

VIL/LAGERY, *n.* A district of villages.

Shak.

VIL/LAIN, } [*Fr. vilain; It. Sp. villano;*
VIL/LAN, } *n.* Norm. *vilaint*. According to the French orthography, this word is formed from *vile*; but the orthography in other languages connects this word with *vill, village*, and this is probably the true origin. It would be well to write *villan*.]

1. In *feudal law*, a villain or vellein is one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure, or in *villanage*. Villains were of two sorts; *villains regardant*, that is, annexed to the manor, *adscriptitii glebe*; or *villains in gross*, that is, annexed to the person of their lord, and transferable from one to another. *Blackstone.*

2. A vile wicked person; a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes. We call by the name of *villain*, the thief, the robber, the burglar, the murderer, the incendiary, the ravisher, the seducer, the cheat, the swindler, &c.

Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix. *Pope.*

VIL/LAKIN, *n.* A little village; a word used by Gay.

VIL/LANAGE, *n.* The state of a villain; base servitude.

2. A base tenure of lands; tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord; usually written *villanage*.

3. Baseness; infamy. [See *Villany*.]

VIL/LANIZE, *v. t.* To debase; to degrade; to defame; to revile.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame.

[*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

VIL/LANIZED, *pp.* Defamed; debased. [*Little used.*]

VIL/LANIZING, *ppr.* Defaming; debasing. [*Little used.*]

VIL/LANOUS, } a. [from *villain*.] Base;
VIL/LAINOUS, } very vile.

2. Wicked; extremely depraved; as a *villanous* person or wretch.

3. Proceeding from extreme depravity; as a *villanous* action.

4. Sorry; vile; mischievous; in a *familiar* sense; as a *villanous* trick of the eye. *Shak.*

Villanous judgment, in old law, a judgment that casts reproach on the guilty person.

VIL/LANOUSLY, *adv.* Basely; with extreme wickedness or depravity.

VIL/LANOUSNESS, *n.* Baseness; extreme depravity.

VIL/LANV, } *n.* Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; as the
VIL/LAINV, } *villany* of the thief or the robber; the *villany* of the seducer.

The commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villany*. *Shak.*

2. A crime; an action of deep depravity. In this sense, the word has a plural.

Such *villanies* roused Horace into wrath.

Dryden.

VILLAT/IC, *a.* [*L. villaticus*.] Pertaining to a village.

Tame *villatic* fowl.

Milton.

VIL/LENAGE, *n.* [from *villain*.] A tenure of lands and tenements by base services.

Blackstone.

VIL/LOUS, *a.* [*L. villosus*, from *villus*, hair, Eng. *wool*.]

1. Abounding with fine hairs or woolly sub-

stance; nappy; shaggy; rough; as a *villous* coat.

The *villous* coat of the stomach and intestines is the inner mucous membrane, so called from the innumerable villi or fine fibrils with which its internal surface is covered. *Cyc. Parr.*

2. In *botany*, pubescent; covered with soft hairs.

VIM/INAL, *a.* [*L. viminalis*.] Pertaining to twigs; consisting of twigs; producing twigs.

VIM/INEOUS, *a.* [*L. vimineus*, from *vimen*, a twig.] Made of twigs or shoots.

In the hive's *vimineous* dome. *Prior.*

VINA/CEOUS, *a.* [*L. vinaceus*.] Belonging to wine or grapes. *White.*

VIN/CIBLE, *a.* [from *L. vinco*, to conquer. See *Victor*.]

Conquerable; that may be overcome or subdued.

He not *vincible* in spirit— *Hayward.*

VIN/CIBLENESS, *n.* The capacity of being conquered; conquerableness. *Diet.*

VIN/C'TURE, *n.* [*L. vinctura*.] A binding. [*Not in use.*]

VINDE/MIAL, *a.* [*L. vindemialis*, from *vindemia*, vintage; *vinea* and *dema*.] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest.

VINDE/MIATE, *v. i.* [supra.] To gather the vintage. *Evelyn.*

VINDE/MI'ATION, *n.* The operation of gathering grapes. *Bailey.*

VINDICABILITY, *n.* The quality of being vindicable, or capable of support or justification. *Journ. of Science.*

VINDICABLE, *a.* [infra.] That may be vindicated, justified or supported. *Dwight.*

VINDICATE, *v. t.* [*L. vindico*.] To defend; to justify; to support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure or objections.

When the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must *vindicate* it. *Watts.*

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can;
But *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Pope.*

2. To assert; to defend with success; to maintain; to prove to be just or valid; as, to *vindicate* a claim or title.

3. To defend with arms, or otherwise; as, to *vindicate* our rights.

4. To avenge; to punish; as a war to *vindicate* or punish infidelity. *Bacon.*

God is more powerful to exact subjection and to *vindicate* rebellion. *Pearson.*

[*This latter use is entirely obsolete.*]

VIN/DICATED, *pp.* Defended; supported; maintained; proved to be just or true.

VIN/DICATING, *ppr.* Defending; supporting against denial, censure, charge or impeachment; proving to be true or just; defending by force.

VINDICA'TION, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. vindico*.] 1. The defense of any thing, or a justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations; as the *vindication* of opinions or of a creed; the *vindication* of the Scriptures against the objections and cavils of infidels.

2. The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of any thing to be just; as the *vindication* of a title, claim or right.

3. Defense by force or otherwise; as the *vindication* of the rights of man; the vin-

dication of our liberties or the rights of conscience.

VIN/DICATIVE, *a.* Tending to vindicate. 2. Revengeful. [This is now generally *vindicative*.]

VIN/DICATOR, *n.* One who vindicates; one who justifies or maintains; one who defends. *Dryden.*

VIN/DICATORY, *a.* Punitory; inflicting punishment; avenging.

The afflictions of Job were not *vindicatory* punishments. *Bramhall.*

2. Tending to vindicate; justificatory.

VINDIC'TIVE, *a.* [*Fr. vindicatif*.] Revengeful; given to revenge.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

VINDIC'TIVELY, *adv.* By way of revenge; revengefully.

VINDIC'TIVENESS, *n.* A revengeful temper.

2. Revengefulness.

VINE, *n.* [*L. vinca*; *Fr. vigne*; from the *It. vigna*, *Sp. viña*, a vineyard; *W. gwynien*, vine, and *gwin*, wine. See *Wine*.]

1. A plant that produces grapes, of the genus *Vitis*, and of a great number of varieties.

2. The long slender stem of any plant, that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers. Thus we speak of the hop *vine*, the bean *vine*, the *vines* of melons, squashes, pumpkins, and other cucurbitaceous plants.

VINED, *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine. *Wotton.*

VINE-DRESSER, *n.* [*vine* and *dresser*.] One who dresses, trims, prunes and cultivates vines.

VINE-FRETTER, *n.* [*vine* and *fret*.] A small insect that injures vines, the aphid or puceron.

VINEGAR, *n.* [*Fr. vin*, wine, and *aigre*, sour.]

1. Vegetable acid; an acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer or other liquors, by the second or acetous fermentation. Vinegar may differ indefinitely in the degree of its acidity. When highly concentrated, it is called *radical vinegar*.

2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

Vinegar of lead, a liquor formed by digesting ceruse or litharge with a sufficient quantity of vinegar to dissolve it.

VINE-GRUB, *n.* [*vine* and *grub*.] A little insect that infests vines; the vine-fretter or puceron. *Cyc.*

VINERY, *n.* In *gardening*, an erection for supporting vines and exposing them to artificial heat, consisting of a wall with stoves and flues.

VINEYARD, } [*Sax. vingear*; *Ir. fion-vin-yard*, } *n.* [*Sax. vingear*; *Ir. fion-vin-yard*, } *n.* The correct orthography, from the Saxon, is *vineyard*.]

A plantation of vines producing grapes; properly, an inclosure or yard for grapevines.

VIN/NEWED, *a.* [*Sax. fynig*.] Moldy; musty. [*Not in use.*] *Newton.*

VIN/NEWEDNESS, *n.* Mustiness; moldiness. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

VIN/NY, *a.* [supra.] Moldy; musty. [*Not in use.*]