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VEDET, } n. [Fr. *vedette*; It. *vedetta*,
VEDETTE, } from *vedere*, L. *video*, to
see.] A sentinel on horseback.

VEER, v. i. [Fr. *vire*; Sp. *birar*; D. *vi-
ren*; allied probably to L. *vario* and *verto*.
See *Ware*.]

To turn; to change direction; as, the wind
veers to the west or north.

And as he leads, the following navy veers.

Dryden.

And turn your veering heart with ev'ry gale.

Roscommon.

To veer and haul, as wind, to alter its direc-
tion.

VEER, v. t. To turn; to direct to a differ-
ent course.

To veer out, to suffer to run or to let out to a
greater length; as, to veer out a rope.

To veer away, to let out; to slacken and let
run; as, to veer away the cable. This is
called also *paying out* the cable.

To veer and haul, to pull tight and slacken
alternately. Mar. Dict.

VEERABLE, a. Changeable; shifting.
[Not in use.] Randolph.

VEERED, pp. Turned; changed in direc-
tion; let out.

VEERING, ppr. Turning; letting out to a
greater length.

VEGETABILITY, n. [from *vegetable*.]
Vegetable nature; the quality of growth
without sensation. Brown.

VEGETABLE, n. [Fr. from *vegeter*, L.
vigo, to grow.]

1. A plant; an organized body destitute of
sense and voluntary motion, deriving its
nourishment through pores or vessels on its
outer surface, in most instances adhering
to some other body, as the earth, and in
general, propagating itself by seeds. Some
vegetables have spontaneous motion, as
the sunflower. Vegetables alone have
the power of deriving nourishment from
inorganic matter, or organic matter en-
tirely decomposed.

2. In a more limited sense, vegetables are
such plants as are used for culinary pur-
poses and cultivated in gardens, or are
destined for feeding cattle and sheep.
Vegetables for these uses are such as are
of a more soft and fleshy substance than
trees and shrubs; such as cabbage, cauli-
flower, turneps, potatoes, peas, beans, &c.

VEGETABLE, a. Belonging to plants; as
a vegetable nature; vegetable qualities; ve-
getable juices.

2. Consisting of plants; as the vegetable
kingdom.

3. Having the nature of plants; as a vege-
table body.

VEGETATE, v. i. [L. *vegeto*; Fr. *vegeter*;
from L. *vigo*, to flourish.]

To sprout; to germinate; to grow; as
plants; to grow and be enlarged by nutri-
ment imbibed from the earth, air or wa-
ter, by means of roots and leaves. Plants
will not *vegetate* without a certain degree
of heat; but some plants *vegetate* with
less heat than others. Potatoes will *vege-
tate* after they are pared.

See *dying* vegetables life sustain,

See life dissolving *vegetate* again.

Pope.

VEGETATING, ppr. Germinating; sprout-
ing; growing; as plants.

VEGETATION, n. [Fr.] The process of
growing, as plants, by means of nourish-

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ment derived from the earth, or from wa-
ter and air, and received through roots
and leaves. We observe that *vegetation*
depends on heat as the moving principle,
and on certain substances which consti-
tute the nutriment of plants. Rapid *vege-
tation* is caused by increased heat and a
rich soil.

2. Vegetables or plants in general. In June,
vegetation in our climate wears a beautiful
aspect.

Vegetation of salts, so called, consists in cer-
tain concretions formed by salts, after so-
lution in water, when set in the air for
evaporation. These concretions appear
round the surface of the liquor, affixed to
the sides of the vessel.

VEGETATIVE, a. [Fr. *vegetatif*.] Grow-
ing, or having the power of growing, as
plants. Raleigh.

2. Having the power to produce growth in
plants; as the *vegetative* properties of soil.

Broome.

VEGETATIVENESS, n. The quality of
producing growth.

VEGETE, a. [L. *vegetus*.] Vigorous; ac-
tive. [Little used.] Wallis.

VEGETIVE, a. [L. *vegeto*, *vigeo*.] Vegeta-
ble; having the nature of plants; as *vege-
tive* life. [Little used.] Tusser.

VEGETIVE, n. A vegetable. [Not in use.]
Sandys.

VEGETO-ANIMAL, a. *Vegeto-animal mat-
ter*, is a term formerly applied to vegetable
gluten, which is found in the seeds of cer-
tain plants, in a state of union with farina
or starch. It is remarkably elastic, and
when dry, semi-transparent. By distilla-
tion it affords, like animal substances, al-
kaline water, concrete volatile alkali, and
an empyreumatic oil. Cyc. Fourcroy.

VEGETOUS, a. Vigorous; lively; vegete.
[Not in use.] B. Jonson.

VEHEMENCE, } n. [Fr. *vehemence*; from
VEHEMENCY, } L. *vehemens*, from *ve-
ho*, to carry, that is, to rush or drive.]

1. Violence; great force; properly, force de-
rived from velocity; as the *vehemence* of
wind. But it is applied to any kind of for-
cible action; as, to speak with *vehemence*.

2. Violent ardor; great heat; animated fer-
vor; as the *vehemence* of love or affection;
the *vehemence* of anger or other passion.

I tremble at his *vehemence* of temper.

Addison.

VEHEMENT, a. [Fr. from L. *vehemens*.]

1. Violent; acting with great force; furious;
very forcible; as a *vehement* wind; a *vehe-
ment* torrent; a *vehement* fire or heat.

2. Very ardent; very eager or urgent; very
fervent; as a *vehement* affection or pas-
sion; *vehement* desire; *vehement* elo-
quence. Milton.

VEHEMENTLY, adv. With great force
and violence.

2. Urgently; forcibly; with great zeal or
pathos. Tillotson.

VEHICLE, n. [Fr. *vehicule*; L. *vehiculum*,
from *veho*, to carry.]

1. That in which any thing is or may be car-
ried; any kind of carriage moving on land,
either on wheels or runners. This word
comprehends coaches, chariots, gigs, sul-
kies, wagons, carts of every kind, sleighs
and sleds. These are all *vehicles*. But
the word is more generally applied to

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wheel carriages, and rarely I believe to
water craft.

2. That which is used as the instrument of
conveyance. Language is the *vehicle*
which conveys ideas to others. Letters
are *vehicles* of communication.

A simple style forms the best *vehicle* of
thought to a popular assembly. Wirt.

VEHICLED, a. Conveyed in a vehicle.
Green.

VEIL, n. [L. *velum*.] A cover; a curtain;
something to intercept the view and hide
an object.

2. A cover; a disguise. [See *Vail*. The
latter orthography gives the Latin pronun-
ciation as well as the English, and is to
be preferred.]

VEIL, v. t. To cover with a veil; to conceal.

2. To invest; to cover.

3. To hide. [See *Vail*.]

VEIN, n. [Fr. *veine*; L. *vena*, from the root
of *venio*, to come, to pass. The sense is a
passage, a conduit.]

1. A vessel in animal bodies, which receives
the blood from the extreme arteries, and
returns it to the heart. The veins may be
arranged in three divisions. 1. Those
that commence from the capillaries all
over the body, and return the blood to the
heart. 2. The pulmonary veins. 3. The
veins connected with the *vena portarum*,
in which the blood that has circulated
through the organs of digestion, is convey-
ed to the liver. Cyc.

2. In plants, a tube or an assemblage of
tubes, through which the sap is transmit-
ted along the leaves. The term is more
properly applied to the finer and more
complex ramifications, which interbranch
with each other like net-work; the larger
and more direct assemblages of vessels
being called *ribs* and *nerres*. Veins are
also found in the calyx and corol of flow-
ers. Cyc.

The vessels which branch or variously
divide over the surface of leaves are called
veins. Martyn.

3. In geology, a fissure in rocks or strata, fill-
ed with a particular substance. Thus me-
tallic *veins* intersect rocks or strata of oth-
er substances. Metalliferous *veins* have
been traced in the earth for miles; some
in South America are said to have been
traced eighty miles. Many species of
stones, as granite, porphyry, &c. are of-
ten found in *veins*. Cyc.

4. A streak or wave of different color, ap-
pearing in wood, marble, and other stones;
variegation.

5. A cavity or fissure in the earth or in oth-
er substance.

6. Tendency or turn of mind; a particular
disposition or cast of genius; as a rich *rein*
of wit or humor; a satirical *rein*.

Invoke the muses, and improve my *rein*.

Waller.

7. Current.

He can open a *rein* of true and noble think-
ing. Swift.

8. Humor; particular temper. Shak.

9. Strain; quality; as my usual *rein*.
Oldham.

VEINED, a. [from *rein*.] Full of veins;
streaked; variegated; as *veined* marble.

2. In botany, having vessels branching over
the surface, as a leaf.