of the plates has been thrice repeated, the verdigrise will be found to have conſiderably increaſed in quantity ; and it may then be scraped off for ſale.

A ſolution or eroſion of copper, and conſequently of ver­digriſe, may be prepared by employing ordinary vinegar instead of wine, as is directed in the above proceſs. But it would not have the unctuoſity of ordinary verdigriſe, which quality is necessary in painting. Good verdigriſe muſt be prepared by means of a vinous acid, or ſolvent half acid and half ſpirituous. Accordingly,· the ſucceſs of the operation depends chiefly on the degree of fermentation to which the wine employed has been carried : for this fermentation muſt not have been ſo far advanced that no ſenſibly vinous or ſpirituous parts remained in the liquor.

Verdigriſe is employed externally for deterging foul ul­cers, and as an eſcharoſic. It is rarely or never given in­ternally. Some recommend it indeed in the doſe of a grain or two as an emetic, which operates almoſt as ſoon as re­ceived into the ſtomach, and which may therefore be of uſe where poiſonous ſubſtances have been taken, ſo procure their immediate rejection. It appears, however, highly im­prudent to have recourſe on ſuch occaſions to a remedy in itſelf ſo dangerous and ſo virulent ; and more eſpecially as a ſpeedy evacuation may generally be obtained by means of ſubſtances which are not only innocent, but at the ſame time weaken the force of the poiſon by diluting and obtunding it ; as warm water, milk, oils. It is accordingly excluded from the preſent pharmacopœiæ.

VERDITER, or Verdater, a preparation of copper, ſometimes uſed by the painters, &c. for a blue ; but more uſually mixed with a yellow for a green colour. See Che­mistry, n⁰ 758, and *Colour-Making,* n⁰ 28.

VERE (Sir Francis), a renowned Engliſh general, was the ſecond son of Geffrey de Vere, a branch of the ancient family of that name, earls of Oxford, and was born in the year 1554. Concerning his education we are uninformed. About the age of 31 he embarked with the troops ſent by Queen Elizabeth, under the command of the earl of Leiceſter, to the aſſiſtance of the ſtates of Holland ; in which ſervice his courage and military genius became immediately conſpicuous : but his gallant behaviour in the defence of Bergen-op-Zoom, in the year 1588, when beſieged by the prince of Parma, eſtabliſhed his reputation. After the ſiege was raiſed, he received the honour of knighthood from lord Willoughby, who ſucceeded the earl of Leiceſter in the command. He continued in the ſervice of the ſtates till about the year 1595 ; during which time, namely, in 1593, he was elected member of parliament for Leominſter in Herefordſhire. The famous expedition againſt Cadiz be­ing reſolved upon, Sir Francis Vere was called home, and appointed to a principal command under the earl of Effex, The ſucceſs of this enterpriſe is univerſally known. In 1597 we find him again in Holland, preſent at the battle of Turn­hout, of which he has given a particular deſcription in his Commentaries. In the ſame year he embarked, with the earl of Essex, in the expedition to the Azores ; and at his return was appointed governor of the Briel in Holland, with the command of the Engliſh troops in the ſervice of the ſtates. In 1600 he was one of the three generals at the battle of Newport, and had the honour of having the victory univerſally aſcribed to his conduct and reſolution. The ſtates of Holland, then at war with Spain, marched their army with an intention to beſiege Newport in Flan­ders. The commanders were, count Erneſt of Nassau, count Somes, and Sir Francis Vere. The Spaniards marched to intercept them, and this battle enſued. Sir Francis was ſhot firſt through the leg, and then through the ſame thigh; not withſtanding which, he rallied the flying army,

and led them on to victory. The Spaniards loſt 120 enſigns, and moſt of their foot were ſlain. Queen Elizabeth on this occaſion declared him the *worthiest captain of her time.* (See *Letters of the Sidney Family,* vol. ii. p. 104.) But the laſt and moſt glorious atchievement of his life was his gallant defence of Oſtend, with about 1600 men, againſt an army of 12,000, from July 1601 until March 1602, when he reſigned the government, and returned to Holland. An account of this memorable ſiege, which laſted above three years, to the deſtruction of the beſt troops of Hol­land, Spain, France, England, Scotland, and Italy, the reader may see in *Fere's Commentaries,* with the Continuation at the end. Queen Elizabeth died in the year 1603 : the peaceful James succeeded to the throne ; and Sir Francis Vere, with all the heroes of his time, sheathed his ſword. He died in 1608, in the 54th year of his age ; and was bu­ried in St John’s Chapel in Weſtminſter abbey, where a ſplendid monument was erected to his memory. He mar­ried the daughter of Dent, a citizen of London,

by whom he had three ſons and two daughters, none of whom ſurvived him. He will ever be remembered by posterity as one of the greatest heroes of our moſt heroic age. —The work above mentioned is intitled, “ The Commen­taries of Sir Francis Vere, being diverſe pieces of ſervice wherein he had command ; written by himſelf by way of commentary.” Cambridge, 1657 folio. It is elegantly printed, and adorned with prints of Sir Francis, Sir Ho­race Vere, Sir John Ogle, maps, and plans of battles, &c.

VERGE (V*irgata),* in law, ſignifies the compaſs of the king’s court, which bounds the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward of the houſehold ; and which is thought to have been 12 miles round.

The term *verge* is alſo uſed for a ſtick or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant to a copyhold eſtate, by holding it in his hand, and ſwearing fealty to the lord of the manor.

VERGERS certain officers of the courts of king’s bench· and common pleas, whoſe buſineſs it is to carry white wands before the judges. There are alſo vergers of cathe­drals, who carry a rod tipped with ſilver before the biſhop, dean, &c.

VERGIL (Polydore). See Virgil.

VERJUICE, a liquor obtained from grapes or apples, unfit for wine or cyder ; or from ſweet ones, whilſt yet acid and unripe. Its chief uſe is in ſauces, ragouts, &c. though it is alſo an ingredient in ſome medicinal compositions, and is uſed by the wax-chandlers to purify their wax.

VERMES, the ſixth claſs of animals in the Linnæan system, comprehending five orders. See Natural History, and Zoology.

VERMICELLI, or Vermichelly, a compoſition of flour, cheeſe, yolks of eggs, ſugar, and ſaffron, reduced **to** a paſte, and formed into long slender pieces like worms, by forcing it with a piſton through a number of little holes. It was firſt brought from Italy, where it is in great vogue : it is chiefly uſed in ſoups and pottages, to provoke venery, &c.

VERMICULAR, an epithet given to any thing that bears a relation or reſemblance to worms.

VERMTFORMIS, in anatomy, a term applied to various parts in the human body, bearing some reſemblance to worms.

VERMILION, a very bright and beautiful red colour, compoſed of quickſilver and ſulphur, in great eſteem among the ancients under the name of *minium* ; but what goes by the name of minium amongſt us, is a preparation of lead, known also by the name of *red-lead.* See Chemistry, n⁰ 1404.

VERMIN, a collective name, including all kinds of little