

2. Emission from the mouth; vocal expression; as the *utterance* of sounds.
3. [Fr. *outrance*.] Extremity; furthest part. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
- UT'TERED, *pp.* Spoken; pronounced; disclosed; published; put into circulation.
- UT'TERER, *n.* One who utters; one who pronounces.
2. One who divulges or discloses.
3. One who puts into circulation.
4. A seller; a vender.
- UT'TERING, *ppr.* Pronouncing; disclosing; putting into circulation; selling.
- UT'TERLY, *adv.* To the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally; as *utterly* tired; *utterly*

- debased; *utterly* lost to all sense of shame; it is *utterly* vain; *utterly* out of my power.
- UT'TERMOST, *a.* [utter and most.] Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest or highest degree; as the *uttermost* extent or end; the *uttermost* distress.
- UT'TERMOST, *n.* The greatest. The *uttermost* we can do is to be patient.
- To the *uttermost*, in the most extensive degree; fully. Heb. vii.
- U'VEOUS, *a.* [L. *uva*, a grape.] Resembling a grape. *Ray.*
- The *uveous* coat of the eye, or *uvea*, is the posterior lamina of the iris; so called by the ancients, because in the animals

- which they dissected, it resembles an unripe grape. *Parr.*
- U'VULA, *n.* [L.] A soft round spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis. *Wiseman.*
- The small conical body projecting from the middle of the soft palate. *Cyc.*
- UXO'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *uxorius*, from *uxor*, wife.] Submissively fond of a wife. *Bacon.*
- UXO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* With fond or servile submission to a wife. *Dryden.*
- UXO'RIOUSNESS, *n.* Connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife. *More.*

V.

V is the twenty second letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, as in pronouncing *av*, *ev*, *ov*, *vain*. It is not a close articulation, but one that admits of some sound. It is nearly allied to *f*, being formed by the same organs; but *v* is vocal, and *f* is aspirate, and this constitutes the principal difference between them. *V* and *u* were formerly the same letter, derived no doubt from the oriental *vau* or *wau*, but they have now as distinct uses as any two letters in the alphabet, and are therefore to be considered as different letters. *V* has one sound only, as in *very*, *vote*, *lavish*.

As a numeral, *V* stands for 5. With a dash over it, in old books, *V̄*, it stands for 5000.

V. R. among the Romans, stood for *uti rogatus*, as you desire; V. C. for *vir consularis*; V. G. for *verbi gratia*; V. L. for *videlicet*.

In music for instruments, *V*. stands for *violin*; V. V. for *violins*.

VACANCY, *n.* [L. *vacans*, from *vaco*, to be empty; Fr. *vacance*; It. *vacanza*; Sp. *vacancia*; W. *gwag*; Heb. *pa* to empty. Class Bg. No. 28.]

1. Empty space; vacuity. [In this sense, *vacuity* is now generally used.] *Shak.*
2. Chasm; void space between bodies or objects; as a *vacancy* between two beams or boards in a building; a *vacancy* between two buildings; a *vacancy* between words in a writing. *Watts.*
3. The state of being destitute of an incumbent; want of the regular officer to officiate in a place. Hence also it signifies the office, post or benefice which is destitute of an incumbent; as a *vacancy* in a parish; *vacancies* in the treasury or war office. There is no *vacancy* on the bench of the supreme court.
4. Time of leisure; freedom from employment; intermission of business.
Those little *vacancies* from toils are sweet. *Dryden.*
5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought. *Wotton.*

6. A place or office not occupied, or destitute of a person to fill it; as a *vacancy* in a school.

VACANT, *a.* [Fr.; from L. *vacans*.] Empty; not filled; void of every substance except air; as a *vacant* space between houses; *vacant* room. *Milton.*

2. Empty; exhausted of air; as a *vacant* receiver. *Boyle.*

3. Free; unincumbered; unengaged with business or care.

Philosophy is the interest of those only who are *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More.*

4. Not filled or occupied with an incumbent or possessor; as a *vacant* throne; a *vacant* parish.

5. Being unoccupied with business; as *vacant* hours; *vacant* moments. *Addison.*

6. Empty of thought; thoughtless; not occupied with study or reflection; as a *vacant* mind.

7. Indicating want of thought.
The duke had a pleasant and *vacant* face. *Wotton.*

8. In law, abandoned; having no heir; as *vacant* effects or goods.

VACATE, *v. t.* To annul; to make void; to make of no authority or validity; as, to *vacate* a commission; to *vacate* a charter.

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 and leave destitute. It was resolved by parliament that James had *vacated* the throne of England.

3. To defeat; to put an end to.
He *vacates* my revenge. *Dryden.*
[Unusual.]

VACATED, *pp.* Annulled; made void; made vacant.

VACATING, *ppr.* Making void; making vacant.

VACATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vacatio*.] The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity; as the *vacation* of a charter.

2. Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term.

3. The intermission of the regular studies

and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess.

4. Intermission of a stated employment.

5. The time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant.
During the *vacation* of a bishopric, the dean and chapter are guardians of the spiritualities. *Cyc.*

6. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. [Now little used.] *Hammond.*

VAC'CARV, *n.* [L. *vacca*, a cow.] An old word signifying a cow house, dairy house, or a cow pasture. *Bailey. Cyc.*

VAC'ILLANCY, *n.* [L. *vacillans*, from *vacillo*, to waver, Eng. to *weaggle*, from the root of *wag*, which see.]

A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconsistency. *More.*

VAC'ILLANT, *a.* [supra.] Wavering; fluctuating; unsteady. *Smellie.*

VAC'ILLATE, *v. i.* [L. *vacillo*; G. *wackeln*; Eng. to *weaggle*, a diminutive of *wag*. See *Wag*.]

1. To waver; to move one way and the other; to reel or stagger.

2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver; to be unsteady or inconstant.

VAC'ILLATING, *ppr.* Wavering; reeling; fluctuating.

2. *a.* Unsteady; inclined to fluctuate.

VAC'ILLATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vacillatio*.]

1. A wavering; a moving one way and the other; a reeling or staggering.

2. Fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another. *S. Lee.*

VAC'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox, or a virus originally taken from cows, called *vaccine* matter.

VAC'INATED, *pp.* Inoculated with the cow-pox.

VAC'INATING, *ppr.* Inoculating with the cow-pox.

VACCINATION, *n.* The act, art or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox.

VAC'CINE, *a.* [L. *vaccinus*, from *vacca*, a cow.]