which created in her Anger and Fear, of which was born Matter. But the Horos or Bounder stopped her, preferred her in the Pleroma, and restored her to Perfection. Sophia then produced the Christ and the Holy Spirit, which brought the æons to their last perfection, and made every one of them contribute their utmost to form the Saviour. Her Enthymeſe, or Thought, dwelling near the Pleroma, perfected by the Christ, produced every thing that is in the world by its di­vers passions. The Christ ſent into it the Saviour, accom­panied with angels, who delivered it from its passions, with­out annihilating it : from thence was formed corporeal mat­ter. And in this manner did they romance concerning God, nature, and the mysteries of the Christian religion.

VALERIAN, or Valerianus, (Publius Licinius), em­peror of Rome, remarkable for his captivity and cruel treat­ment by Sapor I. king of Persia. See Rome, n⁰ 491.

VALERIANA, in botany : A genus of plants belong­ing to the class *triandria* and order *monogynia,* and in the na­tural ſystem arranged under the 48th order, *aggregatae.* There is hardly any calyx; the corolla is monopetalous, gibbous at the baſe, ſituated above the germen ; there is only one feed. There are 21 ſpecies, only four of which are natives of Bri­tain, the *officinalis, the locusta,* the *rubra,* the *dioica; of* these only the officinalis is uſeful. The root of this plant is per­ennial : the stalk is upright, ſmooth, channelled, round, branched, and riſes from two to four feet in height : the leaves on the item are placed in pairs upon short broad sheathes ; they are compoſed of ſeveral lance-ſhaped, parti­ally dentated, veined, ſmooth pinnae, with an odd one at the end, which is the largest : the floral leaves are spear-shaped and pointed ; the flowers are ſmall, of a white or purplish colour, and terminate the stem and branches in large bunch­es. It flowers in June, and commonly grows about hedges and woods.

It is ſuppoſed to be the of Dioſcorides and Galen, by whom it is mentioned as an aromatic and diuretic : it was first brought into estimation in convulsive affections by Fabius Columna, who relates that he cured himſelf of an epilepſy by the root of this plant : we are told, however, that Columna ſuffered a relapſe of the diſorder ; and no further accounts of the efficacy of valerian in epilepſy followed till thoſe published by Dominicus Panarolus fifty years after­wards, in which three cases of its ſucceſs are given. To these may be added many other instances of the good effects of valerian root in this diſeaſe, since published by Cruger, Schuchmann, Riverius, Sylvius, Marchant, Chomel, Sauva­ges, Tissot, and others.

The advantages ſaid to be derived from this root in epilepſy cauſed it to be tried in ſeveral other complaints termed *nervous,* particularly thoſe produced by increaſed mobility and irritability of the nervous system, in which it has been found highly ſerviceable. Bergius states its virtues to be antispaſmodic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, diuretic, anthel­mintic. The root in ſubstance is most effectual, and is uſually given in powder from a ſcruple to a dram : its un pleaſant flavour may be concealed by a ſmall addition of mace. A tincture of valerian in proof ſpirit and in volatile ſpirit are ordered in the London Pharmacopoeia.— Cats are very fond of the ſmell of this root, and ſeem to be intoxicated by it.

VALERIUS Maximus, a Latin historian, ſprung from the families of the Valerii and Fabii, which made him take the name of *Valerius Maximus.* He studied polite literature, and afterwards followed Sextus Pompey to the wars. At his return he compoſed an account of the actions and remark­able ſayings of the Romans and other great men ; and dedi­cated that work to the emperor Tiberius. Many of the learn­ed think that this is the same that is now extant, and bears the name of Valerius Maximus ; but others maintain, that what we have now is only an abridgment of the work written by this celebrated historian, and that this abridgment was made by one Nepotian of Africa. However, this work is well written, and contains a great number of memorable actions performed by the Greeks and Romans that are wor­thy of being read.

VALET, a French term, uſed as a common name for all domestic men-ſervants employed in the more ſervile offices, as grooms, footmen, coachmen, &c. But with us it is only uſed in the phraſe *valet de chambre,* which is a servant whoſe office is to dreſs and undreſs his master, &c.

VALETTA, a city of Malta, and capital of the island (see Malta, n⁰ 26). It is ſituated in E. Long. 14. 34. N. Lat. 35. 54.

VALETUDINARY, among medical writers, denotes **a** perſon of a weak and sickly constitution, and frequently out of order.

VALID, in law, an appellation given to aCls, deeds, tranſactions, &c. which are clothed with all the formalities requisite to their being put into execution, and to their be­ing admitted in a court of justice.

VALLADOLID, an ancient, large, and handſome city of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of a principality of the same name, with a bishop’s see and an university. It is surrounded with strong walls, embelliſhed with handſome build­ings, large public ſquares, piazzas, and fountains. It is large and populous, containing 11,000 houſes, with fine long and broad streets, and large high houſes, adorned with balconies. The market-place, called *El Campo,* is 700 paces in circum­ference, ſurrounded with a great number of convents, and **is** the place where the fairs are kept. There is another ſquare in the middle of the city, ſurrounded with handſome brick houſes, having under them piazzas, where people may walk dry in all weathers. Within these piazzas merchants and tradeſmen keep their shops. All the houſes are of the fame height, being four stories ; and there are balconies at every window, of iron gilt. In the whole there are 70 monasteries and nunneries ; the finest of which is that of the Domi­nicans, remarkable far its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings resided a long while at this place ; and the royal palace, which still remains, is of very large extent, though but two stories high ; within are fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners **a** curious clock, made in the same manner as that of Straſburg. The house of the inquisition is an odd sort of structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are a fine plain, covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is ſeated on the rivers Eſcurva and Peſuerga, in W. Long. 4. 25. N. Lat. 41. 50.

VALUE, in commerce, denotes the price or worth of any thing.

VALVE, in hydraulics, pneumatics, &c. is a kind of lid or cover of a tube or vessel ſo contrived as to open one way, but which, the more forcibly it is pressed the other way, the cloſer it shuts the aperture ; so that it either admits the en­trance of a fluid into the tube or vessel, and prevents its re­turn; or admits its eſcape, and prevents its re-entrance.

Valve, in anatomy, a thin membrane applied on ſeveral cavities and vessels of the body, to afford a passage to certain humours going one way, and prevent their reflux towards the place from whence they came.

VAMPYRE, a ſpecies of bat. See Vespertilio.

VAN, a term derived from the French *avant,* or *avaunt, s*ignifying before or foremost of any thing; thus we say, the van-guard of the army, &c.

VANBRUGH (Sir John), a celebrated English drama­tic writer and architect, was deſcended of a family in Che-