



Facebook's Exhibit No. 1023
Page 1



Merriam- Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

Merriam-Webster[™] is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1998 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Philippines Copyright 1998 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9 (indexed :
alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN
0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover, unindexed).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 1998

423—dc21

97-41846

CIP

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary, Tenth Edition principal copyright 1993

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

222324RMcN98

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition
Copyright © 1993 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

; the space overhead : SKY — usu. used with *on* c : HEAVEN — usu. used with *on* 2 : a region of high barometric pressure — called also *anticyclone* 3 a : a high point or level ; HEIGHT (sales reached a new ~) b : the transmission gear of a vehicle (as an automobile) giving the highest speed of travel 4 a : an excited, euphoric, or stupefied state produced by or as if by a drug b : a state of elation or high spirits

high altar *n* (bef. 12c) : the principal altar in a church

high analysis *adj* (1949) *of a fertilizer* : containing more than 20 percent of total plant nutrients

high and dry *adj* (1786) 1 : being out of reach of the current or tide or out of the water 2 : being in a helpless or abandoned position

high and low *adv* (14c) : EVERYWHERE

high-and-mighty *adj* (1654) : ARROGANT, IMPERIOUS

high-ball *v* (1897) 1 : a railroad signal for a train to proceed at full speed 2 : an iced drink containing liquor (as whiskey) and water or a carbonated beverage and served in a tall glass

highball *w* (1912) : to go at full or high speed (a ~ing express train)

high beam *n* (1939) : the long-range focus of a vehicle headlight

high-binder *n* [from *Highbinders*, gang of ruffians in New York City ab1806] (1876) 1 : a professional killer operating in the Chinese quarter of an American city 2 : a corrupt politician

high blood pressure *n* (1916) : HYPERTENSION

high-born *v* [from *born*] *adj* (13c) : of noble birth

high-boy *v*, *böi* *n* (1891) : a tall chest of drawers with a legged base

high-bred *v*, *brəd* *adj* (1674) : coming from superior stock

high-brow *v*, *brəu* *n* (ca. 1903) : a person who possesses or has pretensions to superior learning or culture — **highbrow** *adj* — **highbrowed** *v*, *brəud* *adj* — **high-browism** *v*, *brəu-i-zəm* *n*

high-bush *v*, *bush* *adj* (1805) : forming a notably tall or erect bush; also : borne on a highbush plant

highbush blueberry *n* (1913) : a variable moisture-loving No. American shrub (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) that is the source of most cultivated blueberries; also : its fruit

high chair *n* (1848) : a child's chair with long legs, a footrest, and usu. a feeding tray

High Church *adj* (1687) : favoring esp. in Anglican worship the sacerdotal, liturgical, ceremonial, and traditional elements in worship

High Churchman *n* (1687) : an Anglican who adheres to High Church elements in worship

high-class *v*, *hi-klas* *adj* (1864) : of superior quality or status

high comedy *n* (1895) : comedy employing subtle characterizations and witty dialogue — compare *LOW COMEDY*

high command *n* (1917) 1 : the supreme headquarters of a military force 2 : the highest leaders in an organization

high commissioner *n* (1881) : a principal or a high-ranking commissioner; esp : an ambassadorial representative of the government of one country stationed in another

high-concept *v*, *hi-kän-sept* *adj* (1985) : having or exploiting elements (as movie action, glamour, or suspense) that appeal to a wide audience (~ motifs)

high-count *v*, *hi-kaunt* *adj* (1926) : having a large number of warp and weft yarns to the square inch (~ percale sheeting)

high court *n* (14c) : SUPREME COURT

high-definition *adj* (1981) : being or relating to a television system that has twice as many scan lines per frame as a conventional system, a proportionally sharper image, and a wide-screen format

high-density lipoprotein *n* (1960) : HDL

high-end *v*, *hi-ënd* *adj* (1980) : UPSCALE (~ boutiques)

high-energy *adj* (1934) 1 a : having such speed and kinetic energy as to exhibit relativistic departure from classical laws of motion — used esp. of elementary particles whose velocity has been imparted by an accelerator b : of or relating to high-energy particles 2 : yielding a relatively large amount of energy when undergoing hydrolysis

high-energy physics *n* (1964) : PARTICLE PHYSICS

higher criticism *n* (1836) : study of biblical writings to determine their literary history and the purpose and meaning of the authors — compare *LOWER CRITICISM* — **higher critic** *n*

higher education *n* (1865) : education beyond the secondary level; esp : education provided by a college or university

higher law *n* (1844) : a principle of divine or moral law that is considered to be superior to constitutions and enacted legislation

higher learning *n* (1926) : education, learning, or scholarship on the collegiate or university level

high-er-up *v*, *hi-ə-ˈrəp*, *hi-ə-ˈr* *n* (1911) : a superior officer or official

high explosive *n* (1877) : an explosive (as TNT) that generates gas with extreme rapidity and has a shattering effect

high-flu-tin *v*, *hi-fə-ˈhi-tin* *adj* [perh. fr. *high* + alter. of *fluting*, prp. of *flute*] (1839) 1 : PRETENTIOUS 2 : expressed in or marked by the use of high-flown bombastic language : POMPOUS

high fashion *n* (1933) 1 : HIGH STYLE 2 : HAUTE COUTURE

high fidelity *n* (1934) : the reproduction of an effect (as sound or an image) that is very faithful to the original — **high-fidelity** *adj*

high five *n* (1981) : a slapping of upraised right hands by two people (as in celebration) — **high-five** *vb*

high-fly-er or **high-fly-er** *v*, *hi-ˈfli-ə-r* *n* (ca. 1961) 1 : a stock whose price rises much more rapidly than the market average 2 : a company whose stock is a highflier 3 : an ambitiously competitive person with high aspirations

high-flown *v*, *hi-ˈflōn* *adj* (1647) 1 : exceedingly or excessively high or favorable 2 : having an excessively embellished or inflated character : PRETENTIOUS (inflated rhetoric and ~ vocabulary — James Yaffe)

high-fly-ing *v*, *hi-ˈflɪŋ* *adj* (1581) 1 : marked by extravagance, pretension, or excessive ambition 2 : rising to considerable height

high frequency *n* (1892) : a radio frequency between very high frequency and medium frequency — see *RADIO FREQUENCY* table

high gear *n* (1896) 1 : HIGH 3b 2 : a state of intense or maximum activity — usu. used with *in*

High German *n* (1673) 1 : German as natively used in southern and central Germany 2 : GERMAN 3b



highboy

high-grade *adj* (1878) 1 : of superior grade or quality (~ bonds) 2 : being near the upper or most favorable extreme of a specified range

high ground *n* (1944) : a position of advantage or preeminence

high-handed *v*, *han-dəd* *adj* (1631) : having or showing no regard for the rights, concerns, or feelings of others : ARBITRARY, OVERBEARING — **high-handed-ly** *adv* — **high-handed-ness** *n*

high-hat *v*, *hi-ˈhat* *adj* (1924) : SUPERCILIOUS, SNOBBISH — **high-hat** *vt*

high hat *n* (1889) 1 : BEAVER 2 2 or **hi-hat** : a pair of cymbals operated by a foot pedal

high heels *n pl* (1671) : shoes with high heels

High Holiday *n* (1946) : either of two important Jewish holidays : a : ROSH HASHANAH b : YOM KIPPUR

high horse *n* (1721) : an arrogant and unyielding mood or attitude

high-jack *v*, *hi-jak* *var of HIJACK*

high jinks *n pl* (1825) : boisterous or rambunctious carryings-on : carefree antics or horseplay

high jump *n* (1895) : a jump for height over a horizontal bar in a track-and-field contest — **high jumper** *n*

high-land *v*, *hi-länd* *n* (bef. 12c) : elevated or mountainous land

highland *adj* (15c) 1 : of or relating to a highland 2 *cap* : of or relating to the Highlands of Scotland

highland-er *v*, *hi-länd-ər* *n* (1610) 1 : an inhabitant of a highland 2 *cap* : an inhabitant of the Highlands of Scotland

Highland fling *n* (1804) : a lively Scottish folk dance

high-level *v*, *hi-le-vəl* *adj* (1876) 1 : occurring, done, or placed at a high level 2 : being of high importance or rank (~ diplomats) 3 : of, relating to, or being a computer programming language (as BASIC or Pascal) which is similar to a natural language (as English) and in which each statement is translated by a compiler usu. into several machine language instructions

high-light *v*, *hi-lit* *n* (ca. 1889) 1 : the lightest spot or area (as in a painting) : any of several spots in a modeled drawing or painting that receives the greatest amount of illumination 2 : something (as an event or detail) that is of major significance or special interest

highlight *vt* -**light-ed**; **light-ing** (1927) 1 : to throw a strong light on 2 a : to center attention on b : to constitute a highlight of

high-low-jack *v*, *hi-lə-ˈjak* *n* (1818) : an all-fours game in which scores are made by winning the highest trump, the lowest trump, the jack of trumps, and either the ten of trumps or the most points

high-ly *v*, *hi-lə* *adv* (bef. 12c) 1 : in or to a high place, level, or rank 2 : in or to a high degree or amount 3 : with approval : FAVORABLY

high mass *n*, *often cap H&M* (12c) : a mass marked by the singing of prescribed parts by the celebrant and the choir or congregation

high-minded *v*, *hi-mind-dəd* *adj* (1556) : marked by elevated principles and feelings; also : PRETENTIOUS (too ~ to read any fiction — Alfred Kazin) — **high-minded-ly** *adv* — **high-minded-ness** *n*

high-muck-a-muck *v*, *hi-mə-ki-mək* or **high-muck-ety-muck** *v*, *hi-mə-kə-tē-mək* *n* [by folk etymology fr. Chinook Jargon *hayo makamak* plenty to eat] (1856) : an important and often arrogant person

high-ness *v*, *hi-nəs* *n* (bef. 12c) 1 : the quality or state of being high 2 — used as a title for a person of exalted rank (as a king or prince)

high noon *n* (1523) 1 : precisely noon 2 : the most advanced, flourishing, or creative stage or period (the *high noon* of his career)

high-octane *adj* (1932) 1 : having a high octane number and hence good antiknock properties (~ gasoline) 2 : HIGH-POWERED

high-pitched *v*, *hi-ˈpicht* *adj* (1748) 1 : having a high pitch (a ~ voice) 2 : marked by or exhibiting strong feeling : AGITATED (a ~, almost frantic campaign — Geoffrey Rice)

high place *n* (14c) : a temple or altar used by the ancient Semites and built usu. on a hill or elevation

high polymer *n* (1942) : a substance (as polystyrene) consisting of molecules that are large multiples of units of low molecular weight

high-powered *v*, *hi-ˈpaʊ(-ə)rd* also **high-power-er** *v*, *ˈpaʊ(-ə)r* *adj* (1893) 1 : having great drive, energy, or capacity : DYNAMIC (a ~ executive) 2 : having or conferring great influence (a ~ job)

high-pressure *adj* (1824) 1 a : having or involving a high or comparatively high pressure esp. greatly exceeding that of the atmosphere b : having a high barometric pressure 2 a : using or involving aggressive and insistent sales techniques b : imposing or involving severe strain or tension (~ occupations)

high-pressure *vt* (1926) : to sell or influence by high-pressure tactics

high priest *n* (14c) 1 : a chief priest esp. of the ancient Jewish Levitical priesthood traditionally traced from Aaron 2 : a priest of the Melchizedek priesthood in the Mormon Church 3 : the head of a movement or chief exponent of a doctrine or an art — **high priest-hood** *n*

high priestess *n* (1645) : a chief priestess

high relief *n* (ca. 1828) : sculptural relief in which at least half of the circumference of the modeled form projects

high-rise *v*, *hi-ˈriz* *adj* (1954) 1 : being multistory and equipped with elevators (~ apartments) 2 : of, relating to, or characterized by high-rise buildings — **high-rise** *v*, *hi-ˈrɪz* *n*

high road *n* (1709) 1 : HIGHWAY 2 : the easiest course 3 : an ethical course

high roller *n* (1881) 1 : a person who spends freely in luxurious living 2 : a person who gambles recklessly or for high stakes — **high-rolling** *adj*

high school *n* (1824) : a school esp. in the U.S. usu. including grades 9–12 or 10–12 — **high school-er** *v*, *ˈskū-lər* *n*

high school *n* [trans. of *F haute école*] (1884) : a system of advanced exercises in horsemanship

high sea *n* (bef. 12c) : the open part of a sea or ocean esp. outside territorial waters — usu. used in pl.

high sign *n* (1902) : a gesture used as a signal (as of approval or warning) — usu. used in the phrase *give the high sign*

high-sounding *v*, *hi-ˈsaʊn-dɪŋ* *adj* (1784) : POMPOUS, IMPOSING

ˌəʌ abut ˌkɪtən kitten, F table ˌfɜːrðər further ˌæʃ ash ˌæːs ace ˌmɒp mop, mar ˌaʊt out ˌtʃɪn chin ˌbet bet ˌeɪz easy ˌgɔː go ˌhɪt hit ˌaɪs ice ˌjɒb job ˌɪŋ sing ˌɒ go ˌlɔː law ˌɔɪ boy ˌθɪn thin ˌθɪ the ˌʊt foot ˌvɪsɪon vision ˌæ, ɪ, ɔ, œ, œ, ɛ, ɛ, ɪ, ɛ, ʌ see Guide to Pronunciation

alternation, stead — more at WEEK (1637) 1 a: serving instead of someone or something else b: that has been delegated (~ authority) 2: performed or suffered by one person as a substitute for another or to the benefit or advantage of another; SUBSTITUTIONARY (a ~ sacrifice) 3: experienced or realized through imaginative or sympathetic participation in the experience of another 4: occurring in an unexpected or abnormal part of the body instead of the usual one (bleeding from the gums sometimes occurs in the absence of the normal discharge from the uterus in ~ menstruation) — **vi-car-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **vi-car-i-ous-ness** *n*

Vicar of Christ (1570): POPE 1

vice \v'is\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *vitium* fault, vice] (14c) 1 a: moral depravity or corruption; WICKEDNESS b: a moral fault or failing c: a habitual and usu. trivial defect or shortcoming; FOIBLE (suffered from the ~ of curiosity) 2: BLEMISH, DEFECT 3: a physical imperfection, deformity, or taint 4 a *often cap*: a character representing one of the vices in an English morality play b: BUFFOON, JESTER 5: an abnormal behavior pattern in a domestic animal detrimental to its health or usefulness 6: sexual immorality; *esp*: PROSTITUTION *syn* see FAULT, OFFENSE

vice chiefly Brit var of VICE

vice \v'is also 'vi-sē\ *prep* [L, abl. of *vicis* change, alternation, stead — more at WEEK (1770): in the place of (I will preside, ~ the absent chairman); also: rather than

vice- \v'is, v'is\ *prefix* [ME *vis-*, *vice-*, fr. MF, fr. LL *vice-*, fr. L *vice*, abl. of *vicis*): one that takes the place of (<vice-chancellor)

vice admiral *n* [MF *visamiral*, fr. *vis-* *vice-* + *amiral* admiral] (1520): a commissioned officer in the navy or coast guard who ranks above a rear admiral and whose insignia is three stars

vice-chancellor \v'is-'chan(t)-s(ə)-lər, 'vis-\ *n* [ME *vichancellor*, fr. MF *vischancellor*, fr. *vis-* + *chancelier* chancellor] (15c) 1: an officer ranking next below a chancellor and serving as deputy to the chancellor 2: chief administrative officer in a British university 3: a judge appointed to act for or to assist a chancellor

vice-consul \v'kän(t)-səl\ *n* (1559): a consular officer subordinate to a consul general or to a consul

vice-gerent \v'jir-ənt\ *n* [ML *vicegerens*, *vicegerens*, fr. LL *vice-* + *L gerent-*, *gerens*, prp. of *gerere* to carry, carry on] (1536): an administrative deputy of a king or magistrate

vicennial \v'vi-sē-nē-əl\ *adj* [LL *vicennium* period of 20 years, fr. L *vicies* 20 times + *annus* year; akin to L *viginti* twenty — more at VIGESIMAL ANNUAL] (ca. 1859): occurring once every 20 years

vice presidency *n* (1804): the office of vice president

vice president *n* (1574) 1: an officer next in rank to a president and usu. empowered to serve as president in that officer's absence or disability 2: any of several officers serving as a president's deputies in charge of particular locations or functions — **vice presidential** *adj*

vice-regal \v'is-'rē-gəl, 'vis-\ *adj* (1836): of or relating to a viceroy or viceroyalty — **vice-regal-ly** \v'gə-lē\ *adv*

vice-regent \v'ri-jənt\ *n* (1556): a regent's deputy

vice-reine \v'is-'rān\ *n* [F, fr. *vice-* + *reine* queen, fr. L *regina*, fem. of *rex*, *rex* king — more at ROYAL] (1823) 1: the wife of a viceroy 2: a woman who is a viceroy

vice-roy \v'is-'rōi\ *n* [MF *vice-roi*, fr. *vice-* + *roi* king, fr. L *reg-*, *rex*] (1524) 1: the governor of a country or province who rules as the representative of a king or sovereign 2: a showy American nymphalid butterfly (*Limnitis archippus*) closely mimicking the monarch in coloration but smaller

vice-royalty \v'is-'rōi-(ə)-lē, 'vis-\ *n* (1703): the office, jurisdiction, or term of service of a viceroy

vice-roy-ship \v'is-'rōi-'ship\ *n* (1609): VICEROYALTY

vice squad *n* (1905): a police squad charged with enforcement of laws concerning gambling, pornography, prostitution, and the illegal use of liquor and narcotics

vice versa \v'vi-si-'vēr-sə, 'vis-'vər-\ *adv* [L] (1601): with the order changed; with the relations reversed; CONVERSELY

vi-chys-soise \v'vi-shē-'swāz, v'e-\ *n* [F, fr. fem. of *vichyssois* of Vichy, fr. *Vichy*, France] (1939): a soup made of pureed leeks or onions and potatoes, cream, and chicken stock and usu. served cold

Vi-chy water \v'vi-shē-\ *n* (ca. 1858): a natural sparkling mineral water from Vichy, France; also: an imitation of or substitute for this

vic-i-nage \v'vi-s'n-ij, 'vis-nij\ *n* [ME *vesinage*, fr. MF, fr. *vesin* neighboring, fr. L *vicinus*] (14c): a neighboring or surrounding district; VICINITY

vic-i-nal \v'vi-s'n-əl, 'vis-nəl\ *adj* [L *vicinalis*, fr. *vicinus* neighbor, fr. *vicinus*, adj., neighboring] (ca. 1623) 1: of or relating to a limited district; LOCAL 2: of, relating to, or substituted in adjacent sites in a molecule (a ~ disulfide group)

vic-i-ni-ty \v'v'is-ni-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties [MF *vicinité*, fr. L *vicinitas*, *vicinitas*, fr. *vicinus* neighboring, fr. *vicus* row of houses, village; akin to Goth *wehs* village, ÖCS *visi*, Gk *oikos*, *oikia* house] (1560) 1: the quality or state of being near; PROXIMITY 2: a surrounding area or district; NEIGHBORHOOD 3: NEIGHBORHOOD 3b

vi-cious \v'vi-shəs\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *vicious*, fr. L *vitiosus* full of faults, corrupt, fr. *vitium* vice] (14c) 1: having the nature or quality of vice or immorality; DEPRAVED 2: DEFECTIVE, FAULTY; also: INVALID 3 IMPURE, NOXIOUS 4 a: dangerously aggressive; SAVAGE (a ~ dog) b: marked by violence or ferocity; FIERCE (a ~ fight) 5: MALICIOUS, SPITEFUL (~ gossip) 6: worsened by internal causes that reciprocally augment each other (a ~ wage-price spiral) — **vi-cious-ly** *adv* — **vi-cious-ness** *n*

syn VICIOUS, VILLAINOUS, INIQUITOUS, NEFARIOUS, CORRUPT, DEGENERATE mean highly reprehensible or offensive in character, nature, or conduct. VICIOUS may directly oppose *virtuous* in implying moral depravity, or may connote malignancy, cruelty, or destructive violence (a *vicious* gangster). VILLAINOUS applies to any evil, depraved, or vile conduct or characteristic (a *villainous* assault). INIQUITOUS implies absence of all signs of justice or fairness (an *iniquitous* system of taxation). NEFARIOUS suggests flagrant breaching of time-honored laws and traditions of conduct (the *nefarious* rackets of organized crime). CORRUPT stresses a loss of moral integrity or probity causing betrayal of principle or sworn obligations (city hall was rife with *corrupt* politi-

cians). DEGENERATE suggests having sunk to an esp. vicious or enervated condition (a *degenerate* regime propped up by foreign powers). **vicious circle** *n* (ca. 1792) 1: a chain of events in which the response to one difficulty creates a new problem that aggravates the original difficulty 2: an argument or definition that begs the question

vi-cis-si-tude \v'vi-si-'tūd, v'i-, 'tyüd\ *n* [MF, fr. L *vicissitudo*, fr. *vicissim* in turn, fr. *vicis* change, alternation — more at WEEK (ca. 1576)] 1 a: the quality or state of being changeable; MUTABILITY (ca. 1576) b: natural change or mutation visible in nature or in human affairs 2 a: a favorable or unfavorable event or situation that occurs by chance; a fluctuation of state or condition (the ~s of daily life) b: a difficulty or hardship attendant on a way of life, a career, or a course of action and usu. beyond one's control c: alternating change; SUCCESSION

vi-cis-si-tu-di-nous \v'v'is-si-'tū-d-nəs, (j)v'i-, 'tyüd-, 'tū-d'n-əs, 'tyū-\ *adj* [L *vicissitudin-*, *vicissitudo*] (ca. 1846): marked by or filled with vicissitudes

vic-tim \v'vik-təm\ *n* [ME *victym*, fr. L *victima*; perh. akin to OHG *wih* holy] (15c) 1: a living being sacrificed to a deity or in the performance of a religious rite 2: one that is acted on and usu. adversely affected by a force or agent (the schools are ~s of the social system); as-ous conditions (a ~ of cancer) (a ~ of the auto crash) (a murder ~) (2): one that is subjected to oppression, hardship, or mistreatment (a man's ~) — **vic-tim-hood** \v'v'ik-tim-'hūd\ *n*

vic-tim-ise *Brit var of VICTIMIZE*

vic-tim-ize \v'vik-tə-'miz\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing (1830) 1: to make a victim of 2: to subject to deception or fraud; CHEAT — **vic-tim-i-za-tion** \v'vik-tə-'mā-'zā-shən\ *n* — **vic-tim-ize-r** \v'vik-tə-'mī-zər\ *n*

vic-tim-less \v'vik-təm-'ləs\ *adj* (1965): having no victim; not of a nature that may produce a complainant (a ~ crime)

vic-tim-ol-o-gy \v'vik-təm-'mā-lə-jē\ *n* (1958) 1: the study of victims and victimization 2: the claim that the problems of a person or group are the result of victimization — **vic-tim-ol-o-gist** \v'jist\ *n*

vic-tor \v'vik-tər\ *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. *vincere* to conquer, win; akin to OE *wigan* to fight, Lith *veikiti* to be active] (14c): one that defeats an enemy or opponent; WINNER — **vic-tor** *adj*

Victor (1942) — a communications code word for the letter *v*

vic-tor-ia \v'vik-tər-'ē-ə, 'tər-\ *n* [Queen Victoria] (ca. 1864): a low four-wheeled pleasure carriage for two with a folding top and a raised seat in front for the driver

Victoria Cross (1856): a bronze Maltese cross awarded to members of the British armed services for acts of remarkable valor

Victoria Day *n* [Queen Victoria] (1901) 1: formerly May 24 and now the Monday preceding May 25 observed in Canada as a legal holiday 2: COMMONWEALTH DAY

vic-to-ri-an \v'vik-tər-'ē-ən, 'tər-\ *adj* (1839) 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the reign of Queen Victoria of England or the art, letters, or tastes of her time 2: typical of the moral standards, attitudes, or conduct of the age of Victoria esp. when considered stuffy or hypocritical

Victorian *n* (1876) 1: a person living during Queen Victoria's reign; *esp*: a representative figure of that time 2: a typically large and ornate house built during Queen Victoria's reign

vic-to-ri-ana \v'vik-tər-'ē-'ā-nə, 'tər-, 'ā-, 'ā-\ *n* [Queen Victoria + *E-ana*] (1940): materials concerning or characteristic of the Victorian age; also: a collection of such materials

vic-to-ri-an-ism \v'vik-tər-'ē-ən-'iz-əm, 'tər-\ *n* (1905) 1: a typical instance or product of Victorian expression, taste, or conduct 2: the quality or state of being Victorian esp. in taste or conduct

vic-to-ri-ous \v'vik-tər-'ē-əs, 'tər-\ *adj* (14c) 1 a: having won a victory b: of, relating to, or characteristic of victory 2: evincing moral harmony or a sense of fulfillment; FULFILLED — **vic-to-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **vic-to-ri-ous-ness** *n*

vic-to-ry \v'vik-t(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ries [ME, fr. MF *victoria*, fr. L *victoria*, fr. *victor*] (14c) 1: the overcoming of an enemy or antagonist 2: achievement of mastery or success in a struggle or endeavor against odds or difficulties

vic-tro-la \v'vik-trō-'lə\ *trademark* — used for a phonograph

vict-u-al \v'vi-tl\ *n* [alter. of ME *vitaillie*, fr. MF, fr. LL *victualia*, pl., provisions, victuals, fr. neut. pl. of *victualis* of nourishment, fr. L *vicus* nourishment, way of living, fr. *vivere* to live — more at QUICK] (1523) 1: food usable by people 2 *pl*: supplies of food; PROVISIONS

victual *vb* -ualed or -ualled; -ual-ing or -ual-ing *vt* (1558): to supply with food ~ *vi* 1: EAT 2: to lay in provisions

vict-u-al-er or **vict-u-al-er** \v'vi-tl-'ər\ *n* (1568) 1: the keeper of a restaurant or tavern 2: one that provisions an army, a navy, or a ship with food 3: an army or navy provision ship

vi-cu-ña or **vi-cu-na** \v'vi-'ki-nə, v'i-, v'i-'ki-nə, və-, 'kyū-\ *n* [Sp *vicuña*, fr. Quechua *wik'uña*] (1604) 1: a wild ruminant (*Vicugna vicugna* syn. *Lama vicugna*) of the Andes from Peru to Argentina that is related to the llama and alpaca 2 a: the wool from the vicuña's fine lustrous undercoat b: a fabric made of vicuña wool; also: a sheep's wool imitation of this

vi-de \v'i-dē, 'vē-dā\ *vb* *imper* [L, fr. *videre* to see — more at WR] (1565): SEE — used to direct a reader to another item

vide-li-cet \v'v'ed-lē-'set, v'i-, v'i-'dā-lē-'ket\ *adv* [ME, fr. L, fr. *videre* to see + *licet* it is permitted, fr. *licere* to be permitted] (15c): that is to say; NAMELY

vide-o \v'i-dē-'ō\ *n* [L *videre* to see + *-o* (as in *audio*)] (1937) 1 TELEVISION; also: the visual portion of television 2: VIDEOTAPE; as a: a recording of a motion picture or television program for playing often through a television set b: a videotaped performance of a song often featuring an interpretation of the lyrics through visual images

video *adj* (1938) 1: being, relating to, or used in the transmission or reception of the television image (~ channel) — compare AUDIO 3

2: being, relating to, or involving images on a television screen or computer display (~ terminal)



victoria