

Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language

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virgin birth, 1. *Theol.* the doctrine or dogma that, by the miraculous agency of God, the birth of Christ did not impair or prejudice the virginity of Mary. Cf. **Immaculate Conception**. 2. *Zool.* parthenogenesis: par-turition by a female who has not copulated. [1645-55]

Virgin-ia (vər jɪn'yoʊ), *n.* 1. a state in the E United States, on the Atlantic coast; part of the historical South. 5,346,279; 40,815 sq. mi. (105,710 sq. km). *Cap.*: Richmond. *Abbr.*: VA (for use with zip code), Va. 2. a town in NE Minnesota. 11,056. 3. (*italics*) Merrimac. 4. a female given name: from a Roman family name.



Virgin'ia Beach, a town in SE Virginia. 262,199.

Virgin'ia Cit'y, a mining town in W Nevada; famous for the discovery of the rich Comstock silver lode 1859.

Virgin'ia cow'slip, a wild plant, *Mertensia virginica*, of the borage family, native to the eastern U.S., grown as a garden plant for its handsome, nodding clusters of blue flowers. Also called **Roanoke bells**. [1905-10, Amer.]

Virgin'ia creep'er, a climbing plant, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, of the grape family, native to North America, having palmate leaves and bluish-black berries. Also called **American ivy**, **ivy vine**. [1660-70, Amer.]

Virgin'ia deer, 1. the common white-tailed deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*, of eastern North America. 2. any related variety of white-tailed deer.

Virgin'ia fence. See **snake fence**. Also called **raile fence**, **Virgin'ia rail fence**. [1665-75, Amer.]

Virgin'ia ham, a ham from a hog fed on corn and peanuts, cured in hickory smoke. [1625-35, Amer.]

Virgin'ian (vər jɪn'yoʊ), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the state of Virginia. —*n.* 2. a native or inhabitant of Virginia. [1625-35; VIRGINIA + -AN]

Virgin'ia pine, a pine tree, *Pinus virginiana*, of the eastern U.S., that grows in poor soil and has needles in groups of two. Also called **Jersey pine**. [1765-75]

Virgin'ia plan, *Amer. Hist.* a plan, unsuccessfully proposed at the Constitutional Convention, providing for a legislature of two houses with proportional representation in each house and executive and judicial branches to be chosen by the legislature. Cf. **Connecticut Compromise**, **New Jersey plan**.

Virgin'ia rail, a long-billed American rail, *Rallus limicola*, having blackish and reddish-brown plumage. See **illus.** under **rail**. [1775-85, Amer.]

Virgin'ia reel, an American country dance in which the partners start by facing each other in two lines.

Virgin'ia snake/root. See under **snakeroot** (def. 1).

Virgin'ia stock, a plant, *Malcolmia maritima*, of the mustard family, native to the Mediterranean region, having oblong leaves on a weak, often reclining stem and reddish or white flowers.

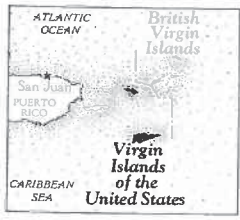
Virgin'ia wil'low, a shrub, *Itea virginica*, of the eastern and southern U.S., having showy, fragrant, white flowers. Also called **sweet spire**. [1890-95, Amer.]

virgin-i-bus pu-er-is-que (vɪrjɪn'ɪ bʊs' pʊə'ri-er-ɪs'kwɛ; Eng. vər jɪn'ə bəs pyoo'ə rɪs'kwɛ), *Latin*. For girls and boys.

Vir'gin Is'lands, a group of islands in the West Indies, E of Puerto Rico; comprises the Virgin Islands of the United States and the British Virgin Islands. *Abbr.*: V.I., VI

Vir'gin Is'lands Na'tional Park, a national park on St. John Island, Virgin Islands; prehistoric Indian relics 24 sq. mi. (62 sq. km).

Vir'gin Is'lands of the Unit'ed States, a group of islands in the West Indies, including St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix; purchased from Denmark 1917. 96,569; 133 sq. mi. (345 sq. km). *Cap.*: Charlotte Amalie. Formerly, **Danish West Indies**.



virgin-ity (vər jɪn'ɪ-ti), *n.* 1. the state or condition of being a virgin. 2. the state or condition of being pure, fresh, or unused. 3. *Informal.* any naive, uninitiated, or uninformed state. [1250-1300; ME *virginitate* < AF, OF < L *virginitas*. See **VIRGIN**, -ITY]

virgin-ium (vər jɪn'ɪ-əm), *n.* *Chem.* (formerly) francium. *Symbol*: Vi [1925-30; VIRGINIA + -IUM]

virgin's-bow'er (vɜr'jɪnz baʊ'ər), a climbing vine, *Clematis virginiana*, of eastern North America, having branching clusters of small, white flowers and seed pods with silky, grayish plumes. [1590-1600]

Vir'go (vɜr'gō), *n., gen. Vir-gi-nis* (vɜr'jə nis) for 1. 1. *Astron.* the Virgin, a zodiacal constellation between Leo and Libra, containing the bright star Spica. 2. *Astrol.* a. the sixth sign of the zodiac; the mutable earth sign. See **illus.** under **zodiac**. b. a person born under this sign, usually between August 23 and September 22. [bef. 1000; ME, OE *Virgō* < L: maiden]

Vir'go clus'ter, *Astron.* a cluster of about 2500 galaxies in the constellation Virgo, the nearest cluster to our galaxy.

vir-gu-late (vɜr'gyʊl-ət, -lāt'), *adj.* rod-shaped; vir-gate. [1830-40; < L *virgula*(a) rod (see **VIRGA**, -ULE) + -ATE']

vir-gule (vɜr'gyool), *n.* *Print.* 1. a short oblique stroke (/) between two words indicating that whichever is appropriate may be chosen to complete the sense of the text in which they occur. *The defendant and/or his/her attorney must appear in court.* 2. a dividing line, as in dates, fractions, a run-in passage of poetry to show verse division, etc.: 3/21/27, 3/4; *Sweetest love I do not go/For weariness of thee.* Also called **diagonal**, **separatrix**, **shilling mark**, **slant**, **slash**, **solidus**; *esp. Brit., stroke*. [1830-40; < F *virgule* comma, little rod < L *virgula*; see **VIRGULATE**]

vi-ri-cide (vi'rɪsɪd'), *n.* viricide. [1945-50; VIR(US) + -I + -CID-] —**vi'ri-cid'al**, *adj.*

vir-id (vɪr'ɪd), *adj.* green or verdant; the *virid* woodlands of spring. [1590-1600; < L *viridis* green, for **viridus*, equiv. to *vir(ere)* to be green + -IDUS -ID']

vir-id-es-cent (vɪr'ɪd-ə-sənt), *adj.* slightly green; greenish. [1840-50; < LL *viridescens* (s. of *viridescens*, prp. of *viridescere* to become green, equiv. to *virid(is)* VIRID + -ESCENT -ESCENT)] —**vir'id-es-cence**, *n.*

vir-id-i-an (və rɪd'ɪ-ən), *n.* a long-lasting, bluish-green pigment, consisting of a hydrated oxide of chromium. Also, **veridian**. [1880-85; < L *viridis*(s) green + -AN]

vir-id-ity (və rɪd'ɪ-ti), *n.* 1. greenness; verdancy; verdure. 2. youth; innocence; inexperience. [1400-50; late ME < L *viriditas*, equiv. to *virid(is)* green + -TAS -TY']

vir-ile (vɪr'əl or esp. Brit., -ɪl), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a man; masculine; manly; *virile strength*. 2. having or exhibiting masculine energy, forcefulness, or strength in a marked degree. 3. characterized by a vigorous, masculine quality; *virile literary style*. 4. of, pertaining to, or capable of procreation. [1480-90; < L *virilis* manly, equiv. to *vir* man (akin to OE *wer* man; see **WEREWOLF**) + -ILIS -ILE] —**Syn.** 2. vigorous. See **male**.

vir-il-ism (vɪr'ɪl-ɪz-əm), *n.* a female disorder in which there is development of secondary male sexual characteristics, as hirsutism and lowered voice, caused by various conditions affecting hormone regulation. [1895-1900; VIRILE + -ISM]

vir-il-ity (və rɪl'ɪ-ti), *n.* 1. the state or quality of being virile; manly character, vigor, or spirit; masculinity. 2. the power of procreation. [1680-90; < L *virilitas*, equiv. to *virilis*(s) VIRILE + -TAS -TY']

vir-ilo-cal (vɪr'ɪlə-kəl), *adj.* *Anthropol.* living with or located near the husband's father's group; patrilineal. Cf. **matrilocal**, **neolocal**. [**<** L *vir-* (comb. form of *vir* man; see **VIRILE**) + **LOCAL**] —**vir'ilo-cal-ly**, *adv.*

vir-ion (vɪr'ɪ-ən, vɪr'ɪ-), *n.* the infectious form of a virus as it exists outside the host cell, consisting of a nucleic acid core, a protein coat, and, in some species, an external envelope. [**<** F *virion* (1959), equiv. to *vir(i)en* viral (see **VIRUS**, -IAN) + -ON -ON']

vir-l (vɜrl), *n.* *Scot.* ferrule (def. 1). [1400-50; syncopated var. of ME *virole* FERRULE] —**vir-led**, *adj.*

vir-oid (vɪr'ɔɪd), *n.* an infectious agent of plants similar to a virus but consisting of only a short, single strand of RNA without a protein coat. [1946; VIR(US) + -OID]

vir-ol-o-gy (vɪ rə-lə-jɪ, vɪ-), *n.* the science dealing with the study of viruses and the diseases caused by them. [1930-35; VIR(US) + -OL -LOGY] —**vir-ro-log-ical** (vɪr'ə-ləj'kəl), *adj.* —**vir-ro-log-ist**, *n.*

Vi-ron (vɪ'rən), *n.* a male given name.

vi-ro-sis (vi rə'sɪs), *n.* *Med., Plant Pathol.* infection with a virus. [VIR(US) + -OSIS]

v. irr., irregular verb.

Vir-ta-nen (vɪr'tæn), *n.* **Art-tu-ri Il-ma-ri** (ärt'tuō-ni il'mä ri), 1895-1973, Finnish biochemist; Nobel prize 1945.

vir-tu (vər tuō, vɜr'tuō), *n.* 1. excellence or merit in objects of art, curios, and the like. 2. (used with plural v.) such objects or articles collectively. 3. a taste for or knowledge of such objects. Also, **vertu**. [1715-25; < It *virtù*, *vertù* VIRTUE]

vir-tu-al (vɜr'tʃooəl), *adj.* 1. being such in power, force, or effect, though not actually or expressly such: a *virtual dependence on charity*. 2. *Optics.* a. noting an image formed by the apparent convergence of rays geometrically, but not actually, prolonged, as the image formed by a mirror (opposed to *real*). b. noting a focus of a system forming virtual images. 3. temporarily simulated or extended by computer software: a *virtual disk in RAM; virtual memory on a hard disk*. [1350-1400; ME < ML *virtuālis*, equiv. to L *virtu(s)* VIRTUE + -ALIS -AL'] —**vir-tu-al-ity**, *n.*

vir-tu-al-ly (vɜr'tʃoo ə-le), *adv.* for the most part; almost wholly; just about: *He is virtually unknown*. [1400-50; late ME; see **VIRTUAL**, -LY]

vir-tual par-ticle, *Physics.* an elementary particle of transitory existence that does not appear as a free particle in a particular situation but that can transmit a force

vir-tual stor-age, *Computers.* a system whereby addressable memory is extended beyond main storage through the use of secondary storage managed by system software in such a way that programs can treat all of the designated storage as addressable main storage. Also called **vir-tual mem-ory**. Cf. **real storage**. [1970-75]

vir-tue (vɜr'tʃoo), *n.* 1. moral excellence; goodness; righteousness. 2. conformity of one's life and conduct to moral and ethical principles; uprightness; rectitude. 3. chastity; virginity: *to lose one's virtue*. 4. a particular moral excellence. Cf. **cardinal virtues**, **natural virtue**, **theological virtue**. 5. a good or admirable quality or property: *the virtue of knowing one's weaknesses*. 6. effective force; power or potency: *a charm with the virtue of removing warts*. 7. **virtues**, an order of angels. Cf. **angel** (def. 1). 8. manly excellence; valor. 9. **by** or **in virtue of**, by reason of; because of: *to act by virtue of one's legitimate authority*. 10. **make a virtue of necessity**, to make the best of a difficult or unsatisfactory situation. [1175-1225; alter. (with i < L) of ME *vertu* < AF, OF < L *virtū* (s. of *virtūs*) maleness, worth, virtue, equiv. to *vir* man (see **VIRILE**) + -TŪ- abstract *n.* suffix] —**vir'tue-less**, *adj.* —**vir'tue-less-ness**, *n.* —**Syn.** 1. See **goodness**. 2. probity, integrity. —**Ant.** 1. vice.

vir-tu-ous-ity (vɜr'tʃoo əs'ɪ-ti), *n.* 1. the character, ability, or skill of a virtuoso. 2. a fondness for or interest in virtu. [1665-75; VIRTUOS(O) + -ITY]

vir-tu-o-so (vɜr'tʃoo ə'sō), *n., pl. -sos, -si* (-sɪ), *adj.* —*n.* 1. a person who has special knowledge or skill in a field. 2. a person who excels in musical technique or execution. 3. a person who has a cultivated appreciation of artistic excellence, as a connoisseur or collector of objects of art, antiques, etc. 4. *Obs.* a scholar. —*adj.* 5. Also, **vir-tu-ous-ic** (vɜr'tʃoo əs'ɪk), of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a virtuoso: *a virtuoso performance*. [1610-20; < It: versed, skilled < LL *virtuosus* VIRTUOUS]

vir-tu-ous (vɜr'tʃoo əs), *adj.* 1. conforming to moral and ethical principles; morally excellent; upright: *Lead a virtuous life*. 2. chaste: *a virtuous young person*. [1300-50; alter. (with i < L) of ME *vertuosus* < AF < LL *virtuosus*, equiv. to L *virtu(s)* VIRTUE + -OSUS -OUS] —**vir'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**vir'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

vir-tu-te et ar-mis (vɪr tuō'te et är'mɪs; Eng. vər-tuō'te et är'mɪs, -tyoo'-), *Latin*. by virtue and arms; motto of Mississippi.

vir-u-cide (vɪr'ʊsɪd'), *n.* an agent for destroying viruses. [VIRU(S) + -CID-] —**vir'ru-cid'al**, *adj.*

vir-u-lence (vɪr'ʊləns, vɪr'ʊ-), *n.* 1. quality of being virulent. 2. *Bacteriol.* a. the relative ability of a microorganism to cause disease; degree of pathogenicity. b. the capability of a microorganism to cause disease. 3. venomous hostility. 4. intense sharpness of temper. Also, **vir-u-len-cy**. [1655-65; < LL *virulentia* stench; see **VIRULENT**, -ENCE]

vir-u-lent (vɪr'ʊlənt, vɪr'ʊ-), *adj.* 1. actively poisonous; intensely noxious: *a virulent insect bite*. 2. *Med.* highly infective; malignant or deadly. 3. *Bacteriol.* causing clinical symptoms. 4. violently or spitefully hostile. 5. intensely bitter, spiteful, or malicious: *a virulent attack*. [1350-1400; ME *verulent* < L *virulentus*, equiv. to *vir(us)* poison (see **VIRUS**) + -ulentus -ULENT'] —**vir'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* —**Syn.** 1. venomous. 5. vicious, acerbic.

vir-us (vɪ'rəs), *n., pl. -rus-es*. 1. an ultramicroscopic (20 to 300 nm in diameter), metabolically inert infectious agent that replicates only within the cells of living hosts, mainly bacteria, plants, and animals; composed of an RNA or DNA core, a protein coat, and, in more complex viruses, a surrounding envelope. 2. *Informal.* a viral disease. 3. a corrupting influence on morals or the intellect; poison: *the virus of intolerance*. 4. a segment of self-replicating code planted illegally in a computer program, often to damage or shut down a system or network. [1590-1600; < L *virus* slime, poison; akin to *ooze*'] —**vir'us-like**, *adj.*

vir-us-oid (vɪ'rəs-ɔɪd'), *n.* a small particle of RNA associated with the larger RNA of some infectious plant viruses. Compare **viroid**. [1980-85]

vis (wes; Eng. vɪs), *n., pl. vi-res* (wə'rɪs; Eng. vɪ'rez). *Latin*. strength; force; power.

Vis., 1. Viscount. 2. Viscountess.

vis. 1. visibility. 2. visual.

vi-sa (ve'zə), *n., pl. -sas, v., -saed, -sa-ing*. —*n.* 1. an endorsement made by an authorized representative of one country upon a passport issued by another, permitting the passport holder entry into or transit through the country making the endorsement. —*v.t.* 2. to give a visa to; approve a visa for. 3. to put a visa on (a passport). Also, **visé**. [1825-35; < F, short for L *carta visa* the document (has been) examined; *visa*, ptp. fem. of *visere* to look into, see to, freq. of *videre* to see]

vis-age (vɪz'ɪj), *n.* 1. the face, usually with reference to features, expression, etc.; countenance. 2. aspect; appearance. [1250-1300; ME < AF, OF, equiv. to *vis* face (< L *visum* sight, appearance (VL: face), *n.* use of neut. ptp. of *videre* to see) + -age -AGE] —**vis'aged**, *adj.* —**Syn.** 1. physiognomy, image. See **face**.

Vi-sa-kha-pat-nam (vi səkə'pət'nəm), *n.* a seaport in Andhra Pradesh, in E India, on the Bay of Bengal. 362,270.

Vi-sa-li-a (vi səl'yoʊ), *n.* a city in central California. 49,729.

vis-ard (vɪz'ərd), *n.* vizard.

vis-à-vis (vɛz'ə vɛz; Fr. vɛz ə vɛz'), *adv., adj., prep., n., pl. -vis* (vɛz; Fr. -vɛz'). —*adv.* 1. face to face: *They sat vis-à-vis at the table*. —*adj.* 2. face-to-face: *a vis-à-vis encounter*. 3. *Numis.* (of a coin) having two portraits

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act cānē dāre nārt-sat ēvəl; if iōv