

6. Unruly; refractory; not well tamed or broken; as a vicious horse. *N. Eng.*
- VICIOUSLY**, *adv.* Corruptly; in a manner contrary to rectitude, moral principles, propriety or purity.
2. Faultily; not correctly. *Burnet.*
- VICIOUSNESS**, *n.* Addictedness to vice; corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law, or of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners.
- What makes a governor justly despised, is viciousness and ill morals. *South.*
2. Unruliness; refractoriness; as of a beast. *N. England.*
- VICISSITUDE**, *n.* [L. *vicissitudo*; from *vicis*, a turn.]
1. Regular change or succession of one thing to another; as the *vicissitudes* of day and night, and of winter and summer; the *vicissitudes* of the seasons.
2. Change; revolution; as in human affairs. We are exposed to continual *vicissitudes* of fortune.
- VICISSITUDINARY**, *a.* Changing in succession. *Donne.*
- VICON/TIEL**, *a.* [*vice-comitalia*. See *Viscount*.]
- In old law books, pertaining to the sheriff. *Vicontiel rents*, are certain rents for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king.
- Vicontiel writs*, are such as are triable in the county or sheriff court. *Cyc.*
- VICON/TIELS**, *n.* Things belonging to the sheriff; particularly, farms for which the sheriff pays rent to the king. *Cyc.*
- VICOUNT**, *n.* [*vice-comes*.] In law books, the sheriff.
2. A degree of nobility next below a count or earl. [See *Viscount*.] *Cyc.*
- VICTIM**, *n.* [L. *victima*; Fr. *victime*.]
1. A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; usually, some beast slain in sacrifice: but human beings have been slain by some nations, for the purpose of appeasing the wrath or conciliating the favor of some deity.
2. Something destroyed; something sacrificed in the pursuit of an object. How many persons have fallen *victims* to jealousy, to lust, to ambition!
- VICTIMATE**, *v. t.* To sacrifice. [Not in use.] *Bullock.*
- VICTOR**, *n.* [L. from *vinco*, *victus*, to conquer, or the same root. Not being radical, the root is *vico* or *vigo*; Sax. *wig*, *wigg*, war; *wiga*, a warrior, a hero, a victor; *wigan*, to war, to fight. The primary sense is to urge, drive or strive, hence to subdue.]
1. One who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who defeats an enemy in battle. *Victor* differs from *conqueror*. We apply *conqueror* to one who subdues countries, kingdoms or nations; as, Alexander was the *conqueror* of Asia or India, or of many nations, or of the world. In such phrases, we cannot substitute *victor*. But we use *victor*, when we speak of one who overcomes a particular enemy, or in a particular battle; as, Cesar was *victor* at Pharsalia. The duke of Wellington was *victor* at Waterloo. *Victor* then is not followed by the possessive case; for we do not say, Alexander was the *victor* of Da-

- rius, though we say, he was *victor* at Arbela. *Johnson.*
2. One who vanquishes another in private combat or contest; as a *victor* in the Olympic games.
3. One who wins, or gains the advantage. In love, the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly; They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. *Waller.*
4. Master; lord. These, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends. [Not usual nor legitimate.] *Pope.*
- VICTO/RESS**, *n.* A female who vanquishes. *Spenser.*
- VICTORIOUS**, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux*.] Having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy or antagonist; conquering; vanquishing; as a *victorious* general; *victorious* troops; a *victorious* admiral or navy.
2. That produces conquest; as a *victorious* day. *Pope.*
3. Emblematic of conquest; indicating victory; as brows bound with *victorious* wreaths. *Shak.*
- VICTORIOUSLY**, *adv.* With conquest; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly; as, grace will carry us *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*
- VICTORIOUSNESS**, *n.* The state of being victorious.
- VICTORY**, *n.* [L. *victoria*, from *vinco*, *victus*, to conquer; Fr. *victoire*.]
1. Conquest; the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; a gaining of the superiority in war or combat. *Victory* supposes the power of an enemy or an antagonist to prove inferior to that of the victor. *Victory* however depends not always on superior skill or valor; it is often gained by the fault or mistake of the vanquished.
- Victory* may be honorable to the arms, but shameful to the counsels of a nation. *Bolingbroke.*
2. The advantage or superiority gained over spiritual enemies, over passions and appetites, or over temptations, or in any struggle or competition.
- Thanks be to God, who giveth us the *victory*, through our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. xv.
- VICTRESS**, *n.* A female that conquers. *Shak.*
- VICTUAL**. [See *Victuals*.]
- VICTUAL**, *v. t.* *vit'l.* [from *victual*, the noun.]
1. To supply with provisions for subsistence; as, to *victual* an army; to *victual* a garrison.
2. To store with provisions; as, to *victual* a ship.
- VICTUALED**, *pp.* *vit'ld.* Supplied with provisions.
- VICTUALER**, *n.* *vit'ler.* One who furnishes provisions.
2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.
3. A provision-ship; a ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance.
- VICTUALING**, *ppr.* *vit'ling.* Supplying with provisions.
- VICTUALING-HOUSE**, *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat.
- VICTUALS**, *n.* *vit'ls.* [Fr. *victuailles*; It. *victoraglia*; Sp. *vituala*; from L. *victus*,

food, from the root of *vivo*, which was *vigo* or *vico*, coinciding with *vigo*; Basque, *vicia*, life. This word is now never used in the singular.]

Food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance. We never apply this word to that on which beasts or birds feed, and we apply it chiefly to food for men when cooked or prepared for the table. We do not now give this name to flesh, corn or flour, in a crude state; but we say, the *victuals* are well cooked or dressed, and in great abundance. We say, a man eats his *victuals* with a good relish.

Such phrases as to buy *victuals* for the army or navy, to lay in *victuals* for the winter, &c. are now obsolete. We say, to buy *provisions*; yet we use the verb, to *victual* an army or ship.

VIDELICET, *adv.* [L. for *videre licet*.] To wit; namely. An abbreviation for this word is *viz.*

VIDUAL, *a.* [L. *viduus*, deprived.] Belonging to the state of a widow. [Not used.]

VIDUITY, *n.* [L. *viduitas*.] Widowhood. [Not used.]

VIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wigan*, to war, to contend, that is, to strain, to urge, to press. See *Victor*.]

To strive for superiority; to contend; to use effort in a race, contest, competition, rivalry or strife. How delightful it is to see children *vie* with each other in diligence and in duties of obedience.

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in a way of life to *vie* with the best of their family. *Addison.*

VIE, *v. t.* To show or practice in competition; as, to *vie* power; to *vie* charities. [Not legitimate.]

2. To urge; to press. She hung about my neck, and kiss and kiss She *vied* so fast. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

VIELLEUR, *n.* A species of fly in Surinam, less than the lantern fly. *Cyc.*

VIEW, *v. t.* *vu.* [Fr. *vue*, from *voir*, to see, contracted from L. *videre*, Russ. *viju*. The primary sense is to reach or extend to.]

1. To survey; to examine with the eye; to look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to inspect; to explore. *View* differs from *look*, *see*, and *behold*, in expressing more particular or continued attention to the thing which is the object of sight. We ascended mount Holyoke, and *viewed* the charming landscape below. We *viewed* with delight the rich valleys of the Connecticut about the town of Northampton.

Go up and *view* the country. Josh. vii. I *viewed* the walls of Jerusalem. Neh. vii.

2. To see; to perceive by the eye. *Pope.*

3. To survey intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider. *View* the subject in all its aspects.

VIEW, *n.* *vu.* Prospect; sight; reach of the eye.

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*. *Dryden.*

2. The whole extent seen. Vast or extensive *views* present themselves to the eye.

3. Sight; power of seeing, or limit of sight. The mountain was not within our *view*.

4. Intellectual or mental sight. These things