V A C

V Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, V consonant and U vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.

U, the vowel, has two sounds, one clear, expressed at other times by en, as obscure; the other close, and approaching to the Italian e, or English oo, as obtund.

V, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to these of b and f. With b it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runic alphabet is expressed by the same character with f, distinguished only by a critical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.

V* A numeral letter, denoting five.

VACANCY. n. s. [from vacant.]
1. Empty space; vacancy.

...That thus you bend your eye on vacancy,
And with thine incorporeal air do hold discourse?
Shakespeare, Hamlet.

2. Chasm; space unfilled.

The reader finds a wide vacancy, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next paragraph, for want of some connecting idea.

Watts, Logic.

3. [vacancy, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied.

They were content to bribe them with the nomination of some bishops, and disposal of the revenues of some churches during the vacancies.

Leslie.

In the vacancy of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summoned to parliament in the bishop's room.

Addison.

4. [vacancies, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged.

If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet.
These little vacancies from toil are sweet.
Dryden.

The daily intervals of time and vacancies from necessary labour, together with the one day in seven in the Christian world, allow sufficient time.

Watts.

5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought.

When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing anything, like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or vacancy, even before they are habits, are dangerous.

Wotton.

VACANT. adj. [vacant, Fr. vacans, Lat.]
1. Empty; unfilled; void.

Why should the air so impatiently rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no vacant room to receive it?

A better race to bring into their vacant room.
Boyle.

2. Free; unencumbered; unclouded.

Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of those only that are at leisure, and vacant from the affairs of the world.
More, Dict. Dialog.

A very little part of our life is so vacant from uneasiness, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good.
Locke.

3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor.

Lost the fiend invade vacant possession.
Milton, P. L.

Others when they allowed the throne vacant, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir.
Swift.

4. Being at leisure; disengaged.

They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at such vacant times as they lie not in camp.
Spenser.

Sir John Berkley was the more vacant for that service, by the reduction of Burntisland.
Clarendon.

Besides those portions of time which the necessities of nature and of civil life extorted from him, there was not a minute of the day which he left vacant.
Pep.

The memory relieves the mind in her vacant moments, and prevents any chances of thought, by ideas of what is past.

Addison.

5. Thoughtless; a state of thought; not busy.

The slave.

Who with a body and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, and with disconsolate bread.

The drowsy and vacant face, proceeding from a singular.

Wotton, D. of Buckns.

To VACATE. v. t. [from Lat.]
1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

That abstract occuring the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remorse touched even Strafford's most implacable enemies.

Charles.

The necessity of observing the Jewish Sabbath was vacated by the apostolical institution of the Lord's day.

Nelson.

2. To make vacant; to quit possession of: as, he vacated the throne.

Addison.

3. To defeat; to put an end to.

He vacates my revenge.
For while he trusts me, I were so base a part
To flatter, and yet betray.

Dryden.
VACATION. n. s. [vacation, Fr. vacatia, Lat.] 1. Intermission of judicial proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates. *Vocation is all that time which passes between term and term, at London.* 
Cowell.

As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them wheresoever to be occupied in the vacation only. *Bacon, Of. of Aleator.*

2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

Benefit of peace, quiet, and vacation for piety, have rendered it necessary in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

VACCARY. n. s. [vaccus, Lat.] A cow-house; a cow-pasture.

Bailey.

To VACCINATE. *v. a. [from vacca, Lat. a cow.]

To inoculate with vaccine matter. *Entick.*

VACCINATION. n. s. [from vaccinate.] The act of inserting vaccine matter; inoculation for the cow-pox.

*James, and Entick.*

VACCINE. adj. [from vacca, Lat.] Of or belonging to a cow.

H. Tooke.

VACCILLANT. n. s. [vaccillians, from vacillo, Lat. vacillant, Fr.] A state of waverling; fluctuation; inconsistency. 
Not much in use. 
I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that vacillancy in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More, Of. of Dialog.*

To VACCILLATE. *v. n. [vacillo, Lat.]

To wave; to be inconsistent. *Cockeram.*

VACCILLATION. n. s. [vaccillatio, from vacillo, Lat. vacillation, Fr.] The act or state of reeling or staggering.

By your variety and vacillation, you lost the acceptable time of the first grace. *Bacon, Of. of Ch. against W. Talbot.*

The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every vacillation. *Derkham.*

To VACUATE. *v. a. [vaco, Latin.]

To make void.

Such an unhappy scene there is in a mistaken zeal, that it dissolves the closest bonds, violates all obligations, and like the Pharisees' Corban, under the pretence of an extraordinary service to God, vacates all duty to man. *Secular Priest Exposed, (1703) p. 27.*

VACUATION. n. s. [vaciatus, Lat.]

The act of emptying.

*Dict.*

VACUITY. n. s. [vacuitas, from vacus, Lat. vacuité, Fr.]

1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled.

*Arabian.*

Hunger is such a state of vacuity, as to require a fresh supply of aliment.

2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied.

In filling up vacancies, turning out shadows and ceremonies, by explicit prescription of substantial duties, which those shadows did obtrusively represent. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

He, that sent soon falling, meets a vast vacuity. *Milton, P. L.*

Body and space are quite different things, and a vacuity is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

God, who alone can answer all our longings, and fill every vacuity of our soul, should entirely possess our heart. *Bogers.*

Redeeming still at night these vacuities of the day. *Fell.*

3. Inanity; want of reality.

VAGABOND. adj. [vagabundus, low Latin; vagabond, Fr.]

The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glass to catch it, their expectations will meet with vacuity and emptiness. *Glanville.*

VAGABOND. n. s. [from vagus.]

Empty; unfilled.

Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill Infinitor: nor vacuous the space. *Millon, P. L.*

VAGABONDINESS. n. s. [from vagous.]

State of being empty.

Nothing nauseates the mind so soon, as an emptiness of thoughts, bespoken and fitted for her entertainment; since in this vacancies the winds and vapours of tediousness and dilapidation arise, and flame out of our imagination into our spirits. *W. Mountague, Des. Eor. P. I. (1648) p. 352.*

VAGUUM. n. s. [Latin.]

Space unoccupied by matter.

Our enquiries about vacuous, or space and atoms, will shew us some good practical lessons. *Waltz.*

To VADE. *v. n. [vado, Lat.]

To vanish; to pass away. A word useful in poetry, but not received. Yet it was in use before Spenser employed it, to whom Dr. Johnson refers; and was common in prose.

Thy sun shall no more go down, and thy moon shall not end, because the Lord shall be thy everlasting light. *Stapleton, Of. of the Psalm, (1653) fol. 36.*

Their vapour ended. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Her power, disperseth through all the world, did fade, To show that all in th' end to nought shall fade. *Wotton.*

VAGABOND. n. s. [vagabondus, low Latin; vagabond, Fr.]

1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death; *Vagabond exile: yet I would not buy Their mercy at the price of one fair word.* *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

*Vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever place or jurisdiction he is found. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Wandering; vagrant.

This common body, Like to a vagabond flask upon the stream, Goes to, and back, lacrymating the varying tide. *Shakespeare.*

Their prayers by envious winds Blown vagabond or frustrate. *Milton.*

VAGABOND. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach.

We call those people wanderers and vagabonds, that have no dwelling place. *Hazlitt, Of. of the World.*

Reduce.'d like Hannibal, to seek relief From court to court, and wander up and down A vagabond in Afric. *Addison, Cato.*

2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

*Vagabond* is a person without a home. *Watts.*

VAGABOND. n. s. [from vagabond.]

Beggary; knavery.

*Coggrave, and Sherwood.*

To VAGARY. *v. n. [vaguer, old Fr.]

To wander; to gad; to range; to roam; to remove often from place to place. *Coggrave, and Sherwood.*

VAGARY. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A wandering.

The people called Phoenicians gave themselves to long vagaries, and continual rambles by sea.

*Rich, Transl. of Herodot. (1584).*
VAI

1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.

While they supposed to lie hid in their secret sins, they were scattered under a dark veil of forgetfulness.

Wisdom.

2. A part of female dress, by which the face and part of the shape is concealed.

VAIL, v. a. To cover. See To VEIL.

To VAIL, v. a. [valeur le bousquet, French. Addison writes it veil, ignorantly.] Dr. Johnson. — The etymology appears in the Fr. phrase à mont et à val, from top to bottom, from mountain to valley.

Douce, Illustr. of Shaks. i. 240. The word is sometimes written vail.]

1. To let fall; to suffer to descend.

They stilly refused to let their bonnets, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by seafarers.

Carew.

The virgins gave her her veil, and

And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale.

Farfax.

2. To let fall in token of respect.

Certain of the Turks' gallants, which would not wait then to serve the Venetian fiercely resisted.

Knolles, Hist.

Before my princely state let your poor greatness fall.

And vail your top' to me, the sovereign of you all.

Drayton.

They had not the ceremony of sealing the bonnet in salutations; nor, in medals, they still have it on their heads.

Addison.

3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

Go not, his stomach, and did grace the shame

Of that sin, then let their backs.

Shaksper.c

His policy is down, vail'd to the ground, sir.

Bacon, and El. Wife for a Month

To VAIL, v. n. To yield; to give place; to show respect by yielding. In this sense, the modern writers have ignorantly written vail, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from South. Vail or veil, the ancient spelling, should therefore be exemplified.

That any petty hill upon the English side

Should date, not (with a crown) to vail unto their pride.

Drayton, Polyb. b. 12

It is fit that both should serve to the inevitable danger of those mischievous inconveniences.


Thy convenience must be to thy neighbour's necessity; and thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity.

South.

VAI, n. s. [vai, old Fr. termes, Lat.] One who shews respect by yielding.

Obscure.

He is the best for counsel is but seen.

Shakespeare.

For am in the force of me,

To crush the pillar which the pile sustains.

Dryden.

2. Empty; unreal; shadowy.

Before the passage corrid Hyder stand,

Gorgias, Geryon with his triple frame,

And vain chimera, venue empty flame.

Dryden, En.

Unwont'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;

And shedding sense, but seeming real tears.

Dryden.

3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things: with of before the cause of vanity.
VAI

No folly like vain glory; nor any thing more ridiculous than for a saucy man to be still boasting of himself. L' Estrange.

He wann'd a torch aloft, and, madly, sais,
Sought godlike worship from a servile train.
Dryden.

The minstrels play'd on ev'ry side,
Was of their parts, and for the master's maid. Dryden.

To be sais is rather a mark of humility than pride. Vain
Men delight in telling what honours have been done them,
That great company they have seen, and the like; by which
They plainly confess, that these honours were more than their
due, and such as their friends would not believe, if they had
not been told; whereas a man truly proud, thinks the honours
below his merit, and scorn't to boast.
Swift.

Ah friend! to dazzle let the sais design;
To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be thine.
Pope.

Here learn the great unreal want to feign,
Unpleasing truths here mortify the sais.
Savage.

Ye sais! desert from your erroneous strife;
Be wise, and quit the false sublime of life;
The true ambition there alone resides,
Where justice vindicates, and wisdom guides.
Young.

4. Showy, ostentatious.

Load some sais church with old theatrick state.
Pope.

5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.

Both all things sais, and all who in sais things
Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,
Or happiness. Milton, P. L.

He heard a grave philosopher maintain,
That all the actions of our life were sais,
Which with our sense of pleasure not conspire'd;
To your ears answer will you have recourse,
And tell 'tis ingenuous active force.
Denham.

6. False; not true.

'Tis holy sport, to be a little sais,
When the sweet breath of flatterer conquers strife.
Shakespeare, Cons. of Err.

7. In sais. To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.

He tempts in sais.
Milton.

Providence and nature never did any thing in sais.
L' Estrange.

Strong Haly's stands in sais; weak Phlegy flies.
Dryden.

The philosophers of old did in sais enquire whether summum
bonus consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation.
Locke.

If we hope for what we are not likely to possess, we act
and think in sais, and make life a greater dream and shadow
than it really is.
Addison, Spect.

If from this discourse one honest man shall receive satis
faction, I shall think that I have not written nor lived in sais.
West in the Restoration.

VAINGLORIOUS. adj. [venus and gloriosus, Latin.]
Boasting without performance; proud in disproportion
to desert.

Vain-glory man, whose flatterers and dogs bow,
In his light wings is lashed up to shall.
Spenser.

Strength to glory and,
Vain-glory, and through every sooth, sooth.
Milton, P. R.
This his arrogant and ingenuous every sooth, sooth.
Hale.

VAINGLORIOUSLY,* adv. [from vanglorioso.] With
vain-glory; with empty pride.

Herefore in the pursuance of fame and dominion,
it spent itself vangloriously abroad.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

It doth not vangloriously boast.
Pulier, Modern. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 99.

VAINGLORY. n. s. [vaina gloria, Latin.] Pride above
merit; empty pride; pride in little things.

He had nothing of vain-glory, but yet kept state and
majesty to the height; being sensible, that majesty made
the people bow, but vangloriously bowed to the gods.
Bacon, Hem. V.

Expose every blast of vangloriously, every little thought, to be
chastened by the rod of spiritual discipline.
Taylor.
This extraordinary person, o'd of his natural aversion to

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VAL

vain-glory, wrote several pieces, which he did not assume the
honour of.
Addison.

A monarch's sword, when mad vain-glory draws;
Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's scars.
Pope.

VAIRNLY. adv. [from vain.]

1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain.
Our canons' malice vainly shall be spent
Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n.
Shakespeare.

In weak complaints you vainly waste your breath;
They are not tears that can revenge his death.
Dryden.

2. Proudly; arrogantly.
Humility teaches us to think neither vain nor vauntingly
of ourselves.
Delany.

3. Idly; foolishly.
Vainly hope to be invulnerable.
Milton, P. L.

If Lentulus be ambitious, he shall be vainly ambitious; presuming
his advancement to be decreed by the Sybilline circles.
Greene, Comol.

VAINESS. n. s. [from vain.] The state of being
vain; pride; falsehood; emptiness.

I hate ingratitude more in a man,
Than lying, vainness, babbling.
Shakespeare.

To descend to those extreme assiduity, and foolish carvings,
of grammarians, is able to break a wit in pieces; being a weak
of manifold usury and vainess to be "elementarly sensus.
B. Johnson, Discoveries.

VAIR.* n. s. [vair, Fr. servieux, Lat.] In heraldry,
a kind of fur, or doubling, consisting of divers little
pieces, argent and azure, resembling a bell-glass.
 Chambers.

VAIR, OF VAIRY.† adj. Charged or chequered with
vair; variegated with argent and azure colours, in
heraldry, when the term is vairy proper; and with
other colours, when it is vair or vairy composed.

VAYRODE. n. s. [vairodo, a governor, Selavonian.] A
prince of the Dacian provinces.

He desired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority
in the minds of the vulgar, by the present and ready
attendance of the vayrOD.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

VALANCE.† n. s. [from Valençia, whence the use
of them came.] Skinner, and Dr. Johnson. — The
word should therefore be written valence; as, indeed,
anciently it was; it was also not confined to the ornament
of a bed: "Before him he had his two great crosses of silver, — his
cardinall's hat, and a gentleman carrying his valence (otherwise
called his cloak-bag), which was made of fine scarlet, altogether
embroidered very richly with gold, having in it a cloake." Cavendish, Life of Card. Wolsey.

"Like gold valence, let some curls hang dangling, 
&c." Fanshaw, Tr. of Past. Fido.] The fringes or
drapery hanging round the tester and stead of a bed.

My house
Is richly furnish'd with plate and gold;
Venice of Venice, gold in needlworth.
Shakespeare.
Thrust the valence of the bed, that it may be full in sight.
Swift.

To VALANCE. v. a. [from the noun.] To decorate
with drapery. Not in use.
Old friend, why thy face is valanced since I saw thee last; com'st thou to board me?
Shakespeare, Hamlet.

VATE.† n. s. [vate, Fr. vallée, Lat.] A
low ground; a valley; a place between two hills.
Vale is a poetical word. Dr. Johnson. — A wide
open space between hills is called a vale. If it be
of smaller dimensions, we call it a glen.
Gilpin.
VAL


Anchises, in a flowry vale, Review'd his muster'd race, and took the tale. Dryden.

In those fair vales by nature form'd to please, Where Guadalquivir serpents with ease. Harte.

1. [From vale, profit; or vale, farewell. If from vale, it must be written vail, as Dryden writes. If from vale, which I think is right, it must be vail.

Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson is here unquestionably mistaken. The true spelling is vail, and the word is a mere abridgment of vaille, which was the ancient English term, signifying not merely money given to servants, but any casual emoluments belonging to any office or station. See Ames's Hist. of Printing, edit. Herbert, under T. Rider, who was beadle of the company of Stationers, and in 1687 resigned his office, when J. Wolfe was chosen to do the duty, and "to have xlv. with the vailes, &c." Malone.] Money given to servants.

Since our knights and senators account To what their sordid, begging selves amount; Judge what a wherewithal share the poor attends, Whose whole subsistence on those sums depends.

Dryden.

2. VALEDICTION.† n. s. [valedico, Lat.] A farewell. A valediction forbidding to weep.

Donne. Letters were read, together with a form of valediction and farewell.


VALEDICTORY.† adj. [from valedico, Lat.] Bidding farewell.

The shore was thronged with crowds of people, that followed him to the water's edge — studious to pay to their popular chief governor every valedictory honour that their zeal and attention could devise.

Cumberland, Mem.

VALENTINE.† n. s.

1. A sweetheart, chosen on St. Valentine's day.

Now all nature seem'd in love, And birds had drawn their valentines.

Walton. A choosing of persuasions, as country men choose valentines, that which they chance to meet with first after their coming abroad.


2. A letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day; a billet doux. This is also a Scottish meaning of the word, according to Dr. Jamieson, who, however, considers the English word as confined to persons. But he is mistaken. Dr. Johnson indeed here overpasses it: but it is old English, and common to this do.

Many allurements there are; nodes, jboss, winks, — tokens, favours, symbols, letters, valentines, &c. For which cause, be-like, Godfriudus would not have women learn to write!

Valet.

3. VALETR. n. s. [valet, French.] A waiting servant.

See Varlet.

VALET. Giving cast-clothes to be worn by valet, has a very ill effect upon little minds.

Addison.

VALETUDINARIAN.† adj. [valetudinariis, Fr. valetudo, Valetudo.]{ n. s. [valetudinariun, Fr. valetudinaire.} Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.

Physic, by purging noxious humours, prevents sickness in the healthy, or recourse thereof in the valetudinarian.

Brome.

Shifting from the warner vallies, to the colder hills, or from the hills to the vales, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian, feeble part of mankind.

Derrm.

Some patients have been liable to this symptom, and reduced by it to a valetudinarian and quite unequal state of health.

Blackmore.

Cold of winter, by stopping the pores of perspiration, keeps the warmth more within; whereby there is a greater quantity of spirits generated in healthy animals, for the case is quite otherwise in valetudinary ones.

Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

VALETUDINARIAN.† n. s. One who is weakly, sickly, or infirm of health.

Many valetudinarians, many sick persons, that scarce ever in their lives know what health was, have yet outlived and trod upon the graces of those who have enjoyed it in the greatest perfection.

Bp. Doll, Works, i. 734.

A pale, sickly, spindle-legged generation of valetudinarians.

Tatler, No. 348.

Crassus is an old lethargic valetudinarian.

Guardian, No. 121.

Valetudinariun must live where they can command and scold.

Swift.

VALENTINE.† n. s. [from valiant; valiance, Fr.]

VALENCY. 1. Valour; personal puissance; fierceness; bravery. Not in use.

With stiff force he shook his mortal lance, To let him weep his doughty valency.

Spenser, F. Q.

And by the aid of Norman valancie To quell the force of foreign enemy. Min. for Mag. p. 587.

VALENIANT. adj. [vaillant, Fr.] Stout; personally puissant; brave. We say a valiant man; a valiant action.

Only be thou valiant for me, and fight the Lord's battles. 2 Sam. xviii. 17.

Hale, a very valiant fencer, undertook to teach that science in a book, and was laughed at.

Walton.

The church of Antioch might meet at that time to celebrate the memory of such a valiant combat and martyr of Christ.

Nelson.

VALENTINE.† n. s. A valiant person. Not in use.

Four battles against the Philistines, wherein four valiants of David slay four giants. 2 Sam. xxi. Contents of the Chapter.

VALENTINARY. adv. [from valiant.] Stoutly; with personal strength; with personal bravery.

Farewell, kind lord; fight valiantly to-day:

Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour.

Shew not thy valiancet in wine.

Eccles. xxxii. 15.

Achimedes having won the top of the walls, by the valiancy of the defenders was forced to retire.

Knolles.

VALENTINE.† n. s. [valet, French; validus, Lat.]

1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.

Perhaps some valid arms.

We now more violent when we meet, May serve as better as the more severe foes. Milton, P. L.

2. Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive.

A difference in their sentiments as to particular questions, is no valid argument against the general truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and more solid proof of it.

Stephens.

VALID. adj. [valide, French; validus, Lat.]

1. Force to convince; certainty.

You are persuaded of the valiancy of that famous verse,

'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear.

Pope.

2. Value. A sense not used.

To thee, and thine,

Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;

Me least in space, solidity, and pleasure,

Than that confounded on Gondor.

Shakespeare.

VALEN'TINE. n. s. [valentine, Fr. from valid.]

1. Force to convince; certainty.

You are persuaded of the valiancy of that famous verse,

'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear.

Pope.

2. Value. A sense not used.

To thee, and thine,

Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;

Me least in space, solidity, and pleasure,

Than that confounded on Gondor.

Shakespeare.

VALENCY. n. s. [from valancy.] A large wig that shades the face.
VAL

But you, Lord Sibb, who through your curls look big,
Criticks in plume and white valiancy wig.
—Dryden.

VALLATION. n. s. [vallatus, Latin.] An intrenchment.
The vallation south-west of Dorchester in this county, called
Dyke-hills, consisting of two ridges or borders with an inter-
mediate trench, although so near a Roman town and road, is
not Roman, but I imagine Saxan or Danish.
—Warren, Hist. of Kitchingham, p. 70.

VALLATORY. adj. [vallatus, Latin.] Enclosing as
by measure. Not in use.
Mention is made in Ezekiel of a measuring rod of six cubits;
with such differences of rods, vallatory, sagitary, scriptory,
and others, they might be furnished in Judæa.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 83.

VALLAY. n. s. [valley, Fr. vallée, Lat.] A low ground;
a hollow between hills.
Valleys are the intervals between mountains.
Woodway.
Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasure prove,
That hills and valleys yield.
—Raleigh.
Sweet interchange of hill and valley.
—Milton.
I have been ready to freeze on the top of a hill; and in an
hour's time after, have suffered as great inconvenience from
the heat of the valley.
—Brown, Travels.

VALISE. n. s. [valises, Dutch; valise, French.] A
portmanteau; a valise.
I promise to keep my master's privacies lock'd up
In the valises of my trust, lock'd close for ever.
—Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

VALLUUM. n. s. [Latin.] A trench; a fence; a
wall.
Another vallum between the two seas more southward,
and of much greater length.
The vallum or ridged bank, seemingly a vicinal wall, if not
a rampart, crossing the Kentil-street between two miles of Euelme
and near Nuffield, is called Grimsidith.
—Warren, Hist. of Kitchingham, p. 55.

VALOROUS. adj. [from valour.] Brave; stout;
valiant.
The famous warriors of the antique world
U'd triumph o'er in stately wise,
In which they would the records have enroll'd,
Of their great deeds and valorous emprise.
—Spenser.
Captain Jany is a marvellous valorous gentleman.
—Shakespeare.

VALOROUSLY. adv. [from valorous.] In a brave
manner.
I'll pay it as valorously as I may.
—Shakespeare, Hen. V.

VALOUR. n. s. [valour, Fr. valeur, Lat. Ainsworth.]
Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance,
stoutness.
That I may pour the valour in my ear,
And chaste, with the sense of my valour,
All that impedes thee,
—Shakespeare, Macbeth.
Here I contest
As hotly and as nobly with thy love
As ever in ambitious stature I did
Contend against thy valour.
—Shakespeare, Coriolanus.
When valour preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with.
—Shakespeare, Act and Clipp.
An innate valour appeared in him, when he put himself upon
the orator's defence, as he received the mental stab.
—Howell.
For contemplation be, and valour form'd;
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace.
—Milton, P. L.
Such were there giants; men of high renown
For, in those days, might only shall be admiring,
And valour, and heroic virtue, call'd
—Milton, P. L.
Valour gives awe, and promises protection to those who want
heart or strength to defend themselves. This makes the au-
thority of men among women; and that of a master-buck in a
numerous herd.
—Temple, Miscell.

VALUABLE. adj. [valuable, Fr. from value.]
1. Precious; being of great price.
Remote countries cannot convey their commodities by land
to those places, where on account of their rarity they are de-
sired and become valuable.
—Robertson.
2. Worthy; deserving regard.
A just account of that valuable person, whose remains lie be-
fore us.
—Atterbury.
The value of several circumstances in story, lessen very
much by distance of time; though some minute circumstances
are very valuable.
—Swift.

VALUABILITY. n. s. [from valuable.] Precious-
ness; worth.
—Johnson, in V. Preciousness.

VALUATION. n. s. [from value.]
1. The act of setting a value; appraisement.
Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in
him, but in a just valuation of it, rather thinking too meanly
than too highly.
—Rey on the Creation.
2. Value set upon any thing.
No reason I, since of your lives you set
So slight a valuation, should reserve
My crick'd one to more care.
—Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
Take out of men's minds false valuations, and it would
leave the minds of a number of men, poor shrunked things.
—Bacon.
The writers' expressed not the valuation of the demurrius,
without regard to its present valuation.
—Arbuthnot on Coins.

VALUATOR. n. s. [from value.] An appraiser; one
who sets upon any thing its price. A word which
I have found no where else.
What valuators will the bishops make use of?
—Swift.

VALUE. n. s. [value, Fr. valor, Latin.]
1. Price; worth.
Ye are physicians of no value.
—Job, xiii.
Learn to live for your own sake, and the service of God;
and let nothing in the world be of any value to you, but
that which you can turn into a service to God, and a means of
your future happiness.
—Law.
2. High rate.
Cæsar is well acquittisled with your virtues,
And therefore sets this value on your life:
Let him but know the price of Cato's friendship,
And name your terms.
—Addison.
3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing
bought.
He sent him money; it was with this obliging testimony,
that his design was not to pay him the value of his pictures,
because they were ab ve any price.
—Dryden.
To VALUE. n. a. [valoir, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To rate at a certain price.
When the country grows better inhabited, the tithe and
other obventions will be more augmented, and better valued.
—Spenser.
A mind valuing his reputation at the due price, will repute
all dishonest gain much inferior thereunto.
—Carew, Surye.
God alone values right the good.
—Milton.
2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem.
Some of the finest treaties in dialogue, many very valued
pieces of French, Italian, and English, appear.
—Addison.
He values himself upon the compassion with which he re-
leved the afflicted.
—Atterbury.
To him your orchard's early fruits are due,
There planting on, when 'tis made by you;
He values these.
—Pope.
3. To appraise; to estimate.
If he be poorer than thy estimation, the priest shall value him.
—Lev. xxvii. 8.
4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it.
—Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
5. To take account of.
If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without
a clock than with; for the mind doth value every moment.
—Bacon.
6. To reckon, as, with respect to number or power.

7. To consider, with respect to importance; to hold important.

8. To compare with respect to price or excellence. It cannot be valued with the gold of ophir. Job, xlviii. 16.

9. To raise to estimation. This is a sense not now in use. She ordered all things, resisting the wisdom of the wiseest, by making the possessor thereof miserable, furthering the folly of the most foolish, by making the success prosperous. Sidney. Some value themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. Vanity, or a desire of valuing ourselves by shewing others faults. Temple.

VALUELESS. adj. [from value.] Being of no value. A counterfeit. Resembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried, proves valueless. Shakespeare, K. John.

VALUE. n. s. [from value.] One that values. Hammond was no value of trivies. Fell.

VALVE. n. s. [valva, Latin.]

1. A folding door. Swift through the valve the visionary fair. Pope, Odys.

2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel. This air, by the opening of the valve, and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out. BINDR.

3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrance, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress. The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valve of the heart. Arbuthnot on Animals.

VALVULE. n. s. [valvula, Fr.] A small valve.

VAMP.† n. s. [avampies, old Span. See To VAMP.] The upper leather of a shoe, according to Ainsworth; a sock, according to Coles.

To VAMP.† v. a. [This is supposed probably enough by Skinner to be derived from avant, Fr. before; and to mean laying on a new outside. Dr. Johnson. — Much more probably from the ancient Spanish word avampies, “la parte de la polaina só botín que cubre el empene del pie; tibiabulum extremitas super pedis verticem decidentes.” Dict. Leng. Castell. Acad.] To piece an old thing with some new part.

You wish To vamp a body with a dangerous physick, That's sure of death without. Shakespeare, Coriol.

VAMP.‡ n. s. [vamper.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

To VAMP.‡ v. n. To vapour or swagger. North.

VAPE. Physic, &c.

VAPE, or VAP. † [vamp, German, bloodsucker.] Shifting from demon, said to delight in sucking the blood of the weak, and to animate the bodies of dead feeble part of mankind, persons, which, when dug up, are said to be found florid and full of blood. Of these imaginary beings many stories are told in Hungary. Ricaut, in his State of the Greek and Armenian Churches (1679,) gives a curious account of this superstitious persuasion, p. 278. et seq.

Can Russia, can the Hungarian vampyre, with whom call in the Swedes and empire, can four such powers, who one assail? — Deserve our praise should they prevail? — Mallet, Zephyr or The Strategem.

2. A kind of bat. This is the bat to which Linnaeus assigned the title of vampyre, in the supposition of its being the species of which so many extraordinary accounts have been given, relative to its power of sucking the blood both of men and cattle.

Dr. Shaw.

VAN. n. s. [from avant, French.]

1. The front of an army; the first line. Before each van prick forth the airy knights. Milton, P. L. The foe he had survey'd, Arrang'd, as 't him they did appear. With van, main battle, wings and rear. Van to van the foremost squadrons meet. The midstmost battles hast'ning up behind. Dryden.

2. [vam, Fr. varrus, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan. The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an ear, they call it a corn-van. Brome on the Odyssey.

3. A wing with which the air is beaten. His sail-broad vans He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoke Up-lifted, spurns the ground. Milton, P. L.

VANCOUVER.† n. s. [avancourier, French.] A harbinger; a precursor. Fearful sights, and great signs, as the van-couriers and out-guard to that more terrible desolation which was to follow them. Spencer on Prod. (1665,) p. 57.

VANDAL. adj. [from the Vandals, a fierce and rude people descended from the Goths.] Barbarous; resembling the character of the Vandals.

From what hard past, his misery might be apt to charge this happy man, so much of spirit, with enthusiasm, with a brutal spite to reason, and with more than Vandalic rage against human learning. Warburton, Dict. of Grace, p. 300.

VANDALISM. n. s. The rude and barbarous state or character of the Vandals.

I regard all the conquests of France as so many epochas, and stages, in the career of a new vandalism and darkness, which are preparing to involve all human society.


VANE. n. s. [vane, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind. A mast she would speil backward; If tall, a lance ill-bred; If speaking, why a bone blown with all winds. Shakespeare.

VANGUARD. n. s. [avant garde, French.] The front, or first line of the army.
The king's semi-guard maintained a great fight against the whole power of the enemies. Bacon.
The martial drummer, who bravely stood before in semi-guard of his troops, and march'd, for strength a savage front. Chapman.
Vanguard to right and left of the front unfold. Milton, P. L.

Vanilla. n. s. [vanille, French.] A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. Miller.
When mixed with vanillas, or spices, chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oil. Arbuthnot on Aiments.

To Vanish. v. n. [vanscuro, Latin; evanouir, Fr.]
1. To lose perceptible existence.
   High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else vanished as speedily as it appears to the world. Sidney.
2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear.
   Whither are they vanished?
   —Into the air; and what seems'd corporal
   Melted as breath into the wind.
   Now I have taken heart, thou vanished.
   He cut the cleaving sky,
   And in a moment vanished from her eye.
   Pope, Odyss.
3. To pass away; to be lost.
   All these delights will vanish.
   That spirit of religion and seriousness, by which we had distinguished ourselves, vanished all at once, and a spirit of infidelity and profligacy started up.
   Milton.
   Fancy brings the vanished piles to view,
   And builds imaginary Rome anew.
   Pope.

Vanitv. n. s. [vanities, Lat. vanité, Fr.]
1. Emptiness; uncertainty; vanity.
   Vanity of vanities, all is vanity. Ecc. i. 2.
2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour.
   Vanity passes even, who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come.
   Thy pride,
   And wandering vanity, when least was safe;
   Rejecting my forewarning.
   Milton, P. L.
3. Trifling labour.
   To use long discourse against those things which are both against scripture and reason, might rightly be judged a vanity in the answerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor.
   Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

Falsehood; untruth.
Here I may well shew the vanity of that which is reported in the story of Walsingham.
   Sir J. Davies.
5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit, idle shew; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.
   Were it not strange if God should have made such store of glorious creatures on earth, and placed all to be consumed in secular vanity, allowing none but the baser sort to be employed in his own service.
   Hooker.
   I must bestow upon the eyes of this young couple
   Some vanity of mine art.
   Shakespeare, Tempest.
   Cast not her serious wit on idle things;
   Make her free will slave to vanity.
   Davies.
   Sin, with vanity, had fill'd the works of man.
   Milton.
   The oldest equal the youngest in the vanity of their dress; and no other reason can be given of it, but that they equal, if not surpass them, in the vanity of their desires.
   South.
   Think not when woman's transient breath is fled,
   That all her vanities at once are dead;
   Succeeding vanities she still regards,
   And though she plays no more, o'erlooks the cards.
   Pope.

Ostentation; arrogance.
The ground-work thereof is true, however, they, through vanity, whilst they would not seem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity.
   Spencer.

Whether it were out of the same vanity, which possessed all those learned philosophers and poets, that Plato also published, not under the right authors' names, those things which he had read in the Scriptures; or fearing the severity of the Areopagite, and the example of his master Socrates, I cannot judge.
   Raleigh, History of the World.
7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating on small occasions.
   Can you add guilt to vanity, and take
   A pride to hear the conquisitor which you make.
   Dryden.
   Tis an old maxim in the schools,
   That vanity's the food of fools;
   Yet now and then your men of wit
   Will condescend to take a bit.
   Swift, Miscel.
   The corruption of the world indulges women in great vanity, and mankind seem to consider them in no other view, than as so many painted idols, that are to allure and gratify their passions.
   Law.

To Vanquish. v. a. [vaincirt, French.]
1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue.
   We're not a shame, that, whilst you live at war,
   The fearful French, whom you late vanquished,
   Should make a start o'er seas, and vanquish you?
   Shakespeare.
   They subdued and vanquished the rebels in all encounters.
   Clarendon.
   The gods the victor, Cato the vanquish'd chose:
   But you have done what Cato could not do.
   To chase the vanquish'd, and restore him too.
   Dryden.

2. To confute.
   This bold assertion has been fully vanquished in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise.
   Atterbury.
   Vanquishable. adj. [from vanquish.] Conquerable; that may be overcome.
   That great giant was only vanquishable by the knights of the Wells.
   Guyton, on D. Quiz. p. 89.

Vanquisher. n. s. [from vanquish.] Conqueror; subduer.
   He would pawn his fortunes
   To hopeless restitution, so he might
   Be call'd your vanquisher.
   Shakespeare.
   I shall raise victorious, and subdue
   My vanquisher; spoil'd of his vaunted spoil.
   Milton, P. L.
   Troy's vanquisher, and great Achilles' son.
   A. Philips.

Vantage. n. s. [from advantage.]
1. Gain; profit.
   What great vantage do we get by the trade of a pastor?
   Sidney.
2. Superiority; state in which one had better means of action than another.
   With the vantage of mine own excuse,
   Hath he excepted most against my love.
   Shakespeare.
   He had them at vantage, being tired and harassed with a long march.
   Bacon.

3. Opportunity; convenience.
   Be assured, Madam, 'twill be done,
   With his next vantage.
   Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

To Vantage. v. a. [from advantage.] To profit.
   Not in use.
   We yet of present peril be afraid;
   For needless fear did never vantage now.
   Spenser.

Vantage-ground. n. s. Superiority; state in which one has better means of action than another.
   Let him expect a battle, and know that he is to combat a prepared enemy, who has prevented him, and comes to fight him upon the vantage-ground.
   South, Ser. vi. 166.

Vanthrace. n. s. [vante bra, Fr.] Armour for Vantbrass.
   § the arm.
   I'll hide my silver beard in a gold feather,
   And in my vanthrace put this worldd brawn.
   Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress. Put on

Vanthrace, and greaves, and gauntlet.
Milton, S. A.

Vapid. adj. [vapidus, Latin.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; mawkish; flat.
VAPOUR. n. s. [vapour, Fr. vapure, Latin.]

1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.

Jove a dreadful storm call’d forth
Against our navy; cover’d shore and all
With gloomy vapours.

Vapour, and rain, and exhalation hot.

When first the sun too powerful beans displays,
It draws up vapours which obscure its rays:
But ’er those clouds at last adorn its way,
Reflect new glories, and augment the day.

2. Fume; steam.
VAR

His hand a sure of justice did uphold.

Dryden, Abi. and Achiahel, P. I.

VAR’IABLE, adj. [variable, Fr. variabilis, Latin.]
Changeable; mutable; inconstant;
O swear not by th' inconstant moon,
That .monthly changes in her circled orb;
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.
Shakespeare.

Haply countries different,
With variable objects, shall explain
This sometim'd restless matter in his heart.
Shakespeare.

By the lively image of other creatures, did those ancients represent the variable passions of mortality as by serpents were signified deceivers.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

His heart I know how variable, and vain,
Selfish.
Milton, P. L.

VAR’IABLENESS. n. s. [from variable.]
1. Changeableness; mutability.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.
James, I. 17.

You are not solicitous about the variableness of the weather, or the change of seasons.
Addison.

2. Levity; inconstancy.

Consumers subject themselves to the charge of variableness in judgment.
Richardson, Clarissa.

VAR’IABLY, adv. [from variable.]
Changeably; mutably, inconstantly; uncertainly.

VAR’IANCE. n. s. [from vary.] Discord; disagreement; dissension.

I am come to set a man at variance against his father. Matthew.

A cause of law, by violent course,
Whan from a variance, now a war become.
Daniel.

Set not any one doctrine of the Gospel at variance with others, which are all admirably consistent.
Spratt.

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen.
While a kind glance at her partner flies,
How much at variance are her feet and eyes?
Pope.

If the learned would not sometimes submit to the ignorant;
the old to the weaknesses of the young; there would be nothing but everlasting variance in the world.
Swift.

Many bleed,
By shamefull variance betwixt man and man.
Thomson.

Who are they that set the first and second articles at variance with each other, when for four centuries, and more, they hath agreed most amably together?
Herterton.

To VAR’IATE, v. a. [varianus, Latin.]
To change; to alter.

What was the cause of their multiplied, variated compliments against her; like the monsters in Africa, every day almost a new conspiracy?
Dean King, Sermon 5 Nov. 1608, p. 33.

This artificial change is but a fixing of nature's inconstancy, helping its variating infirmities.

VAR’IATION. n. s. [variatio, Latin; variation, Fr.]
1. Change; mutation; difference from itself.

After much variation of opinion, the prisoner was acquitted of treason, but by most voices found guilty of felony.

The operation of agents will easily admit of intention and remission, but the essences of things are conceived not capable of any such variation.
Locke.

The fate of our writers is confined to these two jaws, and it is hard it should be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual variations of our speech.
Swift.

There is but one common matter, which is diversified by accidents, and the same numerical quantity, by variations of texture, may constitute successively all kinds of body. Bentley.

2. Difference; change from one to another.

In some other places are more females born than males; which upon the variation of proportion, I recommend to the curious.
Grant, Bills of Mortality.

Each sea had its peculiar shells, and the same variation of soils; this tract affording such a terrestrial matter as is proper for the formation of one sort of shell-fish; that of another.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

VAR’IATION. n. s. [variable, Fr. variété, Latin.]
1. Successive change.

Sir Walter Blunt.

Stain'd with the variation of each soil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours.
Shakespeare.

4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.

The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the variation of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often appointed to be repeated.
Words on the Mind.

5. Change in natural phenomenons.

The duke ran a long course of calm prosperity, without any visible eclipse or wane in himself, amidst divers variations in others.
Wotton, Life of Buckingham.

6. Deviation.

He observed the variation of our English from the original, and made an entire translation of the whole for his private use.
Fell.

If we admit a variation from the state of his creation, that variation must be necessarily after an eternal duration, and therefore within the compass of time.
Hale.

I may seem sometimes to have varied from his sense; but the greatest variations may be fairly deduced from him.
Dryden.

7. Variation of the compass; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

VAR’ILOW. adj. [varicosus, Latin.] Diseased with dilatation.

There are instances of one vein only being various, which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation.
Sharpe.

VAR’I’GATE, v. a. [variegatus, school Latin.]

To diversify; to stain with different colours.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which variegates and adds to the beauty of the stone.
Woodward on Postils.

They had fountains of variegated marble in their rooms.
Arbuthnot.

Ladies like variegated tulips show;
'Tis to the changes half the charms we owe;
Such happy spots the nice admirers take;
Fine by defect, and delicately weak.
Pope.

VAR’IEGATION. n. s. [from variegate.]
Diversity of colours.

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, somewhat im-pregnated with very fine sand; else they will soon lose their variegations.
Reeckyn, Calendar.

VAR’IETY. n. s. [varietas, Fr. variété, Latin.]
1. Change; succession of one thing to another; inter-mixture of one thing with another.

All sorts are here that all th' earth yields;
Variety without end.
Milton, P. L.

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty.
South.

If the sun's light consisted of but one sort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole world, nor would it be possible to produce any new colour by reflections or refractions; and by consequence that the variety of colours depends upon the composition of light.
Newton, Opticks.

2. One thing of many by which variety is made.

In this sense it has a plural.
The inclosed warmth, which the earth hath in itself, stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier procreation of those varieties, which the earth bringeth forth.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

* There is a variety in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity.
F. Atterbury.

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state.

It was a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a variety in things, from what they now appear.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

5. Many and different kinds.

He now only wants more time to do that variety of good which his soul thirsts after.
Low.
VAR

VARI'COUS. adj. [from variole, Lat. small pustules.] Relating to the disease called the small-pox.

VARIOUS. adj. [various, Latin.]
1. Different; several; manifold.
Then were they known to men by various names, and various idols, through the heathen world. Milton.
2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself.
The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to assign their signification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. Locke.
3. Unlike each other.
He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit,
To raise quite out their native language. Milton.

VAR'IOUSLY. adv. [from various.] In a various manner.
Having been variously tossed by fortune, directed his course to a safe harbour. Bacon.

VAR'IX. n. s. [Lat. varice, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein.
In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with varices or dilatations of the veins, the varix can only be assailed by the bandage. Sharpe.

VAR'LET.† n. s. [varlet, old French, now valet. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Horne Tooke believes varlet and valet to be the same word as harlot; the aspiration only changed to v, and the r by effeminacy and slovenly speech suppressed in the latter. Div. of Purl. ii. 749.—But varlet or valet is, in its original meaning, a word implying neither servitude nor disgrace. The old French word signifies a youth, as well as a groom, or yeoman; and accordingly Cotgrave says, “In old time it was a more honourable title; for all young gentlemen, until they came to be eighteen years of age, were termed so; besides those that waited in the king's chamber, and who were for the most part gentlemein, [who] had no other title than of 'valets de chambre,' until that Francis the first, perceiving such as attended him to be no better than 'roturiers,' [plebeians, or low persons, brought in another, another sort, and caused them to be stiled 'gentilhommes de la chambre,' presently after which the title of valet grew into disuse, and at the length became opposed unto that of gentilhomme. Menage, among other opinions as to the etymology, notices "valet. Here qui significat servus," but inclines to Du Cange's derivation of the word from vasellatus, low Lat. dimin. of vasa, a vessel. Thus Hicks refers it to the small vessel, imbella, q. d. vaisetta, dimin. a vasa, to which Servius subscribes.]

1. A page or knight's follower; any servant or attendant. [Pages, varlets, ou danoisaux;—noms quelquefois communs aux ecuyers. De St. Palaye, Mem. p. 599.]
2. A varlet running towards hastily: — Behind his back he bore a brass shield; — Right well besmeared it. Speer, F. Q. Such lords ill example do give, Where varlets and drabs so may live. Tusser, Husbandry.
3. To serve of danger. — Why, you were best get one o' the varlets of the city, a servant: I'll appoint you one, if you please. B. Jonson, Every Man in His Humour.
4. A term of reproach; as in some parts of the north a vile person is still called a varlet; a scoundrel. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as far in Latin. I am the varietest varlet that ever chew'd. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
Where didst thou leave these varlets? Thou, varlet, dost thy master's gains devour; Thou milk'st his ewes, and often twice an hour. Dryden.
When the Roman legions were in a disposition to mutiny, an impudent varlet, who was a private centenier, resolved to try the power of his cloak. Addison.

VARNISH.† n. s. [from varlet.] Rabble; crowd; populace.
Shall they hoist me up,
And show me to the shouting varlet O' cert'ning Rome? Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

VARNISH. n. s. [verniss, Fr. vernix, Lat. According Chaucer, and our old lexicographers, write it varnish. Prompt. Parv. and Barret.]
1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine.
We'll put on those shall praise your excellence, And set a double varnish on the same. Shakespeare.
The fame of Cicero had not borne her age so well, if it had not been joined with some vanity. Like unto varnish, that makes clefting not only shine, but last. Bacon.
This the blue varnish, that the green endears, The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years. Pope.

2. Cover; pollution.
To varnish. v. a. [vernissier, vernir, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To cover with something shining.
O vanity!
To set a pearl in steel so meanly varnished. Sidney.
Chaucer not you up to the casements, Nor thrust your head into the Thieves black street, To gaze on Christian fools with varnish'd faces. Shakespeare.
2. To cover; to conceal or decorate with something ornamental.
Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites; Or close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal. Milton.
Young people are used to varnish o'er their non-performance and forbearance of grievances by a pretence unto humility. Pope.
His manly heart was still above
Dissembled hate, or varnish'd; love. Dryden.
Men expose the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments to make good their beauty, or varnish o'er and cover their deformity. Locke.

3. To pollute; to hide with colour of rhetorick.
They varnish all their errors, and secure
The ill they act, and all the world endure. Denham.
Cato's voice was never employed to
To clear the guilty, and to varnish crimes. Addison.
Speak the plain truth; and varnish not your crimes. Philips.

VARNISHER. n. s. [from varnish.]
1. One whose trade is to varnish.
As all obtained of common oil, may probably be of good use to surgeons and varnishers. Boyle.
2. A disguiser; an adorer.
VAS

Modest dulness lusts in thought's disguise;
Thou censor of fools, and chest of all the wise. 

Vas. v. a. [vascu, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. 

Vascular. adj. [vasculare, Lat.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels. 

Vascul'ar'y. s. a. [from vascular.] State or quality of being vascular.

As a further proof of the vascularity of the teeth, nodes sometimes form on them. 

Vascu'l'ous, adj. [vasculum and sere, Lat.] 

Such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed, sometimes divided into cells; and these have always a monocotyledonous flower, either uniform or diaphanous.

Vase. n. s. [vasc, Fr. vase, Lat.] 

1. A vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use.

The toilet stands unvailed,
Each silver vase in mystick order laid. 

2. It is used for a solid piece of ornamental marble.

Vass'al. n. s. [vassal, French; passalo, Italian. 

Dr. Johnson. — A diminutive of vassus, low Lat. 

A dependant, according to Wachs, which he refers to the Welsh gwyr, a servant. Serenius notices other derivations less probable than this. 

See also Du Cange, in V. Vassus.] 

1. One who holds of a superior lord.

Every petty prince, vassal to the emperor, can coin what money he pleased. 

Swift, View of Ireland.

The vassals are invited to bring in their complaints to the viceroy, who imprisons and disfrances their masters. 

Addison.

2. A subject; a dependant.

She cannot content the lord with performances of his discipline, that hath at his side a vassal, whom justice hath made his vassal, to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. 

Hooker.

Such as they thought fit for labour, they received as vassals; but instead of the benefits of laws, but every one made his will a law unto his own vassal.

Spenser on Ireland.

The common people were free subjects to the king, not slaves and vassals to their pretended lords.

Daven.

The mind hath not reason to remember, that passions ought to be her vassals, not her masters. 

Raleigh.

Vassal of his anger, when the scourge inexorably, and the torturing hour calls us to penance. 

Milton, 4. L.

As all his vassals eagerly desired; 

With mind averse, he rather underwent 

His people's will, than give his own consent. 

Dryden.

He submitted a gift, and called him his vassal. 

Baker.

3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another. 

I am his fottum's vassal, and I send him 

The greatness he has got 

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

4. A slave; a low wretch.

Thou swearest thy God in vain, 

O vassal! vassal! 

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

To vas'sal, v. s. g. [from the noun.] To subject; to enslave; to exercise command over. 

Love, anger, sorrow, and the like, are but for a time, and then over; but this [Fear] is perpetual; a disease of life which every day slays man to whatever ill he meets with. It enslaveth him to the world, to beasts, and men; and, like a surly tyrant, enforces whatever it proposes. 

Fellows, Bes. 1. 71.

I could not make my mind goless, nor pare 

The vassal's swords one with the other soul. 

And thus I considered them; Make such thy slaves 

As they not keep their goodness past their graves. 

Bunyan, and C. Forv Pl. in Our.

Some proud all, while they stately eminence 

Vassals, the fruitlest, vassals' circumstances. 

Browne, Brit. Past. 1. 8. 4.

Vassalage. n. s. [vascalage, Fr. from vassal.] The 

VOL. V.
VAS

He rememb’re the sawnige
Of Rome again.

All my jour’r do their’st sorrow lose,
Like sawnige at unwise encountering
The eye of majesty,
Shakespeare. Tr. and Cmss.

They would have brought the Ashamans from the condition of followers and dependents unto meer sawnige.

Let not us then pursue,
By force impossible, by leave obtain’d
Unacceptable, though in heaven our state
Of splendid sawnige.

Cur’d sawnige,
First idills’d till love’s hot fire be o’er;
Then slaves to those who courted us before.

Dryden.

VAST. adj. [vast, Fr. vastus, Lat.]

1. Large; great.

What the parliament meant to attempt with those vast numbers of men, every day devis’d.

That is ample and capacious mind, which takes in vast and sublime ideas without pain.

Watts.

His open store,
Though vast, was little to his ample heart.

Thomson.

2. Viciously great; enormously extensive or capacious.

The vicious language is vast, and gaping, swelling, and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointlessness.

B. Jonson.

So sore the ship shot her fiery bound,
About whom she leaves the hollows, blackest and east.

Chapman.

They view’d the vast unsearchable abyss.

Milton, P. L.

Others with vast Typhonian rage more fell,
Read up both rocks and falls, and ride the air.

In whirlwind, hell scarce holds the wild uproar.

Milton, P. L.

VAST. n. s. [vastum, Lat.] An empty waste.

They shook hands, as over a vast; and embraced, as from the ends of opposed winds.

Shakespeare.

Through the vast of heaven it sounded.

Milton, P. L.

The vast’ry east,
Secure of storms, your royal brother past.

Pope.

VASTATION.† n. s. [vastatio, from vasto, Latin.] Waste; depopulation.

B. Jonson.

The measure of war, and the vastations that follow upon it, may be a good preparative to us for setting a true value upon the benefit of peace.


If fill’d with vastation, ruins, snares, and fears.

Sandy, Jerem. p. 7.

We deduce it from the root denoting vastation or destruction.

This wild-fire made the saddest vastations, in the many fatal outrages which these eager contumaces occasion.

Dec. of Chr. Petry.

VAST’LY. adv. [vastiter, Lat. from vasty.] Wideness; immensity.

A barbarous word.

Perpetual duration, Through all the world’s vastitude.

Shakespeare.

VASTLY. adv. [from vast.] Greatly; to a great degree.

Holland’s resolving upon its own defence, without our share in the war, would leave us to enjoy the trade of the world, and thereby grew both in strength and possessions.

Temple.

They may, and do vastly differ in their masters, institutions, customs; but yet all of them agree in having some title to worship.

Williamson.

It is easily the concern of government, and of every citizen, too, whether they be morally good or bad, that the publick.

S. Johnson.

VASTNESS. n. s. [from vast.] Enormous greatness.

She by the rocks compass’d, so she jpeg’d,
By the vertex of her bulk confus’d.

Daniel, biggest born of earth, upstart’d.

His vastess.

When I compare this little performance with the vastess of my subject, methinks I have brought but a cockleshell of water from the ocean.

Garrick.

VAU

Aristot.’s observed not moderation in the course of his draught.

Hence we may discover the cause of the vastess of the ocean.

Dryden.

VASTY. adj. [from vast.] Large; enormously great.

I can call spirits from the vasty deep.

Shakespeare.

VAT. n. s. [vat, Dutch; pa, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state.

Plumpy Bacchus, with plait eyes,
In thy ets our cares he drown’d.

Shakespeare.

Let him produce his natu’ral tubs in opposition to heaps of arms and standards.

Addison.

Would thou thy ets with gen’rous juice should froth,
Respect thy orchats.

Pope.

VATICIDE. n. s. [vates and corado, Lat.] A murderer of prophets.

The sauid vaticide conceiv’d a prayer.

Pope.

VATICINAL* adj. [vaticinans, Latin.] Containing predictions.

He has left natu’ral rhymes, in which he predicted the union of Scotland with England.

Warton, Hist. E. P. I. 77.

To VATICINATE† v. n. [vaticinari, Latin.] To prophesy; to practise prediction.

The most admired of all prophane prophets, whose predictions have so much cried up, did vaticinate here.

Houel.

The phenomena of nature are alike visible to all; but all have not alike learned the connection of natural things, or understood what they signify, or known how to vaticinate by them.


VATICINATION.† n. s. [vaticination, old French; vaticinatio, Latin.] Prediction; prophecy.

Unless we dare ascribe to the tyrant a spirit of vaticination, we cannot acquit the author of the letters of so manifest a character.

Burnet, Disc. upon Psalms, § 4.

He that foretells the motions of the planets, or the effects of medicines, or the result of chemical or mechanical experiments, may be said to do it by natural vaticination.


VA’SAL. n. s. [vassalur, Fr.] One himself holding of a superior lord has others holding under him.

Names have been taken of civil honors, as king, knight, vaissaior, or seigneur, squire.

Cuvier.

VAQUEVILLE. n. s. [vauville, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets.

Trevoux. A ballad; a trivial strain.

VAULT. n. s. [volut, Fr. volta, Ital. voleta, Jow Latin.]

1. A continued arch.

O, you are men of stone:
Had I your tongues and eyes, I’d use them so
That heaven’s soul could speak with.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

The word signifies an opening, a space. And this shows us both the form of that universal abyss, which was included within this vault; and the vault, the habitable earth, which was the outward surface of the earth, or the cover of the abyss.

Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. A cellar.

Crepus into the kiln-hole.

He was tak’n there; neither press rose, well, but he hath an abstriev for the remembrance of.

Shakespeare.

The wicking of life is draw’d, and the more less
It is left this soul to bring on.

Shakespeare.

Whether your fruitful figs are
To barnish rates that hasten our ets.

Swift.

3. A cave; a cavern.

The silent ets of death, unknown to light.
And hell itself, lie naked to his sight.

Sandy.

4. A repository for the dead.

Shall I not be bridled in the ets,
To whose foul mouth no healthcare will breathe in ?

Shakespeare.
To VAUNT. v. t. [valent, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To assert; to speak to a vault.
2. To overtop with an arch.

To VAULT. v. n. [voltegier, Fr. voltegiere, Ital.]
1. To leap; to jump.
2. To play the tumbler, or posture-master.

VAULTER. n. s. [from vault.] Arch ped; a jump.

VAULTED. adj. [from vault.] Arch'd; concave.

VAULT. n. s. [from vault.] A vault; a jump; a tumbler.

VAULTED. adj. [from vaulted.] Arch'd; concave. A bad word.

VAULTER. n. s. [from vaulted.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VAULTY. adj. [from vaulted.] Arch'd; concave. A bad word.

To VAUNT. v. a. [vaunt, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation.

2. I scarcely know in what sense Dryden has used this word, unless it be miswritten for vault.

To be: I feel him now in every part;
Like a new world he seems about my heart.

Dryden.

VAUNT. n. s. [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation.

Sir John Perrot bent his course not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in scorn, and in vain sense of his own counsellor.

Spenser.

Him I seduced
With other promises and other sense.

Milton, P. L.

Such sense as his who can with patience read,
Who thus describes his hero when he's dead?
In heat of action slain, he scarce to fall,
But still maintains the war, and fights at all.

Granville.

VAUNT. n. s. [from avant, Fr.] The first part. Not used.

Our play.

Leaps o'er the vault and firstlings.

Spenser.

VAUNT-COURIER. n. s. [vaunt courier, Fr.] A precursor. See VAUCOURIER.

The sulphurous and thought-executing fire,
Began couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts
Sing to my white head!

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

VAUNTER. n. s. [vauteur, Fr. from vaunt.] Braggart; man given to vain ostentation.

Some sign
To manage deeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain.

Spenser.

Tongue-valiant hero; vaunter of thy might;
In threats the foremost, but the leg in flight.

Dryden.

VAUNTULY adj. [from vauntule.] Boastful; ostentations.

While all the heavens on lower creatures cast,
Young Clionus, with sensual lusty cheek,
After his gait did cast abroad to fare.

Spenser.

VAUNTULLYLY adj. [from vauntullly.] Boastfully; ostentiously.

I heard thee say, and vauntullly thou spakest it,
That thou wast cackler of noble Gleroer's death.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

VAUNTUMRE. n. s. [vaunt mar, Fr.] A false wall; a work raised before the main wall.

With another engine named the warwolf, he pierced with one stone, and out, as even as a thread; two vauntures.

Cicero, Rm.

This warlike captain, daily attempting the sensorium, in the end by force obtained the same; and so possessed of the place, desperately kept it till greater help came running in, who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a strong covering betwixt the wall and the sensorium.

Knolles.

VAWARD. n. s. [war and word.] Fore part. Obsolete.

Since we have the sensorium of the day,
My love shall bear the musick of my hounds.

Shakespeare, Midas. N. Dream.

Marcus.

Their bands i' the sensorium are the Antitales
Of their best trust.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

UBEROUS, adj. [uberous, Lat.] Fruitful; copious; abundant.

Here the women give suck, the uberosus dug being stretched over their naked shoulders.

Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 17.

Though the ground be for the most part barren, yet the soil is so rich that it hinders not that her womb is uberosus.


Sion, the number of us all, is barren, and her uberosus breasts are dry.

Quarles, Just. and Merry, Son.

UBERRY. n. s. [ubere, old French; ubrius, Lat.] Abundance; fruitfulness.

They enjoy that natural vigor and fruitfulness, which without labour, toil, doth in such plenteous abundance furnish them with all necessary things.

Florio, Transl. of Montague, (1613) p. 104.
V E G

V E R

Unicameral. n. s. [from uni, Lat.] Local relation; Unification. n., wherever. A scholastic term.

Ubiquitous. adj. [from ubicunque, Latin.] Existing every where.

For wealth and an ubiquitous commerce, none can exceed her. 

Howell.

Ubiquitous. n. s. [from ubicunque, Lat.]

1. One that exists everywhere.

How far wide is Aquinas, which saith, by the same reason that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is everywhere, or else the careness of a flier is more subtile than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is false, or the papists ubiquitaries.

Hall.

There is a nymph of a most curious and elaborate strain, light, all motion, an ubiquity, she is everywhere, Phantaste!


2. One who asserts the corporal ubiquity of Christ.

A party of dignity — really communicated to the humanity in itself, as the ubiquitaries contend and plead for.


It may serve to guard us from diverse errors: such as that of the German ubiquitaries, who say that our Lord, according to his human nature, corporally doth exist everywhere.


Ubiquity. n. s. [from ubicunque, Lat.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places.

In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other ubiquity unto man, which human nature admitteth not.

Hooker.

Pem she might,
A solemn weight,
As you should meet,
In any street,
In that ubiquity.

B. Jonson.

Could they think that to be infinite and immense, the ubiquity of which they could thrust into a corner of their closet.

South.

Udder. n. s. [ubex, Saxon; udder, Dutch; uder, Lat.] The breast or udders of a cow, or other large animal.

A disease, with udders all drawn dry,

Lay coughing head on ground.

Shakespeare.

Sithence the cow

Produc'd an ample store of milk; the she-goat,

Not without path, drag'd her distended udder.

Prior.

Uddered. adj. [from udder.] Furnished with udders.

Marlowe.

Sithence the cow

Could they think that to be infinite and immense, the ubiquity of which they could thrust into a corner of their closet.

South.

Veal. n. s. [veal, calf, veeler, veeler, t. bring forth a calf, old French; vitellus, Lat.] 1. A calf. This is the primary sense, but overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

A Scotch runt without horns, or else with very short horns, scarce exceeding a pound in weight.

Gray.

Veal.

Would'st thou with mighty beef augment thy meal,

Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee veal.

Gay.

Veal.


A rump'd neck, a narrow stance large. Chaucer. 

Vegetable. n. s. [vegetabilis, school Lat. vegetable, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.

Vegetables are organized bodies, consisting of various parts, containing vessels furnished with different juices, and taking in nourishment from without, usually by means of a root fixed to the earth, or to some other body, as in the generality of plants; sometimes by means of pores distributed over the whole surface, as in sub-marine plants.

Hill, Materia Medica.

Let brutes and vegetables cannot think, so far as drought and nature urges, think.

Waller.

There are several kinds of creatures in the world, and degrees of dignity amongst them; some being more excellent than others, animates more than inanimates, sensitive more than vegetables, and men more than brutes.

Woolley.

In vegetables it is the shape, and in bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour, we meet fix on.

Leckey.

Other animated substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves the principle of another sort of life and growth, and of various parts, and leaves, flowers, fruits, and such as we see in plants, herbs, ferns.

Watts.

Vegetable. adj. [vegetabilis, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a plant.

The vegetable world, each plant and tree,

From the fair earth on the craggy brow,

To grazing fields.

Prior.

Each mechanism is equally curious, from one uniform juice extract all the varied vegetable juices; or from such vegetable food to make a hard very near uniform to the blood of an animal.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Having the nature of plants.

While they stood the tree of life,

Ripe, luminous, blooming embroided fruit

Of vegetable gold.

Milton, P. L.

That vegetable terrestrial hath bequeathed the standing fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal, and vegetable bodies.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.
VEGETAL. adj. [vegetal, Fr.] Having power to cause growth. 

Vegetable. n.s. A vegetable.

Vegetation. n.s. [vegetation, Fr. from vegeto, Lat.]

Vegetative. adj. [vegetative, Fr. from vegetate.]

Vehement. n.s. [vehement, Lat.]

Vehemency. n.s. [vehemence, Latin.]

1. Violence; force.

Vehemently. adv. [from vehement.]

1. Forcibly.

2. Pathetically; urgently.

Vehicle. n.s. [vehiculum, Latin.]

1. That in which any thing is carried.

2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.

3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

Veil. n.s. [veilum, Lat.] Belonging to a vehicle.

1. A cover to conceal the face.

VEGETATION. n.s. [vegetation, Lat.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.

Woodward.

Vegetable life sustain.

See dying vegetables life sustain.

See life dissolving vegetable again.

Vegetation. n.s. [vegetation, Fr. from vegeto, Lat.]

1. The power of producing the growth of plants.

The exterior surface consisted of a terrestrial matter proper for the nourishment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for nourishment. Woodward.

The sun, deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of vegetation, sets the steaming power
At large.

Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And vegetation paints the plain.

Anonymous.

2. The power of growth without sensation.

Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endowed with sense, yet exceed them in the faculty of vegetation and of fertility.

Hooker.

These pulsations I attribute to a plastick nature, or vital principle, as the vegetation of plants must also be.

Huy.

Vegetative. adj. [vegetative, Fr. from vegetate.]

1. Having the quality of growing without life.

Creatures vegetation and growing, have their seeds in themselves.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.

The nature of plants doth consist in having a vegetative soul, by which they receive nourishment and growth, and are enabled to multiply their kind.

Wilken.

Homer makes deities of the vegetation faculties, and virtues of the field.

Broome on the Odyssey.

Vegetativeness. n.s. [from vegetative.] The quality of producing vegetation.

Vegeter. adj. [vegetes, Latin.] Vigorous; active; spritely.

He had a healthful and vegetative age till his last sickness.

By. Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. 4. § 1.

The soul was vegetative, quick and lively; full of the innocence and quietness of youth.

South.

The faculties in age must be less vegetive and nimble than in youth.

Wallis.

Vegetive. adj. [from vegete, Lat.]

1. Vegetable; having the nature of plants.

Nor rent off, but cut off repeathen with a knife, for hindering stalks of his vegetive life.

Tuiner.

2. Capable of growth; growing.

The light of heaven — quickens all kinds of seeds; it makes them vegetative, and blossoms, and fructifies.

Haberdasher Prov. p. 96.

Vegetous. adj. [vegetes, Lat.] Lively; spritely; vegete.

If she be still young, and vegetous, no sweet-sounds ever drew more flies.

B. Jonson, Euphues.
To veil. v. a. [velo, Latin.]

1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight,
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shin'd. Milton, Sonn.

It became the Jewish fashion when they went to pray, to veil their heads and faces. Boyle.

2. To cover; to invest.

From yonder blazing cloud that sets the hill,
One of the heavenly host. Milton, P. L.

3. To hide; to conceal.

Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to show, half veil the deep intent. Pope.

VEIL. n. s. [velum, Fr. vena, Latin.]

1. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large veins; the vena descendens, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the vena ascendens, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and the porta, which carries the blood to the liver. The coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries, only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins, as it is in the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of the arteries. In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood is thrown into them with a continued stream, and because it moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of the uterine and of the portal, are small membranes or valves; like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of the veins, with their mouth towards the heart. In the motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close to the side of the veins; but if blood should fall back, it must fill the valves; and they being distended, stop up the channel, so that no blood can repass them. Quincy.

When I did first impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a gentleman. Shakespeare.

Vellum, from velum and ferre, Latin.

Vell. rough. adj. [velifer, from velum and ferre, Lat.]

Carrying sails.

Vellution. n. s. [vellatio, Lat.] A skirmish; a light contest; a dispute.

Vellutan. n. s. [vellitio, Fr. velleitan, from velle, Latin.]

Vellity is the school term used to signify the lowest degree of desire. Locke.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect vellity, and imports no more than an idle, unoperative complacency in, and desire of the end, without any congruence of the means. South.

To vellicate. v. a. [velllico, Latin.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation.

Those smells are all strong, and do pull and vellicate the sense. Bacon.

Convulsions arising from something vellitating a nerve in its extremity, are not very dangerous. Arivinaut.

Vellution. n. s. [vellatio, Lat.] Twitching; stimulation.

All purges have a kind of twitching and vellution, besides the griping, which comes of wind. Bacon.

There must be a particular motion and vellution impressed upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be produced.

Vellum. n. s. [velin, Fr. velum, Latin; rather virtus, low Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer; a fine kind of parchment.
VEN

Like a child that some faire booke doth find,
With gilded leaves or colour'd volume plays.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of my finger, as a piece of vellum.

**VELVET.** See VELVET.

**VELOcity.** n. s. [velocitatus, Fr. velocité, Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion.

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun; or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities: they should not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbolas, or parabolas, or in ellipses very eccentric.

**VELVET.** t. n. [velous, velours, Fr. the same; vellici, made of velvet; veluto, Ital. "a stuff of silk called velvet; velutari, to make so soft or wooley, to work velvet-wise," Florio; velutum, low Lat. vellis from vellus, Lat. Our old word appears to have been written vellet, and velutte. "His velvet head began to shoot out." Spenser, Shep. Cal. May. "Charges of coaches, vellet e gown," &c. B. Jonson, Magn. Lady. And also velers, which see.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white velvet all their troys they led,
With one an anakes chapels on his head.

The different ranging of the superficial parts of bodies, as of vellum, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the different contraction of their insensible parts.

**VELVET.** adj.

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a perringer.

A selected dish.

2. Soft; delicate.

Through the vellum leaves the wind,
All unseen, 'gan passage find.

Shakespeare, Tum. of the Shrew.

**VELVETEEN.** n. s. [from vellet; Ital. velatino, "slimer, coarse velvet." Florio.] A kind of stuff, made in imitation of velvet.

**VELVET.** n. s. [velous, Fr.] Velvet. An old word. His horse with one gire, six times placed, and a woman's crupper of velvet, pieced with pink thread.

**VENAL.** adj. [venali, Fr. venal, Lat.] Venal.

1. Mercenary; prostitute.

This verse be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse.

This, from no venal or ungrateful hand.

2. [from venal.] Contained in the veins. A technical word.

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool venal blood should be beaten high in the interval of two pulses.

**VENANT.** n. s. [venalius, Fr. venal, Lat.] Mercenary; prostitute.

**VENAX.** adj. [venarum, low Lat.] Relating to hunting. See an example of the word under venarical.

**VENATIONAL.** adj. [venatorius, Latin.] Used in venatalling.

**VENATICK.** Hunting.

There be three for venary or venatical pleasure, in England, viz. a forest, a chase, and a park.

Howell, Lett. iv. 16.

VENATION. n. s. [venatio, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting.

The manner of their sensation we shall find to be otherwise than by seeing away of trees.

**VEND.** v. a. [vendre, Fr. vendo, Lat.] To sell; to offer to sale.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which not having the occasion he expected to sell and make use of, lay by him.

**VENDER.** n. s. [vendeur, Fr. from vender.] A seller.

Where the consumption of commodity is, the vendors have themselves.

Grunt.

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the vendors of card-matches.

**VENDIBLE.** adj. [vendible, Latin.] Saleable; marketable.

Silence only is commendable

In a nest's tongue dried, and a maid not vendible.

This so profitable and vendible a merchandize, methink not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities.

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a quantity of such a metal as may be vendible under such a determinate name, has neither the design nor skill to make nice separations of the heterogeneous bodies.

**VENDIBLE.** n. s. Any thing offered to sale.

The prices of all vendible for the body of man and horse were stuck up in public places.

Life of A. Wool. p. 300.

**VENIBILITY.** n. s. [from vendible.] The state of being saleable.

Sherwood.

**VENDIBLE.** adj. [from vendible.] In a saleable manner.

Sherwood.

**VENDITATION.** n. s. [venditatio, from vendito, Lat.] Boastful display.

Some, by a cunning protestation against all reading, and false venditation of their own naturals, think to devise the capacity of their readers from themselves; and cool the scent of their own fox-like thieves; when yet they are so rank as a man may find whole pages together usurped from one author.

B. Jonson.

He that is full of grace and good works, affects not to make shew of it to the world; but rests secretly in the secret testimony of a good conscience, and the silent applause of God's Spirit witnessing with his own; whiles contraet the vindication of our own worth, or parts, or merits, argues a miserable indulgence in them all.

**VENDITION.** n. s. [vendition, from vendiato, Lat.] Sale; the act of selling.

To VENKER. v. a. [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood.

**VENIFICIA.** adj. [veneficus, Latin.] The practice of poisoning.

**VENEIFIC.** adj. [veneficus, Latin.] Acting by poison; bewitching.

The magical virtues of musk, and conceived efficacy unto venefical intimations, seemeth a Pagus relique derived from the.

**VENIFICIOUS.** adj. [from veneficus, Lat.] By poison or witchcraft.

Lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and beneficently mischievously their persons, they broke the shell.

**VENEMOUS.** adj. [venemus, Fr.] Poisonous; Commonly, though not better, venomous.

The barbarians saw the venemous beast hang on his hand.

Acta, xxviii. 4.
VEN

To VENENATE. v. a. [venenare, Latin.] To poison; to infect with poison.

VENEN'ATE. part. adj. Infected with poison.

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the venenate parts are carried off. Woodward on Fossils.

VENENATION. n. s. [from venenate.] Poison; venom.

This venenation shoots from the eye, and this way a banishment may be poisoned. Brown, Vulg. Err.

VENENE. adj. [venereus, Fr. from venenum, Lat.]

VENENOSE. adj. Poisonous; venomous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth, to disinfect and essece bodies, or to attract or evaporate them hence. Hervey.

Malphigi, in his treatise of gall, under which he comprehends all putreterial and morose tumours of plants, demonstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are found, are raised up by some venen as liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves. Reg.

VENERABLE. adj. [venereus, Fr. from venerable., Lat.]

To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As by the ministry of saints, it pleased God there to shew some rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which those saints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ, did thereby make the places where they died venerable. Hooker.

To make the passage safe, safe, and plain, that leads us to this venerable wall. Farfair.

Ye lamps of heaven he said, and lifted high His hands, now free. Thou venerable sky! Invariable powers, undor'd with dread, Be all of you adored. Dryden, En.

VENERABILITY. n. s. [from venerable.] State or quality of being venerable.

According to the excellence of venerability of their prototypes. More, Ant. against Idolatry, ch. 8.

VENERABLE, adj. [venereus, Fr. from venerable., Lat.]

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The innocence of infancy, the venerableness of old age. South, Sermon, xi. 108.

A little bell, though cracked and without a chapper, has remained there for ages, guarded only by the venerableness of the place. Dr. Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.

VENERABLY. adv. [from venerable.]

In a manner that excites reverence.

The Palace, proud Rome's imperial scut, An awful pile stands venerableness great. Thicker the kingdom and the nations come. Addison.

To VENERATE. v. a. [venereus, Fr. venerer, Lat.]

To reverence; to treat with reverence; to regard with awe.

When baseness is exalted, do not hate The place its honour for the person sake: The shrine is that which thou dost venerate, And not the beast that bears it on its back. Herberd.

The lords and ladies here approach paid Their homages, with a low obeisance made: And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade. Dryden.

A good clergyman must love and venerate the gospel that he preaches, and prefer it to all other learning. Richardson, Claris. En'to a pleasant darts these rights to scan, And learn to venerate himself as man. Goldsmith.

VENATION. n. s. [veneration, Fr. veneration, Lat.]

Reverend regard; awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, i.e. the honour and adoration of the Creator, and the happiness of mankind. Locke.

We find a secret awe and venerableness for one who moves above us in a singular and illustrious course of virtue. Addison.

VENERATOR. v. a. [from venerate.] Reverencer.

Three times were high venerators of vowed virginity.


Part hidden of things, as they now appear, involves a respect for an eternal existence; the arguments must be con
tained under this great principle and venerableness of nature. Hooker.

VEN'EREAL. adj. [venereus, Latin.]

Relating to love.

There are no venerable signs.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. Shakespeare.

Then ev'n with pride, into the snare I fell, Of fair fallacious looks, venerable trains, Soften'd with pleasure, and voluptuous life. Milton, B. A.

They are averse to venerable pleasures. Venerable dissipations confirmed by frequent relapses, where the transient satisfaction is overbalanced by a sad variety of tragical sufferings that attend it, often produce a downright consumption of the lungs. Blackmore.

2. Consisting of copper, called copper by chemists. Blue vitriol, how venerable and unphilosophic soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impress its latest colour. Boyle.

VEN'EREAN. adj. [from venera.]

Venerable. Not now in use.

Others fall in love with light wives; I do not mean venerable lightness, but in reference to portion. Howell, Lett. i. vi. 60.

VENERABLE. adj. [from venera.]

Libidinous; lustful.

The male is less than the female, and very venerable. Damask.

VENERABLE. adj. [from venera.]

'Venerous. Obsolete.


VEN'ERY. n. s. [venerie, from vener, Fr.]

1. The sport of hunting.

To the woods she goes to serve her turn, And seek her spouse, that from her still does fly, And follows other game and venery. Spenser.

Describing beasts of every sort and fishes, he hath sparingly in
texed the vulgar conditions thereof. Brown, Vulg. Err.

The Norman demolished many churches and chapels in old New Forest, to make it fitter for his pleasure and venery. Howell.

2. [from Venus.] The pleasures of the bed.

Sentiment, without the pleasure of lawful venery, is con
tinued; of unlawful, chastity. Great, Comm.

VEN'ERY. n. s. [venerie, French.]

A bout; a turn at venery. f fencing; a thrust; a hit.

I bruist'd my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three vegas for a dish of stew'd prunes. Shakespeare.

A sweet touch, a quick venery of wit. Shakespeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

A perfect fencer — will tell aforesaid in which bottom he will give the venery. Harrington, Br. View of the Ch. (1651), p. 118.

VENESCENCE. n. s. [venia and sectio, Latin.] Bloodletting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the infamation be sudden, after evacuation by insistent purgatives, or a cyster and venescence, have recourse to ano
dynes. Witsen, Surgery.

TO VENGE. v. a. [venger, Er.] To avenge; to punish.

Great lands and prayers in vain beasts, long weary reasons, that they will forgive and not venge themselves upon other wayker beasts that knoweth their feebleness. Ep. Fisher, Ep. p. 19.

Slight your honourable faiths to me,
With swift pursuit to venge this wrong of mine.

Shakespeare, Hope of Lucrece.

You are above, You justices, that these our nether crimes,
So speedily can venge. Shakespeare.

VENGEABLE. adj. [from venge.] Revengeful; mis

She was not vengeable, no cruel. Ep. Fisher, Ern. They be venegable fellows; they have alway smirred all duke Maurice's men. Ascham, Lett.

A thrallent dart he throw, Headed with ire, and venegable despite. Spenser.

VENGEANCE. n. s. [vengeance, French.]

1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

The right consej which they had, that to remover vengeance is due, was not without good effect as touching their lives, who feared the wild violation of oaths. Hooker.
VEN.

All the stord'rr vengeance of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! Shakespeare, K. Lear.
The souls of all that I had murder'd
Came to my tent, and to every one did threat
To-morrow's vengeance on the head of Richard. Shakespeare.
Let me see thy vengeance on them. Jer. xi. 20.
Resolutions of future reformation do not always satisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy vengeance for former miscarriages.

Till the day
Appear of respiration to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked. Milton, P. L.
Jove's and Latona's son wrath expressesd,
In vengeance of his violated priest. Dryden.
The chorus interposed with heaven for the innocent, and
Implored his vengeance on the criminal. Addison, Spect.
Round him a crowd of threatening furies stands,
With instruments of vengeance in their hands. Harte.

2. It is used in familiar language. To do with a vengeance, is to do with vehement. This phrase was formerly solemn and dignified; what a vengeance, emphatically void.
When the same king adventured to murmur, the pope could threaten to punish him with a vengeance. Raleigh.
Annoyed — with a vengeance sent
From Media post to Egypt, there fast bound. Milton, P. L.
But what a vengeance makes thee fly
From me too, as thine enemy? Hadrians.

VENGEFUL. adj. [from vengeance and full.] Vindictive; revengeful; retentive.
Don't not but God
Hath wiser arraigned, as his revengeable ire. Milton, P. L.
Dissuading for her sake his rising cares,
And with wise silence pondering revengeful wars. Prior.

VENGEEMENT. n. s. [vengeance, old Fr.] Avenge- ment; penal retribution. Witness thereof he showed his head there- left,
And wretched life forborne for vengeance of his theft. Speaker, F. Q.

VENGE. n. s. [from venge.] An avenger; one who punishes. Prompt. Parv.

Humboft not resist, nor succour call,
His bleeding hart is in the venger's hand,
Who stretched him rent in thousand pieceless small. Speaker, F. Q.

VENIABLE. adj. [venivel, Fr. from venia, Lat.]

1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable.

If they do nothing 'tis a venial sin.
More veniable is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof
Paracelsus, who died himself at forty-seven, gloried that he
What horror will invade the mind,
When the strict judge, who would be kind,
Shall have few venial faults to find?
While good men are employed in extirpating mortal sins;
I should rival the world of indecencies and venial transgressions.

2. Permitted; allowed.

No more of talk where God, or angel-guest,
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd.
To sit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repast; permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblamd. Milton, P. L.

VENIALNESS. n. s. [from venial.] State of being excusable.

VENISON. n. s. [venison, French.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. Chapman writes it as it is spoken, venison.

Shall we kill us venison?
And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools
Should have their rosy-banked grove:
We have a hot venison pasty to dinner.
To our venison store
We added wine, till we could wish no more. Chapman.

VEN.

In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any park,
though there be vert and venison within this land. "Duflin, Hist. of Ireland.

He for the feast prepar'd,
In equal portions with the venison shar'd.
Dryden.

VENOM. n. s. [venem, French.] Poison.

Your eyes, which hitherto have borne in them
The fatal balsams of murthering basilisks;
The venem of such looks we fairly hope
Have lost their quality. Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His venem tooth will rankle to the death. Shakespeare, Rich. III.
Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood,
Ossbling all that under him would grow,
He sheds his venem on the plants below. Dryden.

To venem. t. a. To infect with venem; to poison;
to envenom.

Others their hooks and baits in poison steep:
The fish their life and death together drink,
And dead pollute the seas with venem'd drink.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. iv. 17.

This marble venem'd seat,
Smeard with the gums of glutinous heat. Milton, Comus.

VENOMOUS. adj. [from venem.]

1. Poisonous.

Thy tears are saltier than a younger man's,
And venemous to thy eyes. Shakespeare, Coriol.

2. Malicious; mischievous.

A posticority not unlike their majority of mischievous progenitors; a venemous and destructive progeny. Brown.
This falsity was broached by Cochleus, a venemous writer;
One careless of truth or falsehood. Addison.

VENOMOUSLY. adv. [from venemous.] Poisonously; mischievously; maliciously.

* His unkindness,
That strip'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign enemies. These things sting him
So venemously, that burning shame detains him
From his Cotiwla. Shakespeare, K. Lear.
His praise of foes is venemously nice;
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. Dryden.

VENOMOUSNESS. n. s. [from venemous.] Poisonous- ness; malignity.

VENT. n. s. [vente, French.]

1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any thing is let out.

On her breast
There is a vent of blood, and something blown;
The like is on her arm. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.
They at once their reeds
Put forth, and to a narrow vent apply'd
With nicest touch. Milton, P. L.

Have near the bung-hole a little vent-hole stopped with a splice. Martimer, Husbandry.

Scare any countries that are much annoyed with earth- quakes, that have not one of these fiery vents, diggning that fire, whereby it gains an exit. Woodward.

To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a vent;
or if you take out the vent, stay not to put it in.
Full of their heads the swelling bag be rent,
And all the furies issued at the vent. Pope.

2. Passage out of secrecy to publick notice.

It failed by late setting-out, and some contrariety of weather,
whereby the particular design took vent beforehand. Wotton.

3. The act of opening.

The farmer's cates mature,
Now call for vent. His hands exhaust, permit
The good to go awhile. Philips.

4. Emission; passage.

The smoother'd foudness burns within him:
When most it swells and labours for a vent.
The sense of honour, and desire of fame,
Drive the big passion back into his heart. Addison, Cato.

5. Discharge; means of discharge.

D D
VEN

Had like grief, been dew'd in taste,
Without the scent of words.           Milton.

Kind midwives are a great improvement of land, where a vent can be had.       Mortimer, Husbandry.

6. [vende, Fr. venditio, Lat.] Sale.
For the mart, it was alleged that the vent for English clothes would hereby be open in all times of war.
Hogarth.

By this war there is sent for any commodity but of wool.        Temple, Miscellany.

He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not one in three can understand, can hardly exceed the vent of that number.     Pope, Letters.

He perceived an inn near unto the high-way: forthwith, as soon as he espied the vent, he deigned to himself that it was a castle with four towers.       Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. P. i. ch. 2.

To VENT. v. a. [venter, Fr. from the noun; sventare, Italian.]
1. To let out at a small aperture: to give a vent or opening to.
   But the brave mayd would not dissemble,
   But only sented upon her unbireme,
   And so did let her goodly visage to appere.             Spenser, F. Q.

2. To let out; to give way to.
   Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not
   Corn for the rich men only: with these shrinks
   They vented their complaining.                         Shakespeare, Coriol.
   When men are young, and have little else to do, they might
   vent the overflows of their fancy that way.              Denham.
   Labring still, with endless discontent,
   The queen of heav'n did thus her fury vent.            Dryden.

3. To utter; to report.
   Had it been sented and imposed in some of the most learned ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have been said to be the invention of some crafty stoic.
   Stephen.

4. To emit; to pour out.
   Revoke thy doom,
   Or whilst I can sent clamour from my throat,
   I'll call thee thou dost evil.                        Shakespeare, K. Lear.

5. To publish.
   Their sectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by sending
   the stolen treasures of divine letters, altered by prose and
   disguised by poetical conventions.                     Raleigh.

6. To sell; to let go to sale.
   This profitable merchandise not rising to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not senting and venturing the same.
   Carew.

Therefore did those nations send such spices, sweet gums and
pearls, as their own countries yielded.

To VENT. p. n. To sniff: as, he venteth into the air.

VENTAGE. n. s. [from vent.] A small hole. Not in use.
   Govern these ventages with your fingers and thumb, give it
   [the pipe] breath with your mouth.                   Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.

VENTAIL. n. s. [ventaille, old Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up; the breathing part of the helmet.
   Elsewhere they post their wroothfull hands to hold,
   And ventail round, each other to behold.             Spenser, F. Q.
   As white as snow upon the Alpine giff
   The virgin shone in silver arms array'd;
   He ventail'd up so high, that he describ'd
   Her supply visage, and her beauty's pale.         Tindal, Tr. vi. 16.

VENTANNA. n. s. [Spanish.] A window.

VEN

What after pass'd
Was far from the ventanna, where I sate;
But you were near, and can the truth relate.          Dryden.

VENTER. n. s. [Latin.]
1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three venters.
2. Womb; mother.
   A has issue B a son, and C a daughter, by one venter; and
   D a son by another venter. If B purchases in fee, and dies
   without issue, it shall descend to the sister, and not to the
   brother of the half blood.                             Hale.

VE'STINDUCT. n. s. [ventus and ductus, Lat.] A passage for the wind.
   Having been informed of divers ventiisducta, I wish I had had
   the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of those
   divers.                                               Boyl.

VE'STILATE. v. a. [ventilo, Lat. ventiller, old Fr.]
1. To fun with wind.
   In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is pennis up, and ob-
   structed from being ventillated by the winds.           Harvey.
   Miners, by perfections with large bellows, letting down tubs,
   and sinking new shafts, give free passage to the air, which
   ventillates and cools the mines.                      Woodward.

2. To winnow; to fan.
   Cockeram.

3. To examine; to discuss.
   Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial process in right of that party so far preeminent; but that the same may be begun again, and ventillated de novo.       Add.
   The second Review of the Annotations, as also the Exposition on the Book of Psalms, — ventillated between him and his

VENTILATION. n. s. [ventilatio, Latin; from venti-
late.]
1. The act of fanning: the state of being fanned.
   The soil, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the ventilation of the air.       Addison.

   To his secretary Doctor Mason, whom he let lie in a pallet
   near him, for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would break
   out into bitter eruptions.                             Wotton, D. of Buckingham.

3. Refrigeration.
   Procure the blood a free course, ventilation and transpiration
   by suitable and equinoctial purges.                   Harvey.

4. Examination; discussion.
   Nor doth the victor commodity permit any ventilation of his
   disputes: far when the body is a slave, why should the Mason

VE'NTILLATOR. n. s. [from ventilate.] An instrument
contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTO'SIETY. n. s. [ventosis, Fr. from vento, Lat.] Windiness.
   Cotgrave, and Bullokar.

Without ventosity or populari-

Bacon to Sir R. Cecil, Suppl. to Cab. p. 49.
   The quality of knowledge, which, be it in quantity more or
   less, if it be taken without the due corrective thereof, hath in
   it some nature of venom or malignity, and some effect of
   that venom, which is ventosity or swelling.              Bacon, Adv. of Learn. B. i.

If there be any danger of ventosity, as there may very well
be in such persons as are of a melancholy constitution, then
you shall use decoctions.                              Ferrand on Melanch. p. 267.
VEN

VEN'TRAL. adj. [from venter.] Belonging to the belly.

It is said, that the young of the viper, when terrified, will run down the throat of the parent, and seek shelter in its belly, in the same manner as the young of the opossum retire into the ventral pouch of the old one. Chambers.

VEN'TRICILE. n. s. [ventricule, Fr. ventriculus, Lat.] 1. The stomach.

Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my ventricile digests what is in it. Harte.

2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.

Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow, Doth from one ventricile to the other go? Donne.

The heart being a muscular part, the sides are composed of two orders of fibres running spirally from base to top, contrarily one to the other; and so being drawn or contracted, constrains the ventricles, and strongly force out the blood.

RAY.

The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation through the lungs, being brought back into the left ventricile of the heart, is drawn again by the heart into the aorta, through the system of the arterious system.

VEN'TRILOQUISM. n. s. [ventiloque, Fr. ventrilogue, Lat. Ventrilogy. qua's, Lat. ventr and logus, Lat. Ventrilogy is in the old vocabularies of Cockram and Bullokar.] The act of speaking inwardly, so that the sound seems to issue from the belly; the art of forming speech, by drawing the air into the lungs, so that the voice proceeding out of the thorax, to a by-stander seems to come from some distance, or in any direction.

Some faint traces of the art or faculty of ventrilocomia are to be found in the writings of the ancients. Chambers.

VEN'TRILOQUUST. n. s. [ventiloque, Fr. ventrilogueus, Lat.] One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

It appears from Plutarch, Suidas, (in V. Evtarchus,) and Josephus, that those who were anciently called ventriloculi, had afterwards the name of pythones. — It seems that the fictitious voice, produced by a ventrilocuus, does not (as the etymology of the word imports) proceed from the belly, but is formed in the inner parts of the mouth and throat. Chambers.

VEN'TRILOQUOUS. adj. [ventiloque, French; ventrilocus, Latin.] Emitting sound as a ventriloucist.

Whether the bleating or humming of cock-snipes in breeding time is ventrilocular, or proceeds from the motion of their wings, I cannot say. White's Selborne, p. 99.

VEN'TURE. n. s. [aventure, Fr.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.

When he reads
Thy personal venture in the rebel's fight,
His wonders and his praises do contend
Which should be thine or his.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereof to live as if absolutely there were none; but when he dies to find himself confuted in the flames, this must be the height of woe and disappointment, and a bitter conviction of an irrational venture, and absurd choice.

South.

I, in this venture, double gains pursue,
And laid out all my stock to purchase you.

Dryden.

When infinite happiness is put in one scale, against infinite misery in the other; if the worst that comes to the pious man, if he mistakes, be the best that the wicked can attain to, if he be in the right, who can, without madness, run the venture?

Locke.

2. Chance; hazard.

The king resolved with all speed to assail the rebels, and yet with that providence and surety, as should leave little to venture or fortune.

Bacon.

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake.

My ventures are not in one bottom trusted.

On such a full sea are we now afloat:

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.

And we must take the current when it serves.

Shakespeare, Jul. Ce.

Our ventures.

Thrice happy you, that look as from the shore,

And have no venture in the wreck to see.

Daniel.

4. At a venture. At hazard; without much consideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

You have made but an estimate of those lands at a venture, so as it should be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it.

Spenser.

A bargain at a venture made.

Between two partners in a trade.

A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their desire should be granted at a venture.

L'Estrange.

Here was no scurrying away at a venture, without fear or wait.

L'Estrange.

If Abah be designed for death, though a soldier in the enemy's army draws a bow at a venture, yet the sure enquiring directions of Providence shall carry it in a direct course to his heart.

South.

To VEN'TURE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To dare.

A man were better rise in his suit; for he that would have ventures at first to have lost the suitor, will not in the conclusion lose both the suitor and his own former favour.

Bacon.

Assure amongst their being cast out of Jerusalem, ventures to ensure that they would never be re-established, since they had committed that horrid crime against the Saviour of the world.

Addison on the Christian Religion.

2. To risk, a hazard.

Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,

Who freight a ship to venture on the seas,

With one frail interposing plank to save

From certain death, roll'd on by every wave.

Dryden.

I am so overjoy'd, I can scarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain against her cage, dare hardly venture out, though she see it open.

Dryden.

3. To Ven'ture at.

To Ven'ture or on up'n attempts without any security of success, upon mere hope.

That slander is found a truth now; and held for certain.

The king will venture at it.

Shakespeare.

It were a matter of great profit, save that it is too conjectural to venture upon, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and scarcity, by some signs in the beginning of the year.

Bacon.

I never yet the troglodyte essay'd,

Deter'd by that inimitable maid;

And when I venture at the comic stile,

Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil.

Waller.

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, yet they but timorously ventured on such terms as sureties and satisiacs.

Locke.

Turco-Persians I would desire him to read, before he ventures at capping of characters.

Addison, Spect. No. 21.

To VEN'TURE. t. v. a.

1. To expose to hazard.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,

I shot his fellow of the self-same flight;

And venturing both, I oft found both.

Bacon.

2. To put or send on a venture.

The fish with arms for France, they pack in staunch hogheads, so as to keep them in their pickle.

Carew.

3. To trust; to rely on. Not proper.

A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one, whom he would not venture to feel his pulse.

Addison, Spect. No. 21.

VEN'TURE. t. n. s. [from venture.] One who ventures.
VER


Venturesome. adj. [from venture.] Bold; daring.

Venturesomely. adv. In a bold or daring manner.

Venturing. n. s. [from venture.] The act of putting to hazard; the act of running risk.

Wise venturing is the most commendable part of human prudence.

Ed. Hylton.

Venturous. adj. [from venture.] Daring, bold, fearless; ready to run hazards.

Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their main piece of favour to give venturous counsels, which no great or wise man would.

Bacon.

He pant'd not, but with vent'rous arm

He pluck'd, he tossed.

Columbus having lodg'd the way, was seconded by Americus Vespasian, an old venturer: Florottina.

Heylin.

The venturous humour of our mariners costs this island many brave lives every year.

A Temple.

Savage pirates seek through seas unknown,

The lives of others, vent'rous of their own.

Pope.

Venturously. adv. [from ventures.] Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

Siege was laid to the fort by the Lord Gray, then deputy, with a smaller number than those within the fort; venturously indeed; but haste was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them.

Bacon.

Venturousness. n. s. [from venture.] Boldness; willingness to hazard.

Her coming into a place where the walls and courtyards were deserted, much offended her sight, and made her repeat her venturousness.

Brogue on Colours.

Venice. n. s. [visne, old Fr. vicinum, Lat.]

1. [in law.] A neighbouring place.

Twelve of the assise ought to be of the same venuse where the demand is made.

Cowell.

2. A thrust; a hit. [See Veney.]

Venus. n. s. [Latin.] One of the planets.

Yet you, the murderer, look as bright, as clear,

As yonder Venus in her glittering sphere.

Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dream.

Venus' basin. [diasus major, Lat.]

Venus' comb. [pente Veneris, Lat.]

Venus' hair. [adiantium, Lat.]

Venus' looking-glass.

Venus' sweet-wort.

Botanists show a very particular regard to the fair sex; — as we may well conclude from so many names they give to plants; ladies' fingers, ladies' traces, ladies' linen, Venus' glass, Venus' basin, &c.

Stukeley, Philanthrop. Sacra, p. 25.

Venus'st. adj. [venustus, old Fr. venustus, Latin.]

Beautiful; amiable. The word is in Cockeram's old vocabulary, but not now in use. It is employed by a Scottish writer. See Jamieson.

As the infancy of Rome was venust, so was its mahood notably strenuous.


Veracious. adj. [verax, Latin.] Observant of truth.

The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely veracious.

Bursam, vol. ii. S. 34.

Veracity. n. s. [veras, Latin.]

1. Moral truth; honesty of report. Dr. Johnson. — In strict propriety veracity is applicable only to persons, and signifies not physical but moral truth.

Campbell.

What can we say? Even that, which the man in Terence said to a person whose veracity he suspected. Bryant on Troy.

2. Word for word.

2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. Less proper.

When they submitted to the most monstrous and cruel deaths, rather than retract their testimony, there was no reason to doubt the veracity of those facts which they related.

Addison.

Veranda. n. s. A word adopted from the East, where it means the covering of a house extended beyond the main pile of buildings, and forming by a sloping roof, external passages, a kind of open portico.

Verbal. n. s. [verb, Fr. verbe, Lat.]

1. A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion. And withal some disposition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding.

Clarke, Lat. Gram.

Men usually talk of a noun and a verb.

Shakespeare.


That so it might appear, that the assistance of the Spirit promised to the church, was not a vain thing, or a mere verb.


Verbal. adj. [verbal, Fr. verbalis, Lat.]

1. Spoken, not written.

Oral; uttered by mouth.

Made she no verbal quest; —

— Yes; once or twice she knew'd the name of father

Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart.

Shakespeare.

3. Consisting in mere words.

If young African for fame,

His wasted country freed from Punick rage,

The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at least;

And loses, though but verbal, his reward.

Milton, P. R.

Being at first out of the way to science, in the progress of their inquiries they must lose themselves, and the truth, in a verbal labyrinth.

Glanvile.

It was such a denial or confession of him as would appear in preaching: but this is managed in words and verbal profession.

South.

4. Verbose; full of words. Out of use.

I'm sorry

You put me to forget a lady's manners,

By being so verbal.

Shakespeare.

5. Minutely exact in words.

Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays,

For not to know some trifles is a praise.

Page.

6. Literal; having word answering to word.

Whosoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language abroad, and brought home no other in stead of it.

Denham.

The verbal copier is incurable with so many difficulties once, that he can never disentangle himself from all.

Dryden.

7. [verbal, Fr. in grammar.] A verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.

Verbality. n. s. [from verbal]. Mere words; mere literal expression.

Sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words of holy Scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead verbality, who must only start at the life and animated materials thereof.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To verbalize. v. a. [from verbal.] To make a verb; to turn into a verb.

Nouns, for brevity, are sometimes verbalized: as, to complete, to contrary, to experience.

Instruct. for Ora. (1683), p. 37.

Verbally. adv. [from verbal.]

1. In words; orally.

The manner of our denying the deity of Christ here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions verbally to deny it.

South, Ser.
These were enormities condemned by the most natural verdict of common humanity; and so very gross and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance avoided.

South.

A very likely matter, indeed, that the emperor should ask the Arians whether they would be tried by the verdict of those who had before condemned the Arians by name.

Waterland.

VERDIGRIS. n. s. The rust of brass, which in time being consumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in Latin ardeo; in French vert de gris, or the hoary green.

Peacham.

Brass turned into green, is called verdigris.

Bacon.

VERDITER. n. s. Chalk made green.

Verditer ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the faintest and palest green.

Peacham.

VERDURE. n. s. [verdure, French.] Green; green colour.

Its verdure clad
Her universal face with pleasant green.

Milton, P. L.

Let twisted olive bind those laurels fast,
Whose verdure must for ever last.

Prior.

VERDUNOUS.† adj. [from verdure.] Green; covered with green; decked with green.

The scintillant camouflage, the verdunous costmary.

Drayton, Polybl. S. 15.

Higher than their tops
The verduous wall of paradise upspring;
Which to our general sire gave prospect large.

Milton, P. L.

There the lowing herds chew verdure pasture.

Philips

VERGÆCUND.† adj. [vergæcund, old French; verger, Lat.] Modest; bashful.

Dix.

Your brow proclaineth much fidelity; a certain vergæcundious
generosity gracest your eyes.

Wat Tyler, Rev. p. 356.

VERGÆCUNDITY. n. s. [vergæcundia, Lat.] Bashfulness; modesty; blushing.

Lemon.

VERGE. n. s. [verge, Fr. virga, Lat.]

1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean.

Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Delectively lolling in his seat;
The silver verge, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side.

Swift.

2. [verge, Lat.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border.

Would the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red hot steel to sear me to the brain.

Shakespeare.

I say, and will in battle prove,
Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest verge,
That ever was survey'd by English eye.

You are old,

Naturæ you stand on the very verge
Of her confine.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Serve they as a flowery verge to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve and show the earth?

Milton, P. L.

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can take in all, and verge enough for more.

Dryden.

Every thing great, within the verge of nature, or out of it,
Has a proper part assigned it in this poem.

Addison.

Then let him choose a damsels young and fair,
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir,
To sooth his care, and, free from noise and strife,
Conduct him gently to the verge of life.

 Pope.

3. In Law.

Verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been 12 miles round. Verge hath also another signification, and
is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, sweareth falsely to the lord of the manor; who, for that reason, is called tenants by the verge.

Concil. Fear not; whom we raise.

We will make fast within a hallow'd verge. Shakespeare.

To VERGE. v. n. [vergo, Latin.] To tend; to bend downwards.

They serve indifferently for vowels in the respecture, and for consonants in respect of the pene-appulse; and so much the more verging either way, according to the respective occasions.

The nearer I find myself verging to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself upon those few supports that are left. Swift.

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body verge to purgation.

Arababnut.

Man,
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touche some wheel, or verge to some goal;
'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole. Pope.

VERGER.† n. s. [verger, old Fr. "bedeau d'église," Lacombe; from verge.] He that carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the verge with half a crown, and get into the best seat.

Farquhar.

VERIDICAL. adj. [veridericus, Latin.] Telling truth.

Dict.

VERIFIABLE. adj. [from verify.] That may be verified; that may be confirmed by incontestable evidence.

Veris by a very easy, but yet certain and true analogy, is applied to the eye of the soul, the conscience, and the inward and external senses upon it, in every one of the alleged particular cases. South. Serm. iii. 6c.

VERIFICATION. n. s. [from verify.] Confirmation by arguments or evidence.

Record your desires, and present yourself to God by general acts of submission and understanding, and by habitual remembrances of your past sins, and by verification of the same in your present and proper exercises. By, Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. 4. § 1.

Certification of this we will mention a phenomenon of our God.

BYGDE.

AFFIRM. n. s. [from verify.] One who assures a thing to be true.

To VERIFY. v. a. [verificar, Fr.] To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true.

What seemeth to have been uttered concerning sermons, and their efficacy or necessity, in regard of divine matter, must consequently be verified in sundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be the same in all. Hooker.

This is verified by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty, ought to be restored. Bacon.

So shalt thou best fulfill, best verify the prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. Milton, P. R.

So spake this oracle, then verified, When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve, New Satan fell. Milton, P. L.

Though you must mistake a year;
Though your prognosticks run too fast, They must be verified at last. Swift.

Spain shall have three kings, which is now wonderfully verified, for besides the king of Portugal, there are now two rivals for Spain. Swift.

VERILY. adv. [from very.]

1. In truth; certainly.

Verily 'tis better to be lowly born,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ning grief. Shakespeare.

2. With great confidence.

It was very thought, that had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded. Bacon.

VERI'SIMILAR. adj. [verisimilitis, Lat.] Probable; likely.

VERI'SIMILOUS. adj. [verisimilitudinis, Lat.] Likely.

Many erroneous doctrines of Pontificals are, in our days, wholly supported by verisimilous and probable reasons. White.

VERISIMILITUDE. n.s. [verisimilitudinis, Lat.] Probability; resemblance of truth.

Touching the verisimilitude or probable truth of this relation, several reasons seem to overthrow it. Brown.

A noble nation, upon whom if not such verities, at least such verisimilitudes of fortitude were placed. Brown.

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a point, it requires an acuteness to its discovery: while verisimilitude, like the expanded superificies, is obvious, sensible, and affords a large and easy field for loose enquiry.

The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to verisimilitude. Dryden on Drameckick Poetry.

Though Horace gives permission to painters and poets to dare everything, yet he encourages neither to make things out of nature and verisimilitude. Dryden.

VERITABLE. adj. [veritable, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.

—Most true; therefore look to't well. Shakespeare.

The passing of the year succeeding made from insects in oak-apples, I doubt not, but it is not veritable from event. Brown. Virg. Ery.

VERITALLY. adv. [from veritable.] In a true manner.

VERITY. n. s. [verite, Fr. veritas, Lat.]

1. Truth; concordance to the reality of things.

If any refuse to believe us disputing for the verity of religion established, let them believe God himself thus miraculously working for it. Hooker.

I saw their weapons drawn; there was a noise;
That's verity. Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.

The precipitancy of disputations, and the stir and noise of passions that usually attend it, must needs be prejudicial to verity: its calm insinuation can no more be heard in such a bustle, than a whisper among a crowd of sailors in a storm. Glanville.

It is a proposition of eternal verity, that none can govern while he is despised. We may as well imagine that there may be a king without majesty, a squire without sovereignty. South.

2. A true assertion; a true fact.

And that age, which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an undeniable verity. Sidney.

Wherefore should any one think, but that reading itself is one of the ordinary means, where it pleases God, of his gracious goodness, to inflame that celestial verity, which being but so received, is nevertheless effectual to save souls. Hooker.

If there come truth from them, Why by the verities on thee mine good. May they not be my oracles as well? May virtue be preserved by a lie? Virtue and truth do ever best agree; By this it seems to be a verity. Since the effects so good and Virtuous be. Davies.

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE. n. s. [verjus, Fr.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced vertyges. Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll serve you verjus. Dryden.

The barley-pudding comes in plate.
Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges, A peck'd sile'd onion cats, and tippleservicess. Geoffrey.

The native servisice of the crab, deriv'd Through thee in thy graft, a grateful mixture forms Of sour and sweet. Phillips.
VER

VERMICELLi. n. s. [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the forny of worms. With oysters, eggs, and vermicelli, she let him almost burst his belly. Prior. 

VERMICULAR. adj. [vermiculus, Lat.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body. By the vermicular motion of the intestines, the grosser parts are derived downwards, while the finer are squeezed into the narrow orifices of the lachrymal vessels. Cheyne. 

To VERMICULATE, v. a. [vermiculé, Fr. vermículatus, Latin.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours. Bailey. 

VERMICULATION. n. s. [from vermiculate.] Continuation of motion from one part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of vermication. Hole. 

VERMICULE. n. s. [vermiculus, vermis, Latin.] A little grub, worm. I saw the shining oak-bull ichneumon strike its terebra into an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein; and hence are many vermicules seen towards the outside of these apples. Derham. 

VERMICULOUS. adj. [vermiculous, Lat.] Full of grubs; resembling grubs. 

VERMICULIFUGE. n. s. [from vermis and fugio, Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms. 

VERMIL. 

VERMILION. n. s. [vermell, vermillon, Fr.] 

VERMILY.

1. The cochinilie; a grub of a particular plant. 
2. Factitious or native cinnamon; sulphur mixed with mercury. This is the usual though not primitive signification. The same she temper'd with fine mercury, and virgin wax that never yet was seed, and mingled them till perfect vermeily. That like a lively augur seem'd to the eye. Spencer, F. Q. 

The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except mercury, which is made into vermilion by solution or calcination. Bacon. 

The finest and most principal red is vermilion, called in Latin rubricis. It is a poison, and found where great store of quicksilver is. Peacham. 

3. Any beautiful red colour. How the red roses flash up in her cheeks, and the pure snow with woody vermeild stain, like crimson dy'd in gra. There grew a goodly tree, him faire beside, laden with fruit and apples rose red, as they in pure vermilion had been dy'd, whereof great virtues over all were read. What need a vermilion-dyed lip for that? Love-daring eyes, and treas of love to the moon? Milton, Comus. Simple colours are strong and sensible, though they are clear as vermilion. Dryden, Dryden. 

To VERMILION, v. a. [from the noun.] To die red. 

A proudly red vermilion all her face, and her eyes languish with unusual grace. * Gravina. 

VERMIN. n. s. [vermin, Fr. vermis, Latin.] 

1. Any noxious animal. Used commonly for small creatures. What is your study? — How to prevent the fends, and to kill vermin. Shakespeare. The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-house, will scare away vermin, such as weasels and polcets. Bacon. 

An idle person only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a vermin or a wolf. Taylor. 

VER. A waspie taken in a trap, was charg'd with misdemeanors, and the poor vermin stood much upon her innocence. L'Estrange. 

Great injuries these vermin, mice and rats, do in the field. Mortimer, Husbandry. 

He that has so little wit to nourish vermin, may be bit. Swift. 

To VERMINATE. v. n. [from vermin.] To breed vermin. 

The seed of the serpent, and its vermating principle. Bible. Bib. i. 252. 

VERMINATION. n. s. [from verminate.] Generation of vermin. 

Rod excercising anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the vermination of serpents and flesh. Mosham. 

VERMINOUS. adj. [from vermin.] Tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin. 

The wasting of children's flesh depends upon some obstruction of the entrails, or verminous disposition of the body. Harvey. 

VERMIPAROUS. adj. [vermis and pario, Latin.] Producing worms. 

Hereby they confound the generation of vermiparous animals with oviparous. Brown, Vulg. Err. 

VERMIPLACIAL. adj. [vermaculus, Latin.] Native of one's own country. London weekly bills number deep in consumptions; the as likewise provoking inseparable accidents to most other diseases which instances do evidently bring a consummation and notion of a vermicular disease to England. 

The histories of all our former wars are transcended in our vermicular idiom. I do not find in any of our books, that Edward the third ever recozened ther peale, and others often vanquished them. Addison. 

VERMIPLACIAL. * adj. [vermaculus, Latin.] Beside their vernacular and mother tongue. 

Beside their vernacular and mother tongue. 

2. Scoffing; a Latinism. Not in use. Men, subject to the petulantie of every vernacular. B. Jonson, P. 

VERNAL. adj. [vettus, Latin.] Belonging to spring. 

With the year. 

Seasons return; but not to me returns, Or sight of vermis bloom, or summer's rose. Milton, P. L. 

VERDANT. adj. [vermatis, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring. 

Vermis flowers appeare. To clad the soile with mantell newes. 


Verdant flowers appeare. To clad the soile with mantell newes. 

Equal in days and nights. 

To VERDANT. v. n. [verna, Lat.] To be vermin; to become young again. Cockeram. 

VERDANTITY. n. s. [verna, Latin.] Scriver carriage; the submissive fawning behaviour of a slave. Baillie. 

VERDANTLY. adj. [versabilis, Lat.] That may be turned. Cockeram. 

VERSABILITI. n. s. [versabilis, Lat.] Apros to be turned or wound any way. 

VERSABLE. adj. [A cant word for universal.] Total; whole. 

Some for brevity, Have cast the vered world's vanity 

Hudibras.
VERSATILE. adj. [versatilitas, Latin]
1. That may be turned round.
2. Easily applied to a new task.
3. Quality of being versatile.

VERSATILITY. n.s. [from versatile.]

VERSIFICATION. n.s. [versification, Fr. from versifier.] The art or practice of making verses.

VERSE. n.s. [verse, Fr. versus, Latin.
1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds and number of syllables.
2. Poetry; lays; metrical language.
4. Verse is Poetry.

VERSIFIED. t. n. [versor, Latin.
To be versed in; to comprehend.

VERSEMAN. n.s. [verse and man.]
A poet; a writer in verse.

VERST. n.s. [Russian.]
About three quarters of an English mile.

VERSIFICATION. n.s. [versification, Fr. from versifier.] The art or practice of making verses.

VERSIFIER. n.s. [versificateur, Fr. versificator, Latin.
A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

VERSITY. n.s. [verser, Fr. versificor, Latin.
To make verses.

VERSIFICATION. n.s. [versification, Fr. from versifier.] The art or practice of making verses.

VERSIFING. n.s. [from verse.

To versify.

VERSIFIED. t. n. [versor, Fr. versificor, Latin.
To be versified; to be made into verse.
VER

VERTICE. n. s. [Latin.] 1. Zenith; the point over head.
2. A top of a hill; the top of any thing.
Mountains—especially abound with different species of vegetables; every veree or essence afford new kinds.

VERTICAL adj. [vertical, Fr. from vertex.]
1. Placed in the zenith.
'tis raging noon; and vertical the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.
Tomson.
2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.
From these laws, all the rules of bodies ascending or descending in vertical lines may be deduced.
Cheyne.

VERTICALITY. n. s. [from vertex. The state of being in the zenith.
Unto them the sun is vertical twice a-year; making two distinct summers in the different points of the verticality.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

VERTICALLY. adv. [from vertical. In the zenith.
Although it be not vertical unto any part of Asia, yet it correctly passes over Peru and Brazil.
Brown.

VERTICALITY. n. s. [from vertex. The state of being vertical.
Cheyne.

VERTICILATE adj. [from verticillum, Latin.]
Verticilate plants are such as have their flowers intermixed with small leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a stalk, as pennisylvan, borehole, &c.
Quinncx.

VERTICITY. n. s. [from vertex. The power of turning; circulation; rotation.
These stars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their verticity is also common.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

VERTICIL. n. s. [Lat. verticillum.] An axis; a hinge.
Now grows our nation to its zenith: Fame is no friend to continuance; the verticil is seen, when admiration from abroad, and luxury at home, threaten our change.
Waterhouse, Apl. for Learning, (1653.) p. 31.

VERTIGINOUS adj. [vertiginosus, Latin.]
1. Turning round; rotatory.
The vertiginous motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around.
Brutley.
2. Giddy.
Inconstant are they in all their actions, vertiginous, restless, unfit to resolve of any business.
Burton, Anot. of Mel. p. 18.
I was sick before of a vertiginous giddiness and insurrection.

VERTIGINOUSNESS. n. s. [from vertiginous. Unsteadiness.
He that commits sacrilege, is marked for a vertiginoseness and changeful fortune.

VERTIGO. n. s. [Latin.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.
Vertigo is the appearance of visible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a sense of falling, and a dimness of sight.
The forerunners of an apoplectic are dulness, vertigo, tremblings.
Phenomen.
That said vertigo in his head,
Will never leave him till he's dead.
Swift

VERVAIN n. s. [verveine, Fr. verbena, Latin.]
A plant.
She night-shade strews to work him ill,
Therewith the ervain, and her dill,
That hindeth witches of their will.
Some scattering pot-herbs here and there he found,
Which cultivated with his daily care,
And bruised with ervains, were his fragrant feasts.
Dryden.

VERVAIN mollum. n. s. A plant. It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althaea; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided.
Miller.

VERVELS. J n. s. [vervels, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk.
Free beauteous slave, thy happy feet
In silver fetters versels meet.

VER'Y adj. [veray, or vey, French; whence veray in ancient English. It has its degrees verier and veriest.]
1. True; real.
Why do I pity him,
That with his very heart deceiveth me?
In very deed, as the Lord liveth,
1 Sam. xxvi. 14.
That in very deed we might behold it.
Dryden and Lar.
2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere.
Those who had drunk of Cicer's cup, were turned into very beasts.
Davnis.
There, where very desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades.
She may pass on.
Milton, Comus.
3. To note things emphatically, or eminently.
'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;
Especially against his very friend.
Shakespeare.
Was not my love
The verier wag o' the two?
Shakespeare.
We can contain ourselves.
Shakespeare.
Were he the veriest antick in the world.
In a searing age, the very knowledge of former times passes but for ignorance in a better dress.
South.
The pictures of our great grandmothers in queen Elizaboth's time, are clothed down to the very wrists, and up to the very chin.
Addison, Guardian.

VERUM, emphatically.
Women are as roses, whose fair flower,
Being once display'd, doth fall that very hour.
Shakespeare.
The cocks beat the partridge, which she knew'd to hear; but finding these very cox's cutting one mother, she comforted herself.
L. Brantling.
So catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the special opportunity of any other Christian grace, that very time is also the special opportunity of charity.

VER'Y adj. In a great degree; in an eminent degree.
The Greek orator was so very famous for this, that his antagonist reading over the oration which had procured his banishment, asked them, if they were so much affected by the mere reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him?
Addison.
That bold challenge was thought very strange.
Leete.

TO VER'SICATE. v. a. [vesicato, Lat.] To blister.
Celsius proposes, that in all these internal wounds, the external parts be blistered, to make more powerful renovation from within.
Wiseman.
I saw the cuticular vesicated, and shining with a burning heat.
Wiseman.

VESICATION. n. s. [from vesicate.] Blistering; separation of the cuticle.
I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the vesication with plasters.
Wiseman.

VESICATORY. n. s. [vesicatorium, technical Latin.] A blistering medicine.
Bullockar.

VESICLE n. s. [vesicula, Latin.] A small cuticle, filled or inflated.
VES

Not is the humour contained in smaller veins, but in a vesicle, or little bladder.

The lungs are made up of such air-pipes and vesicles interwoven with blood-vessels, to purify, ferment, or supply the sanguineous mass with nitro-sulphuric particles.

VESICULAR. adj. [from vesicula, Lat.] Hollow; full of small interstices.

A muscle is a bundle of circular threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane.

VESPER. n. s. [Latin.] The evening star; the evening.

These signs are black Vesper's pageant.

VESPERAL. n. s. [without the singular, from vesperus, Latin.] The evening service of the Roman church.

VESPERTINE. adj. [vespertinus, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

The stars, their matutine and vespertine motions, rise and fall.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 127.

VESSEL. n. s. [vaiselle, Fr. va, Lat.]

1. Anything in which liquids, or other things, are put.

For Banquo's issue have I fill'd my mind:

Put rancours in the vessel of my peace.

Only for them.

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there still remains one vessel empty.

2. The containing parts of an animal body.

Of these elements are constituted the smallest fibres of those fibres the vessel of those vessels the organs of the body.

Another cause of a wasting ulcer in the lungs, is, the disintegration of a vessel, whence the blood issues into the cavities and interstices of the lungs, and is thence expectorated by a cough.

Blackmore.

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.

The sons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the isles, had vessels to transport themselves.

The Phoenicians first invented open vessels, and the Egyptians ships with decks.

The vessel is represented as stranged. The figure before it seems to lift it off the shal- lows.

From storms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride;

Let thy strong hand this little vessel guide;

It was thy hand that made it; through the tide,

Impetuous of this life, let thy command

Direct my course, and bring me safe to land.

Now secure the painted vessel.

The sun beams trembling on the floating tide.

Pope.

4. Any capacity; anything containing.

Of knowledge, what this vessel can contain.

Milton.

5. Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. [perhaps from the Latin, fasciculus, or fasciola, quasi vassula. London.]

6. [In theology.] One relating to God's household.

If the rigid doctrines be found apt to cool all those men's love of God, who have not the confidence to believe themselves of the number of the few chosen vessels, and to begat sensibility and presumption in others who have conquered these difficulties.

Hammond.

VESSEL. n. s. [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrell.

Take earth, and vessel it; and in that set the seed.

Bacon.

VESSELS. n. s. A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. Bailey.

VESSELION. n. s. [among horsemen.] A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof.

Dict.

VEST. n. s. [vestis, Latin.] An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms

A military vest of purple flower,

When the queen in royal habit's dress,

Old mystick emblems grace th' imperial vest.

Milton, P. L.

To Vest. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to deck; to eunrobe.

The verdant fields with those heav'n may vie,

With other vested, and a purple sky.

Light! Natures resplendent robe;

Without whose vesting beauty all were wreat

In gloom.

Dryden.

2. To dress in a long garment.

Just Simeon, and prophet! Anna, —spake,

Before the altar and the vested priest.

Milton, P. R.

3. To make possessor of; to invest with what vested.

To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they know the person, who by right is vested with power over them.

Locke.

Had I been vested with the monarch's power,

Thou must have sight'd, unlucky youth! in vain.

Prior.

4. To place in possession; with in, before the possessor.

The milites their commissions positively required to be entirely vested in the parliament.

Cherenson.

Empire and dominion was vested in him, for the good and behoof of others.

Locke.

VESTAL. n. s. [vestalis, Lat.] A virgin consecrated to Vesta; a pure virgin.

Women are not

In their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure

The never-touched vestal's lot?

Pope.

The world forgetting, by the world forgot.

VESTAL. adj. [vestalis, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity.

Her vestal livery is but sick and green,

And none but fools do wear it.

Shakespeare.

VESTIBULE. n. s. [vestibulum, Latin.] The porch or first entrance of a house.

Looking upon knowledge to pass into the mansions of the mind through language, they were careful not to offend in the vestibule.

Harris, Philoloy. Ing.

That part of the Odyssey, in which Ulysses's descent into hell, and the vestibule of Erebus, are described.

Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 84.

To VESTIGATE. v. a. [vestigo, Lat.] To trace. Obsolete. It is in the old vocabulary of Cockery.

We now say investigate.

VESTIGE. n. s. [vestigium, Latin.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing.

The truth passes so slightly through men's imaginations, that they must use great subtlety to track its vestiges.

Harvey.

VESTMENT. n. s. [vestimentum, Latin.] Garment; part of dress.

Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God, should make the least things that are employed in his service amiable, than that their over-scrupulous dislike of so mean a thing as a vestment, should from the very service of God withdraw their hearts and affections?

Hooker.

Heaven then would seem thy image, and reflect

Those subtle vestments, and that bright aspect.

Waller.

The sculptures could not give vestments suitable to the quality of the persons represented.

Dryden.

VESTRY. n. s. [vestitum, Fr. vestrierie, Lat. vestiaria, old Eng. Pr. Parry.]

1. A room appertinent to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposed.

He said unto him that was over the vestry. Bring forth vestments.

Kings, x. 22.

Bold Amycus, from the robb'd vestry brings

The chalices of heav'n; and holy things

Of precious weight.
V E X

2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.
   They create new senators, vestry elders, without any commandment of the word.
   The common-council are chosen every year, so many for every parish, by the vestry, and common convention of the people of that parish.
   Go with me where pulpy constables will not summon us to vestries.
   Blount, Pope.

VeSTUARE. n.s. [vesture, old Fr. vesture, Italian.]
1. Garmen ; robe.
   Her breasts half hid, and half were laid to show ;
   Her visious vesture greedy sight repelling.
   What, weep you when you but behold
   Our Caesar's vesture woundèd.
   To bear my lady's train, lest the base earth
   Should of fifty thousand chance to steal a kiss.
   Shakespeare.
   Here ruddy brass, and gold refugent blead ;
   There polish'd chests embrodier'd vesture grue'd.
   Pope.

2. Dress; habit; external form.
   There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdst,
   But in his motion like an angel sings,
   But this mude vesture of decay
   Dost as easily close us, in we cannot hear it.
   Shakespeare.
   Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparel'd with a vesture of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys.
   Brudley.

VECTHE. n.s. [vtccio, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume.
   Where vetheca, pulse, and tares have stood,
   And stalks of lupines grew.
   An erum is a sort of vetch, or small pea.
   Arduinnot.

VECTHE. adj. [from vethe.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; consisting of vetch or pease-straw.
   It to my cottage thou wilt resort,
   There maist thou ligge in a vethe bed,
   That thy name may not be shew forth thy head.
   Spencer, Shep. Cal.

VESTERAN. n.s. [vetcratus, Latin.] An old soldier; a man long practised in any thing.
   The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest,
   the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest practised vetricatus they had amongst them.
   Hooker.
   If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might have conquered it by the many veterani, which had been inured to service in the civil wars.
   Addison.
   Ensigns that pier'd the foe's remotest lines,
   The hardy vetricus with tears resigns.
   Addison.
   We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as veterani in the bean monde.
   Addison.

VESTERAN. adj. Long practised in war; long experienced.
   There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the number of thousands brave soldiers.
   Omer.
   The British youth shall bali thy wise command ;
   Thy temper'd årdour, and thy vetricus skill.
   Thomson.

VECTORIANIA. n.s. [vetorinariam, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle.
   That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by common farriers, but also received by good veterinaris, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses.
   Brown.

VECTORINARIA.* adj. [vectocinarius, Lat.] Pertaining to farriery, and to science in the diseases of cattle.

VETUST.* adj. [vetatus, Lat.]* Old; ancient. Not in use.

To VEX. v. a. [vexo, Latin.]
1. To plague; to torment; to harass.
   Do you think
   The king will suffer but the little finger
   Of this man to vex'd.
   Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
   Do poor Tom some charity, whom the foul fiend vex'd.
   Shakespeare, K. Lear.
   When she pressed him daily, so that his soul was vexèd unto death, he told her all his heart.
   Judges, xvi. 16.

V E X

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of airy ghosts, and see the guilty train.
You are the cause of all my care:
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart;
Ten thousand torments rear my heart;
I love, and I despair.

2. To disturb; to disquiet.
   Alack, 'tis he; 'tis why, he was met even now,
   As mad as the next right; singing aloud.
   Winds — rash'd abroad
   From the four hinges of the world, and fell
   On the red'ld wilderness.
   Rang'd on the banks beneath our equal ears,
   White curl the waves, and the red'ld ocean roars.
   Pope.

3. To trouble with slight provocations.
4. To stretch as by hooks.
   Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
   And into cloth of spoiny softness made.
   Dryden, Ann. Mir.

To Vex.† n. n. To fret; to be on tenterhooks; to be uneasy.
   Ulysses gave good care, and fed
   And drunke his wine, and set, and ravished
   His food for more vexation.
   Chaucer.
   We vex, and complain, and betray a mighty impotence of nature; we set no bounds to our grief.
   Killingbeck, Sermon, p. 192.

VEXATION. n.s. [from vex.]

1. The act of troubling.
   O that husband,
   My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated vexations of it!
   Shakespeare, Cymb.

2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.
   Vexation almost stops my breath,
   That sooner's friends, greet in the hour of death.
   Shakespeare.
   Passions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures, afford us nothing but vexations and pain.
   Temple.

3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.
   Your children were vexation to your youth;
   But mine shall be a comfort to your age.
   Shakespeare.

   Albeit the party groved thereby, may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust vexation.
   Bacon.

5. A slight teasing trouble.

VEXATION. adj. [from vexation.]

Afflicted; troublesome; causing trouble.
   Consider him maintaining his usurped title, by continual vexations wars against the kings of Judah.
   South.
   Vexations thought still found my flying mind,
   Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd,
   Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;
   Stalk'd through my gardens, and purs'd my ways;
   Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze.
   Prior.

2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.
   He leads a vexatious life, who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples, that he dares not make a step without the authority of another.
   Digby.

3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.

VEXATIONSLY.† adv. [from vexations.] Troublesomely; uneasily.
   As to our neighbour and rival, France, I shall formally prove it, that her subjects pay more than England, on a computation of the wealth of both parties; that her taxes are more vexatiously collected.
   Burke, Ola. on the State of the Nation, (1769.)

VEXATIOUSNESS. n.s. [from vexations.] Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VEBEX.† n.s. [from vex.] One who vexes.

VEXINGLY.† adv. [from To vex.] So as to vex, plague, or disturb.
   It is the same poverty which makes men speak or write angrily, that forces them to talk vexingly.
   Tatler, No. 269.
VIA

U'GLILY. adj. [from ugly.] Filthily; with deformity; in such a manner as to raise dislike.

UGLINESS. n.s. [from ugly.]

1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty. All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,
Was turned now to dreadful unguiness. 
Spenzer.

She takes her topics from the advantages of old age and
ugliness. Dryden.

2. Turpitude; loathagueness; moral depravity.
Their dull ribaldry cannot be very nauseous and offen-
sive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the sin itself,
pardon the unguiness of its circumstances. South.

UGLY, adj. [This word was anciently written
ugly; whence Mr. Dyer ingeniously deduces it
from aspulike; that is, like an asp, elf, or gooblin.
In Saxon oga is terror; and in Gothick ogan is
to fear. Dr. Johnson. — The word, no doubt, is
from the Goth. ogaen, to fear; oga, Icel. the same;
whence ugg, uggir, horror, fear; and thus, in old
English, "uggill, uggly, horribilis." Prompt.
Parv. We had anciently also the verb "ugglen,
horror." Ibid.] Deformed; offensive to the sight;
contrary to beautiful; hateful.

He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly. Shakespeare.

O, I have pass'd a miserable night,
So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams. Shakespeare.

To the end that they, desiring food, might, for the ugly sight
of the beasts sent among them, loath even that which they must
needs desire. Wed. xvi. 3.

Was this the cottage, and the safe abode
These old of me? What grim aspects are these,

VIAGE.* See VOYAGE.

VI'AL, n.s. [vial, Gr.] A small bottle.

You Gods! look down
And from your sacred eyes pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head. Shakespeare.

Take thou this viial, being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off. Shakespeare.

Another lamp burnst in an old marble sepulchre belonging
to some of the ancient Romans, inclosed in a glass vial. Wilson.

I placed a thin viial, well stopped up, within the smoke of
the vapour, but nothing followed. Addison.

Chemical waters, that are each transparent, when separate,
ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the same
viial. Addison.

To VI'AL, v.t. To enclose in a viial.

This she with precious viial'd liquor bore;
For which she pardons at their festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. Milton, Comus.

VI'AND, n.s. [viande, Fr. vivanda, Ital.] Food; meat
dressed.

The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
I t'ist midst of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the viand. Shakespeare.

No matter, since
They've left their viandes behind, for we have stomachs.
Wilt please you taste of what is here? Shakespeare.

These are not fruits forbidden; no interdict
Defends the tasting of these viandes pure;
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. Milton, P. L.

From some sorts of food less pleasant to the taste, persons in
health, and in no necessity of using such viandes, had better to
abstain.

The tables in fair order spread;
Viandes of various kinds allure the taste,
Of choicest sort and savour; rich repeat! Pope.

VI'ARY, adj. [varius, Lat.] Happening in ways
or roads. Not in use.

VIC.

In Beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all every omens, they are
only conjectural interpretations of dim-eyed men; full of doubt,

VIA'TUM.† n. s. [Latin.]

1. Provision for a journey.

And sth thy pilgrimage is almost past,
Thou needst the less victuals for it. Dryden, Way's Pilgrim. Sim. 8. 4. b.

2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its
departure.

It is rather a spiritual medicine, a good victual, a standing
sacrament, for the relief, the assurance, the safe conduct, of

To VI'BRATE. v. a. [vibrare, Lat.]

1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick
motion.

2. To make to quiver.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, may differ-
cently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous motion,
which breath passing smooth doth not. Holder.

To VI'BRATE, v. n.

1. To play up and down, or to nod and
fro.

The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quicksilver,
would repel it a little upwards, and make it vibrate a little up
and down. Boyle.

Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain de-
gree, emit light, and shine? And is not this emission per-
formed by the vibrating motions of their parts? Newton.

2. To quiver.

The whisper that to greatness still too near,
Perhaps, yet vibrates on his sovereign's ear. Pope.

VIBRATION. n. s. [vibro, Lat.] The act of moving,
state of being moved with quick reciprocations,
returns; the act of quivering.

It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours
of piety, the heats of devotion, and the sullies and vibrations
of an innamored activity. South.

Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of the
eye, excite vibrations in the tunica retinae? Which vibrations
being propagated along the solid fibres of the optic nerves
into the brain, cause the sense of seeing. Newton.

Mild vibrations soothe the perturbed soul,
New to the dawning of celestial day. Thomson.

VI'BRA'TIVE, adj. [from vibrate.] That vibrates.

Heat is only an accident of light, occasioned by the rays
putting a fine, subtle, ethereal medium, which pervades all
bodies, into a vibrative motion, which gives us that sensation.
Newton.

VI'BRA'TIUNCLE. n. s.

Sensory vibrations, by being often repeated,
beget in the medullary substance of the brain,
a disposition to diminutive vibrations, which may be
also called vibratuncles and miniatures correspond-
ing to themselves respectively. Chambers.

The pulse would continue to beat, the lungs to play, the
animal secretions to be carried on, the vibratuncles to traverse

VI'BRA'TORY. adj. [from vibrate.] Vibrating; causing
to vibrate.

Suppose that this oil or water were added a certain
quantity of a specific salt, which had a power of putting the
nervous papilis of the tongue into a gentle vibratory motion;
as suppose sugar dissolved into it. The smoothness of the
oil, and the vibratory power of the salt, cause the sense we call
sweetness. Burke on the Subl. and Beauf. P. iv. 6 82.

VI'CAR. n. s. [vicarius, Lat.]

1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated
benefice.

Procure the vicar.

To stay for me at church; 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony. Shakespeare.
VICTORIUS. n.s. [from vicarius.] Vicar.

2. Vicarious. adj. [vicarius, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another.

The soul in the body is a subordinate efficient, and vicarious and instrumental in the hands of the Almighty, being but his substitute in this regiment of the body.

What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel against the vicarious power of God in his soul? Norris.

VICTORIOUSLY. adv. [from vicarious.] In the place of another.

They, who do not love religion, hate it. The rebels to God perfectly abhor the author of their being. They hate him "with all their heart, with all their mind, with all their soul, and with all their strength." He never presents himself to their thoughts, but spurns and alarm them. They cannot strike the same tone of heaven, but they are able to raise a sounding snaffle that obscures him from their own eyes. Not being able to revenge themselves on God, they have a delight in vicariously defacing, degrading, torturing, and tearing in pieces, his image in man.

BURKE, Lett. on a Regicide Peace.

VICARSHIP. n.s. [vicar.] The office of a vicar.

The see of Jerusalem was the mother of all churches, wherein St. Peter himself did at first reside, exercising his vicarship.

Barron on the Pope's Supremacy.

There is in my choir one Mr. Lamb; he hath at present but half a vicarship.

Swift to Pope.

VICE. n.s. [vilia, Lat.]

1. The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life.

No spirit more gross to love itself for its sake.

Milton, P. L.

The foundation of error will lie in wrong measures of probability; as the foundation of vice in wrong measures of good.

Locke.

VICARIAL. adj. [from vicar.]

1. Belonging to a vicar.

Wood is in some countries a rectorial, and in some a vicarial title.

Blackstone.

2. Vicarious. adj. [vicarius, Latin.] Vicarious power shall be done away, as no further necessary.

That delegated vicarial sceptre of righteousness.

West on the Resurrection, p. 275.

VICE, n.s. [from vicarious.] Delegated office or power.

Shall we think that pretended spiritual dignity to be of God, (or, as it calleth itself, the vicariate of Christ,) who said his kingdom was not of this world, and whose successors gloried in poverty and martyrdom; whereas this [the church of Rome] aboundeth in riches and exterior power above any thing now extant in the Christian world?

Id. North, Light, &c. (1821), p. 22.

VICE, n.s. [from vicarious.] Having a delegated power as vicar.

We thought it convenient that you should be held up by the vicarial authority of our see.

Barron, Works, i. 251.

VICEADJUTANT. n.s. [vice and adjutant.]

1. The second commander of a fleet.

The foremost of the fleet was the admiral; the rearadmiral was Cara Mahometes, an arch-pirate. The viceadmiral, in the middle of the fleet with a great squadron of galleys, struck sail directly.

Knudes.

2. A naval officer of the second rank.

VICEADMIRALTY. n.s. [from viceadmiral.] The office of a viceadmiral.

The viceadmiralty is exercised by Mr. Trevanion.

Carew.

VICEAGENT. n.s. [vice and agent.] One who acts in the place of another.

A vassal Sutan hath made his viceagent, to cross whatever the faithful ought to do.

Hooker.

VICECHANCELLOR. n.s. [vice cancellarius, Latin.]

The second magistrate of the universities.

The dean, for asserting the rights of his majesty and university in his station of vicechancellor, being made a prisoner; he undertook the entire management of all affairs.

Fell, Life of Hamond.
VIC

Vi'cen. adj. [from vice.] Vicious; corrupt. Not used.
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-w'd city hang his poison
In the sick air.
Shakespeare.

VICEGERENCY. n. s. [from vicegerent.] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenantcy; deputed power. The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and dependence under God. South.

VICEGERENT. n. s. [vicerem gerens, Lat.] A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour, by whom he is deputed.
All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these; remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's vicegerent.
Bacon.

Employ it in undefiled piety towards God; in unshaken duty to his vicegerent; in hearty obedience to his church.

Great father of the gods, war for our crimes
Thou send'st some heavy judgement on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terror of his age,
The type and true vicegerent of thy rage,
Thus punish.
Dryden.

VICEGERENT. adj. [vicegerens, Latin.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution.

Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee,
Vicegerent son! To thee I have entrusted'd
All judgement, whether in heaven, on earth, or hell.

Milton. P. L.

VICE-SARVY. adj. [vicenarius, Latin.] Belonging to twenty.

VICEROY. n. s. [viceroi, French.] He who governs in the place of the king with regal authority.
Shall, for lack of the rest unvanquish'd,
Depend so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but vice-regal of the whole?
Shakespeare.

Mendoza, viceroy of Peru, was wont to say, that the government of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave, because it was somewhat too near Madrid. Bacon.
We are so far from having a king, that even the viceroy is generally about four fifths of his time.
Swift.

VICEROYALTY. n. s. [from viceroy.] Dignity of a viceroy. These parts furnish out vicerealties for the grandees, but in war are incumbrances to the kingdom.

Addison.

VICEROYSHIP. n. s. [from viceroy.] Office of a viceroy.
The Saracen caliph commanded in Egypt; under whom, two great lords fell out about the suzerainty or viceroyalty of that land.
Fuller. Holy War. p. 89.

VICETY. n. s. [Of this word I know not the meaning or original: a vice thing is now called in vulgar language, point avice, from the French point avice, or point de vices, whereas the barbarous word viceity may be derived.] Nicety; exactness. A word not used.
Here is to the fruit of Pum,
Grafted upon Stub his stem;
With the pekiah nicety,
And old Sherwood's nicety.

VICINAGE. n. s. [vicinia, Latin; voisineage, French; as our word was formerly written, and also voisineage, as well as vicinage.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.
Erin thus is a town of great strength, and by reason of its voisineage to the Persian dominions usually made the place of rendezvous, when the Turks have any design against that empire.
Sir T. Herbert. Tran. p. 283.

Worcester and Gloucester [bishoprics] had been united, by reason of their voisineage.
A city cannot be built in the voisineage of this holy place.
Bibl. Bib. i. 415.

VIC OTAL. adj. [vicinus, Latin.] Near; neighboring.

VICINEL. n. s. 

VICINITY. n. s. [vicinus, Latin.]
1. Neasness; state of being near.
The position of things is such, that there is a vicinity between agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades the other.
The abundance and vicinity of country seats.

Hale.

2. Neighbourhood.
Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the vicinity of the sun.
He shall find out and recall the wandering particles bound, and fix them in their old vicinity.

Rogers.

VICIOUS. adj. [from vice.] See Vicious. Devoted to vice. Not addicted to virtue.

He heard this heavy curse,
Servants of servants, on his vicious race.

Milton. P. I.

VICIOUSLY. adv. [from vicious.] Corruptly; sinfully.

Pervercity of will, immoral and sinful enormities, walk with Adraste and Nemesis at their backs, pursue us into judgment, and leave us viciously miserable.
Brown. Chr. Mor. i. 18.

VICIOUSNESS. n. s. [from vicious.] Corruptness. See Viciousness.

VICISSITUDE. n. s. [vicissitudo, Latin.]
1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession.
It makes through heaven
Grateful vicissitude, like day and night.
Milton. P. I.
The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes.

Newton.

This succession of things upon the earth, is the result of the vicissitude of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of that vicissitude, the sun's declination.
Woodward.

2. Revolution; change.
During the course of the war, did the vicissitudes of good and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness.

Haverbury.
Verse sweetens toll, however rude the sound.
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as she turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad vicissitude of things.

Gifford.

VICISSITUDINARY. adj. [vicissitudo, vicissitudinis, Lat.] Regularly changing.

We say, the elements of man are misery and happiness, as though he had an equal proportion of both; and the days of man are semi-dinary, as though he had as many good days as ill.


VICISTITIES. adj. In law vicistitiae rents are certain farms, for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. Vicistitiae are such writs as are triable in the county court, before the sheriff.

Bailey.

VICTIM. n. s. [victima, Latin.]
1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.
All that were authors of so black a deed,
Be sacrificed as victims to his ghost.
Demok. Dryden.

And on the victims pour the ruby wine.
Clitusmus' waves, for triumphs after war,
The victim ox, and snowy sheep prepare.

Addison.

2. Something destroyed.
Behold where age's wretched viciss lies;  
See his head trembling, and his half-cloud'd eyes.  
Priam.

To VICTIMATE. v. a. [victima, Lat.] To sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice. Not in use.  

Bullokar, and Cockeram.

VICTOR. n. s. [victor, Lat.]  
1. Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. Victor is seldom used with a genitive; we say the conqueror of kingdoms, not the victor of kingdoms; and never but with regard to some single action or person: as we never say, Caesar was in general a great victor, but that he was victor at Pharsalia. We rarely say Alexander was victor of Darius, though we say he was victor at Arbela; but we never say he was victor of Persia.

This strange race more strange conceits did yield;  
Whose victor second'd, was to his ruin brought;  
Who seem'd overthrown, was mistress of the field.  
Sidney.

Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,  
Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast,  
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered.  
Shakespeare.

Although the victor, we submit to Caesar.  
Shakespeare.

Say where and when  
Their fight; what stroke shall bruise the victor's heel.  
Milton, P. L.

Our Hebrew songs and harps in Babylon,  
That pleas'd so well our victors ear, declare,  
That rather Greece from us these arts deriv'd.  
Milton, P. L.

Their hearts at last the vanquish'd re-awake,  
And now the victors fall.  
Denham.

In love the victors from the vanquish'd fly;  
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die.  
Waller.

Fortune's unjust; she ruins off the brave,  
And him who should be victor, makes the slave.  
Dryden.

Lost not a thought on me; I'm out of danger;  
Heaven will not leave me in the victor's hand.  
Addison.

2. Pope has used this word in a manner perhaps unauthorized.

There, victor of his health, his fortune, friends,  
Art fame, this lord of useless thousands ends.  
Pope.

VICTRESS. n. s. [from victor.] A female that conquers.

But then the victress arrived there,  
Where late she left the pensive Sibyl's shade  
With her own trusty quire, both full of care,  
Neither of them she found.  
Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 44.

VICTORIOUS. adj. [victorius, French.]  
1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest.

Victory doth more often fall by error of the vanquished,  
Than by valor of the victorious.  
Hayward.

The Sun returned victorious with his saints.  
Milton, P. L.

That happy sun, said he, will rise again.  
Who twice victorious did our minds see?  
And I alone must view him rise in vain,  
Without one ray of all his star for me.  
Dryden.

2. Producing conquest.  
Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,  
And carry'd for ever this victorious day.  
Pope.


Now are our brow bound with victorious wreaths;  
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments.  
Shakespeare.

Victoriously. adv. [from victorious.] With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our successes, victoriously through all difficulties.  
Hammond.

VICTORIOUSNESS. n. s. [from victorious.] The state or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY. n. s. [victoria, Lat.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph.

At his nurse's tears  
He whin'd and roared away your victory,  
That page blush'd at him.  
Shakespeare.

Then to the heaven of heavens he shall ascend  
With victory, triumphing o'er his foes.  
Milton, P. L.

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exercized in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification and self-denial, of charity to God, of care of the public, of order and charity to ourselves. It is a great instance of a victory over the most refractory passions.

Sp. Taylor.

VICTRESS. f. s. [from victor; Lat. victoria.] A female that conquers. Not used.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed,  
And she shall be sole victress; Caesar's Caesar.  
Shakespeare.

To have her captiv's spirit freed from bash,  
And on her innocence a garment fresh.  
And white as that, put on: and in her hand  
With both of palm, a crowned victress stood.  
D. Jones, Underwoods.

VICTUAL. n. s. [victualles, Fr. victuall, Ital.] Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance. Chapman has written it as it is colloquially pronounced.

A huge great fiscon full I bore,  
And in a good large spinnepace, victual store.  
Chapman.

He landed in these islands, to furnish himself with victuals and fresh water.  
Abbot, Dws. of the World.

You had many victuals, and he had hope to eat it: he had an excellent stomach.  
Shakespeare.

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of victual.  
Knolles.

They, unprovided of tackle and victual, are forced to sea by a storm.  
King Charles.

VICTUALER. n. s. [from victuals.]  
1. One who provides victuals.

They planted their artillery against the haven, to impecun their supply of victual: yet the English victualers succeed not to bring all things necessary.  
Hayward.

Their conquest half is to the victualer due.  
King.

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

VIDE LAICI ET. adv. [Lat.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written v.d.

VIDUAL. adj. [vidius, Lat.] Belonging to the state of a widow.

The only pattern of all chastity, virginity, conjugal, and visual.  

VIDUITY. f. s. [from vidius, Lat.] Widowhood.

The married woman is under the careful provision of her husband: in that estate four hands work for her; in her viduity but two.  

To VIE. v. a. [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain. Dr. Johnson.--Serentius refers it to the Germ. wagren, to dare.] To stake; to wager; to expose to hazard; to show or practise in competition. The word is borrowed from an old term at cards.

S. Let us play at primores. A. What shall we play for? S. One skilling stake, and three rest. I eye it: will you hold it?  
Florio, Sp. Fr. (1591).

What need then we vie calumnies, like women?  
Chapman, II.

Nature wants stuff  
To vie strange forms with wanty.  
Shakespeare, And. and Clopp.

She hung about my neck; and kiss on kiss  
She did so fast; protesting oath on oath.  
That in a twink she won me to her love.  
Shakespeare, Tem. of the Shrew.
Here's a trick sied and revied.

B. Jones, Every Man in his Humour.

They s¢e power and expense with those that are too high.

L' Escrime.

You s¢e happiness in a thousand easy and sweet diversions.

To vie. v. n. To contest; to contend; to strive for superiority.

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in such a way of life as may enable them to s¢e with the best of their family.

This wool, when shaded with Anemone's dye, may with the proust Tyrian purple s¢e.

Now voices over voices rise; while each to the loudest s¢es.

Swift.

To view. v. a. [ret. Fr. from voir, or voir.]

1. To survey; to look on by way of examination.

Go, and s¢e the country.

The Almighty Father bent down his eye, his own works and their works at once to s¢e.

Milton, P. L.

View not this spire, by measures giv'n,

To buildings' head by common hands.

Prior.

Where'er we s¢e some well-proportion'd done; no single part unequally surprise.

Addison.

All comes united to thy admiring eye.

Pope.

2. To see; to perceive by the eye.

They bore with eyes against view'd first their lamentable lot.

Milton, P. L.

No more I s¢e, no more I s¢e.

Pope.

The phantom flies me, as unkind as you.

Pope.

VIEW. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Prospect.

You should tread a course

Pretty, and full of s¢e; yes, haply, near

The residence of Posthumus.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Vast and indefinite s¢e, which drown all apprehensions of the uttermost objects, are condemmed by all authors.

Wotton.

The gods of Pluto's palace are in s¢e.

Dryden.

O' er wide s¢es through mountains to the plain,

You'll wish your hill, or shelter'd hill again.

Dryden.

2. Sight; power of beholding.

I go, to s¢e ever from your s¢e,

Both the lov'd object, and the hated too.

Dryden.

These things duly weigh'd, will give us a clear s¢e into the state of human liberty.

Instruct me other joys to prize,

With other beauties charm my partial eye;

Full in my s¢e set all the bright abode,

And make my soul quit Abelard for God.

Pope.

3. Intellectual sight; mental ken.

Some safer resolution I've in s¢e.

Milton.


'Tis unexpected sound

Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;

Roused with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,

Willing to think the illusions of his fear

Had given this false alarm; but straight his sight

Confirms that more than all he fears is true.

Denham.

5. Sight; eye.

Objects near our s¢e are thought greater than those of a larger size, that are more remote.

Locke.

6. Survey; examination by the eye.

Time never will renew,

While we too far the pleasing path pursue,

Surveying nature with too nice a s¢e.

Dryden.


If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermezzed notes, and taking a s¢e of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally.

Locke.

8. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight.

The land through all the neighboring nations s¢e,

When now the Trojan navy was in s¢e.

Dryden.

9. Appearance; shape.

In that accomplished mind,

Memb' by night, new grace find;

Dryden.

Which, by the splendour of her s¢e,

Dazzled before we never knew.

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.

To give a right s¢e of this mistaken part of liberty, would any one be a changing, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man?

Locke.

11. Prospect of interest.

No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some s¢e or other, which serves him for a reason.

Locke.

12. Intention; design.

He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees to the state of things at home; with that s¢e he makes all his reflections.

Atterbury.

With a s¢e to commerce, in returning from his expedition against the Parthians, he passed through Egypt.

Argutianu.

Fisher, the jnsht, in the year 1664, seconded the cardinal in the same plea, and upon the same s¢e.

Waterland.

VIEWER.† a. s. [from s¢e.] One who s¢es.

The astrologers, the star-gazers, [in the margin, s¢ers of the heavens.]

Isaiah, xlviii. 13.

You are as fair, as if the morning bare ye;

Imagination never made a s¢eter.

Can it be possible this frame should suffer,

And, built on slight affections, fright the s¢er?

Beanum. and Fr. Cust. of the Country.

VIEWLESS. adj. [from s¢e.] Unseen; not discernible by the sight.

To be imprison'd in the viewless winds,

And blown with restless violence about.

The pendant world.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.

Each stair mysteriously was meant, nor stood

There always, but drawn up to hear'n sometimes

Milton, P. L.

Swift through the valleys the visionary fair

Repass'd, and viewless mix'd with common air.

Pope.

Light-boundning from the earth, at once they rise;

Their feet half viewless quiver in the skies.

Pope.

VIEW'LY,† adj. [from s¢e.] Sightly; striking to the s¢e.

Used in some parts of the north.

Vigilation. n. s. [vigilans, Latin.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man.

Bailey.

V'gil. n. s. [vigillia, Lat.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest.

So they in heaven their odes and vigils tun'd.

Milton, P. L.

Shines! where their vigils pale-eyed virgins keep,

And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep.

Pope.

2. A fast kept before a holiday.

He that outlives this day, and sees before

What yearly on the rigid feast his neighbours

And say to-morrow is St. Crispian.

Shakespeare.

And that, which on the Baptist's vigils sends

To nymphs and swains the vision of their friends.

Harte.

3. Service used on the night before a holiday.

No star is to be consecrated without reliques, which placed before the church door, the vigil are to be celebrated that night before them.

Stillingfleet.

The trials call my muse another way,

To sing their vigils for the ending day.

Dryden.

4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.

Though Venus and her son should spare

Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;

Yet Hesiod may perform her vigil
to keep,

And for another's joy suspend her sleep.

Waller.

Nothing wears out a fine face like the vigils of the card-table, and those cutting passions which attend them.

Addison.

Vigilance.† n. s. [vigilantia, Fr. vigiliante, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

Ulysses yielded unreasonably to sleep, and the strong passion for his country should have given him vigilance.

Shakespeare.

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; necessary care.

Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's vigilance,

Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die? Shakespeare.
VIG

In this their military care, there were few remarkable occasions under the duke, saving his continual vigilance, and voluntary hazard of his person. Wotton.

Of these the vigilance I dread; and to elude, thus wrap’d in mist
Of midnight counsels, and glide obscure. Milton, P. L.

We are enabled to subsist all other creatures; and use for
our behalf the strength of the ox, the sagacity and vigilance of
the dog. Ray.

3. Guard; watch.

No post is free; no place,
That guard and most unusual vigilance.
Does not attend my taking. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

In at this gate none pass
The vigilance here plac’d, but such as come
Well known from heaven. Milton, P. L.

VIGILANT. adj. [vigilant, Latin.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.

They have many dreams, but every one of them very short, as if
they were darkenss thrown out with a kind of sudden quickness;
least that vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer
is very necessary, should be wasted or dulled through continuance.

Take your places, and be vigilant:
If any noise or soldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge. Shakespeare.

The treasurer, as he was vigilant in such cases, had notice of
the clerk’s execution so soon, that he procured the king to
be a messenger to the master of the rolls.

VIGILANTLY. adv. [from vigilant.] Watchfully; attentively; circumspect.

Thus in peace, either of the kings so vigilantly observed every
motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm.

Hayward.

VIGNETTE. n. s. [French.] A picture of leaves and flowers; a kind of flourished leaves and flowers.

Cotgrave writes our word vignet.

VIGORUS. adj. [vigor, old French: vigueur, mod. from vigorous.] Forceful; not weakened; full of strength and life.

Fam’d for his valour young;
As sea successful, vigorous and strong.
Their appetite is not dull’d by being gratified, but returns
always fresh and vigorous. Atterbury.

Though the beginnings of confederacies have been always
vigorously and successfully, their progress has been generally
fleeter, and event unfortunate. Bancroft.

VIGOROUSLY. adv. [from vigorous.] With force; forcibly; without weakness.

The prince had two giant ships;
With his one so vigorously he press’d,
And flew so home, they could not rise again. Dryden.

If the fire burns bright and vigorously, it is no matter by what
means it was at first kindled. South.

That prince, whose from you spous’d vigorously, is the
principal in the war, and you a second. Swift.

VIGOROUSNESS. n. s. [vigor, Lat.] Force, strength.

He hath given excellent sufficiency and vigor to the sufferers,
arming them with strange courage, heroic fortitude,

VIGOUR. n. s. [vigor, old French; vigor, Lat.]

1. Force; strength.

My comeliness [in the margin, vigor] was turned in me into
corruption, and I remained no strength. Dan. x. 8.

Shame to be overcome,
Wou’d utmost vigor raise, and rain’d unite.
Milton, P. L.

Pernicious fire that with’d all their strength,
And of their wonted vigor left them drain’d.
Milton, P. L.

The mind and spirit remains
Inevincible, and vigor soon returns.
Milton, P. L.

No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal vigor.
Milton, P. L.

The vigor of this arm was never vain:
Witness these heaps of slaughter.
Dryden.

2. Mental force; intellectual ability.

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3. Energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive else, their vigor find.
Milton, P. L.

How does Cartesius all his sinews strain,
The earth's attractive vigor to explain?
Blackmore.

VIL. adj. [vil, Fr. vilis, Latin.] Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeu-

or to please God, were in his sight so vile and despicable as
men's distressful speech would make it.
Hooker.

I dissalving scorn’d, and craved death,
Rather than I would be so vile esteem’d.
Shakespeare.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; he that is not so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition.
Shakespeare.

Of ye Persian nemesis, that hating viler things,
Delight in lofty hills, and in delicious springs.
Dryden.

The inhabitants account gold but as a vile thing.
Abbott.

That sinful creature man elected is,
And in our place the heavens possess he must;
Vile man, begot of clay, and born of dust.
Fairfax.

A spontaneous production is against matter of fact; a thing
without example, not only in man, but in the vilest of weeds.
Bentley.

2. Morally impure; wicked.

Restored by thee, vile as I am, to place
Of new acceptance.
Milton, P. L.

VILE. adj. [from vile, whence revile.] Dr. John-
VILE. son. — Vile or vile (which Dr. Johnson writes vile) was the old spelling and pronunci-
ation of vile; and is still used in some of our provinces.
Vile; wicked.

Till ye have rooted all the relics out of that vile race.
Spenser, F. Q.

The vassal of his pleasures vile.
Spenser, F. Q.

A vile and preposterous course. Whipping of the Satyr. (Sedg.)
He granted life to all except to one, who had used vile
speeches against King Edward.

Heywood.

VILELY. adv. [from vile.] Basely; meanly; shamefully.

The Volscians vilely yielded the town.
Shakespeare.

How can I
Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,
Depriv’d of funeral rites, and vilely drag’d,
A bloody corpse, about the walls of Troy.
A. Philips.

Vileness. n. s. [from vile.]

1. Base; mean; despicable.

His vileness us shall never see:
But here our sports shall be:
Such as the golden world first saw,
Most innocent and free.

Dryden.

Reflect on the essential villeness of matter, and its impotence
conservative of its own being.
Creech.

Considering the villeness of the clay, I wondered that no tri-
bune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, what
doth thou make?
Swift.

2. Moral or intellectual baseness.

Then, villeness of mankind!

Could none, alas! repeat me good or great.
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate?
Prior.

VILIFICATION. n. s. [vilific, Lat.] The act of villi-
fying.

They have mingled their own fooletries with it; such as the
transmigration of human souls into brutes; vilification of
marriage, and the like.

They of the vilest.

One that viliifies.

To viliify. v. a. [from vile.]

1. To debase; to degrade; to make vile.

Their Maker’s image
Forsook them, when themselves they vili’d
To serve ungodly appetites, and took
His image whom they serv’d.
Milton, P. L.

2. To defame; to make contemptible.

Tomasin could not abate,
To hear his sovereign vili’d.
Dryden.
VIL

The displeasure of their prince, those may expect, who would put in practice all methods to satisfy his person. Addi.

Many passions dispose us to depress and satisfy the merits of one rising in the esteem of mankind. Addi.

To vilipend. n. a. [vilypend, Lat. vilipend, Fr.] To have in no esteem; to treat with slight or contempt. Addi.

If he be to the scorning and vilipending of a man, it may be called the sin of the men of Succoth, which slighted Gideon. Sp. Andrews on the Decalogue, p. 108.

They'll vilipend thy sacred word, and scoff it. Quares, Hist. of Jonas, (1620) I. i. b.

When hypocrites, or sly crafty knaves, are exalted to promotion; and the good are vilipend or neglected; that comes not pass by the election of princes, but through the deceit and fraudulent tricks of others. Travels of Boccaccio, (1616) p. 327.

Vilty. n. s. [vilitas, Lat.] Baseness; vileness. Bulcker, and Cockerm. The comedians wrote these soks to represent the vility of the persons they represented; as debauched young spares, old crook minded, pimps, parasites, strumpets, and the rest of that gang. Kennet, Rom. Antiq. P. ii. B. 5. ch. 6.

Vill. n. s. [villa, Fr. villa, Latin.] A village; a small collection of houses. Little in use. This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or vill. Halc.

Villa. n. s. [villa, Latin.] A country seat. The antient Romans lay the foundations of their villas and palaces within the very borders of the sea. Addi.

At six hours distance from Easington's walls, Where Bosphorus into the Euxine falls, In a gay district, call'd th' Elysian vale, A furnish'd villa stands, propose'd for sale. Harte.

All vast possessions; just the same the case, Whether you call them ville, parke, or chace. Pope.

Village. n. s. [village, French.] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town. Beards, with roaring voices, from low farms, Or pelting villages, sheep-cotes, and mills, Enforce their charity. Shakespeare. The early village cock Hath twice done salutation to the morn. Shakespeare. You have many enemies, that know not Why they are so hot; but, like the village curs, Bark when their fellows do. Shakespeare. The country villages were burnt down to the ground. Knolles.

Those village-words give us a mean idea of the thing. Dryden.

Sean'd o'er with wounds which his own sabre gave, In the vile habit of a village slave. Pope.

Vilager. n. s. [from village.] An inhabitant of the village. Brutes had rather be a villager, Than to repute himself a son of Rome Under such hard conditions. Shakespeare. Whence once her eye Hath met the virtue of this magic dust, I shall appear some harmless villager, Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear. Milton, Comus. If there are conveniencies of life, which common use reaches not, it is not reason to reject them, because every villager doth not know them. Locke.

Villagey. n. s. [from village.] District of villages. Robin Good fellow, are you not he, That fright the maidens of the village? Shakespeare, M. N. Dr.

Villain. n. s. [villanus, low Lat. villain, old French. "Depuis le xii. siecle jusqu' au xvi. ce mot ne presentoit rien d'infame, quoiqu'il fut emploie pour villis; il servoit a designier l'ordre du tiers-etat; il signifioit paysan, habitant de la campagne, laboureur, fermier et cultivateur; homme du peuple, marchand, roturier, qui n'est pas noble d'estat ou des moeurs." — Roquefort.] One who held by a base tenure; a servant. The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in condition of slaves and villains, did render a greater revenue, than if they had been made the king's free subjects. Dozer.

A trusty villain, Sir; that very oft, When I am dull with care and melancholy, Lightens my humour with his merry jests. Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

A wicked wretch. We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather villagers, who, using this time of their extreme feebleness, all together set upon them. Sidney.

O villain! villain! his very opinion in the letter. Abhorred villain! unnatural, detested, brutish villain! Shakespeare. What in the world, That names me traitor, villains-like he lies. Shakespeare. He was stabbed to the heart by the hand of a villain, upon the mere impious pretence of his being obdious to the parliament. Clarendon.

Calm thinking villains, whom no faith could fix; Of crooked counsels, and dark politics. Pope.

Villainous. See Villainous.

Villainy. See Villany.

Villanage. n. s. [from villain.] 1. The state of a villain; base servitude. They exercise most bitter tyranny, Upon the parts brought into their bondage: No wretchedness is like the villanage. Spenser. Upon every such surrender and grant there was but one freeholder, which was the lord himself; all the rest were but tenants in villanage, and were not fit to be sworn in juries. Davies.

2. Baseness; infamy. If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine; But infamy and villanage are thine. Dryden.

To villanize. v. a. [from villain.] To debase; to degrade; to defame. Were virtue by descent, a noble name Could never villanize his father's fame; But, as the first, the last of all the line, Would, like the sun, ev'ry descending shine. Dryden. These are the worst, whose lusty indulgence Can buffet all arguments, whose glory is in their shame, in the degrading and villanizing of mankind to the condition of beasts. Bunyan.

Villanizer. n. s. [from villanize.] One who degrades, debases, or defames. Remonstrants of God, blasphemers and only-begotten Son, villanizers of his saints, and scorners of our service. Sir S. Sandys, State of Rel. (ed. 1605), P. 3. b.

Villanous. adj. [from villain.] 1. Base; vile; wicked. There is nothing but rogury to be found in villanous man. Shakespeare, Ham. IV. 2. 1.

All manner of villanous and lascivious actions. Holywell, Melanadr. p. 80.

2. Sorry: in a familiar sense. Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a villanous trick of thine eye doth warrant me. Shakespeare.

2. It is used by Shakespeare to exaggerate anything detestable. We shall lose our time, And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes, With forehead villanously low, Shakespeare, Tempest.

Villanously. adv. [from villainous.] Wickedly; basely.

The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and villanously slew Belmagus the king, as he was bathing himself. Knolles.

Villanousness. n. s. [from villainous.] Baseness; wickedness.
VIN

VILLANY.† n. s. [from villain; villonic, old French.] It is more usual to write villainy, and villainous; though anciently the words wanted the second i. "He never yet no villanie no sayde," Sc. Chaucer.
A: as long as we follow the French word in villain, it seems proper to observe the same form in words descended from it.

1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness.
Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villany is not without such rheum:
And he, long tradit in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence.
Shakespeare.
He is the prince's jester; and the commendation is not in his wit, but in his villainy.
Shakespeare.

2. A wicked action; a crime. In this sense it has a plural.
No villainy, or flagitious action was ever yet committed; but a lie was first or last the principal engine to effect it.
South.
Such villainies rous'd Horace into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,
Than an old tale.
Dryden.

VILL' tac't.† adj. [villaticus, Lat.] Belonging to villages.
The perched roosts,
And nests in order rang'd,
Of tame villatck fowl.
Milton, S. A.
He consulted with her, how I might be most advantageously dressed for my first appearance, and most expeditiously disencumbered from my villatick bashfulness.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 147.

VILLAGI. n. s. [Latin.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in bonny and bony hair the grains of the plum of shag, with which, as a kind of excrescences some trees do abound.
Quincy.

VILLIOUS. adj. [villuous, Latin.] Shaggy; rough; furry.
The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting grows sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward villous part of the stomach, seem to be the cause of the sense of hunger.
Athen. Hist.

V' min'al.† adj. [viminal, Fr. Cotgrave; viminalis, Lat.] Applied to trees producing twigs fit to bind with.

V' min' neous. adj. [vimumeous, Lat.] Made of twigs.
As in the hire's vimumeous plait,
Ten thousand base and easy enter their home;
Each does her vimumeous action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry.
Prior.

V' in' ceous.† adj. [vinaceous, Lat.] Of or belonging to wine and grapes.
The general colour of the bird is brown, changing to vinaceous red on the breast.
White, Journ. p. 146.

V' incible. adj. [from vincere, Lat.] Conquerable; superable.
He, not vincible in spirit, and well assured that shortness of provision would in a short time draw the seditious to shorter limits, drew his sword.
Hayward.
Because twas absolutely in my power to have attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the mistake which influenced the action was vincible.
Norris.

V' inciblenees. n. s. [from vincible.] Liableness to be overcome.

V' ncture. n. s. [vincitura, Lat.] A binding. Bailey.

V' nd'mial.† adj. [vindecia, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.

To V' ndemiate, v. n. [vindecia, Latin.] To gather the vintage.

VINDEMIA
t. n. s. [vindecia, Latin.] Grape-gathering.

To V' ndicate. v. a. [vindicius, Lat.]

1. To justify; to support; to maintain.
Where the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must directly vindicate and confirm that proposition; i.e. he must make that proposition the conclusion of his next syllogism.
Watts, Imp. of the Mind.

2. To revenge; to avenge.
We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be pursued: whether to enforce a new belief, or to vindicate or punish infidelity? Bacon.
Man is not more inalienable to obey God than man; but God is more powerful to exact subjection, and to vindicate rebellion.
Pears. on the Creed.
The more numerous the offenders are, the more his justice is concerned to vindicate the affront.
Tull. on the Les.

3. To assert; to claim with efficacy.
Never any touch'd upon this way, which our post justly has vindicated to himself.
Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.
The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world shall vindicate her trade.
Dryden.

4. To clear; to protect from censure.
God's ways of dealing with us, are by proposition of terror and promises. To these is added the authority of the commander, vindicated from our neglect by the interposition of the greatest signs and wonders in the hands of his prophets, and of his son.
Hammond.
I may assert eternal providence,
And vindicate the ways of God to man.
Milton, P. L.

VINDICATION. n. s. [vindication, Fr. from vindicate.]
Defence; assertion; justification.
This is no vindication of her conduct. She still acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice, inimicissimo-
Brome.

V' ndicative.† adj. [from vindicate; Fr. vindicatif.]
The word should be accentuated on the first syllable, though Shakspeare places it on the second, and Dr. Johnson has so marked it. See Nares, Elemen. of Orthoepy, pp. 189: 371.] Revengeful; given to revenge.

He, in heat of action,
is more vindicative than jealous love.
Shakspeare.
Publick revenges are for the most part fortunate; but in private revenges it is not so. Vindicative persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so find they unfortunate.
Sprat. Servs.
The fruits of adulterous choler, and the evaporations of a vindicative spirit.

Do not too many believe no zeal to be spiritual, but what is censurous or vindicative? Whereas no zeal is spiritual, that is not also charitable. L'Estrange.

Distinguish betwixt a passion purely vindicative, and those counsels which Divine justice avenges the innocent.

V' ndicator. n. s. [from vindicate.]
One who vindicates; an assessor.
He treats tyranny, and the vice attending it, with the utmost rigor; and consequently the noble soul is better pleased with a jealous vindicator of Roman liberty, than with a temperizing poet.
Dryden.

V' ndicatory. adj. [from vindicatory.]

1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.
The afflicts of Job were no vindicatory punishments to take vengeance of his sins, but probationary chastisements to make trial of his graces.
Bramhall, Ans. to Hobbes.

2. Defensory; justificatory.

V' ndic'tive. adj. [from vindicta, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful.
I am vindicative enough to repel force by force.
Dryden.
VIN

Augustus was of a nature too vindictive, to have contented himself with so small a revenge.

Suits are not reparative, but vindictive, when they are commenced against insolvent persons.

VINDICTIVELY. adv. [from vindictive.] 

Revengefully.

Revengefully [a] with vengeance, vindictively.

VINDICTIVENESS. n. s. [from vindictive.] A revengeful temper.

VINE. n. s. [vinca, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape.

The flower consists of many leaves placed in a regular order, and expanding in form of a rose: the ovary, which is situated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round fruit, full of juice, and contains many small stones in each. The tree is climbing, sending forth clasping at the joints, by which it fastens itself to what plant stands near it, and the fruit is produced in bunches. The species are,

1. The wild vine, commonly called the clarot grape.
2. The July grape.
3. The Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape.
4. The parsley leaf'd grape.
5. The miller's grape. This is called the Burgundy in England: the leaves of this sort are very much powdered with white in the spring, from whence it had the name of miller's grape.
6. Is what is called in Burgundy Pician, and at Orleans, Auverna: it makes very good wine.
7. The white chasselas, or royal muscadine: it is a large white grape; the juice is very rich. 8. The black chasselas, or black muscadine; the juice is very rich. 9. The red chasselas, or red muscadine.
10. The burlake grape.
11. The white muscat.
12. The red muscat.
13. The black muscat.
14. The damask grape.
15. The white muscat.
16. The black muscat.
17. The white muscadine.
18. The raisin grape.
19. The Greek grape.
20. The pearl grape.
21. The St. Peter's grape, or hesperian.
22. The malmssey grape.
23. The malmssey muscadine.
24. The red Hamburgh grape.
25. The black Hamburgh, or warmer grape.
26. The Switzerland grape.
27. The white muscat, or Frontiniss of Alexandria; called also the Jerusalem muscat and gross muscat.
28. The red muscat, or Frontiniss of Alexandria.
29. Vs. white meline grape.
30. The white morillon.
31. The Alican grape.
32. The white Auvernat.
33. The grey Auvernat.
34. The raisin muscat. The late duke of Tuscany, who was very curious in collecting all the sorts of Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was possessed of upwards of three hundred several varieties.

The vine-prop elm, the poplar never dry.

In her days every man shall eat in safety.

Under his own vine what he plants.

The captain left of the poor to be wine-dressers. A King, iv. xvi.

Depending vines the shelving covering screen, With purple clusters blossoming through the green.

VINEGAR. n. s. [vinaiacr, Fr.]

1. Wine grown sour; eager wine.

Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine against the hot sun; and therefore vinegar will not burn, much of the finer parts being exhaled.

Hawes's best beam turns vinegar more sour.

2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour.

Some laugh like parrots at a bug-piper, And others of such vinegar aspect.

That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile.

VINE.* n. s. [from vine.] An orderer or trimmer of vines. Obsolote.

VINEYARD. n. s. [vincae, Sax.] A ground planted with vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all, And give our vineyards to a barbarous people.

Though some had so surfeited in the vineyards, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home again.

VINNEWED. adj. [from vinner, Sax. to decay. See FENOUS.] Mouldy; musty. It is, in our old lexicography, written vinewed and vinenewed.

VINNEWEDNESS. n. s. [from vinewinewd.] State of being vinnewed.

Hoarseness or vinnewedness, such as is on breast or meat long kept.

VINNY. adj. [pino, Sax.] Scenous. From vini-


Mr. Malone has observed, that, in Dorsetshire, they call cheese, that is become mouldy, vinny cheese. The expression is common in several counties.

VINOLENCE. n. s. [vinolenctia, Lat.] Drunkenness.

VINOUS.* adj. [vinulentus, Lat.] Given to wine.

In woman vinulent is no defence.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prof.

VINOUSITY. n. s. [vinousis, Lat.] State or quality of being vinous.

Scott.

VINOUS. adj. [vinous, Lat. vinus, Fr.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine.

The motion of the oily drops may be a part due to some partial solution made by the vinous spirit.

Boyle.

Water will imbibe the small remains of spirit, and acquire a vinous flavour.

VINTAGE.* n. s. [vendange, old Fr. vindemia, Lat. from the Gr. oinos, and tinein.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered.

The best wines are in the drier vintage.

Our first success in wine makes Bacchus crown.

A half the vintage of the year our own.

VINTAGER. n. s. [from vintage.] One who gathers the vintage.

Ainsworth.

VINTNER. n. s. [vinetier, old French, from vinum, Latin.] One who sells wine.

The vintner may draw what religion he pleases.

Wassell.

The vintner, by mixing poison with his wines, destroys more lives than any malignant disease.

Swift.

VISTRY. n. s. The place where wine is sold.

Ainsworth.

VINEY. adj. [from vine.]

1. Belonging to vines; producing grapes.

2. Abounding in vines.
VIO


VIOLENT. n. s. [violânt, Fr. violânt, Ital.] A stringed
instrument of music.
My tongue's use is to me no more,
Than an unstrung viol, or a harp.     Shakespeare.
To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the necks
of lutes and viol.  Bacon.
The trembling into some touch, some strain the viol best.
Dryden.
Loud o'er the rest Cremona's trumpet doth sound;
No softer airs belt, and softer strings
Of lute, or viol still, more apt for mournful things.
Milton, Ode.

VIOLABLE. adj. [from violabilitis, Lat.] Such as may
be violated or hurt.

VIOLACIOUS. adj. [from viola, Latin.] Resembling
violets.

To VIOLATE. v. a. [violâ, Latin.]
1. To injure; to hurt.
I question thy bold entrance,
Employ'd to violate the sleep of those
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss.  Milton, P. L.
Kindness for man, and pity for his fate,
May mix with blis, and yet not violate.  Dryden.

2. To know what known will violate thy peace.

Some of violated vows.
'Twixt the souls of friend and friend.  Shakespeare.
These oaths which are by their special qualities breaches
of supernaturall lawes, do also, for that they are generally evil,
violate in general that principle of reason, which willeth
universally to fly from evil.  Hooker.

3. To injure by irreverence.
I would violate my own arm rather than a church.  Browne.
Forbid to violate the sacred fruit.  Milton, P. L.

4. To ravish; to deflower.
The Sâlîne's violated charmes
Obedi'd the glory of her rising armes.  Prior.

VIOLATION. n. s. [violâtion, Lat.]
1. Infringement or injury of something sacred or
venerable.
Their right asvexts, that to persury vengeance is due, was
not without good effect, as touching the course of their lives,
who feared the wilful violation of oaths.  Hooker.

2. Rape; the act of deflowering.
If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing violation.  Shakespeare.

VIOLATOR. n. s. [violâtor, Lat.]
1. One who injures or infringes something sacred.

May such places, built for divine worship, derive a blessing
upon the head of the builders, as lasting as the curse
that never falls to rest upon the sacrilegious violators of them.

2. A ravisher.
Angelo is an adulterous thief.
An hypocrite, a virgin violator.  Shakespeare.
How does she subject herself to the violator's upbraiding and
insults?  Richardson, Clarissa.

VIOLANCE. n. s. [violântis, Latin.]
1. Force; strength applied to any purpose.
To be imprisoned in the viewless wind,
And blown with restless violence about.  Shakespeare.

All the elements
At least had gone to wreck, disturb'd and torn
With violence of this conflict.  Milton, P. L.

2. An attack; an assault; a murder.

VIOLÉNTLY. adv. [from violent.] With force; forcibly;
vehemently.
Temporarily proceed to what you would
Thus violently resists.  Shakespeare, Coriol.
Flame burneth more violently towards the sides, than in the
midst.  Dryden.

Antient privileges must not, without great necessities, be
revoked, nor forfeitures be exacted violently, nor penal laws
urged rigorously.  Hey. Taylor, Rel. of Living Holy.

VIOLÉT. n. s. [violâtâ, Fr. violâtre, Ital.] A flower.
It hath a polypetalous anomalous flowers, somewhat
resembling the pavilioneous flower; for its
two upper petals represent the stamens, the two
side ones, the wings; but the lower one, which ends