VI/SIVE, a. [from L. visus.] Pertaining to the power of sceing; formed in the act of Brown. seeing. [Not in use.] VISNE, n. vcen. [Norm. from L. vicinia.] 2. Essentially; as vitally important.

Neighborhood. [Sec Venue.]

physiognomy.] Face; countenance. [Not in use.]

VI'SOR, n. s as z. [Fr. visiere; It. visiera; from L. visus, video; written also visard, visar, vizard.]

1. A head piece or mask used to disfigure and disguise.

My weaker government since, makes you pull off the visor. Sidney. Swarms of knaves the visor quite disgrace.

Young. A perforated part of a helmet. Sidney. VI/SORED, a. Wearing a visor; masked: disguised. Milton.

VIS'TA, n. [It. sight; from L. visus, video.] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

The finish'd garden to the view Its vistas opens and its alleys green.

Thomson. VIS'UAL, a. s as z. [Fr. visucl; It. visuale; from L. visus.

Pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; as the visual Bacon. Milton. nerve. The air.

No where so clear, sharpen'd his visual ray Milton.

Visual point, in perspective, a point in the horizontal line, in which all the ocular Cyc. rays unite.

Visual rays, lines of light, imagined to come from the object to the eye. Cyc.

VI/TAL, a. [L. vitalis, from vita, life. This must be a contraction of victa, for vivo forms vixi, victus; Gr. βιος, from βιοω, contracted.]

I. Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; as vital energies; vital powers.

2. Contributing to life; necessary to life; as vital air; vital blood.

3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout, Vital in every part-Mitton. And vitat virtue infus'd, and vital warmth.

Mitton 4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends.

The dart flew on, and pierc'd a vital part.

5. Very necessary; highly important; essential. Religion is a business of vital V concern. Peace is of vital importance to our country.

6. So disposed as to live. Pythagoras and Hippocrates affirm the birth of the seventh month to be vital. Brown. [Little used.]

Vital air, pure air or oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.

VITAL/ITY, n. [from vital.] Power of subisting in life; the principle of animation, or of life; as the vitality of vegetable seeds or of eggs.

VITRIFAC'TION, n. [See Vitrify.] The or of eggs.

Ran. | Form vital. | Tower of substitution | Encyc. | VITRIOLIZE. [See Vitriolatel.] |
VITRIFAC'TION, n. [See Vitrify.] The or of eggs. | VITRIOLIZED. [See Vitriolated.] |
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2. The act of living; animation. VFTALIZE, v. t. To give life.

Trans. Pausanias. VITALLY, adv. In such a manner as to give life.

The organic structure of human bodies, by

be vitally informed by the soul, is the work-VIT'RIFICATE, for vitrify. [Not used.] manship of a most wise and beneficent maker. Bentley.

VIT

VIS'NOMY, n. [a barbarous contraction of VI'TALS, n. plu. Parts of animal bodies essential to life, such as the viscera. Prior.

Spenser. 2. The part essential to life, or to a sound state. Corruption of manners preys upon the vitals of a state.

VIT'ELLARY, n. [L. vitcllus, the yelk of an egg.]

The place where the yelk of an egg swims in the white. [Little used.] Brown. VI"TIATE, v. t. [L. vitio. See Vice and Viciate.]

I. To injure the substance or qualities of a thing, so as to impair or spoil its use and value. Thus we say, luxury vitiates the humors of the body; evil examples vitiate the morals of youth; language is vitiated VIT/RIOL, n. [Fr. vitriol; It. vitriuolo; Sp. by foreign idioms.

This undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of readers. Garth.

2. To render defective; to destroy; as the validity or binding force of an instrument or transaction. Any undue influence exerted on a jury vitiates their verdict. Fraud vitiates a contract.

VI"TIATED, pp. Depraved; rendered impure; rendered defective and void.

VI"TIATING, ppr. Depraying; rendering of no validity.

VITIA/TION, n. The act of vitiating; depravation; corruption; as the vitiation of the blood.

2. A rendering invalid; as the vitiation of a contract.

VITILIT'IGATE, v.i. [L. vitiosus and litigo.] To contend in law litigiously or cavilously.

[Not in use.] VITILITIGA'TION, n. Cavilous litigation. Hudibras. [Not in use.] Vitious, vitiously, vitiousness. [See Vicious] and its derivatives.]

VITREO-ELE€'TRI€, a. Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass.

VIT'REOUS, a. [L. vitreus, from vitrum, glass or woad; W. gwydyr, glass, a greenish blue color.] Pertaining to glass.

2. Consisting of glass; as a vitreous substance.

3. Resembling glass; as the vitreous humor of the eye, so called from its resembling melted glass. [See Humor.]

IT'REOUSNESS, n. The quality or state of being vitreous; resemblance of glass.

VITRES CENCE, n. [from L. vitrum, glass.] Glassiness; or the quality of being capable of conversion into glass; susceptibility of being formed into glass. Kirwan.

VITRES/CENT, a. Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

VITRES CIBLE, a. That can be vitrified.

VITRIOLIZA'TION. [See Vitriolation.] ed into glass; tending to become glass.

act, process or operation of converting VIT'RIOLIZING. [See Vitriolating.] into glass by heat; as the vitrifaction of VIT'ULINE, a. [L. vitulinus.] Belonging sand, flint and pebbles with alkaline salts.

fusion. Flint and alkaline salts are vitrifi-VITU/PERATE, v. t. [L. vitupero.] To

which they are fitted to live and move, and to WIT RIFICABLE, for vitrifiable. [Not used.]

VITRIFICA/TION, for vitrifaction. [Sec Vitrifaction, which is generally used.]

VIT'RIFIED, pp. Converted into glass. VIT'RIFORM, a. [L. vitrum, glass, and

form. Having the form or resemblance of glass.

VIT'RIFŶ, v. t. [L. vitrum, glass, and facio,

to make.] To convert into glass by fusion or the action

of heat; as, to vitrify sand and alkaline salta. VIT'RIFŤ, v. i. To become glass; to be

converted into glass. Chimists make vessels of animal substances

calcined, which will not vitrify in the fire. Arbuthnot.

vitriolo; from L. vitrum, glass; perhaps from its color.]

1. In mineralogy, native vitriol is a substance of a grayish or yellowish white color, apple green, or sky blue, and when decomposed, covered with an ochery crust. It occurs in masses, disseminated, stalactical, or capillary. Externally, it is dull and rough; internally, it is more or less shining, with a vitreous silky structure. It is called by manufacturers copperas, a name derived from the flower or efflorescence of copper. This substance is seen only in cabinets.

Harvey. 2. In chimistry, a combination of the acid of sulphur with any metallic substance; but chiefly green vitriol, or sulphate of iron; blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper, and white vitriol, or sulphate of zink.

Cyc. Fourcroy. All metals may be converted into vitriols, by dissolving them with acid spirits, and suffering them to stand and crystal-

VIT'RIOLATE, v. t. To convert, as sulphur in any compound, into sulphuric acid, formerly called vitriolic acid. Thus the sulphuret of iron ritriolated, becomes sulphate of iron, or green vitriol.

VIT/RIOLATED, pp. Converted into sulphuric acid or vitriol.

VIT'RIOLATING, ppr. Turning into sulphuric acid or vitriol.

VITRIOLA'TION, n. The act or process of converting into sulphuric acid or vitriol.

VITRIOL/IC, a. Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.

Vitriolic acid, in modern chimistry is denominated sulphuric acid, the base of it being sulphur; sulphur completely saturated with oxygen.

VIT RIOLIZABLE, a. Capable of being

to a calf, or to veal.

VIT'RIFIABLE, a. [from vitrify.] Capable VITU'PERABLE, a. [See Vitupcrate.] of being converted into glass by heat and Blameworthy; censurable. [.Vot used.]

blame; to censure. [Little used.]