; conception; ophinoin; judgment; as, a fine view of Lake Gorge.
Mode of looking at anything; ese, manner of regarding any subject of thought; conception; ophinoin; judgment; as, to state one's views of a debated policy. That which is looked towards, or keyt in sight, as an object; as, he did it with a rice of scanging. More an ests himself about anything but upon some view or other which serves him for a reason.
Appearance; show; aspect. Obs.
Latte. An inspection by the jury of the place where a litigated transaction, as a crime or tort, occurred, or of premises or some object, as a corpse, involved in a litigation. In view of in regard to a jin consideration of. - or v, on exhibition; open to public inspect; explore. Sink.
To survey or examine mentally; to consider; as, to view (vü); n. 4. ; viewner (vü); viewins. I. To see; behold; esp., to look at with attention, or to examine; to examine; to examine with the eye; to inspect; explore. Sink.
To survey or examine mentally; to consider; as, to view the subject in all its aspects.
New (vü; n. 6. ; NUEWED (Vüd); NUEWING. I. To see; 'iew/OSS, fance, the who examines or inspects; an inspector; as: Law, a person appointed to inspect lighways, fences, or the like, and to report on the same. or twices a nore view or y diverses. A not perceivable by the eye; invisible; unseen. "Viewdess winds." Shak. — viewsfork, reserve.
Spectacular; pleasing to the eye or the imagination. A government intent on show ybardities and recey entries indon spectator.
Spectacular; pleasing to the eye or the imagination. A governme

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

VILAYET

watchfulness: as, "the five vatchful senses" (Millon);
"the alion that winheeded las, dissembling sleep, and
vatchful to betray" (Pryden); " be sober, be vigilant,
is with the some and versary the Development of the sober, be vigilant,
is whom he may devour "(1Pel, v. 8); "As inhough
dramams... some mystic hint accoust the vigilant," (Emersom); cf. "Melson's... perpetual and all-observing vigilant,"
"T am as one ensuite that and one of a familiar and humorous
word) suggests eager readiness; as, "not only vatchful to
the night, but dier in the drowsy atternoom" (H Pel, v. 8);
"Scott," [Herbert's] poenus are... vivil with alernoss
or eagy, aler? (Janutess or atterning and deciding as I ever was"
(Scott," [Herbert's] poenus er... vivil with alernoss
or eagy, aler? (Janutes, and along the through the some of a vigilant of the alight, but dier of a vigilant econmitte. U.S.
"If an as aler at thinking and deciding as I ever was"
(Scott," [Herbert's] poenus er... vivil with alernoss
or eagy, aler? (Vig'han'ts), n. [Sp. prop. vigilant.] A
"member of a vigilance committe. U.S."
"If an of a vigilance committe. U.S."
"If an of a vigilance committe. U.S."
"If many the voalved. V. sinewsis is the cover.
"As much of a vigilance committe. U.S."
"If not one of a vigilant of table of a vigilant, and the voalved.
"Insert and two-valved. V. sinewsis is the cover.
"If an the view of table on or just before the title of a vigilant, and the voalved."
"Insert end two-valved. V. sinewsis is the cover.
"Insert end view of a classe of gradual unto the surger
of a vigilant of a vigilant or just before the title, with a same of vigilant."
"Insert end two-valved. V. sinewsis is the cover.
"Insert end a vigilant or one just before the title, with of a classer, etc., of a manuscript
or all the weight, etc., as used in decoration."
"Insert end two valved."
"Insert end the as vignette in the drow of a classer etc. without and
the beginning or end of a classer, etc., of a manuscript
or bonking sa vignette in the drow withe serve

VILAYET

2. Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action; as, a plant grows with vigor. Syn. - See rower.
yig'or, vig'our, v. t. To invigorate. Obs. Feltham.
vig'or, vig'our, v. t. To invigorate. Obs. Feltham.
vig'or-ous (vig'or.vis, a. t. action of the strength.] A blasting explosive containing nitroglycerin and potassium chlorate.
I'd'gor-ovs (vig'or.vis, a. [ME. rugorous; cf. OF. rigoros, F. vigoureax, J. L. vigors strength.] A blasting explosive containing nitroglycerin and potassium chlorate.
I'd'gor-ovs (vig'or.vis, a. [ME. rugorous; cf. OF. rigoros, F. vigoureax, J. L. vigorosus; or active force; strong; lnsty; robust; as, a vigorous youth; a vigorous plant.
2. Exhibiting strength, either of body or nind; powerful; strong; forcible; energetic; as, vigorous protest.
Syn. - Strong, powerful, potent, forcible, effective, efficacious; zealous, velement, eager. - Vicorovs, ENEGETC, stresuors. Vioorots inplies fullness of active strength or force : ENERGETC connotes less reserve force than rigorous, and often suggests a somewhat bustling activity; stresuous implies zealous, often urgent and pushing, activity; as, "The remainder [of the poem] is rigorous, direct, and enthusiastic "(Larud)r;. "to be counted among the strong, and not the merely energetic" (Louedl); "to love bondage more than liberty - bondage with ease than strenzous liberty" (Millon). See rower, EAGERNESS. - Vig'orous-less, n.
vi-ha'ra (vé-hä'ru), n. [Skr. vihāra.] In ancient India, a pleasure garden, esp. the precincts and grounds of temples and monasteries devoted to the Buddhist and Jain religions; hence, the monastic buildings.
virhing, perh. akin to Icel. xiy a fight, battle, L. vincere to conquer. Cf. vicora.] One belonging to the pirate crews from among the Northmen who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8-10th centuries. Viking is often conforded with sea way "The sea king was an an connected with a royal mace, either of the small kings of ti

Vionnesse' (večenča'; n.češ'), a. Of or pert. to Vienna or its people. — n. sing. & pl.
An inhabitant of Vienna.
Texanquished one Cato.
Lucara (1.128), Lucara (1.128), Lucara (1.128), Lucara (1.128), Lucara (1.128), Viet (By the two second state of the problem of the provided state of the problem of the provided state of the pror The took detection matrix of metric minimum of the constraints of the

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); # = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guins.

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Inshed facts. Of THREE-FIELD SYSTEM; 20 MAR, 2. $village.er(\cdot\hat{e}_{-}|\hat{s}^{-})$, m. An inhabitant of a village. vilein, F. vilain, LL. villanus, fr. villa a village, L. villaa farm, country house. See viLLA.] L. Orig., apparently, any free common villager or village peasant of any of the

the surface of the chorion of the developing egg or blastodermic vesicle of most nammals. Over parts of the surface these will become vascular and help to form the placenta.
2. pl. Fine straight hairs on plants, like the pile of velvet.
vim (vim), n. [L., accusative of vis strength.] Energetic or active power; force; energy; spirit, vigor. Collog.
vimm/na (věmä/ná), n. [SKr. vimāna.] Indian Arch. A pyramidal tower, roofing the central shrine of a Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, or Brahminic temple. Cf. corras, stRHAA.
vimen (viměn), n.; L. pl. vimina(is pertaining to asiers, fr. vimen a pliant twig, osier.] Pertaining to osiers, fr. vimen a pliant twig, osier.] Pertaining to osiers, fr. vimen a pliant twig, osier.] Pertaining to consisting of, or producing, twigs.
vim/i-na/rla (vim/i-nä/rla', 115), n. [NL, fr. L. vimen a withe; -from its slender staks and leaves.] Bot. A genus of Australian fabaceous plants. The only species, V. denudata, is a leafess broomlike shrub having small orange-yellow flowers with a broad vexillum and connate keel petals; the pod is 1-seded. It is known as the swamp odk.
vimin-ous (vi-min/č-žs), a. [L. vimineus, fr. vimen pliant twig.] I. Of or pertaining to twigs; woven of pliant twig. "In the hive's vimineous done." Prior.
Bot. Of or producing long slender twigs or shoots.
vima (vēnä), n. [Hind. & Skr. vīņā.] Music. An ancient Hindu instrument of the guitar type.



pliant twig.] 1. Of or pertaining to twigs; woven of pliant twig. "In the hive's vimineous done." Prior.
2. Bol. Of or producing long slender twigs or shoots.
wina (vē/nä), n. [Hind. & Ekr. rīpā.] Music. An ancient Hindu instrument
of the guitar type, still used in India. It has a long bamboo finger board with movable frets and a gourd resonator at each end, over which are seven metal strings.
vina. Course (vinikiläs), a. [L. vinaccus. See VIN.]
1. Pertaining to, or like, wine or grapes.
2. Of the color of wine, esp. of red wine.
vina'cooms (vinikiläs), a. [L. vinaccus. See VIN.]
1. Pertaining to, or like, wine or grapes.
2. Of the color of wine, esp. of red wine.
vina'cooms (vinik'akiläs), a. [L. vinaccus.] Gr. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a while crystalline dibasic acid, C., Hinder, et al. Vinaccus.] Or Glassine, fr. vinylmalonsäure, its older name + theoresiane, with which it is isomeric. Cf. vinyl, rincontc.] Org. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a while crystalline dibasic acid, C., Hinder, Y. and Succe, made of vinegar, oil, and other ingredients, used esp. on cold meats.
2. A small box, usually of silver or gold, with inner perforated cover, for holding arounatic vinegar in a sponge, smelling salts, or other pungent smelling drug.
3. A small two-wheeled vehicle, like a Bath chair, made to be drawn or pushed. Rare.
vinca (vinika), n. [K.]. The residual liquid from the distillation of alcoholic liquors; specif., that remaining from the fermentation and distillation of beet-sugar molasses, valuable as yielding potassium salts, ammonia, etc.
vinca (vinika), n. [K.]. The perimad, there, and the basic and the beach of a log start of the Old World. They are herbs, woody at the base, having solitary axillary flowers, usually of handsome colors. The stigma is plumose. K meyor and the minos are cultivated, and have become naturalized in many parts of the United States. See

theses or brackets about them, as $a - \overline{b - c} = a - (b - c)$.

vild. † WILD. vild (dial. vild), a. [As if the p. p. of a verb to rile. See vILE, a.] Vile - adr. Vile y. -vild'ly, adr. - vild ness, a. All Obs. or Dial. Eng. - the + VILE. vil'i-pend (vil'Y-pend), a. Slanderous; calumniatory. Rare on **The transform** (11) the product of the product with the Abs. or Dial. Eng.
Yile. Application of the second sec villegan, villeganiche, + vill.LAIN, vill'lain, r. f. To debase : de-vill.LAIN, vill.LAIN, vill'lain.age, n. = vill.LAINAOE villeda, n. [See vills, a., -HEAD] villeness. Obs. vorse Myth. vill'lain.age, n. a femele villein. Ohe of the brothers of Odin, the other being Ve, who helped him slay the giant Ymir vill'lain Obs. vill'lain old, adv. villainously. kö), n. [It. wigliacco.] Scoun-drei villain. Obs. vill'lain Obs. vill'lain old, adv. villainously. Villenes, the villet. Villenes, the villet. Vill'lain Obs. villes. vill villes. vill villes. vill villes. villes

classes lower in rank than the thegn, as enumerated in the Domesday Book; a churi; specif., in a restricted sense, a free peasant of a class lower than a sokeman and higher in rank than the cotters and bordars (and colliberts). These peasant freemen appear to have had a wergild of 200 Saxon shillings (24) and a manbote of 30 shillings, to have had not to have been adscript to the soil. Later, by about the 13th century, the term *willein* was applied to a class of uniree peasants, or serie, 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 their lords, except that of protection from being maimed or killed, and were subject to be sold by their lords or removed from their lands at will. From this status they gradually improved in condition, becoming the free peas-antry of later days, their precarious tenure of land gener-ally developing into the customary copyhold tenures (see *cornorb.)*. It was formerly erroneously supposed that *illed nin willetin ting oross* an absolute slave (see necaronxr, a., 1). **2**. A baseborn or clownish person; a boor. *Obs. or H.* Tour the blood of the *willetin* in one basin, and the blood of the sentemin in another, what difference shall there be proved? *Becon.* 3. 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. Calm, thinking villans, whom no faith could fix. Pope. villain (villin), a. [F. vilain.] Eure. a Of, pert. to, or composed of, villains, or villeins. b Befftting a villain; as: (1) Clownish; loutish. (2) Wicked; scoundrelly; dastardly. as: (1) Clownish; loutish. (2) Wicked; scoundrelly; dastardly.
as: (1) Clownish; loutish. (2) Wicked; scoundrelly; dastardly.
as: (1) Clownish; loutish. (2) Wicked; scoundrelly; dastardly.
as: (1) Clownish; loutish. (2) Wicked; scoundrell; proceeding from, or revealing, great depravity; evil; as, a villainous sassult.
Mean; bad; wretched; vile; as, villainous weather; a villainous jargon. "Villainous sasult, scould be added by the second state of the second

Music. A kind of song in seven-lined stanzas, resembling the madrigal, popular in Spain in the 15th century. Also, a motet, the melodies of such songs often being worked into contraputual pieces.
yil'lanel'la (vil'd-nēl'a, n.; pl.-NELLE (-č). [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 stricter canzonet and madrical.
Yil'anelle' (vil'd-nēl'), n. [F., fr. It. villanella.] A poem in a French verse form, typically of nineteen lines running on but two rimes, and in six stanzas, five of three lines, one of four. The first and third line of stanza one are repeated in alternation as the last line of stanza two to five and as the last two lines of the poem. Cf. viELAY.
yil'lar (vil'a'r), a. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a vill.
yil'lar (vil'a'r), a. To, Feudal Law. One of a class of feudal tenants. See vILLAIN, 1.
yil'lon.age (vil'win, n. [OF. villenage, villenage. See vILLAIN.] Feudal Law. One of a villein; tenure at the will of the lord by villein services.
yil'lor (J'lörTh), n. [Cr. Jeulal Sender hirs.
Anat. A villus; also, a villein pet of velvet, either hard or soft; as, the teeth of perch are williform.
yil'lous (vil'win, a. [L. villous: cf. F. villeur. Cf. vELver.] 1. Covered with fine hairs.
Anat. A villus; also, a villous patch or area.
yil'lous (vil'wing), a. [L. villous: cf. F. villeur. Cf. velver.
s. Anat. A villus; also, a villous patch or area.
yil'lous (vil'wing), a. [L. villous: cf. F. villeur. Cf. velver.
s. esp: a One of the innuct fingerlike processes which more or less thickly cover and give a velvety appearance to the surface of the minute fingerlike processes which more of eless thickly cover and give a velvety appearance or the absorption of nutriment. Each has a central, blindly ending, lacted lastro. a dive a velvety appearance (includi ered with epithelium. b One of the branching processes of

ered with epithelium. **b** One of the branching processes of **villanel** (villanel), **t** vil-the pithelium. **b** One of the branching processes of **villanel** (villanel), **t** vil-with one the soft part of the with one the soft part of the villanel, **v** with one the soft part of the villanel, **v** with one the soft part of the villanel, **v** with one the soft part of the villanel, **v** with one the soft part of the villanel, **v** with one the soft part of the villanel, **v** with one the soft part of the villanel, **v** with one the soft part of the villanel, **v** with one villanel **v** villa

ale, senåte, cåre, äm, äccount, ärm, åsk, sofa ; öve, Svent, end, recent, makër ; ïce, ill ; öld, öbey, ôrb, ödd, söft, connect ; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü ; || Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

more memoers of a compound quality, equiv. to parentheses or brackets about them, as $a - \overline{b} - c = a - (b - c)$. theses or brackets about them, as $a - \overline{b} - c = a - (b - c)$. the source of the construction of the constr

3. Anal. A uniting band or bundle of fibers; frænum; esp., in birds, a commissure uniting the two main ten-dons of the foot. **vin'di-ca-ble** (vin'di-k \dot{a} -b'l), a. Capable of being vindi-

[L. vin-lematorius.] Vindemi-al. Obs. Vin.de mi-a'trix (-ā'triks), n. [NL, fem. of L. vindemiator a star in the constellation Virgo, lit. a grape gatherer.] See strak. vintoge. Obs. vintoge. Obs. vintoge. Obs. vintoge. Obs. vintoge. A vin-dicator. [avener of injury.] vir NoLESS (-disear), n. L. pi. vir NoLESS (-disear), n. L. pi. vir dicator. (vir dirket.), n. LL., an avenger.] One that vindicates. Imale vindicator.] vin dicator (vir dirks (-trass), n. A fe-vindicat. Perses (-trass), n. A fe-vindicat. engeneration. vindict, i. [1... rimiteta re-venge.] Vengeance. Obs. || vindic'ta, interj. [L., re-venge.] Vengeance: -- used in Elizabethan drama as a cry of ghosts. Obs. vinde (tiv. Vindictive. Ref. Sp. vinde. + winNow. vinde. +

obtained by the fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquida, as wine, cider, or beer. Vinegar may be made, as cider vine-gar usually is, by keeping the liquid in a warm place the contact with air, often with the addition of "mother." The Orlean process for wine vinegar is continuous, wine being added in installments to vinegar is continuous, wine being added in installments to vinegar. This process is usually employed for malt, beer, and spirit vinegar. The orlean of the source of the source and the process is usually employed for malt, beer, and spirit vinegar. The orlean of the source of the source of the source and the process is usually employed for malt, beer, and spirit vinegar. The orlean of the source of th

denge, f. vendange, fr. L. vindemia; vinum wine, grapes vinegariamp. An apparatus for vinegar lamp. An apparatus for vinegar maker. A vinegarron. vinegar weed. A California mint (Trichosteum landtma). Cult Vinegar weed. A California mint vinegar cult. Vinegar weed. A California mint vinegar cult. vinegar weed. A California mint vinegar cult. Vinegar weed. A California mint vinegar weed. A California weed. Weed. Second vinegar weed. A California weed. Weed. Second vinegar weed. W

vine nopper. A grape leaf nop-l vine'iand, m. 1. Land on which Vine's are grown. 2. [corp.] = VINIAND. vine leaf folder, vine leaf roller. = GRAPE LEAF FOLDER. vine leek. A European species of Alliand (A ampeloprasum) allied to leek. vine base. The phylloxera. vine mildew = GRAPE MILDEW. vine pest. = FITVLOXERA, 2. vine mildew = GRAPE MILDEW. vine pest. = HTVLOXERA, 2. vine sortel. A climbing vita-ceous plant (Cissue acida) of Florida and the West Indies. It has acid leaves. ves. has acid leave vine sphinx.

Ohs. rass the

ONETTE.] A sprig or branch. Archain. vinew. + FINEW. vinewevil. Scevine BORER a. vinewevil. Scevine BORER a. vinewevines. n. Both Obs. vine'warding. n. Cultivation of a vineyard. Rare. vington. + FINGER. vington. (växtinv), n. Short for UNGTETTN.

which is a species of viscit error (viscit error), n. Short European species for (viscit error), n. Short European species for (viscit error), n. Short ender the species of viscit error), n. Short ender the species of the spec

+ demere to take off; de + emere, originally, to take. See WINE, REDEEM; cf. VINDEMAL.] 1. Act or time of gather-ing the crop of grapes, or of making the wine for a season. 2. The produce of the vine for one season, in grapes or, now usually, in wine; as, the vintage of 1840. 3. Wine. Rare. vin'tag-or (Vin'tâ-jêr), n. [From. VINTAGE: cf. F. ven-dangeur.] One who gathers the vintage. Vintage wine. A fine wine made from selected grapes of a good year, kept separate and sold as wine of that year. Vin'tâ-ing (-tâ-jing), n. Act of gathering the vintage.

3. Wine. Aare.
3. Wine. A fine wine made from selected grapes of a good year, kept separate and sold as wine of that year.
yint'nag (ia', ling), n. Act of gathering the vintage.
yint'nag (in', ling), n. Mc wine, dim. of vin wine, LL vinterina a vintaer; all ultimately fr L. vinum wine. See wine.
3. P. [aar.] One of the great companies of London. England, incorporated in 1365. See conFASW, n. 6.
1. One who deals in wine; a wine seller, or wine merchant, esp. at wholesale.
2. pl. [aar.] One of the great companies of London. England, incorporated in 1365. See conFASW, n. 6.
1. Winum (vinum), n.; pl. YINA (-ud). [L. See WINE.] Wine; - chiefty used in Planmargui in the name of solutions of some medicinal substance in whe; as: vina medicata, weidcated wines; vinum ogli, wine of opium.
Yinyl (vin1), n. [L. vinnum wine + E. -yl.] Chem. The univalent radical CH.; CH, of which ethylene is the hydride. It is isomeric with ethenyl.
Yi'Ol (vir01), n. Also voyad, voyad. Naut. A large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor. Toion, viula; cf. Sp., Pc., & It viola; of uncert. orig.; perin. fr. a dim. of L virus lively (cf. Viv10), or perh. akin to E. júdile. CI. VIELL, lst vioLA, vioLN.] Masic. A stringed instrument, typically made up of a hollow reconance loox, or body, with one or two sound holes in its belly, a neck, with finger board, terminating in a head which holds pegs by which are contolled the tension and pitch of the strings, these being stretched from the body over a bridge and along the finger board, and sounded by means of a bow. Specif., a mediaval aviety of this: 11 we media find usually, with of or the viola, abace, ci.
YiOla (vi-6746; vi ; j; It vi-67418; 277), n. [It. See 24 vor.] A viol instrument, three-dide in size and compass between two inin and violon-cello, and duble-kss viol.] Wiol de b

See violate.] That may be violated. — vl'o-la-ble-ness, n = vl'o-la-bly, adv. Vl'o-la'ce-ae (-la'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. See VIOLA.] Bot. A family of berbs, shrubs, and trees (order Hypericales),

Violatice 20 (-la'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. See VIOLA.] Bol. A family of berbs, shrubs, and trees (order Hypericales), agreeable fruits, esp. grapes. It See VANQUISH, n. has been variously located from vint (or New Jersey. vin'new (vint'd), 4 FIX-vin'new (vint'd), 4 FIX-vin'new (vint'd), 4 FIX-vint (vint'), a. [AS. funit, vint'as (ven'tā), m. [Sp.] Among were, A wintoge. Jo make (vint's), m. [Sp.] Among were (vint'd), a. [AS. funit, vint'as (ven'tā), m. [Sp.] Among were (vint's), m. [Sp.] Among were (vint's), m. [Sp.] Among wintaice, t. Wintower, vint'as (ven'tā), m. [Sp.] Among were (vint's), m. [Sp.] Among were (vint's), m. [Sp.] Among were (vint's), m. [Sp.] Among wintaice, t. Wint's (vint's), m. [Sp.] Among were (vint's), m. [Sp.] Among wint's (vint's),

food, foot : out, oil ; chair ; go ; sing, ink ; then, thin ; nature, verdure (250) ; K = ch in G. ich, ach (144) ; bon ; yet ; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Goma Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.



or cares for, grapevines. [ME. vine cut vine I_s . lxi. 5. **Vin'6-gar** (vin'é-gêr), n. [ME. vinegre, F. vinaigre; vin wine (L. vinum) + aigre sour. See wine; LAGER, a.] A sour liquid used as a condiment, or as a preservative, and

demiara. See VINDEMIAL] TO vine bark longe. a = VINE gather the vintage. O's. - vin-scale. The vintage. O's. - vin-d'mia tion (-a'shān), n. O's. Fundemia tion (-a'shān), n. O's. L. vin demia-tory (-a'd-o'r), a. (Aspidiotus nrea). [L. vin demia-tory (-a'd-o'r), a. (Aspidiotus nrea). [L. vin demia-tory (-a'd-o'r), a. (Aspidiotus nrea). [J. domin-a'trix (-a'triks), n. vine bower. An ornamental vir-star in the constellation Virgo, it agrame athered is search.

the s-lower (*Clemans vincella*) of Europe. vine cactus. = OCOTILLO a. vine chafer. a = ROSE CHAFER. b Spotted pelidinota. [vines.] vine-clad. a. Covered with] vined (vind), a. Having, or or-namented with, vine leaves or leaves like those of the vine. vine disease or pest. = PHVL-LOXFRA.2. [old to bear. *Obs.*] vine drassed or pest. = PHVL-LOXFRA.2. [old to bear. *Obs.*] vine drassed or pest. *Avine brascher*. Any of several moths belonging to *Aliquica* and allied genera, whose isrvæ feed on the leaves of the grapevine.

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the violet family, having pentamerous mostly irregular flowers and a 1-celled ovary containing three parietal pla-centse. There are 15 genera and about 350 species, of wide distribution, *Viola* being much the largest genus. **vio-la/ceous** (viô-lā/shūs), a. [L. violaceus, fr. viola a violet.] **1**. Of the color of violets; bluish purple. **2**. Bot. Of or pertaining to the family Violaceus. -- vio-la/ceous.ly, adv. **vi/o-lat**(viô-lāt), v. t.; vio-LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); vio-LAT/ING (-lāt'Ing). [L. violatus, p. p. of riolare to violate, fr. vis strength, force. See VIOLENT.] **1**. To treat roughly or harshly; to abuse.

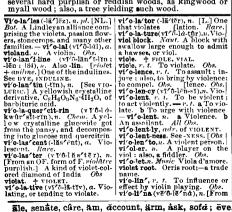
(13) Table (11), 12, 190-2A Fig. (13) Cab. (13), (1

in law, the overcoming or prevention of resistance by threats of violence is held to be constructive violence. **4.** Ravishment; rape. **5yn**. — Vehemence, outrage, flerceness, eagerness; violation, infraction, transgression, oppression. See Forcz. **vio-lent** (-lěnt), a. [F., fr. L. violentus, fr. vis strength, force; prob. akin to Gr. ic a nunscle, strength; cf. Skr. vayas strength, youth, L. vir man (cf. vinitz).] **1.** Moving, acting, or characterized, by physical force, esp. by extreme and audden or by unjust or improper force; furious; vehement; as, a violent storm or wind; a violent attack. Some rolent hands were half on Humphrey's life. Shak. **2.** 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; unnatural; abnormal; as, a violent death. T. Burnet. **4.** Acting with or exerting great force on the mind, or as evidence ; nearly conclusive; as in the phrase, often used in legal contention, violent presumption. **5.** Great; extreme ; — used intensively; as, a violent contrast in colors; violent presumption. **5.** Great; extneme ; — used intensively; as a violent contrast in colors. Sci Law, rents or profits of an estate obtained by a tenant wrongfully holding over after warning. They are recoverable in a process of removing. **vi(o les/cent**(-l&e's'nt), a. [L. viola a violet + E. escent.] Tending to a violet color. **vi(o'le'let')**.

vio les'cent (·lés'ént), a. [L. viola a violet + E. escent.] Tending to a violet color.
violet (vio-lét), a. [ME. violet, ryalette, OF. violete, F. violete, a violet, dim. of OF. viole a violet, L. viola; a kin to Gr. iow. Cf. 10DINE.]
I. Any plant or flower of the genus Viola (which see). The common purple, or hooded, violet of the Eastern U. S. is V. cucullata.
2. The color of violets, or that color found at the higher 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 numerous small violet-colored butterflies of Cyunitris, Rusticus, and allied genera of the family Lyczenide.



family Lycænidæ. vi/olet, a. [ME. ryo-lette, fr. then.; cf. OF. & F. riolet. See vio-LET, n.] Of the color violet; bluish purple. Violet Windness. Meil., a form of color blindness in which there is inability to per-ceive violet tints. -v. cress, an annual brassicaceous cru-ciferous plant (Tonopsidium acaule) native of Spain and Portugal, having pink or purple flowers. -v. ahell or v. madl, any species of the genus Lauthina. -v. wod, any of several hard purplish or reddish woods, as kingwood or myall wood; also, a tree yielding such wood.



vi'o-let-ear', n. An Petasophora, having violet or bluish pur-ple ear tufts. Any tropical humming bird of the genus

vi'o-let-tip', n. A handsome American butterfly (Polygonia interrogationis). Its

handsome American butterfy (Polygonia interrogationis). Its wings are mottled with various shades of red and brown and have violet tips. **vio-lin'** (vi/o-lin', or, esp. in British usage, vi/o-lin), n. [It. vioitino, dim. of viola. See 2d viol.] I. Music. The modern treble instru-ment of the viol class, distinguished in its developed form from the typical viol (which see) by having the back scooped out and slightly rounded like the belly, a low bridge, f-shaped sound holes, thick but narrow handle, acute corners, and four strings tuned to g, d', a', aud e'' (see 5th rrrcu, 12); - called also col-loquially fiddle. It is made of carefully chosen maple and pine, and in sperior instruments every detail, as of the ad-iustment between bridge, sound post, and sound holes, and of the model; jointing, and varnish, is studied to bring about the utmost sonority and re-fnement of tone. Violin making was brought to its highest perfection by the masters of Cremoua, in northern Italy, esp. by Nicola Amati, Stradivari, and Guarneri. The violin is unique for va-ried, rich, and expressive tone quality, and has the first place in the orchestra. 2. A violin player; as, the first violin. **vio-lin'ist** (-lin'ist), n. [Cf. F. vio-lin'iste, violontiste, lt. violinista.] A player on the violin. **vioiln'iss stinder** (vy512), or **Violle** (yy50), n. [Named after Jules Violle, a French physicist, who proposed it.] A phystometric unit, being the light emit-ted by a square centimeter of platinum

rius). 1 Sc Peg Box; 3, 4 Nut; 5 board; 6 (vy51), n. [Named after Jules Violed, a French physicist, who proposed it.] A photometric unit, being the light emit-ted by a square centimeter of platinum at the temperature of solidification about equal to 18.5 British standard pice; Il Button.

about equal to 18.5 British standard " pirceq: Il Button. candles. $\forall'o$ -lon-cel/list ($\forall e'\delta$ -lon-chēl/īst; $\forall i'\delta$ -lön-sēl/īst), n. [Cf. F. violoncelliste, lt. violoncellista.] A player on the violoncello : --often shortened to eelist. $\forall 'o$ -lon-cel/lo (-chēl/5; -sēl/5; 277), n.; pl. -tos (-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 com-bines the sonority and expressiveness of the violin with a deeper, masculine quality. $\forall 'o$ -loc-el/lo pic'co-lo, a miniature violoncello of the same shape and tuning, used formerly esp. for solos.

esp. for solos. $\| \mathbf{v} \mathbf{t'} \mathbf{o} - \mathbf{lo'ne} (\mathbf{v} \mathbf{\bar{e}'} \mathbf{\bar{o}} - \mathbf{\bar{lo}'n} \mathbf{\bar{n}}), n.$ [It. violone, augment, of viola a viol. See 2d vior.] Music. The contrabass; also, an organ stop of similar to the term of the solution of

lar tone. vt'o-lurrie (vi'd-lū'rĭk), a. [violet + barbi-turic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline substance, C₄H₄O₄N₃, 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. vt/acy (vi'drâc) a. [L, vinera: cf. F, pinère, Cf. wivers

acteristic yeilow, blue, and violet saits. yl'per (vi/per), n. [L. viperz, cf. F. vipère. Cf. wivern, wggvgr.] 1. Any of certain venomous snakes of the Old World, usu-ally placed in the genus

any placed in the genus Vipera, syn. Pelias (see below); an adder; esp., V. berus, a species be-c o m in g about two rarying in c ol or from red, brown, Or g r ay, 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 Sakhalin. Its bite is often very severe, but rarely fatal to Sakhalin. Its bite is often very severe, but rarely fatal to Sakhalin. Its bite is often very severe, but rarely fatal to Sakhalin. Its bite is often very severe, but rarely fatal to Ud World genera, as Daboia, Bits, and Cernstes, closely

the same genus occur. Also. Old World genera, as Daboic viol. N.] Music. An organ stop with narrow metal pines, numl-ly of octave pitch, and a string-like quality of tone. [See cLFF.] violin clef. Music The G clef.] violin diapaon. Music Anor-gan stop bit of two scale and stroking (violitor) for scale and foliage of the violet (Fiola). Narve aniline. violinette' (viol-lin. ticl.] Music. A violin. Micolin. (violin. Music A vio-lino piccolo or a kit. Wichiro pic coolo. [It. piccolo amall.] Music. A small violin having the same proportions as the ordinary violin. and usually tuned a third higher. violin plane. A harmonichord. violing lane. A violent. violing plane. A violent. violettor (viol-tie). A violett. violettor (viol-tie). A violett. violettor (viol-tie). A violett. violettor (viol-tie). A violett. violettor (viol-tie). A violett.

So, any of the snakes of several out, Bitts, and Cernsters, closely
Vi'per-a (vi'pēr-á), n. [L., a viper.] Zohl. The genus in which the typical vipers are usually placed. See viper.
vi'peress... A female viper.
viper... A female viper.
viper... viper... viper... and female viper.
viper... viper... viper... viper... female viper.
viper... v

related to the above, which constitute the family Viperidax, in the narrow sense of that word. In broader sense, the pit vipers (Crotalinae) are also included, the typical Viperidax then forming the subtamily Viperidax. See PT VIPER. Loosely or popularly various venonous or supposedly venonous snakes are called rupers. It is claimed that Collaber (which see) should be retained as the generic name of the vipers instead of (as usual) for that of certain harmless snakes. According to this view the family name Viperidax numbers and certain other changes from the nomenclature of snakes adopted in this dictionary necessarily follow. 2. A dangerous, treacherous, or malirnant merson.

and by Contract and control in this dictionary necessarily follow.
2. A dangerous, treacherous, or malignant person. Who committed To such a riper his most accred trust. Milton.
yiper fish. A small, slender, phosphorescent deep-sea fish (Chauliodus sloanei). It has long ventral and dorsal fins, a large mouth, and very long, sharp teeth. Also, any of various other related fishes.
yiper-ine (viper-in; -in; 183), a. [L. viperinus.] Of or pertaining to a viper or vipers; resembling a viper.
viperine snake. a Any viper or snake of the family Vi-peride or subfamily Viperine. D A small harmless make (Matrix riperinus) colored much like the viper, found in southern Europe and Morocco.
yiper (sis). (A having the qualities of a viper; ma-

southern Europe and Morocco. **vi'per-ous** (-ŭs), a. Having the qualities of a viper; ma-liguant; venomous; as, a *viperous* tongue. "This viper-ous slander." Shak. — **vi'per-ous-ly**, adv. — **vi'per-ous**- **vi'per-ous-ly**, adv. — **vi'per-ous-**

v(per-ons (.~%s), a. Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous; as, a riperous tongue. "This viperous stander." Shak. - v('perous-ly, adv. - v('per-ous-shaped rous-shaped rous-arger at hispanica) with narrow, entire leaves, and solitary heads of yellow flowers. The long, white, carot-shaped roots are eaten in Spain and elsewhere.
v('rayo, inis, fr. vir a man. See virile.] I. A woman of great stature, strength, and courage; a woman with masculine qualities of body and mind. Obs. or Archaic.
Hence, a turbulent woman; a termagant; viree.
vire(vir), n. [OF vire, fr. virer to turn. Cf. vEER, vired, virent of turn.
vire(vir), n. [OF, vire, fr. virer to turn. Cf. vEER, vired, earlier vireli; influenced by lai lay.] A poem in an old French verse form, wholly in two rimes, and composed in short vires form, wholly in two rimes, and composed in short vires form, wholly in two rimes, and cach succeding stanza having as its long-line rime the short-line rime of the preceding, while the last stanza took as its new rime the unrepeated one of the first.
vireo. (vir'k-5.0), n. pl. os (-52). [L, a species of bird.]
a Any of certain small insectivorous oscine American birds belonging to a family vireo. (Vireo. Vireo. Vireo



white-eyed vireo (Firee prisens). They are called also green. Ict. b [cup.] The typical genus of vireos. - vire-o-nine (Vir'&5-nin; nin; 183), a. Bot. State or condition of be-coming green through the development of chloroplasts in organs normally white or colored, as petals.
vi-res/cent(-int), a. [L. virescerse, p. nof virescere to grow green, verb incho. fr. virere to be green.] Beginning to be green; slightly green; greenish.
vir'gate (vir'gåt), a. [L. virgatus made of twigs, fr. virga a twig, rod. See vERGE a rod.] Bot. Having the form of a rod; wand-shaped.
vir'gate, n. [LL. virgata, virgata terrae, so much land as virgaterrae, a land measure, contains, fr. L. virga a twig, rod.] Early Eng. Law. A measure of land equal to one quarter of an acre or, as more commonly used, one quarter of a hide; a vard or vardland. 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 offen or usually given one quarter of each acre in the hide.
Virgil'4.a (vër-jiVI-à), n. [NL, prob. fr. L. virga a switch.] I. Bot. A genus of South African fabaceous trees having pinnate leaves and rose-purple flowers succeeded by a co-riaceous 2-valved pod. V. capensis is the only species.
[. [.]. Any of several trees belonging to allide genera, as the yellowwood, the Kentucky coffee tree, etc.
Virgine, virgene, virge, virge, virge, orig. uncert.: cf. OF. virgine, virgene, virge, virge, f. vieye.] 1. A woman who has had no sexual interconrse: cf. MAID, 2. Archaic.
[. Cap., usually with the] The Virgin Mary.
4. State of being a virgin ; virginity. Obs.
viragin, (vir'd-jin), n. [OF] (*Linean*, IF. Cf. virge.] =

S. [cop., Usually with Die]
S. State of being a wirgin; virgo. -gms.] A virgo.] -gms.] A virgo.] A virgo.]

//irginity. Obs. //irginity. Obs. //irginity. Obs. //ireton.m. [F. Cf. VIRE.] = //ire.1. Ofs. [and wife] //irg. Aobor. Virgit, Irginia. //irgit. Ofs. [L.] Husband! //irgit. Aobor. Virgit, Irginia. //irgit. Off. Charles. //ir

äle, senäte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofa; eve, event, end, recent, maker; ice, ill, old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect; use, unite, urn, up, circus, menu; | Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals



lið

Any female animal that has not copulated.
 Zoöl. A female which reproduces parthenogenetically.
 [cap.] Astron. = VIRGO.
 Yirgin (vür'jin), a. 1. Being a virgin; chaste; of, pert. to,

yirg'in (vür'jin), a. 1. Being a virgin; chaste; of, pert. to, or befitting, a virgin; mudlently: "Multon.
Pure; undefiled; numbilicd. "Virgin modest;" Multon.
Pure; nudefiled; numbilicd. "Virgin works." Shak.
Undistinrbed; fresh; new; unadulterated; unalloyed; as, virginsoil; virgin goil. "Virgin Dutch." (G. W. Cable, "rigin dip. See Dip. n., 13. - v. forest, a forest consisting of the original growth of trees and from which not imber has been cut. - v. honey, honey that flows freely from the uncapped comb at ordinary temperature. - v. moki. = wHTR mittaxe b. - v. oil, the fine oil got by the first light pressing of oilves or of oil-hearing seeds. - v. parchment file part.
Yomen, the, Elizabeth, queen (153-1603) of England; - populariy so called, perh. from a passage in a speech delivered Feb. 10, 1539, when answering an official depution requesting her in the name of the nation to marry. She said that for herself it would be enough. "that a marble stone should deciare the sell. woll which thas never beam made by mixing the fresh spores directly with the nutritive material of which the bricks are made.
Virgin al. (U for yind). a. (L. winginals: c. F. virginal.] Of, pert. to, or befitting, a virgin; maidelly; pure. "Honor winging used by young girls, or virgins.] 1. Music. A small rectangular spinet, without legs, having only one wire to a note. It was popular in the 16th and 17th centures. J. A young woman; sometimes a spit (finguint. Other yirginia, (G. F. virginal; G. J. Wirginia, C. J. Stepsina, (G. K. Yirginia, (Y. Z. Mirginia, C. J. Stepsina, J. Music. A small rectangular spinet, without legs, having only ore wire to a note. It was popular in the 16th and 17th centures. J. A young woman; sometimes a spit (finguint. Other Stepsina, fem. of Verginia (verzifinia, Stepsina, J. Music. A small verginia, the innocent daughter of the centurities of the virginia (verzifinia). C. Stepsina (Verzifinia), Stepsina, (Verzifinia), Stepsina, (Verzifinia), Stepsina, St

2 The unmarried life; celibacy. Obs. Chaucer. 3 State of being virgin, or fresh, new, or the like. Virgin Mary. The mother of Jesus Christ. According to		
 virgin-al, v. r. To tap with the fungers, as if on a virginal. Obs. virgin-as if on a virgin Mary. virgin-as the Virgin Mary. virgin-as the Virgin Mary. virgin-as and of Jeaus. virgin-asid of Jeaus. virgin-baad. virgin-baad. virgin-baad. virgin-asid (virjin't-a'), at virginal. virgin-libus piveris' (ue (virgin't-a')), at virginal. virginal. 	Virginita, n. See Virgo. virginita, \uparrow Virgonita, \uparrow Virgonita, \downarrow Virginita, \downarrow Virginita, \downarrow Virginita, \downarrow Virginita, \downarrow (I.] See Virginita, \downarrow allowing the Greek and Roman virgin's girdle, which was unloaded the Greek and Roman virgin's girdle, which was unloaded the Greek and Roman, \downarrow virginita, \downarrow allowing the Greek and Roman, \downarrow virginita, \downarrow allowing the Greek and Roman virgin's girdle, which was unloaded the Greek and Roman virgin's girdle, which was unloaded the Greek and Roman virgin's girdle, \downarrow virginita, \downarrow allowing the Greek and Roman virgin's girdle, \downarrow which was unloaded to the Greek and \downarrow virginita, \downarrow allowing the distribution of subacetate of lead, precipitated by addition of water. If virgo Viesta lis max'tama's get Viesta, \downarrow Nirgu-la (virgin's), h . [L., a small rod, dim. of <i>irga</i> rod.]	private vir'1-ds ricular vir'1-di näs), (t. -genous vir'1-di 184), n. green.] low nit vir'1-di green.] vir'1-di n. Zou acters t the ms harren les cen vi-rille. [N] vir'1-di n. Zou harren Vir'1-di n. Zou harren Vir'1-di vir'1-di n. Zou harren Vir'1-di N]
group of essays by R. L. Steven-	Palcon. The axis of a graptolite.	fit for.] a wom:

group of essays 50 R. L. Steven. fir gind (v0r'jind), n. [See virgult, n. Virgult, n. Obs. vir gind (v0r'jind), n. [See virgult, n. Obs. virgult, n. Obs. virgult, n. Virgult, n. Obs. virgult, n. Obs.

pious tradition she remained a virgin to her death. Called also SI. Mary the Virgin, the Blessed Virgin, etc. -- Virgin-Mary's-cowslp.-honspuckle.-milkdrops, the common hungwort of Europe. Dial. Eng. -- Virgin-Mary's-thistle. Dial. Eng. -- Virgin-Mary's-thistle.
Fir Gin's-bow'er (vir'finz-bou'er), n. Any climbing species of Clematis having small flowers in ample panicles, as C. vitalba in Europe, C. virginiana and related species in the United States, and C. dioica in the West Indies.
Vir'go (vir'gō), n. j gen. Yinconsis (-ji-nis). [L. virgo a virgin, the constellation Virgo in the zodiac. See viRGIN.]
Asfrom. 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 hand a spike of grain (cf. strc.). b The sixth sign of the zodiac. See sixg, n. 8.
Vir'gula'I'-1a' (vûr'g'd-lâ'r'-a'; 115), n. [NL., fr. L. virgula a small rod.] Zoöl. A genus of pennatulaceans having a long rodlike rachis inclosing a slender, round or square calcareous rows or cluster on short fleshy transverse processes borne on each side of the rachis for nearly its whole length. It is the type of a family. Vir'gula'I'-a''(-1'de). (-1''-a''-I''-de).
Vir'gula'I'-a'' (-1''-de).
Vir'gula'I'-a'' (-1''-de).
Vir'gula'I'-a'' (-1''-de).
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Vir'gula'.
<l



VIT'glife (Vur'glif), n. [F. burglife, F. L. burglife, dim. of virgla. See VERGE a TOL.] 1. A comma (the mark of punctuation), orig. a short slanting stroke or mark. Rave.
2. Horol. A form of escapement somewhat like the horizontal and the verge. Obs. See ESCATEMENT, 3.
VIT'14 (VIT'1-di), n. [G., fr. L. virs, pl. vires, strength.] Physics. Half the product of the stress due to the attraction or repulsion between two particles in space times the distance between them, or in the case of more than two, half the sum of such prod. Lower Part of Stem, nat. tem. The term was introduced like the tot or site of the stress due to the attraction or repulsion between two particles in space times the distance between them, or in the case of more than two, half the sum of such prod. Uver Part of Stem, nat. tem. The term was introduced like (VIT'1-dit) (VIT'1-dit), n. [L. viridiscens, p. pr. of virides/cent (differnt), a. [L. viridiscens, p. pr. of virides/cent consisting of chromic hydroxide]. Veronese green.
VIT'16(VIT'1), n. [L. viridiscens, p. virid, segreen. See VERDANT.] Greenness; verdure ; the color of grass or foliage; hence, quality of being fresh or sound; freshness.
VIT'16 (VIT'1], viril; or, esp. in British usage, viril; 277; see inthe virils, n. viridis, of an adult man; characteristic of developed manhood; see if a virile opart.
Shence, masterful; forceful; as, virile organs.
Having the nature, properties, or qualities, of an adult man; characteristic of developed to vomany, femnine, and puerile; as, virile age virile power; virile organs.
Hence, masterful; forceful; as, virile organs.
Hence, masterful; forceful; as, virile organs.

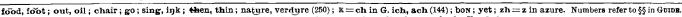
precise, as, vertic age; vertice power; vertice organs.
Hence, masterful; forceful; as, a virile monarch.
Syn. - See MALE.
viril/1-ty (viril/i-ti; vi-), n. [L. virilitas; cf. F. virilite.]
I. Quality or state of being virile; developed manhood; manliness; specif., the power of procreation
Hence, manly vigor; power; force; as, virility of action or speech. "Virility of visage." Holland.
virole' (vi-röl'), n. [F. See FERULE.] A ferrule; specif., Her, a ring surrounding a bugle or hunting horn. Cf. virze.
viroled' (-röld'), a. Her. Having a virole or viroles of specified tincture; --said of a horn or bugle.
virose (viros; vi-rös'; see -ose), a. [L. virosns. See virtus.] a Virulent; poisonous. b Malodorous; fetid.
vir.tu' (virt-töo'; virtös; 277), n. [It. virût virtue, excellence, fr. L. virtus. See virture.] 1. Character of being rare; curious, or beautiful; artístic quality; --chiefly in article, or piece, of virtu. Also, objects of art.
3. Virtue; excellence. Literary.
virtu: (virty), a. [Cf. F. virtuel. See virture.] 1. Of or relating to a real force or virtue (see virture, n., 2); having the power of invisible efficacy without the agency of the material element; potential; energizing.
Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance.
2. Being in essence or effect, but not in fact; as, the virtual value presence of a nan in bia spect or substitute.

Being in essence or effect, but not in fact; as, the vir-

2. Being in essence of enect, but not in fact; as, the tri-fual presence of a man in his agent or substitute. Suddeniy... they [the Romans] hecame the actual or mrtual rulers of the entre circuit of the Mediterranean. J. A. Froude. Syn. - See CONSTRUCTIVE. virtual amperes. See under VIRTUAL VOLTS, below. - v. axis. Kinemulics. = INSTANTANEOUS AXIS. - v. center or centre. Kinemulics. = INSTANTANEOUS CENTER. - v. displacement,

Kinemalics. = INSTANTANEOUS AXIS. --v. center or centro.
Kinemalics. = INSTANTANEOUS CENTER. -v. displacement,private park. Rare.
vir'date.n. viroler. v.] Ferrule; ring.
Obs. or Scot.
viridge-nous (vIr'differences)
viridge-nous (vIr'

Mech., a hypothetical displacement, usually infinitesimal, of a point or system of points, such that the equations of equilibrium of the system are notviolated. Virtual displacements are assumed in analysis to facilitate the investigation of mechanical problems. -virtual execution. -virtual execu



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

VIRTUTIS

vir'u-lence (vIr'60-lěns)] n. [Cf. F. virulence, L. virulen-vir'u-lency (-lěn-sī) f tia an offensive odor, astench.]
1. Quality or state of being virulent or venomous.
2. Extreme butterness or malignity of temper; malignancy. "Refuted without satirical virulency." Barrow.
vir'u-lent (-lēnt), a. [L. virulentus, fr. virus poison; cf. F. virulent. See vurs.]
2. Bitter in emnity; malignant; as, a virulent disease.
2. Bitter in emnity; malignant; as, a virulent invective.
Syn. — See poisonous.
— vir'u-lent-ly, adv. — vir'a-lent-ness. n. Rare.
vir'u-lent-ly, adv. — vir'a-lent-ness.

-viru-lently, adv. - viru-lent-ness, n. Rare.
 virus (virūs), n. [L., a slimy or poisonous liquid, poison, stench; akin to Gr. ics poison, Skr. visūa. Cf. wizzen, v. i.]
 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 transmitted; as, the virus of smallpox; also, vaccine virus.
 Hence: a Any morbid corrupting quality in intellectual or proral couditions; a source ind or moral couditions.

a) the order is a Any morbid corrupting quality in intellectual or moral conditions; something that poisons the mind or the soal; as, the virus of licentiousness. b Malignity; malice; virulence. Now Rare.
|| vIs (vis), n.; pl. VIRES (virīēz). [L.] Force; - used esp. in various Latin phrases (which see in the Vocabulary).
vI'sa (vē/zā; vē-zā/), n. [F., fr. L. visa, fem. sing. or neut. pl. of visus, p. of videre to see.] A visē.
vI'sa (vē/zā; vē-zā/), n. [F. visface, L. visus a seeing, a look, fr. videre, visum, to see. See vision.] The face; countenance, or look of a person or an animal; --chiefly applied to the human face; hence, aspect; appearance; semblance. "A visage of demand." Shak. His rasage was so marred more than any man. Is. lii. 14.

semblance. "A visage of demand." His visage was so marred more than any man. Is. lii. 14.

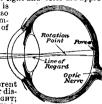
Syn. - See FACE.
 Yils' aged (-Aid). a. Having (such) a visage; - usually in composition. "Grim-nisaged war." Shak.
 Yils'-à-yils' (vē'zà·vē'), n. [F., opposite, face to face.]
 I. One thi tis face to face with another; esp., one who

[] $\forall ig'-h-vib' \langle \forall v z' z' z' v \overline{v}' \rangle$, n. [F., opposte, nuce to zace.] I. One that is face to face with another; esp., one who faces another in dancing. 2 A carriage in which persons sit face to face. 3 A kind of S-shaped couch or double chair in which per-sons seated in the opposite sides are face to face. (] $\forall ig'-h-vib', adv. d'a.$ Face to face; opposite. (] $\forall ig'-h-vib', adv. d'a.$ Face to face; opposite. (] $\forall isa'yan (v \overline{v} \cdot si'yan), or Bi-sa'yan (b \overline{v} \cdot 133), n. [Cf.$ Sp. Bisayya Visayan.] A member of the nost numerousof the mative races of the Philippines, occupying the Visa-yan Islands and the northerm coast of Mindanao; also, theirlanguage (see MALAVO-POLYNESIAN). The Visayans pos-sessed a native culture and alphabet.Visaccia chilensis) allied to the chinchillas, but muchlarger. Its fur is soft and rather long, mottled gray above,white or yellowish white beneath, with a white band acrossthe muzie and a dark one on each cheek. I tinhabits grassyplains in colonies called i vis/ca-che'ras (vis-ki'cha'räs).Vis-ca'ri. (vis-ki'ri.; 11b), n. [NL., fr. L. viscum mistle-toe, birdlime; - so named from its viscous stem.] Bot.A small geuus of boreal or alpine silenaceous herbs, havingerect stems, narrow leaves and terminal cymose flowerswith the calyx not inflated and the petals appendaged. V.alpina is the red alpine campion.

A small genue 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. alpina is the red alpine campion. **yis/cer** al (vis/cr-al, n. pl.; sing. (rarely used) viscus (.kis). [L.] The internal organs, esp. those of the cavi-ties of the body or trunk, as the heart, liver, intestines, etc. **vis/cer** al (.dl), a. [Cf. F. visceral, LL. visceralis.] And. & Zoöl. Of or pert. to the viscera; splanchnic; as, the visceral layer of a serous membrane, that part reflected over the organs contained in the cavity it lines. Cf. PARITAL, 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 pharyux. In typical cases a visceral arch consists of a curve seg-mented 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 *manilbullar* arch, is greatly modified, to form or take part in the formation of the skeleton of the jaws; the second or hyoid arch is also modified for particular functions (see Hyon a, b). The succeeding ones are collectively termed endin fishes, but vestiges of one or more are present even in all land vertebrates. **b** In a looser sense, designating the above skeletal elements together with the structures sur-rounding and supported by each. -v. elets, Zoöl. & Em-bryol. (nurrows or clefts (which may or may not extend through from the exterior to the cavity of the mouth and pharynz) on each side of the neck region between succes-sive visceral arches. That between the mandibular and pharynz) on each side of the neck region between succes-sive visceral arches. The remaining ones are the *branchial* clefts. -v. ganglia, Zoöl., in most mollusks, a pair of gan-glia which in some cases lie close to, or are fused with, the pelural ganglia, in other cases lie much farther back, but connec

GANGLIA. — visceral nerves, Zoll., nerves supplying viscera; specif., in mollusks, nerves forming the visceral loop. vis/cer-ate (vis/cr-at), v. t.; -Ar/ING (-āt/d); -Ar/ING (-āt/Mg). To eviscerate. — vis/cer-ation (-āt/shūn), n.

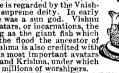
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the Viet of the second state of the s vi'sion-a-ry, n.; pl. -RIES (-rIz). 1. One who sees visions,

visionally, *n.*, *pt.* and (112). 1. One who sees visions, or phantoms.
2. One who relies, or tends to rely, on visions, or impractical ideas, projects, or the like; an impractical person.
visioned (vizh²*i*nd), *a.* Having the power of seeing visions; inspired; also, seen in visions.

ale, senāte, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sofa; eve, event, end, recent, makēr; īce, ill; öld, dbey, ôrb, ddd, sôft, connect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, up, circus, menti; || Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals



or charles to this.
wis'thable (-d-b'l), a.
1. Subject to, or allowing, visitation or inspection; as, visitable institutions in a city.
2. Socially acceptable. "Visitable families." G. Eliot.
2. Socially acceptable. "Visitable families." G. Eliot.
2. When the visitan version of the in on more a stranger. South.
2. [cap.] R. C. Ch. A nun of the Order of the Visitation.
3. Ornith. A bird not resident in a given region at any season, but which appears there at regular or irregular intervals for a limited period; as, a winter visitant.

season, but which appears there at regular or irregular intervals for a limited period; as, a winter visitant.
Syn. - See visitor.
visitani, a. Visiting:
visitiation (visitatio.] 1. Act of visiting, or state of being visited; a visit. "To give the nightly visitation." Shak.
Specif.: The act of a superior or superintending officer who officially visits a corporation, college, church, or the 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.
An official personal inquiry made by a herald at different times to examine the rights of the people within this heraldic province to bear arms, etc.; also, a document containing a record of such an inquiry. Gr. Brit.
Matione Laws evisit. Rare.
Milton.
Special dispensation of divine favor and goodness, or, more usually, of divine wrath; retributive calamity; judgment; hence, any unusual event, either pleasurable or painful, likened to such a special dispensation. Is. x. 3.
Zoöl. A migration of birds, mammals, or other animals at an unusual time or in unusual numbers.
[cap.] Eccl. A festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elisabeth, mother of John the Baptist, celebrated on the 2d of July.

Vigin Bardy to Annow the set of July.
Syn. - See visit.
Order of the Visitation of Our Lady, or of the Blessed Virgin Mary, R. C. Ch., a religious order for women founded under the direction of St. Francis de Sales in 1610, at Annecy, Savoy, for visiting the poor and the sick. It spread in Europe, and was introduced into the United States in 1808.
It has been devoted to the education of girls.
Yis/it.a.to'ri.al (At-á-tö'ri-či); 201), a. Also yis/ito'ri.al; (Jt-á-tö'ri-či); 201), a. Also yis/itor or superintendent; as, visitatorial power.
Yis'it ing, p. pr. & to. n. of vistr. - visiting book, a book containing a record of visits received, made, and to be made. -v. card, a small card bearing the name, and sometimes the address, of a person, for presentation, as when visiting or calling.

visiting or calling. visition (viz'1-ter), 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.

place, as for friendship, business, curiosity, pleasure, etc.
 ristorn, visinn. + vision.
 ristorn, visinn. + vision.
 I.L. wisins. | Visual. Obs.
 vis mod the 'trix netu'rse
 ristication. - the parish church
 ristication. + vision.
 ristication. + C. Ch. A nun of Use ray containing tent wine.
 ristication. - the Vision.
 ristication. + C. Ch. A nun of Our Lady : - the French name
 ristice (viz'1tki'th'), an official visitor.
 ristice (viz'1tki', an official visitor.
 ristice (viz'1tki', an official visitor.
 ristice (viz'1tki', an visitatorial, a visitatorial, vison.
 risticter. Viz of vistor.
 risticter. Viz'tron.
 risticter. Viz'tron.
 risticter. Viz of vistor.
 risticter. Viz'tron.
 risticter.
 ristict

maying simple, paimate, or pinmate leaves, the stems usu-ally tendfil-bearing, and small, greenish, clustered flowers visor. Obs. Scot. visor. The cluster of the simple state of the serving lavestan visor enders, lift, all visor preservant for the simple state of the serving visor. The chiefs, Scot. vist is the visor. visor. The serving state of the chiefs and the service visor. The service state of the service state of the service state visor. The service state of the service state of the service service state of the service service state of the service service state state of the service service state state of the service service state st

Specif., a superior, or a person lawfully appointed for the purpose, who makes formal visits of inspection. The king is the visitor of all law corporations. Blackstone.
 Zoöl. A visitant.
 Syn. - Visitron, Visitron ii she general word; a visitron, visitron of all law corporations. Blackstone.
 Syn. - Visitron, Visitron ii she general word; a visitron, visitron of this the visitant returned. ... Markheim ... thought he bore al likeness to himself: and always. like a lump of living terror, there lay in his boom the conviction that this thing was not of the earth." (Suremany) - The cottagers ... beheld with wondering visitor, ourset emphasizes the idea of hoopitable entertain-ment; as, " For now her father's chimney glows in expec-tation of a guest" (Pennyson). See visit.
 "If a ma'lor. IL major greater.' Law. A superior force which under certain circumstances is held to exempt from verm used as nearly equivalent to, but broader than, the common-law term acto God (which see).
 "If or, Vis'or (Vis'Gr; Vi'Za'; 277), n. [ME. visere, F. vi-sière, fr. OF. vis face. See visars, visson.' I. A mask for the face; hence, a disguige or mask, lit. or fig. Obs. or Archaic. "My very visor las an to assume life." Shok. A "If a (visor, v. L, 'visorato, vizoraton (Vis'dri') (vizor), 'visor, w. J, 'visorato, vizoraton (Vis'dri') (vizor), 'visor, w. L'sorato, vizoraton (Vis'dri') (vizor), 'visor, w. J, 'visorato, vizoraton (Vis'dri') (visor), 'visor, w. J, working, To occur with a visor; to mask.' 'Wist'', 'visorato, vizoraton (Vis'dri') (visor), 'visor, w. J, 'visorato, vizoraton

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Hence: The parts essential to the life, health, or soundness of anything; as, the vi/als of a state.
 Hence: The parts essential to the life, health, or soundness of anything; as, the vi/als of a state.
 Vi'el-laft' an (vi/2-laft'An; 115), a. Zoöl. Pertaining to a vitellarium.
 Vi'el-laft'.um (-4m), n.; pl.-RIA (-d). [NL. See virmination.]
 Zoöl. In many flatworms and rotifers, a modified prt of the ovary which produces yolk-filled cells serving to nourish the true eggs; - disting, from germarium.
 Vi'el-lig'e-nous (-lij'e-niss), a. [vitellus + -genous.]
 Zoöl. Producing yolk; - designating, specif, certain cells formed in the ovaries of many insects, and supposed to supply nutriment to the developing ova.
 Vitel/lin (vitel'In; vi.), n. [Cf. F. vitelline. See virmerly regarded as a globulin, now as a nucleoablumin; - called specif. or vitellin. As ordinarily prepared it contains lectihin. B Any of several related substances in the seeds of plants, in the crystalline lens, etc.
 Vitel/line (In), a. [L. vitellus the yolk of an egg.] Embryol. d. Zoöl. Of or pertaining to the yolk as a negregit row the arch, or one of the aortic trunks of the embryo, and distributed by numerous branches over the yolk sac. There are usually two main vitelline arteries. Cf. virmLLINE VEINS. - v. duct, Embryol., the duct by which the yolk soc rumbilical vesicle embryos, an artery arising from the aorta, or one of the aortic trunks of the embryo, and distributed by numerous branches over the yolk soc. There are usually two main vitelline arteries. Cf. virmLLINE VEINS. - v. duct, Embryol., the duct by which the yolk soc rumbilical vesicle to the heat, or later to the portal vein, of the cell wall of an ordinary cell - so called because in the hencing. - v. viens, Embryol., a merbrane inclosing the egg proper and corresponding to the cell wall of an ordinary cell - so called because or or umbilical vesice to the heat, or later to

are cultivated. Many yield valuable timber. vitallous. a. [From ME. vi-taille victuals. See vircut.] Zoöl. Serving for food. Obs. Vital'e (vital'rk), a. Vital. R. Vital-ly, adv. of Viral. I.) To devote one's life to the truth. Javenal (UV.9). Vital of vital's the standard of the integration of the standard (UV.9). vitalise the standard (UV.9). vitalise the scope (Vital's Scope (Vital's Scope (Vital's Cope (V

nuely, a. = VITELLIGENOUS. VI-tel/Ochites/tinal, a. Em-bryol. Pertaining to the intes-tine and yolk sac: - designat-ing the vitelline duct. VI-tel/Jose (VI-tel/Os : vITE-IGS), n. [ritellin + -ose] Physiol. A protoese formed in diges-tion and hydrolysis of vitellin. rita life + E. -scope.] A cine-matograph. ||v|'ta i'ne lit'te-ris more est. [L.] Life without literature is death. vitation (vt:ta'shūn), n. [L. ritation.] Evitation. Obs. vitative-ness (vt:ta'v--

vita si'ne lif' 'teris mors est.
 tion and hydrolysis of vitellin.
 vitariton (vit'sharn, n. [L.
 vitariton (vit'sharn, n. [L.
 vitariton (vit'sharn, n. [L.
 vitariton (vit'sharn, n. [L.
 vitor vit's the ness (vit'attrives), verges his parent by slaying
 n. Phrenol. Love of life.
 vitel (vit, adv. [F] Music.
 vitel (vit, adv. [F] Music.
 vit's diver to verge his parent by slaying
 ritel, Adv. Vitellae, to verges his parent by slaying
 vitel (vith' vitel's diverges his parent by slaying 'the verges his parent by slaying 'thele + rions.
 vitel (viter vitel' of the verges his parent by slaying 'thele + rions.
 vit's dier + victruates.
 vit's dier + victruates.
 vit's dier + victruates.
 vit's dier + victruates.
 vit's dier - victruate.
 vite' - victruate.
 vit's dier - victruate.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guma. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

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white spots, due to disappearance of the natural pigment.
vilt.ogitas. See vicious.] Viciousness; depravity; also, an act of depravity.
The perversences and ritiosity of man's will. South.
Vitis (viltis), n. [L., a vine.] Bot. A large genus of climbing shrubs, the grapevines, typifying the family Vitaceae. They have simple or lobed laves and small polygamously diocious flowers, the petals united in a cap that falls away entire from the hypogynous disk. See GRAFE.2.
vitrage (viltrå; F. vē/tråzh'), n. [F., prop., glazing, glass window.] A curtain of light and translucent material intended to be secured directly to the woodwork of a French casement window or a glazed door.
vitre-o-den/time (viltrê-ciden/tim), n. [L. vitreus of glass + E. denline.] Anal. A form of dentine characterized by its extreme hardness. -vilreo. den'tima (thrad), a.
vitreous (viltrê-üs), a. [L. vitreus, fr. vitrum glass.]
Resembling glass it hilk; positive electricity. See ELEO-RECOMMENT. A setting point. -v. tamor, and union of the events, but nich effus point. -v. tamor, and tusion of the events, but in the fetus is pervaded by a delicate membrane, the hypolic membrane. In the posterior chamber of the events, but in the fetus is pervaded by dibers with minute nuclei at their points of junction. - v. eliver, dim, argentite. -v. songe, a glass sponge.
vitres/chil (4.1-thil), a. [Cf. F. vitrescible.] Capable of been glass; glass; class y as songe.
vitres/chil, a. [L. vitrum glass.] of the nature and quality of glass; glassike :- disting for ceramic.
vitric (vitrik), a. [L. vitrum glass.] Of the nature and quality of glass; glassike :- disting for ceramic.

vitrics (vit/riks), n. [See virrac.] 1. The art or study of the manufacture and decoration of glassware.
2. pl. Articles of glassware [glassware in general.
vit/rif.fac/ture (rf.fäk/tjr), n. [L. vitrum glass + facere, factum, to make.] Manufacture of glass and glassware.
vit/rif.ca'tion (-ff.kä/tjr), n. [Cf. F. vitrification. See virrary.] Act, art, or process, of vitrifying ; state of being vitrified. Also, a vitrified body.
vit/riform (vitr/form), a. [L. vitrum glass + f. -form.] Having the form or appearance of glass; glasslike.
vit/rify (-fi), v. t.; virrar-FiED (-fid); virr's-Fving (-fi'-Ing). [F. vitrifier; L. vitrum glass + -fcare to make. See virraous; -rv.] To convert into, or cause to resemble, glass or a glassy substance, by heat and fusion.
vitri/in (vitrifier; L. vitrum glass; t. be converted into glass.] Zoöl. A genus of pulmonate land snails having a very thin translucent spiral shell with a large aperture. - vitriol, vitriol, riviole, F. vitriol; lunvida). × 2 cf. Pr. vitriol, vetriol, It. vitriuolo; fr. L. vitraw glass.] Zoöl.
vitrid. vitrie, vitriol, t. vitrious glass, dim. of vitreus vitreous. See virracous.] 1. Chem. a A sulphate of any one of various metals, as copper (blue vitriol), iron (green vitriol), zinc (white vitriol), etc. So called on account of the glass the vitriol. See supersence of uset on many of these saits. b Oil of vitrio. See superver. Action b.
2. Hence, anything likened to vitriol as caustic. Interest.
2. Hence, anything likened to vitriol as caustic. Market is the vitriol of solitude well. Emerson.

[L. vits vine + E. colous.] Bot. & Zoil. Growing or living on the grapevine. Vitsic ulose (A-16s), a. [L. v. dermente. Carevine] Exit. dermente. Rarevine] Exit. Vit'-columnation A viticul-vit'-columnation A viticul-vit'-columnation A viticul-vit'-columnation and the second vit's columnation and vit's columnation and the se

 1 Hence, anything likened to vitriol as caustic. He bears the vitriol of solitude well. Emerson.
 vitiladian (vit'ist'ist), n. [L.]
 vitiladian (vit'ist), n. [L.]
 vit'ist, n. [L.]</lit'ist, n. [L.]
 <li of detter + Gr. eaby 1 of m.) v_i -trescence $v(v_i$ -frés $\ell_{n-1}v_i$, n. Med. = XANTHOMA. $v_it'_1:lt'_1gate (-ltt'_rgät), v. i vitrescence,$ $<math>v_it'_1:lt'_1gate (-ltt'_rgät), v. i vitrescence,$ grace foquarcel, I onligate eaveliously or vexationsly, <math>Obs. $v_it'_1:lt'_1gate (-ltt'_rgate), n. [OL, vitrescence,$ $<math>v_it'_1:lt'_1gate), or vexationsly, Obs.$ $v_it'_1:lt'_1gate), or vexationsly, Obs.$

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vit'ri-ol (vit'ri'.il), v. 1; - oLED (.il)d) or -oLLED; -oL-ING or -oL-LING. [From VITRIOL, n.] 1. Metal. To dip in dilute sulphuric acid; to pickle.
a. = vITRIOLIZE, v. 1, 2. Colloq.
vit'ri-olatle (.b.ilat), v. 1; vIT'RI-OLAT'ED (-lāt'čā); vIT'-RI-OLAT'ING (-lāt'līng). Old Chem. a To convert into, or change to, a vitriol; to make into sulphuric acid or a sulphate. b To subject to the action of, or impregnate with, vitriol. - vit'ri-olat'ing (.lāt'shān), n.
vit'ri-ol'IC (.öl'īk), a. [Of. F. vitriolique.] Of or pertaining to vitriol; derived from, or resembling, vitriol; hence, caustic; biling; as, a vitriolit temper; a vitriolic pen. vitriolic edd. Old Chem., sulphuric acid.
vit'ri-ol'IC (.öl'īk): a., a vitriolitemper; a vitriolic, acid, as by throwing it upon the face to disfgure it.
- vit'ri-ol-ize(vit'ri-Nil-iz), v. i.-JI'INO (-lāt'shān), n. - vit'ri-ol-iza'ting, [Cf. F. vitrioliger.] 1. To vitriolate.
To injure (a person) with vitriol, or sulphnric acid, as by throwing it upon the face to disfgure it.
- vit'ri-ol-ize(vit'ri-di-ize), a. - vit'ri-ol-iza'ting, [.Za'shān, n. - vit'ri-ol-iza'shān], n. - vit'ri-ol-iza'ting.
vit'ro-di-trina (vit'ro-dāt-trē'na), n. [It. vetro di trina glass of lace.] A kiud of Venetian glass or glassware in which white threads are embedded in transparent glass with a lacelike or netlike effect. Cf. MILEFORT.
Vitruvian scroll, Arc'o'Y-ān), a. Of or pert, to Marcus Vitruvian scroll of convolved undulations, esp. in friezes of Vitruvian Scroll.
Vitruvian scroll, Arc', a. Scroll of convolved undulations, esp. in friezes of Vitruvian Scroll.
Vitrusian scroll, Arc', a. A kadband or fillet.
Bod. One of the oil tubes in the fruits of unhellifers. They occur commonly in the grooves between the ridges, and their number and position vary greatly, affording important diagnostic characters in this group.
3. Zoôl. A stripe of color.



Interformation of the grooves between the ridges, and their number and position vary greatly, affording im-portant diagnostic characters in this group. 3. Zoöl. A stripe of color. Wit ta'ri-a (vi-tä'ri-a; 115), n. [NL] Bot. A genus of tropical polypodiaceous ferms known as grass ferms from their narrow grasslike fronds. They have the linear mar-ginal sori in continuous lines. Most of the species are epiphytic. V. lineada occurs on palmettos in Florida. Wit'rate (vit'ā't), a. [L. vitifutus bound with a fillet, fr. vitifa fillet.] **1**. Bot. Bearing or containing vittæ. **2**. Bot. & Zoöl. Striped longitudinally. Wit'u-lary (vit'd-lar) { a. [L. vitifutus call.] Vet. Pertain-vit'u-lary (vit'd-lar) { a. [L. vitifutus call.] Vet. Pertain-vit'u-lary (vit'd-lar) { a. [L. vitifutus call.] Vet. Pertain-vit'u-lare (vit'd-lar) { a. [L. vitifutus call.] Vet. Pertain-vit'u-lare (vit'd'uf'per-at'), a. [L. vituinuis: r. vitu-tus a call. See vEAL.] Of, pert. to, or like, a calf or veal. (-āV'fag) [L. vituperatus, p. p. of vituperation. Vi-tu'per-able (vi-tū'pēr-āt), v. t; -ATE (-āt'8d); -AT'ING (-āt'Mg) [L. vituperatus, p. p. of vituperate to blame, vituperate; prob. fr. vituperatus, p. p. of vituperatio. sc. eve vice a fault; PARE, v. l.] To abuse in words; to cen-sure severely or abusively; to berate. Vi-tu'per-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. [L. vituperatio: cf. OF. vi-tuperution. See vituperate.] Act of vituperating; wordy abuse; severe censure; railing. When a man becomes unratable and inaccessible by fierce-ness and pride, then vituperatio and inaccessible by fierce-ness and pride, then vituperatic promes uncode is coolding; abu-taining, or characterized by, wordy abuse; scolding; abu-

aolise; severe censure; railing;
When a man becomes untractable and inaccessible by fierceness and pride, then vitaperation comes upon him. Donne.
Syn. - See Asusz.
vitary or characterized by, wordy abuse; scolding; abusive ; railing. - vitary per-a-tive-ly, adv.
|| viva (vévā), inderj. [It.] Lit., (long) live; - an exclamation expressing good will, well wishing, etc. - n. The word viva as a shout or salute.
|| viva (vévā), inderj. [It.] Lit., (long) live; - an exclamation expressing good will, well wishing, etc. - n. The word viva as a shout or salute.
|| viva(ce (vé-vi/chā), a. & adv. [It.] Music. Brisk; vivacious; with spirit; - used as a direction.
vivacious (vi-vä/shás; vi. 277), a. [L. vivax, -acis, fr. vivere to live. See vivn.] 1. Having vigorous powers of life; tenacious of life; long-lived. Archaic. Fuller.
2. Lively in temper or conduct; sprightly; as, a vivacious poet. "Vivacious nonsense."
yr. - vi va'cious Jy, adv. - vi-va'cious-ness, n.
vivacious, (J. 20, 20, - vi-va'cious-ness, n.
vivacious (at va'soft.), n.; pl. -rnss (tlz). [L. vivacidos: specif.: a Vital force; natural vigor; also, tenacity of life; longevity. Obs. Fuller. D Animation; sprightliness; as, the vivacity of a discourse; a lady of great viracity.
2. A vivacious act or expression.
xyn. - Liveliness, gayety, sprightliness.
|| vivan'dier' (véväx/dy?), n. [OF. & F. vivandier, fr. L. vivanda, vivenda, provisions. Cf. viAND.] In Continental armies, esp. the French, a sutter.

LL. vivanda, vivenda, provisions. Cf. vIAND.] In Continental armies, esp. the French, a sutler.
LL. vivanda, vivenda, provisions. Cf. vIAND.] In Continental armies, esp. the French, a sutler.
Witrifica-ble(vitrifickabl), vitrig, + wirring.
a. Vitrifiable. Obs.
vitrificate (kät: vit/riskabl), vitrig, + wirring.

Vivan'dibre' (vë'väv'dyär'). n. [F., fem. of OF & F. vivandier. See vivanner,] Formerly, in Continental armise, esp. in the French army, a woman accompanying troops, who sold provisions and liquor to the soldiers; a female sutter.
Vivar'in (vi vär'a, p. r., p. ., living.] In mort, bridge, and similar games, the partner of dummay.
Vivar'in (vi vär'a, p. ., p. ., living.] In mort, bridge, and similar games, the partner of dummay.
Vivar'in (vi vär'a, p. ., p. ., living.] In mort, bridge, and similar games, the partner of dummay.
Vivar'in (vi vär'a, p. ., p. ., living.] In mort, bridge, and similar games, the partner of dummay.
Vivar'in (vi vär'a, p. ., p. ., living.] A place arranged for keeping or raising animals, more usually one for terrestrial or partly terrestrial animals, as disting. from an advantum.
Viva voce (viva vöre). [L.] By word of mouth; orally; a, even-stoce voting.
Viver'in (di viratida, or civets, formerity extensive, but now restricted to the common African cive (V. civet (u) and lossly alide apecias. [L.] Boy word of mouth; orally in the minimum scale cashike carnivores of Asia and troot the unitary scale and the carnivores of Asia and troot the unitary scale and the scales. They wire glands secreting cive or a similar scale. They wire glands secreting cive or a similar scale. They wire scales the true civet (unitary). -n. A civet; one of the Viverride, or civet family. -n. A civet; one of the Viverride, triverine, et. the fishing cat. - v otry: a fish-eaching mannal (Cynogide benefiti) of Bumatra, Borneo, and the Malay Peninsula, resembling an otter, but of the cive family. - ... (Der vives, rest. Than and y see and the wire ride of Niviane, of Celtic origin.]
Fen, epen.orig, a mistake for Niviane, of Celtic origin.]
Fen, epen.orig, a mistake for Niviane, of celtic origin.]
Fene, peroving darker on exposure. It occurs in monocilin (cyradin), n. [L. eividax, fr. viver to live; akin to vive family.

VI/van/dière/ (vē/vān/dyâr/), n. [F., fem. of OF. & F. vivandier. See vivAnDER.] Formerly, in Continental armies, esp. in the French army, a woman accompanying troops, who sold provisions and liquor to the soldiers; a

äle, senäte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, åsk, sofa ; ëve, ëvent, ënd, recent, makër ; îce, ill ; öld, öbey, ôrb, ödd, söft, cönnect ; üse, ünite, ûrn, üp, circüs, menü ; + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. Foreign Word. = consis

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His vocabulary seems to have been no larger than was necessary for the transaction of business. Macaulay
Syn. - See DICTION.
Vo-cab'u-list (-IIst), n. [Cf. F. vocabuliste.] 1. The writer or maker of a vocabulary; a lexicographer.
2. A lexicon; vocabulary. Obs.
Vo'cal (Vö/käl), a. [L. vocalis, fr. voz, vocis, voice; cf. F. vocal. See voice; cf. vower.] 1. Of or pertaining to the voice or speech; having voice; endowed with utterance; full of voices, the voice or voices; as, vocal expression. To hill or vailey, fountain, or fresh shade, Midlon.
2. Uttered or modulated by the voice; oral; voiced; as, vocal expression. To hill or vailey, fountain, or fresh shade, Midlon.
3. Phon. a Consisting of, or characterized by, voice, or tone produced in the larynx; voiced; sonant; intonated. Cf. vocku, 2. b Of or pertaining to a vowel; having the character of a vowel; vowel.
vocal bands, vocal cords. - v. chtnk, the glottis. - v. cords, Anad., 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 faise, vocal cords) are thick and are not directly concerned in the production of voice. They inclose the superior thyro-arytenoid ligaments, and extend from the inside surface of the thyroid cartilage near the edin line to the vocal processes (or angles of the base) of the arytenoid cartilages. The passage of the breath between
Vi. Jord. Syn. of Vivinkas A. Jobr. Videlicet (L., name-[NL] 263. Syn. of Vivinkas A. Jobr. Videlicet (L., name-[NL] 263. Character (L., Vivinkas, NL, Vivinkas, N

median line to the vocal processes (or angles of the base) of the arytenoid cartilages. The passage of the breath between **Vivip'arus** (Vivip'arus), n. viz. Abbr. Videlicet (L., name-[NL.] Zoid. Syn. of Vivip'Arus), n. viz. Abbr. Videlicet (L., name-[NL.] Zoid. Syn. of Vivip'Arus), n. viz. Abbr. Videlicet (L., name-ly: to wit). Vir'see'tor (viv'i-ek/167), n. corrupt of ADV(SENENT. One who practices vive section. Vir'see'tor (viv'i-ek/167), n. corrupt of ADV(SENENT. (I'arated. a. Wearing a viz-riv'see'tor (viv'i-ek/167), n. corrupt of ADV(SENENT. (I'arated. a. Wearing a viz-riv'see'tor (viv'i-ek/167), n. corrupt of ADV(SENENT. (I'arated. Washer), n. corrupt of ADV(SENENT. (I'arated. Vizeriarated of Viscorfield (I'arated. Vizeriarated of Viscorfield), n. See [vi'vit post fu'no-ra vir'us. Vi'vit post fu'no-ra vir'us. Vi'vit nost (I'arated. Vi'vit (Vits), adv. [L] Searcely. Vi'vit (Vits), adv. [L] Searcely. Vi'vit, arate farated and formation (I'arated and I'arated. (I'arated and farated. Vi'vite. Viscoli, Cort of Viscoli, Viscoli, (I'arated. Viscoli, A'arated. Vi'vit, arate farated and formation (I'arated and farated. Viscoli, (Viscoli, Viscoli), Viscoli, Viscoli, Viscoli, A'arated. Viscoli, (Viscoli, Viscoli), Viscoli, Visco

the edges of these folds when drawn tense and approxi-mated together produces the voice. See Guide to Pron. § 29. – vocal framitus, Med., the perceptible vibration of the chest wall produced by transmission of the soncrous vi-brations in vocalization. – v. Hys, vocal cords. – v. music, music made by, or prepared for, the human voice, with or without accompaniment; – disting. from instrumential mu-sic. – v. resonance, Med., the sound transmitted to the ear when auscultation is made while the patient is speaking. vorcal (vö/käl), n. [Cf. F. vocal, L. vocalis. See vocal, a.] Phon. A vocal sound; specif. : a An element of speech, consisting of pure vocal tone; a vowel or diph-thong; a tonic; – disting. from subvocal and nonvocal. b A liquid or vowel-like consonant, as I or n. vocal'IC (vö/käl/K), a. [See vocat, n. & a.] Of, per-taining to, of the nature of, or containing, vowel sounds. The Gaclic language being uncommonly vocalic. Scott. (The vocali sum (võ/käl/Iz'm), n. 1. Exercise of the vocal or

Inorg, a todne; - disting, from sublecal and nonvocal.
b A logid or vowel-like consonant, as l or n.
vocal'fe (vo-käl/1k), a. [See voca., n. d. a.] Of, pertaining to or to the inter of, or containing, vowel sounds. The facile language heing uncommonly vocale. Scott.
vocal ism (vokal-1z'm), n. 1. Exercise of the vocal or gans in song or speech; vocalization.
2. Phon. a A vocalic south of n. A system of vowels. The ability of a vocalic south.
b A system of vowels.
vocal-ism, vowels.
vocal-ism, vocalise.] A singer, or vocal musician; - in distinction from finztrumentalia.
vocal-ism, or state of being vocal as the vocality of a sound.
vocal-ism, or state of being vocal as the vocality of a sound.
vocal-ism (vokali-ismething). I. [L vocaliting cup of vocaling.
vocal-ism (vokali-ismething). The vocal south of vocaling, or state of being vocal as the vocaling.
vocaling, or state of being vocal as the vocality of a sound.
vocaling, or state of being vocal as the vocaling a sound.
vocaling. (vokali-ismething).
[Cf. vocations.] To form into voke: to make vocal or somatic: to give intonation or resonance to.
2. To thange into, or use as, a vowel; as no voci. and rabic.
vocaling (vokali-ism).
n. L vocation bid with vocal southing, a saling; vocalization (vokaling).
L A calling to a particular state, business, or profession. Not having the vocation as of an assembly. Obs.
b A calling to a particular state, business, or profession. Not having the vocation, and secondary pursuits; the word commonity avaccing is an vocation is something which calls one away from one's vocation.
Syn. - Vocation, vocantic, mon the ordinat there with the word of the word ordination of the vocation.
Syn. - Vocation, vocantice, in an vocation is something which calls one away from one's vocation.
Syn. - Vocation, vocantico, in avocation

VocBit'ef-atte (at), w. w., -ATED (-aVed): -ATING (-aVING). [L. vociferates, p. p. of vociferate; voc. wocis, vield. + Med, pret. of FLEE. viels. + VI.Y. n. [FLEAM] viend (vielm). Dial Eng.var.of viels. + VI.Y. n. [FLEAM] viende. + FLEET. viende. + FLEET. viels. + VI.Y. n. [FLEAM] viende. + FLEAT. viels. + VI.Y. n. [Afread] viels. + VI.Y. n. [Afread] voc.ab/atte viels. Soil voc.ab/atte viels. Voc. voc.ab/atter v

voice + a derivative of *ferre* to bear. See voice ; EEAE to carry.] To cry out loudly or violently; to bawl; clamor. **vo.clifer.ate** (vo.siffer.āt), v. t. To utter with a loud voice;

voc.If'ef atte (v5-alt/er-at), v.1. To utter with a loud voice it to shou dut.
 voc.if'ef atter (atternation), and [L. voci/eralis : at voci/eralis. The spectator. Vision genus and voc/eration naturally shake the heart of the import. (v6 atter fac. in), a. [Cf. F. voci/er.] Making a long it is the spectator. Vertable, at an atternative of the import is an outperformed and spectators. In the spectator of the import is an outperformed and spectators. The spectator vertable, at an atternative spectator of the implication of turbulence or unruliness; that is ELATANT, which is offensively loud or clamorous; as, "watermen, fishwomen, oysterwomen, and ... all the voci/erous implies along other spectra deginant, its," (voltat). "They were hereits of the halant sort, and the voci/erous in habitants of both shores "(*Hielding*): "I will be... more dimorous that a partic against its," (voltat)." They were hereits of the halant sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded "(*Expositor*). See tALKATIVE.
 voc.ffr ouls-Jy, adv. - voc.ffr outs-noss, n.
 vodfa (vöd/kå), n. [Russ, lit, little water.] A Russian distilled alcoholic liquor commonly made from rye, sometimes from potatoes, and rarely from barley. Sometimes, in Russia, any kind of whisky, brandy, etc.
 voga, fn vogare to row, to sail; cf. r. vogar, fn vogare, fn vogare. Row, to sail; cf. R. vogar, F. vozi, L. voz, woets, akin to vocare to call, Gr. revear, Hawkinet.
 Appender very, and akin to F. Jouris, sa, a custom that had a great vogar.
 voci, L. voz, voets, akin to vocare to call, Gr. revear, Hawkinet, C. Specif, voet, so asy, to speak, G. erwähnet to mention. Cf. Appoc.Arc. Approx. Norte, Morves, Fr. vozi, L. voz, voets, akin to vocare to call Gr. revear or order of a speak speak speak speak speak. Gr. erwähnet from mere broad, speak speak. Gr. erwähnet from mere broad, speak speak speak speak speak speak spe

I, now the roice of the recorded law, Pronounce as entence on your brother's life. Shak. vociferted'ity (Ge'141),n. Vol. vociferted'ity (Ge'141),n. Vol. vociferted'ity (Ge'141),n. Vol. F. (Rabelais) rocifare cf. mountains. [Peirog. A dark f. (Rabelais) rocifare cf. modil (Rabelais) rocifare cf. modil (Rabelais) rocifare cf. modil (Rabelais) rocifare cf. mountains. [Peirog. A dark f. (Rabelais) rocifare cf. modil (Rabelais) rocifare cf. mountains. [Peirog. A dark f. (Rabelais) rocifare cf. modil (Rabelais) rocifare cf. mountains. [Peirog. A dark f. (Rabelais) rocifare cf. mountains. [Peirog.] mountains. [Peirog.] f. (Poif) (Rabelais) rocifare cf. mountains. [Peirog.] f. (Poif) (Rabelais) rocifare cf. mountains. [Peirog.] f. (Poif) (Rabelais) rocifare cf. mountains. [Poirog.] f. (Poif) (Rabelais) rocifare cf. mountains. [Poirog

tood, toot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guma. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

5. Wish, choice, or opinion more or less formally expressed; as, his *voice* was for war; also, the right to express a wish, choice, or opinion; suffrage; vote; as, to have no *voice* in the matter.

6. Unverified report; rumor; also, fame; reputation. Obs. "Whereof the common voice arose." Gower.

b. Unverned report, runnor; also, name, representation, obs. "Webered the common voice arose." Gower.
7. One who speaks; a speaker. Rare. Termyson.
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 indicated. The Latin has different inflections for two voices, the active and the passive; the two latter having identical forms in some tenses. English verbs are inflected only for the active, the passive being wholly made up of verbal phrases with an auxiliary.
in voice, having the voice in good condition, as for singing. — with one v., unanimously. Acts xix. 34.
1. To give utterance or expression to; to utter; also, to amounce; divulge; runor; as, to roice the sentiments of the nation.

to see divulge; rumor; as, to contain the nation.
 If was roiced that the king purposed to put to death Edward Bacone

Plantagenet Bacon. 2. Phon. To utter with sonant or vocal tone; to pronounce

1. Inductive 2. Phon. To utter with sonant or vocal tone; to pronounce with voice. See voice, n, 1. 3. Music. **a** To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate 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. **voice**(voist), a. **1.** a Furnished with a voice; — usually in comb.; as, sweet-voiced. **b** Expressed by the voice. 2. Phon. Uttered with voice, or vocal tone; sonant; vocal; — said esp. of certain consonants, as b, d, g, m, etc., contrasted with others, called voiceless, pronounced with-out voice or vocal tone, as p, t, k, etc. See Guide to Prom.; § 29.

volat, "and tops of contraint contained as of your, your, we contrasted with others, called voiceless, pronounced without voice or vocal tone, as p, t, k, etc. See Guide to Prov., § 29.
volceful (voisf050), a. Having a voice or vocal quality; having a loud voice or many voices; vocal; sounding. Beheld the Hiad and the Odyssey Rise to the swelling of the rowerld sea. Coleridge.
volcefloss, a. 1. Having no voice, uterance, or vote; silent; mute; dumb. "A most roiceless thought." Byron. 2. Phon. Not sounded with voice; as, a voiceless consonant, a voiceless glide; surd. Cf. voren, a., 2.
volcefloss, a. 0. Having no voice, uterance, or vote; or ote; due and the voice of the rowerld sea. Coleridge.
volcefloss, a. 1. Having no voice; signed, "Byron. 2. Phon. Not sounded with voice; as, a voiceless consonant, a voiceless glide; surd. Cf. voren, a., 2.
volcefloss, a. due. voice/loss.ness, n.
volce part. Music. A melodic part for one voice or instrument in a harmonic or concerted composition.
vold (vois'Ing), 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. The earth was without form, and roid. Gen. 1.2. Taking no incumbent, tenant, holder, or the like; unoccupied ; vacant; - asid of offlees and the like; unoccupied ; vacant; - asid of offlees and the like; unoccupied ; idle; leisure; as, roid hours. Obs.
4. Of a person, empty-headed; foolish. Obs. He is roidc and withoute kunnynge. Wychfe 5. Being without; destitute; wanting; devoid; - usually with of, as, roid of learning, or of commo sense. A conscience roid of offense toward God. Acts xxiv 16. Not producing any effect; ineffectual; van; useless. I will make roid the counsel of Judah. Jer. xix. 7. Law. B. Foorty, of no legal force or effect (and hence incapable of confirmation or ratiffeation); null. b Improperly, voidable. Cf

while in any particular sign. - v. space, Physics, a vacuum.
yold, n. 1. That which is void; an empty or unfilled space; an opening; a vacuum.
Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defense, And fills up all the mighty roid of sense.
2. A dish or course eaten just before leaving the table. Obs.
3. Skat. A card having no counting value. The sevens, eights, and nines are voids.
Yold, v. i., von/Fo.; von/ins. [OF. voidier, vuidier, F. vider. See von, a.] 1. To make or leave void, vacant, or empty; to clear; also, to vacate; leave; as, to void a table. " Void another place." Chaucer.
2. To throw or send out; to evacate; to emit; to discharge; as, to void excerements.
3. To send, drive, or chase away; to dismiss; to get rid of; to do away with; to remove; scatter; destroy. Obs. To roid the nightes sorrow. Ludgate.
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." Bp. Burnet.
5. To avoid; shun. Obs. or Archaic. The vengeance of this victor to roid. Wars of Alexander.
voice car. Phon. The laryax voice + yous.

void, n. J. To go away or out; to depart. Obs. or Archaic.
voice glide. See GLIDE, n. 3.8.
voice draits. = coarb OLOTTIS.
voice of stamp ippes.
voice stop. Phon. A voiced stop.
voice the A speaking tube.
voice the A speaking tube.
voice stop. Phon. A voiced stop.
voice the A speaking tube.
voide the voice.
void's frames.
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To have an evacuation ; also, to be evacuated. Rare.
 To become void or vacant. Obs.
 Yold'a-ble (void'a-b'l), a. 1. Capable of being voided.
 Specif. : Law. Capable of being avoided, or of being adjudged void, invalid, and of no force: capable of being either avoided or confirmed. A voidable contract may be ratified and confirmed; to render it null, it must be avoided.
 Yold'ance (cins), b. [Cf. OF. voidable, vuidance, separation, departure, emptying.] 1. Act of voiding, or of emptying, ejecting, evacuating, casting away, or removing.
 Eccl. An ejection from a benefice.
 State of being void; vacancy, as of a benefice.
 a Deliverance. Obs. b Evasion; subterfuge. Obs.
 Yold'ed, a. Having a void or opening; specif., Her., having the inner part cut away, or left vacant, a narrow border being left at the aides, the tincture of the field being seen in the vacant space; — said of a charge.

sides, the tincture of the field being seen in the vacant space: — said of a charge.
vold er (-ér), n. [Cf. OF. voideor, vuided, or cleared away,
2. Obs. or Dial. Eng. a A tray or basket for that which is voided, or cleared away,
esp. one for receiving or carrying off the remains of a meal; sometimes, a basket for household articles aclothes etc. h A score to wait where buildings it to void the source of the second se

and that winds to the string of the Cross Voided.
remains of a meal; sometimes, a basket for household articles, as clothes, etc. b A servant 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: a A screen or arbor. Obs. b Medieval Armor. A contrivance, commonly of clain 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 (vwål; voil), n. [F., a veil.] A thin dress material of cotton or woolen, similar to etamine.
volle (vwål; voil), n. [F., to say the truth, fr. L. verus true + dicere to say. Cf. vENDICT.] Law. An oath administered to a witness, usually before being sworn in chief, requiring him to speak the truth, or make true answers, in reference to matters inquired of to ascertain whether he is rendered incompetent to give evidence by veason of having an interest in the cause.
vol'vode (voi/vöd), n. Also voi'vod. [Russ. voevoda, or Pol. voiewoda; or properly, a leader of an army, a leader in war.] Orig., the title of a military commander in various slavonic countries; later, the title of governors of towns 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. — voi'vode ship, voi'vod-ship, n.
volant (völ'länt), n. [L. rolans, -antis, p. pr. of volare to fiy: cf. F. volant.] I. Passing through the air upon wings, or as if upon wings; fring ; hence, Obs., passing from place to place; current. "Gold rolant." Fuller.
Nimble; light and quick. "His volant touch." Milton.
Capable of flying; volltant.
Her. Represented as if flying, as a bird.
volant place, in medieval armor, an adjustable piece for guarding the phrout, etc., in a just.

a. Capable of flying; volitant.
A. Capable of flying; volitant.
A. Her. Represented as if flying, as a bid.
volant piece, in medieval armor, an adjustable piece for guarding the throat, etc., in a just.
a. Wolar, Piece, in medieval armor, an adjustable piece for guarding the throat, etc., in a just.
a. Wolar, Piel (vt-län'tä), n. [Sp., prop., flying.] A two-wheeled carriage formerly much used in Cuba. The body is in front of the axle, and the driver rides on the horse.
b. Wolar, Piel (vt-län'tä), n. [Sp., prop., flying.] A two-wheeled carriage formerly much used in Cuba. The body is in front of the axle, and the driver rides on the horse.
b. Wolar, Piel (vt-län'tä), n. [Sp., prop., flying.] A two-wheeled carriage formerly much used in Cuba. The body is in front of the axle, and the driver rides on the horse.
b. Wolar, Piel (vt-län'tä), n. [Sr., Wold's speech; a language, intended to be universal, invented by Johann Martin Schleyer, of Konstanz, Baden, about 1879. UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE. — Volar, Piel'151 (Jet), n.
vola'tile (vt-la'til; see-ite), a. [F. rolatif, L. volatilis, fr. volare to fly. Cf. VOLLEY.] 1. Passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere; flying; having the power to fly; volant; volitant. Obs.
2. Easily wasting away by evaporation; readily vaporizable; as, volatile oils or liquids; —often disting, from fized.
3. Light-hearted; airy; lively; hence, changeable; fickle.
"As giddy and volatile obs. or R. volatile alkali, Old Chem., anmonia. — v. Hiniment, a liniment composed of sweet oil and ammonia i, — so called from the readiness with which the latter evaporates. — v. di, an oil that is volatile; specif, an essential oil. See under Essentiat. — v. atil. = sat Volatile.] 1. A winged animal; a bird; a wild fowl. Obs.
A volatile substance.
volatile aubstance.
volatile aubstance.
volatile aubstance.
volatile aubsta

Syn. - See LIGHTNESS. **vol**/a**tll**-iz**a**'tlon (-tīl-izā'shān; -i-zā'shān), n. [Cf. F. *volatilistation.*] Act or process of volatilizing, or state of being volatilized. **vol'atll**-iz**a** (võl'*i*-tīl-iz), v. t. & i.; -izzo (-izd); -iz/ing (-iz'Ing) [Cf. F. volatiliser.] To render or become vola-tile; to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor. **vol**a'tlon (vi-lā'shān), n. [L. volare, volatum, fiy.] Act or power of flying; flight; volitation.-**vo**-la'tlon-ai (-žil), a. **|| vol'-au'-vent'** (võl'ā'vän'), n. [F.] Cookery. A case of light puil paste with a raised border, filled, after bak-ing, with a ragout of meat, fowl, game, fish, or the like.

of night puin paste with a raised border, nihed, after bak-ing, with light repidity:
of night, of the like.
charge consisting of two wings (charge consisting of two wings)
charge consisting of two wings (charge consisting of two wings)
of the hand, sole of the foot]
mole compactures californics).
or latile of the foot]
mole compactures californics).
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VOLITATIONAL

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or voncance eruptions varies from the quiet interprint of fuld laws, as in Hawaii, to violent explosions like that of Krakatao in 1883. vol'can-ol'o-gy (võl'kän-õl'ō-jl'), n. [volcano + -logy.] The science treating of volcanic phenomena. - vol'can-o-log't-cal(-ō-löj'1-kä), a. -vol'can-ol'o-gist(-öl'ō-jist), n. vole (võl), n. [From dial. volemouse ; of. Norw. dial. voll field. Cf. wot.D.] Any of numerous mouselike or ratlike rodents constituting the genus Microtus, syn. Arvicola, typical of the subfauily Microtine of the family Muridæ, and various allied genera, as Evotomys and Synnphomys (see LEMING 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 and dry uplands and often do much damage to crops. Well-known Britsh species are the water vole (M. amphibius), frequenting wet places, and the field vole, or common field mouse (M. agressis), a small species common in grainfields, etc. In eastern North Ameri-ca M. pensyltanicus, is the common mead-ow mouse. F) Card American Vole, or Meadow Mouse. Plontine, A winning of sell the taiotic in the disting the start.

with many subspecies, "Interview of the second se

Ale, senåte, cåre, äm, äccount, ärm, åsk, sola ; eve, svent, end, recent, maker ; ice, ill ; old, obey, orb, odd, solt, connect ; üse, unite, urn, up, circus, menti ; || Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = consis.



VOLITIENCY

vo-li'tient (vö-l'ish'ént), a. [See vollTION.] Exercising the will; acting from choice; willing, or having power to will. Mrs. Browning. -voll'tiencey (ch-sl), n. **vo-li'tion** (-wn), n. [F., fr. L. volo I will, velle to will, be willing. See vollVARNY.] 1. Act of willing or choosing; act of forming a purpose; exercise of the will. Volition is an act of the mind. knowingly exerting that dominin it takes itself to have over any part of the man, be mploying it in, or withholding if from, any particular action. Locke.
2. The termination of an act or exercise of choosing or willing; a state of decision or choice. This is the more exact sense of volition, as distinguished from will.
3. The power of willing or determination. See wILL. **voll'tion-al** (-d)), a. Of or pertaining to volition. volitional tremor, Med., a trembling of the entire body during (volit)¹ tiv), a. [See voll'1, having the power to will. They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the volitio. Sir M Hale. **2.** Gram. Used in expressing a wish or permission.

voltable intervention, and the series of the seri

once. Second vota, second vitne, points to certain modifications in the close of a repeated strain. 3. Man. = 1st vorr, 1. Vol'ta effect' (∇ i'ta). Elec. Difference of potential observable between two metals joined on an open circuit. vol'tage (∇ i'tä), n. Elec. Electric potential or potential difference expressed in volts; as, the vollage of a current. vol-ta'le (∇ i'tä'tk), a. [Cf. F. voltaïque, It. voltaico.] 1. Of or pert. to, or discovered by, Alessandro Volta, who first devised apparatus for chemically developing electric currents, and established this branch of electric actence. 2. Of or pertaining to voltaism, or voltaic electricity; gal-vanic; as, voltate induction; the voltaic arc. v cell. = CELL, 4. - v. dircuit or circls. = CIRCUIT, n., 8a. -v. cell. = CELL, 4. - v. dircuit or circls. = CIRCUIT, n., 8a. -v. cell. See 2d FILE, 5 a. - v. protection of metals, the pro-velt'tion al'thy ("Voltab'L"). Free State So. Africa.

vojić Governi v protection of metals, the provolitional's ty (vol-lish/m).
volitional's ty (vol-lish/m).
Free State So. Africa.
Vi'rity, a. Quality or state of volational volago.
volitional.
(Tronx.i. [INESS.] volago.
(Tronx.

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tection of a metal from corrosion by associating it with a metal which is positive to it, as when iron is galvanized.
Vol-tair/-an (vôl-tar/1-ān)] a. [Cf. F. voltairien.] Of. Voltaire's theories or practices. — Vol-tair/-an-ism (-1z^m), n.
vol/ta-ism (vôl/tà-Izⁱm), n. [Cf. F. voltairen.] Of. Voltaire's theories or practices. — Vol-tair/-an-ism (-1z^m), n.
vol/ta-ism (vôl/tà-Izⁱm), n. [Cf. F. voltairen. See 2d votr.] Voltai cor current electricity; also, the branch of electrical science dealing with this. See "ELECTRIGITY, 1; cf. GALYANISM, I.
vol-tair/eter (vôl-tàm/f-tăr), n. [vollaic + meter.] Physics. An instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity passed through a conductor by the amount of electrolysis produced, as by measuring the quantity of electricity.
vol-tam/meter (vôl-tàm/f-têr), n. [2d] vol+ - amerter. [Physics. A wathmeter. - volt-ametre (vôl-tàm/f-têr), n. [2d] vol+ - ammeter.] Physics. A wathmeter.
vol-tam/meter (vôl-tàm/f-têr), n. [2d] vol+ ammeter [Physics. A wathmeter.] Vol'ta ind vol+tange. [Etc. Prover and is the same as a wat; for alternating ourrent it is a measure of apparent power and is the total electromotive forces at the several junctions.
vol'ta unof the electromotive forces at the several junctions.
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The best of the formation of the difference in the intervention of the difference in the one intervention of the difference intervention of the diff

tension caused by its presence and absence in a closed air space. — vol'u-me-nom'e-try (völ'ü-më-nčm'ê-trï), n. vo-la'me-scope (vö-lü'mē-šköp), n. [volume +. scope.] Physics. An instrument consisting essentially of a glass tube provided with a graduated scale, for exhibiting to the eye the changes of volume of a gas or gaseous mixture resulting from chemical action, and the like. volumetric (völ'ümê-tčr), n. [Ot. F. volumêtre. See volumetric.] Physics. a An instrument for measuring volumes, as of gases or liquids directly, or of solids by displacement of a liquid. b A form of hydrometer. vol'u-metric/völ'ü-mëtrîk) [a. [volumêt+ metric.] Of vol'u-metric/völ'ü-mëtrîk)] a. [volumêt+ metric.] of vol'u-metric (völ'ü-mëtrîk)] a. [volumêt+ metric.] vol'u-metric analysis, Chem., quantitative analysis by the use definite volumes of standardized solutions of reagents; also, analysis of gases by volume, as by the eudiometer. vol'u-metric volumet. Y vol-ü/mi-tĭ), n. Quality or state of being voluminous.

of definite volumes of standardized solutions of reagents; also, analysis of gases by volume, as by the endiometer.
voluminous', ty volum' how', Quality or state of being voluminous.
voluminous.
voluminous.
voluminous.
volume, as by the endiometer.
a Consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions.
But ended foul in many a sealy fold.
Milton.
b Of great volume, or bulk; large; swelling.
B. Jonson.
c Consisting of many volumes or books; as, voluminous collections.
d Hunded foul in many a sealy fold.
Milton.
b Of great volume, or bulk; large; swelling.
B. Jonson.
c Consisting of many volumes or books; as, voluminous collections.
d Hung of many volumes or books; as, voluminous collections.
d Hung of many volumes or books; as, voluminous collections.
d Hung, coll.
Morse Myth.
A King of the elves and a wonderful anith in Teutonic legends and even in those of Romanized France.
King Nithothr, who had been robbed of his treasures, cut the sinews of Volund's knees and cofined him is forge on an island, but Volund killed the king's two sons, violated the king's duaghter, and escaped by fying.
Miclon.
Miclon.
Miclon.
Miclon.
Miclon.
Song of Volund' in the Elder Edda. See WayLAND.
Wol'un-ta-fism (Völ/ka-ta-fizy), n. Philos. Any theory which conceives will to be the dominant factor in experience or in the constitution of the world; - contrasted with *intellectualism* Schopenhauer and Fichte are typical exponents effecting that the evolution of the universe is the activity of the ego is the fundamental fact of reality.
On the whole, he fundamental fact of reality.
Or the whole, he fundamental fact of voluntarism.
Kopenhauer and Hartmann, is not the same; and Schopenhauer teaching it wolt with sphenophener floces.
Wol'un-ta-

valuable consideration; acting, or done, without any present legal obligation to do the thing done, or any such obligation to do the thing done, or any such obligation to do the thing done, or any such obligation to do the thing done, or any such obligation that can accrue from the existing state of affairs. (Syn.-VOLUNTARY, INTENTIONAL, DELIBERATE are here compared in their ordinary uses, VOLUNTARY (for legal uses see defs.) emphasizes the idea of freedom from constraint, and is often opposed to accidental, INTENTIONAL heightens the implication of design; that is DELIBERATE which is doe addressed to accidental, INTENTIONAL heightens the advisedly or after consideration; as, tolwhiery confession or manslaughter, an intentional insult, a detiberate since or unastangement, and is often opposed to accidental, INTENTIONAL heightens that a straindicial matter, which is advised to reach, a conveyance, without valuable consideration.-v. scaces. Law, ore sease. Law, and the scare, 2. -v. tendetion, Eng. Eccl. Law, intridiction in cases not admitting of contentious htigation.-v. schol, in presider the strated muscles of the will; hence often, specif., the strated muscles of the hill; hence often, specif., the strated muscles of the hiller animals.-v. scat. See YOLUNTARY AFFINAVIT, above.-v. school, in England and Wales, one of a class of elementary acholos, supported by voluntary subscription and usually carried on by a religious body.-v. waste. See WART, n.5.
 VOl'untary, n.; pl.-ARE (rfz). 1. One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a voluntary schools, supported by voluntary subscription and usually carried on by a religious body.-v. waste. See Wart, n.5.
 Vol'untary. biece, esp. an organ prelude, played oftea extemporarily, according to the musician's fancy; specif., an organ solo played before, during, or after divine service, any state id or parcender, the system of supporting schools by voluntary subscriptions. b Eccl. The principle of supporting areligious boy succ

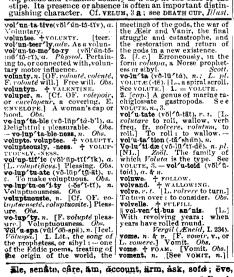
food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guma Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.



vol'un-teer' (võl'ăn-tēr'), n. [F. volontaire, orig. a., OF. also voluntaire, L. voluntarius. See voluntarr, a.]
1. One who enters into, or offers himself for, any service of his own free will.

volunteer' (völ'än-tēr'), n. [F. volontaire, orig. a., OF. also voluntaire, t. voluntairus. See voluntarity, a.]
 1. One who enters into, or offers himself for, any service of his own free will.
 2. Mil. One who enters into service voluntarily, but who is then subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers: — opposed to conscript. Specif., in the United States, a member of the national guard as distinguished from the standing army, or one who entists in troops specially raised by the government in time of war or emergency; in Great Britain, a member of an enrolled organization for home defense who is called upon for only occasional drill and military exercises; — since 1901-1906 a member of the territorial array.
 3. Law. A voluntary actor, performer, or agent in any transaction (see voluntary act, 6). D The grantee in a voluntary conveyance; one to whom a conveyance is made without valuable consideration.
 4. Short for voluntEER FLANT, TERE, etc.
 Volunteers of America, a religious and philanthropic organization, similar to the Salvation Army, founded in 1896 by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth.
 Vol'un.teer', a. off or pertaining to a volunteer or volunteer; volunteer, a to volunteer crop, plant, etc., Agric., one that has come from self-sown seed.
 Vol'un.teer', vi. To enter into, or offer one's self for, any service of one's own free will, without solicitation or compulsion; as, the volunteerd in that undertaking.
 Volunteers who asil 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 seemen with temporary commistion; such and the degradues. I woluptarize, a sensual angetties his chief care; a sensualst. A good-humored, but hard-hearted, voluptary. Scott. A good-humored, but hard-hearted, voluptary. Scott. No seset into your organization; is no thard set of the senses; mini

a) of the second state so the sec



VANSIRE VONE. + WONE. VONG. + FANG.

Vol'va (võl'vå), Völ'va (vûl'wä), n.; Icel. pl. VöLUR (vû'löör). [Icel. völva.] Norse Folklore. A woman skilled in magic and soothsaying or having prophetic or clairvoyant

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vol'vate (vol'vat), a. Bot. Provided with, or characterized by, a volva. vol-velle' (vŏl-vĕl'), n. Also vol-vell'. [Perh. fr. L. vol-

ized by, a volva. vol.velle' (völ.vël'), n. Also vol.vell'. [Perh. fr. L. vol-vere to roll (cf. REVOLVE), through OF., or assumed LL. volvella or volvellum.] a An old contrivance for ascertain-ing the time of the rising and setting of the moon and sun, the time of high and low tide, etc.; — called also lunary. It consists of one 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 a book. b Any similar contrivance for showing variations. Vol'vox (völ'vöks), n. [NL, fr. L. volvere to roll.] Bol. A genus of minute, pale green globular organisms, about one fiftieth of an inch in diameter, found rolling though water, the motion being produced by minute colorless flagella. It has been considered as be-longing to the flagellate Influeoria, but is generally considered a vegetable, and each globule a colony of many individuals. The commonest species is Volvoz globator, otten called globe animalcule. vol'vox (V. glo-butor). × 25. vere to turn about, to roll.] Med. a Spasnodic convaction

The commonest species is Volvez globator, "Jumme". often called globe animalcule. Volvex (V, glo-volvex) [us (vit-lish), n. [NL., fr. L. vol- bat(or)). $\times 25$. vere to turn about, to roll.] Med. a Spasmodic contraction of the intestines causing colic. b Any twisting or displace-ment of the intestines causing obstruction; ileus. See ILEUS. **vormer** (vit)mär), n. [L., a plowshare.] Anat. & Zoöl. **1.** A bone of the skull of most vertebrates, situated below the ethmoidal region. It develops from lateral halves which remain separate in some animals. In man it forms a vertical plate, pointed in front and expanding at the upper back part into lateral alse, 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 root of the mouth and often bears teeth. 2. The pygostyle.

VORTICELLIDZE
VOO'DO-ING. VOO'DO VIC. (voo'DOOED (-dood; -dood'); voo'DOO-ING. To affect by voodoo sorcery; to bewitch.
VOTAC'OUS (vo'TA'Shiks), a. [L. vorax, -acis, fr. vorare to devour; skin to Gr. Boyous; taken to do voor, show and the sorcery so man or appetite; a voracious guif or whirlpool. Dampier.
Syn. - See GREDN. - VO-TA'CIOUS-NESS, n.
VO-TAC'I-YU (vô'TAS'I-tI), n. [L. voracitas: ef. F. voracit&.]
Quality of being voracious; Yoractousness.
VO-TAC'I-YU (vô'TAS'I-TU), n. [L. voracitas: ef. F. voracit&.]
Quality of being voracious; Kare. Mallet.
VO'TAD' (vô'TAB', 201), a. [L. voras, -antis, p. pr.] Her.
Depicted as if swallowing its prey whole.
VO-TAZ' (vô-TÂS'; 268), n. [Sp., voracious.] A West India snapper (Aprion macrophilhalmus) having the body rose-red above and silvery below.
VOTOUS. [L. -vorus (as in carnivorus carnivorous), fr. vorare tere, to turn. See VRETX.] 1. A mass of fluid, esp. of a liquid, having a whirling or circular motion tending to form a cavity or vacuum in the center of the circle, and to a worad shire body end this subject to its action; the form 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. Descarce attempted

assumed by a fluid in such motion; a whirlpool; eddy. 2. A supposed collection of particles of very subtile matter, endowed with a rapid rotary motion around an axis which wasalso the axis of a sun or a planet. Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe, and the move-ments of the bodies composing it, by a theory of vortexes. 3. [cap.] Zoöl. A genus of small rhabdoccious Turbella-ria. They have the mouth ventral and near the anterior end of the body, the pharynx cask-shaped, and the genera-tive opening single. 4. Naul. A whirlwind. Rare.

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 of the heart, Anal., the spiral arrangement of the muscular fibers at the apex of the heart.
 vortex filament. A vortex tube of infinitesimal cross section.
 vortex filament. A vortex tube of infinitesimal cross section.
 vortex filament. A vortex tube of infinitesimal cross section.
 vortex filme. A line, within a rotating fluid, whose tangent at every point is the instantaneous axis of rotation at that point of the fluid.
 vortex filme. A line, within a rotating fluid, whose tangent at every point is the instantaneous axis of rotation at that point of the fluid.
 vortex filme. A line, within a rotating fluid, whose tangent at sit signosed in circular form, attains a more or less distinct separation from the surrounding medium and has many of the properties of a solid.
 vortex theory. Chem. & Physics. The theory, advanced by Thomson (Lord Kelvin) on the basis of investigations by Helmholtz, that the atoms are vortically moving ring-shaped masses (or masses of other forms having a similar internal motion) of a homogeneous, incompressible, frictionels fluid. Journed by drawing the vortex lines through all points of a closed curve.
 vortex line. Physics. An imaginary tube within a rotating fluid, formed by drawing the vortex lines through all points of a closed curve.
 vortex or vortexes; resembling a vortex in form or motion; whirling; as, a vortical motion, — vortical; pocur both in solt and fresh water, usually in colonies on a submerged object. Vorticella and many closely allied genera constitute a family. Vorticellos (exelf-del).
 (I. c.] L. pl. -LE (-8). Any species of Vortexel core, p. p. of WEAR.
 vortex of FORE.
 vortex of FORE.
 vortex of FORE.
 vortex of FORE.
 vortex of FORE.

FORLESE. vorlyese. + FORLESE. vorme. + FORME. vormeste. + FOREMOST.

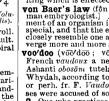
Vortechnag. vorae, treora, p. p. of WEAR. vorolad. Obs. p. p. of FORALD. voront def. a. [AS. forrädel] A porti def. a. [AS. forrädel] A porti def. a. [AS. forrädel] A vorachuspi. forsare. vorachuspi. t. [AS./orsciep-pan to transform.] A transform-er. Obs.

put to transform.] A transform-er. Obs. Vorlewe. + FORSLOW. | Vor'spiel/(fr'shpël/), n. [G.] Mnsir. A prelude; an overture. VVor'tel/timg(for'shfel/dong), n., pl -LUNGEN (-en) [G. tor before + stellen to pluce.] A mental presentation. esp. of sensuous image or idea vorswoluwen. + FORSWALLOW. vorte. + FORTO vorte atom. See VORTEX THE-ORY.

vortex wheel. A kind of water

Vortex wheel. A kind of water turbine. vorth. + FORTH. WORTH. vorth. - FOR words beginning with horse soft, words beginning with horse soft, software beginning with horse software beginning to be note, software beginning to be vorthilt. + FORTHRIGHT. vorthilt. + FORTHRIGHT. vorthilt. + FORTHRIGHT. vorthilt. + FORTHRIGHT. Zobl. A vorticella.

ale, senāte, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sofa ; ēve, švent, end, recent, makēr ; īce, ill ; old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect ; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, up, circus, meati ; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = eousla



vomentacion. + FOMENTA-T(IOX. vom'er-ona'sal (vöm'är-ö-nä'-zal). a. Pert to the vomer and n asta trajon: designating, or prom 'scine (vöm 'tabl. m. Also vom 'scine (vöm 'tabl. m. Also vom 'scine (vöm 'tabl. m. Also ein. | From nux romica.] Chem. Brucine. vom'r comigne.] = NUX VOMICA vom 'tt-er. m. 1. Emetic. Obs. 2. One that vomits. p. pr. vo-mi'tion(vô-mYsh'ŭn), n. [l. comitio.] Act or power of vomvomition(v6-mish/än),n. [L. romitio.] Act or power of vom-iting vomit nut. Nux vomica. U vomit to'ri um (v6n)'t-t6'rf-im: 201), n.; pl. att. (-a). [L.] Arch. = vomita-vol. (-a). The Indian tobacco. U.S. vom'it-word' (v6n'tt-whtt),n. The Indian tobacco. U.S. vom Obs. pl. of FOE. vomman. + WOMAD. vom brown from the'. In Einipean brown from the'. In the Einipean brown trout (Sal-mord. + WOEND. wood, + wound vond, + found, pret. & p. p. of FIND.

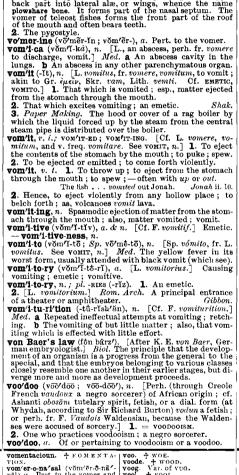
vonden, vondi. + FAND, v. vond-si'ra (vond-si'ra), n. VANSIRE

2. (. c. L. µ. -L.Æ (-ē). An Vorticella or of the family ' Eng. var. of FORE. vorespeche. + FORESPEECH. vorespeche. + FORESPEECH. vorgene. - + FORESPEECH. vorhete. - FORESPEECH. vorhete. - FORESPEECH. vorhete. - FORESPEEC. vorhete. - FORESPEEC **vorage**, n. [Cf OF vorage.] = vorage. Obs. vorage.n. [Cf OF vorage.] = vonage.n. Obs. vorage.obs. vorage.obs. vorage.obs. vorage.n. [OF. rorage.net (voragiver.] winting. Obs. vorage.net (voragiver.) vorage.obs. voraf and byss. Obs. voraf and byss. Obs. voraf and byss. Obs. voraf and byss. Obs. voraf and vorage. vorb. for words beginning with rorb.see forms in FORB. vorbode. Obs. p. of FORBID. vorbode. J. FORBID. vorbode. J. FORBID. vorbde. J. FORBID. vorde. J. FORBID. vord. vorde + FORD. vorb. vord. vorde + FORD. vord. vorde + FORD. vord. + FORBID. vord. + FORBID. vord. + FORBID. vord. + FORBID.

vordrye. + FURTHER. vore (dial. vor). Obs. or dial.









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3. To your. Obs. 3. To your. Obs. 3. To warrant; to maintain by affirmation; to answer for; to attest; to bear witness to; to affirm; avouch; as, to youch the truth of a tale.

4. To back; support; confirm; second. Rare. Such bold words vouched with a deed so bold. Milton

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. Obs., exc. specif: To authenticate, as a claim, by vonchers.
To vouch an awayment of his vainglory. Cleanness.
Syn. - Vouch, ATTEST are often used with little distinction. But in ordinary usage to vouck (often for) is esp. to guarantee or stand surety for; to ATTEST is to affirm or certify to; as, "I. . . will rouch the truth of it "(Shak.); to vouch for one's honesty; "The pleader . . . had witness ready to gutest . . that every article was true "(Souff); "My diligence and accuracy were allested by my own conscience" (Gibbon). See AFFIRM.
Vouch (vouch), v. i. 1. To make invocations; to pray. Obs.
To make a vow; to resolve. The person vouched into court, as in a fine and recovery.
Vouch (r. ef'), n. Early Law. The person vouched into court, as in a fine and recovery.
Vouch'ef' (vouch'ef'), n. [OF. vochier to call, inf. as n.] Early Law. Act of vouching a person to make good his warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery.
Vouch'er, n. 1. One who vouches, or gives witness or full attestation.
A. book, paper, or other thing which serves to vouch the truth of a accuration. on the showing payment of a debt; as, paid checks are his vouchers.
G. [Cf. AF. vocheur.] Early Law. One who vouches an other's reputation.
S. [Cf. AF. vocheur.] Early Law. One who vouches an other to establish his warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery.
Vouchselfe' (vouch'ef'), c. [OF. vochier to call, inf. as n.] Early Law. Act of vouching a person to make good his warranty of that age stand up together as vouchers for one another's reputation.
S. [Cf. AF. vocheur.] Early Law. One who vouches an other to establish his warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery is t

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5. 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. Obs., exc. specif.: To authenticate,

3. 10 receive of accept in condescension. Osc. Shat. Vouchsafe, o Lord, to keep us this day without sin. Bk. of Com. Prayer
Syn. - See CONDESCEND. Wouchsafed, a gift or grant in condescension. Touge 1 (vöözh), n. [F. vouge, OF. vouge.] A long-han-Voulge 1 died halberdlike weapon of the later Middle Ages, having both a point and a cutting edge. Vous's setting of the later Middle one is usually specifically called the keystone. See ARCH, Illust. (3).
VOW (vöi), n. [F. vouge, OF. vouge, C. Avow, Devour, vore.] 1. A solemn promise, esp. one made to of which an arch or vault is composed. The work (Avow, DEVOUT, vore.] 1. A solemn promise, esp. one made to of the of some deity; an act by which one consecrates or devotes himself, absolutely or conditionally, wholly or in part, for a longer or shorter time, to some act, service, or condition; a devotion of one's self or one's possessions; an a baptismal vow; a row of poverty. The canon law in the R. C.C. recognizes elemn vows and simple vows, a solemn vow being one which makes an absolute and irrevocable surrender and has been accepted by lawful authority, all other vows being simple vows. Under the canon law a simple row of self or our of sub of delives list or our of sub or constancy; a pledge of love or affection; as, the marriage unay all dominion over poperty.
A promise of fidelity or constancy; a pledge of love or affection; as, the marriage unay it and deprives the person who has made it of the right to use his property; a solemn row is solemn row beind one's self or do, give, or the like, by a solemn promise to God or to some deity ; to promise solemn is desort.
A solemn assertion; an asseveration. Obs.
To master solemnly ; to asseverate. Effect is it that now a long and weary pilgringe. Shak.
To master solemnly; to asseverate. Better is it that thou shouldest not zow, than that thou should-est row and not pay.

voit (voit), a. [OF: nonte. See list valut.] Vault; hole. Obs. or Scot.
voute. + valut.; vult.
voute., + vult.rus.
vouter. and the second sec

to asseverate.
 st not zow, than that thou should.
 f cok, usually line with a crystalline layer or druge; - sometimes written voog. - vug'gy (4), a.
 voz. Abs. pret of wax.
 voz. dar des di ma (klarder wash. abs.)
 voz dar des di ma (klarder wash. abs.)
 vex dar des di ma (klarder wash. abs.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to \$\$ in Gonz. Full explanations of Abbreviations. Signs. etc., immediately precede the

vow'el (vou'&l), n. [OF. vouel, F. voyelle, L. vocalis (sc. lit-tera), from vocalis sounding, from vox, vocis, a voice, sound. See vocal.] *Phon.* A voiced, or sometimes a whispered, sound uttered with but slight obstruction in the oral pas-

vow'el (vou'či), n. [OF. vouel, F. voyelle, L. vocalis (sc. litter, a), from vocatis sounding, from voca, vocás, a voice, sound. See vocal.] Phon. A voiced, or sometimes a whispered, sound uttered with but slight obstruction in the oral passage, not sufficient to cause the audible friction or storpage characteristic of a consonant, each separate vowel sound being given its distinctive quality or character by a certain definite position of the organs: - disting. from a consonant. Cf. consonant, n. Also, a letter or character which here reserve with the position of the organs: - disting. from a consonant. Cf. consonant, n. Also, a letter or character which here is a consonant. Cf. consonant, n. Also, a letter or character which here is a consonant. Cf. consonant, n. Also, a letter or character which here is the consonant is a neocraine with which falls and rises according as vowels pronounced near it are high or lower in pitch: -so called by Tyndall, who devised it.
 vowel harmony. *Philol.* A principle, seen in the Ural falls is made to belong to the same class of vowels a that of the root, the vowels being divided into two classes." heavy "or " strong " (as a, a, n) and " light" or " weak" (as c, i, i), or guttural (back) and palatal (irroh).
 vowel larguages, in accordance with which the vowel of the suffix is made to belong to the value state of the root, the vowel being a value; - asid of certain consonants, as l, n, r. -n. A vowel-like consonant. In Sucet.
 vowel larguages, in the brew, and certain other Eastern languages, a mark phood above or below a consonant. If Sucet.
 vowel or ystem. The system of vowels points are placed above the consonants is a linguage or dialect; as, the English votel system.
 vowel system. The system of vowels points. If sucet as sound initiative of the human voice.] Music. An organ stop of delicate stringlike quality is thone is thand they are gelice dives the consonal initiative of the human voice.] Music

4. To back: support: confirm ; second. Rare. Such hold words vouched with a deed so hold. Milton.
Vortic' Lds (vörtis' LdS), n.pl. vot'ing vöt'ing), p. pr. & dvb.n.
(IL) Zold. The family of votE. - voting machine. = voring machine. = voring machine. = voring machine. = voroster a corbin line of vore. - voting machine. = voroster a corbin line of of strian, and usurper of the of Britain to aid him against the lites to Britain to aid him against the rist daughter Rowens.
vorty - ty orerry. (Obs.)
vorverde, pret. of porsare.
vorse. + porstre.
vorse. + porstre.
vorse. + porstre.
vorde. voce., voce.
vorde. voce., voce.
vorde. voce. voice.
vorde. voce. of sore a solution of the subjects.
vorde. voce. voice.
vorde. - woorden in porty. pors.
vorde. voce. voice.
vorde. - woorden in porty. pors.
vorde. voce. voice.
vorde. - woorden in porty. pors.
vorde. voce. voice.
vorde. - woorden in porty. pors.
vorde. voce. voice.
vorde. - woorden in porty. pors.
vorde. - woorden in porty. pors.
vorde. vorde.
vorde. - woorden in porty. pors.
vorde. volked. - woorden in porty. pors.
vorde. volked. volke.
vorde. volked. volke.
vorde. vorde.
vorde. volked. volke.
vorde. volke.
vorde. volke.
vorde. volke.
vorde. vo

Vul'can (vŭl'kăn), n. [L. Vulcanus, Volcanus; 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 *Hephæsius* and was hence represented as consort of Venus and god of metal working. His earlier consort was *Maja* or *Majesta*, to whom an offering was made on May first. The feast of Vulcan was the Volcanalia, Aug. 23, celebrated in imperial times with games at the Circus. See pt. 2. Astron. A hypothetical intrangerourial planet the avist.

imperial times with games at the Circus. See Di.
Astron. A hypothetical intramercurial planet the existence of which has not yet been established by observation.
[L. c.] A volcano. Obs. **Vul-ca'ni-an** (vül-kä'ni-än), a. [L. Vulcanius.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or made by, Vulcan; hence, of or pertaining to works in iron or other metals.
[J. c.] Volcanic.
(J. c.] Volcanic.

pertaining to, or made by, Vulcan ; hence, of or pertaining to works in iron or other metals. **2.** [l, c,] Volcanic. **3.** Of or pertaining to Plutonism ; Plutonic. **Vul'can-ite** (vül'kän-īt), *n*. Hard rubber produced by vul-canizing with much sulphur. See EBONTE. Hard rubber, *vulcanite*, or ebonite, is usually made from the cheaper grades of rubber, especially that from Bornee and Java, and contains a large amount of filing material. From 25 to 50 per cent of sulphur is added. *F. Thorp*. **vul'can-iza'tion** (-izä'shkär; -i-zā'shkän), *n*. [See VUL-CAN.] **1.** Act or process of imparting to caoutchouc, gutta-percha, or the like, greater elasticity, durability, or hard-ness by heating with sulphur, sulphides, or oxides, or by 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, hardmess, and durability. Products are formed which fill up the pores of the wood. **vul'can-ize** (vül'kän-iz), v. i.; -IZED (-iZ/); -IZ/ING (-iZ/-Ing). **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.

chloride

2. Hence, to treat in various other ways, as tor nardening;
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 (vül'gar), a. [L. vulgaris, fr. vulgus the multitude, the common people; cf. Skr. varga group, body of men, OIr. folc abundance, W. guada sufficiency, Bret gwalc'h satiety: cf. F. vulgaire. Cf. prvuese.] 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. Shak.
1. Ming and the sufficience of the solution of the common people, or general public; common; general; ordinary; public; hence, vernacular.
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. Shak.
1. Ming and the sufficience of the solution of the common people as distinguished from the cultivated or educated; pertaining to common life; plebein. "Like the vulgar sort of market men." Shak. "Low and vulgar life." Addison.
3. Hence, lacking cultivation or refinement; unrefined; boorish; also, offensive to good taste or refined feelings; low; coarse; as, vulgar language; sulgar ostentation. Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. Shak.
Syn. - See common, coasas.
Yulgar Fren, the Christian Era. See Eusa, Table. Obsoles. - v. establishment. See substruction, 2. - v. mastitution. Roman Law. See substruction, 2. - v. mastitution. Roman Law. See substruction, 2. - v. mastination. These vite ungars are extremely prod. Chapman.
The vernacular, or common language. Archaic.
The vernacular, or common language. See on or coasse, m-refined person ; esp., a rich or p

gar ideas and standards. vul/gar-ism (vül/går iz'm), n. [Cf. F. vulgarisme.] I. Grossness; ruleness; vulgarity. 2. A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in col-loquial, or, esp., in unrefined or low, speech. Syn. - VULGARISM, VULGARISM (see CANT) is a phrase or expression which is in common, but not in

good, use; the word does not necessarily connote coarse-ness; vuleARITY denotes coarseness or lack of refinement in manners or speech; as, "The use of 'aggravating' for 'provoking,' in my boyhood a *vulgarism* of the nursery, has crept into...many books" (*I.S. Mill*); "*Vulgarisms* are often only poetry in the egg?'(*Lowell*); "that artless simplicity which once obtained the name of coarseness and *vulgarity*" (*V. Knor*); "the reprobate *vulgarity* of the fre-quenters of Bartholomew fair" (*Gilford*). **vul-gari-ty** (*vul-gări*f-ti), *n.; pl.* -Ties (-tiz). [Cf. F. *vul-garitê*, L. *vulgaritas* the multitude.] 1. Quality or state of being vulgar; nucan condition of life; the state of the lower classes of society; commonness. Sir T. Browne. 2. Grossness or clowuishness of manners or language; ab-sence of refinement; coarseness; also, an instance of this. 3. The common people; the vulgar. Obs. Syn. - See VULGARISM.

sence of refinement: coarseness; also, an instance of this.
3. The common people: the vulgar. Obs.
Syn. - See VULGARISM.
Vulgari-za'(ton (vül/gàri-Zä'/shữn; -i-Zä'/shữn), n. A vulgarizing, or making vulgar; specif: a A making commonly or widely known or familiar; popularization. Nove Rare.
b A making coarse or common, or a product of such an act.
vul'gari-Za (vül/gàri-Z, v. t. d. i., vul/GAR-IZEN (-izd); vul/Garized, vulgarized by low wit. V. Knox.
vul'gar-ize, v. i. 1. To produce vulgarity.
2. To act vulgarly. Obs.
Vul'gate (-gãt), n. [LL. vulgata editio, fr. L. vulgatus usual, common, p. p. of vulgare to make general, or common, to publish, fr. vulgata the multitude: cf. F. vulgate. See vuLGAR, a.] 1. A Latin version of the Scriptures made by Jerome at the elose of the 4th century : -so called from its common usein the Latin Church. The Old Testament was translated mostly from the Hebrew and Aramaio, with conformity to the Septuagint, and the New Testament was aranist. Jerome's Latin is nearest to that of the Italian iamily of Id Latin versions, which is a revision of the European family, which in turn is an independent version from, or an early revision of, the African family, believed by many to include the oldward Latin versions. See VERSION. This is the only Latin version which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be suthentic. See Doux Fibre.
2. [. c.] Any vulgate tat, as of the writings of Æachylus. He worked upon a rudozé, or textus receptus [of Homer].

by many to include the oldest Latin versions. See VERSION. This is the only Latin version which the Roman Gatholic Ohurch admits to be authentic. See DOTAY BIRLE.
[1. c.] Any vulgate text, as of the writings of Eschylus. He worked upon a vulgate, or textus receptus [of Homer]. which nearly all our MSS.represent. James Gou. 3. [1. c.] The vulgar tongue; unrefined speech. Rare. vulgate, a. 1. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or the old Latin version of the Scriptures.
Commonly accepted; ordinary; as, a vulgate text. vulgate, a. 1. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or the old Latin version of the Scriptures.
Commonly accepted; ordinary; as, a vulgate text. vulgate, a. 1. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or the old Latin version of the Scriptures.
Commonly accepted; ordinary; as, a vulgate text. vulgate. a. 1. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or the old Latin version of the Scriptures.
I. The common people; the vulgar. Obs.
I. In some English schools, a short exercise consisting of a composition of a minimum number of lines in Latin or Greek verse on a given subject.
vul/ner.a-bl('ty'(Vil/nër.d-b'll'.tl), n. Quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerableness.
vul/ner.a-bl(vil/nër.d-b'll, a. [L. vulnerabilis wound-ing; capable of inflicting wounds. Obs. & R.
Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds; as, the vulnerable heed of Achillea.
Liable to mjury; subject to be affected injuriously; assallable; as, a vulnerable reputation. Macaulay. -vul/ner.a-ty, adv. - vul/ner.a-ble.ness, n. vul/ner.ary, n. [Cf. F. vulnéraris: cf. F. vulnérarie.] . Wound-inflicting; productive of a wound. Obs. & R.
Used for or useful in healing wounds; as, vulnerary plants, remedies. vul/ner.ary, n. [Cf. F. vulnéraire.] A vulnerary remedy. Vulpec'u-la (vil-jek'f-la), n. [L., dim. of vulpes fox.] Astron. A small constellation between Sagitta and Cygnus; the Little Fox; - ca

the Little Fox ; — called a Little Fox with the Goose).

vul-pec'u-lar (vul-pěk/u-lar), a. Of or pertaining to a

<text>

Vur vo-u'tering (-u'terin; -in), a. Anat. Fertaining to the vulva and the uterns. Vul'vo-vag'i-nail (-văj'a'năl; -vā-ji'năl), a. Anat. Per-taining to the vulva and the vagina. Vul'vo-vag'i-ni'tis (-văj'i-ni'tis), n. [NL.] Med. In-flammation of the vulva and vagina.

W $(d\ddot{u}b'')$ - \ddot{u}). 1. The twenty-third letter of the Euglish alphabet. The sound of W is usually a consonant as in we, a voiced bilabial fricative formed by raising the back of the tongue as for \overline{co} 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 vowel or vowel glide forming the second ele-ment of certain diphthongs, as in *few*, *how*, to which its use as a vowel is limited in English. The form of the letter (see

ALFHABET, *Illust.*) dates back to the time when U and V had not been fully differentiated (see U, V). The form *vv* occurs in English as early as the 11th century, later becoming *w*, replacing wyn (see wrm). Etymologically W is most closely related to V and U. See V, and U. See *Guide to Prom.* § 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

W

ment of certain diphthongs, as in few, how, to which itsues as a vowel is limited in English. The form of the letter (see Vul. 4007, Vul. 4001, Vul. 4001,

names, as Walter, Wilhelmina, William, etc.; Wales; Warden; Warehousing; Washington; Wednesday; Welsh; West; Western; Western Postal District, London; in Wigwagging, word. **b** In the form **w**. or **W**.: wanting; week or wickets (*Cricket*); wife; with. **W**, or **w**, n.; pl. W's or Ws (dib⁰/¹uz). The letter **W**, **w**, or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter **W**. **W**, a. Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **W**.

Yyn. + WIN. Yynd. + WIND. Yynk. + WINE. Yynk. + WINE. Yysk. + VINE. Yyslet. + VILT. Yyslet. + VILET. Yyse. + VIS. Yyse. Ar. of VISE. a screw. Yyt. + WIT. Yytouten. + WITHOUTEN. Yyto. + WIFE.

W

W W. Abbr. West; Western; --on the tape of stock tickers. wa. + wito. Wa (wä; wä). Var. of wWA, im-wa (wä; wä). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of wA, we. Wo E. [MEASURE] Wa (wä). J. A. A member of an Huborchines, tribe of Up per Broochines, tribe of Up per Broochines Bartu. [walk. Scot. Wa. See Bartu. [walk. Scot. WA. Abbr. Waiter: Walther. Wa. Abbr. Weiter: Mather. Wa. Abbr. West Afries; West Anstralia.

Ele, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, åsk, sofa ; ēve, svent, end, recent, maker ; īce, ill, old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect ; use, ûnite, ûrn, up, circus, menti ; || Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of.

+ combined with.