

give us a just *view* of the designs of providence.

5. Act of seeing. The facts mentioned were verified by actual *view*.

6. Sight; eye.

Objects near our *view* are thought greater than those of larger size, that are more remote.

Locke.

7. Survey; inspection; examination by the eye. The assessors took a *view* of the premises.

Surveying nature with too nice a *view*.

Dryden.

8. Intellectual survey; mental examination. On a just *view* of all the arguments in the case, the law appears to be clear.

9. Appearance; show.

Graces—

Which, by the splendor of her *view* Dazzled, before we never knew.

Waller.

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind. To give a right *view* of this mistaken part of liberty—

Locke.

11. Prospect of interest.

No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some *view* or other, which serves him for a reason.

Locke.

12. Intention; purpose; design. With that *view* he began the expedition. With a *view* to commerce, he passed through Egypt.

13. Opinion; manner of seeing or understanding. These are my *views* of the policy which ought to be pursued.

*View* of *frankpledge*, in *law*, a court of record, held in a hundred, lordship or manor, before the steward of the leet.

Blackstone.

*Point of view*, the direction in which a thing is seen.

**VIEWED**, *pp. vu'ed*. Surveyed; examined by the eye; inspected; considered.

**VIEWER**, *n. vu'er*. One who views, surveys or examines.

2. In *New England*, a town officer whose duty is to inspect something; as a *viewer* of fences, who inspects them to determine whether they are sufficient in law.

**VIEWING**, *ppr. vu'ing*. Surveying; examining by the eye or by the mind; inspecting; exploring.

**VIEWING**, *n. vu'ing*. The act of beholding or surveying.

**VIEWLESS**, *a. vu'less*. That cannot be seen; not being perceivable by the eye; invisible; as *viewless* winds.

Shak.

Swift through the valves the visionary fair Repass'd, and *viewless* mix'd with common air.

Pope.

**VIGESIMATION**, *n. [L. vigesimus, twentieth.]*

The act of putting to death every twentieth man.

Bailey.

**VIGIL**, *n. [L. vigilia; Fr. vigile; L. vigil, waking, watchful; vigilo, to watch. This is formed on the root of Eng. wake, Sax. wacan, wecan. The primary sense is to stir or excite, to rouse, to agitate.]*

1. Watch; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep.

So they in heav'n their odes and *vigils* tun'd.

Milton.

2. In church affairs, the eve or evening before any feast, the ecclesiastical day beginning at six o'clock in the evening, and continuing till the same hour the following evening; hence, a religious service

performed in the evening preceding a holiday.

Cyc.

3. A fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake.

Cyc.

4. Watch; forbearance of sleep; as the *vigils* of the card table.

Addison.

*Vigils* or *watchings* of flowers, a term used by Linne to express a peculiar faculty belonging to the flowers of certain plants, of opening and closing their petals at certain hours of the day.

Cyc.

**VIGILANCE**, *n. [Fr. from L. vigilans. See Vigil.]*

1. Forbearance of sleep; a state of being awake.

Parr.

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; attention of the mind in discovering and guarding against danger, or providing for safety. *Vigilance* is a virtue of prime importance in a general. The *vigilance* of the dog is no less remarkable than his fidelity.

3. Guard; watch.

In at this gate none pass

The *vigilance* here plac'd. [Unusual.]

Milton.

**VIGILANCY**, for *vigilance*, is not used.

**VIGILANTLY**, *adv. [supra.]* Watchfully;

Watchful; circumspect; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety.

Take your places and be *vigilant*.

Shak.

Be sober, be *vigilant*. 1 Pet. v.

**VIGILANTLY**, *adv. [supra.]* Watchfully; with attention to danger and the means of safety; circumspectly.

**VIGNETTE**, *{ n. [Fr. vignette, from vigne, vine.]* An ornament placed at the beginning of a book, preface or dedication; a head piece. These *vignettes* are of various forms; often they are wreaths of flowers or sprigs.

**VIGOR**, *n. [L. from vigeo, to be brisk, to grow, to be strong; allied to vivo, vixi, to live, and to Sax. wigan, to carry on war, and to wake.]*

1. Active strength or force of body in animals; physical force.

The *vigor* of this arm was never vain.

Dryden.

2. Strength of mind; intellectual force; energy. We say, a man possesses *vigor* of mind or intellect.

3. Strength or force in vegetable motion; as, a plant grows with *vigor*.

4. Strength; energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth

His beams, unactive else, their *vigor* find.

Milton.

**VIGOR**, *v. t. To invigorate. [Not in use.]*

Feltham.

**VIGOROUS**, *a. Full of physical strength or active force; strong; lusty; as a vigorous youth; a vigorous body.*

2. Powerful; strong; made by strength, either of body or mind; as a *vigorous* attack; *vigorous* exertions. The enemy expects a *vigorous* campaign.

The beginnings of confederacies have been *vigorous* and successful.

Davenant.

**VIGOROUSLY**, *adv. With great physical force or strength; forcibly; with active exertions; as, to prosecute an enterprise vigorously.*

**VIGOROUSNESS**, *n. The quality of being vigorous or possessed of active strength.*

[*Vigor* and all its derivatives imply active strength, or the power of action and exertion, in distinction from passive strength, or strength to endure.]

**VILD**, *{ a. Vile. [Not in use.]* Spenser.

**VILED**, *{*

**VILE**, *a. [L. vilis; Fr. Sp. vil; It. vile; Gr. φαῖλος.]*

1. Base; mean; worthless; despicable.

The inhabitants account gold a *vile* thing.

Abbot.

A man in *vile* raiment. James ii.

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and reputed as *vile* in your sight? Job xviii.

2. Morally base or impure; sinful; depraved by sin; wicked; hateful in the sight of God and of good men. The sons of Eli made themselves *vile*. 1 Sam. iii.

Behold I am *vile*; what shall I answer? Job xl.

**VILED**, *a. Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory. [Not in use.]* Hayward.

**VILELY**, *adv. Basely; meanly; shamefully; as Hector vilely dragged about the walls of Troy.*

Philips.

2. In a cowardly manner. 2 Sam. i.

The *Volsians vilely* yielded the town.

Shak.

**VILENESS**, *n. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.*

His *vileness* us shall never awe. Drayton.

2. Moral baseness or depravity; degradation by sin; extreme wickedness; as the *vileness* of mankind.

Prior.

**VILIFIED**, *pp. [from vilify.]* Defamed; traduced; debased.

**VILIFIER**, *n. One who defames or traduces.*

**VILIFY**, *v. t. [from vile.]* To make vile; to debase; to degrade.

Their Maker's image

Forsook them, when themselves they *vilified* To serve ungovern'd appetite.

Milton.

2. To defame; to traduce; to attempt to degrade by slander.

Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind.

Addison.

[This is the most usual sense of the verb.]

**VILIFYING**, *ppr. Debasing; defaming.*

**VILIPEND**, *v. t. [L. vilipendo.]* To despise. [Not in use.]

**VILIPENDENCY**, *n. Disesteem; slight. [Not in use.]*

**VILITY**, *n. Vileness; baseness. [Not in use.]*

Kennet.

**VILLA**, *n. [L. villa; Fr. rille.]* A village; a small collection of houses.

Halcy.

The statute of Exeter, 14 Edward I. mentions *entire-vills, demi-vills, and hamlets.*

Cyc.

**VILLAGE**, *n. [L. villa; Fr. ville; Gaelic, bail.]*

A country seat or a farm, furnished with a mansion and convenient out-houses.

Cyc.

**VILLAGE**, *n. [Fr.; from villa.]* A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by farmers and other laboring people. In England, it is said that a *village* is distinguished from a town by the want of a market.

Cyc.

In the United States, no such distinction exists, and any small assemblage of houses in the country is called a *village*.

**VILLAGER**, *n. An inhabitant of a village.*

Milton.