a relation to the veins. This word is also used for ſomething bought with money, or procured by bribes.

VENEERING, Vaneering, or *Fineering,* a kind of marquetry, or inlaying, whereby ſeveral thin slices or leaves of fine wood, of different kinds, are applied and fattened on a ground of ſome common wood.

There are two kinds of inlaying : the one, which is the more ordinary, goes no farther than the making of com­partiments of different woods ; the other requires much more art, and repreſents flowers, birds, and the like figures. The first kind is what we properly call *veneering ;* the latter we have already described under Marquetry.

The wood intended for veneering is first ſawed out into slices or leaves, about a line thick : in order to ſaw them, the blocks or planks are placed upright in a kind of vice or ſawing press : the description of which may be ſeen under the article just referred to. Theſe slices are afterwards cut into slips, and fashioned divers ways, according to the design propoſed ; then the joints being carefully adjusted, and the pieces brought down to their proper thickneſs, with ſe­veral planes for the purpoſe, they are glued down on a ground or block of dry wood, with good strong English glue. The pieces thus joined and glued, the work, if ſmall, is put in a press ; if large, it is laid on the bench, covered with a board, and pressed down with poles, or pieces of wood, one end whereof reaches to the ceiling of the room, and the other bears on the boards. When the glue is quite dry they take it out of the press and finiſh it; first with little planes, then with divers ſcrapers, ſome whereof reſemble raſps, which take off dents, &c. left by the planes. When sufficiently ſcraped, the work is polished with the skin of a ſea-dog, wax, and a brush and poliſher of have-graſs: which is the last operation,

VENEREAL, ſomething belonging to venery ; as the lues venerea, &c. See Medicine-Index.

VENERY, is uſed for the act of copulation, or coition, of the two ſexes.

VENESECTION, or Phlebotomy, in ſurgery. See Surgery, n⁰

VENETIAN Bole, a fine red earth uſed in painting, and called in the colour shops *Venetian red.—* It is dug in Carinthia, and lent from Venice to all parts of the world ; but the uſe of it here is very much ſuperſeded by a bright colcothar of vitriol.

VENICE, a celebrated city of Italy, and capital of a republic of the same name, situated on the Lagunes or Small Islands, about five miles from the continent ; in E. Long. 130. N. Lat. 45. 40.

The name of Venice is evidently derived from *Venetia,* one of the Roman provinces of Italy ; and this again from the *Venetians,* a people of Paphlagonia, who settled in that part of the country. The city is said to have been founded about the year 451 or 452 ; when Attila, having destroyed the cities of Aquileia, Verona, Mantua, Trevigio, &c. ſuch of the inhabitants as eſcaped the slaughter fled to the islands on their coast, and there took up their residence. Historians are profuse in their commendations of the virtue of the Venetians during the infancy of their city ; and Cassiodorus informs us, that one would have taken the inhabitants rather for an assembly of philoſophers, living at their eaſe and cultivating the duties of religion, than for what they really were, a distressed and confused rabble who had eſcaped from the calamities of war. Nothing remarkable, however, occurs in the history of Venice for ſome time, excepting the change of government from the conſular to the tribunitial form, which happened about 30 years after the Build­ing of the city. The republic first began to be of conſequence after the destruction of Padua by the Lombards. About this time they were become masters of a fleet and a body of land-forces, They engaged in a quarrel with the Lombards, of which we know not the particulars. In a ſhort time, however, they distinguished themſelves against the Istrian pirates, who had committed depredations on their coasts, and the Tergestines, or inhabitants of Trieste, who had ſuddenly carried off a number of the citizens of Venice. Theſe exploits procured them a considerable degree of re­putation and esteem among their neighbours ; and by im­proving every opportunity of increasing their trade, and augmenting the number of manufactures, &c. the city very ſoon arrived at a high pitch of affluence and power. In the war carried on by Justinian with the Goths in Italy, the Venetians gave considerable assistance to Narſes the Roman general, inſomuch that he expressed his gratitude by ſeveral rich preſents, ſome high marks of distinction, and particularly by building two fine churches dedicated to the saints Theodore and Germinian ; the oldest public buildings, beside St Mark’s and St Peter’s, in Venice.

From the time of Justinian to the year 697, historians are silent with regard to the Venetian affairs. A great re­volution now took place in the government : the tribunes having abuſed their power were abolished ; and in their stead was elected a *doge* or duke, in whom was vetted the ſupreme authority. He was to represent the honour and1 majesty of the state ; to have reſpect and distinction paid him beyond what the tribunes, or even the conſuls, enjoyed: he was to assemble and preside at the great council ; to have a casting vote in all diſputed points ; to nominate to all of­fices, places, and preferments ; and lastly, to enjoy the same authority in the church as in the state. This form of government was changed in 737, for what reaſon we know not, and a ſupreme magistrate choſen, with the title of *master of* *the horse* or *general of the forces.* His power was to con­tinue only for a year, the ſhortneſs of its duration being thought a sufficient ſecurity against the abule of it. But in five years afterwards the doges were restored, and Gio­vanni Fabritio, the fourth and last matter of the horſe, was depoſed, and his eyes put out, but for what fault we know not.

Under the doges, the power and wealth of the Venetian republic continued to increaſe. In 764 the Heracleans and Jeſulans, ſubjects to the republic, having formed ſome designs against the state, put themſelves under the protection of Charlemagne. That conqueror, not finding it conve­nient to give them preſent assistance, settled them in Malamoc until he could give them more effectual ſuccour. The Venetians, however, disregarding the protection of that powerful monarch, attacked and instantly drove them out of the place where he had settled them. Incenſed at this, Charlemagne ordered his ſon Pepin to declare war against the republic. This was immediately done ; but the blow was for ſome time diverted by Astolphus king of the Lombards, who, committing great devastations in the territo­ries of the pope, obliged Pepin to come to the assistance of his holineſs. However, after having afforded the necessary ſuccour to the pope, Pepin prosecuted the war with Venice. The event is uncertain : all we know is, that about this time the Venetians declared themſelves a free and indepen­dent state ; which makes it probable that his ſucceſs had not been great. But in 804 the war was renewed with the utmost fury. Pepin having quarrelled with Nicephorus the Greek emperor, and finding Obelerio the Venetian doge inclined to favour his adverſary, determined to exterminate the very name of the republic. After having laid waste the province of Venetia, he led his army directly to Venice, blocking the city up at the same time by his fleet. The Venetians were not disheartened at the number of their ene-