

Alexandrian or *Alexandrine*. Two or more verses form a stanza or strophe.

2. Poetry; metrical language.
Virtue was taught in verse. *Prior.*
Verse embalms virtue. *Donne.*

3. A short division of any composition, particularly of the chapters in the Scriptures. The author of the division of the Old Testament into verses, is not ascertained. The New Testament was divided into verses by Robert Stephens.

4. A piece of poetry. *Pope.*

5. A portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part.

6. In a song or ballad, a stanza is called a verse.

Blank verse, poetry in which the lines do not end in rhymes.

Heroic verse, usually consists of ten syllables, or in English, of five accented syllables, constituting five feet.

VERSE, *v. t.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically.
Playing on pipes of corn, and versing love. *Shak.*

To be versed, [*L. versor*,] to be well skilled: to be acquainted with; as, to be versed in history or in geometry.

VERSE-MAN, *n.* [*verse* and *man*.] A writer of verses; in ludicrous language. *Prior.*

VERS'ER, *n.* A maker of verses; a versifier. *B. Jonson.*

VERSICLE, *n.* [*L. versiculus*.] A little verse. [*Not used*.]

VERSICOLOR, *a.* [*L. versicolor*.]

VERSICOLORED, *a.* Having various colors; changeable in color.

VERSICULAR, *a.* Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

VERSIFICATION, *n.* [*Fr. from versifier*.] The act, art or practice of composing poetic verse. Versification is the result of art, labor and rule, rather than of invention or the fire of genius. It consists in adjusting the long and short syllables, and forming feet into harmonious measure. *Cyc.*

VERSIFICATOR, *n.* A versifier. [*Little used*.] [*See Versifier*.]

VERSIFIED, *pp.* [*from versify*.] Formed into verse.

VERSIFIER, *n.* One who makes verses. Not every versifier is a poet.

2. One who converts into verse; or one who expresses the ideas of another, written in prose; as, Dr. Watts was a versifier of the Psalms.

VERSIFY, *v. i.* To make verses.
I'll versify in spite, and do my best. *Dryden.*

VERSIFY, *v. t.* To relate or describe in verse.
I'll versify the truth. *Daniel.*

2. To turn into verse; as, to versify the Psalms.

VERSION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. versio*.] A turning; a change or transformation; as the version of air into water. [*Unusual*.] *Bacon.*

2. Change of direction; as the version of the beams of light. [*Unusual*.] *Bacon.*

3. The act of translating; the rendering of thoughts or ideas expressed in one language, into words of like signification in another language. How long was Pope engaged in the version of Homer?

4. Translation; that which is rendered from another language. We have a good version of the Scriptures. There is a good version of the Pentateuch in the Samaritan. The Septuagint version of the Old Testament was made for the benefit of the Jews in Alexandria.

VERST, *n.* A Russian measure of length, containing 1166 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards, or 3500 feet; about three quarters of an English mile.

VERT, *n.* [*Fr. verd*, green, *L. viridis*.] In the forest laws, every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest. To preserve vert and venison, is the duty of the verderer. *England.*

2. In heraldry, a green color.

VERTEBER, *a.* [*L. vertebra*, from *verto*, to turn.] A joint of the spine or back-bone of an animal.

VERTEBRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the joints of the spine or back-bone.

2. Having a back-bone or spinal joints; as vertebral animals.

VERTEBRAL, *n.* An animal of the class which have a back-bone.

VERTEBRATED, *a.* [*L. vertebratus*.] Having a back-bone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow, as an animal; as man, quadrupeds, fowls, amphibia, and fishes. *Cuvier.*

VERTEX, *n.* [*L. from verto*, to turn; primarily a round point.]

1. The crown or top of the head. *Core.*

2. The top of a hill or other thing; the point of a cone, pyramid, angle or figure; the pole of a glass, in optics. The vertex of a curve, is the point from which the diameter is drawn, or the intersection of the diameter and the curve.

3. In astronomy, the zenith; the point of the heavens perpendicularly over the head. *Cyc.*

VERTICAL, *a.* [*Fr. from L. vertex*.]

1. Placed or being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head. The sun is vertical to the inhabitants within the tropics at certain times every year.

2. Being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

Vertical leaves, in botany, are such as stand so erect, that neither of the surfaces can be called the upper or under.

Vertical anthers, are such as terminate the filaments, and being inserted by their base, stand no less upright than the filaments themselves. *Cyc.*

Vertical circle, in astronomy, a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir. The meridian of any place is a vertical circle. The vertical circles are called azimuths. *Cyc.*

Vertical line, in conics, is a right line drawn on the vertical plane, and passing through the vertex of the cone. *Cyc.*

Vertical plane, in conics, is a plane passing through the vertex of a cone, and through its axis.

Prime vertical, a great circle of the sphere, perpendicular to the horizon, and passing through the zenith and the east and west points.

VERTICALLY, *adv.* In the zenith.

VERTICALNESS, *n.* The state of being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head. [*Verticality* is not used.]

VERTICIL, *n.* [*L. verticillus*, from *verto*, supra.]

In botany, a little whirl; a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring. *Cyc.*

VERTICILLATE, *a.* [*supra*.] In botany, verticillate flowers are such as grow in a whirl, or round the stem in rings, one above another, at each joint. The term is also applied in this sense to leaves and branches. Verticillate plants are such as bear whirled flowers. *Martyn. Lee.*

VERTICITY, *n.* [*from vertex*, supra.] The power of turning; revolution; rotation. *Locke.*

2. That property of the lodestone by which it turns to some particular point.
The attraction of the magnet was known long before its verticity. *Cyc.*

VERTIGINOUS, *a.* [*L. vertiginosus*.]

1. Turning round; whirling; rotary; as a vertiginous motion. *Bentley.*

2. Giddy; affected with vertigo. *Woodward.*

VERTIGINOUSNESS, *n.* Giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; unsteadiness. *Taylor.*

VERTIGO, *n.* [*L. from verto*, to turn.] Giddiness; dizziness or swimming of the head; an affection of the head, in which objects appear to move in various directions, though stationary, and the person affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture. *Cyc.*

VERVAIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *Verbena*, or rather the genus so called.

VERVAIN-MALLOW, *n.* A species of mallow, the *Malva alcea*. *Cyc.*

VERVELS, *n.* [*Fr. vervelle*.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

VERY, *a.* [*Fr. vrai*; *L. verus*.] True; real.
Whether thou be my very son Esau or not. *Gen. xxvii.*
He that repeateth a matter, separateth very friends. *Prov. xvii.*

So we say, in very deed, in the very heavens, this is the very man we want. In these phrases, very is emphatical; but its signification is true, real.

VERY, *adv.* As an adverb, or modifier of adjectives and adverbs, very denotes in a great degree, an eminent or high degree, but not generally the highest; as a very great mountain; a very bright sun; a very cold day; a very pernicious war; a very benevolent disposition; the river flows very rapidly.

VESICANT, *n.* [*infra*.] A blistering application; an epispastic. *Bigelow.*

VESICATE, *v. t.* [*L. vesica*, a little bladder, *Gr. φούσκι*, from *φύσσω*, to inflate.] To blister; to raise little bladders, or separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin. Celsus recommends to vesicate the external parts of wounds. *Wiseman.*

VESICATED, *pp.* Blistered.

VESICATING, *ppr.* Blistering.

VESICATION, *n.* The process of raising blisters or little cuticular bladders on the skin.

VESICATORY, *n.* [*Fr. vesicatoire*.] A blistering application or plaster; an epispastic. Vesicatories made of cantharides, are more powerful than sinapisms, or preparations of mustard.