

To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colors; as, to *variegate* a floor with marble of different colors.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone.

Woodward.

Ladies like *variegated* tulips show. Pope.

**VARIÉGATED**, *pp.* Diversified in colors or external appearance. *Variegated* leaves, in botany, are such as are irregularly marked with white or yellow spots. Cyc.

**VARIÉGATING**, *ppr.* Diversifying with colors.

**VARIÉGA'TION**, *n.* The act of diversifying, or state of being diversified by different colors; diversity of colors.

**VARIETY**, *n.* [Fr. *variété*; L. *varietas*, from *vario*, to vary.]

1. Intermixture of different things, or of things different in form; or a succession of different things.

*Variety* is nothing else but a continued novelty. South.

The *variety* of colors depends on the composition of light. Newton.

2. One thing of many which constitute variety. In this sense, it has a plural; as the *varieties* of a species.

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men. Atterbury.

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state. [Little used.] Hale.

5. Many and different kinds. The shopkeeper has a great *variety* of cottons and silks.

He wants to do a *variety* of good things. Law.

6. In *natural history*, a difference not permanent or invariable, but occasioned by an accidental change; as a *variety* of any species of plant.

Naturalists formerly erred very much in supposing an accidental *variety* of plants, animals or minerals, to be a distinct species. Ray has established a good test for *varieties* in botany. A plant is distinct, which propagates itself in its own form by its seed; but when the difference disappears in the new plant, it is only a variety. Variety then is a difference between individuals, not permanent nor important enough to constitute a distinct species; such as in size, color, fullness, curling, &c.

7. Different sort; as *varieties* of soil or land.

**VARIOLITE**, *n.* [L. *varius* and Gr. *λίθος*, stone.]

In *mineralogy*, a kind of porphyritic rock, in which the imbedded substances are imperfectly crystalized, or are rounded, giving the stone a spotted appearance. Cyc.

Variolites are fragments of primitive glandular rocks. Dict. Nat. Hist.

**VARIOLOID**, *n.* [L. *variola* and Gr. *εἶδος*, form.]

The name recently given to a disease resembling the small pox.

**VARIOLOUS**, *a.* [L. *variola*, from *vario*, to diversify.] Pertaining to or designating the small pox.

**VARIOUS**, *a.* [L. *varius*. See *Vary*.] Different; several; manifold; as men of *various* names and *various* occupations.

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed.

The names of mixed modes—are very *various* and doubtful. Locke.

3. Unlike each other; diverse. Dryden.

So many and so *various* laws are given.

Milton.

1. Variegated; diversified.

Milton.

**VARIOUSLY**, *adv.* In different ways; with change; with diversity; as objects *variously* represented; flowers *variously* colored. The human system is *variously* affected by different medicines.

**VARI'X**, *n.* [L.] An uneven swelling of a dilated vein. Cyc.

2. In *beasts*, a sort of puffy dilatation or enlargement in some part of a vein, forming a kind of knot. Cyc.

**VARLET**, *n.* [Old Fr. See *Falet*.] Anciently, a servant or footman. Tusser.

2. A scoundrel; a rascal; as an impudent *varlet*. Addison.

**VARLETRY**, *n.* The rabble; the crowd. [Not in use.] Shak.

**VARNISH**, *n.* [Fr. *vernis*; Sp. *barniz*; Port. *verniz*; It. *vernice*; Low L. *vernix*; G. *firniss*; D. *vernis*.]

1. A thick, viscid, glossy liquid, laid on work by painters and others, to give it a smooth hard surface and a beautiful gloss. Varnishes are made of different materials and for different purposes. Amber varnish is made of amber, linseed oil, litharge and turpentine. Black varnish, for japanning wood and leather, is made by mixing lampblack with a proper quantity of a strong solution of gum-lac in spirit of wine. Cyc.

2. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct.

**VARNISH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *vernisser*, *vernir*.] To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid, for giving any thing a glossy surface; as, to *varnish* a sideboard or table.

2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance.

Close ambition, *varnish'd* o'er with zeal. Milton.

3. To give a fair external appearance in words; to give a fair coloring to; as, to *varnish* errors or deformity.

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd  
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes.

Addison.

And how the knee to pomp that loves to  
*varnish* guilt. Byron.

**VARNISHED**, *pp.* Covered with varnish; made glossy.

2. Rendered fair in external appearance.

**VARNISHER**, *n.* One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish.

2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance. Pope.

**VARNISHING**, *ppr.* Laying on varnish; giving a fair external appearance.

**VARNISH-TREE**, *n.* The *Rhus vernix*, poison ash, or poison oak. Lee.

**VARVELS**, { *n.* [Fr. *verrel*.] Silver rings

**VERVELS**, { *n.* about the legs of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. Dict.

**VARY**, *v. t.* [L. *vario*; Fr. *varier*; Sp. *variar*; It. *variare*; probably allied to Eng. *veer*, Sp. *birar*, L. *verto*, Eth. ለገገገ bari, whence ለገገገገገ to alternate. See Class Br. No. 11. and No. 23.]

1. To alter in form, appearance, substance or position; to make different by a partial change; as, to *vary* a thing in dimensions; to *vary* its properties, proportions or na-

ture; to *vary* the posture or attitude of a thing; to *vary* one's dress.

2. To change to something else.

Gods, that never change their state,  
*Vary* oft their love and hate. Waller.

We are to *vary* the customs according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. Dryden.

3. To make of different kinds.

God hath *varied* the inclinations of men, according to the variety of actions to be performed. Brown.

4. To diversify; to variegate.

God hath here

*Varied* his bounty so with new delights. Milton.

**VARY**, *v. i.* To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change. Colors often *vary* when held in different positions. Customs *vary* from one age to another, until they are entirely changed.

2. To be changeable; to alter; as the *varying* hues of the clouds; the *varying* plumage of a dove.

3. To differ or be different; to be unlike. The laws of different countries *vary*. The laws of France *vary* from those of England.

4. To be changed; to become different. The man *varies* in his opinions; his opinions *vary* with the times.

5. To become unlike one's self; to alter.

He *varies* from himself no less. Pope.

6. To deviate; to depart; as, to *vary* from the law; to *vary* from the rules of justice or reason. Locke.

7. To alter or change in succession.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,  
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face.

Addison.

8. To disagree; to be at variance; as, men *vary* in opinion.

**VARY**, *n.* Alteration; change. [Not in use.] Shak.

**VARYING**, *ppr.* Altering; changing; deviating.

**VAS'ULAR**, *a.* [L. *vasculum*, a vessel, from *vas*, id.]

1. Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies; as the *vascular* functions.

2. Full of vessels; consisting of animal or vegetable vessels, as arteries, veins, lacteals and the like; as the *vascular* system. Animal flesh is all *vascular*, none of it parenchymous. Cyc.

**VASCULARITY**, *n.* The state of being vascular. Med. Repos.

**VASCULIFEROUS**, *a.* [L. *vasculum* and *fero*, to bear.]

*Vasculiferous* plants are such as have seed vessels divided into cells. Cyc.

**VASE**, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vas*, *vasa*, a vessel; It. *vaso*.]

1. A vessel for domestic use, or for use in temples; as a *vase* for sacrifice, an urn, &c.

2. An ancient vessel dug out of the ground or from rubbish, and kept as a curiosity.

3. In *architecture*, an ornament of sculpture, placed on socles or pedestals, representing the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots, flower-pots, &c. They usually crown or finish façades or frontispieces. Cyc.

4. The body of the Corinthian and Composite capital; called also the tambor or drum.