





valence (vâ'lên's), n. [L. valens, -entis, p. pr. of valere to have power, to be strong. See VALIANT.] I. Chem. The degree of combining power of an element (or radical) as shown by the number of atomic weights of hydrogen, chlorine, sodium, or the like, with which the atomic weight of the element (or the partial molecular weight of the radical) will combine, or for which it can be substituted, or with which it can be compared. An element or radical having a valence of one is said to be univalent or monovalent; of two, bivalent or divalent; of three, trivalent; of four, quadrivalent or tetravalent, etc. The valence of certain elements varies in different compounds; thus, nitrogen is trivalent in ammonia, NH<sub>3</sub>, and pentavalent in ammonium chloride, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl. Valence in degree may extend as high as seven or eight, as in the cases of iodine and osmium respectively. The doctrine of valence has been essential in distinguishing the equivalent from the atomic weight, and in explaining the chemical structure of compounds. Valence, according to the atomic theory, is a measure of the extent to which an atom is able to combine directly with others. It should not be confused with chemical affinity or activity (readiness to combine).

2. Biol. Morphological or taxonomic value or rank. Rare. val-en-cl-a (vâ'lên'shî-â), n. [Perh. fr. Valence in France.] a. A kind of woven fabric for waistcoats, with weft of wool and warp of silk or cotton. b = VALANCE, 1.

val'en-ciennes' (vâ'lân'syên'; vâ'lên'sî-ênz'; 277), n. [From Valenciennes in France.] 1. Valenciennes lace. 2. Ml. A pyrotechnic mixture used for incendiary purposes, as of saltpeter, sulphur, antimony, and rosin.

Valenciennes lace. A rich kind of bobbin lace made orig. at Valenciennes, France, now mainly in Belgium. Each piece is made throughout by the same person and with the same thread, the pattern being worked in the net.

val'en-cy (vâ'lên-sî), n.; pl. -cies (-âiz). Chem. a. Valence. b A unit of combining power; a bond. See BOND, n., 12.

val'en-time (vâ'lên-tîm), n. [Cf. OF. valentin, F. valentine; after St. Valentine.] A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day; also, a letter or missive of a sentimental or, by extension, of a comic or burlesque character, sent, usually anonymously, on St. Valentine's Day.

val'en-tin'-an (vâ'lên-tîn-ân), a. Of or pertaining to Valentines, who taught at Alexandria and Rome 140 and 160 A. D. (see Gnosticism), or the system of Gnosticism (called Valentian Gnosticism) taught by him. He reckoned thirty aëons extending from the divine summit of being, which was an Eternal One above and apart from all created being. Nous, or reason, and truth are the first emanations. Nous was named the Only Begotten. From Nous and truth came Logos and life, and from Logos and life came man and the church. These, with depth and silence, form the first eight aëons, the aëon retaining its Greek sense of eternal and complete (borrowing the thought of Aristotle's Entelechy). Besides these eight aëons ten more descended from Logos and life, and twelve from man and church, making thirty aëons in all. From the lowest step of the aëons there descends the aëon of which Nous and truth cause the emanation of Christ and the Holy Ghost, who work the salvation of the inhabitants of the terrestrial world. W. T. Harris.

val'en-tin'-an, n. An adherent of Valentianism. val'en-tin'-an-ism (-îz'm), n. Valentian Gnosticism. val'er-ate (vâ'lêr-ât), n. Also val'er-i-an-ate (vâ'lêr'i-ân-ât). Chem. A salt or ester of valeric acid.

val'er-ian (vâ'lêr'i-ân), n. [LL. valeriana, perh. from some person named Valerius, or fr. L. valere to be strong, powerful, from its medicinal virtues: cf. F. valériane.] A any plant of the genus Valeriana. The common valerian is V. officinalis. b Pharm. A drug consisting of the dried rootstock and roots of Valeriana officinalis, used as a mild tonic and stimulant, esp. in nervous affections.

val'er-i-a-na (-â-nâ), n. [LL. valerian. See VALERIAN.] Bot. A large genus of perennial herbs, type of the family Valerianaceæ, having lobed or dissected leaves, and cyanoise white or pink flowers with spurred corollas. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions of both hemispheres. Also [L. c.], a plant of this genus.

val'er-i-a-na-cæ-m (-ân-â-sê-ê), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of herbs typifying the order Valeriales. They have opposite leaves and mostly cyanoise flowers, the corolla regular or irregular, and the anthers free. The fruit is an achene crowned with the persistent calyx border. There are about 8 genera and 275 species, natives of temperate regions. Most of them possess tonic or stimulant properties. — val'er-i-a-na-cæous (-shîs), a.

val'er-i-a-na-leôs (-lêz), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the two families Valerianaceæ and Dipacacææ (which see).

val'er-i-a-nel-la (-nêl-â), n. [NL. dim. See VALERIANA.] Bot. A large genus of valerianaceous herbs disting. by the variously appendaged but not papose calyx. The species are mainly natives of the Old World, some occurring in the United States. Several are edible. See CORN SALAD.

val'er-i-a-no-tes (-nô-têz). [NL., prob. Valeriana + Gr. -ôdos form (see 1st -ôdê).] Bot. A genus of mostly tropical

verbenaceous shrubs or herbs with solitary axillary flowers having two included stamens and two staminodia. V. jamaicensis occurs as a weed in South Florida.

val'er-ic (vâ'lêr'îk; -lêr'îk), n. Also val'er-i-an (-lêr'i-ân-îk). [See VALERIAN.] Chem. Pert. to or designating any of four isomeric acids, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>, of the fatty acid series. These are: (1) Normal valeric acid, or propionic acid, CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, a liquid smelling like butyric acid and prepared artificially in various ways. B.P. 186° C. (2) Isovaleric acid, or isopropionic acid, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CHCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, an oily liquid with an odor like old cheese. It occurs in many plants, as in valerian root, in certain animal oils, in perspiration, etc., and is also obtained by the oxidation of isomyl alcohol from fusel oil. B.P. 176.3° C. (3) An acid, called also methylthylacetic acid, CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CO<sub>2</sub>H, in the essential oil from the fruit of Angelica archangelica, in valerian root, etc., also prepared artificially. It is a liquid boiling at 177° C. (4) An acid, called also trimethylacetic acid, C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, prepared artificially. It melts at 35.5° C. and boils at 163.7° C. Ordinary valeric acid is considered to be a mixture of (1) with some of the dextro variety of (3).

val'er-i-din (vâ'lêr'i-dîn), n. Pharm. A white crystalline substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N, obtained by heating (iso)valeric acid with para-phenylenediamine, used as a nervous sedative.

val'er-o- (-ô-êr-ô-ê). Chem. A combining form (also used adjectively) indicating derivation from, or relation to, valeric acid; as, valerolactone.

val'er-o-lactone (-lâk-tôn), n. Org. Chem. A colorless oily liquid, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, the lactone of a hydroxy derivative of valeric acid; pentanolide.

val'et (vâ'lê't; vâ'l-â; 277: see note below), n. [F. valet, OF. vallet, varlet, valet. See VALLET, VASSAL.] 1. A manservant; now, one who attends a man, taking care of his clothes and assisting with his toilet, etc.; a valet de chambre; a body servant.

2. Man. A kind of goad or stick with a point of iron. 3. The pron. vâl'ê't, given by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), and later orthoëpists, still prevails in the best usage.

val'et, v. l. & i.; val'et-ed (vâ'lê't-êd; vâ'l-âd); val'et-ing. To serve as a valet. Beaconsfield. val'et de cham-bre (vâ'lê't dê shâm-br'), [F.] A body servant, or personal attendant.

val'e-tu-di-na'-ri-an (vâ'lê-tû-dî-nâ-rî-ân; 115), a. [See VALEUTIDNARIAN.] Of infirm health; seeking to recover health; sickly; weakly; infirm.

The virtue which the world wants is a healthful virtue, not a valetudinarian virtue. Macaulay. 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-ism (-îz'm), n. The condition of a valetudinarian; a state of feeble health; infirmity.

val'e-tu-di-na-ry (-tû-dî-nâ-rî), a. [L. valetudinarius, fr. valetudo state of health, health, ill health, valere to be strong or well: cf. F. valetudinaire. See VALIANT.] Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian. — val'e-tu-di-na-ri-ness (-rî-nêz), n. It renders the habit of society dangerously valetudinarian. Burke.

val'e-tu-di-na-ry, n. A valetudinarian. Val-hal-la (vâ'l-â-l-â), n. [Icel. valhöll, lit. hall of the slain; valr the slain (akin to AS. wæl, OHG. wâl battle-field, wald defeat, slaughter, AS. wæl pestilence) + höll a royal hall. See HALL; cf. WÄLHALLA.] 1. Norse Myth. The hall of Odin, into which he receives the souls of heroes slain in battle. From its 540 gates each morning the warriors go to fight, and at night they return to feast with the gods, Valkyries being their servitors. See ASGARD.

2. A hall or temple adorned with statues or other memorials of a nation's heroes; esp., the Pantheon near Ratisbon, in Bavaria, consecrated to the illustrious dead of Germany.

val'an-cy (vâ'l-ân-sî), n. The quality or state of being valiant; bravery; valor.

val'iant (vâ'l-yân't), a. [ME. valiant, F. vaillant, OF. vaillant, var. of valant, orig. p. pr. of OF. & F. valoir to be worth, L. valere to be strong. See WIELD; cf. AVALL, CONVALESCENCE, EQUIVALENT, PREVAIL, VALID, VALURE.] 1. Vigorous in body; strong; sturdy; powerful. Obs. Walton.

2. Intrepid in danger; courageous; brave. Shak. And Saul said to David, . . . be thou valiant for me, and fight the Lord's battles. 1 Sam. xviii. 17.

3. Performed with valor or bravery; heroic. "Thou bearest the highest name for valiant acts." Milton.

4. Brave or gay in appearance. Obs. — val'iant-ly, adv. — val'iant-ness, n.

val'id (vâ'l'id), a. [F. valide, L. validus strong, fr. valere to be strong. See VALIANT.] 1. Strong; powerful; efficient. Obs. or R. "Valid arms." Milton.

2. Founded on truth or fact; capable of being justified, supported, or defended; not weak or defective; well-grounded; sound; good; as, a valid argument; a valid objection.

An answer that is open to no valid objection. T. Taylor.

3. Specif.: Law. Having legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities; legally sufficient or efficacious; incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside; as, a valid deed, covenant, title, marriage.

4. Biol. Founded on an adequate basis of classification; of the formula C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>CO<sub>11</sub>.

val'e-ri-a (-vâ'lêr'i-â), n. [L. valeria, fr. valere, to be strong.] 1. A genus of plants of the family Valerianaceæ, having lobed or dissected leaves, and cyanoise white or pink flowers with spurred corollas. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions of both hemispheres. Also [L. c.], a plant of this genus.

val'er-i-a-na-cæ-m (-ân-â-sê-ê), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of herbs typifying the order Valeriales. They have opposite leaves and mostly cyanoise flowers, the corolla regular or irregular, and the anthers free. The fruit is an achene crowned with the persistent calyx border. There are about 8 genera and 275 species, natives of temperate regions. Most of them possess tonic or stimulant properties. — val'er-i-a-na-cæous (-shîs), a.

val'er-i-a-na-leôs (-lêz), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the two families Valerianaceæ and Dipacacææ (which see).

val'er-i-a-nel-la (-nêl-â), n. [NL. dim. See VALERIANA.] Bot. A large genus of valerianaceous herbs disting. by the variously appendaged but not papose calyx. The species are mainly natives of the Old World, some occurring in the United States. Several are edible. See CORN SALAD.

val'er-i-a-no-tes (-nô-têz). [NL., prob. Valeriana + Gr. -ôdos form (see 1st -ôdê).] Bot. A genus of mostly tropical

having distinctive characters of recognized importance; as, a valid species or genus.

Syn. — Efficacious, just, good, weighty, sufficient, sound. val'i-date (vâ'l-i-dât), v. l.; val'i-dat'ed (-dât'êd); val'i-dat'ing (-dât'îng). [Cf. LL. validare. See VALID.] To render valid; to give legal force to; to confirm.

Refusing to validate at once the election. London Spectator. val'i-da-tion (vâ'l-i-dâ-shûn), n. [Cf. F. validation.] Act of validating, or state of being validated.

val'id-i-ty (vâ'l-i-dî-tî), n. [Cf. F. validité, L. validitas strength.] 1. Quality or state of being valid; strength; force; esp., power to convince; justness; soundness; as, the validity of an argument, of proof, of an objection.

This incommensurability of the necessary and the contingent, the scientific and the historical, answers to the difference between validity and reality. James Ward.

2. Law. Legal strength, force, or authority; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity; legal sufficiency; as, validity of a will, contract, title.

3. Value. Obs. "Rich validity." Shak. val'ise' (vâ'lêz'; 277), n. [F. valise, fr. It. valigia; cf. LL. valisia, valisia, of uncert. orig.] 1. A case, usually of leather and designed to be carried in the hand, for the clothes, toilet articles, etc., of a traveler; a traveling bag.

2. Mil. A roll or case affixed to the saddle of an off horse of an artillery carriage to carry articles of the driver's equipment. It is now rarely used.

val'jean, Jean (zhân vâl'zhân'), The hero of Victor Hugo's novel "Les Misérables." He is an ex-convict of great strength and courage, whose life is changed for the better by the act of a good bishop who gives him food and lodging, and, after he has stolen his benefactor's plate, saves him from punishment. He afterwards rises to be a great manufacturer and a municipal officer, but his former convict life having been discovered by the implacable detective Javert, he is bitterly persecuted and suffers much, which he endures with great heroism and patience. He finally dies in peace. See MARIS, COSETTE.

Val-kyr'-ian (vâ'l-kîr'i-ân), a. Of or pertaining to the Valkyries; hence, relating to battle.

Val-kyr'ia (vâ'l-kîr'i-â; -kîr'i-â), Val-kyr'ia (vâ'l-kîr'i-â; the Icelandic form [see the Etymology] was pron'd vâl-kîr'y-â, mod. vâl-kîr'y-â), n. [Icel. valkyrja (akin to AS. wælcyrja; valr the slain + kjōsa to choose. See VALHALLA; CHOOSE.) Norse Myth. One of the maidens of Odin, awful and beautiful, who hover over the field of battle choosing those to be slain, and conducting the worthy heroes to Valhalla (which see). Cf. BRUNNEHILDE, BRYNHILD.

val-la-tion (vâ'l-lâ-shûn), n. [L. vallatio, fr. vallare to surround with a rampart, fr. vallum rampart. See WALL, n.] A rampart or intrenchment; also, the act or art of laying out or erecting ramparts.

val-lec'u-la (-lêk'û-lâ), n.; pl. -ulæ (-lê). [NL, dim. fr. L. vallis, vallus, a valley.] 1. Anat. A groove; a fossa, as one of the depressions between the base of the tongue and the epiglottis, the fossa on the under side of the cerebellum which separates the hemispheres containing the inferior vermiform process at its bottom, or the val-le-cu-la-syl-vi-i (vâ'lêk'û-lâ sil'vî-i), the depression at the base of the brain from which the fissure of Sylvius begins.

2. Bot. A groove, channel, or depression, as one of those on the stem of Equisetum, on the fruit of an umbellifer, etc.

val-lec'u-lar (-lâr), a. Pert. to, or designating a vallecula, or groove. — val-lec'u-lar-cell, n. One of the large intercellular passages of the cortical parenchyma, alternating with the vascular bundles in the stems of Equisetum.

val-lec'u-late (-lât), a. Having valleculæ.

val'ley (vâ'lî), n. [ME. vale, vallee, OF. vallée, valedé, F. vallée, LL. vallata, fr. L. vallis, valles. See VALE.] 1. An elongate depression, usually with an outlet, between bluffs, or between ranges of hills or mountains. A river valley is the depression made by the stream, and by the various processes which precede and accompany the development of the stream. A structural valley is a valley long and narrow depression produced by movements of the surface. Thus a down fold or a down warp produces a syndinal valley, while a rift valley is due to down faulting. The valley flat is the low flat land bordering a stream's channel.

2. Arch. The place of meeting of two slopes of a roof which form on the plan a reëntrant angle.

Valley of Humiliation, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the valley in which Christian defeated Apollyon. — V. of the Shadow of Death, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the valley through which Christian was obliged to pass on his way to the Celestial City. "Now this valley is a very solitary place," the prophet Jeremiah thus describes it: "A wilderness, a land of deserts and of pits, a land of drought, and of the Shadow of Death, a land that no man (but a Christian) passeth through, and where no man dwelt."

valley roof. Arch. A roof having one or more valleys.

valley train. Phys. Geog. The filling of gravel, sand, etc., deposited in a valley by drainage from glaciers.

Val'is-ne'-ri-a (vâ'l'îs-nêr'i-â), n. [NL., after Antonio Valisneri (1661-1730), Italian naturalist.] Bot. A genus of submerged aquatic plants typifying the family Vallisneriaceæ. Of the two species, one is the tape grass.

Val'is-ne'-ri-a-cæ-æ (-â-sê-ê), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family

validate.] To vouch for; to corroborate. Obs. val'id-ly, adv. of VALID.

val'id-ness, n. See NECESS.

val'i-dol (vâ'l-i-dôl; -dôl), n. Pharm. Menthol valerate, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, a liquid of mild odor and cooling taste, used as an antiseptic and antihysteric.

val'i-dome. Var. of VALLEDOME.

val'inch (vâ'l'înch), n. [Cf. F. arcale to let down, drink up. Cf. AVALLANCHER.] A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung-hole.

val'k-wark. [KYRIE.] Val'kyr, Val-kyr'i-a, n. = VAL-VALL + WALL.

val'l, n. [Cf. L. vallis valley, hollow, a ditch.] 1. A valley. 2. A little valley. R. VALLEY oak. California white oak (Quercus lobata), a lofty shade tree, with brittle wood.

val'ley, n. [Cf. L. vallis valley, hollow, a ditch.] 1. A valley. 2. A little valley. R. VALLEY oak. California white oak (Quercus lobata), a lofty shade tree, with brittle wood.

val'lar (vâ'l-âr), a. [L. vallaris.] Of or pert. to a rampart. Archæol. val'lar, n. Of val'lar crown. — val'lar crown, Rom. Antiq., a gold crown with palisades, bestowed on the soldier who first surmounted the rampart and broke into the enemy's camp. — val'lar-y (-y), a. Val'lar; — used esp. in heraldry. — val'lar-y crown, a val'lar crown. — val'lar-y, n. [L. vallata surrounded with a rampart. — val'lar-y, n. [Cf. F. valider to

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

of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs (order Naiadales), distinguished by having flowers with the tube of the perianth more or less adnate to the ovary, and the carpels united in fruit. There are 4 genera and about 40 species, including several water weeds. — **val-lis-ner-i-a-coe-us** (vāl'is-ner-ē-ā'shūz), n.

**Val-lis-ner-i-a** (vāl'is-ner-ē-ā'shūz), n. *Ecol. Hist.* A member of the Benedictine Congregation of Vallombrosa, Italy, founded in the 11th century and suppressed in 1806.

**Val-lis-ner-i-a** (vāl'is-ner-ē-ā'shūz), n. [NL, after Antoine Vallot, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of South African amarillidaceous bulbous plants distinguished by the long funnel-shaped perianth tube and the winged seeds. *V. pumpeia*, the only species, is the Scarborough lily of florists.

**val-lum** (vāl'ūm), n.; pl. L. VALLA (-ā), E. VALLUMS (-ūmz). [L. See WALL.] *Rom. Antiq.* A rampart; a wall, as in a fortified camp; esp., a rampart set with a palisade or stakes.

**Val-lois** (vāl'wā), a. [F.] Of or pertaining to the house of Valois, a French royal family reigning from 1328 to 1589.

**Val-lois headdress**, an arrangement of the hair, for women, drawn back from the forehead into a roll.

**Val-loni-a** (vāl'ōn-ē-ā), n. [L. *vallonia*, *vallonea*, fr. NGr. βαλονία, βαλονία, theholm oak, βαλον, βαλον, a. NGr. an acorn, fr. Gr. βάλανος.] 1. The immature dried acorn cups of the valonia oak. They contain from 25 to 40 per cent of tannin, and are used in tanning and dyeing, generally mixed with other substances. When ground they yield the so-called *valonia flour*. Cf. CAMATRA.

2. [Cnp.] [NL, fr. It. *vallonia*; perh. from its resemblance to an acorn.] *Bot.* A genus of marine green algae constituting the family Valoniaceae. The thallus is a single oval or cylindrical multinucleate cell, often an inch long.

**valonia oak**. A tall evergreen oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) of southeastern Europe and Asia Minor. Its prickly acorn cups (valonia) and immature acorns (camatras) are of commercial importance. The wood is used for furniture.

**val-or, val'our** (vāl'ūr), n. [ME. *valour*, OF. *valor*, *valur*, *valour*, F. *valeur*, LL. *valor*, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, or worth. See VALIANT.] 1. Value; worth. *Obs.*

2. Strength of mind or spirit which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery; courage. For contumelias he and *valor* formed. *Milton.*

3. A brave man; a man of valor. *Rare.* *Id. Lytton.* Syn.—HEROISM, BRAVERY, GALLANTRY, BOLDNESS, INTREPIDITY, FEARLESSNESS. See COURAGE.

**val-or-i-zation** (vāl'ēr-ē-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), n. [Pg. *valorização*.] Act or process of attempting to give an arbitrary market value or price to a commodity by governmental interference, as by maintaining a purchasing fund, making loans to producers to enable them to hold their products, etc.; — used chiefly of such action by Brazil.

**val-or-ous** (vāl'ēr-ūs), a. [Cf. F. *valeuroux*, LL. *valerosus*.] 1. Having value or worth. *Obs.*

2. Possessing, exhibiting, or characteristic of, valor; brave. — **val-or-ous-ly**, adv. — **val-or-ous-ness**, n.

**Val-sal-van** (vāl-sāl'vān), or, incorrectly, **Val-sal-vi-an** (-vī-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Valsalva, an Italian anatomist of the 17th century. — **Val-salva experiment**, *Med.*, the process of inflating the middle ear by closing the mouth and nostrils, and blowing so as to puff out the cheeks. — **V. sinuses**, = SINUSES OF VALSALVA.

**val-u-a-ble** (vāl'ū-ā-b'l), a. 1. Susceptible of being measured or estimated as to value; appraisable; as, treasures of character not *valuable* in money.

2. Of financial or market value, esp. in considerable degree; commanding or worth a good price; as, a *valuable* horse, farm, cargo, franchise.

3. Of considerable worth in any respect; worthy; estimable; precious; as, a *valuable* friend; *valuable* counsel. Syn. — VALUABLE, PRECIOUS. That is *valuable* which has either permanent worth or useful qualities; *precious* implies high value, whether intrinsic or resulting from some association; as, a *valuable* property, a *valuable* citizen; "Wisdom is more *valuable* than rubies" (*Prov.* iii. 15); "precious friends" (*Shak.*). See COSTLY, RICH, PRICE.

**valuable consideration**, *Law*, an equivalent or compensation having value given for a thing purchased, as money, marriage, services, etc. It may consist either in some right, interest, profit, or benefit accruing to one party, or some responsibility, forbearance, detriment, or loss, exercised by, or falling upon, the other party.

**val-u-a-ble, n.** A precious possession; a thing of value, esp. a small thing, as a jewel; — used mostly in *pl.*

**val-u-a-ble, n.** To place a value upon; to value. *Rare.* **val-u-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), n. 1. Act of valuing, or of estimating value or worth; act of setting a price; estimation; appraisement; as, a *valuation* of lands; a *valuation* of life.

2. Value set upon a thing, estimated value; as, the goods sold for more than their *valuation*.

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.

**valuation survey**, *Forestry*, The measurement or other detailed study of the stand upon an area. Two kinds are distinguished: **a**. The *strip survey*, which comprises the measurement of the stand, or a given portion of it, upon strips usually 1 chain wide. **b**. The *plot survey*, which comprises the measurement of the stand, or a given portion of it, upon isolated plots not in the form of strips.

**val-u-a-tor** (vāl'ū-ā-tōr), n. One who assesses, or sets a value on, anything; an appraiser. *Swift.*

**val-ue** (vāl'ū), n. [OF. *value*, fr. *valoir*, p. p. *valu*, to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, to be worth. See VALIANT.] 1. The property or aggregate properties of a thing by which it is rendered useful or desirable, or the degree of such property or sum of properties; worth; excellence; utility; importance.

That all the world he set at no value. *Chaucer.* Ye are of more value than many sparrows. *Matt. x. 31.* 2. *Specif.* *Economics*. A efficiency in exchange; power

**val-lo-ne oak** (vāl'ō-nē). Var. of VALONIA OAK.

**val-lis-ner-i-a**. Var. of VALONIA.

**val-lis-ner-i-a** (vāl'is-ner-ē-ā'shūz). Dial. Eng. var. of VALONIA.

**Val-lis-ner-i-a-coe-us** (vāl'is-ner-ē-ā'shūz). n. pl. [NL.] *Bot.* See VALONIA.

**val-lis-ner-i-a-coe-us** (shūz), a. **val-op**. + WALLOP.

**val-or-ous-ness**, n. See NESS.

**val-or**. Var. of VALOR.

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** Concrete purchasing power; the specific 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), diminishing as the supply increases. It will usually be proportionate to the cost of production; because when the value of an article is above its cost producers will tend to increase the supply, while if its value is below its cost producers will tend to diminish the supply. **c** Proper price; the quantity of money, goods, or services which an article 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 called *normal value*, in contrast to *market value*.

The commercial or competitive theory bases value upon what the buyer is willing and able to offer for an article; the socialistic theory bases it upon what the article has cost the seller in the way of toil and sacrifice. *A. T. Hudley.*

**d** The estimate which an individual places upon some of his possessions as compared with others, independently of any intent to sell; — sometimes called *subjective value*, or, less correctly, *value in use*, and employed in a loose sense as nearly equivalent to *utility*.

*Value* in use is utility, and nothing else, and in political economy should be called by that name and no other. *F. A. Walker.*

**3**. Precise signification; import; as, the *value* of a word.

**4**. Esteem; regard; also, estimated worth; valuation; as, one's *value* for a friend. *Obs. or R.*

**5**. *Music*. The relative length or duration of a tone or note, answering to *quantity* in prosody; thus, a quarter note has the *value* of two eighth notes.

**6**. **a** That property of a color by which it is distinguished as bright or dark; luminosity. See COLOR, 1; LIGHT, 1, c. **b** Degree 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 preserve the relationship of tone which it should have in the given surroundings, distance, etc.

**7**. In form *val-ue*. *Valor*. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

**8**. *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 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 being fixed at some time later than the sale, as when shipment is made. — **v. of service**, *Railroad Transp.* *Law*, the highest sum which any particular class of shippers will pay rather than forego sending their goods by the route charging it. Such imposition of transportation charges on this basis 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 in accommodation note.

**val-ue** (vāl'ū), v. t.; **VAL-UE** (-ūd); **VAL-UE-ING** (-īng).

1. To estimate the value, or worth, of; to rate at a certain price or value; to appraise; also, now rarely, to reckon or regard with respect to number, power, amount, etc.; to rate; to estimate; as, to *value* a house at \$10,000.

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong. *Shak.*

2. To rate or regard highly; to have in high esteem; to appreciate; prize; esteem.

Which of the dukes he *values* most. *Shak.*

3. To raise to estimation; to cause to have value, either real or apparent; to enhance in value. *Obs.*

Some value themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. *Sh. II. Temp.*

4. To take note or account of; to regard; esp., to regard carefully or as of importance. *Now Rare.*

In sickness . . . the mind doth value every moment. *Bacon.*

5. To be worth; to be equal to in value. *Obs.*

The peace between the French and us not *values*. *Shak.* The cost that did conclude it.

6. To represent as rich, trustworthy, or solvent. *Obs.*

**Syn.** — Compute, rate, appraise; esteem, respect, regard, prize, appreciate. See ESTIMATE.

**val-ue, v. i.** In the phrase: to value upon, *Com.*, to draw a bill on or against. *Eng.*

**val-ued** (-ūd), *pret. & p. p.* of **VAL-UE**; specif.: **a**. Highly regarded; esteemed; prized; as, a *valued* friend. — **valued policy**, *Fire Insurance*, a policy in which the value of the goods, property, or interest insured is specified, — opposed to *open policy*. — **v. policy**, *Law*, *Fire Insurance*, a law requiring insurance companies to pay to the insured, in case of total loss, the full amount of the insurance, regardless of the actual value of the property at the time of the loss.

**val-val** (vāl'vāl), **val-var** (vāl'vār), a. [From VALVE.] *Biol.* Valvular. — **val-val**, *Bot.*, the view of a diatom in which the surface of one of the valves is next the observer; called also *side view*. Opposed to *zonal view*.

**Val-val-ta** (vāl'vāl'tā), n. [NL. See VALVATE.] *Zoöl.* **a** A genus of fresh-water teniolosate operculate gastropods having the gill attached only by its base, so that it forms a featherlike process outside the shell when extended. **b** An order of Valvata (*V. starfishes* having on the dorsal surface plates *tricarinate*), covered with a mail of minute granules. *Nat. size.*

**val-vate** (vāl'vāt), a. [L. *valvatus* having folding doors. See VALVE.] 1. Resembling, or serving as, a valve; consisting of, or opening by, a valve or valves; valvular.

2. *Bot.* A meeting at the edges without overlapping; — said of sepals or petals in aestivation, and of leaves in vernation. **b** Opening as if by doors or valves, as most capsules, some anthers, etc.

**val-ve**. *Ref. Sp.* **val-va** (vāl'vā), n.; pl. VALVÆ (-vē). [L.] *Anat.* A valve.

**val-ve-box** (vāl'vā-sbōks), *Var.* of VALVULOSITY.

**val-ve-hole** = VALVE CHEST.

**val-ve-casing** = VALVE CHEST.

**val-ve-or-valved-coupling**. A pipe coupling containing a valve.

**val-ve-face**, *Mech.* The part of the surface of a valve which comes

**valve** (vāl'v), n. [L. *valva* the leaf, fold, or valve of a door: cf. F. *valve*.] 1. A door; esp., one of a pair of folding doors, or one of the leaves of such a door.

2. *Mech.* Any of numerous devices by which the flow of liquid, air or other gas, loose material in bulk, etc., may be started, stopped, or regulated by a movable part which opens, shuts, or partially obstructs one or more ports or passageways; also, the movable part of such a device. Cf. 4th cock, 5. The movable part may be a hinged lid or disk, a ball which lifts or rolls, a plug or disk with beveled edge fitting in a correspondingly shaped seat, a swiveling plate, any of many variously shaped sliding devices, a rocking or rotating plug or cylinder partly cut away to permit flow in certain positions, etc. Valves may be operated by the difference of fluid pressure on opposite sides of the movable part, by hand, or mechanically. They often close by their own weight or by a spring. See CHECK VALVE, EXPANSION VALVE, GATE VALVE, LIFT VALVE, PISTON VALVE, SAFETY VALVE, SLIDE VALVE, THROTTLE VALVE, etc.

3. *Elec.* Any device, as a kind of vacuum tube or of electrolytic cell, that permits a flow of current in one direction only, used esp. for rectifying alternating currents.

4. *Anat.* Any of various structures for temporarily closing a passage or orifice or for permitting a movement of fluid in one direction only. It may consist of a sphincter muscle or of two, sometimes three, membranous folds inclined in the normal direction of flow. Reversal of this direction causes their free edges to come together. Such valves are numerous in the veins and lymphatics. See also MITRAL, TRICUSPID, and SEMILUNAR VALVES.

5. *Bot.* **a** One of the segments or pieces into which a dehiscent capsule or legume separates. **b** The like-like portion of certain anthers, as of the herbary. **c** One of the two silicified shells or incasing membranes of a diatom.

6. *Zoöl.* **a** One of the distinct pieces, usually movably articulated, of which the shell of lamellibranch mollusks, brachiopods, barnacles, and some other shell-bearing animals consists. **b** One of the pieces forming the sheath of the ovipositor or external genital organs of many insects.

7. *Music*. A device in instruments of the horn and trumpet class for quickly varying the tube length in order to change the fundamental tone by some definite interval. It is usually either a form of piston or rotary valve. On depressing its key, the valve deflects the air through a supplementary tube. Three valves are commonly used, lowering the tone respectively by a step, half step, and a step and a half. By their means the natural brass instruments are rendered chromatic, but this and their comparative ease and quickness of manipulation are somewhat offset by the inferiority of tone caused by the angles which they introduce into the air column.

**valve of Baschir** (vāl'vā'shīr) [after G. Baschir, French anatomist], *Anat.*, the ilioacral valve. — **v. of Hasner** (hās'ner) [after Joseph von Hasner (1819-92), Austrian oculist], *Anat.*, an imperfect valve at the opening of the nasal duct into the inferior meatus of the nose. — **v. of Vieussens** (vyū'vā'sāns) [after R. Vieussens (1641-1715), French anatomist], *Anat.*, a thin lamina of white matter extending between the superior peduncles of the cerebellum, forming the roof of the upper or anterior part of the fourth ventricle. — **valves of Korckring** (kōrk'krīng) [after Theodor Korckring (1640-93), German physician], *Anat.*, the valvulae conniventes.

**valve chest**, *Mach.* A chamber in which a valve works; specif., a steam chest.

**valved** (vāl'vd), a. Having a valve or valves; valvate.

**valve gear**, *Mach.* Any of numerous gears by which motion is given to the valve or valves of an engine, esp. of a steam engine; specif., such a gear for a steam engine by which the cut-off may be varied while the engine is running, and the engine started, stopped, or reversed. Cf. LOOSE ECCENTRIC. The link motion (which see) forms an important class of valve gears, and is simplified in the radial gear by replacing either or both of the eccentrics, and sometimes also the slotted link, by one or more radius rods, etc. **Hackworth's valve gear** (fig. 1 in *Illust.*) is a typical radial gear with one eccentric.

Reversing is effected by tilting over the slotted link (C) to the dotted position. **Joy's valve gear** (fig. 2) takes its motion from the connecting rod (D), as do some others. **Marshall's valve gear** (fig. 3) has one eccentric and no slotted link. Reversing is accomplished by moving over the swinging link (not shown) which carries the pivoted support (E) of the radius rod. The **Corliss valve gear** is a trip gear in which a central wrist plate, moved by an eccentric rod, operates four rocking valves, one steam valve and one exhaust valve at each end of the cylinder.

**valve-less**, a. Having no valve or valves; specif., *Mach.*, having no separate valve, as a two-cycle engine in which the piston, in covering or uncovering port openings in the cylinder, acts as a valve to control admission and exhaust.

**valve-let**, n. A little valve; a valvule; esp., one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.

**val-vu-la** (vāl'vū-lā), n.; pl. VALVULÆ (-lē). [NL, dim. fr. L. *valva* valve of a door.] *Anat.* A little valve or fold.

|| **val-vu-læ con-ni-ven-tes** (vāl'vū-lē kōn'vī-vēn'tēs) [NL, closing valves], *Anat.*, transverse or oblique folds of the mucous membrane lining the small intestine, which serve to detain the food and to increase the surface for secretion and absorption. They bear villi upon their surface. The two layers are bound together by submucous tissue. They become few and disappear in the lower part of the ileum.

**val-ve-lar** (vāl'vā-lār), a. [Cf. F. *valvulaire*.] 1. Of or pert. to a valve or valves; specif., *Med.*, of or pert. to the valves of the heart; as, *valvular* disease.

2. Containing, or opening by, valves; serving as a valve.

**val-vu-lis** (vāl'vū-lī's), n. [NL. See VALVULA; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of a valve of the heart or of a vein.

**val-y-l-ene** (vāl'y-lēn), n. [*Valerian* + *-yl* + *-ene*.] *Chem.* An unsaturated hydrocarbon, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>14</sub>, related both to ethylene and acetylene. It is a volatile liquid with a garlic odor formed by action of alcoholic potash on valerylene dibromide.

**vam-brace** (vām'brās), n. [F. *avant-bras*, lit., forearm; *avant* fore + *bras* arm. Cf. VANTBRACE.] In medieval armor, the piece designed to protect the arm from the elbow to the wrist. See REBRACE, *Illust.*

in contact with the valve seat. **valve motion**. = VALVE GEAR.

**valve ring**. = RELIEF FRAME.

**valve view**. = VALVULAR VIEW.

**val-ve-ous** (vāl'vā-ūs), a. [F. *valve* + *-ous*.] Having a valve or valves.

**vam-mose** (vām'mōs; vām'mōz), n. **val-vi-form** (vāl'vī-fōrm), a. Like, or acting as, a valve.

**val-ve-quick**, n. [Cf. F. *valve-quick*; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*]

**val-ve-quick**, n. [Cf. F. *valve-quick*; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*]

**val-ve-quick**, n. [Cf. F. *valve-quick*; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*]

**val-ve-quick**, n. [Cf. F. *valve-quick*; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*]

**val-ve-quick**, n. [Cf. F. *valve-quick*; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*]

**val-ve-quick**, n. [Cf. F. *valve-quick*; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*]

**val-ve-quick**, n. [Cf. F. *valve-quick*; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*]

**val-ve-quick**, n. [Cf. F. *valve-quick*; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*]

**val-ve-quick**, n. [Cf. F. *valve-quick*; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*]

**val-ve-quick**, n. [Cf. F. *valve-quick*; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*]

**val-ve-quick**, n. [Cf. F. *valve-quick*; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*]

**val-ve-quick**, n. [Cf. F. *valve-quick*; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*]

**val-ve-quick**, n. [Cf. F. *valve-quick*; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*]

**val-ve-quick**, n. [Cf. F. *valve-quick*; to decamp; to depart from. *Amer. Slang.*]



idle show; anything regarded as trifling or frivolous; as, she was too ascetic for jewels, fans, and such vanities.

**4. [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**.

**vanity box.** A small box, usually jeweled or of precious metal and worn on a chain, containing a mirror, powder puff, and other small toilet articles for a woman.

**Vanity Fair.** **a** In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a fair which was held all the year long in the town of Vanity. **b** It beareth the name of Vanity Fair because the town where 't is kept is lighter than vanity. [Ps. lxxi. 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 **SHARP, BECKY**.

**van'ner** (văn'ner), *n.* [Cf. VAN to window, VAN a fan.] **1.** A fanner. *Dial. S. W. Eng.*

**2. Mining.** One who vauvs with a shovel or pan; also, a machine for similarly dressing ore by means of a shaking motion and a current of water.

**van'nic** (văn'nik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vans, pre-Armenian inhabitants of Armenia; as, *van'nic* monuments.

**van'quish** (văn'kwish), *v. t.*; **van'quish'd** (-kwish't), *n.* [**van'quish**-ing. [ME. *venquishen*, *venquissen*, *venkisen*, OF. *vanquir* (cf. *vanqui*, pret. of *vainre*, F. *vaincre*, var. of *vainre*, F. *vaincre*, fr. L. *vincere*. See **VICTOR**.)] **1.** To conquer, overcome, or subdue in battle, as an enemy, hence, to overpower; prostrate; as, love *vanquish'd* pride. **2.** To defeat in any contest; to get the better of; hence, to put down; to refute; to confute. This bold assertion has been fully *vanquish'd* in a late reply to the Bishop of Meaux's treatise. *Atterbury*.

**3.** To overcome 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'sire** (văn'sir), *n.* [F., fr. Malagasy *vantsira*.] An ichneumon or mongoose (*Herpestes galera*) of southern Africa and Madagascar. It is reddish brown or dark brown, grizzled with white.

**vantage** (văn'táj), *n.* [Aphetic for ME. *avantage*, fr. F. *vantage*. 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 *vantage*. *Greek*. *Shak.*

**3. Tennis.** = **ADVANTAGE**. See **LAWN TENNIS**.

**of or to the vantage,** in addition; to boot. *Obs.* *Shak.*

**vantage ground,** superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another. "The *vantage ground* of truth." *Bacon*.

**van't Hoff's law** (văn't hof's). [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 exothermal is promoted by raising the temperature, the exothermal by lowering it. It is a particular case of Le Chatelier's law.

**van'ward** (văn'vörd), *a.* [**van** + **ward**.] Being on, or towards, the van, or front; as, the *vanward* troop.

**vap'id** (váp'id), *a.* [L. *vapida* having lost its life and spirit, *vap'id*; akin to *vappa* rapid wine, *vapor* vapor. See **VAPOR**.] Having lost its life and spirit; dead; insipid; flat; as, *vap'id* beer; a *vap'id* state of the blood; hence, dull; spiritless; unanimated; as, a *vap'id* speech. **va-pid'i-ty** (vá-pid'i-ti), *n.* **vap'id-ly**, *adv.* **vap'id-ness**, *n.* A cheap, heedless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and *vap'id* to their taste. *Burke*.

**Syn.**—See **INSIPID**.

**va'por, va'pour** (váp'pör), *n.* [ME. *vapour*, OF. *vapour*, *vapor*, *vapeur*, F. *vapeur*, L. *vapor*; prob. for *evapor*, and akin to Gr. *καρπός* smoke, *καρπύω* to breathe forth, Lith. *kepti* to breathe, small, Russ. *kop* smoke, *kopol'* fine soot. Cf. **VAPID**.] **1.** Any visible diffused substance floating in the air and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, etc. The *vapor* which thro' the earth glood [glided]. *Chaucer*. Fire and hail; snow and *vapors*. *Ps.* cxviii. 8.

**2. Physics.** Any substance in the gaseous state, thought of with some reference to the liquid or solid form; a gasified liquid or solid; a gaseous substance which is at a temperature below its critical point and therefore liquefiable by pressure alone. See **GAS**, *n.*, 1, *CH*.

*Vapor* is any substance in the gaseous condition at the maximum of density consistent with that condition. *Wheatst.*

**3.** Wind; fatulence. *Obs.* *Bacon*.

**4.** Subtle influence. *Obs.* & *R.* *Chaucer*.

**5.** Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory; unreal fancy; vain imagination. For what is this? It is even a *vapor*, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. *James* iv. 14.

**6. pl.** A Hypochondria, or melancholy; the blues. *Archaic*. "A fit of *vapors*." *Pope*. **b** Act or process of contradicting rudely or badgering a person to provoke a quarrel. *Obs.*

**7. Pharm.** A medicinal agent designed for administration in the form of inhaled vapor.

**va'por, va'pour, v. i.**; **va'pored**, **va'poured** (-pörd); **va'por-ing**, **va'pour-ing**. [From **VAPOR**, *n.*: cf. L. *vaporare*.] **1.** To pass off in fumes, or as a moist diffused substance, visible or invisible; to be exhaled; to steam; evaporate. **2.** To emit vapor or fumes. Running waters *vapor* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon*.

**3.** To talk idly; to boast or vaunt; to brag. Poets used to *vapor* much after this manner. *Milton*.

**va'por, va'pour** (váp'pör), *v. t.* *Obs.* or *Archaic*. **1.** To send (off, out, forth, etc.) in or as if 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; to 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** (váp'pör-er), *n.* One who vapors; esp., a braggart.

**va'por-es-cence** (váp'pör-és-ens), *n.* [**vapor** + **-escence**.] Formation of vapor. — **va'por-es-cent** (-ent), *a.*

**va'por-if-ic** (váp'pör-if-ik; váp'pör-), *a.* [**L. vapor** vapor + **facere** to make.] Producing vapor; tending to pass, or to cause to pass, into vapor.

**va'por-i-form** (váp'pör-i-för'm), *a.* Existing in a vaporous form or state; as, steam is a *vaporiform* substance.

**va'por-im-e-ter** (váp'pör-im'é-tér; váp'pör-ím-tér), *n.* [**vapor** + **-meter**.] An instrument for measuring the volume or the tension of a vapor; specif., one used in alcoholometry.

**va'por-ing, va'pour-ing** (váp'pör-ing), *pr. & vb. n.* of **VAPOR**. Hence: **pr. a.** Braggart; vaunting. — **va'por-ing-ly, va'pour-ing-ly, adv.**

**va'por-ish, va'pour-ish, a.** **1.** Full of vapors; vaporous. **2.** Affected by the vapors; given to fits of depression or hysteria. — **va'por-ish-ness, va'pour-ish-ness, n.**

**va'por-i-za'tion** (váp'pör-i-zá-shün; váp'pör-i-; -i-zá'-), *n.* [**Cf. F. vaporisation**.] Act or process of vaporizing, or state of being vaporized; artificial formation of vapor; specif., conversion of water into steam, as in a steam boiler.

**va'por-ize** (váp'pör-íz), *v. t.*; **-ized** (-ízd); **-izing** (-íz'ing). [**Cf. F. vaporiser**.] To convert into vapor, as by the application of heat, whether naturally or artificially.

**va'por-ize, v. i.** To become converted into vapor.

**va'por-izer** (-íz'er), *n.* One that vaporizes; specif., an apparatus for vaporizing a heavy oil, as petroleum, for the explosive charge of an internal-combustion engine. Also, sometimes, a simple form of carburetor. Cf. **CARBURETOR**.

**va'por-ole** (váp'pör-öl), *n.* [**vapor** + **-ole**.] *Med.* A glass capsule which is easily friable, containing a volatile drug. It is crushed in the fingers so as to permit inhalation.

**va'por-ous-ty** (-ös'f-ty), *n.* State of being vaporous.

**va'por-ous** (váp'pör-ös), *a.* [**L. vaporosus**; cf. F. *vaporoux*.] **1.** Having the form or nature of vapor. *Holland*. **2.** Full of vapors, or exhalations. *Shak.* **3.** Producing vapors; hence, windy; flatulent. *Bacon*. **4.** Unreal; unsubstantial; vain; whimsical. Such *vaporous* speculations were inevitable. *Carlyle*.

— **va'por-ous-ly, adv.** — **va'por-ous-ness, n.**

**vapor, or vapour, plane.** *Meteor.* The level at which convectional clouds begin to form.

**vapor, or vapour, pressure, or tension.** *Physics.* The pressure or tension of a confined body of vapor. The pressure of a given saturated vapor is a function of the temperature only, and may be measured by introducing a small quantity of the substance into a barometer and noting the depression of the column of mercury.

**va'por-y, va'pour-y** (váp'pör-y), *a.* **1.** Full of, or of the nature of, a vapor or vapors; vaporous. **2.** Hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish.

**va-que'to** (vá-ká'tó), *n.*; **pl.** -ros (-rós); **Sp.** -rós). [**Sp.**, cowherd, fr. *vaca* a cow, L. *vacca*. Cf. **VACHER**.] A herdsman; a cowboy. *Spanish America & Southwestern U. S.*

**va'ra** (váp'rá), *n.* [**Sp.** *varga* staff, wand, L. *vare* forked pole.] A Spanish and Portuguese measure of length and (square *vare*) of surface. See **MEASURE**.

**va'rac** (váp'rák), *n.* [F.; of Teutonic origin. Cf. **WRACK** seaweed, wreck.] The calcined ashes of any coarse seaweed used for the manufacture of soda and iodine; kelp; also, the seaweed itself. See **WRACK**.

**var-gue'no** (váp'gü'no), *n.* [Said to be fr. *Vargas*, name of a village in Spain.] *Art.* A decorative cabinet, of a form originating in Spain, the body being rectangular and supported on legs or an ornamental framework and the front opening downwards on hinges to serve as a writing desk.

**va'ri-a-bil'i-ty** (váp'ri-á-bil'i-ti; 115), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being variable; variability. **2. Biol.** The quality or attribute of animals and plants which causes them to exhibit variation; ability to vary, from whatever cause. Cf. **VARIATION**, 10.

**va'ri-a-ble** (váp'ri-á-b'l; 115), *a.* [**L. variabilis**; cf. F. *variable*.] **1.** Having the capacity of varying or changing; changeable; as, *variable* winds; a *variable* quantity. **2.** Liable to vary; too susceptible of change; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant; as, passions are *variable*. **3. Biol.** Not true to type; aberrant; inconstant; — said of a species or of a specific character. **Syn.**—Changeable, mutable, fickle, unsteady, inconstant, variable gear. *Mach.* a gear wheel of irregular outline, which gears with a corresponding wheel so that the velocity ratio changes one or more times throughout a single revolution. Hence, *v. gearing*. — *v.-speed gear.* *Mach.* =

**CHANGE GEAR.** — **variable stars.** *Astron.* fixed stars which vary in their apparent magnitude, usually *m* more or less uniform periods, regarded as due either to internal changes or to external causes, such as eclipse by a dark companion.

**va'ri-a-ble** (váp'ri-á-b'l), *n.* **1.** That which is variable; that which varies, or is subject to change. **2. Math.** A quantity that may increase or decrease continuously or discontinuously; a symbol that admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression; as, in the equation of a circle  $x^2 + y = r^2$ ,  $x$  and  $y$  are *variables*. **b** A symbol standing for any one of a class of things. **3. Naut.** A shifting wind, or one that varies in force. **pl.** Those parts of the sea where a steady wind is not expected, esp. the parts between the trade-wind belts; sometimes, the doldrums. **4. Astron.** A variable star.

**variable of integration.** See **ARGUMENT OF INTEGRATION**.

**va'ri-ance** (váp'ri-áns; 115), *n.* [**L. variantia**; cf. OF. *variance*.] **1.** Act of varying, or state of being variant; change of condition; variation; deviation; alteration. **2.** Variableness; fickleness. *Obs.* **3.** Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord; dispute; quarrel. That which is the strength of their amity shall prove the immediate author of their *variance*. *Shak.* **4. Law.** A disagreement or difference between two parts of the same legal proceeding, which, to be effectual, ought to agree, as the writ and the declaration, or the allegation and the proof. Under modern code pleading *variances* that do not actually mislead the opposing party to his prejudice in maintaining his action or defense on the merits are generally considered immaterial or mendable. **at variance,** in a state of difference; not in harmony or agreement; as, his acts are *at variance* with his words; hence, in a state of dissension or controversy; at enmity. "At *variance* with himself." *Milton*.

**va'ri-ant** (váp'ri-ánt; 115), *a.* [**L. varians**, *pr. of variare* to change; cf. F. *variant*. See **VARY**.] **1.** Varying in form, character, or the like, from something of the same general kind; different; diverse; as, a *variant* spelling. **2.** Variable; changeable; fickle; restless. *Archaic*. He is so *variant*, he abt [abides] nowhere. *Chaucer*.

**va'ri-ant, n.** [**Cf. F. variante**.] **1.** Something which differs in form from another thing, though essentially the same; as, a *variant* of a story, passage, word. **2. Math.** A rational function of *n* linear functions (the determinant of whose  $n^2$  constant coefficients is not 0) of *n* linearly unconnected particular solutions of a rational homogeneous linear differential equation, and in which all the  $n^2$  coefficients are essential. **3. Biol.** That which exhibits variation from type.

**va'ri-ate** (-át), *v. t.* & *i.*; **va'ri-ated** (-át'éd); **va'ri-at-ing** (-át'ing). [**L. variatus**, *p. p. of variare*. See **VARY**.] To alter; to make or become different; to vary; diversify.

**va'ri-ate** (-át), *a.* [**L. variatus**, *p. p.*] Varied; diversified.

**va'ri-ation** (-á-shün), *n.* [**ME. variacion**, F. *variation*, OF. also *-cion*, L. *variatio*. See **VARY**.] **1.** Act of varying; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of a thing; modification; alteration; mutation; diversity; deviation; as, a *variation* of color, size, language. 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 embellishments or modifications, in time, tune, harmony, or key; the presentation of a musical thought in new and varied aspects, yet keeping the essential features of the original. **6. Alg.** A one of the different linear arrangements that can be made of any number of objects taken from a set. **h** 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**, *n.*, 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 from those typical or usual in the group (esp. the species) to which it belongs; also, divergence in the characters of the offspring from those of the parents producing it. Also, the concrete result or effect of such divergence; esp., an organism differing from a type or from its parents. *Variation* is often regarded as opposed to *heredity*. Variation is practically universal among organisms, and the solution of its causal relations is the chief problem of the study of evolution. Simple individual variations, or those arising in certain 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). Fluctuating, or continuous, variations are essentially individual variations which occur with frequency and themselves vary within limits or around a mean. Sudden pronounced variations are saltatory, or discontinuous, variations. Determinate, or

**definite variation** is that supposed to follow certain fixed lines predetermined, according to various theories, by inherent tendencies, by accumulated hereditary impulses, or by environmental influences (see ORTHOGENESIS). **Geographic variation** is that in which the individuals of a given region possess common characters unlike those of the same stock in adjacent regions (see SUBSPECIES). **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  $\theta$  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 integral  $\int(x, y, y', dx)$  taken along a curve between two fixed points A and B and taken along any adjacent varied curve from A to B.—**v. of constants or parameters, Math.**, a method for solving a differential equation by first solving a simpler equation and then generalizing this solution properly so as to include the original equation by treating the arbitrary constants not as constants, but as variables.

**variation compass.** A compass of delicate construction for observing the variation of the magnetic needle.

**vari-a-tive** (vā'ri-ā-tiv; 115), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or showing, variation. — **vari-a-tive-ly, adv.**

**vari-a-tor** (vā'ri-ā-tēr), *n.* One that varies; as, a speed variator. **Specif.:** *Elec.* A kind of joint that compensates for variations in length due to temperature changes.

**vari-cel'la** (vā'ri-sē'lā), *n.* [NL. Cf. VARIOLA.] *Med.* Chicken pox.

**vari-cel'late** (sē'lāt), *a.* [Dim. of *varix* + *-ate*.] *Zoöl.* Having small or indistinct varices; — said of certain shells.

**vari-cel'loid** (sē'lōid), *a.* [Variocella + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling varicella; as, varicelloid smallpox.

**vari-cel'ose** (vā'ri-kō-sē), *n.* [*varix* a dilated vein + *-ic*: cf. *F. varicocèle*.] *Med.* A varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord or of the veins of the scrotum. It is more common on the left side, and gives rise to the formation of a soft compressible tumor mass.

**vari-cose** (kōs; see -ose), *a.* [L. *varicosus*, fr. *varix*, *-icis*, a dilated vein; cf. *varus* a blotch, pimple.] Irregularly swollen or enlarged; affected with, containing, or pert. to, varices or varicosities; as, a varicose nerve fiber, vein, ulcers.

**2. Med.** Intended for the treatment of varicose veins; — said of elastic stockings, bandages, and the like.

**vari-co'sis** (kō'sis), *n.* [NL. See VARIX; -OSIS.] *Med.* The formation of varices; varicosity.

**vari-co'si-ty** (kō'si-ti), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being varicose; also, a varix.

**vari-col'o-my** (kō'lō-mī), *n.* [See VARIX; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Excision of a varicosity.

**vari-cu'la** (vā'ri-kū-lā), *n.* [L., a small varix.] *Med.* Varicosity of the veins of the conjunctiva.

**vari'ed** (vā'ri'd; 115), *p. a.* 1. Changed; altered.

**2. Various;** diversified; diverse; as, a varied experience; varied interests; varied scenery.

**3. Marked conspicuously or contrastingly with several colors,** as many animals.

**varied bunting,** a bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) related to the nonpareil, found in eastern Mexico and southern Texas. The male is handsomely colored, with the plumage largely of shades of purplish and red.—**v. curve, Math.** See VARIATION OF A CURVE.

**vari'ous** (vā'ri-ōs; 115), *p. a.* 1. Changed; altered.

**2. Various;** diversified; diverse; as, a varied experience; varied interests; varied scenery.

**3. Marked conspicuously or contrastingly with several colors,** as many animals.

**varied bunting,** a bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) related to the nonpareil, found in eastern Mexico and southern Texas. The male is handsomely colored, with the plumage largely of shades of purplish and red.—**v. curve, Math.** See VARIATION OF A CURVE.

**vari'ous-ly** (vā'ri-ōs-ly), *adv.* In a varied manner; diversely.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

**vari'ous-ness** (vā'ri-ōs-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being various; diversity.

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 are dependent on breeding controlled by man for their perpetuation; often, any group of lower rank than a species. Cf. GEOGRAPHICAL VARIETY. Hybrids between varieties of the same species are generally easily produced and fertile. As used by Darwin, Asa Gray, and other naturalists, 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 usage the category next below species is termed a *sub-species* (which see), and there is a prevailing tendency to abandon the word *variety* on account of its indefiniteness in meaning. In botany *variety* is sometimes used to indicate a special differentiation of a species (cf. MUTATION, 6) correlated with environmental conditions. In horticulture it is still frequently applied to cultivated forms artificially produced (cultural varieties). Among domestic animals *variety* often designates a subdivision of breeds based on color or some other minor character. **d Min. & Petrol.** One of those forms in which a species or kind may occur, which differ in minor characteristics of structure, color, purity of composition, etc.; as, the sapphire is a blue variety of corundum.

**4. Such entertainment as is given in variety shows; the production of, or performance in, variety shows. Cant. Syn.**—VARIETY, DIVERSITY. VARIETY suggests the diversified character of the elements involved, rather than their absolute or essential difference; DIVERSITY implies more marked difference or even divergence; as, "Earth hath this variety from heaven of pleasure situate in hill and dale" (*Milton*); "when Babel was confounded, and the great confederacy . . . was split into diversity of tongues" (*Couper*); "They had brought from their remote old homes all varieties of hereditary gifts" (*W. Pater*); "Even between people of the best taste there are diversities of opinion on the same subject" (*Couper*). See DIFFERENCE, CHANGE.

**variety show.** A stage entertainment of successive separate performances, usually songs, dances, acrobatic feats, short dramatic sketches, exhibitions of trained animals, or specialties. Often loosely called *vaudeville show*.

**vari'form** (vā'ri-fōrm; 115), *a.* [L. *varius* various + *-form*.] Having various forms; also, *Obs.*, ambiguous. — **vari'form-ly** (fōrm-ly), *adv.*

**vari'o-la** (vā'ri-ō-lā), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *varius* various. See VARIOLUS.] *Med.* The smallpox.

**vari'o-late** (vā'ri-ō-lāt), *v. t.* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ing). [See VARIOLA.] *Med.* To inoculate with the virus of smallpox.

**vari'o-la-tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* *Med.* Inoculation with the virus of smallpox.

**vari'ole** (vā'ri-ōl; 115), *n.* [Cf. *F. variole* smallpox. See VARIOLA.] 1. A foveola.

**2. Petrol.** A spherule of a variolite.

**vari'o-lite** (-ō-lit), *n.* [*G. variolit*, fr. LL. *variola* smallpox; — from its variegated color.] *Petrol.* A kind of diabase containing embedded whitish spherules.

**vari'o-litic** (-ō-lit'ik), *a.* 1. Thickly marked with small round spots; spotted.

**2. Petrol.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, variolite.

**vari'o-lit'iza-tion** (-lit'iz-ā'shūn; -iz-ā'shūn), *n.* [*variolite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Conversion into variolite; production of variolitic structure.

**vari'o-loid** (vā'ri-ō-lōid; vā'ri-ō; 115, 277), *a.* [*variola* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling smallpox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

**vari'o-loid, n.** [Cf. *F. varioloïde*. See VARIOLOID, *a.*] *Med.* A modified mild form of smallpox, or variola, occurring in persons who have been vaccinated.

**vari'o-lous** (vā'ri-ō-lūs), *a.* [LL. *variolosus*, fr. *variola* smallpox; cf. *F. varioloux*.] *Med.* Of or pert. to smallpox; having pits, or sunken impressions, like those of smallpox.

**vari'om'e-ter** (vā'ri-ōm'ē-tēr; 115), *n.* [L. *varius* various + *E. meter*.] *Elec.* An instrument for comparing magnetic forces, esp. in the earth's magnetic field.

**vari'o-rum** (vā'ri-ō-rūm; 115, 201), *n.* [L. abbr. fr. *cum notis variorum* with notes of various persons.] Containing notes by different persons; — applied to a publication; as, a *variorum* edition of Shakespeare's works. — **v. change; variation; diversion. Scot. & Dial.**

**vari'ous** (vā'ri-ōs; 115), *a.* [L. *varius*. Cf. VAR.] 1. Different; diverse; several; manifold; as, men of various names; various occupations; various colors.

So many and so various laws are given. *Milton.*

**2. Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable.** The names of mixed modes . . . are very various. *Locke.*

**3. Having or manifesting various characteristics; many-sided; diversiform; also, variegated; diversified.**

A man so various, that he seemed to be Not one, but all mankind's epitome. *Dryden.*

A happy rural seat of various view. *Milton.*

**Syn.**—See DIFFERENT.

— **vari'ous-ly, adv.** — **vari'ous-ness, n.**

**vari'sse** (vā'ri-sē), *n.* [Cf. *F. varice* varix. Cf. VARIX.] *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 an unsightly size.

**vari'x** (vā'riks), *n.*; pl. VARICES (vā'ri-sēz). [L.] 1. *Med.* A permanent uneven or tortuous dilatation of a vein due to local retardation of the venous circulation or relaxation of the walls; a varicose vein. Varices occur mostly in the superficial veins of the legs, esp. of pregnant women.

al deposits whereby local phases of deposition and erosion alter-  
nate. *stream. Rare.*

**vari'na** (vā'ri-nā), *n.* A post-  
linal name given by Swift to a  
Miss Waring, for whom in early  
life he professed an attachment.

**vari'ng-ase** (vā'ri-ng'ās), *n.* See  
PETROGRAPHY. — **vari'olous**,  
*a.* [L. *variolosus*, fr. *variola*  
smallpox; cf. *F. varioloux*.] *Med.*  
Of or pert. to smallpox; having  
pits like those of smallpox.

**vari'ol-ic** (-ō-l'ik), *a.* *Med.*  
Of or pert. to smallpox; having  
pits like those of smallpox.

**vari'ol-iform** (-ō-l'if-ōrm), *a.*  
[*variola* + *-iform*.] *Med.* Re-  
sembling smallpox.

**vari'ol-iza-tion** (-iz-ā'shūn;  
-iz-ā'shūn), *n.* = VARIOLATION.

**vari'ol'o-m'e-ter** (vā'ri-ō-m'ē-tēr;  
115), *n.* = VARIOMETER.

**vari'ol'o-rum** (vā'ri-ō-rūm; 115,  
201), *n.* = VARIORUM.

**2. 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.

**var'let** (vā'r-lēt), *n.* [OF. *varlet*, var. of *vaslet*, *vallet*, servant, young man, young noble, a dim. fr. source of *vassal*. See VAS-  
SAL; cf. VALET.] 1. A knight's page; hence, attendant; servant; also, bailiff. *Obs.*

**2. A low fellow; scoundrel; knave. Archaic.** What a brazen-faced varlet art thou! *Shak.*

**3. In a pack of playing cards, the court card now called the knave, or jack. Obs.**

**var'let-ry** (vā'r-lēt-ri), *n.* Rabble; crowd; mob. *Rare.*

**var'nish** (vā'r-nish), *v. t.*; -NISHED (-nīsh); -NISH-ING. [ME. *vernissen*, OF. *vernir* (cf. *vernier*), fr. the *n.*, OF. *vernis*, *vernis*, *F. gr. and ma-*  
*vernis*, prob. fr. the *n.*, OF. *vernice*, LL. *vernix*, *ber-*  
*niz*, prop., a kind of resin, perh. sandarac; *Varices*, *v.*  
prob. fr. the town of *Berenice*, *Q. Bepervin*, in Cyrenaica  
(Libya); cf. LG. *βερνικιον*, *βερνικιον*, n. Cf. 1st  
VERONICA.] 1. To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid  
which produces, when dry, a hard glossy surface; as, to  
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 guilt. "Beauty doth varnish age." Shak.**

Close ambition, varnished o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

**var'nish, n.** [ME. *vernisch*. See VARNISH, *v.*] 1. A more or less viscous liquid (usually a solution of resinous matter in an oil or a volatile liquid) which, when spread upon a surface, dries 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 varnish of the holy and ivy. *Maccalaly.*

**3. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss.**

**4. The glaze on pottery or porcelain.**

**5. Lithography.** Thickened linseed oil, with which pigments are ground to form the ink used in printing.

**var'nished** (vā'r-nish), *p. a.* Covered with or as if with varnish; specif., *Bot.*, varicose.

**var'nish-ing, p. pr. & vb. n.** of VARNISH, *v. t.* Hence: *n.* Materials for varnish. — **var'nishing day**, an exhibition of paintings, a day reserved for the painters to varnish or put on finishing touches. Critics are often admitted.

**var'nish tree.** Any of various trees yielding a milky juice from which in some cases varnish or lacquer is prepared. **Specif.:** *a.* The Japanese varnish or lacquer tree. *b.* The black varnish tree. *c.* The marking nut. *d.* The ailanthus. *e.* The tree *Koelreuteria paniculata*. See KOELREUTERIA.

**Var'n plig'ti-ge** (vā'r-n'plīk'ti-gē), *n.* [SKR.] In the Swedish army, conscripts drawn by annual levies to serve between the ages of 21 and 40 years, constituting the *Be-väring* during the first 12 years (during which they are assigned among army and navy divisions for training), and during the last 8 years the *Landsform*, for coast defense.

**var-so'viene** (vā'r-sō'viēn), *n.* [*F.*, prop. fem. of *varsovien* pertaining to Warsaw, fr. *Varsovie* Warsaw, Pol. *Warszawa*.] *a.* A kind of Polish dance. *b.* Music for such a dance or having its slow triple time and characteristic strong accent, beginning every second measure.

**Var'u-na** (vā'r-ō-nā; vā'r-ā), *n.* [SKR. *Varuṇa*.] *Hindu Myth.* In the Vedic period, the god of the heavens, creator and ruler of the world and bestower of rewards and punishments for good and ill. In later myth his sovereignty is restricted to the waters and the regions of the west. He is represented on a sea monster, holding in his hand a snake or cord or noose with which to bind offenders.

**var'us** (vā'rus; 115), *n.* [NL., fr. L., bent, grown inward.] *Med.* A deformity in which the foot is turned inward.

See TALIPES.

**var'y** (vā'ri; 115), *v. t.*; VA'RIED (-ri'd); VA'RY-ING. [ME. *varien*, *F. varier*, L. *variare*, fr. *varius* various. See VARIOUS; cf. VARIATE.] 1. To alter in form, appearance, substance, position, or the like; to make different by a partial change; to modify; as, to vary 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.*

**2. To make of different kinds; to make different or change from one another; as, to vary one's meals.**

God hath varied their inclinations. *Sir T. Browne.*

**3. To diversify; variegate so that one part differs from 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 VARIATION, 5.

**var'y** (vā'ri; 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 disagree; to be at variance or in dissension; as, men vary in opinion. Obs., etc. as specif. use of 2.**

The rich jewel which we vary for.







**vel'gor** (vél'j-ger), *n.* [NL; *L. velum* a veil + *gerere* to bear.] *Zool.* A larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the velum. See **VELUM**, 2.

**vel'litte** (vél'lit), *n.* [*L. velis, velitis.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A light-armed foot soldier, one of a skirmishing corps first attached to the legion at the siege of Capua, 211 B. C.

**vel'le-ty** (vél'le-ti), *n.* [*LL. vellitatus, fr. L. velle* to will, to be willing; cf. *F. velléité*.] The lowest degree of desire; imperfect or incomplete volition.

*Vellit*, which is only a conditionate, faint, imperfect volition of an end, without regard to the means. *F. Gale.*

**vel'li-cate** (vél'li-kát), *v. l.*; -*CAT'ED* (-kát'éd); -*CAT'ING* (-kát'ing). [*L. vellitatus, p. p. of vellere* to twitch, *fr. vellere* to pluck, pull.] To twitch; also, to cause to twitch.

**vel'li-cate**, *v. i.* To move spasmodically; to twitch.

**vel'li-ca'tion** (-kát'shún), *n.* [*L. vellitatio*.] Act of twitching, or of causing to twitch; also, *Med.*, a local twitching, or convulsive motion, of a muscular fiber, esp. of the face.

**vel'li-ca-tivo** (vél'li-kát-ív), *a.* Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching; causing vellication.

**|| vel-lón'** (vél-yón'), *n.* [Sp.] Spanish copper money; — also used somewhat like the English word *sterling* in the phrase *real de vellón*. See 2d **REAL**.

**Vel-lo'zi-a** (vél-ló'z-i-á), *n.* [NL. See **VELLOZIOACEÆ**.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical African and Brazilian arboreal perennial plants, typifying the family Velloziaceæ. They have branching stems clothed with the bases of the stiff, linear, pointed leaves. Some species are cultivated for their handsome bell-shaped flowers under the name of *tree lily*.

**Vel-lo'zi-a-cé-æ** (-sés-é-é), *n. pl.* [NL., after José Velloso Xavier (1742-1811), Brazilian botanist.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Liliales), of 2 genera and about 60 species, distinguished from Amaryllidaceæ by woody stems, one-flowered peduncles, commonly persistent perianth, and more numerous stamens. — **vel-lo'zi-a-céous** (-shús), *a.*

**vel'lum** (vél'úm), *n.* [ME. *velim*, OF. *velin*, *F. vélin*, orig. *a.*, fr. OF. *vel* call. See **VELL**.] 1. A fine parchment, usually of calfskin, made clear and white, for writing upon, binding books, etc.; hence, a vellum manuscript. 2. A membrane. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

**vellum cloth.** A fine kind of cotton fabric, made very transparent, and used as a tracing cloth.

**vellum paper.** Parchment paper; papyrus.

**vel'o** (vél'ó), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *velocity*.] *Mech.* A velocity of one foot per second, a proposed unit of velocity.

**|| vel-lo'ce** (vél-ló'chá), *adj.* [It., *swift*.] *Music.* With rapidity and dash.

**vel-o-cim'e-ter** (vél'ó-sím'f-é-tér), *n.* [*L. velox, -ocis*, rapid + *E. meter*.] An apparatus for measuring speed, as of machinery or vessels, or esp. of projectiles.

**vel-lo'ci-pede** (vél-ló'si-péd), *n.* [*L. velox, -ocis*, swift + *pes, pedis*, foot; cf. *F. vélocipède*.] See **VELOCIITY**; **FOOT**.] Any of various relatively light vehicles propelled by the rider or riders; — applied esp. to early forms of bicycle and tricycle, and later to a form of railroad hand car. Cf. **DRAYSINK**. See **HAND CAR**, **ILLUSTR.**

**vel-lo'ci-ty** (-i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -*TIES* (-tiz). [*L. velocitas, fr. velox, -ocis*, swift, quick; cf. *F. vélocité*.] 1. Quickness of motion; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity; — said chiefly of inanimate things; as, the *velocity* of wind, a bullet, light, sound. 2. *Mech.* Time rate of motion, esp. in a given direction and sense. Average velocity equals the total distance passed over, divided by the whole time taken. When the motion is uniform, i. e., when indefinitely small equal distances are passed over in equal times, this quotient represents the actual velocity at each instant. When the motion is not uniform the velocity at a given point is 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, swiftness, quickness. — **VELOCITY**, **CELERITY**, **VELOCITY** (which is here compared in its popular sense only; for its scientific use see **def.**), is employed chiefly of the movement of inanimate objects, or of voluntary movements regarded merely as motion; **CELERITY** applies to such movements or (esp.) actions of living beings as suggest promptitude or dispatch; as, the *velocity* of a bullet; "His momentum depended on *velocity* of stroke" (*Carlyle*); "They leaped swallows" dive downwards with such *velocity*" (*Richard Jefferies*); "The dinner . . . was dispatched with uncommon *celerity*" (*T. L. Peacock*); "some loitering fiddler . . . making up for lost time by traveling over a passage with prodigious *celerity*" (*Irving*). See **HASTE**, **FAST**.

**velocity ratio.** *Mech.* The ratio at any instant of time of the velocity of a piece to that of a piece that directly or indirectly drives it.

**ve-lours'** (vél-lóor'), *n.* [F. Cf. **VELURE**.] One of many textile fabrics having a pile like that of velvet.

**|| ve-lou'té'** (vél-lóot'é), *n.*, or **saucé veloutés** (sós; *F. sós*). [*F. velouté*, lit., velvety.] *Cookery.* A white sauce

or stock made by boiling down ham, veal, beef, fowl, bouillon, etc., then adding soup stock, seasoning, vegetables, and thickening, and again boiling and straining.

**vel'um** (vél'úm), *n.*; *pl.* **VELA** (-lá). [*L.*, an awning, a veil. See **VELL**.] 1. *Anat.* & *Zool.* A membrane or membranous partition likened to a veil or curtain; specif.: **a** The soft palate. **b** In hydromedusæ and a few other jellyfishes (Cubomedusæ), an annular membrane projecting inward from the margin of the umbrella. **c** A delicate membrane bordering the mouth of some infusorians.

2. *Zool.* A larval swimming organ especially well developed in the later larval stages of many marine gastropods, but occurring also in those of many lamellibranchs and other mollusks, but not in cephalopods. It is developed from the preoral ciliated ring of the trochophore stage, of the ring of cilia becoming raised on a more or less prominent and contractile collarlike ridge, which in typical cases is produced into large lateral lobes bordered with long cilia. The velum probably serves also for respiration.

3. *Bot.* In many agaricaceous fungi, a thin membrane which in young sporophores extends from the stipe to the margin of the pileus or which envelops the whole plant. The former (*velum par-ti-ale* [pár'shí-á'lé]) is ruptured by the growth of the pileus and remains as a ring of tissue (annulus) surrounding the stipe. The latter (*velum uni-ver-sale*, or *vol'va* [vól'vá-é-sá'lé], *vól'vá*) is also ruptured by growth, but does not remain as an annulus. See **VOLVA**. **b** In *Isotles*, the thin membrane which envelops a sporocarp (*velum ter-po-sit-tum* [vél'tér-pó-zít-túm] [NL, membrane interposed], *Anat.*, a vascular membrane formed by a prolongation of the pia mater into the brain through the middle part of the transverse fissure. It separates the under part of the body and posterior pillars of the fornx from the third ventricle, which it forms the roof. Laterally it covers the inner part of the optic thalamus. Its free margins form the choroid plexuses of the lateral ventricles; those of the third ventricle lie on its under surface.

**vel'ure** (vél'úr), *n.* [*F. velours*, OF. *velous*, fr. *L. villosus* hairy. Cf. **VELVET**.] 1. Velvet, or some fabric resembling it, esp. one of linen, silk, or jute, used as drapery. 2. A silk or plush pad used as a brush for silk hats; a lure.

**vel'ure, v. t.** **VELURED** (-úr); **VELURING** (-úr-ing). To brush with a velure; as, to *velure* a hat.

**Vel'u-ti'na** (vél'ú-tí-ná), *n.* [NL. See **VELVET**.] 1. *Zool.* A genus of tænioglossate marine gastropods having a shell with few whorls and a thick periostracum.

2. [*L. c.*] A member of this genus.

**vel'u-ti-nous** (vél'ú-tí-nús), *a.* [It. *velluto* velvet. See **VELVET**.] Covered with a fine and dense silky pubescence; velvety.

**vel'vor-et'** (vél'vór-ét'), *n.* [From **VELVET**.] A kind of velvet having a cotton back.

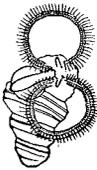
**Velveta** (*V. velveta*) (vél'vét); -*vít*; 151). [*ME. velou-levigata*, etc., *veluet*, *veluet*, *n.* & *a.*, a dim. of OF. *velu*, Lat. size. *n.* & *a.*, *LL. vellutum* (cf. *it. velluto*), fr. (assumed) *LL. villosus* shaggy, fr. *L. villosus* shaggy hair; akin to *vellus* a fleece, and *E. wool*. See **WOOL**, cf. **VILLOUS**.] 1. A silk fabric having a short close nap of erect threads forming a thick soft pile. It is called *pile velvet* when the loops of the pile are uncut, and *cut velvet* when the loops are cut so that the pile is of single threads. Inferior qualities are made with a silk pile on a cotton or linen back.

2. The soft and highly vascular skin which envelops and nourishes the antlers of deer during their rapid growth, but later peels off or is rubbed off by the animal.

to be, play, etc., on velvet, in gambling or speculation, to have or operate with money prudently. *Slang.*

**velvet**, *a.* Like or suggesting velvet; velvety.

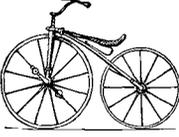
**velvet ant**, any species of solitary fossorial wasp of *Mutilla* or allied genus, constituting the family Mutillidae, in which the female is wingless, thus resembling an ant. They usually have the body covered with fine soft hair, often bright red or of some other conspicuous color or colors. They are able to sting, and, in many cases at least, are parasitic in the nests of bees or other Hymenoptera and feed while young on the larvae of their hosts. — *v. bean*, a cultivated form (*Stizolobus pruriens utile*) of the cowhage, grown for forage and green manure in the southern United States; also, its seed, which is sometimes ground and fed to cattle. See **COWHAGE**. — *v. bur*, a tropical American verbenaceous herb (*Priva colinata*) the fruiting axis of which is beset with hooked bristles. — *v. carpet*, a carpet having a cut pile; esp., more fully *tapestry velvet carpet*, a kind of carpet made like *tapestry Brussels*, but having the pile longer and cut so that the surface resembles that of Wilton carpet. — *v. cork*, the best kind of cork bark, supple, elastic, and not woody or porous. — *v. duck*, the common mullin. — *v. fawn*, a velvet scoter. — *v. finish*, *Leather Manuf.* See **COZZLEATHER**. — *v. flower*, love-lies-bleeding. — *v. grass*, a tall European grass (*Holcus lanatus*) with velvety stem and leaves. It is natu-



Veliger of the Gastropod *Fermetus*. Much enlarged.



Velvetina (*V. velveta*)



Old Form of Two-wheeled Velocipede.



Velvet Grass.

ralized in the United States, and yields inferior forage. — **velvet guard**, velvet trimming, or one wearing it. *Obs.* — *v. osier*. See **OSIER**, 1. — *v. moss*, a North European lichen (*Gyrophora murina*), used in dyeing. — *v. plant*. A The common mullin, native of Europe, but at one time cultivated in England and called *American velvet plant*. **b** A Javanese agaricaceous plant (*Crassocephalum aurantiacum*) with handsome velvety leaves. — *v. runner*, the European water rail. See **RAIL**, *Local, Eng.* — *v. scoter*, a large scoter (*Oidemia fusca*) of northern Europe and Asia, closely resembling the white winged scoter (*O. deglandi*) of America, to which the name is also extended. — *v. sponge*, a fine soft commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, variety *meandrinaformis*) found in Florida and the West Indies. — *v. tamarind*, a West African cereaceous tree (*Dialium guineense*), also, its velvety black pod, used as food in Sierra Leone. — *v. violet*, the pansy violet.

**vel'vet-éon'** (vél'vét-éon'), *n.* [See **VELVET**.] 1. A kind of cloth, usually of twilled cotton, sometimes ribbed, imitating velvet; cotton velvet.

2. A velvety fabric made of mixed silk and cotton.

**vel'vet-ing**, *n.* The fine shag or nap of velvet; a piece of velvet; velvet goods.

**vel'vet-leaf'** (vél'vét-léf'), *n.* Any of several plants which have soft, velvety leaves, as *Cissampelos pareira*, the Indian mallow, *Tournefortia argentea*, the tree mallow, the common mullein, etc.

**vel'vet-y** (vél'vét-y), *a.* 1. Velvetylike; soft and smooth in appearance or to the touch.

2. Mild; smooth to the taste; as, *velvety rum*; hence, giving a contact like that of velvet; as, a *velvety touch* of a pianoforte player.

**|| ve'na** (vén'á), *n.*; *L. pl. VENÆ (-né). [*L. Anat.* A vein. *ve'ná*, a-accensus (-sén'sús) [*L. ascensus*, ascending], *Emb.*, the ductus venosus — *a'ry* *gou* [*fr. ang. m'ar* (*á'ry*-gós)]. See **AZYGOS VEINS**. — *v. ca'va* (káv'á), *pl. VENÆ CAVÆ (-vé) [*L. ca'va* hollow], *Anat.* & *Zool.*, any of the large veins by which in air-breathing vertebrates the blood is returned to the right auricle of the heart. They develop in part from, and replace in function, the cardinal veins and ducts of Cuvier of the embryo. Commonly two anterior *vena cavæ* (returning blood from the head and fore limbs) and one posterior *vena cavæ* (returning blood from the posterior parts of the body and the viscera) are present. In man they are called respectively *superior* and *inferior vena cavæ*, and but one superior (formed by the junction of the innominate veins) is present. The inferior vena *cavæ* is formed by the junction of the common iliac veins opposite the fifth lumbar vertebra, and passes up the front of the spinal column on the right side of the aorta, receiving the renal and hepatic veins and smaller tributaries in its course. — *v. co'ra* (kó'ra), *Anat.*, *sing.* of **VENÆ CORRÆ**. See **VEIN**, 1. — *v. con-trac'ta* (kón-trák'tá) [*L. contracta* contracted], *Hydraul.*, any of the contracted parts of minimum size of a jet of fluid discharging from an orifice or aperture; — usually restricted to the one nearest the orifice. — *v. por'ta* (pór'té; 201), *pl. VENÆ PORTÆ* [*L. lit.*, vein, of the entrance], *Anat.* & *Zool.*, the portal vein of the liver. See under **PORTAL**. — *v. sal'va-ter'la* (sál'vá-tér'lá) [*LL. salva-ter'la*, *divers* the same type], the superficial vein on the back of the hand, coming from the little finger. The ancients considered bleeding from this vein very efficacious in curing disease.**

**|| ve'næ** (vén'é), *n.*, *L. pl.* of **VENA**. — *ve'næ* *co'mi'tes* (kóm'í-téz), *pl.*; *sing.* **VENA COMITES** [*L. comites* companions]. *Anat.* See **VEIN**, 1. — *v. The-be'i'* (thé-bé'shí'), small veins which return the blood from the muscular tissue of the heart to the right auricle. — *v. vor'ti-co'sæ* (vórti-kó'sé) [*L. vorticosus, verticosus*, lit., full of whirlpools], the veins of the outer part of the choroid coat of the eye.

**ve'nal** (vén'al), *a.* [*L. venalis, fr. venus, venum, vena*, akin to Gr. *ἄνος* price, Skr. *vasna*: cf. *F. vénal*.] 1. Capable of being bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; made matter of trade or barter; salable; mercenary; purchasable; as, *venal services*.

2. Note of the *ve'nalis* and prepared vote of a *passee* senate. *Burke*.

3. Originating in or characterized by venality.

**Syn.** — Hireling, vendible. See **MERCENARY**.

**ve-nal'i-ty** (vén'al-i-ti), *n.* [*L. venalitas*: cf. *F. vénalité*.] Quality or state of being venal, or purchasable; mercenariness; prostitution of talents, offices, or services; for reward; as, the *venality* of a corrupt court or judge.

**ve-na'tic** (vén'átik) *a.* [*L. venaticus, fr. venatus* hunt-ve-na'ti-cal (-Y-kál) *ing.* fr. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt.] Of or pert. to, or used in, hunting; also, fond of, or living by, hunting. — **ve-na'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ve-na'tion** (vén'átshún), *n.* [*L. vena* a vein.] The arrangement or system of veins, as in the wing of an insect; veins, collectively. *Specif.*: *Bot.* The arrangement and disposition of the veins or vascular bundles in the green tissue of a leaf blade, — called also *venation*. The venation follows the same type, and development as the leaf; thus a palmate leaf has palmate venation, a pinnate leaf pinnate venation. In parallel venation, characteristic of most monocotyledons, several primary veins follow a nearly parallel course from base to apex; in reticulate venation, found in most dicotyledons, a central vein, the midrib, gives off numerous branches, which in turn subdivide and form a fine anastomosing network. There are numerous modifications of these primary types.

**ve-na'tion-al** (-ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to venation.

**vend** (vэнд), *v. t. & i.*; **VEND'ED**; **VENDING**. [*F. vendre, L. vendere, fr. venari* dare; *venus, venum*, sale + *dare* to

**|| vel'ler**: *velum* a sail + *ferre* to carry.] Carrying or bearing sails. **Obs.**

**vel'lific** (-fik), *a.* Vellicious. *Obs.*

**vel'lif-ic-al** (-kál), *a.* [*L. vellificus*.] Done with sails full spread. *Obs.*

**vel'lif-ic-ate** (-kát), *v. t.* [*L. vellificare*, *re*.] To make sail, to sail. *Obs.*

**vel'lif-ic-a'tion** (-kátshún), *n.* [*L. vellificatio*.] A dipnet or slight contest; skirmish. *Obs.*

**vel'lif-ic-ation** (vél'í-fí-shún), *n.* [*L. vellitatio, fr. vellitatus*, to skirmish, fr. *velis, velis*, light-armed soldier. — *A* dispute or slight contest; skirmish. *Obs.*

**vel'lif-ic-ant** (vél'í-fí-ánt), *a.* [*L. vellitans*; *velum* a sail + *volare* to fly.] Sailing. *Obs.*

**vell** (vél), *v. t.* [Perh. fr. *vell* a skin.] To cut the turf from for burning. *Dial. Eng.*

**vell, n.** [Cf. **VELLA** skin.] *Dial. Eng.* 1. A membrane; a film. 2. The salted stomach of a calf, used in making cheese; a rennet bag.

**vel-la'la** (vél-lá'lá), *n.* A member of a Tamil class of the highest Sudra rank, numerous in Madras, chiefly landowners and cultivators.

**vellam** + **VELLUM**.

**vellénage** + **VILLEINAGE**, **VILLENAGE**.

**vel'le** + **FELL**, **FILL**.

**vel'le-da** moth (vél'le-dá; 115). [*NL. vellida*, fr. *L. Vellida*, a German prophetic virgin.] A lappet moth (*Colopa vellida*) having the body chiefly white and wings dusky gray with white markings. Its larva feeds on the apple, poplar, and other trees. See **LAPPET MOTH**, **ILLUSTR.**

**vellénage** + **VILLAINAGE**.

**vel'let** (vél'let), *n.* Velvet. *Obs.*

**vel'lonéy** + **VILLAINY**.

**vel'loped** (vél'lópt; -péd), *a.*

**Her.** Having wattles of specified tincture, different from that of the body, as a cock.

**vel-lo'sine** (vél-ló'sín; -sén; 184), *n.* Also *sin*. *Chem.* A white, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid,  $C_{12}H_{15}O_3N_3$ , in the bark of *Geissospermum vellosis*.

**vellum** form. A frame covered with fine brass wirework, on which vellum paper is made.

**vellum point.** Lace worked on a pattern drawn on vellum; hence, any of various needlepoint laces. — *bling vellum*.

**vel'lum-vel'ám-ín-a**. Resembling *vel'lus*, *n.* [NL, fr. *L. vellus* a fleece.] Stipe of a fungus. *Obs.*

**vel-lo'c'i-man** (vél-ló'sí-mán), [*NL. velox, -ocis*, swift + *manus* hand.] An obsolete hand-riven vehicle like a velocipede.

**vel-lo'c'i-pe-dé-an** (-pé-dé-án; -pé-dé-án), *v. l.* **VELLOCIPEDE** (vél-ló'sí-péd'it), *n.* One who rides a velocipede.

**vel-lo'drome** (vél'ló-dró-m), [*F. vélocidrome*. Cf. **VELOCIPEDE**; **HIPPODROME**.] A building with a specially designed cycle track.

**vel'o-graph** (-gráf), *n.* [*L. velox, -cis*, swift + *E. graph*.] A kind of autographic tachometer.

**vel'vo-m'e-ter** (vél-vó-m'é-tér), *n.* [*VELVO*, *vo*, swift + *E. meter*.] A kind of governor for marine engines. [*VALONIA*, *L. velo-ni-a* (-vél'ón-i-á). Var. of **VELONIE** + **FELONY**.]

**vel'vo-net** (vél'vó-nét), *n.* [*F. velte*.] See **MEASURE**.

**vel't-fare'** (vél't'fár'), *n.* *Dial var. of HELDFARE*. *Eng.*

**vel'the** + **FELTH**.

**vel'th** + **WEALTH**.

**vel'thy** + **WEALTHY**.

**vel'u-men** (vél'ú-mén), *n.*; *pl. VELUMINA* (-mí-ná). [*L. fleece*.] The velvety covering of certain parts of plants or animals.

**vel'ung** + **FEELING**.

**vel'verd** (vél'vérd). *Dial. var. of HELDVERD*. [*Rare*.]

**vel'vet, v. t.** To print velvet.

**vel'vet, v. i.** To make like, or cover with, velvet. *Rare*.

**vel'vet-breast'** (-brést'), *n.* The American mercanser. *Connecticut*.

**vel'vet-ed**, *a.* Covered with velvet; rendered velvetylike.

**velvet paper.** Flock paper.

**vel'vet-seed'**, *n.* A small rubiacous tree (*Guettarda elliptica*) of the West Indies and Florida.

**velvet tips.** Sprouting horns; — alluding to cuckolding. *Obs.*

**vel'vet-weed'**, *n.* The Indian mallow, or velvetleaf.

**vel'vet-work** (vél'vét-wórk), *n.* Embroidery on or with velvet.

**velvet** + **VELVET**.

**vel'yarde**, *n.* [*F. vellard*, OF. *velo* *willard*.] An old man; a dotard. *Obs.*

**velve** + **VAIL**.

**vem** + **WEM**, *spot*.

**veme** + **FOAM**.

**ven**. *Obs.* *pl.* of **WOMAN**.

**ven**. *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.* *var. of VEN*. [*Venice*.]

**ven**, or **ven**. *Abbr.* **Venerable**.

**ve-na'da** (vén-á'dá), *n.* [*Sp. venado* a deer, stag.] The pudu.

**ven'at-ory** (vén'át-ó'ry), *n.* [*L. vena-torius*.] Venatic. *Var.*

**vench** + **WENCH**.

**ven-cow** + **VANQUISH**. [*QUISH*.]

**ven-cus-cus**, **ven-cus** + **VAN-QUISH**.

**vend**. *Obs.* *pl.* of **VENDE**.

**vend**, or **vend**. *Obs.* *pl.* of **VENDE**.

**vend**, or **vend**. [*From VEND*, *n.*] Market; sale. [*Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **Vend** (vэнд). *Var.* of **WEND**.









Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. "How verisimilar it looks." Carlyle. — **ver-i-sim'i-lar-ly**, adv. **ver-i-sim'i-lar-i-ty** (vēr'i-sim'i-lar'i-tīd), n. [*verisimilitudo*: cf. *OF. verisimilitudo*. See **VERISIMILAR**.] Quality or state of being verisimilar; appearance of truth; probability; likelihood; as, his tale has *verisimilitude*; also, that which is verisimilar.

**Syn.** — See **TRUTH**. **ver-i-ta-ble** (vēr'i-tā-b'l), a. [*F. véritable*. See **VERITY**.] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real; true; genuine. "The veritable Deity." Sir W. Hamilton.

— **ver-i-ta-ble-ness**, n. — **ver-i-ta-ble-ly**, adv.

**Ver-i-tas** (vēr'i-tās; *F. vēr'itās*), n. [*F. veritas*. See **VERITY**.] An international institution, in the interest of maritime underwriters, for the survey and rating of vessels; — called also *Bureau Veritas*. Founded in Belgium in 1828, it was removed to Paris in 1832, and it is now represented all over the world. Also, any of several similar institutions; as, the Norske *Veritas* at Kristiania, Norway.

**ver-i-ty** (vēr'i-tī), n.; pl. **TIES** (-tīz). [*F. vérité, L. veritas, fr. verus*]. See **VER-**. 1. Quality or state of being true, or real; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing, with fact; truth; reality.

It is a disposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is despised.

2. That which is true; a truth; a reality.

3. Faithfulness; honesty. *Obs.* Shak.

**Syn.** — See **TRUTH**.

**Ver-juice** (vēr'ju:s; 245), n. [*ME. vergeous, F. verjus, OF. verjus, lit., green juice, juice of green fruits; vert green + jus juice*. See **VERDANT**; **JUICE**.] 1. The sour juice of crab apples, of green or unripe grapes, apples, etc.; also, an acid liquor made from such juice.

2. Tartness; sourness, as of disposition.

**ver-mell** (vēr'ml), n. [*F. vermillon, fr. LL. vermiculus, fr. L. vermiculus a little worm, the cocculus indicus, fr. vermis a worm*. See **WORM**; cf. **VERMICULE**.] 1. Vermilion; also, the color of vermilion, a bright red. *Now Poetic.*

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

2. Gilded silver; also, gilded bronze or copper.

3. A red varnish applied to a gilded surface to give luster.

4. An orange-red garnet.

**Ver-mes** (vēr'méz), n. pl. [*L. vermes, pl. of vermis a worm*.] *Zool.* 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 to any of the other recognized divisions. As used by Linnaeus in 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, protozoans, etc., becoming in more recent usage approximately equivalent to the phyla Platyhelminthes, Nematelminthes, Annelata, and Trochelminthes taken together. In the most recent and critical classifications it has been abandoned as unnatural.

**Ver-me-tus** (vēr'mētūs), n. [*NL, fr. L. vermis worm*.] *Zool.* A genus of marine tenebrionate gastropods. Their shells are regularly spiral when young, and the animal is free to creep about, but later the shell becomes permanently attached to some object, and the whole developed later in life are separate and opened irregularly bent and contorted like a worm tube. The genus is the type of a small family, *Vermetidae* (-mēt'ī-dē). **b** [*L. c.*] A mollusk of the above genus or family; a worm-shell. — **ver-mete** (vēr'mēt), n.

**ver-mi-cel-li** (vēr'mē-sē'lī; -chē'lī; 277), n. [*It. pl. of vermicello, lit., a little worm, dim. of verme a worm, L. vermis*. See **WORM**; cf. **VERMICULE**, **VERMIL**.] A paste of a hard small-grained wheat forced through small cylinders or pipes till it takes a slender, wormlike form. Macaroni and spaghetti (which see) and vermicelli are the same in composition, but ordinarily macaroni is in the form of a hollow tube, spaghetti is smaller and solid, and vermicelli solid and smaller still.

**ver-mi-cide** (vēr'mī-sīd), n. [*L. vermis worm + E. -cide*.] Any of various substances which kill worms; esp., a drug to kill parasitic intestinal worms. — **ver-mi-cid'al** (-sīd'ēl), a.

**ver-mi-cu-lar** (vēr-mī'kū-lār), a. [*L. vermiculus a little worm, dim. of vermis a worm*. See **VERMICELL**.] A resembling a worm in form or motion; vermiform. **b** Vermiculate, or vermiculated.

**ver-mi-cu-late** (-lāt), v. t.; **VER-MIC-U-LAT'ED** (-lāt'ēd); **VER-MIC-U-LAT'ING** (-lāt'īng). [*L. vermiculus inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, p. v. of vermiculari to be full of worms, vermiculus a little worm*. See **VERMICULAR**.] To form or work, as by inlaying, with irregular lines or im-

pressions resembling tracks of worms, or appearing as if formed by the motion of worms. — **vermiculated work**, *Arch.*, stonework so wrought as to have the appearance of convoluted worms, or of having been eaten into by, or covered with tracks of worms.

**ver-mi-cu-late** (vēr-mī'kū-lāt), v. i. To be infested with, or be eaten by, worms.

**ver-mi-cu-late** (-lāt), a. 1. Wormlike in shape; covered with wormlike elevations; marked with irregular fine lines of color, or with irregular wavy imprinted lines like worm tracks; as, a *vermiculate* nut. 2. Crawling or creeping like a worm; hence, insinuating; sophistical. "Vermiculate logic." R. Chateau.

3. Full of worms; worm-eaten. **ver-mi-cu-la-tion** (-lā'shūn), n. [*L. vermiculatio a being worm-eaten*.] 1. Act or operation of moving like a worm; a writhing or twisting; as, the *vermiculation*, or peristaltic action, of the intestines (see **PERISTALTIC**, 1).

2. A narrow and wavy or tortuous marking, or system of such markings; vermicular ornamentation. 3. Act or art of vermiculating, or forming or inlaying so as to resemble the motion, track, or work of a worm.

4. Penetration by worms; state of being worm-eaten. **ver-mi-cu-lite** (-līt), n. [*L. vermiculus, dim. of vermis worm*.] *Min.* Any of a number of micaceous minerals, as kerrite, maconite, etc., which are hydrous silicates derived generally from the alteration of some kind of mica; — so called because the scales open out when heated, sometimes producing long, wormlike forms.

**ver-mi-form** (vēr'mī-fōrm), a. [*L. vermis a worm + E. -form*.] Resembling a worm. **vermiform appendix**, *Anat.*, a narrow, blindly ending tube usually about three or four inches long and of the diameter of a goose quill, which extends from the caecum, or commencement 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 caecum, of which it represents an atrophied terminal part. It has no useful function. Cf. **APPENDICITIS**. — **v. body**, *Bot.*, a scolécite. — **v. process**, *Anat.*, a part of the median lobe of the cerebellum which appears on the upper or lower surface of the cerebellum. These parts are specifically distinguished as the *superior* and *inferior* vermiform processes, the former slightly prominent, the latter sunk in the vallicula. **b** The median lobe or part of the cerebellum.

**ver-mi-fu-gal** (vēr-mī-fū-gāl), a. [*L. vermis a worm + fu-ga to drive away, fr. fugere to flee*. See **WORM**; **FUGITIVE**.] *Med.* Tending to prevent, destroy, or expel, worms; anthelmintic.

**ver-mi-fuge** (vēr'mī-fūj), n. [*Cf. F. vermifuge*. See **VERMIFUGAL**.] *Med.* A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

**ver-mil-ion** (vēr-mī-lī-ŏn), n. [*F. vermillon*. See **VERMIL**.] 1. The cochineal insect; also, the dye from it; vermilion. 2. 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 crimson when coarse-grained to nearly orange when finely divided. It is highly valued by painters, and is also much used in coloring sealing wax, in printing, etc. *Mock vermilion*, *American vermilion*, and *Austrian vermilion* consist of basic chromate of lead. Sometimes American vermilion is also applied to an eosin vermilionette on red lead. *Para vermilion* is an organic red precipitated on an inert base; radium vermilion is a red lead coated with an organic color; antimony vermilion (which see) is antimony trisulphide.

3. Hence, a red color like the pigment; a lively and brilliant red; as, cheeks of *vermilion*.

4. Vermilion-colored cloth. *Obs.*

5. = **VERMIL**, 4.

**ver-mil-ioned**, v. t.; **VER-MIL-ION'ED** (-yūnd); **VER-MIL-ION-ING**. To color with vermilion, or as if with vermilion; to dye red; to cover with a delicate red.

**ver-mil-ion**, a. Of the color vermilion. **vermilion flycatcher**, any of several American flycatchers of the genus *Pterocophylax* 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 southern Texas and Arizona. — **V. Sea**, the Gulf of California, formerly so called from its red color, due to infusoria.

**ver-mil-ion-ette** (-ēt), n. [*vermilion + -ette*.] A substitute for the pigment vermilion, made by precipitating eosin or a similar dye upon a white base, as barium sulphate, or on a mixture of this with orange lead.

**ver-min** (vēr'mīn), n. *sing. & pl.*; chiefly in *pl.* [*ME. vermine, F. vermine, fr. L. vermis worm; cf. LL. vermen worms, L. verminosus full of worms*. See **VERMICULAR**, **WORM**.] 1. Any noxious, mischievous, or disgusting animal. *Obs.*

**ver-mi-ol-gist** (-jīst), n. *Rare*. **ver-mi-ol-og-ist**, n. **VERMILION**. **ver-mi-an** (vēr'mī-ān), a. [*See VERMILION*.] Like, or pertaining to, vermilion. **ver-mi-cu-lous**, **ver-mi-cu-lous** (vēr'mī'kū-lūs), a. [*L. vermiculus a worm*.] **ver-mi-cle** (vēr'mī-k'l), n. = **vermicule**, n. [*L. (Vulgate) vermiculus*.] Vermilion; red cloth. *Obs.* [*LATED* WORK.] **vermicular work**. = **VERMICULE**.

**ver-mi-cu-late** (vēr-mī'kū-lāt), v. t.; **VER-MIC-U-LAT'ED** (-lāt'ēd); **VER-MIC-U-LAT'ING** (-lāt'īng). [*L. vermiculus inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, p. v. of vermiculari to be full of worms, vermiculus a little worm*. See **VERMICULAR**.] To form or work, as by inlaying, with irregular lines or im-

pressions resembling tracks of worms, or appearing as if formed by the motion of worms. — **vermiculated work**, *Arch.*, stonework so wrought as to have the appearance of convoluted worms, or of having been eaten into by, or covered with tracks of worms.

**ver-mi-cu-late** (vēr-mī'kū-lāt), v. i. To be infested with, or be eaten by, worms.

**ver-mi-cu-late** (-lāt), a. 1. Wormlike in shape; covered with wormlike elevations; marked with irregular fine lines of color, or with irregular wavy imprinted lines like worm tracks; as, a *vermiculate* nut. 2. Crawling or creeping like a worm; hence, insinuating; sophistical. "Vermiculate logic." R. Chateau.

3. Full of worms; worm-eaten. **ver-mi-cu-la-tion** (-lā'shūn), n. [*L. vermiculatio a being worm-eaten*.] 1. Act or operation of moving like a worm; a writhing or twisting; as, the *vermiculation*, or peristaltic action, of the intestines (see **PERISTALTIC**, 1).

2. A narrow and wavy or tortuous marking, or system of such markings; vermicular ornamentation. 3. Act or art of vermiculating, or forming or inlaying so as to resemble the motion, track, or work of a worm.

4. Penetration by worms; state of being worm-eaten. **ver-mi-cu-lite** (-līt), n. [*L. vermiculus, dim. of vermis worm*.] *Min.* Any of a number of micaceous minerals, as kerrite, maconite, etc., which are hydrous silicates derived generally from the alteration of some kind of mica; — so called because the scales open out when heated, sometimes producing long, wormlike forms.

**ver-mi-form** (vēr'mī-fōrm), a. [*L. vermis a worm + E. -form*.] Resembling a worm. **vermiform appendix**, *Anat.*, a narrow, blindly ending tube usually about three or four inches long and of the diameter of a goose quill, which extends from the caecum, or commencement 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 caecum, of which it represents an atrophied terminal part. It has no useful function. Cf. **APPENDICITIS**. — **v. body**, *Bot.*, a scolécite. — **v. process**, *Anat.*, a part of the median lobe of the cerebellum which appears on the upper or lower surface of the cerebellum. These parts are specifically distinguished as the *superior* and *inferior* vermiform processes, the former slightly prominent, the latter sunk in the vallicula. **b** The median lobe or part of the cerebellum.

**ver-mi-fu-gal** (vēr-mī-fū-gāl), a. [*L. vermis a worm + fu-ga to drive away, fr. fugere to flee*. See **WORM**; **FUGITIVE**.] *Med.* Tending to prevent, destroy, or expel, worms; anthelmintic.

**ver-mi-fuge** (vēr'mī-fūj), n. [*Cf. F. vermifuge*. See **VERMIFUGAL**.] *Med.* A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

**ver-mil-ion** (vēr-mī-lī-ŏn), n. [*F. vermillon*. See **VERMIL**.] 1. The cochineal insect; also, the dye from it; vermilion. 2. 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 crimson when coarse-grained to nearly orange when finely divided. It is highly valued by painters, and is also much used in coloring sealing wax, in printing, etc. *Mock vermilion*, *American vermilion*, and *Austrian vermilion* consist of basic chromate of lead. Sometimes American vermilion is also applied to an eosin vermilionette on red lead. *Para vermilion* is an organic red precipitated on an inert base; radium vermilion is a red lead coated with an organic color; antimony vermilion (which see) is antimony trisulphide.

3. Hence, a red color like the pigment; a lively and brilliant red; as, cheeks of *vermilion*.

2. Specif.: Such an animal, or esp. such animals collectively, when of small size, of common occurrence, and difficult to control. Various insects, as flies, lice, bedbugs, fleas, etc., various mammals, as rats, mice, weasels, etc., and sometimes such birds as hawks and owls, are classed as *vermin*. "Cruel hounds or some foul *vermin*." Chaucer.

3. Hence, in contempt, a noxious human being, or such persons collectively. "Base *vermin*." Hudibras.

**ver-mi-na-tion** (vēr'mī-nā'shūn), n. [*L. verminatio the worms, a disease of animals, a crawling, itching pain*.] Infestation with worms; *Med.*, the diseased state due to this.

**ver-min-ous** (vēr'mī-nūs), a. [*L. verminosus, fr. vermis a worm; cf. F. vermineux*.] 1. Consisting of vermin; of the nature of vermin; noxious; as, a *verminous* brood. 2. Tending to breed vermin; infested by vermin; as, *verminous* garbage; a dirty *verminous* cellar.

3. Caused by vermin; as, *verminous* disease. — **ver-min-ous-ly**, adv. — **ver-min-ous-ness**, n.

**ver-miv-o-rous** (vēr-miv'ō-rūs), a. [*L. vermis a worm + E. vorous*.] Feeding on worms. — **ver-miv'o-rous-ness**, n.

**ver-muth**, **ver'mouth** (vēr'mūth), n. [*F. vermouth, cf. It. vermut*.] A liqueur made from a fortified white wine, and flavored with wormwood and other substances.

**ver-nac-u-lar** (vēr-nāk'ū-lār), a. [*L. vernaculus born in one's house, native, fr. verna a slave born in his master's house, a native, prob. akin to Skr. vas to dwell, E. was*.] 1. Belonging to the country of one's birth; one's own by birth or nature; native; indigenous; — now almost solely of language; as, English is our *vernacular* tongue; and hence, of pert. to one's native speech.

2. Characteristic of a locality; local; as, a house of *vernacular* construction. "A *vernacular* disease." Harvey.

**ver-nac-u-lar**, n. The vernacular language; one's mother tongue; often, the common mode of expression in a particular locality, or, by extension, in a particular trade, etc.

**ver-nac-u-lar-ism** (-īz'm), n. 1. A vernacular word or idiom. 2. Use of vernacular language.

**ver-nac-u-lar-ize** (-īz), v. t.; **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ING** (-īz'īng). To make vernacular; to vernacularize. — **ver-nac-u-lar-iza-tion** (-īz'ā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), n.

**ver-nal** (vēr'nāl), a. [*L. vernalis, fr. verus vernal, ver spring; akin to Gr. eap, Skr. vasantī, Icel. vār, and perh. to E. Easter, east*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the spring; appearing or occurring in the spring; as, *vernal* bloom; the *vernal* migration of birds "Vernal flowers." Milton.

2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life. And seems it hard thy vernal years Few vernal joys can show? Keble.

**ver-nal equinox**. *Astron.* See **EQUINOX**, 1. — **v. grass**, a slender European grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) producing narrow spike-like panicles in early spring. It is often planted with other grasses for its delicate fragrance (due to coumarin) which it yields when dry. Called also *swamp vernal grass*. — **v. point**. See **EQUINOCTIAL POINTS**.

**v. signs**, *Astron.*, the signs Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, in which the sun appears between the vernal equinox and summer solstice. — **v. whitlow grass**. = **WHITLOW GRASS**, a.

**ver-na-tion** (vēr-nā'shūn), n. [*F. vernation, or L. vernatio the sloughing of the skin of snakes*.] *Bot.* The disposition or method of arrangement of foliage leaves within the bud; profoliation. The principal types of vernation are designated by the adjectives *plicate*, *reticulate*, *conduplicate*, *involute*, *recurved*, *conspiculate*, *reclinata*, *circinate*. See these, and cf. **ESTIVATION**.

**Ver-ner's law** (vēr'nēr's), *Philol.* A statement, propounded by the Danish philologist Karl Verner in 1875, which explains certain apparent exceptions to Grimm's law by the original position of the accent. Primitive Indo-European *k, p, b* became first in Teutonic *h, th, b* and appear without further change in old Teutonic, if the accent rested on the preceding syllable; but these sounds became voiced and produced *g, d, b*, if the accent was originally on a different syllable. Similarly *s* either remained unchanged, or it became *z* and later *r*. Example: Skt. sapṭā (accent on ultima), Gr. *επτά*, Gothic *sifun* (seven). Examples in English are *dead* by the side of *death*, *to rise* and *to rear*.

**ver-ni-er** (vēr'nī-ēr), n. [After Pierre Vernier, who invented it in 1631.] A short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument, as the limb of a sextant, or the scale of a barometer, for indicating parts of divisions. It is so graduated that a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of Vernier. A Regular Scale; B Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.

**ver-ni-er**, n. A dog that hunts vermin; specif., a terrier. *Obs.* **ver-mi-nif-er-ous** (vēr'mī-nīf'ēr-ūs), a. (*vermis + ferous*). Bearing, or breeding, vermin. [*L. a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of Vernier. A Regular Scale; B Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.*]

**ver-ni-er**, n. A dog that hunts vermin; specif., a terrier. *Obs.* **ver-mi-nif-er-ous** (vēr'mī-nīf'ēr-ūs), a. (*vermis + ferous*). Bearing, or breeding, vermin. [*L. a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of Vernier. A Regular Scale; B Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.*]

**ver-ni-er**, n. A dog that hunts vermin; specif., a terrier. *Obs.* **ver-mi-nif-er-ous** (vēr'mī-nīf'ēr-ūs), a. (*vermis + ferous*). Bearing, or breeding, vermin. [*L. a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of Vernier. A Regular Scale; B Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.*]

**ver-ni-er**, n. A dog that hunts vermin; specif., a terrier. *Obs.* **ver-mi-nif-er-ous** (vēr'mī-nīf'ēr-ūs), a. (*vermis + ferous*). Bearing, or breeding, vermin. [*L. a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of Vernier. A Regular Scale; B Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.*]

**ver-ni-er**, n. A dog that hunts vermin; specif., a terrier. *Obs.* **ver-mi-nif-er-ous** (vēr'mī-nīf'ēr-ūs), a. (*vermis + ferous*). Bearing, or breeding, vermin. [*L. a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of Vernier. A Regular Scale; B Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.*]

**ver-ni-er**, n. A dog that hunts vermin; specif., a terrier. *Obs.* **ver-mi-nif-er-ous** (vēr'mī-nīf'ēr-ūs), a. (*vermis + ferous*). Bearing, or breeding, vermin. [*L. a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of Vernier. A Regular Scale; B Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.*]

**ver-ni-er**, n. A dog that hunts vermin; specif., a terrier. *Obs.* **ver-mi-nif-er-ous** (vēr'mī-nīf'ēr-ūs), a. (*vermis + ferous*). Bearing, or breeding, vermin. [*L. a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of Vernier. A Regular Scale; B Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.*]

**ver-ni-er**, n. A dog that hunts vermin; specif., a terrier. *Obs.* **ver-mi-nif-er-ous** (vēr'mī-nīf'ēr-ūs), a. (*vermis + ferous*). Bearing, or breeding, vermin. [*L. a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of Vernier. A Regular Scale; B Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.*]

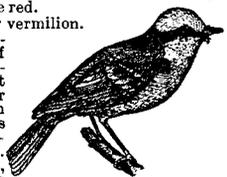
**ver-ni-er**, n. A dog that hunts vermin; specif., a terrier. *Obs.* **ver-mi-nif-er-ous** (vēr'mī-nīf'ēr-ūs), a. (*vermis + ferous*). Bearing, or breeding, vermin. [*L. a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of Vernier. A Regular Scale; B Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.*]

**ver-ni-er**, n. A dog that hunts vermin; specif., a terrier. *Obs.* **ver-mi-nif-er-ous** (vēr'mī-nīf'ēr-ūs), a. (*vermis + ferous*). Bearing, or breeding, vermin. [*L. a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of Vernier. A Regular Scale; B Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.*]

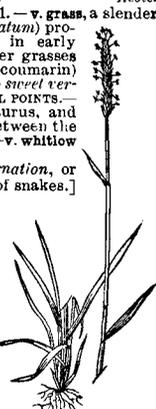
ñe, senâte, càre, ãm, àccount, àrrm, àsk, sofô; ève, èvent, ènd, reènt, makèr; ice, Ìl; Òid, Òbey, Òb, Òdd, sÒit, cÒnnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, cìrcùs, menù;



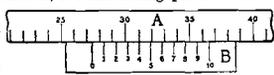
Vermilion Flycatcher. (4)



Vermilion Flycatcher. (4)



Vernal Grass.



Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.

strument, so that parts of a division are determined by observing what line on the vernier coincides with a line on the instrument.

**ver-ni-or** (vēr-nī-ōr), *a.* Having or comprising a vernier; said of various instruments, as a vernier caliper, a caliper having a vernier; vernier compass, vernier telescope, etc.

**vernier chronoscope.** A chronoscope consisting essentially of two pendulums differing slightly in length. A small interval of time elapsing between the release of the first and 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 CHRONOSCOPE, *Illustration*.

**ver-ni-lic** (vēr-nī-līk), *n.* [L. *vernilius* serville. See VER-NACILLÆ.] Smiting a slave; servile; obsequious. *Rare.* — **ver-ni-lity** (vēr-nī-lī-tē), *n.* *Rare.*

**Ver-nol-a** (vēr-nōl-ā), *n.* [NL, after William Vernon, who sent plants to Petiver from Maryland.] *Bot.* A huge genus of asteraceous herbs or shrubs, the ironweeds, having alternate leaves and terminal cymose heads of perfect tubular 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-nol-a-ceous** (-āshūs), *a.* Pert. to the genus *Vernonia* or the tribe, **Ver-nol-a-ce-æ** (-āsh-ē), which it typifies. | **Ver-nunft** (fēr-nōnfūt), *n.* [G.] *Ger. Philos.* Reason, conceived as the highest faculty of the mind, dealing with infinite and independent being; — disting. from *Verstand*.

**Ve-ro-na** (vēr-ōnā; *It.* vēr-ōnā), *n.* A city of Italy. — *Verona* brown, a reddish brown pigment made by calcining a ferruginous earth. — *V. earth*, *V. green*, a kind of terre-verte found near Verona. — *V. serge*, a thin twilled cloth of worsted and cotton. — *V. yellow*, a variety of patent yellow.

**Ver-ri-ness** (vēr-ri-nēs; -nēs), *a.* [It. *Veronesi*.] Of or pertaining to Verona, in Italy. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Verona. *Veronese* green, viridian.

**ver-ron-i-ca** (vēr-rōn-ī-kā), *n.* [LL., from *Veronica*, in an old legend the name of a woman who, as Christ carried the cross, wiped his face with a cloth which received an imprint of his countenance; *Veronica* is Gr. *Βερονίκη*, *Βερονίκη*, dial. form (Macedonian) for Gr. *Φερωνίκη*, lit., carrying off victory, victorious, the same word as the name of the town *Beroneia*. Cf. *VERNISH*.] A representation of the face of Christ on the alleged handkerchief of Saint Veronica, preserved at Rome; hence, a representation of this portrait, or a similar representation of Christ's face. Cf. *SUDARIUM*.

**Ver-ron-i-ca**, *n.* [NL. *Veronica*, *Veronica*; confused with 1st *VERONICA*. Cf. *BEONYX*.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs, and sometimes shrubs or trees, of wide distribution; and the speedwells. They have small pink, white, blue, or purple flowers with a 4-lobed, rotate corolla, two stamens, and a compressed capsule. Several species, as *V. officinalis* and *V. serpyllifolia*, are almost cosmopolitan weeds; a few, esp. certain endemic shrubs of New Zealand, are cultivated.

**ver-ru-ca** (vēr-rō-kā), *n.* [L. *pl.* -cæ (-sē).] [L. Cf. *VERRUGAS*.] *a* A wart. *b* *Zool.* A wartlike elevation on a surface.

**ver-ru-ca-no** (vēr-rō-kā-nō), *n.* [It., fr. Mount *Verruca* near Pisa, where a similar conglomerate is found.] *Geol.* The rock constituting a series of strata in the Alps, the age of 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-ci-form** (vēr-rō-sī-fōrm), *a.* [L. *verruca* wart + *E.* -form.] Shaped like a wart or warts.

**ver-ru-cose** (vēr-rō-kōs), *a.* [L. *verruccosus*, fr. *verruca* a wart.] Covered with wartlike elevations; warty; as, a *verruccose* capsule. — **ver-ru-cose-ness** (-kōs-nēs), *n.*

**ver-ru-cos-i-ty** (-kōs-ī-tē), *n.* [pl. -tēs (-tēz).] *Med.* Condition of being covered with warts; also, a wart.

**ver-ru-gas** (vēr-rō-gās), *n. pl.* [Sp., warts. Cf. *VERRUCIA*.] *Med.* An endemic disease occurring in the Andes in Peru, characterized by warty tumors which ulcerate and bleed. It is attended with febrile symptoms, is probably due to a special bacillus, and is often fatal. Called also *Oroya fever*, *Peruvia*, *Peruvia*. See *VERVILLY*.

**ver-sant** (vēr-sānt), *n.* [F.] The slope of a side of a mountain chain; hence, the general slope of a country; aspect.

**ver-sa-tile** (sā-tīl; -tīl; see -ILE), *a.* [L. *versatilis*, fr. *vertere* to turn around, v. freq. of *vertere*; cf. *F. versatile*. See *VERSION*.] Capable of being turned round. *Now Rare.*

**2. Specif. a** *Bot.* Attached at or near the middle, so as to swing freely; as, a *versatile* anther. **b** *Zool.* (1) Capable of turning forward or backward; reversible; as, a *versatile* toe of a bird. (2) Capable of moving laterally and up and down, as antennæ. **3.** Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unsteady; inconstant; as, a *versatile* disposition. *Now Rare.*

**4.** Turning with ease from one thing to another; having aptitude for new tasks, or facility in various subjects; many-sided; as, *versatile* genius. The quick and *versatile* [Charles] Montague. *Macaulay*. — **ver-sa-ti-le-ly**, *adv.* — **ver-sa-ti-le-ness**, *n.*



Versatile Anther of Passion Flower

**vernier gauge or gage.** — *VERNIER CALIPER*.

**ver-ni-ne** (vēr-nī-nē; -nēn; 143). *n.* Also -nīn. [*vernal* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, extracted from the shoots of the vetch, red clover, sugar beet, etc. By decomposition it yields guanidine. *vernisch*, *vernish*, *vernishon*. + *VERNISH*.

**ver-nis** (vēr-nīs; -nīs), *n.* [*vernis* Mar-tin' (vēr-nē' mārtēn').] [*F.* *vernis* vernish.] A preparation of green vernish with gold powder brought into use by the Martin family in France under Louis XV.; also, furniture polished with it.

**ver-nix ca-se-o-sa** (vēr-nīks kās-ō-sā), *n.* [*vernix* + *-ose*.] [*F.* *vernix* vernix.] A fatty substance covering the skin of the newborn child.

**Ver-nol-a** (vēr-nōl-ā), *n.* [*Ver-nol-a* (vēr-nōl-ā) or *Di-an-a* (dī-ān-ā) or *Di-an-a* (dī-ān-ā)]. The royalist heroine of Scott's "Rob Roy," a frank and spirited beauty, a daring shot and rider, carefully educated, but ignorant of the world. See *OSCAR WILDE*.

**ver-nol-in** (vēr-nōl-īn), *n.* [*Ver-nol-in* (vēr-nōl-īn)]. *Chem.* A glucoside extracted from the root of a South African species of *Vernonia*, as a deliquescent powder. *vern*, [*vern* sem' per vī-ret. [L.]

**ver-sa-ti-lity** (vēr-sā-tīl-ī-tē), *n.*; *pl.* -tēs (-tēz). [Cf. *F. versatileté*.] Quality or state of being versatile; versatileness.

**verse** (vērns), *n.* [ME. *vers*, *fers*, A.S. *fers*, 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 perh. fr. *vertere*, *versum*, to sweep, scrape, drag (cf. *WAR*).] **1. Pros.** **a** A line consisting of a certain number and disposition of metrical feet (see *FOOT*, *n.*, 14). A verse is described as *hexameter*, *pentameter*, etc., from the number of its feet; *iambic*, *dactylic*, etc., according to the kind of feet; *Alcaic*, *Archilochian*, etc., from the inventor of its particular form; *epic*, *heroic*, *stanzaic*, *stichic*, etc., from its use; *cat-alectic*, *rimead*, *alliterative*, *loguadic*, etc., according to its structure. **b** Metrical arrangement and language; that which is composed in metrical form; versification; poetry.

Such prompt eloquence Flowed from their lips in prose or numerous verse. *Milton*. **c** A piece of poetry. "This verse be thine." *Pope*.

**2.** 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 and New Testaments. The author of the division of the Old Testament into verses is not known. The New Testament was first divided into verses by Robert Stephens (or Estienne), a French printer, in an edition printed at Geneva, in 1551. *c* *Mus.* A portion of an anthem or service to be performed by a single voice to each part.

**Syn.** — **VERSE**, **STANZA**. A *verse* properly a single metrical line; and a *stanza* is a combination or arrangement (commonly recurrent) of verses. The popular use of *verse* in the sense of *stanza* is contrary to the best usage.

**verse anthem.** *Eng. Ch. Music.* An anthem for solo voices, as distinguished from a full anthem, for chorus. Also, an anthem beginning with a verse or a passage for solo voices.

**versed** (vērst), *a.* [Cf. *F. versé*, *L. versatus*, p. p. of *versari*, *versare*. See *VERSANT*, *a.*] Acquainted or familiar, from experience, study, practice, etc.; skilled; practiced. Deep versed in books and shallow in himself. *Milton*.

**Syn.** — See *CONVERSANT*.

**versed**, *a.* [L. *versus* turned, p. p. of *vertere*. See 1st *VERSED*.] *Math.* Turned. — **versed sine**, that part of the diameter of a unit circle between the foot of the sine and the arc; the remainder on subtracting the cosine of an angle from 1. See *TRIGONOMETRICAL FUNCTION*.

**verse-mon'ger** (vēr-sē-mōnjēr), *n.* A writer of verses; esp., a writer of commonplace poetry; a poetaster.

**verse service.** *Eng. Ch. Music.* A service sung by solo voices. Cf. *VERSE ANTHEM*.

**vers'et** (vēr-sēt; vēr-sēt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A verse; versicle. *Obs. **2. Music.** A short composition for the organ suited to serve as an interlude or prelude in a church service.*

**vers'i-cle** (vēr-sī-kē), *n.* [L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus*. See *VERSE*.] A little verse; specif., *a* Liturgical, a short verse or sentence said or sung in public worship by the priest or minister, and followed by a response from the people; — indicated by the sign  $\psi$ . **b** A line of poetry or a short poem; — usually derogatory.

**vers'i-col'or**, or **-col'our** (-kōl'ōr), *a.* [L. *versicolor*; *versare* to change + *color* color.] **1.** Having various colors; variegated; party-colored; as, *versicolor* flowers. **2.** Changeable in color; chameleonlike; iridescent; as, *versicolor* silk; antique *versicolor* glass.

**vers'i-cu-lar** (vēr-sī-kū-lār), *a.* [See *VERSICLE*.] Of or pert. to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

**vers'i-fi-ca-tion** (vēr-sī-fī-kā-shūn), *n.* [L. *versificatio*; cf. *F. versification*.] Act, art, or practice, of versifying, or making verses; metrical composition; prosody.

**vers'i-fi'er** (vēr-sī-fī-ēr), *n.* **1.** One who versifies, or makes verses; as, not every versifier is a poet. **2.** One who converts into verse; esp., one who versifies prose; as, Dr. Watts was a versifier of the Psalms.

**vers'i-fi-y** (-fī; -sī-PIED (-fīd); -sī-PIYING (-fī'ing)), [*ME.* *versify*, *F. versifier*, *L. versificare*; *versus* a verse + *-ficare* to make. See *VERSE*; -FY.] To make verses.

**1.** I'll versify in spite, and do my best. *Dryden*

**vers'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** To turn into verse; to render into metrical form; as, to versify the Psalms. *Chaucer*. **2.** To relate or describe in verse; to compose in verse. I'll versify the truth, not poetize. *Daniel*

**ver'sion** (vēr-shūn), *n.* [F., fr. *L. vertere*, *versum*, to turn, to change, to translate, akin to *E. worth* to become. See *WORTH* to become; cf. *ADVERTISE*, *AVERSE*, *CONTRAVERSY*, *CONVERT*, *DIVERS*, *INVERT*, *OVERSE*, *PROSE*, *SUZERAIN*, *VERSE*, *VORTEX*.] **1.** A change of form, direction, or the like; transformation; conversion; turning. *Obs.* or *R.* The version of air into water. *Bacon*.

**2.** Act of translating from one language into another. *R.* **3.** A translation; that which is rendered from another language; specif., a translation or rendering of the Bible or a part of it. The most important of modern versions of the Old and New Testaments are mentioned under *BIBLE*. Important ancient versions are: *Alexandrian version*, the Septuagint,

stuffed of nearly parallel upright hairs, bristles, or other slender filaments. *verroux*; + *WARRIOR*.

**Ver-ru-ca-ri-a** (vēr-rō-kā-rī-ā; 115), *n.* [NL, in L. a plant that drives away warts, fr. *verruca* a wart.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly rock-inhabiting crustaceans lichens, typifying the family *Ver-ru-ca-ri-a-ce-æ* (-rī-ā-sē-ā), and having small immersed globose apothecia.

**ver-ru-ca-ri-a-ceous** (sē-shūs), *a.* [*verruca* + *-ri-a-ceous* (-rī-ā-sē-ā); fr. *verruca* + *-ri-a-ceous* (-rī-ā-sē-ā)]. *Bot.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, the genus *Verrucaria*, or the family of which it is the type. *Obs.* as *Eng.*

**ver-ru-cose** (vēr-rō-kōs), *a.* [*verruca*, dim. of *verruca* wart.] Minimally verrucose *verru-cose* + *VERB*.

**ver-ru-cose-ly** (vēr-rō-kōs-ē-ly), *adv.* [*verruca* + *-ose-ly* (-ōs-ē-ly)]. *Ver-ru-cose-ly* [*VERB*]. *Her.* Var. of *ver-ru-cose-ly*. [*See VERB*.] A verse of verses. See *VERSE*, *n.* *Obs.* as *Eng.*

**vers**, *Abb.* (without period, *vers*). Versed sine. **ver-sa-ble** (vēr-sā-bē), *a.* [L. *versabilis*. See *VERSION*.] Capable of being turned. *Rare*. **ver-sa-bi-ly** (vēr-sā-bē-ly), *adv.* — **ver-sa-bi-ly-ty** (vēr-sā-bē-ly-tē), *n.* [L. *versabilis*.] Quality or state of being versatile; versatileness. *Rare*.

**Aramaic versions**, including the Targums, and others of minor importance. **Armenian version** (whole Bible), begun about 400 and completed about 450. **Septuagint**, and the New first made from Syriac and then revised by Greek texts. **Coptic versions**, including chiefly the *Sahidic*, *Bohairic*, and *Middle Egyptian* versions. Of these New Testament versions seem to be based on some Greek text; the Old Testament is based on the Septuagint. It is thought that they were first made from the Greek text, and that the Sahidic New Testament was translated first. **Ethiopic**, or **Geez**, version (whole Bible), based on a Greek original, probably the Septuagint for the Old Testament. It seems to have been completed before the 7th century. The Ethiopic Old Testament has from the earliest times been universally used in all branches of the Abyssinian Church. **Georgian version** (whole Bible), of the 5th or 6th century, made from the Greek. **Gothic version** (whole Bible), completed about 400 A. D., largely made by Bishop Ulfilas. Only fragments are extant. **Greek versions**, including the Septuagint (see *SEPTUAGINT*, below) and others; as, *Aquila's version* (Old Testament), in Greek, done in the 2d century by one Aquila of Pontus. *Symmachus's version* (Old Testament), in Greek, probably done in the 2d century A. D. *Who Symmachus was is uncertain.*

**Italian version** (whole Bible), the Old Latin text or version revised by Jerome, and finally superseded by his new translation, the Vulgate. It is often called the *Vulgate*, from a passage in Augustine ("de Doct. Christ." II 15), where he mentions a text or translation under that name. But just what Augustine referred to is not agreed. See *Latin versions*, below. **Latin versions**, including not only the Vulgate, but the previously existing versions, called *Old Latin versions*. These earlier ones have been divided into three groups, the *African*, *European*, and *Italian*, of which the African is supposed to be the earliest, and the European a later revision or a translation, and the Italian a revision of this. **Peshitta**. See *Syriac versions*, below. **Samaritan Peshitta**, which is called the Hebrew text as preserved by the Samaritans; and the **Samaritan Targum**, a translation of this into the Samaritan dialect. These are said to have their origin as early as 400 B. C. **Septuagint** (Old Testament), in Greek, begun probably in the 3d century B. C., with the various versions of the Greek Bible. See *SEPTUAGINT*, *SEPTUAGINT*, *SEPTUAGINT* (whole Bible), begun about 80 A. D., found in both the Cyrillic and the Glagolitic alphabets. **Syriac versions**, including the Peshitta, or Syriac Vulgate (see *PESHITTA*), and other versions, as: *Tatian's Diatessaron* (see *DIATESSARON*), the *Evangelion da Me-pharreshe*, lit., Gospel of the Separated (ones), a version of the four Gospels probably made as early as the 3d century A. D., and sometimes called the *Separated Gospels* and *Curetonian version*. Its text is that of Cureton's Codex, and according to some that of the Codex Sinaiticus. **Philoxenian version, or *Versio Philoxeniana* (New Testament, and parts of Old Testament), made in Antioch, about 500, by Philoxenus, bishop of Mabbug. **Harcan version**, or *Versio Harkleniana* (New Testament, except Revelation), a revision of the Philoxenian version made at Alexandria by Thomas of Harbel (Heraclea) about 610. "The text of the *Harcan version* is remarkable for its excessive literalness, and for the critical notes with which it is furnished." (*Evangel. Bibli.*) **Palæstinian version** (New Testament), a version in the Western Aramaic dialect, closely akin to that of the later Galilean Jews, ascribed to a date not earlier than the 6th century. **The Targums**. See *TARGUM*. **Vulgate**, or **Latin Version**, of the early part of the 5th century. See *VULGATE*, *I*.**

**4.** An account or description from a particular point of view, esp. as contrasted with another account; as, he gave quite a different version of the affair.

**5. Med.** **a** A condition of the uterus in which its axis is deflected from its normal position without being bent upon itself. See *ANTEVERSION*, *RETROVERSION*, *2*. **b** Act of turning the fetus in the uterus to aid delivery.

**6. Math.** Rotation determined in magnitude and direction by a vector function.

**Syn.** — See *PARAPHRASE*.

**version-al** (vēr-shūn-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a version (translation).

**ver-so** (vēr-sō), *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 *recto*. **2.** The reverse, as of a coin; — opposed to *obverse*.

**ver-sor** (vēr-sōr), *n.* [NL, fr. *L. vertere*, *versum*, to turn. See *VERSION*.] *Geom.* The turning factor of a quaternion; — denoted by *V* placed before the quaternion. The change of one vector into another is considered in quaternions as made up of two operations: 1st, the rotation of the first vector so that it shall be parallel to the second; 2d, the change of length so that the first vector shall equal the second. That which expresses in amount the direction the first operation is *versor*, and is denoted geometrically by a line at right angles to the plane in which the rotation takes place, and proportioned in length to the amount of rotation. That which expresses the second operation is a *tensor*. Every quaternion, expressing such a total operation, is the product of a *versor* and only one such tensor by one and only one such versor. See *QUATERNION*, *5*.

**verst** (vērst), *n.* [*Russ. versta*; cf. *F. verste*.] A Russian measure of length. See *MEASURE*.

**Ver-stand** (fēr-stānt'), *n.* [G.] *Ger. Philos.* The understanding, conceived as dealing with finite relations and dependent being, and giving rise to general notions or concept of experience (*G. Begriff*); — disting. from *Vernunft*.

**ver-su-al** (vēr-sū-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a verse or verses, esp. of the Bible.

**ver-sus** (vēr-sūs), *prep.* [L., toward, turned in the direction of, fr. *vertere*, *versum*, to turn. See *VERSION*.] Against; — used chiefly in legal or in sporting language; as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe. *Abb.*, *v.* or *vs.*

**vert** (vēr't), *n.* [F., *green*, fr. *L. viridis*. See *VERDANT*; cf. *VERSOTTE* (vēr-sōt').] Var. of *VERNET*, *2*.

**verse-wright**, *n.* A versifier; used in depreciation. *Rare*.

**ver-si-cle**, *n.* A writer of verses; a poetaster. *Rare*.

**ver-si-cle**, or **-ate**, *a.* Versicolor. **ver-si-cle**, or **-coloured**, *a.* Versicolor. **ver-si-cle**, or **-ous**, *a.* Versicolor.

**ver-si-cle** (vēr-sī-kē), *n.* [It., prop., devil's wife, for *aversaria*. Cf. *ADVERSARY*.] *Geom.* = *WITCH*, *n.* **5.** **ver-si-cle** (vēr-sī-kē), *n.* [*L. versificare*, *-atum*, to put into verse.] To make verses. *Obs.*

**ver-si-cle** (vēr-sī-kē), *n.* [*L. versificare*, *-atum*, to put into verse.] To make verses. *Obs.*

**ver-si-cle** (vēr-sī-kē), *n.* [*L. versificare*, *-atum*, to put into verse.] To make verses. *Obs.*

**ver-si-cle** (vēr-sī-kē), *n.* [*L. versificare*, *-atum*, to put into verse.] To make verses. *Obs.*

**ver-si-cle** (vēr-sī-kē), *n.* [*L. versificare*, *-atum*, to put into verse.] To make verses. *Obs.*

**ver-si-cle** (vēr-sī-kē), *n.* [*L. versificare*, *-atum*, to put into verse.] To make verses. *Obs.*

**ver-si-cle** (vēr-sī-kē), *n.* [*L. versificare*, *-atum*, to put into verse.] To make verses. *Obs.*

**ver-si-cle** (vēr-sī-kē), *n.* [*L. versificare*, *-atum*, to put into verse.] To make verses. *Obs.*

**ver-si-cle** (vēr-sī-kē), *n.* [*L. versificare*, *-atum*, to put into verse.] To make verses. *Obs.*





immediately below the aortic orifice. d The part of the mouth cavity outside the teeth and gums. e The part of the larynx above the false vocal cords. f In some infusorians, a more or less tubular depression leading to the mouth. In *Vorticella* the contractile and digestive vacuoles discharge into it. g In polyzoans, esp. those of the group Endoprocta, the space within the circle of tentacles. Syn. — Hall, passage.

**ves'ti-bu-le** (vĕs'ti-bū'l), *v. l.*; VĔS'TI-BŪLED (-būld); VĔS-TI-BŪLING (-bū'ling). a To furnish with a vestibule or vestibules. b To join (railroad cars) by vestibules.

**ves'ti-buled** (-būld), *a.* Having a vestibule or vestibules. **vestibuled car, train.** = VESTIBULE CAR, TRAIN.

**ves'ti-gate** (vĕs'ti-gāt), *v. l.* [L. *vestigatus*, p. p. of *vestigare*. See VESTIGĒ. To investigate. Obs. — **ves'ti-gation** (-gā'shūn), *n.* Obs.

**ves'ti-ge** (-tīj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vestigium* footprint, trace, sign; orig. uncert. Cf. INVESTIGATE.] 1. The mark of the foot left on the earth; a track or footprint. *Now Rare.* b Hence, a trace, mark, or visible sign left by something which is lost, or has perished, or is no longer present; remains; as, the *vestiges* of ancient magnificence in Palmyra. What *vestiges* of liberty or property have they left? *Burke*

2. *Biol.* Specif., a small, degenerate, or imperfectly developed part or organ which has been more fully developed in an earlier stage of the individual or in a past generation. Syn. — See TRACE.

**ves'ti-gi-al** (vĕs'ti-jī'āl), *a.* Pertaining to a vestige or remnant; like, or of the nature of, a vestige.

There are reasons for believing that *vestigial* structures are rarely, if ever, present in plants. *N. Int. Encyc.*

**vest'ing** (vĕs'ting), *n.* Cloth for vests.

**vest'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *vest*.

**vesting order**, *Law*, an order of a court, passing the legal title in lieu of a legal conveyance.

**ves'ti-ture** (vĕs'ti-tūr), *n.* [See VESTURE.] 1. Investiture. Obs. 2. The manufacture of cloth or clothing. *Rare.*

3. *Zool.* That which covers a surface, as the scales, hairs, etc., of an insect's body or wings.

**vest'ment** (vĕs'tmĕnt), *n.* [ME. *vestment*, *vestment*, OF. *vestment*, *vestment*, F. *vêtement*, fr. L. *vestimentum*, fr. *vestire* to clothe, fr. *vestis* a garment, clothing. See VĔST.] 1. A covering or garment; esp., a garment or robe of ceremony or office. "Royal *vestment*." *Chaucer.*

2. Specif.: *Ecol.* Any of the garments worn in addition to the ordinary dress by the clergy and their assistants, choristers, etc., when performing divine service; esp., any of the garments (*Eucharistic vestments*) so worn by the celebrant and his assistants during the celebration of the Eucharist; specif., the chasuble, as the characteristic Eucharistic robe. The chief Eucharistic vestments are the alb, amice, chasuble, girdle, maniple, and stole worn by the celebrant, and the dalmatic and tunicle worn by the deacon and subdeacon. Other vestments are the cassock, surplice, biretta, hood, cope, and, for bishops, the chimere, rochet, and mitre.

**ves'tral** (vĕs'trāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vestry.

**ves'try** (vĕs'trī), *n.* *pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). [ME. *vestry*, prob. for *vestery*, from (assumed) *vester*, fr. OF. *vestier*, fr. LL. *vestiarius*, in L. a clothespress, wardrobe, prop. neut. of *vestiarius* belonging to clothes, fr. *vestis* a garment. See VĔST, *n.*; cf. VESTIARY.] 1. A repository for clothes or vestments; a wardrobe. Obs. or *R.* 2 *Kings* *o.* 22. 2. *Ecol.* a In liturgical churches, a room within or attached to a church building in which the vestments of the clergy, the altar linen and hangings, and the sacred vessels are kept; — now more usually called a *sacristy*. b In churches that are not liturgical, a room within, or a building attached to, a church building, used as a chapel, Sunday-school room, prayer-meeting room, etc.

3. In the Church of England and in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a body of persons intrusted with the administration of the temporal affairs of a parish; — so called from the former custom of holding parish meetings in the vestry of the church; also, in England, a parish meeting or a meeting of a vestry. In England vestries anciently regulated all parochial affairs, ecclesiastical or civil, but now their duties are only to elect churchwardens, levy church rates, and receive accounts of church trustees. Their civil duties have been transferred to the parish councils, etc. Vestries are either *general* or *common*, composed of all rate-paying parishioners, or *select*, consisting of a representative committee, the number of which is fixed by custom or statute, chosen by the ratepayers. In the Protestant Episcopal Church the vestry is a body of representatives of the parish elected annually by the parish meeting and consisting with the churchwardens the body which manages the temporal affairs of the parish. They represent the parish in law, have care and charge of its property, collect and disburse its revenues, and when the rectorship is vacant act for the parishioners in taking steps to choose and call a rector and to provide for his support. The rector is ex officio a member of the vestry and is entitled to preside, if present, at all of its meetings.

4. Short for *vestry meeting*.

**ves'try-man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of a vestry.

**ves'ture** (vĕs'tūr), *n.* [OF. *vesture*, *vestüre*, F. *vesture*,

LL. *vestitura*, fr. L. *vestire* to clothe, dress. See VĔST, *v. l.*; cf. VESTITURE.] 1. That with which one is clothed; a garment or garments; a robe; dress; apparel; vestment. Approach, and kiss her sacred *vesture's* hem. *Milton.*

2. That which invests or covers; a covering; an envelope.

3. *O. Eng. Law.* a The corn, grass, underwood, stubble, or other growth, except trees, with which land was covered; as, the *vesture* of an acre. b Investiture; seizin.

**ves'ture** (vĕs'tūr), *v. l.*; VĔS'TURED (-tūr'd); VĔS'TURING (-tūr'ing). To cover with vesture; to clothe; envelop; — usually in *p. p.*

**Ve-su'vi-an** (vĕ-sū'vī-ān), *a.* [Cf. F. *Vesuvien*, It. *Vesuviano*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Vesuvius, the volcano near Naples.

**ve-su'vi-an**, *n.* [G. *vesuvian*. See VESUVIAN, *a.*] 1. *Min.* Vesuvianite.

2. [See VESUVIAN, *a.*] A kind of match or fusee for lighting cigars, etc.

**ve-su'vi-an-ite** (-it), *n.* [See VESUVIAN, *n.*, VESUVIAN, *a.*] *Min.* A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals, and also massive, of a brown to green color, rarely sulphur yellow and blue. It is a basic silicate of aluminum and calcium with some iron and magnesium, and is common at Vesuvius. Also called *ulocrase*. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 3.25-3.45.

**vetch** (vĕch), *n.* [Also *fitch*, ME. *fiche*, *fiche*, for *veche*; fr. OF. *veche*, var. of *vece*, F. *vesce*, fr. L. *vicia*.] a Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Vicia*, some species of which are valuable for fodder. The common vetch is *V. sativa*; the American vetch is *V. americana*. See Vicia. b Any of numerous other fabaceous plants of different genera, as the chickling vetch, horse vetch, kidney vetch, etc.

**vetch'ling** (-ling), *n.* [*vetch* + *ling*.] Any small fabaceous plant of the genus *Lathyrus*, esp. *L. pratensis*.

**vet'er-an** (vĕt'ĕr-ān), *n.* [L. *veteranus*, fr. *vetus*, *veteris*, old; akin to Gr. *ἔτος* year, Skr. *vatsara*. See WĔTHĒR.] 1. Grown old in experience; long exercised or practiced in anything, esp. in military life; as, a *veteran* officer.

Flattery of *veteran* diplomatists and courtiers. *Macaulay.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a *veteran*; as, *veteran* skill, steadiness, etc.

**vet'er-an**, *n.* [Cf. F. *vétérân*. 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 *veterans*. The term has been used in various specific and technical senses, as in interpreting provisions of statutes, military orders, etc. (where it sometimes designates one who has reenlisted after a full term or terms of service), in determining eligibility to associations of *veterans*, so called, etc. The general and popular meaning, however, is one who has seen service, as distinguished from a recruit or a soldier in his first enlistment; as, a *veteran* of several battles, of several wars, of a specified war, etc.; a campaign like that of the Wilderness turned boy recruits into *veterans* in a week.

2. *Forestry.* Any tree over two feet in diameter, measured breast-high.

**vet'er-i-nar-i-an** (-ī-nār'ī-ān; 115), *n.* [L. *veterinarius*. See VĔTERĪNĀRIAN.] One skilled in, or treating, diseases and injuries of domestic animals; a veterinary surgeon.

**vet'er-i-nar-y** (vĕt'ĕr-ī-nār'ī), *a.* [L. *veterinarius* or *per* pert. to beasts of burden and draft, fr. *veterinus*, prob. orig. of or pert. to yearlings; cf. F. *vétérinaire*. See VĔTERĪNĀRIAN, WĔTHĒR.] Of or pert. to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, etc.

**vet'er-i-nar-y**, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A veterinarian.

**vet'i-tive** (vĕt'ī-tiv), *a.* [L. *vetare*, *vetitum*, to forbid.] Prohibiting; having, *c. pert.*, to the power of vetoing.

**vet'i-ver** (-vĕr), *n.* [Tamil *vettiver*.] An East Indian grass (*Andropogon squarrosus*); also, its fragrant roots, much used for making mats and screens, and yielding an essential oil (*vettiver* oil). See oil, *Table I*. Called also *kuskus*.

**ve'to** (vĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [L. *veto* I forbid.] 1. An authoritative prohibition or negative; interdiction. This contemptuous *veto* of her husband's on any intimacy with her family. *G. Elliot.*

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 against the vote of an extraordinary majority of the legislature on a reconsideration, as in case of the President of the United States; a *suspensive veto*, when the law is merely suspended until reconsidered by the legislature; and a *qualified* or *limited* *veto*, when an ordinary majority. (Also see *POCKET VETO*.) The veto power of the President of the United States arises from the provision of the Constitution (Art. I, sec. 7, cl. 2 & 3), which, however, does not use the word *veto*, and extends to all bills and to every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of both branches of legislature may be required. The veto power of the British crown is one

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 money bills is to deprive it of the *veto in detail*.

3. The exercise of such authority; an act of prohibition or prevention; as, a *veto* is probable if the bill passes; also, *Chiefly U. S.*, a document or message (often called *veto message*) communicating the reasons of the executive for not officially approving a proposed law.

**ve'to** (vĕt'ō), *v. l.*; VĔT'ŌED (-tōd); VĔT'ŌING. To prohibit; negative; also, to refuse assent to, as a legislative bill, so as to prevent its enactment or cause its reconsideration. **VĔTO, M. & MME.** (mĕ-syŏt', or mĕ-syŏt', a mā'dānt' vĕt'ō). [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."

**ve'to-ism** (vĕt'ō-īz'm), *n.* Use or advocacy of the *veto* power, esp. for the chief executive. — **VĔT'Ō-IST, n.**

**vex** (vĕks), *v. l.*; VĔXED (vĕkst), *or*, *Chiefly R. or Poetic*, *vex't*; VĔXING. [L. *vexare*, *vexatum*, to vex, orig., to shake; *perh.* for *quæso* and akin to E. *quake*; cf. F. *vexer*.] 1. To shake or toss about; to disquiet; disturb; agitate. "White clouds vex'd the waves, and the vexed ocean roars." *Pope.*

2. By extension, to agitate; discuss; dispute; moot; — chiefly in such phrases as, a *vexed question*, *point*, etc.

3. To annoy or anger, as by petty provocation; to irritate; plague; as, *vexed* by ridicule; by extension, to trouble grievously; to harass; afflict.

My thousand torments *vex* my heart. *Prior.*

Syn. — See HARASS.

**vex'ing**, *v. l.* To be irritated; to fret; worry. Obs. or *R.*

**vex'a-tion** (vĕk-sā'shūn), *n.* [L. *vexatio*; cf. F. *vexation*.] 1. A vexing; state of being vexed; trouble; irritation. "Passions too violent . . . afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain." *Sir W. Temple.*

2. Specif., act of harassing, or vexing, by process of law.

3. Weariness; fatigue. Obs.

4. A cause of trouble or disquiet; affliction. Your children were *vexation* to your youth. *Shak.*

Syn. — VEXATION, CHAGRIN, MORTIFICATION. VEXATION implies displeasure and irritation; CHAGRIN connotes acute annoyance, coupled with a sense of dissatisfaction or disappointment; MORTIFICATION adds to *vexation* the implication of shame or humiliation, as, "All is vanity and *vexation* of spirit" (*Ecol.* i. 14); "In disappointments, where the . . . expectations [have been] sanguine . . . sorrow may degenerate into *vexation* and *chagrin*" (*Cogan*); "I hid myself a fortnight in the country, that my *chagrin* might fume away without observation" (*Johnson*); "There was . . . some reason for your previous vanity, as well as your present *mortification*" (*Stevenson*); cf. "He did not seem as it seemed, to *mortify* me by an absolute refusal" (*Dr Quincey*). See HARASS, EMBARRASS.

**vex'a-tious** (-shūs), *a.* [See VEXATION, *i.*] Causing vexation; annoying; also, troubling grievously; afflictive; as, a *vexatious* neighbor. "Continual *vexatious* wars." *South.*

2. Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet; disturbed. He leads a *vexatious* life. *Sir K. Digby.*

**vexatious suit**, *Law*, a suit instituted maliciously and without probable cause.

— **VĔX-A-TIOUS-ly**, *adv.* — **VĔX-A-TIOUS-NESS, n.**

**vex'il-lar** (vĕk'sī-lār), *a.* [Cf. F. *veçillaire*, L. *vezilla*.] **vex'il-lar-y** (-lār'ī) *rius* a standard bearer.] 1. Of or pertaining to an ensign or standard.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to or designating the vexillum.

**vexillary estivation** or **estivation**, *Bot.*, a mode of estivation in which the large upper petals fold over, and covers the other smaller petals, as in most papilionaceous plants.

**vex'il-lar-y** (vĕk'sī-lār'ī), *n.* [L. *vezillarius*; cf. F. *vezillaire*.] A standard bearer. *Tennyson.*

**vex'il-late** (-lāt), *a.* Having a vexillum or vexilla.

**vex'il-la-tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* [L. *vezillatio*.] *Rom. Antiq.* A company of troops under one vexillum.

**vex-il-lum** (vĕk-sī'lūm), *n.*; *pl.* -ILLA (-dī). [L., a standard, a flag.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* a A flag or standard. b A company of troops serving under one standard, esp. a company of privileged veterans connected with a legion.

2. *Ecol.* a A processional banner, also, a scarf attached to a crozier or pastoral staff immediately below the crook head. *Rare.* b A processional cross. *Rare.*

3. *Bot.* The large upper posterior petal in a papilionaceous flower; — in horticulture called also *banner* or *standard*.

4. The web or vane of a feather. See FEATHER, *n.*, 1.

**vī'a** (vī'ā; 277), *prep.* [L., ablative of *via* way. See WAY.] By the way; or, as, to send *via* Queenstown to London.

**vī'a**, *n.*; *pl.* VĔE (-ē). [L. *via*.] 1. A way. Specif.: a *Roman Law*. The servitude constituted by the right to pass over the land of another, including, iter, or the right to pass on foot; and *actus*, or the right to drive beasts or vehicles across. b *Anat. & Med.* A passage; a vessel;

or to become, a veteran *Collon* [L. *veterare* to make old.] To retire; sometimes, *Collon*, one who advocates the veto power for the chief executive.

**veter'ate** (vĕt'ĕr-āt), *n.* [Cf. L. *veterare* to make old.] To retire; sometimes, *Collon*, one who advocates the veto power for the chief executive.

**veter'ary** (vĕt'ĕr-ār-y), *n.* [Cf. L. *veterarius* or *per* pert. to beasts of burden and draft, fr. *veterinus*, prob. orig. of or pert. to yearlings; cf. F. *vétérinaire*. See VĔTERĪNĀRIAN, WĔTHĒR.] Of or pert. to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, etc.

**veter'i-nar-y**, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A veterinarian.

**veter'i-nar-y**, *a.* [L. *vetare*, *vetitum*, to forbid.] Prohibiting; having, *c. pert.*, to the power of vetoing.

**veter'i-ver** (-vĕr), *n.* [Tamil *vettiver*.] An East Indian grass (*Andropogon squarrosus*); also, its fragrant roots, much used for making mats and screens, and yielding an essential oil (*vettiver* oil). See oil, *Table I*. Called also *kuskus*.

**ve'to** (vĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [L. *veto* I forbid.] 1. An authoritative prohibition or negative; interdiction. This contemptuous *veto* of her husband's on any intimacy with her family. *G. Elliot.*

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 against the vote of an extraordinary majority of the legislature on a reconsideration, as in case of the President of the United States; a *suspensive veto*, when the law is merely suspended until reconsidered by the legislature; and a *qualified* or *limited* *veto*, when an ordinary majority. (Also see *POCKET VETO*.) The veto power of the President of the United States arises from the provision of the Constitution (Art. I, sec. 7, cl. 2 & 3), which, however, does not use the word *veto*, and extends to all bills and to every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of both branches of legislature may be required. The veto power of the British crown is one

**vestibule car.** See VESTIBULE, *n.*, 2.

**vestibule latch** A lock actuated from outside by a key and from inside by a knob (the outside knob being controlled by a stop), and with no dead bolt.

**vestibule train.** See VESTIBULE, *n.*, 2; cf. CORRIDOR TRAIN.

**ves'ti-bu-lum** (vĕs'ti-bū'lum), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lā). [L.] Vestibule.

**ves'ti-gi-a** (vĕs'ti-jī'ā), *n.*; *pl.* of VĔSTIGĪUM.

**ves'ti-gi-a-nu-l'a** re-tro-rum (vĕs'ti-jī'ā-nū-l'ā re-tro-rūm), *n.* [L.] No footstep backward. Adapted from *Horace* (*Epistles*, l. i. 73 and 74). See VĔSTIGĪUM TERRENT.

**ves'ti-gi-a-ry** (vĕs'ti-jī'ār-y), *a.* Vestigial.

**ves'ti-gi-a-ter** 'rent (vĕs'ti-jī'ār-y-ĕr), *n.* [L.] The footsteps frighten (me). Adapted from *Horace* (*Epistles*, l. i. 73), where the reference is to the noise of the vestry fox, in *Eson's* fable, to the sick lion's invitation to enter his den, when the fox saw that all the footprints went inward. Cf. VESTIGIA NULLA RETRO-RUM.

**vesti-gi-a**, *n.* A vestige. Obs.

**ves'ti-gi-um** (vĕs'ti-jī'ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-ā) [L.] A vestige.

**ves'ti-mĕnt** + VĔSTMENT.

**vestin.** + WESTEN, *adv.* vesting, + FASTENING.

**ves'ti-m'ian** (vĕs'tīm'ī-ān), *n.* [L. *vestialis* a people of central Italy.] A Sabelian dialect.

**ves'tis** (vĕs'tis), *n.* [L., attire, vesture.] *Ecol.* The tunic or gown worn by a monk or a nun.

**ves'ti-ta ma-nus** (vĕs'ti-tā mā-nūs), *n.* [L.] A Sabelian dialect.

**ves'ti-ta** (-tā), *n.* [L.] A Sabelian dialect.

**ves'ti-ta-ter** 'rent (vĕs'ti-tā-ĕr), *n.* [L.] A Sabelian dialect.

**ves'ti-ta-ter** 'rent (vĕs'ti-tā-ĕr), *n.* [L.] A Sabelian dialect.

**vesti-ta-ter** 'rent (vĕs'ti-tā-ĕr), *n.* [L.] A Sabelian dialect.

**vesti-ta-ter** 'rent (vĕs'ti-tā-ĕr), *n.* [L.] A Sabelian dialect.

**vesti-ta-ter** 'rent (vĕs'ti-tā-ĕr), *n.* [L.] A Sabelian dialect.



cial called chancellor in this department. — **vice consul.** See **CONSUL**, 3. — **v. dean,** a subdean; in English cathedrals of the New Foundation, a canon elected annually to act in place of the dean in his absence. — **v. governor,** a deputy governor. — **v. king,** one who acts in the place of a king; a viceroys. — **v. legate.** (Cf. *F. vice-legate*.) See **LEGATE**. — **v. presidency,** the office of vice president. — **v. president** [cf. *F. vice-président*], an officer next in rank 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 Senate) is elected at the same time and in the same way as the President. — **v. queen.** A woman ruling as the deputy of a sovereign. — **v. viceroy's wife.** A regent, a deputy regent. Hence **vice-regent**, *a.* — **v. tenace.** *Whist.* See **TENACE**. — **vice-geral** (vis-jér'ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to a viceroy. — **vice-gerent** (vis-jér'ent), *a.* [Vice, *a.* + gerent: cf. *F. vice-gérant*.] Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of one delegating his power. *Milton.* — **vice-geren-ty** (víc-jér-én-tí), *n.* — **vice-gren't,** *n.* An officer deputed by a superior, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant; vicar. — **vice-gren-ty** (víc-jér-én-tí), *n.* [L. *vicenarius*, fr. *viceni* twenty each; akin to *viginti* twenty.] **a.** Of or pertaining to twenty; consisting of twenty. **b.** Using 20 as radix or base; — said of a system of notation.

**vice-ni-ary** (víc-ní-á-ri; 277), *a.* [L. *vicenarius*, fr. *viceni* twenty each; akin to *viginti* twenty.] **a.** Of or pertaining to twenty; consisting of twenty. **b.** Using 20 as radix or base; — said of a system of notation. — **vice-ni-ary** (víc-ní-á-ri; 277), *a.* [L. *vicennium* a period of twenty years; *viceni* twenty + *annus* year.] **a.** Lasting or comprising twenty years. **b.** Happening once in twenty years; as, a *vicennial* celebration.

**vice-roy** (víc-roi), *n.* [F. *vice-roi*; *vice* in the place of (L. *vice*) + *roi* king. L. *rex*. See **VICE**, *prep.*; **ROYAL**.] The governor of a country or province who rules as the representative of his king or sovereign and has power to act generally in the name and behalf of his sovereign. The Viceroy of India is the representative of the British crown, and usually holds office for a term of five years. In the case of Musgraves, Fulido (5 *App. Cas.* 102) it was held that a governor of a colony (in ordinary cases) cannot be regarded as a viceroy. **2.** A handsome American butterfly (*Basilarchia archippus*), closely mimicking the monarch butterfly (*Anosia plejpus*) in coloration, but of smaller size. The larvae feed on willow, poplar, and apple trees.



Viceroy Butterfly (*Basilarchia archippus*). *r.* Wings reversed to show under side.

**Vichy wa'ter** (vích-y), *n.* [F. *vichy*; *vice* in the place of (L. *vice*) + *shér*, or, *also* l. c.] *Colloq.* **Vichy**, *n.* A mineral water at Vichy, France, which is essentially an effervescent solution of sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates, with sodium and potassium chlorides; also, by extension, any artificial or natural water resembling in composition this Vichy water.

**Vici-a** (vích-á; vích-á), *n.* [L. *vetch*.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of fabaceous, often climbing herbs, the vetches, having pinnate leaves and blue, purple, or yellow flowers either solitary or in axillary racemes, the style usually beaked or tufted, and the ovary containing numerous ovules. See **VETCH** *a.* **HAIRY VETCH.** — **vici-alm** (vích-ál), *n.* [L. *vici* I have conquered.] Black, glazed, chrome-tanned kid; — prop. a trade-mark, but now used in the trade for any such kid. — **vici-alm** (vích-ál), *n.* [See **VICIA**.] *Chem.* A globulin associated with legumin in the pea, lentil, broad bean, etc.; — so called because first recognized in the broad bean, often referred to the genus *Vicia*.

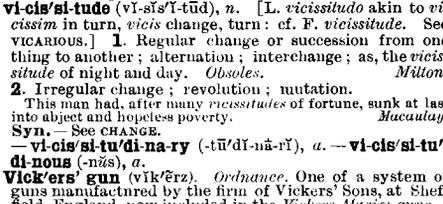
**vici-lin** (vích-lín), *n.* [See **VICIA**.] *Chem.* A globulin associated with legumin in the pea, lentil, broad bean, etc.; — so called because first recognized in the broad bean, often referred to the genus *Vicia*. — **vici-nage** (vích-náj), *n.* [F. *voisinage*, fr. *F. voisin* neighboring, a neighbor, OF. also *veism*, L. *vicinus*: cf. OF. *visnage*. See **VICINITY**.] **1.** The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity; as, a jury must be of the *vicinage*. **2.** *Early Eng. Law.* A certain right of common arising to neighboring tenants of the same barony and fee. — **vici-nal** (nách), *a.* [L. *vicinialis*: cf. *F. vicinal*.] **1.** Neighboring; near-by. *Rare.* **2.** *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating derivatives of benzene in which three or four substituting groups are adjacent, in the positions 1, 2, 3, or 1, 2, 3, 4; — called also *adjacent* or *consecutive*. See **BENZENE NUCLEUS**. Symbol, *v*. **3.** *Min.* Designating subordinate forms or faces on a crystal, which sometimes take the place of the fundamental ones, approaching them very closely in angle. They have in general very complex symbols.

**vici-nism** (nách-izm), *n.* *Bot.* The tendency toward variation exhibited by a species or variety under the influence of related forms in the immediate vicinity. *De Vries.* — **vici-nity** (vích-ní-tí; formerly, and still by some, esp. in *British usage*, also *vi-*), *n.*; pl. *-ties* (tích). [L. *vicinitas*, fr. *vicinus* neighboring, near, fr. *vicus* a row of houses, a village; akin to Gr. *oikos* a house, Skr. *vijá* a house, *vij* to enter, Goth. *weihan* town; cf. OF. *vicinallé*. Cf. **DIOCESIS**, **ECONOMY**, **FARISH**, **VICINAGE**, **WICK** a village.] **1.** Quality or state of being near, or not remote; nearness; propinquity; proximity; as, towns in close *vicinity*. **2.** A vicinity of disposition and relative tempers. *Jer. Taylor* *serm.* *v. vitium vice.* See **VICE** a fault. **1.** Addicted to vice, or immorality; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; as, *vicious* men or conduct; a *vicious* act.

**vici-ous** (vích-ú-s), *a.* [OF. *viciosus*, *F. vicieux*, fr. L. *vitiosus*, fr. *vitium* vice. See **VICE** a fault.] **1.** Addicted to vice, or immorality; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; as, *vicious* men or conduct; a *vicious* act. **2.** Characterized by vice, or defect; defective; faulty; imperfect; incorrect; as, *vicious* reasoning, pronunciation. "Some *vicious* mole of nature in them." *Shak.* Though I perchance am *vicious* in my guess. *Shak.* **3.** Impure; foul; noxious; as, *vicious* air, water, etc. **4.** Not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks; unruly; refractory; as, a *vicious* horse. **5.** Spiteful; malignant; as, a *vicious* slander. *Colloq.* **Syn.** — **Corrupt**, faulty, wicked, depraved. **vicious circle** or **syllogism**, *Logic*, an argument in a circle. See **CIRCLE**, *n.*, 9. — **v. intromission.** See **INTROMISSION**, 2. — **v. jealousy**, *adv.* — **v. jealousy**, *n.*

**vic-i-si-tude** (víc-sí-tú-d; 188), *n.* [L. *vicissitudo* akin to *vicissim* in turn, *vicis* change, turn: cf. *F. vicissitude*. See **VICARIOUS**.] **1.** Regular change or succession from one thing to another; alternation; interchange; as, the *vicissitude* of night and day. *Obsoles.* **2.** Irregular change; revolution; mutation. This man had, after many *vicissitudes* of fortune, sunk at last into abject and hopeless poverty. *Macaulay.* **Syn.** — **CHANGE**. — **vic-i-si-tu-di-na-ry** (víc-sí-tu-dí-ná-ri), *a.* — **vic-i-si-tu-di-nous** (nách-s), *a.* **Vickers' gun** (vích'érz), *n.* *Ordinance.* One of a system of guns manufactured by the firm of Vickers' Sons, at Sheffield, England, now included in the *Vickers-Maxim* guns. **Vickers-Maxim automatic machine gun.** An automatic machine gun in which the mechanism is worked by the recoil, assisted by the pressure of gases 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 rear with increased recoil, and against the front wall of the gas chamber, checking the recoil of the entire system.

**Vickers-Maxim automatic machine gun.** An automatic machine gun in which the mechanism is worked by the recoil, assisted by the pressure of gases 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 rear with increased recoil, and against the front wall of the gas chamber, checking the recoil of the entire system. **Vickers-Maxim gun.** *Ordinance.* One of a system of guns manufactured by the firm of Vickers' Sons, at Sheffield, England, now included in the *Vickers-Maxim* guns. **Water jacket** (vích-wá-jét), *n.* [Cf. OF. *viscontal*. See **VISCONT**.] Of or pert. to the viscount or, later, the sheriff; vicecomital. **viscontial rents**, *Early Eng. Law*, certain royal farm rents paid by the viscount, later by the sheriff. — **v. writs**, *Early Eng. Law*, writs triable in the county court. **vic-tim** (vích-tím), *n.* [L. *victim*, prob. akin to Goth. *weihan* weihan to consecrate, G. *weihan* to consecrate, *weihnachten* 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. Led like a *victim*, to my death I'll go. *Dryden.* **2.** A person or living creature injured, destroyed, or sacrificed, in the pursuit of an object, in the gratification of a passion, at the hands of another person, from disease, accident, or the like; as, a *victim* of ambition or jealous rage; a *victim* of a defaulter; a *victim* of the pestilence. **3.** Hence, one who is duped, or cheated; a dupe; a gull; as, the *victim* of a gambler, of a jest. *Colloq.* **vic-tim-ize** (-íz), *v. t.*; **vic-tim-ized** (-íz-d); **vic-tim-iz-ing** (-íz-íng). To make a *victim* of, esp. by deception; to dupe; cheat. — **vic-tim-iz-a-ble** (-íz-á-b'l), *a.* — **vic-tim-iz-a-tion** (-íz-á-shún; -íz-á-shún), *n.* **vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *vic-tor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *vic-tor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom. viii. 37*); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See **CONQUER**, **VICTORY**.



**vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *vic-tor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *vic-tor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom. viii. 37*); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See **CONQUER**, **VICTORY**.

**vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *vic-tor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *vic-tor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom. viii. 37*); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See **CONQUER**, **VICTORY**.

**vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *vic-tor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *vic-tor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom. viii. 37*); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See **CONQUER**, **VICTORY**.

**vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *vic-tor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *vic-tor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom. viii. 37*); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See **CONQUER**, **VICTORY**.

**vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *vic-tor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *vic-tor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom. viii. 37*); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See **CONQUER**, **VICTORY**.

**vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *vic-tor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *vic-tor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom. viii. 37*); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See **CONQUER**, **VICTORY**.

**vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *vic-tor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *vic-tor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom. viii. 37*); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See **CONQUER**, **VICTORY**.

**vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *vic-tor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *vic-tor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom. viii. 37*); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See **CONQUER**, **VICTORY**.

**vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *vic-tor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *vic-tor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom. viii. 37*); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See **CONQUER**, **VICTORY**.

**vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *vic-tor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *vic-tor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom. viii. 37*); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See **CONQUER**, **VICTORY**.

**vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *vic-tor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *vic-tor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom. viii. 37*); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See **CONQUER**, **VICTORY**.

**vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *vic-tor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *vic-tor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom. viii. 37*); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See **CONQUER**, **VICTORY**.

**vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, "[He] marched a *vic-tor* from the verdant field" (*Pope*); "ever . . . *vic-tor* at the tilt and tournament" (*Tennyson*); "In all these things we are more than *conquerors* through him that loved us" (*Rom. viii. 37*); "a savage *conqueror* stained in kindred blood" (*Shelley*). See **CONQUER**, **VICTORY**.

**vic-tor** (vích-tér), *n.* [L. *vicitor*, fr. *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish; akin to AS. *wig* war, battle, *wigend* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, OHG. *wigan* a warrior, *wigan* to fight, Icel. *wig* battle, Goth. *weihan* to fight, OIr. *ficim* I fight, *fecht* a fight. Cf. **CONVINCE**, **EVICT**, **INVINCIBLE**, **VANQUISH**.] **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.* **3.** *Victory.* *Obs. Scot.* **Syn.** — **VICTOR**, **CONQUEROR**. A **VICTOR** is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a **CONQUEROR** has subdued or subjugated whatever has opposed him; as

victual (vikt'wəl), v. i. Rare. A to eat; feed. b To supply or take in stores of provisions.

victual-er, victual-er (vikt'wəl-er; vikt'wəl-er), n. [OF. victualier, or victualleur, F. victualleur.] 1. One who furnishes victuals or provisions; specif., one who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern keeper; innkeeper.

2. A vessel employed to carry provisions, usually for military or naval use; a provision ship.

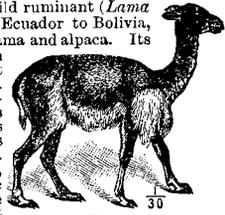
3. One who deals in grain; a corn factor. Scot.

victual-ing, victual-ling (vikt'wəl-ŭng; vikt'wəl-ŭng), n. pr. & vb. n. of VICTUAL. -victualing, or victualing, bill, a list, given to the customs department, of bonded or drawback goods shipped for use as stores on a voyage. Eng. -v. house, an eating house. -v. note, Nav., in the British navy, a paymaster's order authorizing the ship's steward to give a seaman food. -v. office, an office supplying stores and provisions to the navy. Eng. -v. ship. = VICTUALER, n. 2. -v. yard, a yard for the storage and supply of naval stores. Eng.

Vicuñas Brethren or Brothers (viku'nyās). Hist. Members of a privateering organization formed under the patronage of the Hansaatic League in its war with Waldemar IV. King (1340-75) of Denmark. When peace was restored, they, though soon ceasing to exist as a federation, became freebooters in the North and Baltic Seas and continued such until suppressed near the end of the 15th century.

vi-cu'ña (vi-koon'yā), n. [Sp. vicuña, fr. Quichua huik'uña. Cf. VIGONIA.] 1. A wild ruminant (Lama vicuana) of the Andes from Ecuador to Bolivia, allied to the domesticated llama and alpaca. Its color is light brown, paler on the underparts and with light markings on legs and head. It is smaller than the guanaco, but, like it, lives in herds and is hunted for its wool and its hide. It has been much hunted for its wool and is becoming scarce.

2. Short for vicuña cloth, a very soft woolen fabric made from the wool of the vicuña, or an imitation of it made from fine merino wool.



Vicuña.

vi'de (vi'dē), imperative sing. of L. videre, to see; — used to direct attention or refer; as: vi'de an'te, see before; vi'de up'ra, see above; vi'de in'fra, see below; vi'de post, see after this; quod vi'de, which see.

vi'de-licet (vi-dē-licēt), adv. [L., conlr. fr. videre licet, lit., it is easy to see, one may or can see.] To wit; namely; — often abbreviated to viz.

vid'ian (vid'ian), a. Pertaining to, or named from, the Italian anatomist Guidi Guido, Latinized Vidiūs (†1500-69).

Vidian nerve, Anat., a nerve formed by the union of a branch from the geniculate ganglion of the facial nerve and one from the carotid plexus. It passes forward, in company with a branch (the vidian artery) of the internal maxillary artery, through a canal (the vidian canal) in the sphenoid bone, and joins the sphenopalatine ganglion.

vid'u-al (vid'ū-äl), a. [L. viduātis, fr. vidua a widow: cf. OF. vidual. See widow.] Of or pert. to widow; widowed. E.

vid'u-ate (vid'ū-ät), n. [L. viduatus widowhood.] Eccl. Office or position of widow; also, the order of widows.

vie (vi), v. t.; vied (vid); vying (vi'ing). [ME. vien, shortened fr. envier, OF. envier to invite to challenge, a word used in gambling, L. invitare to invite; orig. uncert. Cf. INVITE, ENVY to vie.] 1. To stake a sum on; hand of cards, as in the old game of gleek. See BEVIE. Obs.

2. To strive for superiority; to contend; to use emulous effort, as in a race, contest, or competition.

White Waterloo with Cannæ's carnage vies. Byron.

Syn. — See EMULATE.

vie, v. t. 1. 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." Milton.

vig, n. A contest for superiority; competition; rivalry; also, a challenge; wager. Obs. or R. J. Fletcher.

Vi-en'na (vē-nā), n. A city of Austria-Hungary.

Vienna 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 elsewhere in a similar way. — V. caustic, Vienna paste. — V. furniture. See BENT-WOOD, a. — V. green. = PARIS GREEN. — V. lake, a crimson lake prepared from Brazilwood. — V. hmo, Vienna white. — V. opening. See 1st CHESS, I. — V. paste, Pharm., a caustic application made up of equal parts of caustic potash and quicklime; — called also Vienna caustic. — V. roll, a roll of Vienna bread. — V. white, purified chalk, or calcium carbonate, used as a white pigment.

Vi-en-nes'e (vē-nēs-ē), n. A. Of or pert. to Vienna or its people. — n. sing. & pl. An inhabitant of Vienna.

cause pleased the gods, but the vanquished one Cato.

vict'ual-age (vikt'wəl-āj), n. Victuals. Open; victuals; food; provisions. Rare.

vict'ual-less, a. See LESS.

victual-er, victual-er (vikt'wəl-er; vikt'wəl-er), n. [OF. victualier, or victualleur, F. victualleur.] 1. One who furnishes victuals or provisions; specif., one who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern keeper; innkeeper.

2. A vessel employed to carry provisions, usually for military or naval use; a provision ship.

3. One who deals in grain; a corn factor. Scot.

victual-ing, victual-ling (vikt'wəl-ŭng; vikt'wəl-ŭng), n. pr. & vb. n. of VICTUAL. -victualing, or victualing, bill, a list, given to the customs department, of bonded or drawback goods shipped for use as stores on a voyage. Eng. -v. house, an eating house. -v. note, Nav., in the British navy, a paymaster's order authorizing the ship's steward to give a seaman food. -v. office, an office supplying stores and provisions to the navy. Eng. -v. ship. = VICTUALER, n. 2. -v. yard, a yard for the storage and supply of naval stores. Eng.

Vicuñas Brethren or Brothers (viku'nyās). Hist. Members of a privateering organization formed under the patronage of the Hansaatic League in its war with Waldemar IV. King (1340-75) of Denmark. When peace was restored, they, though soon ceasing to exist as a federation, became freebooters in the North and Baltic Seas and continued such until suppressed near the end of the 15th century.

vi-cu'ña (vi-koon'yā), n. [Sp. vicuña, fr. Quichua huik'uña. Cf. VIGONIA.] 1. A wild ruminant (Lama vicuana) of the Andes from Ecuador to Bolivia, allied to the domesticated llama and alpaca. Its color is light brown, paler on the underparts and with light markings on legs and head. It is smaller than the guanaco, but, like it, lives in herds and is hunted for its wool and its hide. It has been much hunted for its wool and is becoming scarce.

2. Short for vicuña cloth, a very soft woolen fabric made from the wool of the vicuña, or an imitation of it made from fine merino wool.

vi'de (vi'dē), imperative sing. of L. videre, to see; — used to direct attention or refer; as: vi'de an'te, see before; vi'de up'ra, see above; vi'de in'fra, see below; vi'de post, see after this; quod vi'de, which see.

vi'de-licet (vi-dē-licēt), adv. [L., conlr. fr. videre licet, lit., it is easy to see, one may or can see.] To wit; namely; — often abbreviated to viz.

vid'ian (vid'ian), a. Pertaining to, or named from, the Italian anatomist Guidi Guido, Latinized Vidiūs (†1500-69).

Vidian nerve, Anat., a nerve formed by the union of a branch from the geniculate ganglion of the facial nerve and one from the carotid plexus. It passes forward, in company with a branch (the vidian artery) of the internal maxillary artery, through a canal (the vidian canal) in the sphenoid bone, and joins the sphenopalatine ganglion.

vid'u-al (vid'ū-äl), a. [L. viduātis, fr. vidua a widow: cf. OF. vidual. See widow.] Of or pert. to widow; widowed. E.

vid'u-ate (vid'ū-ät), n. [L. viduatus widowhood.] Eccl. Office or position of widow; also, the order of widows.

vie (vi), v. t.; vied (vid); vying (vi'ing). [ME. vien, shortened fr. envier, OF. envier to invite to challenge, a word used in gambling, L. invitare to invite; orig. uncert. Cf. INVITE, ENVY to vie.] 1. To stake a sum on; hand of cards, as in the old game of gleek. See BEVIE. Obs.

2. To strive for superiority; to contend; to use emulous effort, as in a race, contest, or competition.

White Waterloo with Cannæ's carnage vies. Byron.

Syn. — See EMULATE.

vie, v. t. 1. 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." Milton.

vig, n. A contest for superiority; competition; rivalry; also, a challenge; wager. Obs. or R. J. Fletcher.

Vi-en'na (vē-nā), n. A city of Austria-Hungary.

Vienna 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 elsewhere in a similar way. — V. caustic, Vienna paste. — V. furniture. See BENT-WOOD, a. — V. green. = PARIS GREEN. — V. lake, a crimson lake prepared from Brazilwood. — V. hmo, Vienna white. — V. opening. See 1st CHESS, I. — V. paste, Pharm., a caustic application made up of equal parts of caustic potash and quicklime; — called also Vienna caustic. — V. roll, a roll of Vienna bread. — V. white, purified chalk, or calcium carbonate, used as a white pigment.

Vi-en-nes'e (vē-nēs-ē), n. A. Of or pert. to Vienna or its people. — n. sing. & pl. An inhabitant of Vienna.

cause pleased the gods, but the vanquished one Cato.

vict'ual-age (vikt'wəl-āj), n. Victuals. Open; victuals; food; provisions. Rare.

vict'ual-less, a. See LESS.

victual-er, victual-er (vikt'wəl-er; vikt'wəl-er), n. [OF. victualier, or victualleur, F. victualleur.] 1. One who furnishes victuals or provisions; specif., one who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern keeper; innkeeper.

2. A vessel employed to carry provisions, usually for military or naval use; a provision ship.

3. One who deals in grain; a corn factor. Scot.

victual-ing, victual-ling (vikt'wəl-ŭng; vikt'wəl-ŭng), n. pr. & vb. n. of VICTUAL. -victualing, or victualing, bill, a list, given to the customs department, of bonded or drawback goods shipped for use as stores on a voyage. Eng. -v. house, an eating house. -v. note, Nav., in the British navy, a paymaster's order authorizing the ship's steward to give a seaman food. -v. office, an office supplying stores and provisions to the navy. Eng. -v. ship. = VICTUALER, n. 2. -v. yard, a yard for the storage and supply of naval stores. Eng.

view (vī), n. [OF. veüe, F. vue, fr. OF. veoir to see, p. p. veü, F. voir, p. p. vu, fr. L. videre to see. See vision; cf. INTERVIEW, PURVIEW, REVIEW, VISTA.] 1. Act of seeing or beholding; inspection by the eye; sight; look; survey.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view. Milton.

2. Mental survey; intellectual perception or examination; as, a just view of the arguments or facts in a case.

3. Power of seeing, either physically or mentally; reach or range of sight; extent of prospect.

Still out of reach but never out of view. Pope.

4. That which is seen or beheld; sight presented to the natural or intellectual eye; scene; prospect.

"Is distance lends enchantment to the view. Campbell.

5. The pictorial representation of a scene; a sketch, either drawn or painted; as, a fine view of Lake George.

6. Mode of looking at anything; esp., manner of regarding any subject of thought; conception; opinion; and judgment; as, to state one's views of a debated policy.

7. That which is looked towards, or kept in sight, as an object; as, he did it with a view of escaping.

No man sets himself about anything but upon some view or other which serves him for a reason. Locke

8. Appearance; show; aspect. Obs.

9. Law. 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; in consideration of. — on v., on exhibition; open to public inspection. — v. of frankpledge. O. Eng. Law. See FRANKPLEDGE.

view (vī), v. t.; viewed (vīd); view'ing. 1. To see; behold; esp., to look at with attention, or to examine; to examine with the eye; to inspect; explore. Shak.

2. To survey or examine mentally; to consider; as, to view the subject in all its aspects.

view, v. t. To look; examine. Rare.

view'er (vī-er), n. One that views; specif.: a. One who beholds; a spectator. b. One who examines or inspects; an inspector; as: Law, a person appointed to inspect highways, fences, or the like, and to report on the same. c. The superintendent of a coal mine. Dial. Eng.

view'less, a. Not perceivable by the eye; invisible; unseen. "Viewless winds." Shak. — view'less-ly, adv.

view'y (vī-y), a. Collog. 1. Having peculiar views; fanciful; visionary; unpractical; as, a viewy person.

2. Spectacular; pleasing to the eye or the imagination.

A government intent on showy absurdities and viewy enterprises rather than solid work.

vig'es-i-mal (vig-ēs-i-mäl), a. [L. vigintiū, twentieth, viginti twenty.] 1. Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties or twenty parts; proceeding by twenties.

2. Math. = VICENARY.

vig'il (vī-jil), n. [ME. vigile, OF. vigile, vegile, L. vigilia, fr. vigīl awake, watchful, akin to vigere to be vigorous, vegere to rouse, excite, to be active, and prob. to B. wake. See WAKE, v. t., & R. REVELLE, SURVEILLANCE, VEGETABLE, VIGOR.] 1. Act of keeping awake, or state of being awake, at times when sleep is customary or needed; wakefulness; sleeplessness; as, sick-room vigils.

2. Hence, a watching; watch; wakeful attention.

Be sober and keep vigil. Neale (Rhythm of St. Bernard).

3. Devotional watching; hence, pl., evening or nocturnal devotions. "Their odes and vigils tuned." Milton.

4. Eccl. A Orig., the watch kept on the night before a feast, spent in prayer or other devotions. This exercise having degenerated, the custom was abandoned about the 12th century (cf. 4th WAKE, n., 3). b Later, the eve of a feast; esp., an eve which is a fast. If the eve of a feast is Sunday, the vigil or fast day is kept on the prior Saturday.

c A religious service on the eve of a feast. Chaucer.

5. A wake. See 4th WAKE, n., 3. Obs. Chaucer.

vig'il-ance (i-jil-āns), n. [L. vigilantia: cf. F. vigilance.] 1. Wakefulness; sleeplessness; insomnia.

2. Quality or state of being vigilant; watchfulness in respect of danger or hazard; caution; circumspection.

3. A guard; watch. Obs. & R.

vigilance committee. A volunteer committee of citizens for the oversight and protection of any interest, esp. one organized to suppress and punish crime summarily, as when the processes of law appear inadequate. U. S.

vig'il-ant (i-jil-ant), a. [L. vigilans, -antis, p. pr. of vigilare to watch, fr. vigīl awake: cf. F. vigilant. See VIGIL.] Alertly watchful as one keeping vigil; circumspect; alert; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety. — as, a vigilant treasurer; a vigilant sentinel.

Syn. — Wakeful, attentive, observant, circumspect, cautious, wary. — VIGILANT, WATCHFUL, ALERT, AWARE, WATCHFUL is the general word; VIGILANT implies keen, often wary,

with an admixture of up to about 20% of wool or woolwaste.

vig'one' (vē-gōn'), n. [F. rigone, a. hat made of it. Obs.] [L. VITICOLA and PRY.]

vig'ly (vī-jil-ē), a. [L. vigilius.] Vigil. Obs.

vig'in-tiv'itate (vi-jin-tiv'it-ē), n. [L. viginti, twenty, and viti, a man.] The viginti, a body of officers of government consisting of twenty men; their office. Obs. or R.

vig'li-aco (vē-jil-ē-ō), n. [L. vigiliaco, a. hat made of it. Obs.] [L. VITICOLA and PRY.]

vig'net (vī-gnet), n. [F. vignette, a. hat made of it. Obs.] [L. VITICOLA and PRY.]

vig'net-ter (vī-gnet-er), n. 1. A maker of vignettes.

2. Photog. A device for vignetting, as a screen with an aperture the edges of which insensibly become opaque.

vig'or, vig'our (vī-gor), n. [ME. vigour, vigor, L. vigor, fr. vigere to be lively or strong: cf. OF. vigour, vigeur, F. vigueur. See VIGIL.] 1. Active strength or force of body or mind; capacity for exertion, physical, intellectual, or moral; effective energy or power; strength; potency.

The vigor of this arm was never vain. Dryden.

2. Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action; as, a plant grows with vigor.

Syn. — See ROVER.

vig'or, vig'our, v. t. To invigorate. Obs. Feltman.

vig'or-ite (i-gor-it), n. [L. vigor strength.] A blasting explosive containing nitroglycerin and potassium chlorate.

vig'o-ro-so (vē-gō-rō-sō), a. & adv. [Lit.] Music. Vigorous; energetic; with energy; — used as a direction.

vig'or-ous (vī-gor-ūs), a. [ME. vigourous; cf. OF. vigorus, F. vigoureux, LL. vigorosus.] 1. Possessing vigor; full of physical or mental strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust; as, a vigorous youth; a vigorous plant.

2. Exhibiting strength, either of body or mind; powerful; strong; forcible; energetic; as, vigorous exertions; a vigorous prosecution of a war; a vigorous protest.

Syn. — Strong, powerful, potent, forcible, effective, efficacious; zealous, vehement, eager. — VIGOROUS, ENERGETIC, STRENUOUS. Vigorous implies fullness of active strength or force; ENERGETIC connotes less reserve force than vigorous, and often suggests a somewhat bustling activity; STRENUOUS implies zeal, often urgent and pushing, activity; as, "The remainder [of the poem] is vigorous, direct, and enthusiastic" (Lambert); "to be counted among the strong, and not the merely energetic" (Lowell); "to love bondage more than liberty — bondage with ease than strenuous liberty" (Milton). See POWER, EAGERNESS.

vig'or-ous-ly, adv. — vig'or-ous-ness, n.

vi-ha'ra (vē-hā-rā), 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.

vik'ing (vī-king; vē-; 277), n. [From Scand.; cf. Icel. viking, perh. akin to Icel. víg a fight, battle, L. vincere to conquer. Cf. VICTOR.] One belonging to the pirate crews from among the Northmen who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8-10th centuries. Viking is often confounded with sea king. "The sea king was a man connected with a royal race, either of the small kings of the country, or of the Haarfager family, and who, by right, received the title of king as soon as he took the command of men, although the title of a single ship's crew, and without having any land or kingdom." Lamb.

vil'a-yet' (vē-lā-yēt'), n. [Turk. vilāyet, fr. Ar. vilāyat.]

vig'il-anc-y (vī-jil-ant), n. with an admixture of up to about 20% of wool or woolwaste.

vig'one' (vē-gōn'), n. [F. rigone, a. hat made of it. Obs.] [L. VITICOLA and PRY.]

vig'ly (vī-jil-ē), a. [L. vigilius.] Vigil. Obs.

vig'in-tiv'itate (vi-jin-tiv'it-ē), n. [L. viginti, twenty, and viti, a man.] The viginti, a body of officers of government consisting of twenty men; their office. Obs. or R.

vig'li-aco (vē-jil-ē-ō), n. [L. vigiliaco, a. hat made of it. Obs.] [L. VITICOLA and PRY.]

watchfulness; as, "the five watchful senses" (Milton); "like a lion that unheeded lay, dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray" (Dryden); "Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the Devil . . . walketh about, seeking whom he may devour" (1 Pet. v. 8); "As through dreams . . . some mystic hint accosts the vigilant" (Emerson); cf. Nelson's . . . perpetual and all-observing vigilance" (Southey). ALERT implies wide-awake and active watchfulness or attention. AOG (a familiar and humorous word) suggests eager readiness; as, "not only watchful in the night, but alert in the drowsy afternoon" (W. Faler); "I am as alert at thinking and deciding as I ever was" (Scott); "[Herbert's] poems are . . . vivid with alertness of eye" (Athenæum); "Are you ready? . . . More than ready, alert" (Lambert); "all agog to dash through thick and thin" (Conner). See PROMPT, ACTIVE, EAGERNESS.

vig'il-lant-ly, adv. — vig'il-lant-ness, n.

vig'il-ant-ty (vī-jil-ant-tē), n. [Sp., prompt, vigilant.] A member of a vigilance committee. U. S.

Vig'na (vī-gnā), n. [NL, after Domenico Vigna, Italian botanist.] Bot. A genus of fabaceous vines or erect herbs of warm or tropical regions, having trifoliate leaves and yellowish or purplish flowers with an auricled vexillum. The pod is linear and two-valved. V. sinensis is the cowpea.

vig'nette' (vī-nyēt'), n. [F. vignette, fr. vigne a vine. See VINE; cf. VIKETTE.] 1. Orig., a running ornament of vine leaves, tendrils, etc., as used in decoration.

2. Hence, now: a. A relatively small decorative design or illustration of any kind put on or just before the title-page, at the beginning or end of a chapter, etc., of a manuscript or book. b Hence, as such pictures are often without a definite bounding line, any picture, as an engraving, a photograph, or the like, which shades off gradually into the surrounding ground or the unprinted paper.

3. In general, a picture, illustration, or depiction in words, esp. one of a small or dainty kind.

vig'nette', n. t.; vī-gnet-ted (-yēt-ēd); vī-gnet-ting (-yēt-ŭng). To finish as a vignette; to make a vignette of.

vig'net-ter (vī-nyēt-er), n. 1. A maker of vignettes.

2. Photog. A device for vignetting, as a screen with an aperture the edges of which insensibly become opaque.

vig'or, vig'our (vī-gor), n. [ME. vigour, vigor, L. vigor, fr. vigere to be lively or strong: cf. OF. vigour, vigeur, F. vigueur. See VIGIL.] 1. Active strength or force of body or mind; capacity for exertion, physical, intellectual, or moral; effective energy or power; strength; potency.

The vigor of this arm was never vain. Dryden.

2. Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature or action; as, a plant grows with vigor.

Syn. — See ROVER.

vig'or, vig'our, v. t. To invigorate. Obs. Feltman.

vig'or-ite (i-gor-it), n. [L. vigor strength.] A blasting explosive containing nitroglycerin and potassium chlorate.

vig'o-ro-so (vē-gō-rō-sō), a. & adv. [Lit.] Music. Vigorous; energetic; with energy; — used as a direction.

vig'or-ous (vī-gor-ūs), a. [ME. vigourous; cf. OF. vigorus, F. vigoureux, LL. vigorosus.] 1. Possessing vigor; full of physical or mental strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust; as, a vigorous youth; a vigorous plant.

2. Exhibiting strength, either of body or mind; powerful; strong; forcible; energetic; as, vigorous exertions; a vigorous prosecution of a war; a vigorous protest.

Syn. — Strong, powerful, potent, forcible, effective, efficacious; zealous, vehement, eager. — VIGOROUS, ENERGETIC, STRENUOUS. Vigorous implies fullness of active strength or force; ENERGETIC connotes less reserve force than vigorous, and often suggests a somewhat bustling activity; STRENUOUS implies zeal, often urgent and pushing, activity; as, "The remainder [of the poem] is vigorous, direct, and enthusiastic" (Lambert); "to be counted among the strong, and not the merely energetic" (Lowell); "to love bondage more than liberty — bondage with ease than strenuous liberty" (Milton). See POWER, EAGERNESS.

vig'or-ous-ly, adv. — vig'or-ous-ness, n.

vi-ha'ra (vē-hā-rā), 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.

vik'ing (vī-king; vē-; 277), n. [From Scand.; cf. Icel. viking, perh. akin to Icel. víg a fight, battle, L. vincere to conquer. Cf. VICTOR.] One belonging to the pirate crews from among the Northmen who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8-10th centuries. Viking is often confounded with sea king. "The sea king was a man connected with a royal race, either of the small kings of the country, or of the Haarfager family, and who, by right, received the title of king as soon as he took the command of men, although the title of a single ship's crew, and without having any land or kingdom." Lamb.

vil'a-yet' (vē-lā-yēt'), n. [Turk. vilāyet, fr. Ar. vilāyat.]

vig'il-anc-y (vī-jil-ant), n. with an admixture of up to about 20% of wool or woolwaste.

vig'one' (vē-gōn'), n. [F. rigone, a. hat made of it. Obs.] [L. VITICOLA and PRY.]

vig'ly (vī-jil-ē), a. [L. vigilius.] Vigil. Obs.

vig'in-tiv'itate (vi-jin-tiv'it-ē), n. [L. viginti, twenty, and viti, a man.] The viginti, a body of officers of government consisting of twenty men; their office. Obs. or R.

vig'li-aco (vē-jil-ē-ō), n. [L. vigiliaco, a. hat made of it. Obs.] [L. VITICOLA and PRY.]

One of the chief administrative divisions or provinces of the Ottoman Empire; — formerly called *eyalet*.

**vile** (vī'l), *a.*; **vill** (vī'l), *v. t.*; **vill** (vī'l), *v. t.* [*ME. vil, F. vil, from L. vilis cheap, worthless, vile, base.*] 1. Of small account; low; mean; worthless; base.

The inhabitants account gold but as a vile thing. *Abp. Abbot.*

2. Morally contaminated; befouled by or as if by sin; morally base or impure; wicked; evil; sinful. Behold I am vile, what shall I answer thee? *Job xl. 4.*

3. Hence, unclean; filthy; repulsive; odious; — often used interjectionally to express abhorrence, disgust, etc.

4. Great; exceeding; — used intensively with words of evil or hurtful meaning. *Obs. or Collog.* "Divided the visher with a vile dynt." *Destr. of Troy.*

**Syn.** — See **BASE**.

**vile-ly**, *adv.* — **vile-ness**, *n.*

**vill-i-fi-ca-tion** (vī'l-i-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of villifying, or defaming; abuse.

**vill-i-fy** (vī'l-i-fī), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY-ING** (-fī'ing). [*L. vilis vile + E. -fy; cf. L. vilificare to esteem of little value.*] 1. To make vile; debase; degrade. *Rare.*

When themselves they vilified *Milton.*

2. To degrade or debase by report; to defame; to traduce. Many passions dispose us to depress and vilify the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*

3. To treat as vile or despicable; to despise. *Obs.* I do vilify your censure. *Beau. & Fl.*

**Syn.** — Traduce, calumniate, upbraid, asperse. — **VILIFY**, **REVILE**. TO **VILIFY** is to defame or traduce, to **REVILE**, to reproach or abuse, with opprobrious or scurrilous language; as, "With a malignant insanity, we oppose the measures, and ungratefully vilify the persons, of those whose sole object is our own peace and prosperity." (*Burke*); "They that passed by reviled him, wagging their heads" (*Matth. xxvii. 39*). See **ASPERSA**.

**vill-i-ty**, *v. t.* To utter or publish slander.

**vill-i-pend** (vī'l-i-pēnd), *v. t.*; **-PENDING**; **vill-i-pend-ment** (vī'l-i-pēnd-ment), *n.* [*L. vilipendere; vilis vile + pendere to weigh, to value; cf. F. vilipender.*] To hold or express a low opinion of; to depreciate; slight; despise. *Longfellow.*

**vill-i-pend**, *v. t.* To be disparaging or depreciatory.

**vill** (vī'l), *n.* [*OF. vilie, vile, a village, town, F. ville a town, city, See VILLA.*] A village. *Now Chiefly Hist.*

**vill** (vī'l), *n.* [*L. villa, LL. also villa, dim. of L. vicus a village; cf. It. & F. villa. See VICINITY; cf. VILL, VILLAGES, VILLAGE.*] 1. *Early Eng. Hist.* A village.

2. *Orig.*, a country property; as, Cicero had a villa at Baiae; hence, a somewhat pretentious rural or suburban residence, often placed in extensive grounds.

**vill** (vī'l), *n.* [*F., fr. L. villaticus belonging to a country house or villa. See VILLA; cf. VILLATIC.*] 1. *Early Eng. Hist.* A tract of land with some houses, forming a unit for purposes of national police and taxation. This tract corresponded to the present civil parish (see PARISH, § 2).

These villages were of two types: the one, now sometimes called the nucleated village, having a single cluster of houses in the midst of its fields; the other having houses scattered in small clusters, or hamlets. The first type was characteristic of the eastern part of England, and the second of the western part, where Celtic arrangements were not completely effaced. Both the area and the population varied widely (as in the civil parishes of the 19th century), there being a hundred or more households in some and only a dozen or less in others. The basis or reason for the divisions is not yet known.

2. Hence: Any small aggregation of houses in the country, being in general less in number than in a town or city and more than in a hamlet; specif.: a In the United States, such a collection incorporated as a municipality and governed by a board of three or more trustees and a president, locally elected, and having a treasurer, clerk, collector, and street commissioner. b Any of various territorial divisions incorporated as "villages" under statutory authority, as under various civil codes in the United States, in the Province of Quebec, etc., or officially or conventionally called "villages."

**village community**. A primitive organized agricultural community. The term *village community* varies with the historical theories of the writers using it. About the middle of the 19th century it was used to designate the free, autonomous, communistic group unit which in the mark system was considered to be the political unit at the base of modern states, and which was believed by the followers of that theory to be represented in the early self-dependent agricultural communities of England, Germany (the *mark*), India, Russia (the *mir*), etc. Later writers vary in holding to a modified form of this theory or in rejecting it altogether, varying in the interpretation of the established terms. Cf. **THREE-FIELD SYSTEM**; 2d **MARK**, 2.

**villager** (vī'l-jēr), *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

**villain** (vī'l-īn), *n.* In sense 1 now usually **villain**. [*ME. vilein, F. vilain, LL. villanus, fr. villa a village, L. villa a farm, country house. See VILLA.*] 1. *Orig.*, apparently, any free common villager or village peasant of any of the

classes lower in rank than the thegn, as enumerated in the Domesday Book; a churl; 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 collibers). These peasant freemen appear to have had a wergild of 200 Saxon shillings (£4) and a manbote of 30 shillings, to have had property rights in both real and personal property, and not to have been adscript to the soil. Later, by about the 13th century, the term *villain* was applied to a class of unfree peasants, or serfs, who as regards their lord were slaves, but were free in their legal relations with respect to all others. They appear to have had no rights against 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 peasantry of later days, their precarious tenure of land generally developing into the customary copyhold tenures (see **COPYHOLD**). It was formerly erroneously supposed that *villain* designated a peasant adscript to the soil, and *villain in gross* an absolute slave (see **REARDAINT**, § 1).

2. A baseborn or clownish person; a boor. *Obs. or Collog.* Pour the blood of the villain in one basin, and the blood of the gentleman 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 villains, whom no faith could fix. *Pope.*

**villain** (vī'l-īn), *a.* [*F. vilain.*] *Rare.* A Of, pert, to, or composed of, villains, or villains. b Befitting a villain; as: (1) Clownish; loutish. (2) Wicked; scoundrelly; dastardly.

**villain-ous** (-ūs), *a.* [*Cf. OF. vileneus.*] 1. Befitting a villain, or scoundrel; proceeding from, or revealing, great depravity; evil; as, a villainous assault.

2. Mean; bad; wretched; vile; as, villainous weather; a villainous jargon. "Villainous saltpeper." *Shak.*

**villain-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **villain-ous-ness**, *n.*

**villain-y** (-ī), *n.*; **-LAINIES** (-īz). [*ME. vilanie, vilenye, vilenie, F. vilenie, OF. also vilanie, vilenite. See VILLAIN, n.*] 1. State of being a serf; serfdom. *Obs.*

2. Quality or state of being villainous, or evil; extreme depravity or wickedness; as, the villainy of a seducer.

3. Abusive, discourteous, or foul speech. *Obs.* He never yet too vilenye ne said. *Chaucer.*

4. Discourteous conduct; boorishness. *Obs.*

5. A villainous act; a deed of deep depravity; a crime.

**villain-co** (vī'l-īn-thē'kō), *n.* [*Sp., fr. villano rustic.*] *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 contrapuntal pieces.

**villain-dance** (vī'l-īn-dāns), *n.*; **-DANCES** (-dāns). [*L. profem. dim. See VILLAIN.*] *Music.* An old rustic dance, accompanied by singing. b An Italian rustic part song, unaccompanied and in free form, an early type of the stricter canzonet and madrigal.

**villainelle** (vī'l-ī-nē'l), *n.* [*F., fr. It. villanella.*] A poem in a French verse form; typically of nineteen lines running on but two rhimes, 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. **VIRELAY**.

**villain-er** (vī'l-ī-ēr), *a.* Of, pert, to, or characteristic of, a villain.

**villain-ic** (-ī-k), *a.* [*L. villanicus of a country house. See VILLAGE.*] Of or pert, to a farm or a village; rural.

**villain** (vī'l-īn), *n.* *Eng. Feudal Law.* One of a class of feudal tenants. See **VILLAIN**, 1.

**villain-age** (vī'l-īn-āj), *n.* [*OF. villenage, vilenage. See VILLAIN.*] *Feudal Law.* The status of a villain; tenure on the terms by which a villain held his lord; tenure at the will of the lord by villain services.

**villain-form** (-ī-fōrm), *a.* [*villus + -form.*] Having the form or appearance of villi; like the pile of velvet, either hard or soft; as, the teeth of perch are villain-form.

**villain-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* 1. State of being villous.

2. *Bot.* A coating of long, slender hairs.

3. *Anat.* A villus; also, a villous patch or area.

**villous** (vī'l-ūs), *a.* [*L. villous; cf. F. villos. Cf. VILVET.*] 1. Covered with fine hairs, or a woolly substance; shaggy with soft hairs; nappy; specif., *Bot.*, pubescent with soft and not matted hairs.

2. *Anat.* Furnished, or clothed, with villi.

**villus** (-ūs), *n.*; **-ILLI** (-ī). [*L. shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.*] 1. *Anat. & Embryol.* A small slender vascular process; esp.: a One of the minute fingerlike processes which more or less thickly cover and give a velvety appearance to the surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine (including that of the valvulae conniventes) and serve in the absorption of nutriment. Each has a central, blindly ending, lacteal surrounded by blood capillaries, and is covered with epithelium. b One of the branching processes of

the surface of the chorion of the developing egg or blastodermic vesicle of most mammals. Over parts of the surface these villi become vascular and help to form the placenta.

2. *pl.* Fine straight hairs on plants, like the pile of velvet.

**vill** (vī'm), *n.* [*L., accusative of vis strength.*] Energetic or active power; force; energy; spirit; vigor. *Collog.*

**vill** (vī'm), *n.* [*Skr. vilāna.*] *Indian Arch.* A pyramidal tower, roofing the central shrine of a Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, or Brahminic temple. Cf. **OPURVA**, **SIKHRA**.

**vill** (vī'm), *n.* [*L. pl. VILIMA (vī'm-i-nā).*] [*L., a twig.*] *Bot.* A long, slender, flexible shoot or branch.

**vill-nal** (vī'm-nāl), *a.* [*L. viminalis pertaining to osiers, fr. vimen a plant twig, osier.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or producing, twigs.

**vill-nal-ri-a** (vī'm-nāl-rī-ā), *n.* [*NL., fr. L. vimen a withe; — from its slender stalks and leaves.*] *Bot.* A genus of Australian fabaceous plants. The only species, *V. denudata*, is a leafless broomlike shrub having small orange-yellow flowers with a broad vexillum and comate keel petals; the pod is 1-seeded. It is known as the *swamp oak*.

**vill-nal-ri-a** (vī'm-nāl-rī-ā), *n.* [*L. viminalis, fr. vimen plant twig.*] 1. Of or pertaining to twigs; woven of pliant twigs. "In the hive's viminalis dome." *Prior.*

2. *Bot.* Of or producing long slender twigs or shoots.

**vill-nā** (vī'nā), *n.* [*Hind. & Skr. विण.*] *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.

**vill-nā-cous** (vī'nā-shūs), *a.* [*L. vincteus. See VIN.*] 1. Pertaining to, or like, wine or grapes.

2. Of the color of wine, esp. of red wine.

**vill-nā-con-ic** (vī'nā-kōn-īk), *a.* [*G. vinctosäure, fr. vinylnalonsäure, its older name + itaconsäure, with which it is isomeric. Cf. VINYL; ITACONIC.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline dibasic acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, derived from trimethylene and prepared indirectly from ethylene bromide and malonic acid. It was formerly regarded as a vinyl derivative.

**vill-nā-grette** (vī'nā-grēt'), *n.* [*F., fr. vinaigre vinegar.*] 1. *Cookery.* A sauce, 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 aromatic 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.*

**vill-nā-ssé** (vī'nā-sé), *n.* [*F.*] 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.

**vill-nā** (vī'nā), *n.* [*NL., fr. L. pervinca, vinca pervinca, periwinkle.*] *Bot.* A small genus of apocynaceous plants, the periwinkles, natives of the Old World. They are herbs, woody at the base, having solitary axillary flowers, usually of handsome colors. The stigma is plumose. *V. major* and *V. minor* are cultivated, and have become naturalized in many parts of the United States. See 2d **PERIWINKLE**.

**vill-nā-tan** (vī'nā-shān), *a.* Of or pert, to Vincent de Paul, esp. founded by him, or having him as patron saint.

**vill-nā-tan**, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* One of the "Congregation of the Priests of the Mission," founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624 and devoted to conducting missions; a Lazarist. b A member of a sisterhood, founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1634, for nursing the sick; a Sister, or Daughter, of Charity; a Sister of St. Vincent. c A member of a lay society for poor relief, founded at Paris in 1833 and having St. Vincent de Paul for its patron saint.

**vill-nā-tox-i-cum** (vī'nā-tōk-sī-kūm), *n.* [*NL.; L. vincere to conquer + toxicum poison. See TOXIC.*] 1. *Bot.* A large genus of chiefly tropical American asclepiadaceous vines, having cordate leaves and large purple or greenish cymose flowers, the corolla rotate and 5-parted, with an entire or lobed crown.

2. [*L. c.*] *Pharm.* The root of swallowwort (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*), formerly esteemed as a counterpoison.

**vill-nā-tle** (vī'nā-sī-b'l), *a.* [*L. vincibilis, fr. vincere to vanquish, conquer. See VICTOR.*] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable; as, not *vincible* in spirit.

**vill-nā-ignorance**, *Theol.* Ignorance within one's control, and for which, therefore, one is responsible before God. — **vill-nā-bil-ty** (-bī'l-ty), **vill-nā-ble-ness**, *n.*

**vill-nā-cu-lum** (vī'nā-kū-lūm), *n.*; **-L**, **pl. -LA** (-lā). [*L., fr. vincere, vincitum, to bind.*] 1. A bond of union; a tie.

2. *Math.* A straight, horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound quantity, to parenthesize or brackets about them, as  $a - b - c = a - (b - c)$ .

**vill-nā-ri-an** (vī'nā-rī-ān), *n.* [*L., fr. villanus.*] One of or pert, to wine. *Obs.*

**vill-nā-ta** (vī'nā-tā), *n.* An Italian vintage song.

**vill-nā-ti-co** (vī'nā-tī-kō), *n.* [*Pg. vinctico.*] The coarse, dark-colored wood of the East Indian laureaceous tree *Persia indica*.

**vill-nā-to-ri-an** (vī'nā-tō-rī-ān), *a.* [*Cf. L. L. vinctator in charge of vines.*] Pertaining to a vinedresser. *Obs.*

**vill-nā-yā-pit-ā-ka** (vī'nā-yā-pit-ā-kā), *n.* See **TRIPITAKA**.

**vill-nā-cent** (vī'nā-sēnt), *n.* [*L. vinctus, vinctus, conquering.*] *Vincennes, Ind.* One of the seven hills of Rome. See **SEVEN HILLS**.

**vill-nā-imp.** *Abbr.* *Vincennes* or *Vincennes*.

**vill-nā-vin** (vī'nā-vīn), *n.* [*F.*] Wine.

**vill-nā-vin-ā-ge** (vī'nā-vīn-āj), *n.* [*OF.*] An old indirect tax on wine.

2. [*F.*] Fortifying of wine. [*vill-nā-vin-ā-ge* (vī'nā-vīn-āj), *n.* [*F.*] Vinegar.

**vill-nā-vin-ā-ge** (vī'nā-vīn-āj), *n.* [*F.*] Vinegar.

**vill-nā-vin-ā-ge** (vī'nā-vīn-āj), *n.* [*F.*] Vinegar.

**vill-nā-vin-ā-ge** (vī'nā-vīn-āj), *n.* [*F.*] Vinegar.

**vill** (vī'l), *n.* [*ME. vil, F. vil, from L. vilis cheap, worthless, vile, base.*] 1. Of small account; low; mean; worthless; base.

**vill-i-pend** (vī'l-i-pēnd), *a.* Slandereous; calumniatory. *Rare or Obs.*

**vill-i-ous** (-ūs), *a.* [*L. villanus, fr. villa a village, L. villa a farm, country house. See VILLA.*] 1. *Orig.*, apparently, any free common villager or village peasant of any of the

**vill-nā-ri-an** (vī'nā-rī-ān), *n.* [*L., fr. villanus.*] One of or pert, to wine. *Obs.*

people and his deputy's administration. See **ANGLO**.

**vill-nā-ri-an** (vī'nā-rī-ān), *n.* [*L., fr. villanus.*] One of or pert, to wine. *Obs.*













the prolific flower clusters of some agaves, the growth of bulblets in the flower cluster of an onion, etc. **B** The germination of an embryo before the fall of the seed.

**vi-vip'a-rous** (vi-vip'a-rūs), *n.* [*L. viviparus; vivus* alive + *parere* to bear, bring forth.] **1.** Producing living young (instead of eggs) from within the body, as nearly all mammals, many reptiles, and a few fishes; — opposed to *oviparous*. The distinction is not fundamental, as viviparous animals also produce eggs, but these develop (and, if provided with a shell or membrane, hatch) within the parent's body, instead of after being laid. [*Cf. ovoviviparous*.]

**2. Bot.** A germinating while still attached to the parent plant, as the seed of the mangrove. **B** Proliferous. **viviparous shell**, any small of the family Viviparidae.

**vi-vip'a-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **vi-vip'a-rous-ness**, *n.*

**viv-i-sec't** (vī'vī-sēkt'; vī'vī-sēkt), *v. t.*; **viv-i-sec't'ed**; **viv-i-sec't'ing**. To perform vivisection on; to dissect alive.

**viv-i-sec't'**, *v. i.* To practice vivisection.

**viv-i-sec't'ion** (-sēk'shūn), *n.* [*L. vivus* alive + *E. section*: *cf. F. vivisection*. See **VIVID**; **SECTION**.] The dissection of, or operation on, a living animal, for physiological or pathological investigation. — **viv-i-sec't'ion-al** (-āl), *a.*

**viv-i-sec't'ion-ist**, *n.* One who practices or advocates vivisection; a vivisector.

**vix'on** (vīk's'n), *n.* [*Dial. form of fixen*, fr. AS. *fyxen*, fem. of *fox*. See **FOX**.] **1.** A she-fox.

**2.** A shrewish ill-tempered person; — formerly used of either sex, now only of a woman.

She was a *vixen* when she went to school. *Shak.*

**vix'on-ish**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a vixen; resembling a vixen; ill-tempered; shrewish.

**vix'on-ly**, *a.* Like a vixen; vixenish.

**viz'ard** (vīz'ārd), *n.* [*See VISOR*.] Mask; visor. *Archaic.*

To mislead and betray them under the vizard of law. *Milton.*

**viz'er** (vī-zēr'; vīz'yēr'; 27). *n.* Also **vī-zir** (vī-zēr'). [*Turk. vezir* (fr. Ar.), or Ar. *vezir*, *vazir*, prop., a bearer of burdens, porter, fr. *vazara* to bear a burden: *cf. F. vizir, vizir*. *Cf. ALGUAZIL*.] A high executive officer of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of the Turkish empire; a minister or councillor of state. *Cf. GRAND VIZIER*.

**viz'er'ate** (-āt), *n.* Also **vī-zir'ate**. [*Cf. F. vizir*.] The office, dignity, or authority of a vizier.

**viz'er'i-al** (vī-zēr'i-āl), **vī-zir'i-al**, *a.* [*Cf. F. vizirial*.] Of, pert. to, or issued by, a vizier.

**vlei** (fē; fi); *n.* [*Prob. fr. D. valle* valley. See **VALLEY**.] Low-lying land where water collects in the wet season; a marsh; a temporary lake. *So. Africa.*

**Vo-and-zō'a** (vō'ānd-zō'ā), *n.* [*NL., fr. Malagasy voand-zou*.] **Bot.** A genus of tropical fabaceous plants. The only species, *V. subterranea*, is a creeping herb with trifoliate leaves and small axillary flowers of two kinds, the fertile ones being cleistogamous. The edible seed-pod ripens beneath the ground like the peanut. It is known as the *Bambana groundnut* or *Madagascar peanut*.

**vo-ca-ble** (vō'kā-b'l; vōk'ā'), *n.* [*L. vocabulum* an appellation, designation, name, fr. *vocare* to call, akin to *vocis*, a voice, a word: *cf. F. vocable*. See **VOICE**.] A word; term; name; specific, a word regarded as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning. Swanded in a tide of ingenious vocables. *Carlyle.*

**vo-ca-bu-lar'y** (vō-kāb'ū-lār'y), *n.*; **vō-kā-b'ū-lār'y**. [*L. vocabularius; vocabularius*: *cf. F. vocabulaire*. See **VOCABLE**.] **1.** A list or collection of words, usually alphabetically arranged and explained or defined; a dictionary or lexicon, either of a whole language, a single work or author, a branch of science, or the like; a wordbook.

**2.** A sum or stock of words employed by a language, people, class, individual, or the like; scope of language. His vocabulary seems to have been no larger than was necessary for the transaction of business. *Macaulay*

**Syn.** — See **DICTION**.

**vo-cab'u-list** (-līst), *n.* [*Cf. F. vocabuliste*.] **1.** The writer or maker of a vocabulary; a lexicographer.

**2.** A lexicon; vocabulary. *Obs.*

**vo-cal** (vō'kāl), *a.* [*L. vocalis*, fr. *vox, vocis*, voice: *cf. F. vocal*. See **VOICE**; **VOCEL**.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the voice or speech; having voice; endowed with utterance; full of voice, or voices; as, *vocal expression*.

Made vocal by my song. *Milton.*

**2.** Uttered or modulated by the voice; oral; voiced; as, *vocal melody*; *vocal prayer*. "Vocal worship." *Milton.*

**3. Phon.** A consisting of, or characterized by, voice, or tone produced in the larynx; voiced; sonant; intoned. *Cf. VOICED, **2**. **b** Of or pertaining to a vowel; having the character of a vowel; vowel.*

**vocal bands**, vocal cords. — **v. chink**, the glottis. — **v. cords**, *Anal.*, either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane which project into the cavity of the larynx. Their free edges are toward the middle line and extend dorsoventrally. The upper pair (superior, or false, vocal cords) are thick and are not directly concerned in the production of voice. They inclose the superior thyro-arytenoid ligaments. The lower pair (inferior, or true, vocal cords) inclose the inferior thyro-arytenoid ligaments, and extend from the inside surface of the thyroid cartilage near the median line to the vocal processes (or angles of the base) of the arytenoid cartilages. The passage of the breath between

the edges of these folds when drawn tense and approximated together produces the voice. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 29. — **vocal tremulous**, *Med.*, the perceptible vibration of the chest wall produced by transmission of the sonorous vibrations in vocalization. — **v. lips**, vocal cords. — **v. music**, music made up, or prepared for, the human voice, with or without accompaniment; — *distin.* from *instrumental music*. — **v. resonance**, *Med.*, the sound transmitted to the ear when auscultation is made while the patient is speaking.

**vo-cal** (vō'kāl), *n.* [*Cf. F. vocal*, *L. vocalis*. See **VOCAL**, *a.*] **Phon.** A vocal sound; specific: **a** An element of speech, consisting of pure vocal tone; a vowel or diphthong; a tonic; — *distin.* from *subvocal* and *nonvocal*. **b** A liquid or vowel-like consonant, as *l* or *n*.

**vo-cal'ic** (vō-kāl'ik), *a.* [*See VOCAL*, *n. & a.*] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, vowel sounds. The Gaelic language being uncommonly *vocalic*. *Scott*

The *vocalic* nature of *r*. *J. Feitt*

**vo-cal-ism** (vō'kāl-iz'm), *n.* **1.** Exercise of the vocal organs in song or speech; vocalization.

**2. Phon.** **a** A vocal sound. **b** A system of vowels. The subject of my book is the *vocalism* and consonantism of Old English or Anglo-Saxon. *A. L. Mayhew*

**vo-cal-ist**, *n.* [*Cf. F. vocaliste*.] A singer, or vocal musician; — *in distinction from instrumentalist*.

**vo-cal-ity** (vō-kāl'i-tē), *n.* [*Cf. L. vocalitas* euphony.] Quality or state of being vocal, as the *vocality* of a sound.

**vo-cal-i-za'tion** (vō-kāl-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), *n.* Act of vocalizing, or state of being vocalized.

**vo-cal-ize** (vō'kāl-iz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZING** (-īz'ing). [*Cf. F. vocaliser*.] **1.** To form into voice; to make vocal or sonant; to give intonation or resonance to.

**2.** To change into, or use as, a vowel; as, to *vocalize w*.

**3.** To furnish with vowels or vowel points, as in Arabic.

**vo-cal-ize**, *v. i.* To utter vocal sounds, as in singing.

**vo-ca-tion** (vō-kā'shūn), *n.* [*L. vocatio* a bidding, a calling, invitation, fr. *vocare* to call, akin to *vocis, vocis*, voice: *cf. F. vocation*. See **VOCAL**.] **1.** A calling; a summons; a call; specific: **a** A convocation, as of an assembly. *Obs.* **b** A calling to a particular state, business, or profession. Not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble. *Dryden*

**c Theol.** A call or invitation given by God to the Christian life or to some particular service or state, as, esp., that of an ecclesiastic or religious.

**2.** Regular or appropriate employment; calling; occupation; profession; as, to change one's *vocation*.

**Syn.** — **VOCATION**, **AVOCATION**, **HOBBY**. **VOCATION** denotes one's regular calling or profession; an **AVOCATION** is something which calls one away from one's ordinary pursuits; the word commonly suggests a subsidiary or minor occupation, and its employment in the sense of *vocation* is contrary to good usage; as, "men not contented with their own *vocation*" (*Hooker*); "as if his whole *vocation* were but imitation" (*Walden*); "at the season of the year brings with it so many *vocations* into the garden"; that I have little or no leisure for the quill" (*Cowper*); "interrupted eternally with these petty *vocations*" (*Scott*); "A comparatively small part of the book has to do with the work for which the writer will be remembered. Much of it is a record rather of his *vocations* and secondary enthusiasms" (*Atlantic Monthly*). A **HOBBY** is a favorite avocation, the word often connotes a mildly indulgent attitude towards what is regarded as an extreme or disproportionate avocation; as, "Yet John was not without his *hobby*. The fiddle relieved his vacant hours" (*Lamb*); to ride one's *hobby* too hard. See **OCCUPATION**.

**vo-ca-tion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to vocation. — **voca-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**vo-ca-tive** (vō-kā-tiv), *a.* [*L. vocativus*, fr. *vocare* to call.] Of or pertaining to calling; used in calling; specific, *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, the case denoting that which is addressed; as, *Domine*, O Lord.

**vo-ca-tive**, *n.* [*L. vocativus* (*sc. casus*): *cf. F. vocatif*.] *Gram.* The vocative case, or a word in that case. Also, the relation of object of address denoted by that case.

**vo'ce** (vō'chā), *n.* [*It.*] Voice. — **vo'ce di pet'ro** (dē pē'trō), chest voice. — **v. di te'sta** (tē'stā), head voice. — **v. mi'sta** (mī'stā), mixed voice. — **v. ve-la'ta** (vā-lā'tā), veiled voice. See **VEIL**, **3**.

**Vo'chy** (vō'kī), *n.* [*NL., fr. Carib-wocky*, name of one species.] **Bot.** A genus of South American trees and shrubs typifying the family Vochyaceae. They have handsome fragrant flowers with a single stamen; the wood is valuable. See **COPIAYÉ WOOD**.

**Voch'y-a-ce-ae** (vōk'y-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] **Bot.** A family of South American trees and shrubs (order Geraniales), having large irregular flowers, often with a single petal or stamen, and a 3-angled capsular fruit. Many species are resinous. There are 7 genera and about 130 species. — **vochy'a-ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

**vo-cl-cul'tur-al** (vō-sī-kūl'tūr-āl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in, voice training.

**vo-clif'er-ant** (vō-sīf'er-ānt), *a.* [*L. vociferans*, *p. pr.*] Crying out noisily; clamorous. — **vo-clif'er-ance** (-āns), *n.*

**vo-clif'er-ant**, *n.* One who is vociferant.

**vo-clif'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-ā'tēd); **-AT'ING** (-āt'ing). [*L. vociferatus*, *p. p.* of *vociferari* to vociferate; *vox, vocis*,

voice + a derivative of *ferre* to bear. See **VOICE**; **BEAR** to carry.] To cry out loudly or violently; to bawl; clamor. **vo-clif'er-ate** (vō-sīf'er-āt), *v. t.* To utter with a loud voice; to shout out.

**vo-clif'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* [*L. vociferatio*: *cf. F. vocifération*.] Act of vociferating; outcry; clamor. Violent gesture and *vociferation* naturally shake the hearts of the ignorant. *Spectator*

**vo-clif'er-ous** (vō-sīf'er-ūs), *a.* [*Cf. F. vocifère*.] Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as, *vociferous heralds*. **Syn.** — **NOISY**, **BAWLING**, **BRAWLING**, **TURBULENT**. — **VOCIFEROUS**, **CLAMOROUS**, **OBSTREPEROUS**, **BLATANT**. **VOCIFEROUS** implies a loud outcry; **CLAMOROUS** suggests urgent or persistent vociferousness; **OBSTREPEROUS** commonly adds the implication of turbulence or unruliness; that is **BLATANT** which is offensively loud or clamorous; as, "watermen, fishermen, oysterwomen, and . . . all the *vociferous* inhabitants of both shores" (*Fielding*); "I will be . . . more clamorous than a parrot against rain" (*Shak.*); "the mingled roar of *obstreperous merriment*" (*Johnson*); "this peevishly *obstreperous* little bell" (*Hawthorne*); "They were heretics of the *blatant* sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded" (*Expositor*). See **TALKATIVE**.

— **vo-clif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-clif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**vod'ka** (vōd'kō), *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 whiskey, brandy, etc.

**vogue** (vōg), *n.* [*F. vogue* a rowing, vogue, fashion, *It. voga*, fr. *vogare* to row, to sail; *cf. Pr. vogare*; perh. fr. OHG. *wagōn* to move, and akin to *E. way*. *Cf. WAY*.] **1.** The way or fashion of people at any period; temporary mode, custom, or practice; style; mode; as, a word now in *vogue*. "Another kind of *vogue*." *Hawthorne*

**2.** Popular repute or acceptance for a time; as, a custom that had a great *vogue*.

**3.** Common report; rumor. *Rare*.

**Syn.** — See **FASHION**.

**voice** (vois), *n.* [*ME. voice, vois, voys*, OF. *vois, voiz*, F. *voix*, L. *vox, vocis*, akin to *vocare* to call, Gr. *ἦνος* a word, ὄψ a voice, Skr. *vac* to say, to speak, Gr. *εὐώνη* to mention. *Cf. ADVOCATE*, **ADVOWNSHIP**, **AVOUCH**, **AVOUCHE**, **EPIC**, **VOCAL**, **VOUCH**, **VOWEL**.] **1.** Sound uttered by the mouth of living beings, esp. that uttered by human beings in speech or song, crying, shouting, etc.; sound thus uttered considered as possessing some special quality or character; as, the human *voice*; a pleasant *voice*; a manly *voice*. Specific, vocal sound of the kind or quality heard in the vowels and in such consonants as *b, v, d*, etc.; sonant or intoned utterance; tone; — *distin.* from mere *breath* sound as heard in *f, s, sh*, etc., and also from *whisper*. See **BREATH**, **10**; **WHISPER**, **VOICE**, in this latter sense, is produced by action of the vocal cords, not like the strings of a stringed instrument, but as a pair of membranous lips which, being continually forced apart by the expired breath, and continually brought together again by their own elasticity and muscular tension, break the breath current into a series of puffs, or pulses, sufficiently rapid to cause the sensation of tone. The *power*, or loudness, of such a tone depends on the force of the separate pulses, and this is determined by the pressure of the expired air, together with the resistance on the part of the vocal cords. Its *pitch* depends on the number of pulses within a given time, that is, on the rapidity of their succession. *Cf. 5th PRIN. 12*, and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 29. **Male voices** are divided into tenor, barytone, bass; **female voices** into soprano, mezzo-soprano, contralto. **Male** and **female voices** differ chiefly in pitch, the lowest female tone being an octave or more higher than the lowest male voice, and the highest female tone about an octave above that of the male; but they are also distinguished by their quality, the female voice being softer. The compass of the human voice is, in general, about three octaves, reaching from the D of the deep bass to the B flat of the upper soprano, but an individual voice rarely has a compass, for singing, of more than two octaves. **Voice** forms the basis of articulate speech, being rendered articulate by action of the vocal organs above the glottis. It is possessed by all animals in which the lungs and larynx (or syrinx in the case of birds) exist, but is *distin.* from mechanical noises, as stridulation, etc., sometimes called *voice*. Fishes are dumb, as far as true vocal utterance is concerned, though they sometimes emit various noises from their throats (see **DRUMFISH**, **GRUNT**, **n.**, **3**, etc.). The general name for the voice of animals is *cry*, or *note*, as cries are given many distinctions of name, according to their quality; as, *bark, bleat, bray, gobble, squeal, trumpet*, etc. In animals other than man, the voice reaches its highest development in certain birds, as the singing birds, the parrot, raven, etc. See **TENOR**, **5**; **3d BASS**, **2**; **BARYTONE**, **1**; **CONTRALTO**; **SOPRANO**; **MEZZO-SOPRANO**; **2d REGISTER**, **7**.

Her voice was ever soft.

**2.** The faculty or power of utterance; speech; utterance; as, anger gave him *voice*.

**3.** Any sound regarded as, or likened to, vocal utterance. The floods have lifted their *voice*. *Ps. xciii. 3*

**4.** Anything likened to human speech as an instrument or medium of expression; also, signification of feeling or opinion through a medium conceived of as like human speech; as, the *voice* of the people; the *voice* of nature. "My *voice* is in my sword" *Shak.*

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

**vociferate**, *R.* [*cf. vociferans*.] To cry out noisily; to bawl; to utter with a loud voice. *Ps. xciii. 3*

**vo-clif'er-a'tion** (vō-sīf'er-āt), *n.* [*L. vociferatio*: *cf. F. vocifération*.] Act of vociferating; outcry; clamor. Violent gesture and *vociferation* naturally shake the hearts of the ignorant. *Spectator*

**vo-clif'er-ous** (vō-sīf'er-ūs), *a.* [*Cf. F. vocifère*.] Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as, *vociferous heralds*. **Syn.** — **NOISY**, **BAWLING**, **BRAWLING**, **TURBULENT**. — **VOCIFEROUS**, **CLAMOROUS**, **OBSTREPEROUS**, **BLATANT**. **VOCIFEROUS** implies a loud outcry; **CLAMOROUS** suggests urgent or persistent vociferousness; **OBSTREPEROUS** commonly adds the implication of turbulence or unruliness; that is **BLATANT** which is offensively loud or clamorous; as, "watermen, fishermen, oysterwomen, and . . . all the *vociferous* inhabitants of both shores" (*Fielding*); "I will be . . . more clamorous than a parrot against rain" (*Shak.*); "the mingled roar of *obstreperous merriment*" (*Johnson*); "this peevishly *obstreperous* little bell" (*Hawthorne*); "They were heretics of the *blatant* sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded" (*Expositor*). See **TALKATIVE**.

— **vo-clif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-clif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**vod'ka** (vōd'kō), *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 whiskey, brandy, etc.

**vogue** (vōg), *n.* [*F. vogue* a rowing, vogue, fashion, *It. voga*, fr. *vogare* to row, to sail; *cf. Pr. vogare*; perh. fr. OHG. *wagōn* to move, and akin to *E. way*. *Cf. WAY*.] **1.** The way or fashion of people at any period; temporary mode, custom, or practice; style; mode; as, a word now in *vogue*. "Another kind of *vogue*." *Hawthorne*

**2.** Popular repute or acceptance for a time; as, a custom that had a great *vogue*.

**3.** Common report; rumor. *Rare*.

**Syn.** — See **FASHION**.

**voice** (vois), *n.* [*ME. voice, vois, voys*, OF. *vois, voiz*, F. *voix*, L. *vox, vocis*, akin to *vocare* to call, Gr. *ἦμος* a word, ὄψ a voice, Skr. *vac* to say, to speak, Gr. *εὐώνη* to mention. *Cf. ADVOCATE, **ADVOWNSHIP**, **AVOUCH**, **AVOUCHE**, **EPIC**, **VOCAL**, **VOUCH**, **VOWEL**.] **1.** Sound uttered by the mouth of living beings, esp. that uttered by human beings in speech or song, crying, shouting, etc.; sound thus uttered considered as possessing some special quality or character; as, the human *voice*; a pleasant *voice*; a manly *voice*. Specific, vocal sound of the kind or quality heard in the vowels and in such consonants as *b, v, d*, etc.; sonant or intoned utterance; tone; — *distin.* from mere *breath* sound as heard in *f, s, sh*, etc., and also from *whisper*. See **BREATH**, **10**; **WHISPER**, **VOICE**, in this latter sense, is produced by action of the vocal cords, not like the strings of a stringed instrument, but as a pair of membranous lips which, being continually forced apart by the expired breath, and continually brought together again by their own elasticity and muscular tension, break the breath current into a series of puffs, or pulses, sufficiently rapid to cause the sensation of tone. The *power*, or loudness, of such a tone depends on the force of the separate pulses, and this is determined by the pressure of the expired air, together with the resistance on the part of the vocal cords. Its *pitch* depends on the number of pulses within a given time, that is, on the rapidity of their succession. *Cf. 5th PRIN. 12*, and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 29. **Male voices** are divided into tenor, barytone, bass; **female voices** into soprano, mezzo-soprano, contralto. **Male** and **female voices** differ chiefly in pitch, the lowest female tone being an octave or more higher than the lowest male voice, and the highest female tone about an octave above that of the male; but they are also distinguished by their quality, the female voice being softer. The compass of the human voice is, in general, about three octaves, reaching from the D of the deep bass to the B flat of the upper soprano, but an individual voice rarely has a compass, for singing, of more than two octaves. **Voice** forms the basis of articulate speech, being rendered articulate by action of the vocal organs above the glottis. It is possessed by all animals in which the lungs and larynx (or syrinx in the case of birds) exist, but is *distin.* from mechanical noises, as stridulation, etc., sometimes called *voice*. Fishes are dumb, as far as true vocal utterance is concerned, though they sometimes emit various noises from their throats (see **DRUMFISH**, **GRUNT**, **n.**, **3**, etc.). The general name for the voice of animals is *cry*, or *note*, as cries are given many distinctions of name, according to their quality; as, *bark, bleat, bray, gobble, squeal, trumpet*, etc. In animals other than man, the voice reaches its highest development in certain birds, as the singing birds, the parrot, raven, etc. See **TENOR**, **5**; **3d BASS**, **2**; **BARYTONE**, **1**; **CONTRALTO**; **SOPRANO**; **MEZZO-SOPRANO**; **2d REGISTER**, **7**.*

Her voice was ever soft.

**2.** The faculty or power of utterance; speech; utterance; as, anger gave him *voice*.

**3.** Any sound regarded as, or likened to, vocal utterance. The floods have lifted their *voice*. *Ps. xciii. 3*

**4.** Anything likened to human speech as an instrument or medium of expression; also, signification of feeling or opinion through a medium conceived of as like human speech; as, the *voice* of the people; the *voice* of nature. "My *voice* is in my sword" *Shak.*

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

**vociferate**, *R.* [*cf. vociferans*.] To cry out noisily; to bawl; to utter with a loud voice. *Ps. xciii. 3*

**vo-clif'er-a'tion** (vō-sīf'er-āt), *n.* [*L. vociferatio*: *cf. F. vocifération*.] Act of vociferating; outcry; clamor. Violent gesture and *vociferation* naturally shake the hearts of the ignorant. *Spectator*

**vo-clif'er-ous** (vō-sīf'er-ūs), *a.* [*Cf. F. vocifère*.] Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as, *vociferous heralds*. **Syn.** — **NOISY**, **BAWLING**, **BRAWLING**, **TURBULENT**. — **VOCIFEROUS**, **CLAMOROUS**, **OBSTREPEROUS**, **BLATANT**. **VOCIFEROUS** implies a loud outcry; **CLAMOROUS** suggests urgent or persistent vociferousness; **OBSTREPEROUS** commonly adds the implication of turbulence or unruliness; that is **BLATANT** which is offensively loud or clamorous; as, "watermen, fishermen, oysterwomen, and . . . all the *vociferous* inhabitants of both shores" (*Fielding*); "I will be . . . more clamorous than a parrot against rain" (*Shak.*); "the mingled roar of *obstreperous merriment*" (*Johnson*); "this peevishly *obstreperous* little bell" (*Hawthorne*); "They were heretics of the *blatant* sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded" (*Expositor*). See **TALKATIVE**.

— **vo-clif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-clif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**vod'ka** (vōd'kō), *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 whiskey, brandy, etc.

**vogue** (vōg), *n.* [*F. vogue* a rowing, vogue, fashion, *It. voga*, fr. *vogare* to row, to sail; *cf. Pr. vogare*; perh. fr. OHG. *wagōn* to move, and akin to *E. way*. *Cf. WAY*.] **1.** The way or fashion of people at any period; temporary mode, custom, or practice; style; mode; as, a word now in *vogue*. "Another kind of *vogue*." *Hawthorne*

**2.** Popular repute or acceptance for a time; as, a custom that had a great *vogue*.

**3.** Common report; rumor. *Rare*.

**Syn.** — See **FASHION**.

**voice** (vois), *n.* [*ME. voice, vois, voys*, OF. *vois, voiz*, F. *voix*, L. *vox, vocis*, akin to *vocare* to call, Gr. *ἦμος* a word, ὄψ a voice, Skr. *vac* to say, to speak, Gr. *εὐώνη* to mention. *Cf. ADVOCATE, **ADVOWNSHIP**, **AVOUCH**, **AVOUCHE**, **EPIC**, **VOCAL**, **VOUCH**, **VOWEL**.] **1.** Sound uttered by the mouth of living beings, esp. that uttered by human beings in speech or song, crying, shouting, etc.; sound thus uttered considered as possessing some special quality or character; as, the human *voice*; a pleasant *voice*; a manly *voice*. Specific, vocal sound of the kind or quality heard in the vowels and in such consonants as *b, v, d*, etc.; sonant or intoned utterance; tone; — *distin.* from mere *breath* sound as heard in *f, s, sh*, etc., and also from *whisper*. See **BREATH**, **10**; **WHISPER**, **VOICE**, in this latter sense, is produced by action of the vocal cords, not like the strings of a stringed instrument, but as a pair of membranous lips which, being continually forced apart by the expired breath, and continually brought together again by their own elasticity and muscular tension, break the breath current into a series of puffs, or pulses, sufficiently rapid to cause the sensation of tone. The *power*, or loudness, of such a tone depends on the force of the separate pulses, and this is determined by the pressure of the expired air, together with the resistance on the part of the vocal cords. Its *pitch* depends on the number of pulses within a given time, that is, on the rapidity of their succession. *Cf. 5th PRIN. 12*, and see *Guide to Pron.*, § 29. **Male voices** are divided into tenor, barytone, bass; **female voices** into soprano, mezzo-soprano, contralto. **Male** and **female voices** differ chiefly in pitch, the lowest female tone being an octave or more higher than the lowest male voice, and the highest female tone about an octave above that of the male; but they are also distinguished by their quality, the female voice being softer. The compass of the human voice is, in general, about three octaves, reaching from the D of the deep bass to the B flat of the upper soprano, but an individual voice rarely has a compass, for singing, of more than two octaves. **Voice** forms the basis of articulate speech, being rendered articulate by action of the vocal organs above the glottis. It is possessed by all animals in which the lungs and larynx (or syrinx in the case of birds) exist, but is *distin.* from mechanical noises, as stridulation, etc., sometimes called *voice*. Fishes are dumb, as far as true vocal utterance is concerned, though they sometimes emit various noises from their throats (see **DRUMFISH**, **GRUNT**, **n.**, **3**, etc.). The general name for the voice of animals is *cry*, or *note*, as cries are given many distinctions of name, according to their quality; as, *bark, bleat, bray, gobble, squeal, trumpet*, etc. In animals other than man, the voice reaches its highest development in certain birds, as the singing birds, the parrot, raven, etc. See **TENOR**, **5**; **3d BASS**, **2**; **BARYTONE**, **1**; **CONTRALTO**; **SOPRANO**; **MEZZO-SOPRANO**; **2d REGISTER**, **7**.*

Her voice was ever soft.

**2.** The faculty or power of utterance; speech; utterance; as, anger gave him *voice*.

**3.** Any sound regarded as, or likened to, vocal utterance. The floods have lifted their *voice*. *Ps. xciii. 3*

**4.** Anything likened to human speech as an instrument or medium of expression; also, signification of feeling or opinion through a medium conceived of as like human speech; as, the *voice* of the people; the *voice* of nature. "My *voice* is in my sword" *Shak.*

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

**vociferate**, *R.* [*cf. vociferans*.] To cry out noisily; to bawl; to utter with a loud voice. *Ps. xciii. 3*

**vo-clif'er-a'tion** (vō-sīf'er-āt), *n.* [*L. vociferatio*: *cf. F. vocifération*.] Act of vociferating; outcry; clamor. Violent gesture and *vociferation* naturally shake the hearts of the ignorant. *Spectator*

**vo-clif'er-ous** (vō-sīf'er-ūs), *a.* [*Cf. F. vocifère*.] Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as, *vociferous heralds*. **Syn.** — **NOISY**, **BAWLING**, **BRAWLING**, **TURBULENT**. — **VOCIFEROUS**, **CLAMOROUS**, **OBSTREPEROUS**, **BLATANT**. **VOCIFEROUS** implies a loud outcry; **CLAMOROUS** suggests urgent or persistent vociferousness; **OBSTREPEROUS** commonly adds the implication of turbulence or unruliness; that is **BLATANT** which is offensively loud or clamorous; as, "watermen, fishermen, oysterwomen, and . . . all the *vociferous* inhabitants of both shores" (*Fielding*); "I will be . . . more clamorous than a parrot against rain" (*Shak.*); "the mingled roar of *obstreperous merriment*" (*Johnson*); "this peevishly *obstreperous* little bell" (*Hawthorne*); "They were heretics of the *blatant* sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded" (*Expositor*). See **TALKATIVE**.

— **vo-clif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-clif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

**vod'ka** (vōd'kō), *n.* [*Russ., lit., little water*.] A Russian



**vol-ition** (vô-lî-sh'nt), a. [See VOLITION.] Exercising the will; acting from choice; willing, or having power to will. Mrs. Browning. — **vol-ition-ly** (-ên-sli), adv.

**vol-ition** (-ân), n. [Fr. *l. volo* I will, *velle* to will, be willing. See VOLUNTARY.] 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 dominion it takes itself to have over any part of the man, by employing it, or withholding it 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 determining; will. **Syn.**—Choice, preference, determination. See WILL.

**vol-ition-al** (-âl), a. Of or pertaining to volition.

**volitional tremor**, *Med.*, a trembling of the entire body during voluntary effort, occurring esp. in multiple sclerosis.

**vol-itive** (vôl'tî-tiv), a. [See VOLITION.] 1. Of or pert. to will; originating in the will; having the power to will. They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the volitive. Sir M. Hale.

2. *Gram.* Used in expressing a wish or permission.

**Volkslied** (fôlks'liêd), n.; pl. VOLKSLEDER (-lê-dêr). [G.] A folk song, or national air. See LIED.

**volley** (vôl'î), n.; pl. -leys (-lîz). [Fr. *volee* a flight, a volley, or discharge of several guns, fr. *voler* to fly, *L. volare*. See VOLATILE.] 1. A flight of missiles, as arrows, bullets, or the like; the simultaneous, or nearly simultaneous, discharge of a number of missile weapons. 2. Hence: A burst or emission of many things at once; as, a volley of words.

This volley of oaths. B. Jonson.

**3. Sports.** a *Tennis & Lawn Tennis.* The flight of the ball or its course before striking the ground; hence, a return of the ball before it touches the ground. b *Cricket.* A full pitch. c *Rugby & Association Football.* A kick of the ball before it rebounds. d *or on the volley*, at random; in passing. Obs. "What we spoke on the volley begins to work." Massinger.

**volley**, v. t.; **volleyed** (-îd); **volley-ing**. 1. To discharge in or as in a volley. 2. *Sports.* a *Tennis & Lawn Tennis.* To return (the ball) while on the volley. b *Cricket.* To bowl (a ball) straight at the wicket without hitting the ground. c *Rugby & Association Football.* To kick (the ball) before it rebounds. **volley**, v. i. 1. To be discharged in a volley, or as if in a volley; also, to make a volley or volleys. 2. To make a loud simultaneous sound or noise; to sound loudly and continuously or repeatedly, as thunder. 3. *Tennis & Lawn Tennis.* To return the ball while on the volley; to make a volley.

**volley ball**. A game played by volleying a large inflated ball with the hands over a net 7 ft. 6 in. high.

**vol-ost** (vôl'ost), n. [Russ. *volost'*.] In the greater part of Russia, a division for local government consisting of a group of mts, or village communities; a canton.

**Vol-sci** (vôl'si), n. pl. [L.] A people of ancient Italy dwelling between the Latins and Samnites. They and their territory became part of the Roman republic about 450 B. C.

**Vol-scian** (vôl'shân), a. [L. *Volsci* the Volscians.] Of or pert. to the Volsci or their language. — n. One of the Volscians; also, their language, closely akin to Umbrian.

**Vol-sung** (vôl'sông), n. [Icel. *Völsungr*.] Norse Myth. A king of the Huns, great-grandson of Odin; also, any of his descendants, as his grandson Sigurd.

**Vol-sun-ga Sa-ga** (vôl'sông-gâ sâ'gâ). [Icel. *Völsunga saga*.] An Icelandic saga, probably of Norwegian origin, which preserves in a variant form the legend embodied in the Nibelungenlied. See BRYNHILD; SIGURD.

**volt** (vôlt), n. [F. *volte*, fr. *It. volta* a turn. See VAULT a spring.] 1. *Man.* a A tread or gait in which a horse going sideways makes a turn round a center. b A circle traced by a horse in this movement. c The ground marked for the first turn, or volt. 2. *Fencing.* A leaping movement to avoid a thrust.

**volt**, n. [After Alessandro Volta, the Italian electrician.] Elec. The unit of electromotive force; — defined by the International Electrical Congress in 1893 and by United States statute as: that electromotive force which steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm will produce a current of one ampere. It is practically equiv. to 10<sup>8</sup> C. G. S. electromagnetic units. Cf. STANDARD CELL.

By the above definition, the volt is dependent upon the ohm and the ampere, as confirmed, after much discussion by the International Conference on Electrical Units and Standards, 1908.

**volt-a** (vôl'tâ), n.; pl. -tes (-tê). [It. *volta* turn, turning, time. See VOLT tread.] 1. An old dance, the volta, time. 2. *Music.* A turning; a time; — chiefly used in phrases signifying that the part is to be repeated; as, *una volta*, once. *Seconda volta*, second time, points to certain modifications in the close of a repeated strain. 3. *Man.* = 1st VOLT, 1.

**volt-a-ef-fect'** (vôl'tâ). Elec. Difference of potential observable between two metals joined on an open circuit.

**volt-age** (vôl'tâj), n. Elec. Electric potential or potential difference expressed in volts; as, the voltage of a current.

**volt-a-ic** (vôl'tâ-îk), 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 science. 2. Of or pertaining to voltaism, or voltaic electricity; galvanic; as, voltaic induction; the voltaic arc.

**voltaic arc**. = ARC, n. 5. — v. battery. = BATTERY 8 a. — v. cell. = CELL, 4. — v. circuit or circle. = CIRCUIT, n. 8 a. — v. couple. = COUPLE, n. 6. — v. electricity. See ELECTRICITY, 1 b. — v. pile. See 2d PILE, 5 a. — v. protection of metals, the pro-

tection of a metal from corrosion by associating it with a metal which is positive to it, as when iron is galvanized.

**Vol-tair-i-an** (vôl'târ'î-ân) } a. [Cf. F. *voltaireien*.] Of, } pert. to, like, or characteristic of, Voltaire. — n. An advocate of Voltaire's theories or practices. — **Vol-tair-i-an-ism** (-îz'm), n.

**vol-ta-ism** (vôl'tâ-îz'm), n. [Cf. F. *voltaïsme*. See 2d VOLT.] Voltaic or current electricity; also, the branch of electrical science dealing with this. See ELECTRICITY, 1; cf. GALVANISM, 1.

**vol-tam-e-ter** (vôl-tâm'ê-têr), n. [voltaic + meter.] Physic. An instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity passed through a conductor by the amount of electrolysis produced, as by measuring the gases generated from acidulated water, or by weighing the copper deposited from a solution of copper sulphate. — **vol-ta-met-ric** (vôl'tâ-mê'tr'îk), a.

**vol-tam-me-ter** (vôlt'âm'mê'têr), n. [2d volt + ammeter.] Physic. A wattmeter.

**volt ampere** [2d volt + ampere.] Elec. A unit of electric measurement equal to the product of a volt and an ampere. For direct current it is a measure of power and is the same as a watt; for alternating current it is a measure of apparent power.

**Vol-ta's law** (vôl'tâz). Elec. The law that when a number of metals are in contact in series, the total electromotive force of the extremes of the series is equal to the algebraic sum of the electromotive forces at the several junctions.

**volt-i** (vôl'tî), imperative. [It., prop. pres. subj., fr. *voltare* to turn. See VOLT a tread.] *Music.* Turn, that is, turn over the leaf; as, *volt-i su'bit* to (sôl'vê-tî) (abbr. v. s.), turn over quickly.

**volt-i-geur'** (vôl'tî'jêur'), n. [Fr., fr. *voltiger* to vault, *It. volteggiare*.] 1. A tumbler; a leaper or vaulter. 2. *Milit.* A member of any of various French organizations of light infantry, often sharpshooters. Obs. or Hist.

**volt-me-ter** (vôl'mê'têr), n. [2d volt + meter.] Elec. Any instrument for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit. Voltmeters are always connected in parallel with the circuit the voltage of which is to be measured. The common type is a galvanometer having a high-resistance coil.

**voltz-ite** (vôltz'î-tî), n. Also **voltz-ine** (-î-n). [After Voltz, a French electrician.] Min. An oxy-sulphide of zinc, Zn<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O, occurring in implanted spherical globules of a yellowish or reddish color. H., 4-4.5. Sp. gr., 3.66-3.80.

**vol-u-bil-ity** (vôl'ü-bîl'î-tî), n. [L. *volubilitas*: cf. F. *volubilité*.] Quality or state of being voluble.

**vol-u-ble** (vôl'ü-bl'), a. [L. *volubilis*, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn round; akin to Gr. *elueiv* to unfold, to in-wrap, *elueiv* to roll, G. *wellen* a wave; cf. F. *voluble*. Cf. WELL of water, CONVOLVULUS, DEVOLVE, INVOLVE, REVOLVE, VAULT an arch, VOLUME, VOLUTE.] 1. Easily rolling or turning; easily set in motion; apt to roll; rotating; revolving; as, *voluble* particles of matter. 2. Moving with ease and smoothness in utterance; of ready or rapid speech; glib; as, a *voluble* tongue; — formerly used without any derogatory suggestion. 3. Changeable; unstable; fickle. Obs. 4. *Bot.* Having the power or habit of twining. **Syn.**—See TALKATIVE.

**vol-u-ble-ness**, n. — **vol-u-ble-ly**, adv.

**vol-u-crine** (vôl'ü-krîn; -krîn), a. [L. *Volucris* a bird.] Pertaining to birds.

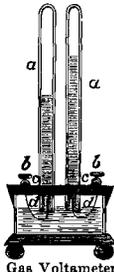
**vol-ume** (vôl'üm), n. [Fr., fr. *L. volumen* a roll of writing, a book, volume, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll. See VOLUME.] 1. A roll; a scroll; a written document rolled up for keeping or use, in the manner of the ancients. Obs. The papyrus, and afterward the parchment, was joined together (by the ancients) to form one sheet, and then rolled upon a staff into a *volume* (*volumen*). Encyc. Brit. 2. Hence, a collection of printed sheets bound together, whether a single work, a part of a work, or more than one work; a book; tome; esp., that part of an extended work bound up together in one cover. "An odd volume of a set of books." Franklin. *Volume*, a book distinguished from other books or other volumes of the same work by having its own title, paging and register. This is the bibliographic use of the word, sanctioned by the British Museum rules. That is, it is in this sense only that it applies to all the copies of an edition as it comes from the printer. But there is also a bibliographic and bibliopic use, to denote a number of pages bound together, which pages may be several volumes in the other sense, or a part of a volume or parts of several volumes. C. A. Cutter. 3. Anything of a rounded or swelling form suggesting a roll, or scroll; a turn; convolution; coil. *New Rare.* Undulating billows rolling their silver volumes *Irving*. 4. Space occupied, as measured by cubic units, i. e., cubic inches, feet, etc.; compass; hence, loosely, a mass; bulk; as, the *volume* of an elephant's body; a *volume* of gas. 5. *Music.* Fullness or quantity of tone. **Syn.**—See BULK.

**volume**, v. t. To roll or rise in volume or volumes.

**vol-um-e**, v. i. To collect or gather in or as in a volume.

**vol-um-ed** (vôl'üm'd), a. 1. Having the form of a volume, or roll; in rounded masses; as, *volum-ed* mist. 2. Having volume, or bulk; massive; great. 3. Having (such or so many) volumes.

**vol-u-me-nom-e-ter** (-ôm'ê-nôm'ê-têr), n. [L. *volumen* volume + *meter*.] Physic. An instrument for measuring the volume (and hence, indirectly, the specific gravity) of a body, especially a solid, by means of the difference in



tension caused by its presence and absence in a closed air space. — **vol-u-me-nom-e-try** (vôl'ü-mê-nôm'ê-trî), n.

**vol-u-me-scope** (vôl'ü-mê-skôp), n. [*volume* + *-scope*.] Physic. 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.

**vol-um-me-ter** (vôl'üm'mê-têr), n. [Cf. F. *volumètre*. See VOLUMETRIC.] Physic. 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-met-ric** (vôl'ü-mê'tr'îk) } a. [*volume* + *metric*.] Of } pertaining to the mea- } surement of volume. — **vol-u-met-ri-cal-ly**, adv.

**volumetric analysis**, *Chem.*, quantitative analysis by the use of definite volumes of standardized solutions of reagents; also, analysis of gases by volume, as by the eudiometer.

**vol-ü-mi-nos-ity** (vôl'ü-mî-nôs'î-tî), n. Quality or state of being voluminous.

**vol-ü-mi-nous** (vôl'ü-mî-nûs), a. [L. *voluminosus* full of folds.] Of or pertaining to volume or volumes. Specif.: a Consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions. *Voluminous* and vast. Milton. b Of great volume, or bulk; large; swelling. B. Jonson. c Consisting of many volumes or books; as, *voluminous* collections. d Having written much, or produced many volumes; copious; as, a *voluminous* writer. — **vol-ü-mi-nous-ly**, adv. — **vol-ü-mi-nous-ness**, n.

**Völ-und** (vôl'öund), n. [Icel. *Völundr*. See WAYLAND.] Norse Myth. A king of the elves and a wonderful smith in Teutonic legends and even in those of Romanized France. King Nithoth, who had been robbed of his treasures, cut the sinews of Völund's knees and confined him in a forge on an island, but Völund killed the king's two sons, violated the king's daughter, and escaped by flying. His adventures are told in the "Song of Völund" in the Elder Edda. See WAYLAND.

**vol-un-tar-ism** (vôl'ün-târ'îz'm), 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 of the two types of metaphysical voluntarism. Schopenhauer teaching that the evolution of the universe is the activity of a blind and irrational will, Fichte holding that the intelligent activity of the ego is the fundamental fact of reality. Or the whole, his (Wundt's) voluntarism, though like that of Schopenhauer and Hartmann, is not the same; not Schopenhauer's, because the ideating will of Wundt's philosophy is not a universal irrational will; and not Hartmann's, because, although ideating will, according to Wundt's phenomenalism, is supposed to extend through the world of organisms, the whole inorganic world remains a mere object of unitary experience. *Thos. Case* (Encyc. Brit.).

**vol-un-tar-ist** (-îst), n. An adherent of voluntarism.

**vol-un-tar-ist-ic** (-îst'îk), a. Of or pert. to voluntarism.

**vol-un-tar-y** (vôl'ün-târ'î), a. [L. *voluntarius*, fr. *voluntas* will, choice, fr. the root of *velle* to will, pr. *volens*; akin to E. *will*. See WILL, v. l.; cf. BENEVOLENT, VOLITION, VOLUNTEER.] 1. Proceeding from the will; produced in or by an act of choice; as, *voluntary* action. 2. Unconstrained by interference; unimpelled by another's influence; spontaneous; acting of one's self or itself; free. Our voluntary service he requires. Milton. 3. Done by design or intention; intentional; purposed; intended; not accidental; as, *voluntary* manslaughter. 4. Of or pertaining to the will; subject to, or regulated by, the will; as, the *voluntary* motions or muscles. 5. Able to will; free; as, man is a *voluntary* agent. 6. *Law.* Acting, or done, of one's own free will without valuable consideration; acting, or done, without any present legal obligation to do the thing done, or any such obligation that can accrue from the existing state of affairs. 7. Of or pertaining to voluntarism; as, a *voluntary* church, in distinction from an established or state church. **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 done advisedly or after consideration; as, *voluntary* confession or manslaughter, an *intentional* insult, a *deliberate* falsehood. See WILL, INTENTION, SPONTANEOUS.

**voluntary affidavit or oath**, *Law*, an affidavit or oath made in an extrajudicial matter. — v. conveyance, *Law*, a conveyance without valuable consideration. — v. escape, *Law*. See 4th ESCAPE, 2. — v. jurisdiction, *Eng. Eccl. Law*, jurisdiction in cases not admitting of contentious litigation. — v. manslaughter, *Law*. See MANSLAUGHTER, 2. — v. muscles, *Anat.*, muscles under control of the will; hence often, specif., the striated muscles of the higher animals. — v. oath. See VOLUNTARY AFFIDAVIT, above. — v. school, in England and Wales, one of a class of elementary schools, supported by voluntary subscription and usually carried on by a religious body. — v. waste, See WASTE, n., 5.

**vol-un-tar-y**, n.; pl. -ries (-rîz). 1. One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer. *Rare. Shak.* 2. One who advocates voluntarism. 3. Something done voluntarily; a voluntary action or piece of work. 4. *Music.* A piece, esp. an organ prelude, played often temporarily, according to the musician's fancy; specif., an organ solo played before, during, or after divine service.

**vol-un-tar-y-ism** (-îz'm), n. Voluntary principle; the system of supporting or doing anything by voluntary action; specif.: a In education, the system of voluntary schools or of supporting schools by voluntary subscriptions. b Eccl. The principle of supporting a religious system and its institutions by voluntary association and effort, rather than by state aid or patronage. — **vol-un-tar-y-ist**, n.

**vol-ta-type** (vôl'tâ-tîp), n. [*volta* + *type*.] Electrotyping. 2. **volt-con-lomb** (vôl't k'ô-lômb'), n. Elec. A unit of electrical energy equal to 1 x 10<sup>7</sup> ergs or one joule.

**volve** (vôlt), n. [F.] *Man. & Fencing.* = VOLT, 2.

**volve-face'** (vôl't fâs'), n. [F.] A change of front; a facing about. [Iguazu Obs.]

**volt-ger** (vôl'tjêr), n. Vol-untar-y-ty. [Iguazu Obs.] [From 2d VOLT.] Electric force.

**volt-ize** (vôl'tîz), v. t. To dance the volta, or volta. *Rare.*

**volt-to** (vôl'tô), n. [It. *volta*.] A vault. Obs. or Archaic.

**vol-tu-bil-ity** (vôl'tü-bîl'î-tî), a. *Bot.* = VOLUBLE, 4.

**Vol-tair's chair** (vôl'târ'). A kind of armchair, having a low seat and a back high enough to support the head.

**Vol-tair-ism** (-târ'îz'm), n. The theories or practice of Voltaire; skepticism, esp. in regard to Christianity as a revealed religion; infidelity.

**vol-ta-ite** (vôl'tâ-î-tî), n. [See 2d VOLT.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, potassium, and aluminum, in dark green, brown, or black crystals. [LAWES.]

**voltmeter law** = FARADAY'S VOLT-TO-PIAST (vôl'tô-pî-ast), n. [*volta* + *Gr. μέτρον* molded.] A voltaic battery suitable for use in electrotyping. [FLETCHER, 5 a.]

**Vol-ta's pile** (vôl'tâz). = 2d



**vor-tic'ly** (vôr-tîs'fî-tî), *n.*, *pl.* -TICES (-tîz). [See VORTEX.] The half curl of a vector;—so called because in a fluid rotating rigidly round an axis the angular velocity equals half the curl of the velocity vector.

**vor'ti-cose** (vôr'tî-kôz), *a.* [L. *vorticoseus*.] Vortical; whirling; *n.*, *a.* *vorticose* motion.

**vor-tig'ous** (vôr-tîj'ô-nôz), *a.* [Cf. *VERTIGINOUS*.] Moving rapidly round a center; vortical. *Rare.* *Cowper.*

**vo'ta-ris** (vô'tâ-rîz), *n.* [See VOTARY.] A woman votary.

**vo'ta-ris't** (-rîst), *n.* A votary. *Milton.*

**vo'ta-ry** (-rî), *a.* [From *L. votum* a vow. See VOTE, VOW.] Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted; promised. "Votary resolution." *Bacon.*

**vo'ta-ry, n.** *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). One devoted, consecrated, or engaged, by a vow or promise; hence, esp., one devoted, given, or addicted, to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life; as, a votary of science.

**vote** (vôt), *n.* [L. *votum* a vow, wish, will. See VOW, *n.*] 1. An ardent wish or desire; a vow; a prayer. *Obs.* 2. A wish, choice, or opinion, of a person or a body of persons, expressed in some received and authorized way, as by a ballot or viva voce; the formal expression of a wish, desire, will, preference, or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, esp. where the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a person to office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, etc.; a suffrage; also, the right to such a wish, choice, or expression of will. 3. That by means of which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions, as the voice, a ball, a ballot, a ticket, a voting paper; as, a written vote. 4. Expression of judgment or will by a majority; legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number; as, the vote was unanimous; a vote of confidence. 5. Votes, collectively; as, the Prohibition vote.

**vote** (vôt), *v. t.* *1.* *vor'ed* (vôt'éd); *1d*; *15l*; *vor'ing* (vôt'ing). To express or signify the mind, will, or preference, either viva voce or by ballot, etc., as a means of deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others; to cast or give a vote.

**to vote plump**, to vote a straight ticket. *Obs. U. S.*

**vote, v. i.** 1. To enact, establish, grant, determine, bring about, effect, etc., by a formal vote; as, the legislature voted the resolution; to vote a candidate into office. Parliament voted them one hundred thousand pounds. *Swift* 2. To declare by general opinion or common consent, as if by a vote; as, he was voted a bore. *Collog.*

**to vote down**, to put down or defeat by voting; to give a general decision against.—*v. in*, to put in, or choose, by voting; to elect.

**vo'ter** (vôt'ér), *n.* One who votes: one who has a legal right to vote, or give his suffrage; an elector; a suffragist.

**vo'tive** (vôt'iv), *a.* [L. *votivus*, fr. *votum* a vow: cf. *F. volif*.] See VOW, *v. t.* 1. Given by vow, or in fulfillment of a vow; consecrated by a vow; devoted; as, votive offerings. Embellishments of flowers and votive garlands. *Motley.* 2. Done or observed in fulfillment of a vow. *Rare.*

**votive mass**, *R. C. Ch.*, a special mass in honor of a saint said on days besides that on which the feast is celebrated; also, a mass for a particular intention, different from that prescribed for the day, which may be said on certain occasions, when the rubrics permit.—*v. medal*, a medal struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event.—*v. offering*, an offering in fulfillment of a religious vow; specif., *Lev. Antiq.*, a peace offering in fulfillment of a vow.

**vo'tive-ly** (-lî), *adv.*—**vo'tive-ness**, *n.*

**vo'tum-er-tis** (vô'tôm'ê-tîz), *n.* [*votum* + *meter*.] An apparatus for recording and counting votes or ballots.

**Vou'a-oa-pou'a** (vô'â-kâ-pô'ô'), *n.* [NL., fr. *Carib vna-kapu*.] *Zot.* A genus of tropical American fabaceous trees having odd-pinnate leaves, showy lilac flowers, and 1-seeded fleshy pods. See WORM BARK.

**vouch** (vouch), *v. t.* *1.* *VOUCHER* (voucht); *VOUCH'ING*. [ME. *vouchen*, OF. *vouchier* to call, fr. *L. vocare* to call, akin to *voc*, *vocis*, *voice*. The *E.* word is in part a shortening of *vouch*. See VOICE; cf. *AVOUCH*.] 1. To call; summon; esp., to call to witness. *Obs. or Archaic.* "Vouch the silent stars." *Dryden.* 2. To vow. *Obs.* 3. To warrant; to maintain by affirmation; to answer for; to attest; to bear witness to; to affirm; *vouch*; as, to vouch the truth of a tale. 4. To back; support; confirm; second. *Rare.*

Such bold words vouched with a deed so bold. *Milton.*

**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, as a claim, by vouchers.

To vouch an avowment of his vainglory. *Chaucer.*

**Syn.**—**VOUCH**, **ATTEST** are often used with little distinction. But in ordinary usage to **VOUCH** (often *for*) is esp. to guarantee or stand surety for; to **ATTEST** is to affirm or certify to; as, "I . . . will vouch the truth of it" (*Shak.*); to **VOUCH** for one's honesty; "The pleader . . . had witness ready to attest . . . that every article was true" (*Swift*); "My diligence and accuracy were attested by my own conscience" (*Gibbon*). See **AFFIRM**.

**vouch** (vouch), *v. i.* 1. To make invocations; to pray. *Obs.* 2. To make a vow; to resolve. *Obs.* 3. To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation. He will not believe her till the mayor of Hanover shall vouch for the truth of what she has affirmed. *Swift.* 4. To make assertion; to affirm. *Shak.*

**vouch, n.** Warrant; attestation. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**vouch-er** (-ér), *n.* *Early Law.* The person vouched into court, as in a fine and recovery.

**vouch'er** (vouch'ér), *n.* [OF. *vouchier* 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, to anything, or acts as a surety. The great writers of that age stand up together as vouchers for one another's reputation. *Spectator.* 2. A book, paper, or other thing which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; specif., any receipt or the like showing payment of a debt; as, paid checks are his vouchers. 3. [Cf. *AF. vocheur*.] *Early Law.* One who vouches another to establish his warranty of title, as in a fine and recovery; the tenant in a writ of right.

**vouch-safe** (vouch-sâf), *v. t.*; **VOUCH-SAFED** (-sâf't); **VOUCH-SAF'ING** (-sâf'ing). [*vouch* + *safe*, that is, to vouch or answer for as safe; orig. two words.] 1. To guarantee as safe; to assure; guarantee. *Obs.* 2. To descend to grant; to concede; bestow. Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two? *Shak.* 3. To receive or accept in condescension. *Obs.* *Shak.*

**vouch-safe, v. i.** To descend; to deign; yield. *Vouchsafe*, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin. *Bk. of Com. Prayer*

**Syn.**—See **CONDESCEND**.

**vouch-safe-ment** (-mênt), *n.* Act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension.

**vouge** (vôzh), *n.* [F. *vouge*, OF. *vouge*.] A long-handled dield halberdlike weapon of the later Middle Ages, having both a point and a cutting edge.

**vous-soir** (vô'sswâr), *n.* [F., akin to *voulo* an arch, a vault.] *Arch.* Any of the tapering or wedge-shaped pieces of which an arch or vault is composed. The middle one is usually specifically called the *keystone*. See *ARCH, ILLUSTR.* (3).

**vow** (vou), *n.* [ME. *vou*, OF. *vou*, *veu*, *F. veu*, fr. *L. votum*, orig. p. n. neut. of *vovere*, *votum*, to vow. Cf. *AVOW*, *DEVOUT*, *VOTE*.] 1. A solemn promise, esp. one made to God or to 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; as, a baptismal vow; a vow of poverty. The canon law in the *R. C. Ch.* recognizes solemn 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 vow of religious life makes marriage unlawful and deprives the person who has made it of the right to use his property; a solemn vow of such life makes marriage invalid and takes away all dominion over property. 2. A promise of fidelity or constancy; a pledge of love or affection; as, the marriage vow. 3. A solemn assertion; an asseveration. *Obs.* 4. A votive offering. *Obs.*

**vow** (vou), *v. t.*; **VOVED** (voud); **vow'ing**. [ME. *vouen*, OF. *vouer*, *voer*, *F. vouer*, LL. *votare*. See VOW, *n.*] 1. To bind one's self to do, give, or the like, by a solemn promise to God or to some deity; to promise solemnly; to devote. [Men] that vow a long and weary pilgrimage. *Shak.* 2. To assert solemnly; to asseverate; swear. **vow, v. i.** To make a vow; to asseverate. Better is it that thou shouldst not vow, than that thou shouldst vow and not pay. *Ecc. v. 5.*

**vowel** (vou'el), *n.* [OF. *vowel*, *F. voyelle*, *L. vocalis* (sc. *litera*), from *vocalis* sounding, from *voc*, *vocis*, 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 stoppage 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 represents such a sound. In English, the written vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y*. The spoken vowels are far more numerous. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 49-70.

**vowel, a. Of or pertaining to a vowel; vocal.**

**vowel, v. t.** To furnish with vowels. *Dryden.*

**vowel flame.** A sensitive gas flame, 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.** *Phitol.* A principle, seen in the Ural-Altaic languages, in accordance with which the vowel of the suffix is made to belong to the same class of vowels as that of the root, the vowels being divided into two classes, "heavy" or "strong" (as *a, o, u*) and "light" or "weak" (as *e, i, ü*), or guttural (back) and palatal (front).

**vowel-ize** (-îz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-îzd); **-IZING** (-îz'ing). To furnish with vowel signs; as, to *vowelize* a Hebrew text.

**vowel-like, a.** *Phon.* Partaking of the nature of a vowel; capable of forming a syllable;—said of certain consonants, as *l, n, r, m*. A vowel-like consonant. *H. Sweet.*

**vowel point.** In Hebrew, and certain other Eastern languages, a mark placed above or below a consonant, or attached to it as in Ethiopic, representing the vowel sound which precedes or follows the consonant sound. The form of punctuation in which the vowel points are placed above the consonants is called *supralinear*, or *Babylonian*, punctuation (see **PUNCTUATION, 2, Ch.).**

**vowel system.** The system of vowels or vowel sounds of a language or dialect; as, the English vowel system.

**VOX** (vôks), *n.*; *pl.* VOICES (vô'sîz). [L. See **VOICE**.] *Voice.* For phrases beginning with *vox* see the *Vocabulary*.

**VOX AN-GE-LI-CA** (vôks'ân-jê'lî-kâ), [*L. angelica* angelic.] *Music.* An organ stop of delicate stringlike quality, having for each finger key a pair of pipes, of which one is tuned slightly sharp to give a wavy effect to their joint tone.

**VOX HU-MANA** (hû-mâ'nâ), [*L.* human voice.] *Music.* An organ reed stop made to give a human imitative of the human voice.

**voyage** (voij'aj; *obs. or dial.* vi'áj), *n.* [ME. *veage*, *viage*, OF. *veage*, *viage*, *veiage*, *voyage*, *F. voyage*, LL. *viaticum*, fr. *L. viaticum* traveling money, provision for a journey, fr. *viaticus* belonging to a road or journey, fr. *via* way, akin to *E. way*. See **WAY, n.**; cf. *CONVEY*, *DEVIATE*, *DEVIIOUS*, *ENVOY*, *TRIVIAL*, *VIADUCT*, *VIATICUM*.] 1. Formerly, a passage either by sea or land; a journey, in general; now, only, a passing or journey by sea or water from one place, port, or country, to another; esp., a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country. The time of beginning and end of a voyage vary legally according to the circumstances or purposes contemplated. Thus it may, as in case of a voyage policy, be held to include the time of preparation at a home port, or it may be held to begin with the time of sailing; the terminating may be at the time of anchoring safely in the port of destination or may be at the time of completing the discharge of cargo. 2. The act or practice of traveling. *Obs.* *Bacon.* 3. Course; way; expedition; enterprise. *Obs.*

**voyage, v. i.** *1.* *-AGED* (-âj'd); *-AG-ING* (-âj'ing). [Cf. *F. voyager*.] To take, make, or traverse by voyage; to travel. A mind forever Voyaging through strange seas of thought alone. *Worshipworth.*

**voyager** (voij'aj-ér), *n.* [Cf. *F. voyageur* traveling.] One who voyages; one who sails or passes by sea or water.

**VOYAGEUR** (vô'yaj'ô'z), *n.*; *pl.* -AGEURS (*F. pron.* -zhûr'). [*F.* fr. *voyager* to travel. See **VOYAGE.] A traveler; in Canada, specif., a man employed by the fur companies in transporting goods and men by the streams and across the land between streams, and to and from the remote stations in the Northwest; also, by extension, any boatman and trapper of those regions.**

**vrai/sem/blank** (vrâ'sêm-blâns'), *n.* [*F.*] The appearance of truth; verisimilitude.

**V-shaped** (vô'shâpt'), *a.* Having the general shape of the letter *V* or resembling a *V* in cross section.

**vug, vugg, vugh** (vûg; vôg), *n.* [Cf. *Corn. vooag* a cavern.] *Miner.* A small unlined cavity in a lode or in the rock, usually lined with a crystalline layer or druse;—sometimes written *vooag*.—**vug'gy** (-î), *a.*

**Vulcan** (vŭl'kăn), *n.* [*L. Vulcanus, Volcanus*; cf. Skr. *ulka* 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 *Hephaestus* and was hence represented as consort of *Venus* and god of metal working. His earlier consort was *Maja* or *Megesta*, 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 *PI*.  
2. *Astron.* A hypothetical intramercurial planet the existence of which has not yet been established by observation.  
3. [*L. c.*] A volcano. *Obs.*

**Vulcanian** (vŭl'kăn-iăn), *a.* [*L. Vulcanianus*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or made by, *Vulcan*; hence, of or pertaining to works in iron or other metals.  
2. [*L. c.*] Volcanic.

**Vulcanite** (vŭl'kăn-ĭt), *n.* Hard rubber produced by vulcanizing with much sulphur. See **EBONITE**.

Hard rubber, *vulcanite*, or *ebonite*, is usually made from the cheaper grades of rubber, especially that from Borneo and Java, and contains a large amount of filling material. From 25 to 50 per cent of sulphur is added. *F. Thorp.*

**Vulcanization** (-i-ză'shŭn; -i-ză'shŭn), *n.* [*See VULCAN*.] 1. Act or process of imparting to caoutchouc, gutta-percha, or the like, greater elasticity, durability, or hardness 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 increase its toughness, hardness, and durability. Products are formed which fill up the pores of the wood.

**Vulcanize** (vŭl'kăn-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZING (-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.

**Vulcan powder.** A dynamite composed of nitroglycerin (30 parts), sodium nitrate (52.5), charcoal (10.5), and sulphur (7), used in mining and blasting.

**Vulgar** (vŭl'găr), *a.* [*L. vulgaris, fr. vulgus* the multitude, the common people; cf. Skr. *varga* group, body of men, *Ōr. fōc* abundance, *W. gwal* sufficiency, *Bret. gwalc'h* satiety; cf. *F. vulgaire*, *G. vulgare*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the common people, or general public; common; general; ordinary; public; hence, vernacular.  
2. To act vulgarly. *Obs.*

**Vulgate** (-găt), *n.* [*LL. vulgata editio*, fr. *L. vulgatus* usual, common, p. p. of *vulgare* to make general, or common, to publish, fr. *vulgus* the multitude; cf. *F. vulgate*. See **VULGAR**, *a.*] 1. A Latin version of the Scriptures made by Jerome at the close of the 4th century; — so called from its common use in the Latin Church. The Old Testament was translated mostly from the Hebrew and Aramaic, with conformity to the Septuagint, and the New Testament revised from older Latin versions with the aid of Greek manuscripts. Jerome's Latin is nearest to that of the Italian family of Old 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 oldest Latin versions. See **VERSION**. This is the only Latin version which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic. See **DOUAY BIBLE**.  
2. [*L. c.*] Any vulgate text, as of the writings of *Æschylus*. He worked upon a *vulgate*, or textus receptus [of Homer], which nearly all our MSS. represent. *James Gow.*  
3. [*L. 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.  
2. Commonly accepted; ordinary; as, a *vulgate* text.

**Vulgus** (vŭl'gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* *E. vulguses* (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [*L.*] 1. The common people; the vulgar. *Obs.*  
2. 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.

**Vulnerable** (vŭl'nĕr-ă-blĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerability.  
**Vulnerable** (vŭl'nĕr-ă-blĭ), *a.* [*L. vulnerabilis* wounding, injurious, fr. *vulnerare* to wound, *vulnus* a wound; prob. akin to Gr. *vōnĕ* scar; cf. *F. vulnérable*.] 1. Wounding; capable of inflicting wounds. *Obs.* & *R.*  
2. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds; as, the *vulnerable* heel of *Achilles*.  
3. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable; as, a *vulnerable* reputation. *Macaulay.*

**Vulnerable**, *adv.* — **Vulnerableness**, *n.*

**Vulnarious** (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [*L. vulnarious*; cf. *F. vulnĕraire*.] 1. Wound-inflicting; productive of a wound. *Obs.* & *R.*  
2. Used for or useful in healing wounds; as, *vulnarious* plants, remedies.

**Vulnarium** (-ă-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*Cf. F. vulnĕraire*.] A vulnarious remedy.  
**Vulpecular** (vŭl'pĕk'ŭ-lăr), *n.* [*L.*, dim. of *vulpes* fox.] *Astron.* A small constellation between *Sagitta* and *Cygnus*; the Little Fox; — called also *Vulpecula cum Anser* (the Little Fox with the Goose).

**Vulpecular** (vŭl'pĕk'ŭ-lăr), *a.* [*L.*, dim. of *vulpes* fox.] *Astron.* A small constellation between *Sagitta* and *Cygnus*; the Little Fox; — called also *Vulpecula cum Anser* (the Little Fox with the Goose).

**Vulgarism** (vŭl'găr-ĭz-m), *n.* [*Cf. F. vulgarisme*.] 1. Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity.  
2. A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial, or, esp., in unrefined or low, speech.

**Syn.** — **VULGARISM, VULGARITY.** A **VULGARISM** (see **CANT**) is a phrase or expression which is in common, but not in good use; the word does not necessarily connote coarseness; **VULGARITY** 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" (*J. S. Mill*); "Vulgarisms are often only poetry in the egg" (*Louell*); "that artless simplicity which once obtained the name of coarseness and vulgarity" (*V. Knox*); "the reprobate vulgarity of the frequenters of Bartholomew fair" (*Gifford*).

**Vulgar** (vŭl'găr), *a.* [*L. vulgaris, fr. vulgus* the multitude, the common people; cf. Skr. *varga* group, body of men, *Ōr. fōc* abundance, *W. gwal* sufficiency, *Bret. gwalc'h* satiety; cf. *F. vulgaire*, *G. vulgare*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the common people, or general public; common; general; ordinary; public; hence, vernacular.  
2. To act vulgarly. *Obs.*

**Vulgate** (-găt), *n.* [*LL. vulgata editio*, fr. *L. vulgatus* usual, common, p. p. of *vulgare* to make general, or common, to publish, fr. *vulgus* the multitude; cf. *F. vulgate*. See **VULGAR**, *a.*] 1. A Latin version of the Scriptures made by Jerome at the close of the 4th century; — so called from its common use in the Latin Church. The Old Testament was translated mostly from the Hebrew and Aramaic, with conformity to the Septuagint, and the New Testament revised from older Latin versions with the aid of Greek manuscripts. Jerome's Latin is nearest to that of the Italian family of Old 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 oldest Latin versions. See **VERSION**. This is the only Latin version which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic. See **DOUAY BIBLE**.  
2. [*L. c.*] Any vulgate text, as of the writings of *Æschylus*. He worked upon a *vulgate*, or textus receptus [of Homer], which nearly all our MSS. represent. *James Gow.*  
3. [*L. 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.  
2. Commonly accepted; ordinary; as, a *vulgate* text.

**Vulgus** (vŭl'gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* *E. vulguses* (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [*L.*] 1. The common people; the vulgar. *Obs.*  
2. 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.

**Vulnerable** (vŭl'nĕr-ă-blĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerability.  
**Vulnerable** (vŭl'nĕr-ă-blĭ), *a.* [*L. vulnerabilis* wounding, injurious, fr. *vulnerare* to wound, *vulnus* a wound; prob. akin to Gr. *vōnĕ* scar; cf. *F. vulnérable*.] 1. Wounding; capable of inflicting wounds. *Obs.* & *R.*  
2. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds; as, the *vulnerable* heel of *Achilles*.  
3. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable; as, a *vulnerable* reputation. *Macaulay.*

**Vulnerable**, *adv.* — **Vulnerableness**, *n.*

**Vulnarious** (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [*L. vulnarious*; cf. *F. vulnĕraire*.] 1. Wound-inflicting; productive of a wound. *Obs.* & *R.*  
2. Used for or useful in healing wounds; as, *vulnarious* plants, remedies.

**Vulnarium** (-ă-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*Cf. F. vulnĕraire*.] A vulnarious remedy.  
**Vulpecular** (vŭl'pĕk'ŭ-lăr), *n.* [*L.*, dim. of *vulpes* fox.] *Astron.* A small constellation between *Sagitta* and *Cygnus*; the Little Fox; — called also *Vulpecula cum Anser* (the Little Fox with the Goose).

**Vulpecular** (vŭl'pĕk'ŭ-lăr), *a.* [*L.*, dim. of *vulpes* fox.] *Astron.* A small constellation between *Sagitta* and *Cygnus*; the Little Fox; — called also *Vulpecula cum Anser* (the Little Fox with the Goose).

**Vulgarism** (vŭl'găr-ĭz-m), *n.* [*Cf. F. vulgarisme*.] 1. Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity.  
2. A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial, or, esp., in unrefined or low, speech.

**Syn.** — **VULGARISM, VULGARITY.** A **VULGARISM** (see **CANT**) is a phrase or expression which is in common, but not in good use; the word does not necessarily connote coarseness; **VULGARITY** 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" (*J. S. Mill*); "Vulgarisms are often only poetry in the egg" (*Louell*); "that artless simplicity which once obtained the name of coarseness and vulgarity" (*V. Knox*); "the reprobate vulgarity of the frequenters of Bartholomew fair" (*Gifford*).

**Vulgar** (vŭl'găr), *a.* [*L. vulgaris, fr. vulgus* the multitude, the common people; cf. Skr. *varga* group, body of men, *Ōr. fōc* abundance, *W. gwal* sufficiency, *Bret. gwalc'h* satiety; cf. *F. vulgaire*, *G. vulgare*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the common people, or general public; common; general; ordinary; public; hence, vernacular.  
2. To act vulgarly. *Obs.*

**Vulgate** (-găt), *n.* [*LL. vulgata editio*, fr. *L. vulgatus* usual, common, p. p. of *vulgare* to make general, or common, to publish, fr. *vulgus* the multitude; cf. *F. vulgate*. See **VULGAR**, *a.*] 1. A Latin version of the Scriptures made by Jerome at the close of the 4th century; — so called from its common use in the Latin Church. The Old Testament was translated mostly from the Hebrew and Aramaic, with conformity to the Septuagint, and the New Testament revised from older Latin versions with the aid of Greek manuscripts. Jerome's Latin is nearest to that of the Italian family of Old 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 oldest Latin versions. See **VERSION**. This is the only Latin version which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic. See **DOUAY BIBLE**.  
2. [*L. c.*] Any vulgate text, as of the writings of *Æschylus*. He worked upon a *vulgate*, or textus receptus [of Homer], which nearly all our MSS. represent. *James Gow.*  
3. [*L. 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.  
2. Commonly accepted; ordinary; as, a *vulgate* text.

**Vulgus** (vŭl'gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* *E. vulguses* (-ĕz; -ĭz; 151). [*L.*] 1. The common people; the vulgar. *Obs.*  
2. 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.

**Vulnerable** (vŭl'nĕr-ă-blĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerability.  
**Vulnerable** (vŭl'nĕr-ă-blĭ), *a.* [*L. vulnerabilis* wounding, injurious, fr. *vulnerare* to wound, *vulnus* a wound; prob. akin to Gr. *vōnĕ* scar; cf. *F. vulnérable*.] 1. Wounding; capable of inflicting wounds. *Obs.* & *R.*  
2. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds; as, the *vulnerable* heel of *Achilles*.  
3. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable; as, a *vulnerable* reputation. *Macaulay.*

**Vulnerable**, *adv.* — **Vulnerableness**, *n.*

**Vulnarious** (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [*L. vulnarious*; cf. *F. vulnĕraire*.] 1. Wound-inflicting; productive of a wound. *Obs.* & *R.*  
2. Used for or useful in healing wounds; as, *vulnarious* plants, remedies.

**Vulnarium** (-ă-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*Cf. F. vulnĕraire*.] A vulnarious remedy.  
**Vulpecular** (vŭl'pĕk'ŭ-lăr), *n.* [*L.*, dim. of *vulpes* fox.] *Astron.* A small constellation between *Sagitta* and *Cygnus*; the Little Fox; — called also *Vulpecula cum Anser* (the Little Fox with the Goose).

**Vulpecular** (vŭl'pĕk'ŭ-lăr), *a.* [*L.*, dim. of *vulpes* fox.] *Astron.* A small constellation between *Sagitta* and *Cygnus*; the Little Fox; — called also *Vulpecula cum Anser* (the Little Fox with the Goose).

**Vulgarism** (vŭl'găr-ĭz-m), *n.* [*Cf. F. vulgarisme*.] 1. Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity.  
2. A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial, or, esp., in unrefined or low, speech.

**Syn.** — **VULGARISM, VULGARITY.** A **VULGARISM** (see **CANT**) is a phrase or expression which is in common, but not in good use; the word does not necessarily connote coarseness; **VULGARITY** 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" (*J. S. Mill*); "Vulgarisms are often only poetry in the egg" (*Louell*); "that artless simplicity which once obtained the name of coarseness and vulgarity" (*V. Knox*); "the reprobate vulgarity of the frequenters of Bartholomew fair" (*Gifford*).

W

**W** (dŭb'ŭ), 1. The twenty-third letter of the English 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 *oo* while rounding the lips so much as to cause a slight friction of the breath. If the rounding is insufficient to cause this consonantal friction the resulting sound is the vowel or vowel glide forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in *few*, *how*, to which its use as a vowel is limited in English. The form of the letter (see

**ALPHABET, Illust.**) dates back to the time when *U* and *V* had not been fully differentiated (see *U, V*). The form *w* occurs in English as early as the 11th century, later becoming *u*, replacing *wyn* (see *WYN*). Etymologically *W* is most closely related to *V* and *U*. See *V*, and *U*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 256.  
2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a [*cap.*] (*Chem.* Wolfram (tungsten). *b* *Elec.* Watt.  
3. As an abbreviation: a In the form **W.**: Various proper

names, as *Walter*, *Wilhelmina*, *William*, etc.: *Wales*; *Warden*; *Warehousing*; *Washington*; *Wednesday*; *Welsh*; *West*; *Western*; *Western Postal District*, *London*; in *Winecragging*, word. *b* In the form **w**, or **W.**: wanting; week or weeks; in the log book, wet or heavy dew (*Naut.*); wicket or wickets (*Cricket*); wife; with.  
**W**, or **w**, *n.*; *pl.* *W's* or *Ws* (dŭb'ŭ-lĭz). The letter *W*, *w*, or its sound; and also, something shaped like the letter *W*.  
**W**, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter **W**.

**W** (dŭb'ŭ), 1. The twenty-third letter of the English 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 *oo* while rounding the lips so much as to cause a slight friction of the breath. If the rounding is insufficient to cause this consonantal friction the resulting sound is the vowel or vowel glide forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in *few*, *how*, to which its use as a vowel is limited in English. The form of the letter (see

**W** (dŭb'ŭ), 1. The twenty-third letter of the English 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 *oo* while rounding the lips so much as to cause a slight friction of the breath. If the rounding is insufficient to cause this consonantal friction the resulting sound is the vowel or vowel glide forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in *few*, *how*, to which its use as a vowel is limited in English. The form of the letter (see

**W** (dŭb'ŭ), 1. The twenty-third letter of the English 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 *oo* while rounding the lips so much as to cause a slight friction of the breath. If the rounding is insufficient to cause this consonantal friction the resulting sound is the vowel or vowel glide forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in *few*, *how*, to which its use as a vowel is limited in English. The form of the letter (see

**W** (dŭb'ŭ), 1. The twenty-third letter of the English 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 *oo* while rounding the lips so much as to cause a slight friction of the breath. If the rounding is insufficient to cause this consonantal friction the resulting sound is the vowel or vowel glide forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in *few*, *how*, to which its use as a vowel is limited in English. The form of the letter (see

**W** (dŭb'ŭ), 1. The twenty-third letter of the English 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 *oo* while rounding the lips so much as to cause a slight friction of the breath. If the rounding is insufficient to cause this consonantal friction the resulting sound is the vowel or vowel glide forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in *few*, *how*, to which its use as a vowel is limited in English. The form of the letter (see

**W** (dŭb'ŭ), 1. The twenty-third letter of the English 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 *oo* while rounding the lips so much as to cause a slight friction of the breath. If the rounding is insufficient to cause this consonantal friction the resulting sound is the vowel or vowel glide forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in *few*, *how*, to which its use as a vowel is limited in English. The form of the letter (see