

8. To be worth. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VALUED, *pp.* Estimated at a certain rate; appraised; esteemed.

VALUELESS, *a.* Being of no value; having no worth.

VALUER, *n.* One who values; an appraiser; one who holds in esteem.

VALUING, *ppr.* Setting a price on; estimating the worth of; esteeming.

VALVATE, *a.* [See *Valve*.] Having or resembling a valve.

VALVE, *n. valv.* [L. *valvæ*, folding doors; coinciding with *volv.*]

1. A folding door.

Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair
Repass'd. *Pope.*

2. A lid or cover so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other. Thus the valve of a common pump opens upwards to admit the water, and closes downwards to prevent its return.

3. In *anatomy*, a membranous partition within the cavity of a vessel, which opens to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction, and shuts to prevent its regurgitation. *Parr.*

4. In *botany*, the outer coat, shell or covering of a capsule or other pericarp, or rather one of the pieces which compose it; also, one of the leaflets composing the calyx and corol in grasses. *Martyn.*

5. One of the pieces or divisions in bivalve and multivalve shells. *Ed. Encyc.*

VALVED, *a.* Having valves; composed of valves.

VALVULET, *n.* A little valve; one of the VALVULE, *n.* pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.

VALVULAR, *a.* Containing valves.

Moor. Med. Dict.

VAMP, *n.* [W. *gream*, that incloses, or goes partly round.] The upper lether of a shoe.

VAMP, *v. t.* To piece an old thing with a new part; to repair.

I had never much hopes of your *vamped*
play. *Swift.*

VAMPED, *pp.* Pieced; repaired.

VAMPER, *n.* One who pieces an old thing with something new.

VAMPING, *ppr.* Piecing with something new.

VAMPIRE, *n.* [G. *vampyr*.] In *mythology*, an imaginary demon, which was fabled to suck the blood of persons during the night.

2. In *zoology*, a species of large bat, the *Vesperilio vampyrus* of Linne, called also the ternate bat. It inhabits Guinea, Madagascar, the E. India Isles, New Holland and New Caledonia. These animals fly in flocks, darkening the air by their numbers. It is said that this bat will insinuate his tongue into the vein of an animal imperceptibly, and suck his blood while asleep. This name is also given by Buffon to a species of large bat in South America, the *V. spectrum* of Linne. *Cyc.*

VAN, *n.* [The radical word from which is formed the Fr. *avant*, *avancer*, Eng. *advance*, *advantage*. It is from the root of L. *venio*, the primary sense of which is to pass.]

1. The front of an army; or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.

2. Among *farmers*, a fan for winnowing grain. [This in New England is always pronounced *fan*, which see. But the winnowing machine has nearly superseded the use of it.]

3. In *mining*, the cleansing of ore or tin stuff by means of a shovel. *Cyc.*

4. A wing with which the air is beaten.

He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in
vain. *Dryden.*

VAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *vanner*.] To fan. [*Not in use.*] [See *Fan*.]

VAN-COURIERS, *n.* [Fr. *avant-coureurs*.] In *armies*, light armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy; precursors. *Cyc.*

VANDAL, *n.* [It signifies a wanderer.] A ferocious, cruel person.

VANDALIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals; designating the south shore of the Baltic, where once lived the Vandals, a nation of ferocious barbarians; hence, ferocious; rude; barbarous.

VANDALISM, *n.* Ferocious cruelty; indiscriminate destruction of lives and property. *Ramsay.*

VANDYKE, *n.* A small round handkerchief with a collar for the neck, worn by females.

VANE, *n.* [D. *vaan*. The primary sense is extended.]

A plate placed on a spindle, at the top of a spire, for the purpose of showing by its turning and direction, which way the wind blows. In *ships*, a piece of bunting is used for the same purpose.

VAN-FOSS, *n.* A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp. *Cyc.*

VANG, *n.* The vangs of a ship are a sort of braces to steady the mizen-gaff. *Cyc.*

2. The thin membranous part or web of a fether. *Derham.*

VAN-GUARD, *n.* [*van* and *guard*.] The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.

VANILLA, *n.* A genus of plants which have an unctuous aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell; natives of South America and the W. Indies. *Cyc.*

VANISH, *v. i.* [L. *vanesco*; Fr. *evanouir*; It. *svanire*; from L. *vanus*, vain, or its root; Eng. to *vane*. The primary sense is to withdraw or depart.]

1. To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state; as, vapor *vanishes* from the sight by being dissipated. Light *vanishes*, when the rays of the illuminating body are intercepted; darkness *vanishes* before the rising sun.

2. To disappear; to pass beyond the limit of vision; as, a ship *vanishes* from the sight of spectators on land.

3. To disappear; to pass away; to be annihilated or lost. How cheering is the well founded hope of enjoying delights which can never *vanish*!

VANISHED, *a.* Having no perceptible existence. *Pope.*

VANISHING, *ppr.* Disappearing; passing from the sight or possession; departing forever.

VANITY, *n.* [Fr. *vanité*; L. *vanitas*, from *vanus*, vain.]

1. Emptiness; want of substance to satisfy desire: uncertainty; inanity.

Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher; all is *vanity*. *Eccles. i.*

2. Fruitless desire or endeavor.

Vanity possesseth many who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney*

3. Trifling labor that produces no good. *Raleigh.*

4. Emptiness; untruth.

Here I may well show the *vanity* of what is reported in the story of Walsingham. *Davies.*

5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show: unsubstantial enjoyment.

Sin with *vanity* had fill'd the works of men.

Milton.

Think not when woman's transient breath is
fled,

That all her *vanities* at once are dead;

Succeeding *vanities* she still regards. *Pope.*

6. Ostentation; arrogance. *Raleigh.*

7. Inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations. Fops cannot be cured of their *vanity*.

Vanity is the food of fools.

Swift.

No man sympathizes with the sorrows of
vanity.

Johnson.

VANQUISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *vaincre*; L. *vinco*; It. *vincere*; Sp. *vincer*; probably allied to L. *vincio*, to bind.]

1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue in battle; as an enemy.

They *vanquished* the rebels in all encount-

ers. *Clarendon.*

2. To defeat in any contest; to refute in argument. *Atterbury.*

VANQUISH, *n.* A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.

VANQUISHABLE, *a.* That may be conquered. *Gayton.*

VANQUISHED, *pp.* Overcome in battle; subdued; defeated.

VANQUISHER, *n.* A conqueror; a victor. *Milton.*

VANQUISHING, *ppr.* Conquering; subduing; defeating; refuting.

VAN-SIRE, *n.* In *zoology*, a species of weasel with short ears, found in Madagascar. *Cyc.*

VANT, *v. i.* [Fr. *vanter*.] To boast. [This is the more correct orthography. See *Faunt*.]

VANTAGE, *n.* [Sp. *ventaja*; from the root of L. *venio*. See *Advantage* and *Fan*.]

1. Gain; profit. *Obs.*

2. Superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defense than another. [This, I believe, is used only in the compound, *vantage-ground*.]

3. Opportunity; convenience. *Obs. Shak.*

VANTAGE, *v. t.* To profit. [*Not in use.*]

VANTAGE-GROUND, *n.* Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

VANTBRASS, *n.* [Fr. *avant-bras*.] Arm- or for the arm. *Obs. Milton.*

VAPID, *a.* [L. *rapidus*. The radical verb is not in the Latin, but the sense must be to pass or fly off, to escape; or to strike down, L. *rapulo*. It is probably allied to *vapor*.]

1. Having lost its life and spirit; dead; spiritless; flat; as *rapid* beer; a *rapid* state of the blood.

2. Dull; unanimated.